Forward Looking Information

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) (collectively referred to herein as forward-looking statements). Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which 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 statements relating to: resource are reserve estimates and mine life projections, our long-term strategies and priorities, statements regarding Teck being a compelling value, the EBITDA potential of Quebrada Blanca 2 and Teck’s energy business, all expectations set out on the “Value Potential” slide and accompanying discussion, potential for resource upside at Frontier and Lease 421, expectation that the zinc structural deficit is set to continue, expectation that copper mine production is to peak in 2020 and a structural deficit will emerge, future commodity price expectations, expectations regarding the supply and demand for our commodities, long-life of our assets and positioning on the cost curve and low risk of the jurisdictions in which they are located, growth potential for our commodities, expectations regarding operating costs, liquidity and availability of undrawn credit lines, expectations regarding our Red Dog VIP2 project, Highland Valley D3 project, procurement strategy and Neptune Terminals expansion, the statement that our projects will have significant free cash flow even at lower prices and other statements regarding projected cash availability and cash flow, Quebrada Blanca 2 projected mine life, potential for upside, expectation that the project will have low sustaining capital, total costs in the low half of the cost curve and competitive capital intensity, timing of a potential partnership transaction and potential sanction for the project, and expected construction period and timing of first production from the project, all expectations and projected milestones set out on the “Looking Forward” slide and accompanying discussion, all production guidance, all sales guidance, all cost guidance, all capital expenditure guidance (including categories of capital expenditures), all other guidance, statements regarding our growth options, the sensitivity of estimated profit and estimated EBITDA to foreign exchange and commodity prices, our sustainability goals and strategy (including but not limited to GHG emission reduction targets), projected investment to construct water treatment facilities, value potential and potential cost savings associated with our innovation strategy, including regarding smart shovels, autonomous haul trucks and artificial intelligence, and the savings potential of associated with autonomous haul trucks, our expectations regarding the coal market, expectation that our coal reserves support approximately 27 million tonnes of production for many years, coal growth potential, expected margin capture at our coal business unit, strip ratio expectations, projected coal capital expenditures, expected average water capital costs, Neptune facility upgrade timing and benefits, expectations and projections relating to the copper market, expectations for our Highland Valley Copper 2040 Project, including potential mine life extension, all expectations and projections regarding our potential production on the “Growth Potential: QB2, NuevaUnión, Project Satellite” slide and accompanying discussion, all projections for our Quebrada Blanca Phase 2 project including those on the slides titled “QB2: Potential Tier One Asset”, QB2: Bottom Half of C1+Sustaining Cost Curve”, “QB2: Competitive Capital Intensity”, all results and parameters presented on the slide titled “NuevaUnión Prefeasibility Study Results”, all statements regarding our expectations regarding our Project Satellite properties, including future spending and potential mine life, expectations and projections relating to the copper market, Trail refined zinc production projections, expectations regarding our potential zinc projects, including Akitigurq, anticipated benefits of our VIP2 project at Red Dog, resource and mine life estimates, including potential production from Frontier, timing of full production at Fort Hills, de-bottlenecking opportunities, potential benefits and capacity increase from de-bottlenecking opportunities at Fort Hills and costs associated with de-bottlenecking, projected and targeted operating costs, projected life of mine sustaining capital costs, potential for longer term expansion opportunities at Fort Hills and associated costs, the expectation that Fort Hills will provide free cash flow for decades and a steady and reliable cash flow, Energy EBITDA potential, benefits of our marketing and logistics strategy and associated opportunities, and our expectations regarding our innovation and technology initiatives, and management’s expectations with respect to production, demand and outlook regarding coal, copper, zinc and energy.

The forward-looking statements in these slides and accompanying oral presentation are based on assumptions regarding, including, but not limited to, general business and economic conditions, the supply and demand for, deliveries of, and the level and volatility of prices of, zinc, copper and coal and other primary metals and minerals as well as oil, and related products, the timing of the receipt of regulatory and governmental approvals for our development projects and other operations, 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 attract and retain skilled staff, our ability to procure equipment and operating supplies, positive results from the studies on our expansion projects, our coal and other product inventories, our ability to secure adequate transportation for our products, our ability to obtain permits for our operations and expansions, our ongoing relations with our employees and business partners and joint venturers. Reserve and resource life estimates assume the mine life of longest lived resource in the relevant commodity is achieved, assumes production at planned rates and in some cases development of as yet undeveloped projects. Assumptions are also included in the footnotes to various slides.
Forward Looking Information

Management’s expectations of mine life are based on the current planned production rates and assume that all reserves and resources described in this presentation are developed. Certain forward-looking statements are based on assumptions disclosed in footnotes to the relevant slides. Our estimated profit and EBITDA and EBITDA sensitivity estimates are based on the commodity price and currency exchange assumptions stated on the relevant slide or footnote. Cost statements are based on assumptions noted in the relevant slide or footnote. Assumptions regarding our potential reserve and resource life assume that all resources are upgraded to reserves and that all reserves and resources could be mined. Statements regarding future production are based on the assumption of project sanctions and mine production. Statements regarding Quebrada Blanca Phase 2 assume the project is developed in accordance with its feasibility study and subsequent developments. Payment of dividends is in the discretion of the board of directors. Our Elk Valley Water Quality Plan statements are based on assumptions regarding the effectiveness of current technology, and that it will perform as expected. The foregoing list of assumptions is not exhaustive. Factors that may cause actual results to vary materially include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity and power prices, changes in market demand for our products, changes in interest and currency exchange rates, acts of foreign 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 but not limited to rail, port and other logistics providers) to perform their contractual obligations, changes in our credit ratings or the financial market in general, unanticipated increases in costs to construct our development projects, difficulty in obtaining permits or securing transportation for our products, inability to address concerns regarding permits of environmental impact assessments, changes in tax benefits or tax rates, resolution of environmental and other proceedings or disputes, and changes or deterioration in general economic conditions. We will not achieve the maximum mine lives of our projects, or be able to mine all reserves at our projects, if we do not obtain relevant permits for our operations. Our Fort Hills project is not controlled by us and construction and production schedules may be adjusted by our partners. NuevaUnión is jointly owned. Unanticipated technology or environmental interactions could affect the effectiveness of our Elk Valley Water Quality Plan strategy. The effect of the price of oil on operating costs will be affected by the exchange rate between Canadian and U.S. dollars. Statements concerning future production costs or volumes are based on numerous assumptions of management regarding operating matters and on assumptions that demand for products develops as anticipated, that customers and other counterparties perform their contractual obligations, that operating and capital plans will not be disrupted by issues such as mechanical failure, unavailability of parts and supplies, labour disturbances, interruption in transportation or utilities, adverse weather conditions, and that there are no material unanticipated variations in the cost of energy or supplies. Statements concerning future production costs or volumes are based on numerous assumptions of management regarding operating matters and on assumptions that demand for products develops as anticipated, that customers and other counterparties perform their contractual obligations, that operating and capital plans will not be disrupted by issues such as mechanical failure, unavailability of parts and supplies, labour disturbances, interruption in transportation or utilities, adverse weather conditions, and that there are no material unanticipated variations in the cost of energy or supplies. Statements regarding anticipated steelmaking coal sales volumes and average steelmaking coal prices depend on timely arrival of vessels and performance of our steelmaking coal-loading facilities, as well as the level of spot pricing sales.

We assume no obligation to update forward-looking statements except as required under securities laws. Further information concerning assumptions, risks and uncertainties associated with these forward-looking statements and our business can be found in our most recent Annual Information Form, as well as subsequent filings of our management’s discussion and analysis of quarterly results and other subsequent filings, all filed under our profile on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) and on EDGAR (www.sec.gov).
## Our Value Proposition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strong Execution</th>
<th>Solid Financial Position</th>
<th>Disciplined Capital Allocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Premier operating assets</td>
<td>• Significant liquidity</td>
<td>• Debt reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Proven track record</td>
<td>• Strong cash flow</td>
<td>• Asset portfolio optimization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Enhancing profitability</td>
<td></td>
<td>• Strong history of returning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>cash to shareholders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Attractive growth potential</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Foundation of Sustainability

**Compelling Value**
## Value Potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Multiple Normalization</th>
<th>Quebrada Blanca 2</th>
<th>Energy Business</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Current Teck EV/EBITDA multiple of 4.4x&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>- EBITDA potential of ~US$650M assuming 65% ownership and US$3.00/lb copper&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>- EBITDA potential at full production of ~C$500M at US$75/bbl WTI and US$15/bbl weighted average WTI-WCS differential&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Historical Teck EV/EBITDA multiple of 5.5-6.5x&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Resource upside at Frontier and Lease 421</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Current peer EV/EBITDA multiple of 5.3-6.2x&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td></td>
<td>- Historical energy EV/EBITDA multiple of 8.0-10.0x&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Teck’s trailing 12-month EBITDA is ~C$10.00/share

~C$1.50/share EBITDA potential<sup>2</sup>

~C$1.00/share EBITDA potential<sup>3</sup>
The Right Commodities at the Right Time

**Steelmaking Coal**

- Outperforming market expectations
- Steelmaking coal prices trading near the 10-year average of US$180/t
- Forward curve >US$160/tonne through 2021

**Zinc**

- Structural deficit set to continue

**Copper**

- Mine production to peak in 2020 & structural deficit to emerge

---

Coal Price Assessments

[Graph showing coal price assessments with Argus FOB Australia and 12-Month Moving Average]

1. Source: Various market reports and Teck Resources data.
## Premier Operating Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Steelmaking Coal</strong></th>
<th><strong>Zinc</strong></th>
<th><strong>Copper</strong></th>
<th><strong>Energy</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary Assets: Elk Valley mines</td>
<td>Primary Asset: Red Dog</td>
<td>Primary Assets: Antamina, Highland Valley, Carmen de Andacollo</td>
<td>Primary Asset: Fort Hills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• High quality steelmaking coal</td>
<td>• Long life</td>
<td>• Long life</td>
<td>• Long life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Long life</td>
<td>• Bottom quartile of cost curve</td>
<td>• Bottom half of cost curve(^2)</td>
<td>• Higher quality, lower carbon intensity product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Upper half of margin curve</td>
<td>• Strong market position</td>
<td>• Multiple opportunities for growth - QB2, NuevaUnión, San Nicolás, Zafranal</td>
<td>• Expect low operating costs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• &gt;$21B of Adjusted EBITDA since the Fording acquisition(^1)</td>
<td>• Outstanding potential at Aktigiruq</td>
<td>• Expandable</td>
<td>• Commercial production from June 1, 2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **EBITDA Margin\(^3\): 61%** | **Red Dog EBITDA Margin\(^3\): 63%** | **EBITDA Margin\(^3\): 47%** | **2018 ramp up** |
## Delivered Five-Point Plan During Downturn

- No equity issued
- No core assets sold
- Invested in production growth from Fort Hills
- Maintained strong liquidity
- 33% debt reduction to US$4.8B; managed maturities

All while achieving >$1B in annualized cost savings

## Driving Industry-Leading Profitability

- Strong EBITDA margin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Teck</th>
<th>Diversified Peers</th>
<th>North American Peers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EBITDA</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Capital IQ

- Strong cash flow
- Canadian tax pools – EBITDA converts to cash efficiently

## Further Enhancing Profitability

- Red Dog VIP2 project to increase mill throughput
- Highland Valley D3 project to increase mill throughput and copper recoveries
- Procurement strategy to maximize margins
- Neptune Terminals expansion

### Proven Track Record

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2012-2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018 Onwards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Capital IQ
Solid Financial Position

- ~$5.5B of liquidity on a pro forma basis\(^1\)
- Reflects $1.2B cash from closing of the Waneta Dam transaction on July 26, 2018, and the repurchase of US$1.0B in public notes outstanding on August 14, 2018
- Currently no significant debt maturities prior to 2024
- Strong credit metrics reflected in trading price of public debt

Source: Capital IQ, Teck

#### Debt Maturity Profile\(^2\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Unrealized</th>
<th>Repurchased 8/2018</th>
<th>Repaid 2/2018</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>8,285</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2,285</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>1,285</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2021</td>
<td>1,285</td>
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<tr>
<td>2022</td>
<td>1,285</td>
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<tr>
<td>2023</td>
<td>1,285</td>
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<tr>
<td>2024</td>
<td>1,285</td>
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<tr>
<td>2025</td>
<td>1,285</td>
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<tr>
<td>2026</td>
<td>1,285</td>
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<td>2027</td>
<td>1,285</td>
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<td>2028</td>
<td>1,285</td>
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<td>2029</td>
<td>1,285</td>
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<tr>
<td>2030</td>
<td>1,285</td>
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<td>2031</td>
<td>1,285</td>
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<td>2032</td>
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<td>2033</td>
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<td>2034</td>
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<td>2035</td>
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<td>2036</td>
<td>1,285</td>
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<td>2037</td>
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<td>2038</td>
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<td>2039</td>
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<td>2040</td>
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<tr>
<td>2041</td>
<td>1,285</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2042</td>
<td>1,285</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Net Debt / Net Debt-Plus-Equity\(^3\)

| Category                          | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 | 2036 | 2037 | 2038 | 2039 | 2040 | 2041 | 2042 |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Teck (Proforma Waneta & Debt Repurchase) | 15%  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| Diversified Peers                 |      |      |      |      | 14%  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
| North American Peers              |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | 20%  |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |

#### Net Debt / EBITDA\(^4\)

| Category                          | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 | 2036 | 2037 | 2038 | 2039 | 2040 | 2041 | 2042 |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Teck (Adjusted EBITDA Pro Forma Waneta & Debt Repurchase) |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | 0.6  |      |
| Diversified Peers                 |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | 0.6  |      |
| North American Peers              |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | 1.2  |      |

Source: Capital IQ, Teck
## Balance Returning Cash to Shareholders and Capex With Prudent Balance Sheet Management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategy</th>
<th>Capital Allocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Steelmaking</strong></td>
<td>• Maintain current production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Coal</strong></td>
<td>• Optimize assets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Maintain current production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Optimize assets/extend mine life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Define Aktigiruq potential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zinc</strong></td>
<td>• Maintain current production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Optimize assets/extend mine life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Define Aktigiruq potential</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Copper</strong></td>
<td>• Optimize current assets/extend mine lives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Maintain current production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Optimize assets/extend mine lives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Energy</strong></td>
<td>• Moving from significant cash outflow to cash inflow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Moving from significant cash outflow to cash inflow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Portfolio</strong></td>
<td>• Waneta Dam, NuevaUnión joint venture, Project Satellite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Optimization</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Strong Track Record of Returning Capital to Shareholders

>$5.4 billion returned since 2003

Dividends

$4.2 billion since 2003

Share Buybacks

$1.3 billion since 2003

Policy

• Regular base annual dividend of $0.20/share, paid quarterly
• Supplemental dividend considered each year

Return of Capital in Q2 2018

• Paid regular base quarterly dividend of $0.05/share

~26% of free cash flow in last 15 years

~8% of free cash flow in last 15 years
Quebrada Blanca 2
Developing the next major copper producer in Chile

Path to Value Realization:
• EIA approval received in August 2018
• Partnership transaction likely in Q4 2018
• Potential to sanction in Q4 2018
• ~3 year construction; first production mid-2021

Long Life Asset
• Initial mine life 25 years using only 25% of reserves and resources
• Further upside potential in the district

Quality Project
• Brownfields site, low strip ratio
• Very low sustaining capital
• Total costs (AISC) in low half of cost curve
• Competitive capital intensity (~US$16k/t)

Stable Jurisdiction
• Operating history
• Permitting pathway well defined
• Established legal stability
Looking Forward
Multiple catalysts / valuation milestones

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Timeline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fort Hills</strong></td>
<td>• Full production by beginning of <strong>Q4 2018</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Quebrada Blanca 2</strong></td>
<td>• Partnership transaction likely in <strong>Q4 2018</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Sanctioning decision possible in <strong>Q4 2018</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zafranal</strong></td>
<td>• Feasibility Study completion and SEIA submission by <strong>Q4 2018</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Highland Valley (HVC)</strong></td>
<td>• HVC 2040 Prefeasibility Study completion in <strong>Q4 2018</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NuevaUnión</strong></td>
<td>• Feasibility Study completion by <strong>Q3 2019</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>San Nicolás</strong></td>
<td>• Prefeasibility engineering and SEIA submission in <strong>H2 2019</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

H2 2018 2019+
## Value Potential

### Multiple Normalization
- Current Teck EV/EBITDA multiple of 4.4x\(^1\)
- Historical Teck EV/EBITDA multiple of 5.5-6.5x\(^1\)
- Current peer EV/EBITDA multiple of 5.3-6.2x\(^1\)

### Quebrada Blanca 2
- EBITDA potential of ~US$650M assuming 65% ownership and US$3.00/lb copper\(^2\)

### Energy Business
- EBITDA potential at full production of ~C$500M at US$75/bbl WTI and US$15/bbl weighted average WTI-WCS differential\(^3\)
- Resource upside at Frontier and Lease 421
- Historical energy EV/EBITDA multiple of 8.0-10.0x\(^4\)

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Teck’s trailing 12-month EBITDA is ~C$10.00/share</th>
<th>~C$1.50/share EBITDA potential(^2)</th>
<th>~C$1.00/share EBITDA potential(^3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Strong Execution
• Premier operating assets, a proven track record, and enhancing profitability at our operations.

Solid Financial Position
• Significant liquidity and strong cash flow.

Disciplined Capital Allocation
• Our approach balances returning cash to shareholders and capital spending with prudent balance sheet management.
Diversified Peers are Anglo American, BHP Billiton, Glencore, Rio Tinto, South32 and Vale.

North American Peers are Freeport-McMoRan, First Quantum, Lundin and Southern Copper.

Slide 5: Value Potential
1. Current multiples are as at September 6, 2018. Historical multiples are for the past ten years. Peer multiples are based on a combination of our Diversified Peers and North American Peers. EV/EBITDA multiples are unweighted averages based on data reported by Capital IQ as at September 6, 2018, and are total enterprise value to forward EBITDA for the next twelve months. EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure without a standardized meaning, but generally refers to profit attributable to shareholders before net finance expense, income and resource taxes, and depreciation and amortization. Capital IQ applies its own approach to calculate this metric and as a result the figures determined from Capital IQ data may vary from results published by Teck or peer companies. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” slides.

2. EBITDA potential for Quebrada Blanca 2 is on a 100% basis in the first full five years of production and assumes 65% ownership by Teck, a copper price of US$3.00/lb and a Canadian to US dollar exchange rate of 1.25. See Teck’s fourth quarter 2016 news release dated February 15, 2017 for further information regarding Quebrada Blanca Phase 2, including forecast production for the first full five years of production. EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures” slides.

3. EBITDA potential for the Energy business is at full production of ~90% of nameplate capacity of 194,000 barrels per day. Includes Crown royalties assuming pre-payout phase. Assumess a WTI price of US$75/bbl, weighted average WTI-WCS differential of US$15/bbl, operating costs of C$20/bbl and a Canadian to US dollar exchange rate of 1.25. EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” slides.

4. Historical energy multiples are as provided by RBC Capital Markets as at May 28, 2018 and are based on Suncor, CNRL, Imperial Oil, Cenovus, Husky, MEG, Pengrowth and BlackPearl.

Slide 6: The Right Commodities at the Right Time

Slide 7: Premier Operating Assets
1. Adjusted EBITDA generated from October 1, 2008 to June 30, 2018. This reflects the change in accounting policy to capitalize stripping from January 1, 2013. Waste rock stripping costs incurred in the production phase of a surface mine are recorded as capitalized production stripping costs within property, plant and equipment when it is probable that the stripping activity will improve access to the orebody when the component of the orebody or pit to which access has been improved can be identified, and when the costs relating to the stripping activity can be measured reliably. When the actual waste-to-ore stripping ratio in a period is greater than the expected life-of-component waste-to-ore stripping ratio for that component, the excess is recorded as capitalized production stripping costs. Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” slides.

2. Bottom half of the copper cost curve based on the average for our operations.

3. EBITDA margin is for Q2 2018. EBITDA margin is a non-GAAP financial measure. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” slides.
Notes

Slide 8: Proven Track Record
2. Achieved >$1 billion in annualized cost savings from initiatives in 2013 to 2016.
3. EBITDA margin LTM for Teck, Diversified Peers and North American Peers are as determined and reported by Capital IQ as at September 6, 2018. EBITDA margin is a non-GAAP financial measure without a standardized meaning, but generally refers to EBITDA (earnings, before interest, taxes, depreciating and amortization) divided by total revenues for the relevant period. Capital IQ applies its own approach to calculate this metric and as a result the figures reported from Capital IQ data may vary from results published by Teck or peer companies. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” slides.

Slide 9: Solid Financial Position
2. Public notes outstanding as at August 22, 2018, including cash tender offers.
3. Net debt/net debt-plus-equity for Diversified Peers and North American Peers are unweighted averages based on data reported by Capital IQ as at September 6, 2018. Net debt/net debt-plus-equity is a non-GAAP financial measure without a standardized meaning, but generally refers to net debt (total debt less cash and cash equivalents) divided by the sum of net debt plus shareholders equity. Capital IQ applies its own approach to calculate this metric and as a result the figures determined from Capital IQ data may vary from results published by Teck or peer companies. Net debt/net debt-plus-equity for Teck is an unweighted average pro forma metric as at June 30, 2018 and includes closing of the Waneta Dam transaction on July 26, 2018 and US$1 billion aggregate principal amount debt repurchase on August 14, 2018. Non-GAAP financial measure. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” slides and “Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures” section of the Q2 2018 press release for further information.
4. Net debt/EBITDA for Diversified Peers and North American Peers are unweighted averages based on data reported by Capital IQ as at September 6, 2018. Net debt/EBITDA for Teck is a non-GAAP financial measure without a standardized meaning, but generally refers to net debt (total debt less cash and cash equivalents) divided by EBITDA (earnings, before interest, taxes, depreciating and amortization). Capital IQ applies its own approach to calculate this metric and as a result the figures determined from Capital IQ data may vary from results published by Teck or peer companies. Net debt/EBITDA for Teck is based on our adjusted EBITDA and is an unweighted average pro forma metric as at June 30, 2018 and includes closing of the Waneta Dam transaction on July 26, 2018 and US$1 billion aggregate principal amount debt repurchase on August 14, 2018. EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA and net debt/EBITDA are non-GAAP financial measures. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” slides and “Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures” section of the Q2 2018 press release for further information.

Slide 10: Balance Returning Cash to Shareholders and Capex With Prudent Balance Sheet Management
1. Free cash flow is a non-GAAP financial measure. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” slides.

Slide 11: Strong Track Record of Returning Cash to Shareholders

Slide 12: Quebrada Blanca 2
1. For current Reserve and Resource statements, see Teck’s 2017 Annual Information Form filed on SEDAR.
Notes

Slide 14: Value Potential

1. Current multiples are as at September 6, 2018. Historical multiples are for the past ten years. Peer multiples are based on a combination of our Diversified Peers and North American Peers. EV/EBITDA multiples are unweighted averages based on data reported by Capital IQ as at September 6, 2018, and are total enterprise value to forward EBITDA for the next twelve months. EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure without a standardized meaning, but generally refers to profit attributable to shareholders before net finance expense, income and resource taxes, and depreciation and amortization. Capital IQ applies its own approach to calculate this metric and as a result the figures determined from Capital IQ data may vary from results published by Teck or peer companies. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” slides.

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4. Historical energy multiples are as provided by RBC Capital Markets as at May 28, 2018 and are based on Suncor, CNRL, Imperial Oil, Cenovus, Husky, MEG, Pengrowth and BlackPearl.
Appendix
Consistent Long-Term Strategy

Diversification
Long life assets
Low cost
Appropriate scale
Low risk jurisdictions
Attractive Portfolio of Long-Life Assets
Low risk jurisdictions

Operations & Major Projects:

North America
- Copper
  - Highland Valley Copper
  - Galore Creek
  - Schaft Creek
  - Mesaba
  - San Nicolas
- Zinc
  - Red Dog
  - Trail Operations
  - Pend Oreille
- Steelmaking Coal
  - Cardinal River
  - Coal Mines in B.C.
    - Fording River
    - Greenhills
    - Line Creek
    - Elkview
    - Coal Mountain
- Energy
  - Fort Hills
  - Frontier

South America
- Copper
  - Antamina
  - Quebrada Blanca
  - Carmen de Andacollo
  - Quebrada Blanca Phase 2
  - NuevaUnión
  - Zafranal
Global Customer Base
Revenue contribution from diverse markets

Sales Distribution (2017)

- China: 18%
- North America: 19%
- Europe: 17%
- Asia excl. China and India: 37%
- Latin America: 3%
- India: 6%

Revenue contribution from diverse markets.
Diverse Pipeline of Growth Options

**Copper**
Strong platform with substantial growth options

- **In Construction**
  - HVC D3 Project

- **Pre-Sanction**
  - QB2

**Zinc**
Premier resource with integrated assets

- **In Construction**
  - Trail #2 Acid Plant
  - Red Dog VIP2 Project
  - Elk Valley VIP2 Project
  - Neptune Terminals Expansion

- **Pre-Sanction**
  - Red Dog Satellite Deposits

**Coal**
Well established with capital efficient value options

- **In Construction**
  - Elk Valley Replacement Brownfield

- **Pre-Sanction**
  - Neptune Terminals Expansion

**Energy**
Building a new business through partnership

- **In Construction**
  - NuevaUnión

- **Pre-Sanction**
  - HVC Brownfield
  - Zafranal
  - San Nicolás (Cu-Zn)

**Medium-Term Growth Options**

- **Future Options**
  - Galore Creek
  - Shaft Creek
  - Mesaba

- **NuevaUnión**
  - Red Dog Brownfield
  - Teena

- **Zafranal**
  - Cirque

- **San Nicolás (Cu-Zn)**
  - Quintette/Mt. Duke
  - Coal Mountain 2
  - Elk Valley Brownfield

- **Red Dog Satellite Deposits**
  - Teena

- **Fort Hills Deboottlenecking & Expansion**
  - Frontier
  - Lease 421
Disciplined Approach to M&A

Recent Transaction History

![Transaction History Diagram]

Total net proceeds of C$2.2B:

- Balance sheet strengthened by divestment of non-core assets at high EBITDA multiples
- Modest ‘prudent housekeeping’ acquisitions to consolidate control of attractive copper and zinc development assets
- Innovative NuevaUnión joint venture to create world scale development opportunity
Emerged from the Downturn in a Strong Position

Reflects Execution on Our Five-Point Plan

1. No equity dilution
2. No core assets sold
3. Invested in production growth from Fort Hills
4. Maintained strong liquidity
5. Reduced our debt & managed maturities

All while focusing on reducing costs

Teck now has fewer shares outstanding than in 2009

Teck is the only company among its peers for which 2017 operating cash flow per share exceeds the previous peak year. 

Indexed for maximum operating cash flow per share 2006-2016

# Production Guidance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>2017 Results</th>
<th>2018 Guidance¹</th>
<th>3 Year (2019-2021) Guidance¹</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Steelmaking Coal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper²,³</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highland Valley</td>
<td>Concentrate</td>
<td>287 kt</td>
<td>280-290 kt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antamina</td>
<td>Concentrate</td>
<td>93 kt</td>
<td>100-105 kt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carmen de Andecollo</td>
<td>Concentrate</td>
<td>95 kt</td>
<td>90-95 kt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebrada Blanca</td>
<td>Concentrate</td>
<td>72.5 kt</td>
<td>60-65 kt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cathode</td>
<td>3.5 kt</td>
<td>3.0 kt</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cathode</td>
<td>23 kt</td>
<td>24-26 kt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Copper²,³</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highland Valley</td>
<td>Concentrate</td>
<td>93 kt</td>
<td>100-105 kt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antamina</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quebrada Blanca</td>
<td>Concentrate</td>
<td>3.5 kt</td>
<td>3.0 kt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cathode</td>
<td>23 kt</td>
<td>24-26 kt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zinc²,⁴</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>Concentrate</td>
<td>659 kt</td>
<td>655-670 kt</td>
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<td>Antamina</td>
<td>Concentrate</td>
<td>310 kt</td>
<td>305-310 kt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trail</td>
<td>Concentrate</td>
<td>542 kt</td>
<td>535-550 kt</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Refined</td>
<td>84 kt</td>
<td>85-90 kt</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Refined</td>
<td>310 kt</td>
<td>305-310 kt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zinc²,⁴</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highland Valley</td>
<td>Concentrate</td>
<td>9.2 Mlbs</td>
<td>7.2 Mlbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antamina</td>
<td>Concentrate</td>
<td>2.0 Mlbs</td>
<td>1.8 Mlbs</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Bitumen²,⁵</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Hills</td>
<td>Concentrate</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>8.5 - 10.0 Mbbl</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Concentrate</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Molybdenum²</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Highland Valley</td>
<td>Concentrate</td>
<td>9.2 Mlbs</td>
<td>7.2 Mlbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antamina</td>
<td>Concentrate</td>
<td>2.0 Mlbs</td>
<td>1.8 Mlbs</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Lead</strong></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Red Dog</td>
<td>Concentrate</td>
<td>111 kt</td>
<td>95-100 kt</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trail</td>
<td>Refined</td>
<td>87 kt</td>
<td>65 kt</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Silver</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Trail</td>
<td>Refined</td>
<td>21.4 Moz</td>
<td>14 Moz</td>
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</table>

¹ Guidance includes potential start-up contributions.
² Includes smelter credits.
³ Assumes 2018 smelter credits of 110 kt.
⁴ Assumes smelter credits of 30 kt.
⁵ Includes smelter credits of 1 Mbbl.

---

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## Sales Guidance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Q2 2018 Results&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Q3 2018 Guidance&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Steelmaking Coal</strong></td>
<td>6.6 Mt</td>
<td>6.8 Mt</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Zinc</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Red Dog – Zinc in Concentrate</td>
<td>83.8 kt</td>
<td>160 kt</td>
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</table>
## Cost Guidance

### Steelmaking Coal

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>2017 Results</th>
<th>2018 Guidance¹</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Site costs (A)</td>
<td>$52/t</td>
<td>$56-60/t</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capitalized stripping (B)</td>
<td>$19/t</td>
<td>$18/t⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation costs (C)</td>
<td>$37/t</td>
<td>$35-37/t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cash costs (A+B+C)</td>
<td>$108/t</td>
<td>$109-115/t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US$83/t</td>
<td>US$84-88/t</td>
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### Copper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017 Results</th>
<th>2018 Guidance¹</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C1 unit costs (D)</td>
<td>US$1.33/lb</td>
<td>US$1.30-1.40/lb</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capitalized stripping (E)</td>
<td>US$0.18/lb</td>
<td>US$0.18/lb⁶</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total cash costs (D+E)</td>
<td>US$1.51/lb</td>
<td>US$1.48-1.58/lb</td>
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### Zinc

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<th>2017 Results</th>
<th>2018 Guidance¹</th>
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<tr>
<td>C1 unit costs (F)</td>
<td>US$0.28/lb</td>
<td>US$0.30-0.35/lb</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capitalized stripping (G)</td>
<td>US$0.01/lb</td>
<td>US$0.02/lb⁶</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total cash costs (F+G)</td>
<td>US$0.29/lb</td>
<td>US$0.32-0.37/lb</td>
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### Bitumen

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<thead>
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<th>2017 Results</th>
<th>2018 Guidance¹</th>
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<tr>
<td>Cash operating cost</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>C$28.50-32.50/bbl</td>
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### Capital Expenditures Guidance 2018

<table>
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<tr>
<th>(Teck’s share in CAD$ millions)</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Current 2018 Guidance</th>
<th>Previous 2018 Guidance</th>
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<tbody>
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<td><strong>Sustaining</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Steelmaking coal</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>$ 112</td>
<td>$ 275</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>180</td>
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<td>Zinc</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>230</td>
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<tr>
<td>Energy</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corporate</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td></td>
<td>$ 444</td>
<td>$ 730</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Major Enhancement</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Steelmaking coal</td>
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<tr>
<td>$ 55</td>
<td>$ 160</td>
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<td>Copper</td>
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<td>70</td>
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<td>Zinc</td>
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<td>Energy</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$ 78</td>
<td>$ 415</td>
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<td><strong>New Mine Development</strong></td>
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<td>Copper</td>
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<td>375</td>
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<td>Zinc</td>
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<td></td>
<td>$ 1,099</td>
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<td><strong>Sub-total</strong></td>
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<td>$ 167</td>
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<td>Zinc</td>
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<td>360</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$ 1,621</td>
<td>$ 1,750</td>
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### Capitalized Stripping

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Teck’s share in CAD$ millions)</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Current 2018 Guidance</th>
<th>Previous 2018 Guidance</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>$ 506</td>
<td>$ 470</td>
<td>$ 390</td>
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<td>Zinc</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$ 678</td>
<td>$ 640</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. Previous 2018 Guidance
2. Capitalized Stripping
3. Energy
4. Copper
5. Zinc
Sustaining Capex Expected to Peak in 2018

Total Capital Expenditures 2012-2018

- New Mine Development
- Major Enhancements
- Sustaining Capital
- Capitalized Stripping

Guidance

$0
$500
$1,000
$1,500
$2,000
$2,500
$3,000
$3,500
$4,000
$4,500
$5,000

2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018

$M
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mid-Point of 2018 Production Guidance¹</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Estimated Effect on Annualized Profit²</th>
<th>Estimated Effect on Annualized EBITDA³</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$C/$US</td>
<td></td>
<td>C$0.01</td>
<td>C$43M /$0.01Δ</td>
<td>C$66M /$0.01Δ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>26.5 Mt</td>
<td>US$1/tonne</td>
<td>C$20M /$1Δ</td>
<td>C$31M /$1Δ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>285 kt</td>
<td>US$0.01/lb</td>
<td>C$5M /$0.01Δ</td>
<td>C$7M /$0.01Δ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>970 kt</td>
<td>US$0.01/lb</td>
<td>C$10M /$0.01Δ</td>
<td>C$14M /$0.01Δ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Commodity Price Leverage
² Estimated Effect on Annualized Profit
³ Estimated Effect on Annualized EBITDA
Tax-Efficient Earnings in Canada

~$4.5 billion in available tax pools\(^1\), including:
- $3.6B in loss carryforwards
- $0.9B in Canadian Development Expenses

Applies to:
- Cash income taxes in Canada

Does not apply to:
- Resource taxes in Canada
- Cash taxes in foreign jurisdictions
## Share Structure & Principal Shareholders

### Teck Resources Limited

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Shares Held</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Voting Rights</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Class A Shareholdings</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temagami Mining Company Limited</td>
<td>4,300,000</td>
<td>55.4%</td>
<td>32.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMM Resources Inc (Sumitomo)</td>
<td>1,469,000</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
<td>10.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1,999,304</td>
<td>25.7%</td>
<td>14.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>7,768,304</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>57.9%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Shares Held</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Voting Rights</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Class B Shareholdings</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temagami Mining Company Limited</td>
<td>725,000</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMM Resources Inc (Sumitomo)</td>
<td>295,800</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Investment Corporation (Fullbloom)</td>
<td>59,304,474</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital Research Global Investors</td>
<td>59,869,307</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>448,674,339</td>
<td>79.3%</td>
<td>33.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>565,868,920</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>42.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Shares Held</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>Voting Rights</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Shareholdings</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temagami Mining Company Limited</td>
<td>5,025,000</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>32.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMM Resources Inc (Sumitomo)</td>
<td>1,764,800</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>11.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Investment Corporation (Fullbloom)</td>
<td>59,304,474</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
<td>4.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>507,542,950</td>
<td>88.5%</td>
<td>48.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>573,637,224</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Slide 24: Disciplined Approach to M&A
1. Carmen de Andacollo gold stream transaction occurred in USD at US$162 million.
4. Teena transaction occurred in AUD at A$10.6 million.
5. San Nicolás transaction occurred in USD at US$50 million.
6. Waneta Dam transaction closed July 26, 2018 for C$1.2 billion.
7. EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” slides.

Slide 25: Emerged from the Downturn in a Strong Position

Slide 26: Higher Operating Cash Flow per Share

Slide 27: Production Guidance
2. We include 100% of production from our Quebrada Blanca and Carmen de Andacollo mines in our production volumes, even though we own 90% of each of these operations, because we fully consolidate their results in our financial statements. We include 22.5% of production from Antamina, representing our proportionate equity interest in Antamina. We include 21.3% of production from Fort Hills, representing our estimated proportionate equity interest in Fort Hills.
3. Copper production includes cathode production at Quebrada Blanca and Carmen de Andacollo.
4. Total zinc includes co-product zinc production from our Copper business unit.
5. Production estimates for Fort Hills could be negatively affected by delays in or unexpected events involving the ramp-up of production from the project. Three-year production guidance is our share before any reductions resulting from major maintenance downtime.
Notes: Appendix - Introduction

Slide 28: Sales Guidance
2. Metal contained in concentrate.

Slide 29: Cost Guidance
2. Steelmaking coal unit costs are reported in Canadian dollars per tonne. Steelmaking coal unit cost of sales include site costs, transport costs, and other and does not include deferred stripping or capital expenditures. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” slides.
3. Copper unit costs are reported in U.S. dollars per payable pound of metal contained in concentrate. Copper total cash costs after by-product margins include adjusted cash cost of sales, smelter processing charges and cash margin for by-products including co-products. Assumes a zinc price of US$1.30 per pound, a molybdenum price of US$12 per pound, a silver price of US$16 per ounce, a gold price of US$1,250 per ounce and a Canadian/U.S. dollar exchange rate of $1.30. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” slides.
4. Zinc unit costs are reported in U.S. dollars per payable pound of metal contained in concentrate. Zinc total cash costs after by-product margins are mine costs including adjusted cash cost of sales, smelter processing charges and cash margin for by-products. Assumes a lead price of US$1.00 per pound, a silver price of US$16 per ounce and a Canadian/U.S. dollar exchange rate of $1.30. By-products include both by-products and co-products. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” slides.
5. Bitumen unit costs are reported in Canadian dollars per barrel. Cash operating cost represents costs for the Fort Hills mining and processing operations and do not include the cost of diluent, transportation, storage and blending. Guidance for Teck’s cash operating cost is based on Suncor’s outlook for Fort Hills cash operating costs. Estimates of Fort Hills cash operating costs could be negatively affected by delays in or unexpected events involving the ramp up of production from the project. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” slides.
6. Approximate, based on capitalized stripping guidance and mid-point of production guidance range.
Slide 30: Capital Expenditures Guidance 2018
2. For steelmaking coal, sustaining capital includes Teck's share of water treatment charges of $3 million in 2017. Sustaining capital guidance includes Teck's share of water treatment charges related to the Elk Valley Water Quality Plan, which are approximately $86 million in 2018. Steelmaking coal guidance for 2018 excludes $120 million of planned 2018 spending for port upgrades at Neptune Bulk Terminals, as Neptune Bulk Terminals is equity accounted on our balance sheet.
3. For energy, Fort Hills capital expenditures guidance is at our estimated working interest of 21.3%, and does not include any capitalized revenue and associated costs. Judgment is required in determining the date that property, plant and equipment is available for use at Fort Hills. Until such time, revenues and associated costs will be capitalized. Management expects this date to be in the first half of 2018. Major enhancement guidance for 2018 includes tailings management and new mine equipment at Fort Hills. New mine development guidance for 2018 includes expected spending at Fort Hills, assuming some further increase in our project interest and Frontier.
4. For copper, new mine development guidance for 2018 includes the first nine months of spending for Quebrada Blanca Phase 2. It also includes full year spending for San Nicolás and our share of Zafranal. Major enhancement guidance includes the D3 mill project at Highland Valley.
5. For zinc, major enhancement guidance includes the VIP2 project at Red Dog.

Slide 31: Sustaining Capex Expected to Peak in 2018

Slide 32: Commodity Price Leverage
1. As at July 25, 2018. See Teck's Q2 2018 press release. All production estimates are subject to change based on market and operating conditions.
2. The effect on our profit attributable to shareholders and on EBITDA of commodity price and exchange rate movements will vary from quarter to quarter depending on sales volumes. Our estimate of the sensitivity of price and EBITDA to changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rate is sensitive to commodity price assumptions. EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” slides.
3. Zinc includes 307,500 tonnes of refined zinc and 662,500 tonnes of zinc contained in concentrate.

Slide 33: Tax-Efficient Earnings In Canada
1. As at December 31, 2017.

Slide 34: Share Structure & Principal Shareholders
1. As at April 23, 2018.
Sustainability
Sustainability Commitments and Recognition

Major Commitments

• International Council on Mining and Metals 10 Principles and Position Statements for Sustainable Development

• United Nations Global Compact

• Mining Association of Canada Towards Sustainable Mining program

• Council for Clean Capitalism

• Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition

• UN Sustainable Development Goals

Recent Recognition

- Dow Jones Sustainability Indices
- Euronext Vigeo World 180
- Best 50 Corporate Citizens
- MSCI
- Sustainalytics
- The Mining Association of Canada
- Towards Sustainable Mining Leadership Awards
Sustainability Strategy

- Strong sustainability performance enabled by a strategy built around developing opportunities and managing risks
- Implementing a sustainability strategy with short-term, five-year goals and long-term goals stretching out to 2030

Goals cover the six areas of focus representing the most significant sustainability issues and opportunities facing our company:

- Community
- Water
- Our People
- Biodiversity
- Energy and Climate Change
- Air
Low Cost, Low Carbon Producer

- Among world’s *lowest GHG intensity* for steelmaking coal and copper production

- Fort Hills – one of the *lowest carbon intensities* among North American oil sands producers

- Progressive carbon pricing already built into majority of business

- Well-positioned for a low-carbon economy

---

Figure 1: GHG Emissions Intensity Ranges Among ICMM Members

kgCO₂e per t product
Reducing Freshwater Use

- Water recycled average of 4 times at mining operations
- 11% reduction in total water use since 2014
- Target to reduce freshwater use at Chilean operations by 15% by 2020
- Desalinated seawater for Quebrada Blanca Phase 2 project, which will reduce freshwater use by 26.5 million m$^3$
Implementing Elk Valley Water Quality Plan:

- **Comprehensive water quality plan** developed with government, Indigenous Peoples and communities

- Investing $850-900 million between 2018-2022 to construct water treatment facilities

- **Ground-breaking R&D** program to identify new treatment technologies
Strengthening Relationships with Indigenous Peoples

- Agreements in place at all mining operations within or adjacent to Indigenous Peoples’ territories
- Agreements also in place for major projects, including Frontier and QB2
- Creates a framework for greater cooperation and addresses the full range of our activities, from exploration through to closure

In June 2018, Teck announced the signing of participation agreements for Teck’s proposed Frontier oil sands project with the Métis Nation of Alberta, Region 1 and five Métis locals.
Progress on Diversity to Date

- Inclusion and Diversity Policy launched in 2016 by our Executive Diversity Committee
- Women comprised 29% of total hires in 2017
- Teck-wide Gender Pay Equity Review conducted showing no systemic gender pay issue
Sustainability Information for Investors

Climate Action and Portfolio Resilience

For reports & more, visit our Disclosure Portal and Sustainability Info for Investors pages
Collective Agreements
Long-term labour agreements in place at all North American operations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Expiry Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Antamina</td>
<td>July 31, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebrada Blanca</td>
<td>January 31, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>March 31, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>November 30, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line Creek</td>
<td>May 31, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carmen de Andacollo</td>
<td>September 30, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>December 31, 2019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elkview</td>
<td>October 31, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fording River</td>
<td>April 30, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highland Valley Copper</td>
<td>September 30, 2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trail Operations</td>
<td>May 31, 2022</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardinal River</td>
<td>June 30, 2022</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Our Innovation Focus

**Productivity**
- Equipment automation
- Ore sorting technology
- Digitally-enhanced operator performance
- Predictive maintenance
- Improving grade and processing

**Safety**
- Fatigue monitoring systems
- Collision avoidance monitors
- Remote & autonomous mobile equipment
- Wearable OH&S systems

**Sustainability**
- Ore sorting to reduce energy use and tailings
- Water management technologies
- Dust management
- Digital community engagement

**Growth**
- Exploration tech: Hyperspectral core scanning
- Growing markets through new product uses
- Partnering with game-changing innovators

---

Digital Foundation
Autonomous Haul Trucks
Potential for improved productivity and safety; deploying in 2018

Value potential

• Improved safety
• Highland Valley Copper (HVC): >$20M annual savings
• Teck-wide: >$100M annual savings potential
• Potential to steepen pit walls and narrow road widths; reduce environmental footprint

Maturity

• Proven technology; well understood

Milestones

• Partnering with Caterpillar
• Site assessment 2017
• Six-truck deployment at HVC by end of 2018
• First autonomous fleet at a deep pit mine
Smart Shovels
Shovel-mounted sensors separate ore from waste

**Value potential**
- Increased grade to mill
- Potential to add significant free cash flow at HVC
- Reduced energy use and tailings; improved sustainability performance

**Maturity**
- Currently being piloted by Teck

**Milestones**
- Pilot launched in 2017
- First ever use of ore sorting technology on a shovel
- Assessing Red Dog deployment in 2018
- Opportunity to replicate and scale up across operations
Blast Movement Monitoring (BMM)

Value potential

• Reduced processing costs
• Improved productivity; at Red Dog alone, BMM savings an estimated $6.5 million annually
• Enhanced environmental performance; reduced energy and emissions to air

Maturity

• Currently being implemented by Teck

Milestones

• First launched at Red Dog Operations
• Currently being implemented at Red Dog, Highland Valley Copper and Carmen de Andacollo Operations
Artificial Intelligence
Using AI to predict and prevent maintenance problems

Value potential

- Machine learning analyzes data streams from each haul truck to predict maintenance issues before they happen
- Reduce unplanned maintenance, reduce overall maintenance costs, extend equipment life
- Potential $1.2 million annual savings at just one site

Maturity

- Successfully developed at Teck coal site
- Partnership with Google and Pythian to develop analytic algorithm

Milestones

- Successfully implemented in production
- Wider deployment underway at coal sites in 2018
• Synchronized global growth supports steel demand and pricing
• Healthy steel industry stimulates global demand for seaborne coal
• Secular demand growth in India adds to demand for seaborne coal
• Chinese capacity reductions, environmental controls & mine safety checks to continue
  – Steel: improves financial condition and reduces exports
  – Coal: restricts domestic production and supports seaborne imports
Steelmaking Coal Facts

Global Coal Production\(^1\):
7.5 billion tonnes

Steelmaking Coal Production\(^2\):
~1,100 million tonnes

Export Steelmaking Coal\(^2\):
~330 million tonnes

Seaborne Steelmaking Coal\(^2\):
~285 million tonnes

Our Market - Seaborne Hard Coking Coal\(^2\):
~195 Million Tonnes

- ~0.7 tonnes of steelmaking coal is used to produce each tonne of steel\(^3\)
- Up to 100 tonnes of steelmaking coal is required to produce the steel in the average wind turbine\(^4\)
Synchronized Global Growth
Strong steel production and improved steel pricing

Crude Steel Production\(^1\)

Global

China

Ex-China

Solid Growth in Crude Steel Production\(^2\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crude Steel Production</th>
<th>July 2018 YTD YoY Growth</th>
<th>2017 YoY Growth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>5.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex. China</td>
<td>3.7%</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>2.3%</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JKT(^3)</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
<td>3.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>3.6%</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^1\) Crude Steel Production

\(^2\) Solid Growth in Crude Steel Production

\(^3\) JKT: Japan, Korea, Thailand
Strong Chinese Steel Margins
Support steelmaking coal prices

China Hot Rolled Coil (HRC) Margins and Steelmaking Coal (HCC) Prices

China HRC Gross Margins
China Domestic HCC Price
Argus Premium HCC CFR China

Teck
Growing India Steelmaking Coal Imports
India plans to achieve 300 Mt of crude steel capacity by 2030-2031

Seaborne Steelmaking Coal Imports
Forecasted to increase by >20%¹

India’s Hot Metal Capacity;
Projects and Operations²

---

¹ Source: Wood Mackenzie
² Source: Wood Mackenzie
• Steel: Profitable steel industry supports raw materials pricing
• Coal: Capacity reductions support seaborne imports
Chinese Seaborne Steelmaking Coal Imports
Supported by strong steel demand & stable domestic coking coal production

Chinese Crude Steel Production (CSP), Hot Metal Production (HMP) and Coal Production

Chinese Seaborne Coking Coal Imports
Large Users in China Increasing Seaborne Imports
>2/3 of China crude steel produced on coast; Projects support imports

**Seaborne Coking Coal Imports**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Non-14 users</th>
<th>14 large users</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Zongheng Fengnan Project**
- Inland plant relocating to coastal area
- Capacity: crude steel 8 Mt
- Status: Construction started in 2017; completion in 2021

**HBIS Laoting Project**
- Inland plant relocating to coastal area
- Capacity: crude steel 20 Mt
- Status: Construction started in 2017; completion in 2020

**Shougang Jingtang Plant**
- Expansion
- Capacity: crude steel 9.4 Mt (phase 2)
- Status: Construction started in 2015; completion in Mar 2019

**Shandong Steel Rizhao Project**
- Greenfield project
- Capacity: crude steel 8.5 Mt
- Status: Construction started in 2015; BF #1 completed in 2017; BF #2 completion in 2019

**Liusteel Fangcheng Project**
- Greenfield project
- Capacity: Phase 1 crude steel ~10 Mt
- Status: Construction started in 2017

---

**Baowu Zhanjiang Plant**
- Expansion
- Capacity: crude steel 3.6Mt (phase 2)
- Status: Construction start date to be announced
Chinese Scrap Use to Increase Slowly
EAF share in crude steel production to recover only to 2015’s level

China’s Ratio of EAF in CSP Low vs. Other Countries

- China: 9%
- Japan: 24%
- India: 57%
- United States: 68%
- Russia: 31%
- European Union: 40%
- World: 28%

China Steel Use By Sector (2000-2017)

- Construction: 55-60%
- Auto: 5-10%
- Machinery: 15-20%
- Others: 15-20%

Crude Steel and Electric Arc Furnace Production

- Crude Steel
- Hot Metal
- Electric Arc Furnace

Mt

Steelmaking Coal Supply Growth Forecast
Key growth comes from recovery in Australia after Cyclone Debbie

Seaborne Steelmaking Coal Exports¹
(Change 2018 vs. 2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>291</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mozambique</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>305</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Includes:*
- Australia: recovery from Cyclone Debbie, Anglo Grosvenor ramp up
- USA: Warrior mines ramp up, Corsa / Ramaco expansion
- Mozambique: Vale Moatize ramp up
- Canada: Conuma Willow Creek restart
US Coal Producers are Swing Suppliers

Australian Steelmaking Coal Exports

US Steelmaking Coal Exports

Mt

200 180 160 140 120 100 80 60 40 20 0


Mt

70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0

Seaborne Steelmaking Coal Exports
Coal gap developing and market could be short due to typical disruptions

Supply & Demand from Existing Mines

~45-65 Mt needed from restarts and projects by 2026

Includes:
- Existing mines: expansion (~25 Mt) and depletion (~40 Mt)
- Expansions: Australia (~1/2), Indonesia/Russia/Mozambique/Canada/ROW (~1/10 each)
- Depletion: Australia (~1/2), USA (~1/3), ROW (~1/6)

Possible Restarts and Projects

Includes:
- Highly probable projects: Russia (~1/2), Australia (~1/4), USA (~1/4)
- Possible restarts: Australia (~3/5), Canada (~1/5), ROW (~1/5)
- Probable projects: Australia (~3/5); Canada (~1/5), ROW (~1/5)
- Possible projects: Australia (~2/5), Canada (~2/5), Russia (~1/5)

Mt Gap to base case
Additional gap to high case
Gap to base case

Highly probable projects
Possible restarts
Probable projects
Possible projects
2nd Largest Seaborne Steelmaking Coal Supplier
Competitively positioned to supply steel producers worldwide

Sales Distribution

- China
  - 2013: ~30%
  - 2015: ~20%
  - 2017: ~15%
- North America
  - ~5%
- Latin America
  - ~5%
- Asia excl. China & India
  - 2013: ~40%
  - 2015: ~45%
  - 2017: ~45%
- Europe
  - 2013: ~15%
  - 2015: ~20%
  - 2017: ~20%
- India
  - 2013: ~5%
  - 2015: ~5%
  - 2017: ~10%
An Integrated Long Life Coal Business

- >1 billion tonnes of reserves support ~27 Mt of production for many years
- Geographically concentrated in the Elk Valley
- Established infrastructure and capacity with mines, railways and terminals
Maintaining 27 Mt and Growing the Business

Upcoming Closure
- Coal Mountain closing in 2018 (2.5 Mt capacity)

Current Growth
- Line Creek investing in a shovel and plant expansion to build from 4 Mt to ~5 Mt
- Elkview investing in Baldy Ridge Extension and plant capacity upgrades to build from ~7 Mt to ~9 Mt
- Greenhills investing in Cougar Pit Extension to maintain ~5 Mt
- Fording River developing Swift and Turnbull to produce ~9 Mt
- Cardinal River developing plans to potentially extend the life beyond 2020 at ~1.8 Mt

Future Growth Potential
- Potential growth opportunities at Quintette
Transitioning Operations to Capture Margin

2018 Budget vs. 2017 Actuals

Strip ratio increasing from 10.2 to 10.5 with closure of Coal Mountain
  • Production gap will be made up at the other Elk Valley mines

Hauling 1 km longer, offset with improved truck productivities
  • Fording River moving further into Swift development

Truck/shovel operating costs down in the last 6 years despite normal wage and input inflation; Operating costs increasing in 2018 related to:
  • Life cycle maintenance repair work (e.g. haul truck engines)
  • Higher variable rates
    – Diesel & tire prices
    – Insurance & labour rates

Mine plan impacts, offset by higher value product ~$2.70/t

Operating costs increasing in 2018, offset by higher productivities ~$1.00/t
Strip Ratio Supports Future Production

- Strip ratio increase planned in 2018
  - Low strip, low cost Coal Mountain closing
  - Development at larger mines to increase capacity and access to higher quality coals
- Future strip ratio on par with historical average
Reducing Average Mining Capital Spend by ~$7/t

2018 capital reinvestment in our operations, lower future spend

2009-2015: Average spend of ~$13/t\(^1\)
• Reinvestment in 5 shovels, 50+ haul trucks, mining area development and plant upgrades

2016-2022: Average spend of ~$6/t\(^1\)
• Sustaining reinvestment in shovels, trucks and technology to increase mining productivity and processing capacity

Limited major enhancement capital required to increase existing mine capacity and offset Coal Mountain closure
Water Sustaining Capital

2018-2022 - Five-year capital spend expected to be $850M-$900M for:
  - Commissioned one active water treatment facility (AWTF)
  - Construction of three additional AWTF’s

2023-2032:
  - Average capital cost of ~$65M per year
  - Up to five additional AWTFs
Use and Enhancement of Biological Process Present in Backfill Pits

Promising Research and Development

Saturated Rock Fills (SRF)
- 10,000 m³/d full scale trial commissioned in January 2018
  - $41M construction, $10M annual operating cost
  - Potential to replace or augment cost of AWTFs in the future
  - Conclusive results expected end of 2019

Comparison based on 20,000 m³/day

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Operating</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AWTF (Design)</td>
<td>$310</td>
<td>$22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SRF (Conceptual)</td>
<td>$50</td>
<td>$10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
High Quality Hard Coking Coal Product

- Around the world, and especially in China, blast furnaces are getting larger and increasing PCI rates
- Coke requirements for stable blast furnace operation are becoming increasingly higher
- Teck coals with high hot and cold strength are ideally suited to ensure stable blast furnace operation
- Produce some of the highest hot strengths in the world
Teck’s Pricing Mechanisms
Coal sales book generally moves with the market

Sales Mix
- ~40% quarterly contract price
- ~60% shorter than quarterly pricing mechanisms (including “spot”)

Product Mix
- ~75% of production is high-quality HCC
- ~25% is a combination of SHCC, SSCC, PCI and a small amount of thermal

Key Factors Impacting Teck’s Average Realized Prices
- Variations in our product mix
- Timing of sales
- Direction and underlying volatility of the daily price assessments
- Spreads between various qualities of steelmaking coal
- Arbitrage between FOB Australia and CFR China pricing

Index Linked Sales
- Quarterly contract sales index linked
- Contract sales index linked
- Contract sales with index fallback
- Spot sales index linked

Fixed Price Sales
- Contract sales spot priced
- Contract sales with index fallback
- Spot sales with fixed price

- ~20%
- ~80%

Teck
Quality and Basis Spreads
Impact Teck’s average realized steelmaking coal prices

HCC / SHCC Prices and Spread¹

HCC FOB / CFR Prices and Spread²
Average Realized Steelmaking Coal Prices

Historical Average Realized Prices vs. Quarterly Contract Prices

Averaged 92% from Q2 2010

Teck Realized Price (lhs)
Quarterly Contract Prices (lhs)
Teck Realized Price Relative to Contract (rhs)
~75 Mt of West Coast Port Capacity Planned

Our portion is >40 Mt; exceeds current production plans, including Quintette

Westshore Terminals
- Teck is largest customer at 19 Mt
- Large stockpile area
- Currently 33 Mt
- $275M project for expansion to 35-36 Mt by 2019
- Contract expires March 2021

Neptune Coal Terminal
- Teck Canpotex Joint Venture
- Recently expanded to 12.5 Mt
- Planned growth to >18.5 Mt

Ridley Terminals
- Current capacity: 18 Mt
- Teck contracted at 3 Mt

West Coast Port Capacity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Terminal</th>
<th>Current Capacity</th>
<th>Planned Growth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ridley Terminals</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neptune Coal Terminal</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westshore Terminals</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Teck
Neptune Facility Upgrade

Optimizing the footprint to allow for >18.5 Mtpa

• All permits in place, final project funds sanctioned in Q2 2018, with project completion in H1 2020

• Work has commenced on the overpass and dumper vault; major construction and fabrication contracts awarded

• The investment enhances the quality of the entire steelmaking coal portfolio
  – Ensures globally competitive port rates
  – Ownership of primary berth will ensure access to market
  – Will provide sprint capacity (surge and recovery) to capitalize on price volatility

Improvements include:
1. Overpass to improve site access
2. Investments to enhance environmental monitoring and performance
3. Improved train handling with addition of tandem coal dumper and track to land second coal train on site
4. West coal shiploader replacement to increase capacity and reach

Securing a long-term, reliable and globally competitive supply chain solution for our steelmaking coal business
Notes: Appendix – Steelmaking Coal

Slide 55: Steelmaking Coal Price Exceeding Expectations

Slide 56: Steelmaking Coal Facts
1. Source: IEA.
2. Source: CRU.
4. Source: The Coal Alliance. Assumes all of the steel required is produced by blast furnace-basic oxygen furnace route.

Slide 57: Synchronized Global Growth
1. Source: WSA, CRU.
2. Source: WSA, NBS.

Slide 58: Strong Chinese Steel Margins

Slide 59: Growing India Steelmaking Coal Imports
1. Source: WSA, Global Trade Atlas, Wood Mackenzie, CRU.

Slide 60: Capacity Reductions in China Support Pricing
1. Source: Governmental announcements.
2. Breakdown of the remaining target for coal capacity reductions is calculated based on Fenwei estimates. Source: Fenwei, Teck.

Slide 61: Chinese Seaborne Steelmaking Coal Imports
1. Source: NBS, China Customs, Fenwei, TTT. 2018 is July year-to-date annualized.

Slide 62: Large Users in China Increasing Seaborne Imports
1. Source: China Customs.
Notes: Appendix – Steelmaking Coal

Slide 63: Chinese Scrap Use to Increase Slowly
1. Source: WSA.
2. Source: China Metallurgy Industry Planning and Research Institute.
3. Source: CRU.

Slide 64: Steelmaking Coal Supply Growth Forecast
1. Source: Wood Mackenzie, CRU.

Slide 65: US Coal Producers are Swing Suppliers
1. Source: Global Trade Atlas. US exports do not include exports to Canada.

Slide 66: Seaborne Steelmaking Coal Exports
1. Source: Wood Mackenzie. Exports include disruption allowance that is based on the difference between Q2 forecast and actual exports over the period 2015 to 2017.

Slide 69: Maintaining 27 Mt and/or Growing the Business
1. Subject to market conditions and obtaining mining permits.

Slide 71: Strip Ratio Supports Future Production
1. Total costs are transportation costs and site costs inclusive of inventory write-downs and capitalized stripping, excluding depreciation. 2018 is the mid-point of unit cost of sales guidance.

Slide 72: Reducing Average Mining Capital Spend by ~$7/t
1. All dollars referenced are Teck’s portion net of Poscan credits for Greenhills at 80% and excluding the portion of sustaining capital relating to water treatment. The portion of sustaining capital relating to water treatment is addressed on the following slide.

Slide 77: Quality and Basis Spreads
1. HCC price is average of the Argus Premium HCC Low Vol, Platts Premium Low Vol and TSI Premium Coking Coal assessments, all FOB Australia and in US dollars. SHCC price is average of the Platts HCC 64 Mid Vol and TSI HCC assessments, all FOB Australia and in US dollars. Source: Argus, Platts, TSI. Plotted to September 4, 2018.

Slide 78: Average Realized Steelmaking Coal Prices
1. Compares Teck’s average realized price to the negotiated quarterly benchmark price from Q1 2010 to Q1 2017, and to the index-linked quarterly contract price from April 1, 2017.
Copper
Business Unit & Markets
Copper Content in Electric Vehicles
Depends on technology, vehicle size and battery size

Copper Content by Type of Electric Vehicle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Electric Vehicle</th>
<th>Kgs of Copper per Vehicle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Internal Combustion</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hybrid Electric</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plug In Hybrid</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battery Electric</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBus Hybrid</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Battery
- Inverter
- Electric Motor
- HV Wire
- Other
- LV Wire
Copper Demand for Electric Vehicles

Electric Vehicles Copper Demand

Thousands of Tonnes of Copper Contained

- Car BEV
- Car HEV
- Car PHEV
- E-Bus Hybrid
- E-Bus BEV

+1.8 Mt
Steady Demand Growth & Increasing Copper Intensity

**Chinese Copper Demand to Grow ~3-4%**

- **2013**: 8,000 Thousand Tonnes
- **2014**: 8,500 Thousand Tonnes
- **2015**: 9,000 Thousand Tonnes
- **2016**: 9,500 Thousand Tonnes
- **2017**: 10,000 Thousand Tonnes
- **2018E**: 10,500 Thousand Tonnes
- **2019E**: 11,000 Thousand Tonnes
- **2020E**: 11,500 Thousand Tonnes

**Increasing Copper Intensity with Booming Electric Vehicles**

- **2011**: 150 Thousand Tonnes
- **2012**: 200 Thousand Tonnes
- **2013**: 250 Thousand Tonnes
- **2014**: 300 Thousand Tonnes
- **2015**: 350 Thousand Tonnes
- **2016**: 400 Thousand Tonnes
- **2017**: 450 Thousand Tonnes
- **2020E**: 500 Thousand Tonnes
- **2025E**: 700 Thousand Tonnes

- **2020**: 2 million EVs
- **2025**: 7 million EVs
Global Copper Mine Production Increasing Slowly

- Mine production set to increase 1.1 Mt by 2023, including:
  - Glencore’s African mine restarts: 460 kmt
  - Cobre Panama: 330 kmt
  - Escondida: 400 kmt
  - Quellaveco (to 2023): 250 kmt
  - China: 475 kmt
  - All others: 750 kmt

- Reductions & closures (1,500 kmt)

- Mine production currently peaks in 2020

- Chinese mine production growth relatively flat at ~100 kmt per year

- Total probable projects: 576 kmt
Copper Disruptions Continue into 2018

~6-7 Mt of copper production under labour negotiations this year

Disruptions\(^1\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Disruptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>-880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>-600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>-400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>-200</td>
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<td>2015</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Spot TC/RCs Rising\(^2\)

Spot TC/RCs Rising\(^2\)
Rapid Growth in Chinese Copper Smelter Capacity
Limited domestic mine growth

Chinese Copper Mine Projects¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
<th>2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kt</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

+2 Mt of Smelting Projects in the Pipeline²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kt</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>1,640</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Chinese Copper Mine Projects
2. +2 Mt of Smelting Projects in the Pipeline
China More Important in Global Copper Market
Buying more copper from the rest of the world

Substantial Concentrate Imports Growth\(^1\)

Continuous Growth of Imported Copper Units\(^2\)

Demand for imported cathodes shifting towards concentrate and scrap;
Copper scrap imports to drop 300-400 kt under China’s ban
Planned Copper Projects Will Not Meet Demand
Copper mine production peaks in 2021

Existing and Fully Committed Supply

At least 4.4 Mt needed from new projects by 2027
- Low Demand (1.5%): 4.9 Mt
- Base Demand (2.0%): 5.3 Mt
- High Demand (2.7%): 7.6 Mt

Mine projects set to increase 1.8 Mt by 2027

Includes:
- Spence
- QB2 (275 kmt)
- Rosemont (120 kmt)
- Manto Verde (80 kmt)
- Los Pelambres Exp (55 kmt)
- Oyu Tolgoi UG
- Kamoa/Kakula (300 kmt)
- Golpu (110 kmt)
- Tominsky (90 kmt)
- Mirador (60 kmt)
- Iranian Small Mines (135kmt)

Highly Probable + Probable Projects Insufficient to Fill Gap

Gap to low demand scenario

Mine projects set to increase 1.8 Mt by 2027

Includes:
- Spence
- QB2 (275 kmt)
- Rosemont (120 kmt)
- Manto Verde (80 kmt)
- Los Pelambres Exp (55 kmt)
- Oyu Tolgoi UG
- Kamoa/Kakula (300 kmt)
- Golpu (110 kmt)
- Tominsky (90 kmt)
- Mirador (60 kmt)
- Iranian Small Mines (135kmt)
Growth and Improvement Opportunities
Highland Valley Copper 2040 Project

- Advancing HVC Mine Life Extension Pre-Feasibility Study
  - Targeting extension of ~15 years, to at least 2040
  - Leveraging investments in Mill Optimization Project (2013) and D3 Ball Mill (2019)
  - Capturing value from Shovel-based Ore Sorting and Autonomous Hauling
Growth Potential: QB2, NuevaUnión, Project Satellite

Potential Production Profile
On a Copper Equivalent Basis¹

Current Annual CuEq Production (kt)

- Zafranal
- San Nicolás
- NuevaUnión
- QB2
- Highland Valley
- Carmen de Andacollo
- 2017 CuEq Production (excl. QB)

Mine Production 2017 - Copper Only²

- Teck Potential #6
- Teck Current #16
QB2: Potential Tier One Asset
Robust Economics & Expansion Optionality

- Potential top 15 copper producer globally at 300,000 tonnes/year Cu equivalent production, including 7,700 tonnes/year Mo, in the first five years\(^1\)
- Long initial life (25 years) with only 25% of resource; life extension and expansion optionality
- Project capital of US$4.7B\(^1\); attractive capital intensity of ~$16k per tonne annual CuEq\(^2\)
- Low cost - C1 cash cost of US$1.33/lb and AISC of US$1.37/lb in first 10 years\(^3\)
- Familiar, stable jurisdiction

**Project Highlights**\(^4\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Copper Price (US$ per pound)</th>
<th>$2.75</th>
<th>$3.00</th>
<th>$3.25</th>
<th>$3.50</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net present value at 8% (US$ millions)</td>
<td>565</td>
<td>1,253</td>
<td>1,932</td>
<td>2,604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Internal rate of return (%)</td>
<td>9.7%</td>
<td>11.7%</td>
<td>13.5%</td>
<td>15.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payback from first production (years)</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>4.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual EBITDA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Full Five Years (US$M pa)</td>
<td>856</td>
<td>1,002</td>
<td>1,148</td>
<td>1,294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Full Ten Years (US$M pa)</td>
<td>781</td>
<td>918</td>
<td>1,055</td>
<td>1,192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Life of Mine (US$ million pa)</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>811</td>
<td>937</td>
<td>1,063</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Quebrada Blanca 2

Significant mine and infrastructure development

- 140 kt/d concentrator
- Tailings facility + transport system
- Concentrate pipeline (164 km)
- Water pipeline (160 km)
- Port (desalination plant, concentrate filtration plant)
- Supporting roads and infrastructure
- 3rd party power supply and transmission line

Quebrada Blanca 2
Greenfield development, brownfield site

Key Activities
- Permitting
- Community Engagement/Agreements
- Advancing Detailed Engineering
- Execution Readiness
- Operational Readiness

Source: "Project location" -20.976693, -69.273655, 1460m.
QB2: Large Resource Base
Great potential to significantly extend mine life

Large Resource Base Projects¹

Billions of Recoverable Pounds

1. For projects where the resource base extends beyond the mine’s surface footprint and includes bulk resources.
QB2: Bottom Half of C1+Sustaining Cost Curve
Expected to generate significant economic returns
QB2: Competitive Capital Intensity

Projects With >200 kmt/yr Copper

[Bar chart showing capital intensity for various projects, categorized as Completed Greenfield, Completed Brownfield, Project Greenfield, and Project Brownfield.]
NuevaUnión (50% Interest)

A new, innovative approach to major mine development

- Addressing community concerns
  - Reduced environmental footprint
  - Innovative ore transport system

- Capturing project synergies
  - One: plant, TMF, port, infrastructure
  - Capital savings

NuevaUnión Prefeasibility Study Results

**Prefeasibility Study Parameters (100%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mine Life</td>
<td>36 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Contained in Concentrate</td>
<td>5.9 million oz</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper Contained in Concentrate</td>
<td>15.7 billion lbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Size: Phases 1 / 2 / 3 (tonnes/day)</td>
<td>104,000 / 116,000 / 208,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper Grade</td>
<td>0.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Grade (La Fortuna only)</td>
<td>0.48 g/t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molybdenum Grade (Relincho only)</td>
<td>0.016%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strip Ratio (waste to ore)</td>
<td>1.70 : 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1 Costs first full 5 years (net of by products)</td>
<td>~US$0.71 / payable pound Cu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average Production first 5 full years</td>
<td>224,000 t Cu / 269,000 oz Au</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial Capital – Phase 1</td>
<td>US$3,400 to US$3,500 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major Enhancement Capital – Phase 2 &amp; 3</td>
<td>US$3,600 to US$3,700 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustaining Capital</td>
<td>US$2,000 to US$2,100 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Phased Development Approach**

- **Phase 1**
  - Relincho (104 ktpd)
  - Years 1-3
- **Phase 2**
  - La Fortuna (116 ktpd)
  - Years 4-18
- **Phase 3**
  - Relincho (208 ktpd)
  - Years 19-36
Project Satellite
Defining the path to value recognition

- Disciplined decision making
- Strategic capital allocation
- Commercial, technical and community expertise

Attractive, quality assets - Dedicated, focused team - Stable jurisdictions

Galore Creek (50%)
Schaft Creek (75%)
San Nicolás (100%)
Zafranal (80%)
Mesaba (100%)
Zafranal (80% Interest)
Advancing an attractive copper-gold asset in Peru

Long Life Asset
- 19 year life of mine$^1$
- Further upside potential in the district

Quality Project
- Attractive front-end grade profile with rapid payback
- Mid range C1 cash costs

Stable Jurisdiction
- Established mining region
- Permitting pathway well-defined
- Engaged with communities & regulators

Path to Value Realization:
- C$43M budget in 2018$^2$
- Targeting Feasibility Study completion and SEIA submission in Q4 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Tonnes (Mt)</th>
<th>Cu (%)</th>
<th>Au (g/t)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Measured &amp; Indicated$^1$</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>0.38</td>
<td>0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferred$^1$</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
San Nicolás (100% Interest)
Unlocking value from a Teck greenfield discovery

Long Life Asset
- One of the world’s most significant undeveloped VMS deposits¹

Quality Project
- Expect C1 cash costs in the 1st quartile
- Significant co-product Zn, and by-product Au & Ag credits¹

Stable Jurisdiction
- Established community engagement
- Located in Zacatecas, a well-established mining district in Mexico

Path to Value Realization:
- 32,000m multi-purpose drill program nearing completion – 85% complete at the end of August 2018
- C$28M Budget in 2018
- Targeting completion of PFS in Q3 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Tonnes (Mt)</th>
<th>Cu (%)</th>
<th>Zn (%)</th>
<th>Au (g/t)</th>
<th>Ag (g/t)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indicated¹</td>
<td>91.7</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inferred¹</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>1.24</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>17.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Project Satellite

**A path to value recognition**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Galore Creek (50% Interest)** | *Building momentum on a high-grade copper gold asset*
  - Updating select engineering and technical studies and establishing scope for a new Prefeasibility Study
  - Pursuing opportunities with experienced development partner Newmont |
| **Schaft Creek (75% Interest)** | *Assessing development options for this large copper molybdenum project*
  - Received Multi-Year Area Based permit to carry out field studies over 5 years
  - Evaluating staged development options
  - Continuing baseline environmental and social programs |
| **Mesaba (100% Interest)** | *Positioning a significant undeveloped Cu-Ni-PGE (Au-Ag-Co) deposit*
  - Maiden Resource statement due at the end of 2018, continued focus on developing a permitting pathway
  - Evaluating partnership opportunities |
Notes: Appendix – Copper

Slide 86: Steady Demand Growth & Increasing Copper Intensity
2. Source: Government plans, CAAM, ICA, Teck.

Slide 87: Global Copper Mine Production Increasing Slowly

Slide 88: Copper Disruptions Continue into 2018

Slide 89: Rapid Growth in Chinese Copper Smelter Capacity
1. Includes mine projects with copper capacity >10 ktpa. Source: BGRIMM.
2. Source: CRU, BGRIMM, SMM, Teck.

Slide 90: China More Important in Global Copper Market
1. Source: China Customs, Wood Mackenzie, BGRIMM, Teck.
2. Source: China Customs, Wood Mackenzie, SMM, Teck.

Slide 91: Planned Copper Projects Will Not Meet Demand
Notes: Appendix – Copper

Slide 93: Growth Potential - QB2, NuevaUnión, Project Satellite
1. Illustrative potential production profiles, including 65% of Quebrada Blanca 2’s first five years of full production, 50% of NuevaUnión’s first ten years of full production, 100% of San Nicolás’ first five years of full production, and 80% of Zafranal’s first five years of full production, in each case based on relevant feasibility or pre-feasibility studies or scoping studies. Copper equivalent production calculation assumes gold at US$1,200 per ounce, silver at US$18 per ounce, copper at US$3.00 per pound, zinc at US$1.10 per pound and molybdenum at US$10 per pound.

Slide 94: QB2 – Potential Tier One Asset
1. Average production rates, copper equivalent production rates, and initial development capital are based on the first full five years of full production and are on a 100% basis.
2. 100% basis, in constant first quarter of 2016 dollars, excluding working capital and interest during construction. Teck currently owns 90% and has a 100% funding interest. We have launched a process to seek an additional partner for Quebrada Blanca Phase 2, and our objective is to ultimately hold a 60-70% interest in the project. See Teck’s Q4 2018 press release.
3. C1 cash costs and strip ratio are based on the first ten years of full production. C1 cash costs are net of by-product credits.
4. 100% basis. See Teck’s fourth quarter 2016 news release dated February 15, 2017. Quebrada Blanca Phase 2 scientific and technical information was approved by Mr. Rodrigo Alves Marinho, P.Geo., an employee of Teck. Mr. Marinho is a qualified person, as defined under National Instrument (NI) 43-101. EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” slides.

Slide 97: QB2 - Large Resource Base

Slide 98: QB2 - Bottom Half of C1+Sustaining Cost Curve
1. Source: Wood Mackenzie

Slide 99: QB2 - Competitive Capital Intensity
1. Source: Wood Mackenzie

Slide 103: Zafranal (80% Interest)
1. See the June 2016 Technical Report on the Pre-Feasibility published by AQM Copper Inc. filed on SEDAR.
2. Total project budget. Teck’s 80% Pro-rated share is approximately C$35M.

Slide 104: San Nicolas (100% Interest)
1. For current Reserve and Resource statements, see Teck’s 2017 AIF filed on SEDAR.
Zinc

Business Unit & Markets
Steady Demand Growth & Increasing Zinc Intensity

Chinese Zinc Demand to Grow ~2-4%¹

More Cars Expected to be Galvanized²

1. Chinese Zinc Demand to Grow ~2-4%.
2. More Cars Expected to be Galvanized.
Environmental/Safety Inspections & Depletions

Constraining zinc mine production

- Entire country under environmental & work safety inspections
- Blue regions are also suffering from depletion
- 2017 mine production down 1% YoY

Most Regions Reporting Negative Growth

Estimated Zinc Mine Growth Rarely Achieved

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Early-year estimate</th>
<th>Adjusted estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018E</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Zinc Mine Projects Increasingly Delayed
Impacted by inspections and low zinc ore grades

Future Mine Growth Heavily Dependent
On One Single Project\textsuperscript{1}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Existing mines</th>
<th>New projects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>145 kt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>136 kt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2019-2020</td>
<td>886 kt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mine Depletion & Low Grades of Projects\textsuperscript{2}

Ore Grade, Zinc %

\textbf{Existing mines}  \hspace{1cm} \textbf{New projects}
China to Require More Zinc Concentrate Imports

The seasonal winter build in concs stocks was done at high cost (low TCs) to smelters; 2017 build was insufficient to cover requirements, increasing scope for imports.
Increasing Demand for Zinc Metal Imports

**De-stocking Continues**
Chinese Stocks at Record Lows$^{1,2}$

Smelter cutbacks lead to drawdown of warehouse inventories – now record low; If China does import 1.4 Mt of concentrates, still requires 1.3 Mt of metal imports

**More Imported Zinc Metal Required to Fill the Gap$^3$**

![Graph showing zinc metal imports and stocks over time.](image-url)

- **Domestic Commercial Stocks**
- **Bonded Stocks**
- **Smelter + Consumer Stocks**
Zinc Price Incentivizing New Mines

- Decline in mine production in 2016 (800 kmt)
- 2018 increase brings mine production back to 2015 levels
  - Market living off refined stocks for the past four years
- Mine production peaks in 2020
- Mine production set to increase 840 kmt this year
  - Dugald River (170 kmt)
  - Gamsberg (250 kmt) to ramp up towards 2019
  - Mount Isa (160 kmt)
  - Zhairem (160 kmt) by mid-2020
  - Several new small mines and restarts also planned
- Estimate mine production will increase 3.7%/yr 2018-2021
  - Limited Chinese mine growth (~100-150 kmt increase)
Zinc Treatment Charges Falling to Record Lows

Concentrate Stocks Rising – Still Low

Smelter Cuts push up TCs – TCs Still Low

1. [Graph showing concentrate stocks rising over time, with Port Concs Stocks in dark gray and Smelter Stock Days in blue.]

2. [Graph showing smelter cuts pushing up treatment charges (TCs) to approximately US$25 per ton, with Chinese Smelters Co-ordinated Cut indicated by a dashed line.]
• Global hidden stocks may have reached ~1.4 Mt in 2012, and total global stocks reached ~3.3 Mt
• Currently, hidden stocks are estimated to be <400 kmt
• Total stocks expected to reach critical levels in 2018, which will make the metal market very tight
Zinc Gap Forecast to Continue
Zinc mine production peaks in 2020

**Existing and Fully Committed Supply**

At least 5 Mt needed from new projects by 2027
- Low Demand (1.3%): 4.0 Mt
- High Demand (1.8%): 4.7 Mt

- Tala Hamza (175 kmt)
- Huoshaoyun (400 kmt)
- Citronen (180 kmt)
- Međišab (400 kmt)
- Ozemoe (350 kmt)
- Pavlovskoye (150 kmt)
- McArthur Exp (185 kmt)
- Aripuana (85 kmt)
- Selwyn (450 kmt)
- Kipushi (225 kmt)
- Asmara (75 kmt)
- Dairi (125 kmt)
- Iscaycruz (80 kmt)
- Aznalcollar (100 kmt)
- Other projects (450 kmt)

**Uncommitted Projects Insufficient to Fill Gap**

1. At least 5 Mt needed from new projects by 2027
2. Includes:
   - Tala Hamza (175 kmt)
   - Huoshaoyun (400 kmt)
   - Citronen (180 kmt)
   - Međišab (400 kmt)
   - Ozemoe (350 kmt)
   - Pavlovskoye (150 kmt)
   - McArthur Exp (185 kmt)
   - Aripuana (85 kmt)
   - Selwyn (450 kmt)
   - Kipushi (225 kmt)
   - Asmara (75 kmt)
   - Dairi (125 kmt)
   - Iscaycruz (80 kmt)
   - Aznalcollar (100 kmt)
   - Other projects (450 kmt)
Largest Global Net Zinc Mining Companies

Teck is the Largest Net Zinc Miner¹
Provides Significant Exposure to a Rising Zinc Price

¹ Public Company
Private Company
Red Dog Quickly Adapting to New Ore Source

Successful Qanaiyaq pit ramp up
- Difficult metallurgy and weathered ore at start
- Stockpile blending strategies modified
- Achieving feed tonnage blend target of ~20%

Significant cost reductions realized
- Significantly improved throughput rates from 450 tph to 510 tph
- Optimized use of reagents
- Higher Zn and Pb recoveries

![Graph showing Zn Grade and QAN % of Mill Feed over years](image)

![Graph showing Operating Costs and Operating Unit Costs](image)

Unit costs down 15% 2013-2017
Red Dog Sales Seasonality

- Operates 12 months
- Ships ~ 4 months
- Shipments to inventory in Canada and Europe; Direct sales to Asia
- ~65% of zinc sales in second half of year
- ~100% of lead sales in second half of year
Red Dog Operating Cost Seasonality

Significant quarterly variation

Red Dog Unit Costs\(^1\)

- Seasonality of Red Dog unit costs largely due to lead sales during the shipping season
- Zinc is a by-product credit at Antamina and accounted for in the Copper Business Unit
Red Dog in Bottom Quartile of Zinc Cost Curves

C1 Cost Curve 2018

C1+Sustaining Cost Curve 2018

Red Dog
Strong Zinc Production at Antamina

- Large zinc production increase
  - >50% in 2017 vs. the last 5 years
  - Quarterly zinc production profile varies based on mine sequencing
- Mine life extension studies progressing
Resetting the Bar at Trail Operations

• **Annual refined zinc production** increased to ~310 kt since 2015
  - Targeting further sustainable improvements in zinc production

• **Second new acid plant advancing well**
  - Improved reliability and stability

• **Margin improvement programs**
  - Focus on cost management
  - Improve efficiency
  - Introduce value-added products

• **Pend Oreille life extension potential**
  - Important low-iron feed source very close to Trail

---

![Graph showing step change in refined zinc production](image-url)
Building a Quality Zinc Inventory

Potential New GIANT System

Aktigiruq Exploration Target
80-150 Mt
16-18% Zn+Pb
Global Context of Teck’s Zinc Resources
Well positioned; world class¹

[Graph showing zinc resources and exploration targets]

1. GIANT ZINC DEPOSITS (+6 Mt Zn+Pb)
2. Aktigiruq Exploration Target¹
   - 80-150 Mt
   - 16-18% Zn+Pb

Key Resources:
- Red Dog Past Production
- Qanaiyaq
- Aqqaluk
- Anarraaq
- Paalaaq
- Teena
- Su-Lik
- Hermosa
- Rampura Agucha
- Broken Hill McArthur River
Teena (100% Interest)
Greenfield discovery - Right time, right place, right insights

Long Life Asset
• 58Mt @ 11.1% Zn and 1.5% Pb (Inferred)¹
• Most significant Zn-Pb discovery in Australia since 1990 (Century/Cannington)

Quality Project
• Significant mineralized system
• High grade
• Premier zinc district

Stable Jurisdiction
• Stable regulatory environment
• Low sovereign risk
• Skilled workforce

Path to Value Realization:
• 2013 discovery
• 2016: Consolidated 100% ownership
• Next 18 months: Advancing delineation
Aktigiruq (100% Interest)
Uncovering potential in the brownfield environment

Long Life Asset
• Exploration target of 80-150 Mt @ 16-18% Zn + Pb

Quality Project
• Premier zinc district
• Significant mineralized system
• High grade

Stable Jurisdiction
• Operating history
• ~12 km from Red Dog operations
• Strong community ties

Path to Value Realization:
• 2001: Initial drill hole
• 2017: Exploration target announced
• Next 18 months: Advancing delineation
Notes: Appendix – Zinc

Slide 109: Steady Demand Growth & Increasing Zinc Intensity
2. Source: Mysteel, Teck.

Slide 110: Environmental/Safety Inspections & Depletions Constraining Zinc Mine Production
1. Source: NBS/CNIA.

Slide 111: Zinc Mine Projects Increasingly Delayed
1. Includes mine projects with zinc capacity >20 ktpa. Source: BGRIMM, Antaike, Teck.
2. Source: BGRIMM.

Slide 112: China to Require More Zinc Concentrate Imports
2. Source: China Customs, Wood Mackenzie, Teck.

Slide 113: Increasing Demand for Zinc Metal Imports
2. "Smelter + consumer stocks" refers to zinc metal held in the plants of smelters and semi producers and those on the road; "Bonded stocks" refers to zinc stored in bonded zones and will need to complete Customs clearance before entering China; "Domestic commercial stocks" refers to zinc stored in SHFE warehouses not registered in SHFE.

Slide 114: Zinc Price Incentivizing New Mines

Slide 115: Zinc Treatment Charges Falling to Record Lows
2. Source: MyMetal, SMM, Teck.

Slide 116: Consecutive Deficits Decreasing Zinc Inventory

Slide 117: Zinc Gap Forecast to Continue
Slide 118: Largest Global Net Zinc Mining Companies

Slide 120: Red Dog Sales Seasonality
1. Average sales from 2010 to 2017.

Slide 121: Red Dog Operating Cost Seasonality
1. Average quarterly unit cost (2013-2017) before royalties, based on Teck’s reported financials.

Slide 122: Red Dog in Bottom Quartile of Zinc Cost Curves
1. Source: Wood Mackenzie

Slide 123: Strong Zinc Production at Antamina
1. Guidance numbers are based on the mid-point of production guidance. Production numbers reflect Teck’s 22.5% share.

Slide 125: Building a Quality Zinc Inventory
1. Sources: S&P Global Market Intelligence, SNL Metals & Mining Database, Teck Public Disclosures. Aktigiruq is an exploration target, not a resource. Refer to press release of September 18, 2017, available on SEDAR. Potential quantity and grade of this exploration target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the target being delineated as a mineral resource.

Slide 126: Global Context of Teck’s Zinc Resources
1. Sources: S&P Global Market Intelligence, SNL Metals & Mining Database, Teck Public Disclosures. Aktigiruq is an exploration target, not a resource. Refer to press release of September 18, 2017, available on SEDAR. Potential quantity and grade of this exploration target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the target being delineated as a mineral resource.

Slide 127: Teena (100% Interest)
1. At a 6% zinc plus lead cut off, estimated in compliance with the Joint Ore Reserves Committee (JORC) Code.

Slide 128: Aktigiruq (100% Interest)
1. Refer to press release of September 18, 2017, available on SEDAR. Aktigiruq is an exploration target, not a resource. Potential quantity and grade of this exploration target is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to define a mineral resource. It is uncertain if further exploration will result in the target being delineated as a mineral resource.
Energy
Business Unit & Markets
Fort Hills is in operation
- Teck 21.3% = 0.6 billion barrels\(^1\)

Frontier is in the regulatory phase
- Teck 100% = 3.2 billion barrels\(^2\)

Lease 421 is a future growth opportunity
- Teck 50%
- High quality lease: high grade, high recovery, low fines
Energy Within Teck’s Portfolio
Consistent with all our strategic criteria

- Strategic diversification
- Long life assets
- Truck & shovel operations
- Low unit operating costs
- Resource quality & scale
- Stable jurisdiction
Our Energy Strategy
Teck as a partner of choice

Focus on maximizing value of Fort Hills
- Safe and efficient ramp-up, increase production volumes, lower costs

De-risk Frontier & Lease 421
- Frontier regulatory hearing scheduled for September 25, 2018

Drive business results through technology & innovation
- Safe & reliable production, cost and footprint
Fort Hills is a Premier Asset
Long-life of >45 years with a very low decline rate

- Commissioning has exceeded our expectations, and full production expected by Q4 2018

- We won’t rest on our laurels; focus on unit costs & low capital intensity debottlenecking opportunities

- Executing our comprehensive sales & logistics strategy
Lower Carbon Intensity Product at Fort Hills
Comparable to the average barrel refined in the U.S.

PFT Diluted Bitumen has a Lower Carbon Intensity Than Around Half of the Barrels of Oil Refined in the US, on a Wells-to-Wheels Basis

Carbon intensity of average barrel refined in the US = 502

- Paraffinic Froth Treatment (PFT) removes asphaltenes
- Best in-class Canadian oil sands carbon intensity, including in-situ
- Pushing technology for continuous improvement

A Modern Mine Built for Low Cost Operations
Provides the foundation for our Energy business

Safe & efficient operations:
- Using leading-edge technology
- Learnings from other facilities

Operating costs:
- Life of mine cash operating costs: C$22-23/bbl
- Target below C$20 per barrel

Capital efficiency:
- Life of mine sustaining capital: C$3-5/bbl
- Higher in 2019 due to tailings and equipment ramp-up spending
Debottlenecking and Expansion Opportunities
With significant incremental cash flow potential

Potential capacity increase of 20-40 kbpd on a 100% basis

- Teck’s 21.3% share of annual production could increase from 14.0 Mbpa to 15.5-17.0 Mbpa
- Near term opportunities to achieve some of the increase with minimal capital
- Longer term opportunities may require modest capital
Free Cash Flow for Decades
Providing Teck with steady and reliable cash flow

**Assumptions**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WTI price</td>
<td>US$75/bbl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weighted average WTI-WCS</td>
<td>US$15/bbl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>differential</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C$/US$ exchange rate</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating costs</td>
<td>C$20/bbl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Energy EBITDA potential of ~C$500M at full production of 14 Mbp/a\(^1\)
- Significant upside with debottlenecking
Significant Market Presence
Developing a reputation as a preferred counterparty

First sales in March 2018
Excellent acceptance of Fort Hills’ product (FRB) in our core markets
Active purchaser of diluent

Teck’s Commercial Activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Quantity (kbpd)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bitumen production</td>
<td>38.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+Diluent acquisition</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=Bitumen blend sales</td>
<td>49.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Teck’s Commercial Activities.
Executing Our Comprehensive Sales & Logistics Strategy

Seeing early returns from diverse market access

Our sales mix provides diverse market access
• 10 kbdp shipped to US Gulf Coast via Keystone pipeline
• 39.5 kbdp at Hardisty, a key Canadian market hub

Well positioned for future opportunities, including:
• Rail loading capacity at Hardisty
• Export pipeline expansions

Sales Mix

- Long term contracts at Hardisty
- Monthly basis at Hardisty
- Monthly basis to US Gulf Coast
Frontier is Another Major Resource

100% Teck

Nameplate capacity of 260,000 bpd

Resource of 3.2 billion barrels$^1$

>40 year mine life
Frontier Hearing Commences September 25, 2018
Strong community support

- Submitted Integrated Application November 2011
- Joint Regulatory Review
- Project Update Submission June 2015
- Joint Regulatory Review
- Provincial Completeness Panel Appointment May 2016
- JRP Review
- Federal Decision Statement
Notes: Appendix – Energy

Slide 132: Quality Barrels in a Progressive Jurisdiction
1. Proved and probable reserves as at December 31, 2017. See Teck’s annual information form dated February 26, 2018 for further information regarding Fort Hills reserves.
2. Best estimate of unisked contingent resources as at December 31, 2017, prepared by an independent qualified resources evaluator. See Teck’s management discussion and analysis dated February 14, 2018 for further information regarding the Frontier resource. There is uncertainty that it will be commercially viable to produce any portion of the resources.

Slide 136: Lower Carbon Intensity Product at Fort Hills

Slide 137: A Modern Mine Built for Low Cost Operations
1. Operating cost estimate represents the Operator’s estimate of costs for the Fort Hills mining and processing operations and do not include the cost of diluent, transportation, storage and blending. Estimates of Fort Hills operating costs could be negatively affected by delays in or unexpected events involving the ramp up of production. Steady state operations assumes full production of ~90% of nameplate capacity of 194,000 barrels per day.
2. Sustaining cost estimates represent the Operator’s estimate of sustaining costs for the Fort Hills mining and processing operations. Estimates of Fort Hills sustaining costs could be negatively affected by delays in or unexpected events involving the ramp up of production. Fort Hills has a >40 year mine life.

Slide 139: Free Cash Flow for Decades
1. Free cash flow is a non-GAAP financial measure. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” slides.
2. Fort Hills’ full production is ~90% of nameplate capacity of 194,000 barrels per day. Includes Crown royalties assuming pre-payout phase. EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” slides.

Slide 140: Significant Market Presence
1. Annualized average at full production. Reflects 21.3% Fort Hills partnership interest.

Slide 141: Executing Our Comprehensive Sales & Logistics Strategy
1. Annualized average at full production. Reflects 21.3% Fort Hills partnership interest.

Slide 142: Frontier is Another Major Resource
1. Best estimate of unisked contingent resources as at December 31, 2017, prepared by an independent qualified resources evaluator. See Teck’s management discussion and analysis dated February 14, 2018 for further information regarding the Frontier resource. There is uncertainty that it will be commercially viable to produce any portion of the resources.
Operating Netback – Q2 2018 (June)

- Operating netback is a non-GAAP measure, **presented on a product and sales barrel basis** on page 22 of the Q2 2018 news release.
- Derived from the Energy segmented information (P&L), after adjusting for items not directly attributable to the revenues and costs associated with production and delivery.
- Excludes depreciation, taxes and other costs not directly attributable to production and delivery of Fort Hills product.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAD$/bbl</th>
<th>June 1-30, 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bitumen price realized</td>
<td>$64.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>($8.90)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crown royalties</td>
<td>($3.59)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating costs</td>
<td>($38.25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Operating netback</strong></td>
<td><strong>$13.85</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Blended bitumen sales revenue less diluent expense (includes diluent product, Norlite, East Tank Farm)

Downstream of East Tank Farm: Wood Buffalo system, Keystone, Hardisty tank

Royalties are payable at 1-9% of gross revenue or 25-40% of net revenue depending on project’s financial status. More information on royalties is available at: Alberta Energy

Costs at the mine to produce bitumen: labour, fuel (diesel, natural gas), materials (tools, tires), maintenance, Teck 100% Fort Hills G&A
## Operating Netback Reconciliation – Q2 2018 (June)

### Non-GAAP Financial Measure on page 49 of Q2 2018 news release

### (C$ in millions, except where noted)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>June 30, 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue as reported</td>
<td>$ 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Cost of diluent for blending</td>
<td>(22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add back: Crown royalties¹</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted revenue (A)</td>
<td>$ 59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>June 30, 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost of sales as reported</td>
<td>$ 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Cost of diluent for blending</td>
<td>(22)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation (C)</td>
<td>(8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation and amortization</td>
<td>(12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted cash cost of sales (E)</td>
<td>$ 35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Blended Bitumen Price Realized Reconciliation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>June 30, 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue as reported</td>
<td>$ 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add back: crown royalties¹</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blended bitumen revenue (F)</td>
<td>$ 81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>June 30, 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blended bitumen barrels sold (000s of barrels)</td>
<td>1,162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: diluent barrels included in blended bitumen (000s of barrels)</td>
<td>(244)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bitumen barrels sold (000s of barrels (B))</td>
<td>918</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Notes:

1. **Revenue is reported after deduction of crown royalties.**
2. **Average period exchange rates are used to convert to US$ per barrel equivalent.**

---

**Revenue as reported**

Per barrel amounts (C$/barrel)

- Bitumen price realized (A/B) $64.59
- Transportation (C/B) (8.90)
- Crown royalties (D/B) (3.59)
- Operating costs (E/B) (38.25)

**Operating netback (C$/barrel)** $13.85

**Blended Bitumen Price Realized Reconciliation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>June 30, 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blended bitumen barrels sold (000s of barrels) (G)</td>
<td>1,162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blended bitumen price realized — (CAD$/barrel) (F/G) = H</td>
<td>$ 70.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average exchange rate (I)</td>
<td>1.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blended bitumen price realized — (US$/barrel) (H/I)</td>
<td>$ 53.32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Energy Gross Profit - Q2 2018 (June)

From Revenue and Gross Profit Table
Q2 2018 news release; page 35

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAD$ in millions</th>
<th>June 1-30, 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue (A)</td>
<td>$78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross profit (loss) (B)</td>
<td>$1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From Cost of Sales Summary Table
Q2 2018 news release; pages 36-37

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAD$ in millions</th>
<th>June 1-30, 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operating costs (C)</td>
<td>$35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation costs (D)</td>
<td>$8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concentrate and diluent purchases (E)</td>
<td>$22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation and amortization (F)</td>
<td>$12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Blended Bitumen Revenue Calculation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAD$ in millions</th>
<th>June 1-30, 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue, as reported (A)</td>
<td>$78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add back: crown royalty (G) – from Q2 2018 news release; page 49</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blended bitumen revenue, calculated (H)</td>
<td>$81</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Energy Business Unit Operating Statement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAD$ in millions</th>
<th>June 1-30, 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revenue:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blend sales (H)</td>
<td>$81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: crown royalty (G)</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue (A)</td>
<td>$78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Cost of sales:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of diluent for blending (E)</td>
<td>$22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating expenses (C)</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation (D)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation and amortization (F)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of sales, calculated</td>
<td>$77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross profit (B)</td>
<td>$1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Modelling Bitumen Price Realized – Q2 2018 (June)
Non-GAAP Financial Measure

Bitumen price realized = (blend sales\(^A\) – diluent expense\(^B\)) / bitumen bbls sold\(^C\)

A. Blend sales
   \[= \text{blend sales @ Hardisty} + \text{blend sales @ U.S. Gulf Coast (USGC)}\]
   \[= \$81 \text{ per “Blended Bitumen Price Realized Reconciliation” and “Reconciliation of Energy Gross Profit”}\]
   \[\text{• Blend sales @ Hardisty} = [(\text{WTI} – \text{WTI/WCS differential @ Hardisty} – \text{negotiated differential}) \times F/X \text{ rate}] \times \# \text{ of barrels sold at Hardisty}\]
   \[\text{• Blend sales @ USGC} = [(\text{WTI} – \text{WTI/WCS differential @ USGC} – \text{negotiated differential}) \times F/X \text{ rate}] \times \# \text{ of barrels sold at USGC}\]
   ***WTI/WCS differentials are not the same at Hardisty vs. USGC

B. Cost of diluent for blending:
   \[= \text{Cost of diluent product} + \text{diluent transportation/storage + blending cost}\]
   \[= \$22 \text{ per “Cost of Sales Summary Table” and “Reconciliation of Energy Gross Profit”}\]
   \[\text{• Cost of diluent product} = [(\text{WTI} +/– \text{condensate premium/discount}) \times \# \text{ of diluent barrels sold in blend}] \times F/X \text{ rate}\]
   ***Diluent contained in a barrel of blend ranges from approximately 20% to 25% depending on the quality of blend and season (temperature)\]
   \[\text{• Diluent transportation and blending cost includes tolls on the Norlite pipeline, East Tank Farm blending facility and diluent storage at Fort Saskatchewan}\]

C. Bitumen barrels sold – as provided on the “Operating Netback Reconciliation”
### Illustrative EBITDA Calculation - Teck Attributable @ 21.3% (14 Mbdp)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assumption Per Barrel</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>WTI price</strong></td>
<td>US$75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Weighted average WTI-WCS differential</td>
<td>(US$15.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multiplied by: C$/US$ exchange rate @ $1.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WCS price (WTI price less WTI-WCS differential x C$/US$ exchange rate @ $1.25)</strong></td>
<td>C$75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Operating costs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diluent cost (includes product, diluent transportation and blending costs)</td>
<td>(C$10.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation (pipelines &amp; terminalling downstream of ETF)</td>
<td>(C$7.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crown royalties</td>
<td>(C$3.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total cost</strong></td>
<td>(C$40.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EBITDA</strong></td>
<td>C$35.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EBITDA potential (14 Mbdp x cash margin)** ~C$500M
EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. This model is being provided to illustrate how Teck calculates EBITDA for its Energy business unit. The figures included are not forecasts of projected figures of Teck’s Energy EBITDA. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” slides.
Non-GAAP Financial Measures
Non-GAAP Financial Measures

EBITDA, as disclosed on slides 5, 14, 24, 32, 94, 139 and 151, is profit attributable to shareholders before net finance expense, income and resource taxes, and depreciation and amortization. Adjusted EBITDA, as disclosed on slides 7 and 9, is EBITDA before the pre-tax effect of certain types of transactions that in our judgment are not indicative of our normal operating activities or do not necessarily occur on a regular basis. These adjustments to EBITDA highlight items and allow us and readers to analyze the rest of our results more clearly. EBITDA Margin for our operations as business units, as disclosed on slides 7 and 8, is EBITDA (as described above) for those operations and business units, divided by the revenue for the relevant operation or business unit for the year-to-date. We believe that disclosing these measures assist 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. Free cash flow is presented to provide a means to evaluate shareholder returns. Other non-GAAP financial measures, including those comparing our results to our diversified and North American peers, are presented to help the reader compare our performance with others in our industry. The measures described above 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 should not be considered in isolation or used in substitute for other measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

In addition to these measures, we have presented certain other non-GAAP financial measures for our Diversified Peers and North American Peers, based on information or data published by Capital IQ and identified in the footnotes to this presentation. Those non-GAAP financial measures are presented to provide readers with a comparison of Teck to certain peer groups over certain measures using independent third-party data.

Reconciliation of Gross Profit
Before Depreciation and Amortization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(C$ in millions)</th>
<th>Six months ended June 30, 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross profit</td>
<td>$ 2,601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation and amortization</td>
<td>703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gross profit before depreciation and amortization</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 3,304</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reported as:

- Steelmaking coal: $ 1,960
- Copper: 805
- Zinc: 526
- Energy1: 13

**Gross profit before depreciation and amortization**: $ 3,304

---

1. Energy results are effective from June 1, 2018.

Reconciliation of Free Cash Flow

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(C$ in millions)</th>
<th>2003 to Q2 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash Flow from Operations</strong></td>
<td>$41,119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt interest and finance charges paid</td>
<td>(4,926)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capital expenditures, including capitalized stripping costs</td>
<td>(20,247)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Free Cash Flow</strong></td>
<td><strong>$15,946</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividends paid</td>
<td>$4,158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payout ratio</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Energy results are effective from June 1, 2018.
### Reconciliation of Basic Earnings Per Share to Adjusted Basic Earnings Per Share

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(C$ in millions)</th>
<th>Six months ended</th>
<th>June 30, 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Earnings per share</td>
<td>$2.43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add (deduct):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt repurchase (gains) losses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt prepayment option (gains) losses</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset sales and provisions</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign exchange (gains) losses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other items</td>
<td>(0.03)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted basic earnings per share</td>
<td>$2.45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reconciliation of Diluted Earnings Per Share to Adjusted Diluted Earnings Per Share

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(C$ in millions)</th>
<th>Six months ended</th>
<th>June 30, 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diluted earnings per share</td>
<td>$2.39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add (deduct):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt repurchase (gains) losses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt prepayment option (gains) losses</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset sales and provisions</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign exchange (gains) losses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other items</td>
<td>(0.03)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted diluted earnings per share</td>
<td>$2.41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Reconciliation of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(C$ in millions)</th>
<th>Six months ended</th>
<th>June 30, 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Profit attributable to shareholders</td>
<td>$1,393</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance expense net of finance income</td>
<td>87</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for income taxes</td>
<td>775</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation and amortization</td>
<td>703</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EBITDA</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,958</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add (deduct):</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt repurchase (gains) losses</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt prepayment option (gains) losses</td>
<td>32</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset sales and provisions</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign exchange (gains) losses</td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collective agreement charges</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other items</td>
<td>(15)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adjusted EBITDA</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,971</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Non-GAAP Financial Measures

### Reconciliation of Net Debt-to-Adjusted EBITDA Ratio & Net Debt-to-Debt-Plus-Equity Ratio

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(A) Twelve months ended December 31, 2017</th>
<th>(B) Six months ended June 30, 2017</th>
<th>(C) Six months ended June 30, 2017</th>
<th>(A-B+C) Twelve months ended June 30, 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted EBITDA</td>
<td>$ 5,697</td>
<td>$ 2,796</td>
<td>$ 2,971</td>
<td>$ 5,872</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total debt at period end</td>
<td>6,369</td>
<td>2,796</td>
<td>2,971</td>
<td>6,619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: cash and cash equivalents at period end</td>
<td>(952)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1,631)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net debt</td>
<td>5,417</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Cash proceeds from Waneta transaction</td>
<td>(1,200)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1,203)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pro forma net debt</strong></td>
<td>4,217</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3,785</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Equity</strong></td>
<td>19,993</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>21,373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: Net book gain from Waneta transaction</td>
<td>800</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>820</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pro forma equity</strong></td>
<td>20,793</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22,193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net debt to adjusted EBITDA ratio</td>
<td>(F/D) 1.0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(G/E) 0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pro forma net debt to adjusted EBITDA ratio</strong></td>
<td>(H/D) 0.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(I/E) 0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net debt to net debt-plus-equity</td>
<td>(F/(F+J)) 21%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(G/(G+K)) 19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pro forma net debt to net debt-plus-adjusted equity ratio</strong></td>
<td>(H/(H+L)) 17%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(I/(I+M)) 15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

We include net debt measures 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, as well as providing a comparison to our peers.
### Steelmaking Coal Unit Cost Reconciliation

(C$ in millions, except where noted)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Six months ended June 30, 2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost of sales as reported</strong></td>
<td>$ 1,583</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>(470)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation and amortization</td>
<td>(373)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adjusted cash cost of sales</strong></td>
<td>$ 740</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonnes sold (millions)</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Per unit costs (C$/t)</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted cash cost of sales</td>
<td>$ 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash unit costs (C$/t)</td>
<td>$ 95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**US$ AMOUNTS**  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average exchange rate (C$/US$)</td>
<td>$ 1.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per unit costs (US$/t)^2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted cash cost of sales</td>
<td>$ 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash unit costs (US$/t)</td>
<td>$ 75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Non-GAAP Financial Measures

### Copper Unit Cost Reconciliation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(C$ in millions, except where noted)</th>
<th>Six months ended</th>
<th>(C$ in millions, except where noted)</th>
<th>Six months ended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenue as reported</strong></td>
<td>$ 1,470</td>
<td><strong>US$ AMOUNTS</strong></td>
<td>$ 1.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By-product revenue (A)(^1)</td>
<td>(257)</td>
<td>Average exchange rate (C$/US$)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smelter processing charges</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Adjusted per unit costs (US$/lb)(^2)</td>
<td>$ 1.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted revenue</td>
<td>$ 1,293</td>
<td>Adjusted cash cost of sales</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Smelter processing charges</td>
<td>0.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost of sales as reported</strong></td>
<td>$ 902</td>
<td>Total cash unit costs (US$/lb)(^1)</td>
<td>$ 1.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Cash margin for by-products (US$/lb)</td>
<td>(0.55)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation and amortization</td>
<td>(237)</td>
<td>Net cash unit costs (US$/lb)</td>
<td>$1.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventory write-downs</td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collective agreement charges</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By-product cost of sales (B)(^1)</td>
<td>(31)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted cash cost of sales</td>
<td>$ 631</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payable pounds sold (millions) (C)</td>
<td>321.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Adjusted per unit cash costs (C$/lb)

- Adjusted cash cost of sales $1.96
- Smelter processing charges 0.25

Total cash unit costs (C$/lb) $2.21

Cash margin for by-products (C$/lb)\(^1\) ((A-B)/C) (0.70)

Net cash unit costs (C$/lb)\(^2\) $1.51

---

1. By-products include both by-products and co-products. By-product cost of sales also includes cost recoveries associated with our streaming transactions.
2. Net unit cash cost of principal product after deducting co-production and by-product margins per unit of principal product and excluding depreciation and amortization.
3. Average period exchange rates are used to convert to US$ per pound equivalent.
## Non-GAAP Financial Measures

### Zinc Unit Cost Reconciliation (Mining Operations)\(^1\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(C$ in millions, except where noted)</th>
<th>Six months ended</th>
<th>(C$ in millions, except where noted)</th>
<th>Six months ended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenue as reported</strong></td>
<td>$1,390</td>
<td>Payable pounds sold (millions) (C)</td>
<td>389.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trail Operations revenue, as reported</td>
<td>(1,106)</td>
<td>Adjusted per unit cash costs (C$/lb)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other revenues as reported</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>Adjusted cash cost of sales</td>
<td>$0.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add back: Intra-segment as reported</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>Smelter processing charges</td>
<td>0.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$627</td>
<td>Total cash unit costs (C$/lb)</td>
<td>$0.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By-product revenue (A)(^2)</td>
<td>(10)</td>
<td>Cash margin for by-products (C$/lb)</td>
<td>(0.03)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smelter processing charges</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>Net cash unit costs (C$/lb)(^3)</td>
<td>$0.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted revenue</td>
<td>$740</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Cost of sales as reported

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(C$ in millions, except where noted)</th>
<th>Six months ended</th>
<th>(C$ in millions, except where noted)</th>
<th>Six months ended</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost of sales as reported</strong></td>
<td>$945</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trail Operations cost of sales, as reported</td>
<td>(1,007)</td>
<td>Adjusted cash cost of sales</td>
<td>$0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other costs as reported</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Smelter processing charges</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add back: Intra-segment as reported</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>Total cash unit costs (US$/lb)(^1)</td>
<td>$0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$293</td>
<td>Cash margin for by-products (US$/lb)</td>
<td>(0.02)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Net cash unit costs (US$/lb)</td>
<td>$0.53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### US$ Amounts

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average exchange rate (C$/US$)</td>
<td>$1.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted per unit costs (US$/lb)(^3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted cash cost of sales</td>
<td>$0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smelter processing charges</td>
<td>0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cash unit costs (US$/lb)(^1)</td>
<td>$0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash margin for by-products (US$/lb)</td>
<td>(0.02)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net cash unit costs (US$/lb)</td>
<td>$0.53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

1. Red Dog and Pend Oreille.
2. By-products include both by-products and co-products.
3. Net cash unit cost of principal product after deducting co-production and by-product margins per unit of principal product and excluding depreciation, amortization and royalty costs.
4. Average period exchange rates are used to convert to US$ per pound equivalent.
## Operating Netback Reconciliation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>One month ended</th>
<th>June 30, 2018</th>
<th>(C$ in millions, except where noted)</th>
<th>One month ended</th>
<th>June 30, 2018</th>
<th>(C$ in millions, except where noted)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenue as reported</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>78</td>
<td></td>
<td>Blended bitumen barrels sold (000s of barrels)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Less: diluent barrels included in blended bitumen (000s of barrels)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(244)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of diluent for blending</td>
<td></td>
<td>(22)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bitumen barrels sold (000s of barrels (B))</td>
<td></td>
<td>918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add back: Crown royalties¹ (D)</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted revenue (A)</td>
<td></td>
<td>59</td>
<td></td>
<td>Per barrel amounts (C$/barrel)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cost of sales as reported</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>77</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bitumen price realized (A/B)</td>
<td></td>
<td>64.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Transportation (C/B)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(8.90)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of diluent for blending</td>
<td></td>
<td>(22)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Crown royalties (D/B)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(3.59)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation (C)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(8)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Operating costs (E/B)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(38.25)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation and amortization</td>
<td></td>
<td>(12)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Operating netback (C$/barrel)</td>
<td></td>
<td>13.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted cash cost of sales</td>
<td></td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹. Revenue is reported after deduction of crown royalties.
2. Average period exchange rates are used to convert to US$ per tonne 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.
## Non-GAAP Financial Measures

### Reconciliation of Coal Business Unit Adjusted EBITDA

(C$ in millions)  
October 1, 2008 to June 30, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Coal</th>
<th>Copper</th>
<th>Red Dog</th>
<th>Other¹</th>
<th>Teck</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross Profit</td>
<td>1,546</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>(101)</td>
<td>2,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add back: Depreciation and amortization</td>
<td>(19)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross profit, before depreciation and amortization</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduct: Other costs</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted EBITDA</td>
<td>1,927</td>
<td>684</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>(21)</td>
<td>2,958</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Other includes Energy business unit, Corporate business unit and the Zinc business unit without Red Dog.

### Reconciliation of EBITDA Margin

(C$ in millions)  
Six months ended June 30, 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Coal</th>
<th>Copper</th>
<th>Red Dog</th>
<th>Other¹</th>
<th>Teck</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gross Profit</td>
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<td>425</td>
<td>315</td>
<td>(101)</td>
<td>2,185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add back: Depreciation and amortization</td>
<td>(19)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(17)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross profit, before depreciation and amortization</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>703</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deduct: Other costs</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBITDA (A)</td>
<td>1,927</td>
<td>684</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>(21)</td>
<td>2,958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue (B)</td>
<td>3,170</td>
<td>1,470</td>
<td>581</td>
<td>887</td>
<td>6,108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBITDA Margin (A/B)</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td>63%</td>
<td>-2%</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Other includes Energy business unit, Corporate business unit and the Zinc business unit without Red Dog.