

PAY TRANSPARENCY REPORT

PUBLISHED NOVEMBER 2025



Employer Details	
Employer	Teck Resources Limited
Address	Suite 3300 – 550 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC V6C 0B3
Time Period	Jan 1, 2024 – December 31, 2024
NAICS Code	21223 - Copper, nickel, lead and zinc ore mining
Number of Employees	1000 or more employees in British Columbia

Teck Resources Limited (“Teck”) is committed to fostering an inclusive and equitable workplace and ensuring fair pay for all employees across our organization. We recognize that a gender pay gap exists globally¹, influenced by factors such as the higher representation of men in senior, higher-paying roles, and with longer tenures. At Teck, we actively strive to address the pay gap by, amongst other things, focusing on career progression opportunities for women where possible and promoting transparency around pay practices.

Data Used in This Report

Teck Resources Limited employees were asked and encouraged to voluntarily participate in a gender information survey for pay transparency reporting purposes. Data collected is from Teck employees who elected to participate in this survey.

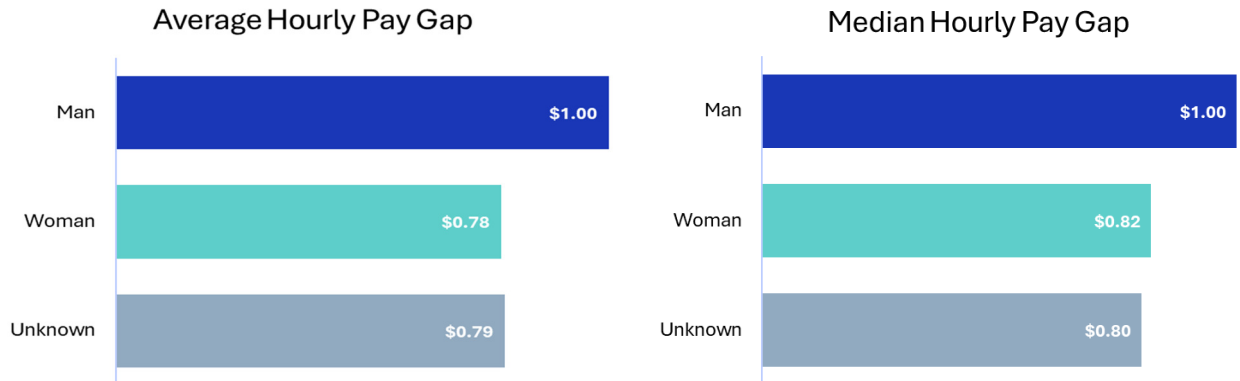
46% of Teck employees did not participate in our survey and are included in the “unknown” category. This group includes employees who could not consent to Teck using their gender information for the reporting period because they are on a leave of absence or no longer employed by Teck, as well as employees who are actively employed with Teck and chose to not respond.

Fewer than 10 employees reported their gender as non-binary. This classification has been excluded from this Pay Transparency Report.

¹ World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Report 2024, <https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2022>



HOURLY PAY



Women's average (mean) hourly wages are 22% less than men. For every dollar a man earns on average, women earn \$0.78 cents on average. Women's median hourly wages are 18% less than men. For every dollar a man earns, women earn \$0.82 cents in median hourly pay.

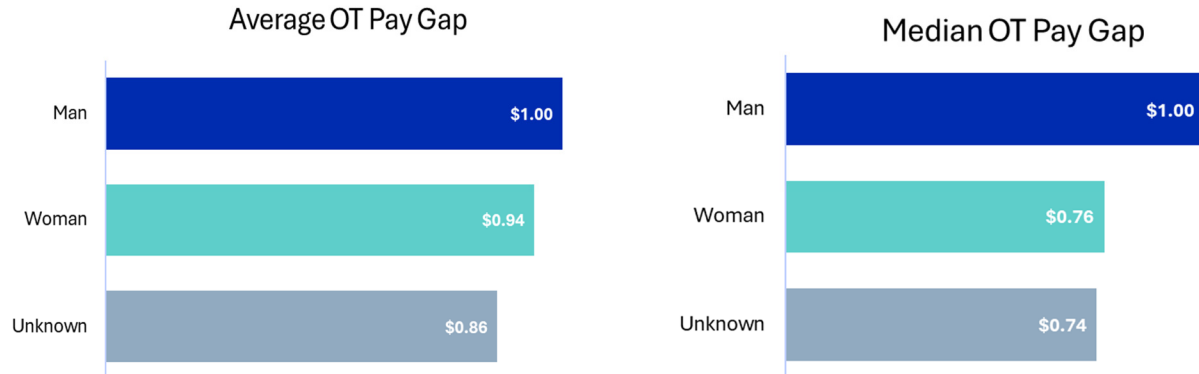
The pay gap is influenced by the distribution of genders across various roles, with senior roles more likely to have a higher distribution of men. This is a factor in the higher average and median pay for men.

Explanatory Notes Regarding Hourly Pay

- "Average hourly pay gap" refers to the differences in average hourly pay between gender classifications.
- "Median hourly pay gap" refers to the differences in hourly wages between gender groups, calculated using the median value of hourly pay for each gender classification.
- Hourly pay does not include bonuses and overtime.



OVERTIME PAY



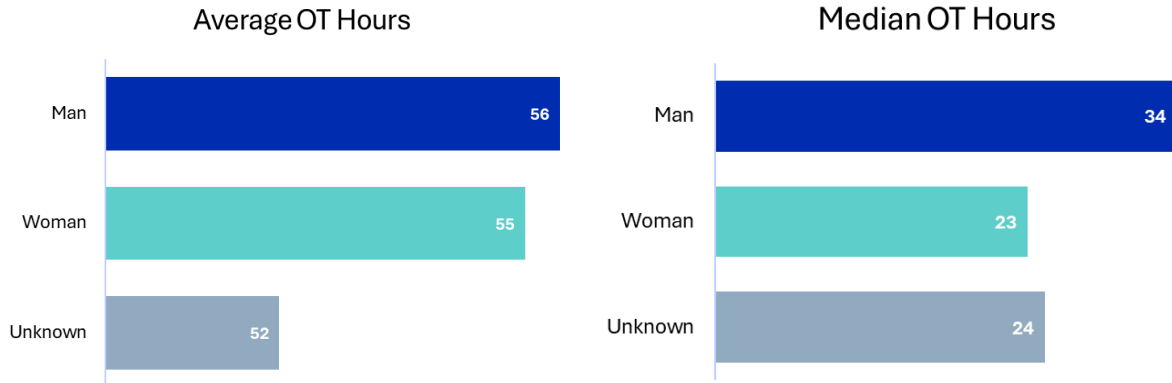
Women's average (mean) OT Pay is 6% less than men. For every dollar a man earns on average, women earn \$0.94 cents on average. Women's median OT pay are 24% less than men. For every dollar a man earns, women earn \$0.76 cents in median OT pay.

Explanatory Notes Regarding Overtime

- "Average OT pay" refers to the differences in average OT earnings between gender classifications.
- "Median OT pay" refers to the differences in OT earnings between gender groups, calculated using the median value of OT earnings each gender classification.
- OT earnings refer to the total amount of overtime paid to an employee and not the hourly rate for each hour of overtime.
- Calculations only include employees who had overtime earnings in the reporting period. Employees who had no overtime earnings are excluded from the average and median calculations.



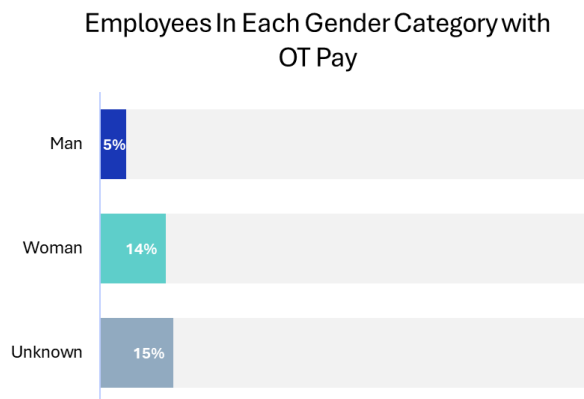
OVERTIME HOURS



Men generally work more overtime paid hours than women, both at the average and median levels. Women worked on average 1 paid hour less than men. Women worked on average 11 paid hours less than men at the median. However, there is greater variability in the OT paid hours worked by women. While many women work relatively few overtime paid hours (as reflected by the median), a smaller group of women is working a significantly higher number of overtime paid hours, which pulls the average up.

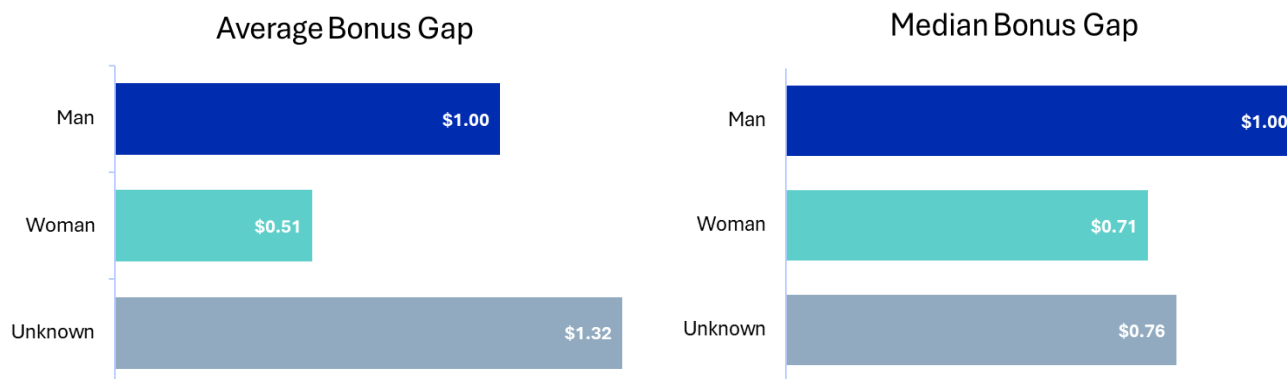
Percentage of Employees in Each Gender Category Receiving Overtime Pay

Most employees are salaried, and only a smaller portion of the workforce receives overtime pay. A lower percentage of men (5%) received overtime pay compared to women.



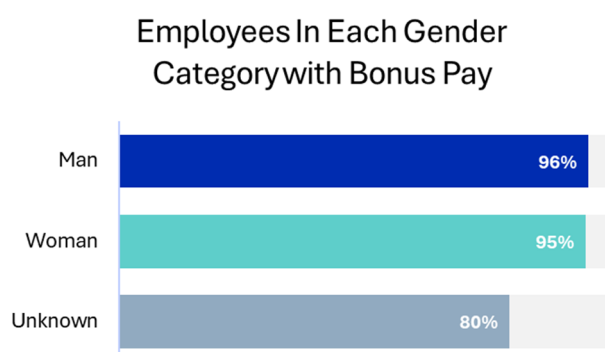


BONUS PAY



For every dollar a man earns in bonus pay, women received \$0.49 less on average, and \$0.29 less at the median. Analysis indicates that the bonus pay gap is largely due to factors such as the higher representation of men in more senior operational roles, which have higher bonus and long-term incentive targets. Employees in the “unknown” category received \$0.24 less in median bonus pay compared to men, but \$0.32 higher on average.

Percentage of Employees in Each Gender Category Receiving Bonus Pay



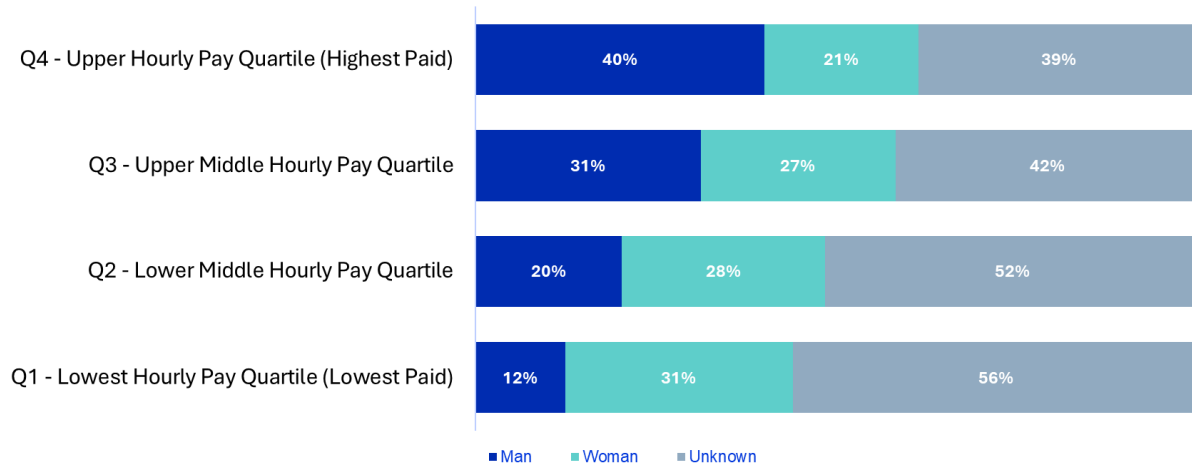
The difference between the percentage of men and women receiving bonus pay is just 1%.

Explanatory Notes Regarding Bonus Pay

- Calculations only include employees that had bonus pay in the reporting period. Employees who had no bonus pay are excluded.
- Bonuses include bonus pay paid out in the reporting year.
- Certain Teck employees are eligible for long term incentive awards (e.g. stock options, restricted share units), which may vest over one or more years subject to the terms of the applicable plan documents and agreements. Bonus pay includes any amounts paid to the employee during the reporting period in respect of long term incentive awards, including stock options exercised at the discretion of the employee during the reporting period.



PERCENTAGE OF EACH GENDER IN EACH PAY QUARTILE



Teck recognizes that there are more men than women in the highest paid quartile. Our analysis indicates that this is likely driven by several factors, including the higher representation of men in higher-paying roles and their longer tenures. While we have made reasonable efforts to gather gender information from our workforce, the results in this report are also impacted by the voluntary nature of participation, which is reflected in the substantial percentage of individuals classified as “unknown”.

Explanatory Notes

- Data point is based on hourly pay.
- A quartile divides the data points into four parts of equal size. The hourly pay data points are ranked from highest to lowest.