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 our long-term strategies and priorities, statements regarding the 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, liquidity and availability of undrawn credit lines, estimated change in annualized EBITDA for price changes in our commodities, 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, statement that the Waneta dam sale will close and the timing of closing, statements regarding our dividend policy including the potential for payment of base or supplemental dividends in the future, potential production profile on a copper equivalent basis, projected consensus EV/EBITDA NTM, consensus free cash flow yield, production guidance, sales guidance, cost guidance, capital expenditures guidance, estimated profit and estimated EBITDA and the sensitivity of estimated profit and estimated EBITDA to foreign exchange and commodity prices, amount of coal reserves and production guidance, the objectives of our five year plan in coal including sustaining 27 million tonnes of production, projected steelmaking coal costs, statement that our steelmaking coal has strong margins, Elk Valley Water Quality Plan cost and spending guidance, potential port capacity expansion, the potential production costs, mine life (including potential optionality for expansion and life extension), annual EBITDA, payback, internal rate of return, and capital intensity of Quebrada Blanca 2, all projections for our Quebrada Blanca 2 project, including those on the slides titled “QB2: Potential Tier One Asset”, “QB2: Robust Economics & Expansion Optionality “QB2: Bottom Half of C1+Sustaining Cost Curve”, “QB2: Competitive Capital Intensity” and including our statement that Quebrada Blanca 2 is a potential tier 1 asset and expected to generate significant economic returns, all projections for NuevaUnión, including statements made on the “NuevaUnión: Project Overview” slide, statement that we may realize value relating to our Project Satellite and timing to surfacing value, all projections and expectations regarding our Project Satellite including those on the “Project Satellite: 5 Quality Base Metal Assets” slide, Teck’s potential copper production growth and timing and amount of potential copper production at our various development projects, our predictions regarding zinc supply and demand, expectations for our Aktigiruq exploration target, anticipated benefits of our VIP2 project at Red Dog, copper and zinc production projections, projection that Fort Hills remains on track to reach 90% capacity by end of 2018, statements regarding our sustainability goals, and management’s expectations with respect to production, demand and outlook regarding coal, copper, zinc and energy.

These forward-looking statements involve numerous assumptions, risks and uncertainties and actual results may vary materially, which are described in Teck’s public filings available on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) and EDGAR (www.sec.gov). In addition, 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.
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 Fort Hills also include the assumption that project development and funding proceed as planned, assumptions of costs as set out in the sanction decision as well as assumptions noted on the relevant slides discussing Fort Hills. 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. 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.

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>Superior Execution</th>
<th>Strong Financial Position</th>
<th>Disciplined Capital Allocation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • Premier operating assets  
• Proven track record  
• Enhancing profitability | • Significant liquidity  
• Record cash flow  
• The right commodities at the right time | • Debt reduction accomplished  
• Asset portfolio management  
• History of strong shareholder capital returns  
• Attractive growth potential |

**Compelling Value**
# Premier Operating Assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Steelmaking Coal</th>
<th>Copper</th>
<th>Zinc</th>
<th>Energy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Primary Assets:</strong> Elk Valley mines</td>
<td><strong>Primary Assets:</strong> Antamina, Highland Valley, Carmen de Andacollo</td>
<td><strong>Primary Asset:</strong> Red Dog</td>
<td><strong>Primary Asset:</strong> Fort Hills</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| • High quality steelmaking coal  
• Long life  
• Upper half of margin curve  
• $19.2B of Adjusted EBITDA since the Fording acquisition$1 | • Long life  
• Bottom half of cost curve$2  
• Multiple opportunities for growth - QB2, NuevaUnión, San Nicolás, Zafranal | • Long life  
• Bottom quartile of cost curve  
• Strong market position  
• Outstanding potential at Aktigiruq | • Long life  
• Higher quality, lower carbon intensity product  
• Expect low operating costs  
• Expandable  
• First oil January 27, 2018 |
| **EBITDA Margin$3:** 62% | **EBITDA Margin$3:** 50% | Red Dog **EBITDA Margin$3:** 58% | 2018 ramp up |
## Delivered Five-Point Plan During Downturn
- No equity issued
- No core assets sold
- >$1B annualized cost savings\(^1\)
- 33% debt reduction to US$4.8B\(^2\), maintain liquidity
- Build something during the downturn – Fort Hills

## Driving Industry-Leading Profitability
- Strong EBITDA margin\(^3\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2012-2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018 Onwards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teck</td>
<td>47%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diversified Peers</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North American Peers</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Record cash flow from operations at lower commodity prices\(^4\)
- 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

---

\(^1\) Source: Capital IQ

\(^2\) 2017 2018 Onwards

\(^3\) Teck Diversified Peers

\(^4\) North American Peers
Significant Liquidity

• ~$1B in cash + US$3 billion undrawn credit line, maturing Oct. 2022
  = ~$4.8B of liquidity\(^1\)

• Waneta Dam transaction - not expected to close before Q3 2018
  = additional $1.2B cash\(^2\)

• No significant debt maturities prior to 2022

• Strong credit metrics reflected in trading price of public debt

Source: Capital IQ, Teck
Record Cash Generation

- **Record $5.1B in cash flow from operations in 2017** at lower commodity prices\(^1\)
- Exceeds previous cash flow from operations record of $4.0B in 2011
- Adjusting for commodity prices and C$, cash flow from operations was **~$1.3B higher** in 2017\(^2\)
  - Due to higher coal production, higher productivity, and lower costs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Price Change</th>
<th>Estimated Change in Annualized EBITDA(^3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Steelmaking Coal</td>
<td>US$20/tonne</td>
<td>~$600M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>US$0.25/lb</td>
<td>~$325M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>US$0.25/lb</td>
<td>~$175M</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Synchronized global growth shifting market from supply-driven to demand-driven
• Growing global demand for seaborne coal, especially in India, Europe, Vietnam, Brazil
• Chinese coal capacity reductions, environmental controls & mine safety checks to continue to restrict domestic supply
• Inflation-adjusted average steelmaking coal price since 2008 is US$197 per tonne\(^1\)
• The market is reasonably well supplied in the near-term
• Supply to peak in 2020 - market to move into structural deficit, supporting higher prices
• Potential structural deficit of 5.5 Mt in 2027
• On top of this, six years of falling prices have left us unprepared for the ‘new electric economy’
• Drive for energy efficiency and clean energy to generate significant new demand
• Mine production outside of China increasing, but not close to filling the structural metal gap
• Chinese domestic mine production not increasing due to strict environmental and safety inspections/closures
• Reported metal stocks at very low levels and at inflection point for significant price increase
• Tightness of the market evident in historically low TCs
## Balance Shareholder Returns & 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></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Coal | • Maintain current production  
• Optimize assets | • Significant free cash flow even at lower prices  
• Cash available to fund growth projects  
• Neptune Terminals expansion  
• Longer term growth possible at Quintette |
| Zinc | • Maintain current production  
• Optimize assets/extend mine life  
• Define Aktigiruq potential | • Strong near-term commodity outlook, significant free cash flow  
• Cash available to fund growth projects |
| Copper | • Optimize current assets/extend mine lives | • Strong long-term commodity fundamentals  
• Attractive growth options - QB2, NuevaUnión, San Nicolás, Zafranal |
| Energy | • Moving from significant cash outflow to cash inflow | • 2018 ramp-up  
• Longer term growth through debottlenecking and expansion |
| **Portfolio Management** | • Waneta Dam, NuevaUnión joint venture, Project Satellite |
History of Strong Shareholder Returns

• Strong track record of returns to shareholders
  – $4.1B of dividends and $1.2B of buybacks from 2003-2017
  – Paid out 27% of free cash flow in dividends over the past 15 years¹

• Current policy:
  – Normal course annual dividend of $0.20/share, paid $0.05/share quarterly
  – Supplemental dividend considered each year
  – In addition, will consider share buybacks when appropriate

• First supplemental dividend of $230M paid in December 2017

• $230M committed to share buybacks through Q1 2018
  – $175M completed in Q4 2017
Growth Potential: QB2, NuevaUnión, Project Satellite

Potential Production Profile On a Copper Equivalent Basis

Current

Average Annual CuEq Production (kt)

- Zafranal
- San Nicolás
- NuevaUnión
- QB2

~313
~873

Mine Production 2017 - Copper Only

- Teck Potential #6
- Teck Current #16

~873
~313

Teck

Thousand Tonnes

- Codelco
- Freeport-McMoRan
- Glencore
- BHP Billiton
- Southern Copper
- Teck - Potential
- KGHM Polska Miedź
- Rio Tinto
- Antofagasta
- Vale
- MMG
- Anglo American
- Norilsk Nickel
- National Iranian Copper
- Sumitomo Metal Mining
- KAZ Minerals
- Teck - Current
- UGMK
- Lundin Mining
- Cuprum Holding Group

2017 CuEq Production (excl. QB)
Compelling Value

Consensus EV / EBITDA NTM\(^1\)

- Teck: 4.3
- Diversified Peers: 5.8
- North American Peers: 6.5

Consensus Free Cash Flow Yield\(^1\)

- Teck: 10.7%
- Diversified Peers: 9.2%
- North American Peers: 4.3%

Source: Capital IQ
Superior Execution
• Premier operating assets, a proven track record, and enhancing profitability at our operations.

Strong Financial Position
• Significant liquidity, record cash flow, and the right commodities at the right time.

Disciplined Capital Allocation
• Our approach balances shareholder returns and capital spending with prudent balance sheet management.

Compelling Value
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: Premier Operating Assets
1. Adjusted EBITDA of $19.2 billion was generated from Q4 2008 to Q4 2017. 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 2017. EBITDA Margin is a non-GAAP financial measure. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” slides.

Slide 6: Proven Track Record
1. 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 February 14, 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.
4. Record cash flow from operations refers to $5.1 billion in 2017, with an average realized price for steelmaking coal of US$176 per tonne, a copper price of US$2.80 per pound, and a zinc price of US$1.31 per pound, as compared with $4.0 billion in 2011, with an average realized steelmaking coal price of US$257 per tonne, copper price of US$4.00 per pound, zinc price of US$0.99 per pound and C$/US$ exchange rate of 0.99.
Slide 7: Significant Liquidity
1. Approximately $4.8 billion in liquidity as at February 13, 2018.
2. Closing of the Waneta Dam transaction is subject to receipt of regulatory approval and other customary conditions.
4. 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 February 14, 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 December 31, 2017 and assumes closing of the Waneta Dam transaction. Net debt/net debt-plus-equity is a non-GAAP financial measure. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” slides.
5. Net debt/EBITDA for Diversified Peers and North American Peers are unweighted averages based on data reported by Capital IQ as at February 14, 2018. Net debt/EBITDA 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 our adjusted EBITDA and an unweighted average pro forma metric as at December 31, 2017 and assuming closing of the Waneta Dam transaction. EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA and net debt/EBITDA are non-GAAP financial measures. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” slides.

Slide 8: Record Cash Generation
1. Generated $5.1 billion in cash flow from operations for the 12 months ended December 31, 2017, with an average realized price for steelmaking coal of US$176 per tonne, a copper price of US$2.80 per pound, and a zinc price of US$1.31 per pound.
2. Difference in cash flow from operations from 2011 to 2017 is based on 2011 levels for commodity prices and the C$/US$ exchange rate (average realized steelmaking coal price of US$257 per tonne, copper price of US$4.00 per pound, zinc price of US$0.99 per pound and C$/US$ exchange rate of 0.99.
3. Estimates of the change in annualized EBITDA based on commodity prices and our balance sheet as at February 14, 2018. Assumes a C$/US$ exchange rate of 1.25 and the mid-point of 2018 production guidance ranges. Steelmaking coal is based on the change in the premium steelmaking coal quarterly index price. A C$0.01 change in the C$/US$ exchange rate impacts our 2018E EBITDA by $82 million. See "Outlook" section of the Q4 2017 press release for further information. EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures" slides.
Notes

Slide 9: Steelmaking Coal Market

Slide 10: Copper Market

Slide 11: Zinc Market

Slide 13: History of Strong Shareholder Returns
1. Free Cash Flow is a non-GAAP financial measure. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” slides.

Slide 14: Growth Potential - QB2, NuevaUnión, Project Satellite
1. Illustrative potential production profiles, including 76.5% 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$10.00 per pound.

Slide 15: Compelling Value
1. EV/EBITDA NTM (Enterprise Value/EBITDA Next Twelve Months) for Teck, Diversified Peers and North American Peers are unweighted averages as determined and reported by Capital IQ as at February 14, 2018. EV/EBITDA NTM is a non-GAAP financial measure without a standardized meaning, but generally refers to enterprise value (market value of the company’s stock, balance sheet values of the company’s debt, preferred stock and minority equity interests, and then subtracting the amount of cash equivalents that a company has). 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. Actual results may vary.
2. Free Cash Flow Yield for Teck, Diversified Peers and North American Peers are unweighted averages based on data reported by Capital IQ as at February 14, 2018. Free Cash Flow is based on the last twelve months. Free Cash Flow Yield is a non-GAAP financial measure without a standardized meaning, but generally refers to free cash flow (generally cash from operations less certain expenditures) divided by the market capitalization of a company. 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.
Non-GAAP Financial Measures

EBITDA, as disclosed on slide 7 and slide 8, is profit attributable to shareholders before net finance expense, income and resource taxes, and depreciation and amortization. Adjusted EBITDA, as disclosed on slide 5, slide 6, and slide 8, 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 slide 5 and slide 6, 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 ended December 31, 2017. 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.

Reconciliation of EBITDA Margin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(C$ in millions)</th>
<th>Twelve months ended December 31, 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit before taxes</td>
<td>3,118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance expense net of finance income</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for non-controlling interests</td>
<td>(41)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation &amp; amortization</td>
<td>725</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EBITDA (A)</strong></td>
<td>3,807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue (B)</td>
<td>6,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EBITDA Margin (A/B)</strong></td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Other includes Energy business unit, Corporate business unit and the Zinc business unit without Red Dog.
## Non-GAAP Financial Measures

### Reconciliation of EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(C$ in millions)</th>
<th>Twelve months ended December 31, 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Profit attributable to shareholders</td>
<td>$ 2,509</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance expense net of finance income</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision for income taxes</td>
<td>1,438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depreciation and amortization</td>
<td>1,467</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EBITDA</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 5,626</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add (deduct):</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt repurchase (gains) losses</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Debt prepayment option gain</td>
<td>(51)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset sales and provisions</td>
<td>(35)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foreign exchange (gains) losses</td>
<td>(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collective agreement charges</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Break fee in respect of Waneta Dam sale</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental provisions</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset impairments (reversals)</td>
<td>(163)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tax and other items</td>
<td>(41)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Adjusted EBITDA</strong></td>
<td><strong>$ 5,697</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Reconciliation of Coal Business Unit Adjusted EBITDA

(C$ in millions) October 1, 2008 to December 31, 2017
Gross Profit $14,007
Add back: Depreciation and amortization 5,607
**Gross profit, before depreciation and amortization** $19,614
Deduct: Other costs (384)
**Adjusted EBITDA** $19,230

Reconciliation of Free Cash Flow

(C$ in millions) 2003 to 2017
**Cash Flow from Operations** $38,682
Debt interest and finance charges paid (4,672)
Capital expenditures, including capitalized production stripping costs (18,893)
**Free Cash Flow** $15,117
Dividends paid $4,101
Payout ratio 27.1%
Non-GAAP Financial Measures

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

(C$ in millions)  
Twelve months ended December 31, 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adjusted EBITDA (A)</td>
<td>$ 5,697</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total debt at period end</td>
<td>6,369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: cash and cash equivalents at period end</td>
<td>(952)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net debt (C)</td>
<td>5,417</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less: Estimated cash proceeds of Waneta sale</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pro forma net debt (D)</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,217</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity (E)</td>
<td>19,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add: Estimated net book gain from Waneta transaction</td>
<td>800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pro forma Equity (F)</strong></td>
<td><strong>20,325</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Net debt to adjusted EBITDA ratio (C/A) | 1.0
- **Pro forma net debt to adjusted EBITDA ratio (D/A)** | 0.7
- Net debt to net debt-plus-equity (C/C+E) | 22%
- **Pro forma net debt to net debt-plus-equity ratio (D/D+F)** | **17%**

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.
Consistent Long-Term Strategy

Diversification
Long life assets
Low cost
Appropriate scale
Low risk jurisdictions
Organic growth
Attractive Portfolio of Long-Life Assets
Low risk jurisdictions
Global Customer Base

Revenue Contribution from Diverse Markets¹

- China ~18%
- North America ~19%
- Asia excl. China ~42%
- Latin America ~3%
- Europe ~18%
## Production Guidance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017 Results</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>3 Year (2019-2021)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Steelmaking Coal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Copper</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highland Valley</td>
<td>Concentrate</td>
<td>287 kt</td>
<td>270-285 kt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antamina&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Concentrate</td>
<td>93 kt</td>
<td>95-100 kt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carmen de Andecollo&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Concentrate</td>
<td>95 kt</td>
<td>90-95 kt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebrada Blanca&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cathode</td>
<td>23 kt</td>
<td>20-24 kt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zinc</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Dog</td>
<td>Concentrate</td>
<td>659 kt&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>645-670 kt&lt;sup&gt;4&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pend Oreille</td>
<td>Concentrate</td>
<td>310 kt</td>
<td>305-310 kt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antamina&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Concentrate</td>
<td>542 kt</td>
<td>525-545 kt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trail</td>
<td>Concertrate</td>
<td>33 kt</td>
<td>35 kt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Refined</td>
<td>84 kt</td>
<td>85-90 kt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Refined</td>
<td>310 kt</td>
<td>305-310 kt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Energy</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Hills&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Bitumen</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>7.5 - 9.0 Mbbl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Moly</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highland Valley</td>
<td>Concentrate</td>
<td>9.2 Mlbs</td>
<td>5.0 Mlbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antamina&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Concentrate</td>
<td>2.0 Mlbs</td>
<td>1.8 Mlbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Dog</td>
<td>Concentrate</td>
<td>111 kt</td>
<td>95-100 kt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trail</td>
<td>Refined</td>
<td>87 kt</td>
<td>70 kt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Silver</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trail</td>
<td>Refined</td>
<td>21.4 Moz</td>
<td>16-18 Moz</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sales Guidance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Q4 2017 Results(^1)</th>
<th>Q1 2018(^1)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Steelmaking Coal</td>
<td>6.4 Mt</td>
<td>6.3-6.5 Mt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Dog - Zinc in Concentrate</td>
<td>181 kt</td>
<td>110 kt</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Cost Guidance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2017 Results</th>
<th>2018 Guidance¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Steelmaking Coal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site costs</td>
<td>$52/t</td>
<td>$56-60/t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitalized stripping</td>
<td>$19/t</td>
<td>$15/t²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation costs</td>
<td>$37/t</td>
<td>$35-37/t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cash costs³,4</td>
<td>$108/t</td>
<td>$106-112/t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>US$83/t</td>
<td>US$85-90/t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Copper</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1 unit costs⁵</td>
<td>US$1.33/lb</td>
<td>US$1.35-1.45/lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitalized stripping</td>
<td>US$0.18/lb</td>
<td>US$0.19/lb²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cash costs⁵</td>
<td>US$1.51/lb</td>
<td>US$1.54-1.64/lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Zinc</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1 unit costs⁵</td>
<td>US$0.28/lb</td>
<td>US$0.30-0.35/lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capitalized stripping</td>
<td>US$0.01/lb</td>
<td>US$0.02/lb²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total cash costs⁵</td>
<td>US$0.29/lb</td>
<td>US$0.32-0.37/lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Energy</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash operating cost</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>$35-40/bbl</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Capital Expenditures Guidance 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Teck's share in CAD$ millions)</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018 Guidance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sustaining</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steelmaking coal1</td>
<td>$112</td>
<td>$275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy2</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$444</td>
<td>$730</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Major Enhancement</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steelmaking coal</td>
<td>$55</td>
<td>$160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$78</td>
<td>$415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>New Mine Development</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper3</td>
<td>$186</td>
<td>$185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy2</td>
<td>877</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$1,099</td>
<td>$415</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steelmaking coal1</td>
<td>$167</td>
<td>$435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper3</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc4</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy2</td>
<td>911</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$1,621</td>
<td>$1,560</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Teck’s share in CAD$ millions)</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018 Guidance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Capitalized Stripping</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steelmaking coal</td>
<td>$506</td>
<td>$390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$678</td>
<td>$560</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(Teck’s share in CAD$ millions)</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018 Guidance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steelmaking coal1</td>
<td>$673</td>
<td>$825</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper3</td>
<td>467</td>
<td>580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc4</td>
<td>244</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy2</td>
<td>911</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$2,299</td>
<td>$2,120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Commodity Price Leverage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mid-Point of Production Guidance</th>
<th>Unit of Change</th>
<th>Effect on Annual Estimated Profit</th>
<th>Effect on Annual Estimated EBITDA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$C/$US</td>
<td>C$0.01</td>
<td>C$53M /$0.01∆</td>
<td>C$82M /$0.01∆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>26.5 Mt</td>
<td>US$1/tonne</td>
<td>C$19M /$1∆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper</td>
<td>278 kt</td>
<td>US$0.01/lb</td>
<td>C$5M /$0.01∆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc</td>
<td>965 kt</td>
<td>US$0.01/lb</td>
<td>C$10M /$0.01∆</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
## Diverse Pipeline of Growth Options

### Copper
Strong platform with substantial growth options

- HVC D3 Project

### Zinc
Premier resource with integrated assets

- Trail #2 Acid Plant
- Red Dog VIP2 Project
- Elk Valley Replacement Brownfield

### Coal
Well established with capital efficient value options

- Elk Valley Brownfield
- Neptune Terminals Expansion

### Energy
Building a new business through partnership

- QB2
- Zafranal
- San Nicolás (Cu-Zn)
- Antamina Brownfield
- Red Dog Satellite Deposits
- Teena
- Cirque
- Quintette/Mt. Duke
- Coal Mountain 2
- Elk Valley Brownfield

### Future Options

- Galore Creek
- Schaft Creek
- Mesaba
- Frontier
- Lease 421
Creating Value
Advancing growth projects in 2018

**Fort Hills**
- First of three trains from secondary extraction ramping up production through **Q1 2018**
- Second and third trains expected to start producing in **H1 2018**

**NuevaUnión**
- Advancing Prefeasibility Study, which we expect to complete in **Q1 2018**

**Quebrada Blanca 2**
- Focus on completing the regulatory approval process and advancing detailed engineering, early procurement contracts and construction planning
- Permit expected **H1 2018**; sanctioning decision not expected before **H2 2018**

**Zafranal**
- Feasibility Study started in Q4 2017; expect to complete Feasibility Study and submit SEIA by **Q4 2018**
- Substantial field program, including drilling program and extensive baseline work, well underway

**San Nicolás**
- Initiated environmental and social baseline studies in support of a Prefeasibility Study and an SEIA
- Aim to complete prefeasibility engineering and submit a SEIA in **the second half of 2019**
Disciplined Approach to M&A

- 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
Waneta Dam Sale for $1.2B Cash

**Deal Highlights**
- Sale of Teck’s 2/3rd interest to BC Hydro, following exercise of right of first offer
- Commercial terms:
  - C$1.2 billion cash
  - C$75 million annual payment (~C$40 MWh)
  - 20 year term with 10 year extension option

**Asset Overview**
- 496 MW capacity
- 2,750 GWh annual energy
- 1,880 GWh Trail energy use
- BC Hydro 1/3 owner currently
- No hydrology risk under Canal Plant Agreement

**Teck Impact**
- 16x EBITDA multiple\(^1\)
- Closing not expected before Q3 2018
- No cash tax payable on sale
- Trail a globally competitive zinc/lead producer
## Share Structure & Principal Shareholders

### Teck Resources Limited

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temagami Mining Company Limited</td>
<td>4,300,000</td>
<td>55.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMM Resources Inc (Sumitomo)</td>
<td>1,469,000</td>
<td>18.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2,008,304</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>7,777,304</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temagami Mining Company Limited</td>
<td>725,000</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMM Resources Inc (Sumitomo)</td>
<td>295,800</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Investment Corporation (Fullbloom)</td>
<td>59,304,474</td>
<td>10.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>505,180,781</td>
<td>89.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>565,506,055</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Temagami Mining Company Limited</td>
<td>5,025,000</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMM Resources Inc (Sumitomo)</td>
<td>1,764,800</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China Investment Corporation (Fullbloom)</td>
<td>59,304,474</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>507,189,085</td>
<td>88.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>573,283,359</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notes: Appendix - Introduction

Slide 27: Global Customer Base
1. Based on 2017 revenue.

Slide 28: Production Guidance
1. As at December 31, 2017. Please see our Q4 2017 press release for further details.
2. Represents Teck’s 22.5% share of production at Antamina.
3. We include 100% of production from our Quebrada Blanca and Carmen de Andacollo mines in our production volumes, even though we own 76.5% and 90% respectively, because we fully consolidate their results in our financial statements. Cathode production at Carmen de Andecollo is uncertain beyond 2018 but there is potential for extension. For Quebrada Blanca, the supergene deposit is expected to be exhausted in Q2 2018 and we anticipate cathode production to mid-2019. Please see Q4 2017 press release for further details.
4. Including co-product zinc production from our Copper business unit.
5. Excludes Pend Oreille, as production rates beyond 2018 are uncertain.
6. Guidance for Teck’s share of production in 2018 is at our estimated working interest of 21.3%. Guidance is based on Suncor’s outlook for 2018 Fort Hills production which was provided at their previous working interest of 53.06% and is 20,000 to 40,000 barrels per day in Q1, 30,000 to 50,000 barrels per day in Q2, 60,000 to 70,000 barrels per day in Q3, and 80,000 to 90,000 barrels per day in Q4. 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. Production estimates for Fort Hills and estimates of Fort Hills cash operating costs could be negatively impacted 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.

Slide 29: Sales Guidance
1. As at December 31, 2017. Please see our Q4 2017 press release for further details.

Slide 30: Cost Guidance
1. As at December 31, 2017. Please see our Q4 2017 press release for further details.
2. Approximate, based on capitalized stripping guidance and mid-point of production guidance range.
4. Steelmaking coal unit cost of sales include site costs, inventory adjustments, collective agreement charges and transport costs. Total cash costs are unit cost of sales plus capitalized stripping.
5. Net of by-product credits. Total cash costs include cash C1 unit costs after by-product margins and capitalized stripping.
Slide 31: Capital Expenditures Guidance 2018
1. All numbers are as at December 31, 2017.
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. Guidance excludes an equity investment of $85 million in 2018 for port upgrades at Neptune Terminals.
3. For energy, Fort Hills capital expenditures guidance is based on our estimated working interest of 21.3%, and does not include any capitalized revenue and associated costs. Judgement 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 includes tailings management and new mine equipment at Fort Hills. New mine development guidance includes Fort Hills and Frontier.
4. For copper, new mine development guidance for 2018 includes the first four months of spending for Quebrada Blanca Phase 2, with further guidance to be provided as the year progresses. 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 33: Commodity Price Leverage
1. Annual effect based on commodity prices and our balance sheet as of December 31, 2017 and excluding the gain from the Waneta Dam transaction. Assumes the midpoint of 2018 guidance ranges, a C$/US$ exchange rate of 1.25, and budgeted operating costs. Steelmaking coal is based on a US$1/tonne change in the premium steelmaking coal quarterly index price. EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. See “Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures” section of our quarterly news releases for further information.

Slide 34: Tax-Efficient Earnings In Canada
1. As of December 31, 2017.

Slide 37: Disciplined Approach to M&A
1. Carmen de Andacollo gold stream transaction occurred in USD at US$162M.
2. Antamina silver stream transaction occurred in USD at US$610M.
3. Sandstorm royalty transaction occurred in USD at US$22M.
4. Teena transaction occurred in AUD at A$10.6M.
5. San Nicolás transaction occurred in USD at US$50M.
6. Waneta Dam transactions has not yet closed. Closing is subject to customary conditions.

Slide 38: Waneta Dam Sale for $1.2B Cash
1. EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. See “Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures” in our latest quarterly release for further information.

Slide 39: Share Structure & Principal Shareholders
Sustainability
## Our Approach to Business and Sustainability

### Major Commitments
- International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) 10 Principles and Position Statements for Sustainable Development
- Mining Association of Canada Towards Sustainable Mining program
- Council for Clean Capitalism
- Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition
- 30 Percent Club for Board Diversity

### Recent Recognition
- Dow Jones Sustainability Indices
- World 120
- Best 50 Corporate Citizens 2015
- MSCI
- Sustainalytics
- Towards Sustainable Mining Leadership Awards
Our Board of Directors and executive leadership provide oversight on managing sustainability impacts and business value, with a focus on:

- Access to capital
- Cost savings
- Productivity
- Risk management
- Brand value/reputation
- Human capital/employee retention
- License to operate
Our Sustainability Strategy

Our strategy includes short-term goals to 2020 and long-term goals to 2030 in six focus areas that represent the most significant risks and opportunities to our business in the area of sustainability. Recent examples of sustainability activities are outlined below.

**Community**
- Conduct community engagement to incorporate input and build support for activities.

**Water**
- Implement the Elk Valley Water Quality Plan to support water quality and permitting.

**Our People**
- Maintain strong labour relations and attract/retain top talent for operational continuity.

**Biodiversity**
- Implement biodiversity management plans to achieve a net positive impact.

**Energy and Climate Change**
- Integrate carbon pricing into decision making and work to achieve long-term GHG and energy reduction goals.

**Air**
- Implement dust control measures to address community concerns.
2016 Social and Economic Performance Highlights

- Reached new agreements with Indigenous Peoples in the areas we operate; agreements in place at all mining operations within or adjacent to Indigenous Peoples’ territory
- $128 million in spending with suppliers who self-identified as Indigenous
- 9% increase in the number of women in operational and technical roles at Teck. In total, women make up 15% of our workforce
- Developed and released an Inclusion and Diversity Policy, endorsed by our Board of Directors and senior management team
2016 Environmental Performance Highlights

- Decreased total water use by 11% since 2013
- Recycled new water an average of four times in 2016
- Reduced greenhouse gas emissions by ~217,000 kt since 2011
- Reduced energy consumption by 1,550 TJ since 2011
- One of the world’s lowest GHG intensity miners of steelmaking coal and copper
- Fort Hills Oil Sands project will have a lifecycle carbon intensity lower than approximately half of the oil refined in North America

GHG Emissions Intensity Ranges Among International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) Member Companies

1 Source: ICMM Report: The cost of carbon pricing, Teck
Sustainability Information for Investors

- **Sustainability Report** and **Raw Performance Data**
- **Economic Contributions Report**
- **United Nations Global Compact Communication on Progress**
- **CDP Reports**
- **Annual Sustainability Conference Call Presentation**
- **List of Sustainability Ratings and Rankings involving Teck**
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>Quintette</td>
<td>April 30, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antamina</td>
<td>July 31, 2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal Mountain</td>
<td>December 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>
Steelmaking Coal Prices Remain Strong

Coal Price Assessment\(^1\)

US$ / tonne

HCC Price

Average Price Since 2008 US$179/t

Inflation-Adjusted Average Price Since 2008 US$197/t
Steelmaking Coal Facts

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

Steelmaking Coal Production\(^2\):
~1,160 million tonnes

Export Steelmaking Coal\(^2\):
~325 million tonnes

Seaborne Steelmaking Coal\(^2\):
~280 million tonnes

Our Market - Seaborne Hard Coking Coal\(^2\):
~190 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\(^4\)
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
- Seaborne HCC Price (CFR China)
Improving Steel Output Globally
Strong steel production and improved steel pricing

GDP and Crude Steel Production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crude Steel Production (Mt)</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>YoY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Global</td>
<td>1,691</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>832</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ex. China</td>
<td>860</td>
<td>4.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JKTV</td>
<td>209</td>
<td>3.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>6.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>9.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Growing Indian Steel Production

- India plans to achieve 300 Mt of crude steel capacity by 2030-31
Capacity Reductions Continue in China
Both steel and coal 2017 targets achieved

Steel Capacity Reduction Target
- 2016-2020 target: 140 million tonnes
- 2016 actual: 65 million tonnes
- 2017 actual: 50 million tonnes
- 2018-2020 remaining target: 25 million tonnes

Coal Capacity Reduction Target
- 2016-2020 target: 800 million tonnes
- 2016 actual: 290 million tonnes
- 2017 actual: 150 million tonnes
- 2018-2020 remaining target: 360 million tonnes

Capacity Reduction Targets Tied to China’s Anti-Pollution Campaign
• 4 batches of Central Environmental Inspection Teams (CEITs) sent to all 31 provinces in 2016-2017
  – Included CPC Disciplinary Inspection Committee CPE Central Organization Department

Results of 4th Round of Environmental Inspections
- Government officials punished: >5,500
- Companies fined: >9,000
- Penalties: >RMB450M (US$70M)
## Impact in “26+2” cities:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Measure</th>
<th>Steel</th>
<th>Coke</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>4 months (Nov 15 – Mar 15)</td>
<td>6 months (Oct 1 – Mar 31)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BF utilization</td>
<td>BF utilization reduced to ≤50%</td>
<td>Coking time extended to 36 or 48 hours from typical 24 hours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>from typical ~80% prior to pollution control</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Annual production¹</td>
<td>~210Mt HMP</td>
<td>~135Mt coke output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated production impact²</td>
<td>20~30Mt HMP</td>
<td>10~15Mt coke output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expected results</td>
<td>Higher steel prices</td>
<td>Lower coal demand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lower steel exports (supporting steel production and prices ex. China)</td>
<td>Higher coke prices (supporting domestic coal pricing)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chinese Seaborne Steelmaking Coal Imports Trending upwards

Chinese Steelmaking Coal Imports

- Seaborne
- Landborne

![Graph showing Chinese Seaborne Steelmaking Coal Imports]

- Imports from Mongolia rolling 12mo
- Seaborne imports rolling 12mo

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Seaborne</th>
<th>Landborne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Footnote: 1

Teck
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>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

**Shougang Jingtang Plant**
- Expansion
- Capacity: crude steel 9.4Mt (phase 2)
- Status: Construction started in 2015; completion in 2018

**Shandong Steel Rizhao Project**
- Greenfield project
- Capacity: crude steel 8.5Mt
- Status: Construction started in 2015; BF #1 completed in 2017; BF #2 completion in 2018

**Liusteel Fangcheng Project**
- Greenfield project
- Capacity: Phase 1 crude steel ~10Mt
- Status: Construction started in 2017
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: 5%
- Japan: 22%
- India: 57%
- United States: 67%
- Russia: 31%
- European Union: 40%
- World average: 25%

China Steel Use By Sector (2000-2016)

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

Crude Steel and Electric Arc Furnace Production

- Crude Steel
- Hot Metal
- Electric Arc Furnace

Million tonnes

Steelmaking Coal Supply Growth Forecast

Key growth comes from recovery in Australia after Cyclone Debbie

Seaborne Steelmaking Coal Exports

(Change 2018 vs. 2017)

Includes:
- Australia: recovery from Cyclone Debbie, Anglo Grosvenor ramp up
- Mozambique: Vale Moatize ramp up
- Canada: Conuma Willow Creek restart
- USA: Analyst views ranging from approximately -5 Mt to +5 Mt²
US Coal Producers are Swing Suppliers

Australian Steelmaking Coal Exports

US Steelmaking Coal Exports
Growing India Steelmaking Coal Imports
Teck’s sales to India nearly doubled in the last three years, to >10% in 2017

- India plans to achieve 300 Mt of crude steel capacity by 2030-31
- 300 Mt of crude steel would require up to 210 Mt of steelmaking coal, based on ~0.7 tonnes used to produce each tonne of steel
Second Largest Seaborne Steelmaking Coal Supplier
Competitively positioned to supply steel producers worldwide

Sales Distribution (2017)

- **North America**: ~5%
- **Europe**: ~15%
- **Asia excl. China/India**: ~50%
- **Latin America**: ~5%
- **India**: ~10%
- **China**: ~15%
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
Five Year Plan to Sustain ~27 Million Tonnes

Objectives

- Manage transition from Coal Mountain
- Pursue incremental production capacity in remaining Elk Valley mines
- Evaluate Cardinal River mine life extension
- Maintain optionality with Quintette & Coal Mountain Phase 2

Conceptual Production Profile

- Production (milliones tonnes)
- Fording River
- Greenhills (80%)
- Line Creek
- Elkview
- Cardinal River
- Coal Mountain
- Additional Elk Valley

1 Subject to market conditions.
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
Average Realized Steelmaking Coal Prices

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

Sales Mix
- ~60% shorter than quarterly pricing mechanisms (including “spot”)
- ~40% quarterly contract price
  - Index-linked pricing mechanism for premium steelmaking coal contracts from April 1, 2017
  - Majority based on the quarterly index price, which is the average of three key spot price assessments, on a trailing three-month basis with a one month lag

Average Realized Prices
- Our realized price, as a percentage of the quarterly index price, will vary quarterly depending on variations in our product mix, timing of sales, the direction and underlying volatility of the daily price assessments, and the spreads between various qualities of steelmaking coal, among other factors

Historical Average Realized Prices vs. Quarterly Contract Prices

Averaged 92% from Q2 2010
Competitive Margins in Steelmaking Coal

- High quality hard coking coal & competitive operating costs yield strong margins
- Operations well positioned in a volatile market
Strip Ratio Supports Future Production

- Low strip ratio in 2016 due timing of permitting
- Strip ratio increase in 2017 & planned in 2018
  - Low strip, low cost Coal Mountain closing
  - Development at larger mines to increase capacity and access to higher quality coals
- Going forward, strip ratio expected to trend lower

Clean Strip Ratio

![Clean Strip Ratio Chart]
~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>Westshore</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>35-36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neptune Coal</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ridley</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>2-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Million Tonnes (Nominal)

[Bar chart showing capacity and growth for each terminal]
Notes: Appendix – Steelmaking Coal

Slide 51: Steelmaking Coal Prices Remain Strong

Slide 52: 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 53: Strong Chinese Steel Margins
1. Source: China HRC Gross Margins is estimated by Mysteel. China Domestic HCC Price is Liulin #4 price sourced from Sxcoal and is normalized to CFR China equivalent. Seaborne HCC Price (CFR China) is based on Argus Premium HCC CFR China.

Slide 54: Improving Steel Output Globally
1. Source: WSA, IMF.

Slide 55: Growing Indian Steel Production

Slide 56: Capacity Reductions Continue in China
1. Source: Governmental announcements.

Slide 57: China Pollution Control in Winter
1. Source: Steelhome.
2. Source: Steelhome, Mysteel, Custeel.

Slide 58: Chinese Seaborne Steelmaking Coal Imports
1. Source: China Customs.

Slide 59: Chinese Seaborne Steelmaking Coal Imports
1. Source: NBS, China Customs.

Slide 60: Large Users in China Increasing Seaborne Imports
1. Source: China Customs. 2017 is November year-to-date annualized.

Slide 61: Chinese Scrap Use to Increase Slowly
1. Source: WSA.
2. Source: China Metallurgy Industry Planning and Research Institute.
3. Source: CRU.
Notes: Appendix – Steelmaking Coal

Slide 62: Steelmaking Coal Supply Growth Forecast
1. Source: Wood Mackenzie, CRU.

Slide 63: US Coal Producers are Swing Suppliers

Slide 64: Growing India Steelmaking Coal Imports
2. Based on the World Coal Association’s estimate that ~0.7 tonnes of steelmaking coal is used to produce each tonne of steel. Assumes all of the steel required is produced by blast furnace-basic oxygen furnace route.

Slide 67: Five Year Plan - Sustain ~27 Million Tonnes
1. Future production subject to market conditions, and assuming receipt of necessary permits and no unusual events. See “Forward Looking Information” slide.

Slide 69: Average Realized Steelmaking Coal Prices
1. Compares Teck’s average realized price to the negotiated quarterly benchmark from Q1 2010 to Q1 2017, and to the index-linked quarterly contract price from April 1, 2017.

Slide 70: Competitive Margins in Steelmaking Coal
1. Quality-adjusted operating margin, based on Wood Mackenzie’s data set for 2017 and utilizing an FOB port equivalent benchmark price of US$200 per tonne for the highest quality products. Assumes a Canadian dollar to US dollar exchange rate of 1.36 and an Australian dollar to US dollar exchange rate of 1.36.
Copper
Business Unit & Markets
Copper Demand from De-Carbonization

- **ICA Study**
- The move towards a lower carbon footprint – electrical energy, its generation, storage and use - will fast become significant growth industries for copper
- De-carbonization trends:
  - Energy efficiency
  - Electric and hybrid vehicles
  - Renewable energy

**Energy Efficiency & EVs Strong Growth**

- Energy efficiency: 80% of decarbonization; 4.1% CAGR
- Electric vehicles/mobility: smaller today, larger growth potential; 14.2% CAGR
  - Battery range constraints require increased efficiency = copper
  - Increasing the battery capacity will result in greater copper intensities per vehicle
  - Rapid charging infrastructure increase in copper intensity

**Copper Intensity of Batteries in EVs**

HEVs are expected to see a substantial increase in battery capacity and subsequently copper intensity due to a shift from nickel metal hydride technology to lithium ion battery technology.
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>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battery Electric</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EBus Hybrid</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Internal Combustion</th>
<th>Hybrid Electric</th>
<th>Plug In Hybrid</th>
<th>Battery Electric</th>
<th>EBus Hybrid</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Battery</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inverter</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Electric Motor</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HV Wire</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9.88</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LV Wire</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.31</td>
<td>0.31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LV Wire</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Teck
New Energy Vehicle Industry
China producing 60% of global NEVs, boosting the whole value chain

Chinese Copper Consumption

NEV & Facilities Booming

Number of NEVs in use
- CAGR = 62%
- 2015: 480 thousand
- 2016: 997 thousand
- 2017: 1.8 million
- 2020: 5 million

Charging stations
- CAGR = 43%
- 2015: 2,000
- 2016: 7,500
- 2020: 12,000

Charging piles
- CAGR = 64%
- 2015: 400 thousand
- 2016: 1.4 million
- 2017: 2.2 million
- 2020: 4.8 million
Copper Demand for Electric Vehicles

### Electric Vehicles Copper Demand

**Thousands of Tonnes of Copper Contained**

- **2017**
- **2018**
- **2019**
- **2020**
- **2021**
- **2022**
- **2023**
- **2024**
- **2025**
- **2026**
- **2027**

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

**2017** | **2018** | **2019** | **2020** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** | **2024** | **2025** | **2026** | **2027**

**+1.8 Mt**
Copper Concentrate & Refined Markets in Deficit

CRU Copper Concentrate Balance

Copper Concentrate Market Balance WM

Copper market heading for large deficits at the beginning of next decade

-600 -500 -400 -300 -200 -100 0 100 200 300 400 500 600


0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80


Combined TC/Rc, c/lb (Cu as concentrate)
Market balance (copper in concentrate) kt
Balance
Monthly spot price (Chinese smelter buying)
Annual benchmark (incl. pp)

Refined copper balance


14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25


Brownfield contribution
Available from base case mines plus projects
Demand for more production capacity (refined metal)

4.6 Mt of new production capacity needed from greenfield projects
Copper Disruptions Continue into 2018

Disruptions

TC/RCs Spot and BM Falling

In Q4 2017 ~300kmt reduced from 2018 guidance
Labour Could Disrupt 2018 Copper Production
~6-7 Mt could be affected

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mine/Smelter</th>
<th>KMT Affected</th>
<th>Company</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Contract Expiry Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Las Ventanas Smelter/Refinery</td>
<td>405</td>
<td>Codelco</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>1/30/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lomas Bayas Mine - SXEW</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Glencore</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>1/30/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Pelambres Mine - Concs</td>
<td>368</td>
<td>Antofagasta Minerals</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>2/28/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radomiro Tomic Mine - SXEW</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>Codelco</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>3/31/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radomiro Tomic Mine - Concs</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>Codelco</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>3/31/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chuquicamata Mine - Concs</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>Codelco</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>3/31/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chuquicamata Mine - SXEW</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>Codelco</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>3/31/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caserones Mine - Concs</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>Lumina Copper</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>4/1/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caserones Mine - SXEW</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Lumina Copper</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>4/1/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esperanza Mine - Concs</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>Antofagasta Minerals</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>5/30/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Esperanza Mine - SXEW</td>
<td>187</td>
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<td>6/30/2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>Los Pelambres Mine - Concs</td>
<td>368</td>
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<td>Chile</td>
<td>6/30/2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>Escondida Mine - SXEW</td>
<td>679</td>
<td>BHP Billiton / Rio Tinto</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>6/30/2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>Escondida Mine - Concs</td>
<td>312</td>
<td>BHP Billiton / Rio Tinto</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>6/30/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caserones Mine - Concs</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>Lumina Copper</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>7/30/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caserones Mine - SXEW</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Lumina Copper</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>7/30/2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>Antamina Mine - Concs</td>
<td>431</td>
<td>BHP/Glencore/Teck</td>
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<td>Andina Mine - Concs</td>
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<td>BHP</td>
<td>Chile</td>
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<td>Cuajone Mine - Concs</td>
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<td>Southern Copper</td>
<td>Peru</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ilo Smelter/Refinery</td>
<td>266</td>
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<td>Collahuasi Mine - Concs</td>
<td>502</td>
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<td>Chile</td>
<td>10/30/2018</td>
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<td>Caletones Smelter/Refinery</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>Codelco</td>
<td>Chile</td>
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<td>El Teniente Mine - Concs</td>
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<td>Chile</td>
<td>10/31/2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>El Teniente Mine - SXEW</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Codelco</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>10/31/2018</td>
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<td>45</td>
<td>Codelco</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>10/31/2018</td>
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<td>Salvador Mine - SXEW</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Codelco</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>10/31/2018</td>
</tr>
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<td>Mina Ministro Hales Mine - Concs</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>Codelco</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>11/30/2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mina Ministro Hales Mine - SXEW</td>
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<td>Chile</td>
<td>11/30/2018</td>
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<td>Gaby Mine - SXEW</td>
<td>122</td>
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<td>Chile</td>
<td>11/30/2018</td>
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<td>Spence Mine - SXEW</td>
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<td>BHP Billiton</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>11/30/2018</td>
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<td>Caserones Mine - Concs</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>Lumina Copper</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>12/30/2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caserones Mine - SXEW</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>Lumina Copper</td>
<td>Chile</td>
<td>12/30/2018</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chinese Ban on Low Grade Copper Scrap Imports
Supportive short term; Scrap will likely be processed elsewhere

Gross Weight of Low Grade Scrap Could Fall 50%
Net Copper Unit Impact could be down only 20%¹

Restriction on Copper Scrap
Supportive of Concentrate & Cathode Imports¹
Long-Term Copper Mine Production Still Needed

- At 1.8% global demand growth, 560 kt new supply needed annually
- Mine production falls ~500 kt per year after 2020
- Market finely balanced through 2019
  - Could materially change with similar disruption level as 2017
- Structural deficit starts 2020
- Projects delayed today will not be available by 2020
Copper Mine Production Peaks in 2020

- Mine production set to increase 0.8 million tonnes by 2021, including:
  - Glencore’s African Mine Restarts: 500kmt
  - Cobre Panama: 350kmt
  - Escondida: 340kmt
  - China (maybe): 400kmt
  - All others: 700kmt
    - Oyu Tolgoi UG, Spence, Chuqui UG
  - Net reductions & closures by 2027: 2,790kmt
- Mine production currently peaks in 2020
- Chinese mine production relatively flat at ~52 kmt per year
- Total probable projects:
  - By 2021: 545kmt
  - By 2027: 1,827kmt
Planned Copper Projects Won’t Meet Demand

Highly Probable + Probable Projects Insufficient\(^1\)

- Mine projects set to increase 1.8 million tonnes by 2027, including:
  - Quellaveco: 330kmt
  - Kamoa/Kakula: 300kmt
  - QB II: 275kmt
  - Golpu: 110kmt
  - Rosemont: 120kmt
  - Tominsky: 90kmt
  - Manto Verde: 80kmt
  - Mirador: 60kmt
  - Los Pelambres Exp: 55kmt
  - Various Small Mines Iran: 135kmt
  - All others: 225kmt
  - Magistral, Oyu Tolgoi UG, Spence, Chuqui UG

- Chinese mine production relatively flat at ~50 kmt/year growth to 2027

At least 5.5 Mt needed by 2027
Low Growth (1.60%): Need 5.6 Mt from new projects
High Growth (2.72%): Need 8.3 Mt from new projects
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 years¹
✓ Long initial life (25 years) with only 25% of resource; life extension and expansion optionality
✓ Project capital of US$4.7B¹; attractive capital intensity of ~$16k per tonne annual CuEq²
✓ Low cost - C1 cash cost of US$1.33/lb and AISC of US$1.37/lb in first 10 years³
✓ Familiar, mining-friendly jurisdiction

Project Highlights⁴

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Copper Price (US$ per pound)</th>
<th>$2.75</th>
<th>$3.00</th>
<th>$3.25</th>
<th>$3.50</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Net present value at 8% (US$ 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>
</tbody>
</table>

Annual EBITDA
- First Full Five Years (US$M pa): 856, 1,002, 1,148, 1,294
- First Full Ten Years (US$M pa): 781, 918, 1,055, 1,192
- Life of Mine (US$ million pa): 685, 811, 937, 1,063
QB2: Large Resource Base

Great potential to significantly extend mine life

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Large Resource Base Projects¹</th>
<th>Billions of Recoverable Pounds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pebble</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Udokan</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>El Arco</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quebrada Blanca</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quellaveco</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Namosi</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golpu</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KSM</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agua Rica</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pananta</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haquirí Minesite</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camaricaco Norte</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galeno</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frieda River - Nena</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nokomis</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamoa</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rosemont</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cerro Casale</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schaff Creek</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cristalino</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumpkin Hollow U</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bahuterachi</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casino</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prosperity (Fish Lake)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harper Creek</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ The above list includes some of the key projects with large resource bases. The exact recoverable pounds for each project are not specified in the document.
QB2: Bottom Half of C1+Sustaining Cost Curve
Expected to generate significant economic returns

C1+Sustaining Cost Curve 2017

QB2: First 5 Years
QB2: First 10 Years
Escondida
Antamina
QB2: Competitive Capital Intensity

Projects With >200 kmt/yr Copper

US $/tpa Cu Equiv

- Boleo
- Caserones
- Antucoya SXEW
- Las Bambas
- El Abra
- Escondida OGP1
- Constancia
- Quellaveco
- Quebrada Blanca
- Cerro Verde exp
- Resolution
- Collahuasi Line 5
- El Pachon
- El Arco Project
- NuevaUnion
- Tampakan
- Taca Taca
- Oyu Tolgoi Exp
- Collahuasi Line 4
- Grasberg UG

Completed Greenfield
Completed Brownfield
Project Greenfield
Project Brownfield
NuevaUnión
A New Approach to Project Development

Teck and Goldcorp have combined Relincho & El Morro projects and formed a 50/50 joint venture company

- Committed to building strong, mutually beneficial relationships with stakeholders & communities

Capital smart partnership

- Shared capital, common infrastructure
- Shared risk, shared rewards

Benefits of combining projects include:

- Longer mine life
- Lower cost, improved capital efficiency
- Reduced environmental footprint
- Enhanced community benefits
- Greater returns over either standalone project
NuevaUnión Infrastructure
Before (Duplicate infrastructure)¹
NuevaUnión Infrastructure
After (Common infrastructure)¹
### NuevaUnión Project Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial Project Capital</th>
<th>Copper Production</th>
<th>Gold Production</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US$3.5 billion</td>
<td>190,000 tonnes per year</td>
<td>315,000 ounces per year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mine Life</th>
<th>Copper in Reserves</th>
<th>Gold in Reserves</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32+ years</td>
<td>16.6 billion pounds</td>
<td>8.9 million ounces</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Copper equivalent production of 250 kt per year
- Prefeasibility study completion expected in Q1 2018
- Proactive & participatory community engagement approach
Project Satellite
Advancing assets to generate additional value for our shareholders

- Five substantial base metal growth assets largely invisible to the market. Objective is to surface value over the next 3-5 years
- Multiple potential routes to value realization at each property
- Prudent investment activity and program work to increase development certainty and permitting path for each asset
Project Satellite: 5 Quality Base Metal Assets
Substantial resources in mining friendly jurisdictions

Galore Creek (50%)
- Large high grade copper-gold-silver deposit in developing district
- Potential for first quartile C1 costs
- Substantial design, engineering and drilling completed between 2012-2016
- Compiling results into Integrated Planning Report

Schaft Creek (75%)
- Large copper-molybdenum-gold-silver deposit
- Long mine life with potential for significant extensions
- Continue to conduct value-added engineering and optimization studies

San Nicolás (100%)
- High grade copper-zinc deposit
- Open pit operation with 3-4 year timeline to production
- Low first quartile C1 costs and low capital costs offers quick payback
- Advancing Prefeasibility and Environmental Impact Assessment work in 2017-2018

Mesaba (100%)
- Very large copper-nickel sulphide resource with platinum, palladium and cobalt credits
- In a district with long mining history
- Proximity to existing infrastructure with opportunities for development synergies
- Teck’s proprietary value-added mineral processing technology

Zafranal (80%)
- Highly competitive mid-sized copper-gold deposit
- Prefeasibility Study published June 2016 indicates robust economics
- Advancing Feasibility and Environmental Impact Assessment work in 2017-2018 targeting permit submission in H2 2018

Zafranal and San Nicolás have potential for 240kt copper equivalent production by 2023
Project Satellite Update

Zafranal
• Feasibility Study and Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA) Study underway in support of submitting a development permit application and completion of a Feasibility Study in Q4 2018. Substantial field program, including 36,500m drilling, detailed water and environmental studies, and community roundtable discussions are well-underway.

San Nicolás
• Environmental and Social baseline studies initiated in Q3 2017. 32,000m in-fill, geotechnical and hydrogeological drill program starting in early Q1 2018. Work plan is to complete Prefeasibility Study engineering in Q3 2019 with submission of a Social and Environmental Impact Assessment in the second half of 2019.

Galore Creek
• Compiling substantial engineering, design and drilling work completed between 2012-2016 into an Integrated Plan on go-forward development options. Maintaining our strong working relationship with the Tahltan Central Government and working on a renewal of the existing Participation Agreement. Evaluating various partnering options for Galore Creek.

Mesaba
• Completing an Advanced Scoping Study which will be used to inform development alternatives, including potential synergies with other projects in the Duluth District, and that will meet updated permitting requirements in the State of Minnesota.

Schaft Creek
• Completed technical work required to update the resource model and attendant resource calculation in Q2 2017. A formal technical report was finalized in Q1 2018 that resulted in no material change to the resource. This update resource model will underpin desktop engineering studies planned for 2018 that are focused on surfacing value-enhancing development options.
Notes: Appendix – Copper

Slide 76: Copper Demand from De-Carbonization
1. Source: Teck, Wood Mac, Metals+, ICA.

Slide 79: New Energy Vehicle Industry
1. Source: MIIT, CAAM, ICA.

Slide 80: Copper Concentrate & Refined Market in Deficits

Slide 81: Copper Disruptions Continue in 2018

Slide 83: Chinese Ban on Low Grade Copper Scrap Imports
1. Source: China Customs, MBMS, BMO Capital Markets.

Slide 84: Long-Term Copper Mine Production Still Needed
1. Source: ICSG, Teck.

Slide 85: Copper Mine Production Peaks in 2020

Slide 86: Planned Copper Projects Won't Meet Demand
Notes: Appendix – Copper

Slide 87: 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.
2. 100% basis, in constant first quarter of 2016 dollars, excluding working capital and interest during construction. Teck owns a 76.5% share.
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. Please see Teck’s fourth quarter 2017 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.

Slide 88: QB2 - Large Resource Base

Slide 89: QB2 - Bottom Half of C1+Sustaining Cost Curve
1. Source: Wood Mackenzie

Slide 90: QB2 - Competitive Capital Intensity
1. Source: Wood Mackenzie

Slide 92: NuevaUnión Infrastructure - Before (Duplicate infrastructure)

Slide 93: NuevaUnión Infrastructure - After (Common infrastructure)

Slide 94: NuevaUnión Project Overview
1. Conceptual based on preliminary design from the PEA.
2. Capital estimate for Phase 1a based on preliminary design shown in 2015 dollars on an unescalated basis.
3. Average production rates and copper equivalent production are based on the first full ten years of operations.
4. Total copper and gold contained in mineral reserves as reported separately by Teck and Goldcorp.
Zinc Concentrate Deficit Since 2015

Mine Production Growth
Insufficient to Balance Market

Imported Spot TCs at Historical Lows

Projected Deficit

Others
China Change
Glencore
India
Dugald River
Namibia/S.A.

1 Mine production growth insufficient to balance market.
2 Imported spot TCs at historical lows.
Chinese Mined Zinc Production at 5-Year Low
Down 28% m/m in December 2017 & down 13% y/y YTD

Monthly Chinese Mined Zinc Production

Thousands DMT
Chinese Environmental Inspections & Depletions
Impacting zinc mine production in China

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

Chinese Mine Production
YTD September 2017¹
Chinese Zinc Concentrate Supply Declining

**Concentrate Supply Shrinking¹**

- Monthly Supply Analysis: 2011-2018
- Spot and Benchmark TCs Tighten²

**Chinese Zinc Metal Imports³**


**Key Points**:

- Domestic concentrate production plus imports ~540 kt/month in 2013; Currently ~430 kt/month
- Domestic mine production averaged ~445 kt/month 2013 to 2015; 2017 averaging ~335 kt/month
- Reduction in supply forcing metal production cuts
- Tightness has driven metal imports to increase 245% MoM in December and 53% YTD
- Continued tightness is evidenced by the TCs remaining low

1. Data Source: Teck
2. Data Source: Teck
3. Data Source: Teck
Zinc Price Incentivizing New Mines

Global Zinc Mine Production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>China</th>
<th>Glencore</th>
<th>Dugald River</th>
<th>Gamsberg</th>
<th>New Mines</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017f</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018f</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2019f</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
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<td>6,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>2020f</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>7,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
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<td>2021f</td>
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<td>7,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chinese Zinc Mine Supply Falling

Chinese Conc Availability
Down ~6.5% YTD December¹

Chinese Conc Stocks
Down to Critical Levels²

Concentrate Imports
Domestic Mine Production
Monthly Avg

Mine & trader stocks
Smelter stocks
Port stocks
Chinese Zinc Mine Projects Increasingly Delayed

Mine Projects Not Responding to Prices\(^1\)

Estimated Zinc Mine Growth Rarely Achieved\(^1\)

---

**Zinc Capacity, Thousand Tonnes**

- **2013:** 1,200
- **2014:** 1,300
- **2015:** 1,400
- **2016:** 1,500
- **2017:** 1,600
- **2018:** 1,700

**Zinc Surveys**

- **2014:** 100
- **2015:** 200
- **2016:** 300
- **2017:** 400
- **2018:** 500

---

\(^1\) Early-year estimate vs. Adjusted estimate.
Lack of Zinc Concentrate Affecting Smelters

Smelter Utilization Rates Declining

Total Available Refined Zinc
Down 1.3% from 2015, Demand Up 7.0%
Consecutive Deficits Decreasing Zinc Inventory

Daily Zinc Prices & Stocks

LME Stocks  SHFE  Bonded  Hidden  Price

0¢  50¢  100¢  150¢  200¢  250¢

Thousand Tonnes


US¢/lb
Decreasing Zinc Stocks, Pushing Up Price

Zinc Prices vs. Days of Reported Stocks

February 14, 2018

2003-2007

2013-2017
China Demand Driving Growth

All End Users Performing Better¹

0 2,000 4,000 6,000 8,000
kt


Infrastructure
Construction
Auto
Machinery
Consumer goods
Others

Stocks Drop to Accelerate Since Q4 2017²

0 300 600 900 1,200 1,500 1,800
kt

Jan-12 Jul-12 Jan-13 Jul-13 Jan-14 Jul-14 Jan-15 Jul-15 Jan-16 Jul-16 Jan-17 Jul-17

SRB
Smelter Inventory
Warehouse Inventory
Consumer Inventory
If China were to galvanize crude steel at half the rate of the US using the same amount of zinc/tonne, a further 2.8 Mt would be added to global zinc consumption.1

Chinese Zinc Demand to Remain Strong

China Zinc Demand

- Construction: 15%
- Transportation: 20%
- Consumer Goods: 30%
- Infrastructure: 30%
- Other: 5%

Galvanized Steel as % Crude Production

- USA: 20%
- China: 6%

1. For reference.
Zinc Gap Forecast to Continue

**Zinc Mine Production Peaks in 2020**

1. Zinc Mine Production Peaks in 2020
2. Uncommitted Projects Insufficient

- **At least 3.5 Mt needed by 2025**
- Low Growth (1.8%): Need 3.5 Mt from new projects
- High Growth (2.2%): Need 4.3 Mt from new projects

**Base Demand**

- **Secondary Demand**

**Mt**

- **2018**
- **2019**
- **2020**
- **2021**
- **2022**
- **2023**
- **2024**
- **2025**

- **Tala Hamza**
- **Mehdiabad**
- **McArthur River Expansion**
- **Kipushi**
- **Iscaycruz**
- **Huoshaojun**
- **Ozernoe**
- **Aripuana**
- **Asmara**
- **Citronen**
- **Pavlovskoye**
- **Selwyn**
- **Dairi**
- **Other Projects**

**Mt**

- **2018**
- **2019**
- **2020**
- **2021**
- **2022**
- **2023**
- **2024**
- **2025**

- **Tala Hamza**
- **Mehdiabad**
- **McArthur River Expansion**
- **Kipushi**
- **Iscaycruz**
- **Huoshaojun**
- **Ozernoe**
- **Aripuana**
- **Asmara**
- **Citronen**
- **Pavlovskoye**
- **Selwyn**
- **Dairi**
- **Other Projects**
Largest Global Net Zinc Mining Companies

Teck is the Largest Net Zinc Miner\(^1\)
Provides Significant Exposure to a Rising Zinc Price

![Bar chart showing Teck as the largest net zinc miner compared to other companies, with public and private company categories distinguished. The chart indicates that Teck significantly surpasses other companies in terms of net zinc production.]
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 class

- Red Dog Past Production
- Aktigiruq Exploration Target:
  - 80-150 Mt
  - 16-18% Zn+Pb

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Resource Million Tonnes</th>
<th>Grade Zn+Pb %</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red Dog</td>
<td>Past Production</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qanaiyaq</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aqqaluk</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anarraaq</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paalaaq</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teena</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Su-Lik</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hermosa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rampura</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agucha</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broken Hill McArthur River</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIANT ZINC DEPOSITS (+6 Mt Zn+Pb)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Source information

Teck
Very Competitive Zinc Cost Position
By-product credits significantly reduce unit costs

Low cost zinc production...¹

...with significant quarterly variation at Red Dog²

• Seasonality of 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
• 2018 guidance updated to 525-545 kt zinc metal contained in concentrate\textsuperscript{1}
  - Additional feed of higher grade Qanaiyaq ore
• Improvement and extension projects
  - VIP2 Project to increase mill throughput by \textasciitilde15%  
  - Drilling program at Aktigiruq

\textbf{Red Dog is a Consistent Performer}
Red Dog 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
• Total cash costs, at US$0.54/lb in 2017

• C1 cash costs up US$0.09/lb in 2017 vs. 2016
  • Royalty and treatment costs are up as a function of higher zinc prices
  • NANA royalty of 35% began in Q4 2017
• 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
Driving Continuous Improvement at Trail

- Annual zinc production now consistent at 310-315 kt
- Major lead circuit maintenance in 2018
- Red Dog is an important long term feed source
- Investing in second new acid plant
  - Improved reliability and stability
- Margin improvement programs:
  - Focus on cost management
  - Improve efficiency
  - Introduce value-added products

![Solid Production Performance graph](image-url)
Teena
Significant undeveloped resource

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lens</th>
<th>Tonnes (Mt)</th>
<th>Zn (%)</th>
<th>Pb (%)</th>
<th>Zn+Pb (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Main</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>9.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>11.1</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>12.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Construction
- Trail #2 Acid Plant
- Red Dog VIP2
- Red Dog Satellite Deposits
- Teena
- Antamina Brownfield

Pre-Sanction
- Red Dog Satellite Deposits

Medium-Term Growth Options
- Red Dog Satellite Deposits
- Antamina Brownfield
- Teena
- San Nicolás (Cu-Zn)
- Cirque

Future Options
- Red Dog Satellite Deposits
- Antamina Brownfield
- Teena
- San Nicolás (Cu-Zn)
- Cirque

Growth Options
- Red Dog Satellite Deposits
- Antamina Brownfield
- Teena
- San Nicolás (Cu-Zn)
- Cirque
Notes: Appendix – Zinc

Slide 101: Zinc Concentrate Deficit Since 2015
1. Source: Teck, CNIA, Wood Mackenzie, NBS.
2. Source: Wood Mackenzie

Slide 102: Chinese Mined Zinc Production at 5-Year Low
1. Source: CNIA. Plotted to December 2017.

Slide 103: Chinese Environmental Inspections & Depletions
1. Source: NBS/CNIA.

Slide 104: Chinese Zinc Concentrate Supply Declining

Slide 105: Zinc Price Incentivizing New Mines
1. Source: Teck, CNIA, Wood Mackenzie, NBS.

Slide 106: Chinese Mine Supply Falling
2. Source: NBS/CNIA, Customs, BGRIMM, Antaike, Teck.

Slide 107: Chinese Zinc Mine Projects Increasingly Delayed
1. Source: Antaike, BGRIMM, Teck.

Slide 108: Lack of Zinc Concentrate Affecting Smelters

Slide 109: Consecutive Deficits Decreasing Inventory

Slide 110: Decreasing Zinc Stocks, Pushing up Price

Slide 111: China Demand Driving Growth
Notes: Appendix – Zinc

Slide 112: Chinese Zinc Demand to Remain Strong
1. Source: Wood Mackenzie
2. Source: CRU

Slide 113: Zinc Gap Forecast to Continue

Slide 114: Largest Global Net Zinc Mining Companies

Slide 115: 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 116: 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 117: Very Competitive Zinc Cost Position
1. Wood Mackenzie

Slide 118: Red Dog is a Consistent Performer
1. As at December 31, 2017.

Slide 119: Red Dog Seasonality
1. Average sales from 2010 to 2017.

Slide 120: Operating Costs at Red Dog
1. Based on Teck’s reported financials.

Slide 121: 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 122: Driving Continuous Improvement at Trail
2. Guidance numbers are based on the mid-point of production guidance.

Slide 123: Teena
1. Rox Resources, June 1, 2016 PR Inferred Mineral Resource estimate in accordance to requirements and guidelines of the JORC code.
Oil Prices Improving

- Demand growth, reduced inventories
- Limited by US production
- OPEC production curtailment extension necessary to balance market short term
- Longer term: US$70-$75/bbl

**World Liquid Fuels Production & Consumption**

- **Forecast**
  - mbpd
  - Implied stock change and balance (right axis)
  - World production (left axis)
  - World consumption (left axis)

**North American Rig Count & US Production**

- Rig count Units
  - US Rig Count
  - US 4-week Production Avg.

**WTI Benchmark Price (US$/bbl)**

- $0
  - $20
  - $40
  - $60
  - $80
  - $100
  - $120

- 2014-2017 Historical
- 2018-2025 Forecast (Real $)

**Oil Prices Improving**

- • Demand growth, reduced inventories
- • Limited by US production
- • OPEC production curtailment extension necessary to balance market short term
- • Longer term: US$70-$75/bbl
Western Canadian Select (WCS) is the benchmark price for Canadian heavy oil at Hardisty, Alberta
- Contract settled monthly as a negative differential to Nymex WTI
- 2017 average differential: US$12/bbl
- 2018 forecast: US$18-$22/bbl
  - Increased oil sands production
  - Constrained export pipeline capacity
  - Revised IMO bunker fuel oil sulphur specifications

Diluent (C5+) at Edmonton, Alberta is the benchmark contract for diluent supply for oil sands
- Contract settled monthly as differential to Nymex WTI
- Long-term diluent (C5+) differential of Nymex WTI +/- US$5/bbl
- Based on supply/demand, seasonal demand and quality
- Supply forecasted to exceed demand
  - Growing local production,
  - Contract carriage import pipelines
Recent Pipeline Announcements Constructive
WTI-WCS differentials forecast to improve with export pipeline capacity

Western Canada Heavy Supply/Demand Balance\(^1\)

Teck Forecasting Incremental 1M Barrels Per Day Export Pipeline Capacity 2019-2022

- CAPP 2016 Forecast
- CAPP 2017 CAPP Forecast
- Local Refining & Export Pipeline*
- Total Delivery Capability, Including Rail
Fort Hills Achieved First Oil on January 27, 2018

- First of three trains from secondary extraction now online; production ramp up through Q1 2018
- Five test runs of front end of plant completed; 1.4 Mmbls of froth trucked to Suncor’s base plant for further processing
- Second and third trains of secondary extraction expected to start up in first half of 2018
- Fort Hills on track to reach 90% of nameplate capacity of 194 kbbls/d by end of 2018
- Suncor guidance for Fort Hills cash operating costs of $20-30 per barrel by Q4 2018
Comprehensive Sales & Logistics Strategy In Place
For Blended Bitumen

Teck’s Commercial Activities\(^1\)

- Bitumen production \(38\) kbpd
- +Diluent acquisition \(11\) kbpd
- =Bitumen blend sales \(49\) kbpd

\(^1\) Numbers refer to the company’s estimated production and sales figures for the current fiscal year.
Lower Carbon Intensity Product

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

‘Fort Hills Reduced Carbon Dilbit Blend’

• Utilizes Paraffinic Froth Treatment (PFT) solvent based secondary extraction process
  – Removes fines & asphaltines
  – Used by Kearl and Albian mining projects

• Result:
  – A product with a lower carbon intensity than around half of the oil refined in the US
  – A superior refinery feedstock
  – Lower pipeline diluent requirements
Alberta Distribution Network
Ready to receive product

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pipeline/Terminal</th>
<th>Operator</th>
<th>Capacity (k bpd)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northern Courier</td>
<td>TransCanada</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>East Tank Farm</td>
<td>Thebacia</td>
<td>292</td>
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<tr>
<td>Teck</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hardisty Terminal</td>
<td>Gibson</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Sask. Cavern</td>
<td>Keyera</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Keystone</td>
<td>TransCanada</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enbridge Mainline</td>
<td>Enbridge</td>
<td>1,750</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pipeline/Terminal</th>
<th>Capacity (k bpd)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Keystone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enbridge Mainline</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pipeline Legend:
- Bitumen
- Blend
- Diluent
- Products
- Teck Contracted
- Third Party Shipper

Teck
Energy Sales & Logistics Strategy
Based on diverse market access & risk mitigation

### Market Profile

#### Pipelines:
- **10 kbdp**: Contracted capacity on existing Keystone pipeline to the US Gulf Coast
- **+12 kbdp**: Contracted capacity on proposed TransMountain (TMX) pipeline to the west coast of Canada
- **+27 kbdp**: Remainder at Hardisty via customer contracted pipeline capacity, or common carrier pipelines

= **49 kbdp** blended bitumen

#### Additional options available include:
- Increasing capacity on Keystone / Keystone XL pipelines
- Selling additional product at Hardisty
- Shipping by rail, if required
Notes: Appendix – Energy

Slide 127: Oil Prices Improving
2. Source: Baker Hughes, EIA. As at January 24, 2018.

Slide 128: Heavy Oil Benchmark Differentials
1. Export capacity includes pipeline and rail. Actuals plotted to January 2018.

Slide 129: Recent Pipeline Announcements Constructive

Slide 130: Fort Hills Achieved First Oil on January 27, 2018

Slide 131: Comprehensive Sales & Logistics Strategy in Place For Blended Bitumen

Slide 132: Lower Carbon Intensity Product

Slide 134: Energy Sales & Logistics Strategy
1. Annualized average at full production. Assumes 21% ownership of the Fort Hills project.