



Climate Change

In 2022, the world experienced record-breaking weather events that significantly impacted people around the globe. Climate action failure remains the most impactful and second most likely long-term risk in the World Economic Forum’s 2022 Global Risks Report.¹¹ Meanwhile, there are continued impacts from climate change on people and infrastructure, raising the urgency for action.

The mining industry is vital to the transition to a low-carbon economy. The World Bank report *Minerals for Climate Action: The Mineral Intensity of the Clean Energy Transition* finds that more than three billion tons of minerals and metals will be needed by 2050 to implement wind, solar and geothermal power systems, and energy storage, to achieve a future warming below 2°C.¹² However, resourcing the energy transition must be done sustainably and with strong environmental, social and governance (ESG) performance.¹³ In alignment with this, the mining industry has made progress in conducting climate risk analyses, implementing decarbonization strategies and enhancing emission disclosures.

In early 2022, Teck further expanded our climate strategy and goals. Our long-term strategic priority to achieve net-zero emissions at our operations by 2050 now includes

a goal that focuses on achieving net-zero Scope 2 emissions by 2025, replacing our prior goal of achieving 100% clean electricity in Chile by 2030. In addition, we announced our ambition to achieve net-zero Scope 3 emissions by 2050 with supporting short-term goals.¹⁴ We are also investing in nature to achieve our climate objectives; more information can be found in the Biodiversity and Closure chapter on page 12.

Teck experienced the physical impacts of climate change in the recent past, including logistical disruptions due to wildfires, heavy rain, flooding and mudslides.¹⁵ We are taking into account the increased frequency of extreme weather events and incorporating climate change scenarios and vulnerability assessments into project design and evaluation, as well as our operations and logistics chain.

GRI Indicators

GRI 2-23, 2-25, 3-3, 201-2, 302, 302-1, 302-3, 302-4, 305, 305-1, 305-2, 305-3, 305-4, 305-5

This topic is considered one of the most material by our shareholders, local communities, regulators and society in relation to Teck’s sites, power providers, service providers and customers.

How Does Teck Manage This Topic?

Information about how we manage greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and energy use, including relevant policies, management practices and systems, is available for [download on our website](#).

¹¹ [The Global Risks Report 2022](#). World Economic Forum. 2022.
¹² [Minerals for Climate Action: The Mineral Intensity of the Clean Energy Transition](#). World Bank. 2020. ¹³ [Mine 2022: A critical transition](#). PwC. 2022.
¹⁴ Scope 1 (direct) GHG emissions are those that occur from energy sources that are owned or controlled by the company. Scope 2 (indirect) GHG emissions are those that occur from the generation of purchased electricity consumed by the company and that physically occur at the facility where electricity is generated. Scope 3 emissions are other emissions that arise from sources owned or controlled by other entities within our value chain, such as those arising from the use of our products and the transportation of materials that we purchase and sell.
¹⁵ [Teck provides update on heavy rain impacts in B.C.](#) Teck. 2021.

Pictured: Solar panels in the Atacama Region, Chile.

2022 Highlights

Announced our updated climate goals: **net-zero Scope 2 emissions by 2025** and an ambition to **achieve net-zero Scope 3 emissions by 2050**

Announced a Carbon **Capture Utilization and Storage (CCUS) pilot project** at our Trail Operations to support our Net-Zero Climate Change Strategy

Advanced the adoption of zero-emissions alternatives for transportation by displacing the equivalent of **149 internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles**

Performance Metrics

Indicator Absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions^{(1),(3)}

2022:	2,850 kt CO ₂ e
2021:	2,920 kt CO ₂ e
2020:	2,843 kt CO ₂ e

Indicator GHG/t copper equivalent⁽²⁾

2022:	2.7 t CO ₂ e/t Cu Eq
2021:	2.5 t CO ₂ e/t Cu Eq
2020:	2.7 t CO ₂ e/t Cu Eq

Indicator Energy use from non-carbon-emitting sources

2022:	28%
2021:	31%
2020:	28%

(1) See page 16 for definitions of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions.

(2) 2020-2022 performance values were determined by using average commodity prices from 2018-2020 to convert to copper equivalent. This approach is taken to allow for consistent evaluation against our performance in 2020, the baseline year for our carbon intensity target.

(3) Carbon dioxide equivalent values calculated using Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) Global Warming Potential (GWP) factors.

Our Performance in Climate Change in 2021

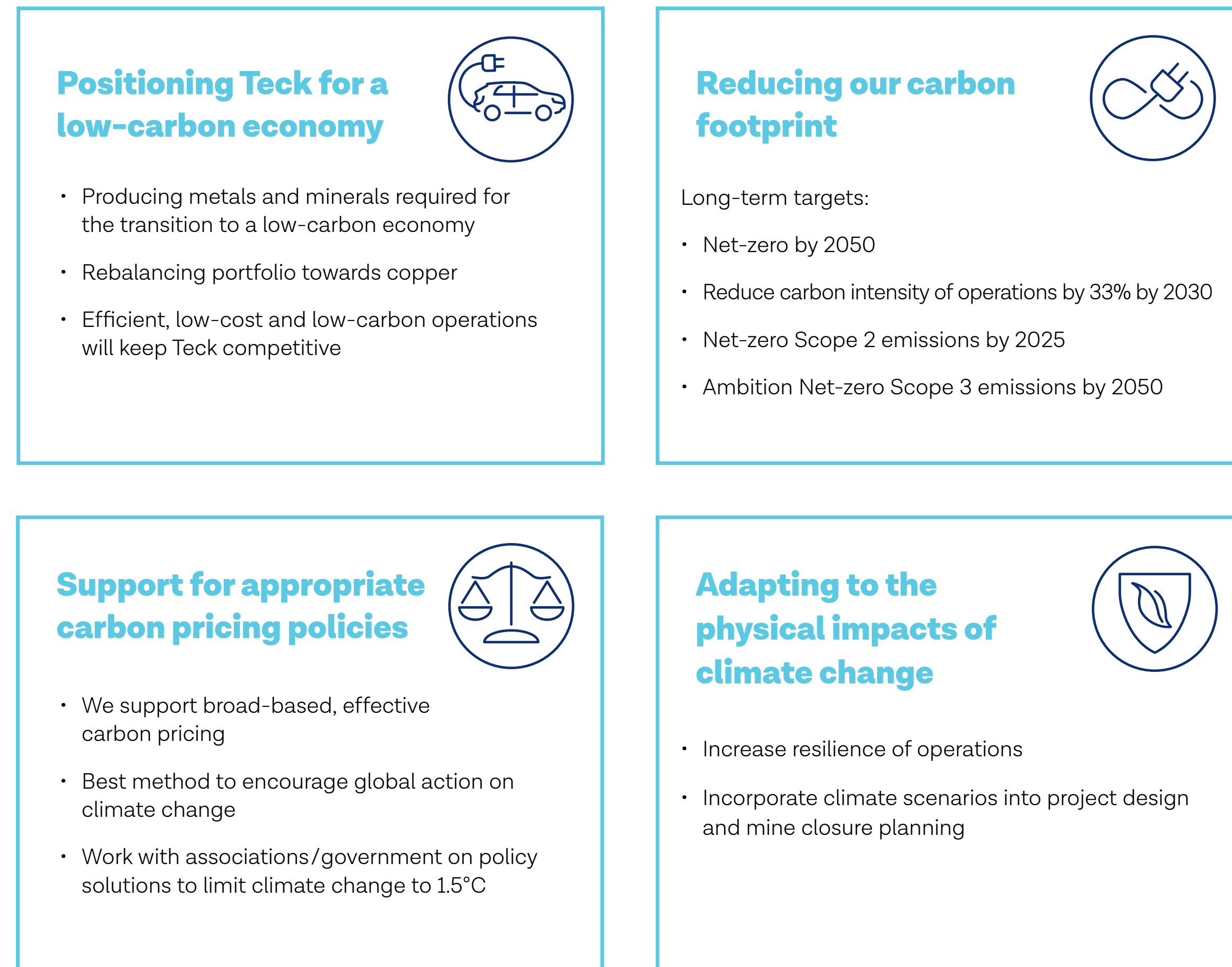
Our Targets and Commitments Teck is committed to climate action, as outlined in our [Climate Change Policy](#). The following table summarizes our performance against our new sustainability strategy and goals for climate change.

Sustainability Strategy Goals	Status	Summary of Progress in 2022
Strategic Priority: Achieve net-zero emissions across our operations by 2050.		
Goal: Reduce the carbon intensity of our operations by 33% by 2030.	On track	Announced a Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage (CCUS) pilot project at our Trail Operations to support our Net-Zero Climate Change Strategy, including our goal to reduce the carbon intensity of our operations by 33% by 2030 and to achieve net-zero emissions by 2050.
Goal: Achieve net-zero Scope 2 emissions by 2025.	On track	Announced an agreement with Caterpillar to work towards deploying 30 of Caterpillar's zero-emissions large haul trucks at Teck mining operations. Finalized an agreement with AES Corporation to source 100% clean, renewable energy for the Quebrada Blanca Phase 2 project starting in 2025. The use of 100% renewable energy for the Quebrada Blanca Phase 2 (QB2) project instead of energy from coal-fired generation will avoid a total of approximately 1.6 million tonnes of annual GHG emissions once implemented.
Goal: Accelerate the adoption of zero-emissions alternatives for transportation by displacing the equivalent of 1,000 internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles by 2025.	On track	Commenced the pilot of a fully electric on-highway transport truck to haul copper concentrate at Highland Valley Copper Operations, marking the first worldwide use of a battery-electric truck to haul copper concentrate. Advanced the adoption of zero-emissions alternatives for transportation by displacing the equivalent of 149 internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles.
Strategic Priority: Ambition to achieve net-zero Scope 3 emissions by 2050.		
Goal: Support partners in advancing GHG reduction solutions capable of reducing the global carbon intensity of steelmaking by 30% by 2030.	On track	Announced a Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage (CCUS) pilot project at our Trail Operations to provide us with a technical platform to assist our steelmaking coal customers in materially reducing the carbon intensity of their steel production.
Goal: Partner with our customers and transportation providers to establish low-emissions supply chain corridors for the transportation of our steelmaking coal and support a 40% reduction in shipping emission intensity by 2030 for shipping we contract.	On track	Announced an agreement with SAAM Towage to deploy two electric tugboats at Neptune Terminal in Vancouver, B.C., in support of Teck's climate goals, which will mark the first electric tugs operating in Canada as a full tugboat package for harbour assist and tug services.

Teck's Climate Strategy Framework

We identify and evaluate climate-related risks and establish management actions to minimize risks and maximize opportunities. To manage such risks and opportunities, we use a four-pillar framework to guide our strategy.

Figure 3: Teck's Four-Pillar Climate Action Framework



In early 2022, we updated our climate strategy and goals to encompass both our own operations and our value chain impacts. Steel will continue to be an essential building block in a low-carbon economy. New technologies, many of which are yet to be developed and commercialized, will be required to ensure that emissions from steel production remain low. More than 50% of our steelmaking coal sales are made to customers who have made public commitments to be net-zero by 2050 or sooner, and we expect this trend to increase over time. While a clear path to net-zero emissions in the steel sector is not yet present, we believe we can support this transition. As such, we have set an ambition to achieve net-zero Scope 3 emissions by 2050 with supporting short-term goals. We also established a

goal that focuses on achieving net-zero Scope 2 emissions by 2025, which replaced our goal of achieving 100% clean electricity in Chile by 2030. This reflects our commitment to decarbonize at an accelerated pace across our operations.

To achieve net-zero emissions across our operations by 2050, we have set out an initial roadmap — with corresponding 2025 and 2030 goals — to achieve net-zero, by first avoiding emissions altogether where possible or, if not possible, eliminating or minimizing emissions. This will involve looking at alternative ways of moving materials at our mines, using cleaner power sources and implementing efficiency improvements, among other measures. See 'Teck's Roadmap to Net-Zero' on page 19 for more details.

Case Study: Spotlight on Our Climate Initiatives

Climate change is a key global risk that is directly influenced by human activity and that requires decisive action. At Teck, we recognize our responsibility to help address this global challenge by reducing emissions at our operations and in our value chain, and by sustainably producing the critical minerals that are essential for the transition to a low-carbon economy. We are undertaking a variety of initiatives across our operations to work towards achieving net-zero emissions and achieving four interim goals of net-zero

Scope 2 emissions by 2025 and reducing the carbon intensity of our operations by 33% by 2030. Examples include our partnerships for zero-emissions and electric mining haul trucks and tugboats, our agreements to source renewable energy at our Carmen de Andacollo and Quebrada Blanca Phase 2 project sites, and our Carbon Capture Utilization and Storage pilot project at Trail Operations.

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

Teck's Roadmap to Net-Zero

For Teck, four major areas of emissions present opportunities for decarbonization: power supply, mobile equipment, stationary combustion and process emissions, and fugitive methane emissions. To decarbonize these emission sources and ultimately achieve our goal of net-zero, we are prioritizing activities to deliver cost-competitive reductions by focusing on tackling our most material sources of emissions first. We are actively evaluating existing solutions and monitoring emerging technologies to determine the current and future viability of the various options.

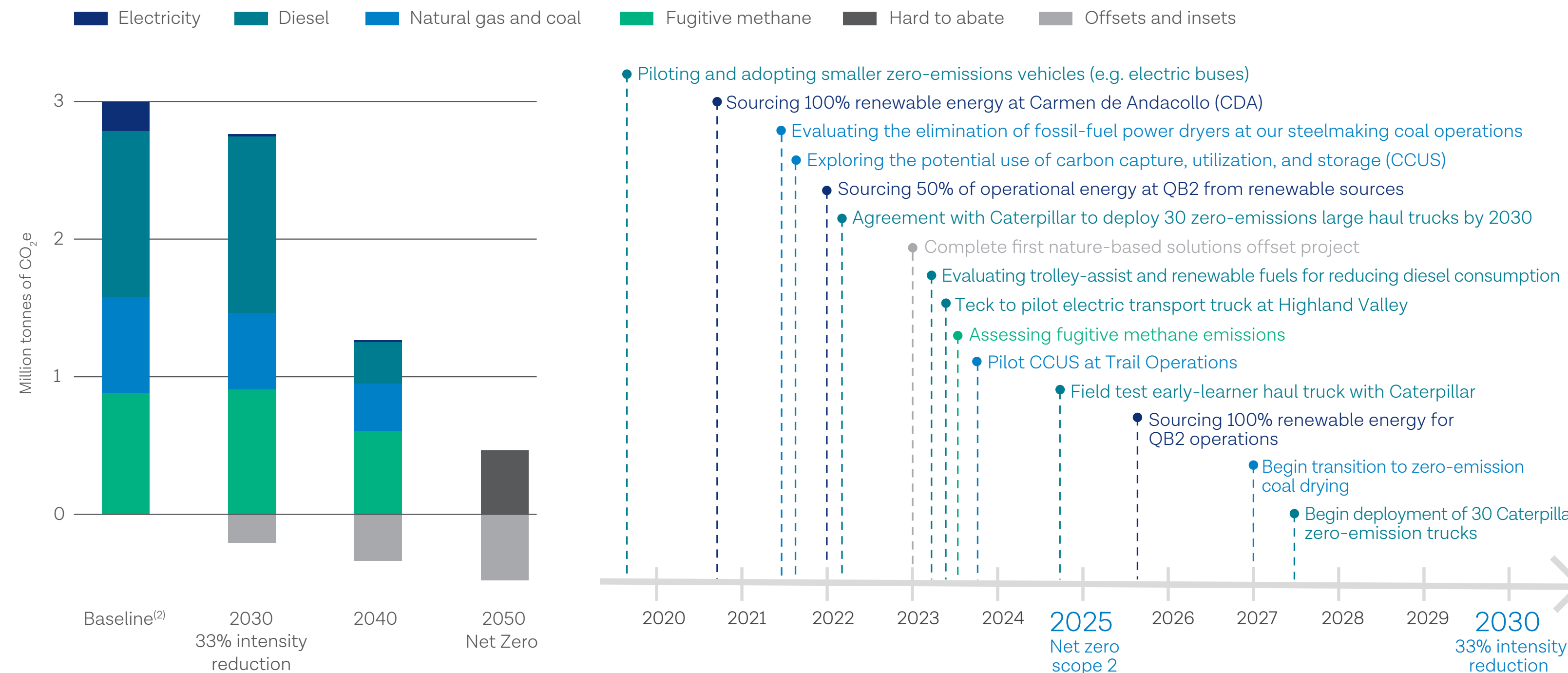
In 2022, we progressed work in a number of areas. On power supply, our operations in B.C. are already powered by a 98% clean electricity grid, making the sites an ideal location to introduce one of Canada's first zero-emissions large haul truck fleets, with options for trolley-assist technology. In Chile, we entered into a long-term clean power purchase agreement with AES Corporation to achieve 100% renewable energy at QB2 starting in 2025. Reaching full renewable power for QB2 will enable us to achieve our goal of net-zero Scope 2 emissions by 2025. Prior to this agreement coming into full effect (i.e., from 2023 to 2025), we anticipate a temporary increase in Scope 2 emissions as the Quebrada Blanca 2 project transitions to production.

On mobile equipment emissions, in 2022 we continued to advance projects to assess multiple decarbonization technologies such as zero-emissions options for haulage, including battery-electric and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles. We initiated a new electric crew bus initiative at CdA and expanded our existing electric bus pilot in the Elk Valley. We also collaborated with industry partners, equipment manufacturers and other suppliers on zero-emission mining fleets, including a zero-emissions haul truck partnership with equipment manufacturer Caterpillar for the procurement of 30 trucks, beginning in 2027, and the pilot of a fully electric on-highway transport truck to haul copper concentrate at Highland Valley Copper Operations in partnership with MEDAtech.

On process emissions, we launched our pilot CCUS project at our Trail Operations, which will capture CO₂ from the Acid Plant flue gas at Trail Operations at a rate of approximately 1 tonne per day. The pilot project will also evaluate options for the utilization and/or storage of the captured CO₂ at Trail Operations. If successful, the project could be scaled up to an industrial CCUS plant with the potential to capture over 100,000 tonnes of CO₂ per year at Trail Operations. Our pilot technical learnings will also be shared with our value chain partners, supporting our Scope 3 ambition of working with our customers to reduce the carbon intensity of steelmaking.

Building on our 2021 Oldendorff agreement for the deployment of energy-efficient bulk carriers, in 2022 we announced an agreement with SAAM Towage to deploy two electric tugboats at Neptune Terminal in Vancouver, B.C.

Figure 4: Our Pathway to Net-Zero by 2050⁽¹⁾



Technology and Innovation

With funding support from Teck's *Ideas at Work* innovation fund, Teck is piloting a new biogenic refinery at Red Dog Operations (RDO) in Alaska. The project is being tested to process food waste and other organic residues into biochar, a type of charcoal that can be stored in soil and that captures carbon. The biogenic refinery would process food waste and other organic residues into biochar through a process called pyrolysis (heating an organic material in the absence of oxygen), essentially turning a waste product into a beneficial product. At RDO, the resulting biochar is planned to be used as a soil amender to aid in water and fertilizer retention, improving soil health and sequestering carbon while also reducing emissions from current waste disposal processes. This project is leveraging technology to advance RDO's reclamation efforts and reduce emissions, helping achieve Teck's ambition of carbon neutrality by 2050.

(1) See Cautionary Note on Forward Looking Statements regarding uncertainties associated with future decarbonization actions.

(2) Baseline reflects average emissions from 2016-2019. For absolute emissions, this is an appropriate representation of historical performance.

Our GHG Emissions in 2022

As shown in Figure 5, Scope 1 (direct) GHG emissions are those that occur from energy sources that are owned or controlled by the company. Scope 2 (indirect) GHG emissions are those that occur from the generation of purchased electricity consumed by the company and that physically occur at the facility where electricity is generated.

In 2022, our total GHG emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2), as carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e), were 2,850 kilotonnes (kt), compared to 2,920 kt in 2021. Of those totals, our direct (Scope 1) GHG emissions were 2,733 kt in 2022, compared to 2,851 kt in 2021. 29% of our Scope 1 emissions were from methane. We estimate our indirect (Scope 2)

GHG emissions associated with electricity use for 2022 to be 117 kt, or approximately 4% of our total emissions.

Our largest source of Scope 1 emissions is from fuel consumed by mobile equipment. In the past, the majority of our Scope 2 emissions were from our Carmen de Andacollo (CdA) and Quebrada Blanca (QB) operations, as the electricity supply in Chile was historically based on higher proportions of fossil fuels. We have taken action to reduce these emissions by shifting towards renewable electricity, which reflects a significant decrease in our Scope 2 emissions. Elsewhere, our indirect emissions were relatively small, as our operations in B.C. obtain the majority of their electricity from hydroelectric generation.

Table 9: Total Emissions (kilotonnes CO₂e)^{(1),(2),(3)}

	2022	2021	2020	2019
Total Emissions — direct (Scope 1)	2,733	2,851	2,639	3,012 ⁽⁴⁾
Total Emissions — indirect (Scope 2)	117	69 ⁽⁴⁾	204 ⁽⁴⁾	298 ⁽⁴⁾
Total Emissions (Scope 1 + Scope 2)	2,850	2,920 ⁽⁴⁾	2,843 ⁽⁴⁾	3,310 ⁽⁴⁾
Total Emissions — Scope 3 (use of coal product sold)	65,000	69,000	64,000	73,000

(1) Teck's quantification methodology for our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions is aligned with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard.
 (2) Emissions are stated on a CO₂e basis, which is inclusive of CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, PFCs, SF₆ and NF₃ as appropriate.
 (3) Carbon dioxide equivalent values calculated using Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) Global Warming Potential (GWP) factors.
 (4) Figures have been restated due to changes in third-party emission factors. See our [Sustainability Performance Data Spreadsheet](#) for the full data set.

Scope 3 Emissions and Supporting Emissions Reductions in Our Value Chain

Scope 3 emissions are other emissions that arise from sources owned or controlled by other entities within our value chain, such as those arising from the use of our products and the transportation of materials that we purchase and sell. In 2022, our most material Scope 3 emissions were 65,000 kt, which were from the use of our steelmaking coal product by our customers.

We recognize that, to achieve global GHG reductions that limit climate change to 1.5°C, action will be required not only by Teck but also within our value chain. Our [Climate](#)

[Change Policy](#) includes a commitment to work with our customers and transportation providers to reduce emissions downstream of our business. We are evaluating additional opportunities to support our value chain in reducing their emissions. Teck is currently in the process of setting a Scope 3 target aligned with the new position statement from the International Council on Mining and Metals (ICMM) on accelerating action on Scope 3 GHG emissions.

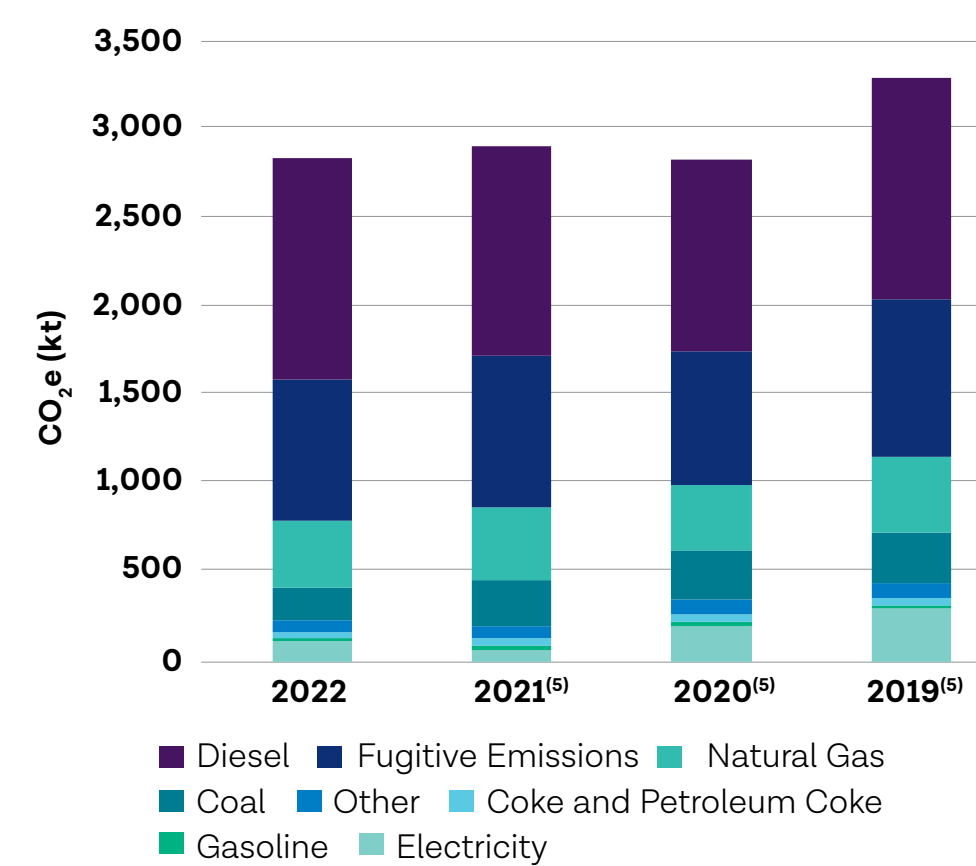
In 2022, we continued to support our transportation providers to reduce emissions, including advancing a pilot

of an electric concentrate truck at our Highland Valley Copper Operations.

We also collaborated with industry partners, equipment manufacturers and other suppliers on zero-emission mining fleets, including announcing an agreement with SAAM Towage to deploy two electric tugboats at Neptune Terminal in Vancouver, B.C., and a zero-emissions haul truck partnership with equipment manufacturer Caterpillar, beginning in 2027.

We are also a member of the ResponsibleSteel initiative, the steel industry's first global multi-stakeholder standard and certification initiative. The standard incorporates considerations around the GHG emissions intensity of inputs to the steelmaking process and around the steelmaking process itself.

Figure 5: Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG Emissions by Fuel Type^{(1),(2),(3),(4)}

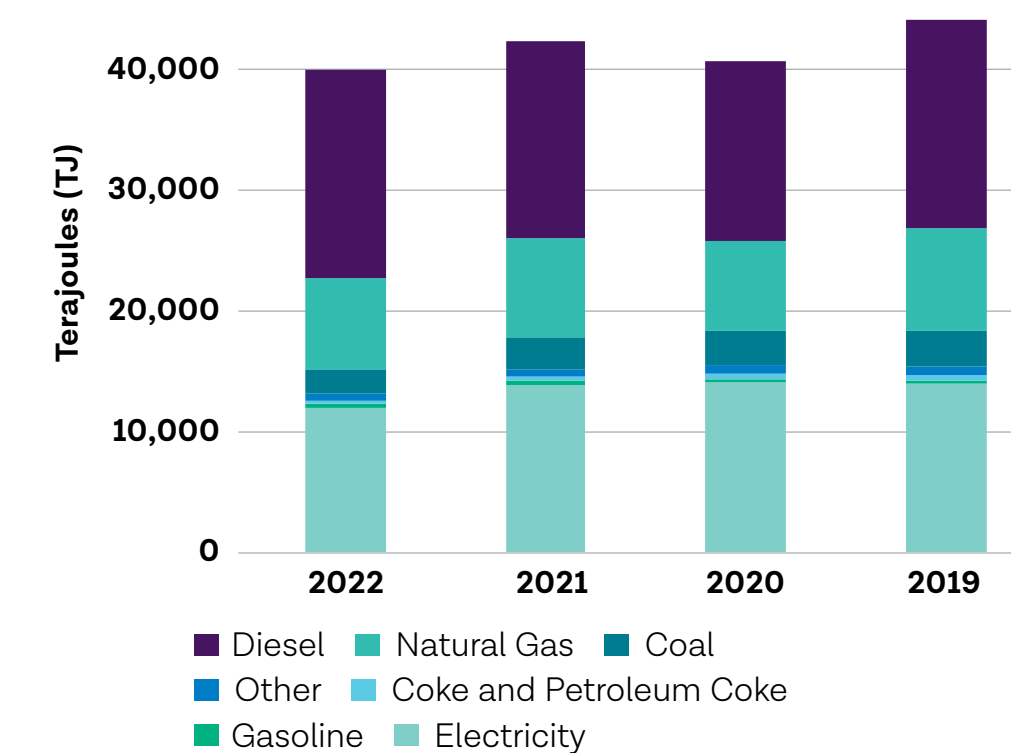


(1) For electricity emissions in Canada, the emission factors are based on the most recent version of the Canadian National Inventory Report.
 (2) Fugitive emissions from our coal operations (i.e., estimated methane release) are captured as direct emissions. For fugitive emissions, the emission factors are based on the most recent version of the Canadian National Inventory Report.
 (3) Carbon dioxide equivalent values calculated using Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) Global Warming Potential (GWP) factors.
 (4) Carbon dioxide equivalent values calculated using Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) Global Warming Potential (GWP) factors.
 (5) Figures have been restated due to changes in third-party emission factors. See our [Sustainability Performance Data Spreadsheet](#) for the full data set.

Energy and Carbon Performance

In 2022, we consumed a total of 39,989 terajoules (TJ) of energy (i.e., electricity and fuels), as compared to 42,379 TJ in 2021, as shown in Figure 6.

Figure 6: Energy Consumption by Type⁽¹⁾



(1) Other includes propane, waste oil, fuel oils and other process fuels.

In 2022, approximately 28% of our energy requirements (i.e., electricity and fuels) were supplied by non-carbon-emitting sources, primarily hydroelectricity, compared to 31% in 2021. Of our total electricity consumption in 2022, 94%, or 11,260 TJ, was from renewable energy sources. With the addition of production from QB2 in 2023, we anticipate that this percentage may be temporarily reduced until 2025, when our electricity power purchase agreement will deliver 100% renewable electricity.

Positioning Teck to Thrive in the Low-Carbon Economy

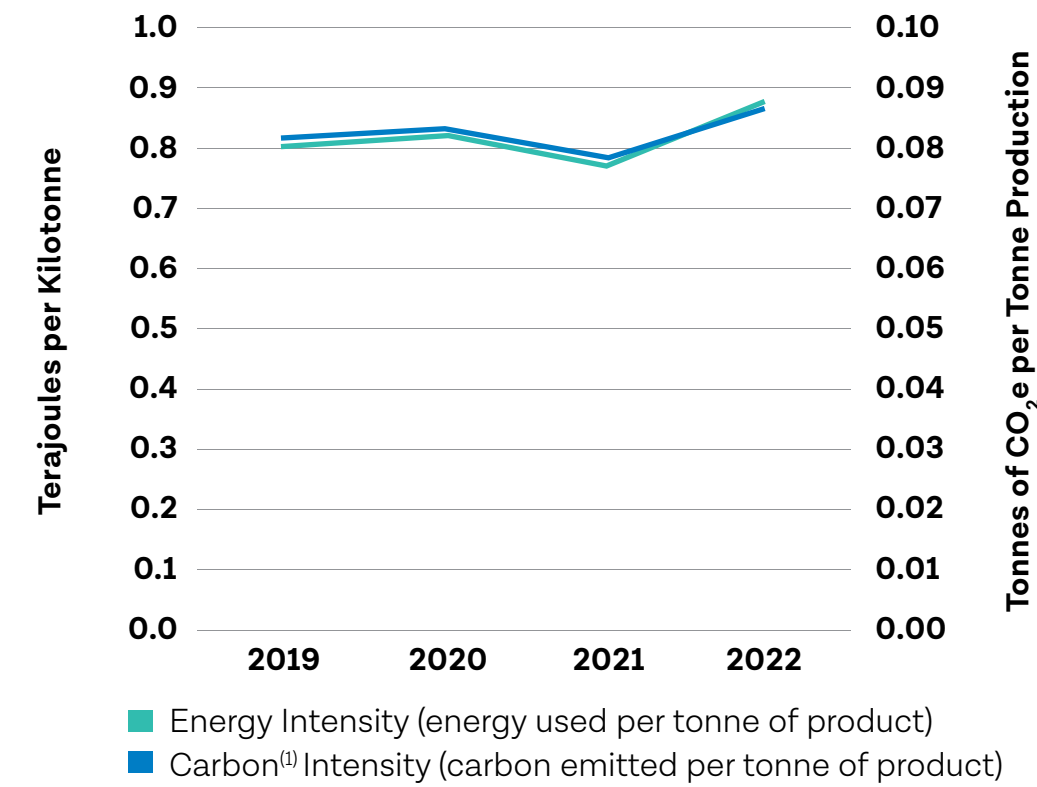
In Figures 7 to 13, we outline our energy intensity, or the amount of energy used per tonne of product, and the carbon intensity. We also present our carbon intensity per tonne of product in comparison to other producers, based on research by Skarn Associates. Per this research, we are among the world's lowest carbon intensities for our copper, refined zinc and lead, and steelmaking coal production.

Given the breadth of different commodities produced by diversified resource companies, GHG emissions performance may also be reported on a copper equivalent basis, where all products are converted to a copper equivalent to allow for comparability across companies. As shown in Figure 13, in 2022, Teck's carbon intensity was 2.7 t CO₂e/t Cu Eq. Our goal is to continue to improve the carbon intensity of our operations and future projects.

Energy intensity and carbon intensity for the production of steelmaking coal increased in 2022 (Figure 7). The change in energy and carbon intensity is primarily a result of the Elkview plant outage in September 2022, reducing production.

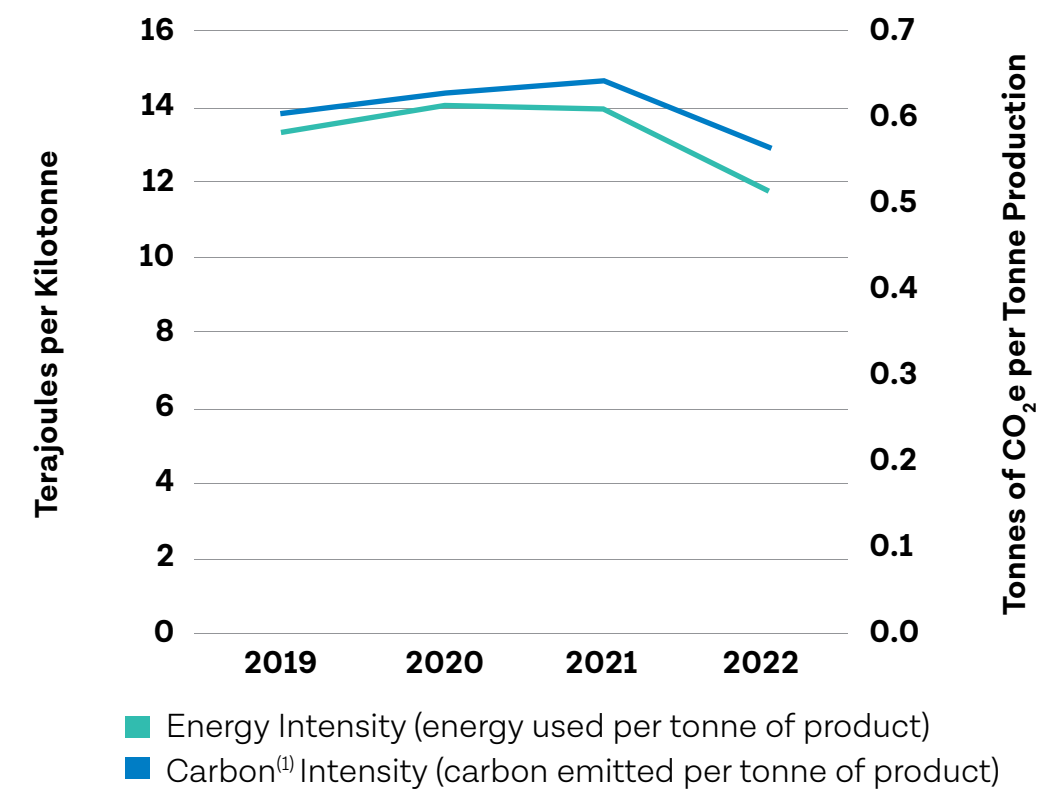
Energy and carbon intensity for the production of zinc and lead decreased in 2022 (Figure 9). This change is primarily attributed to higher zinc grades at Red Dog and slightly better recovery.

Figure 7: Energy and Carbon Intensity for Steelmaking Coal Production



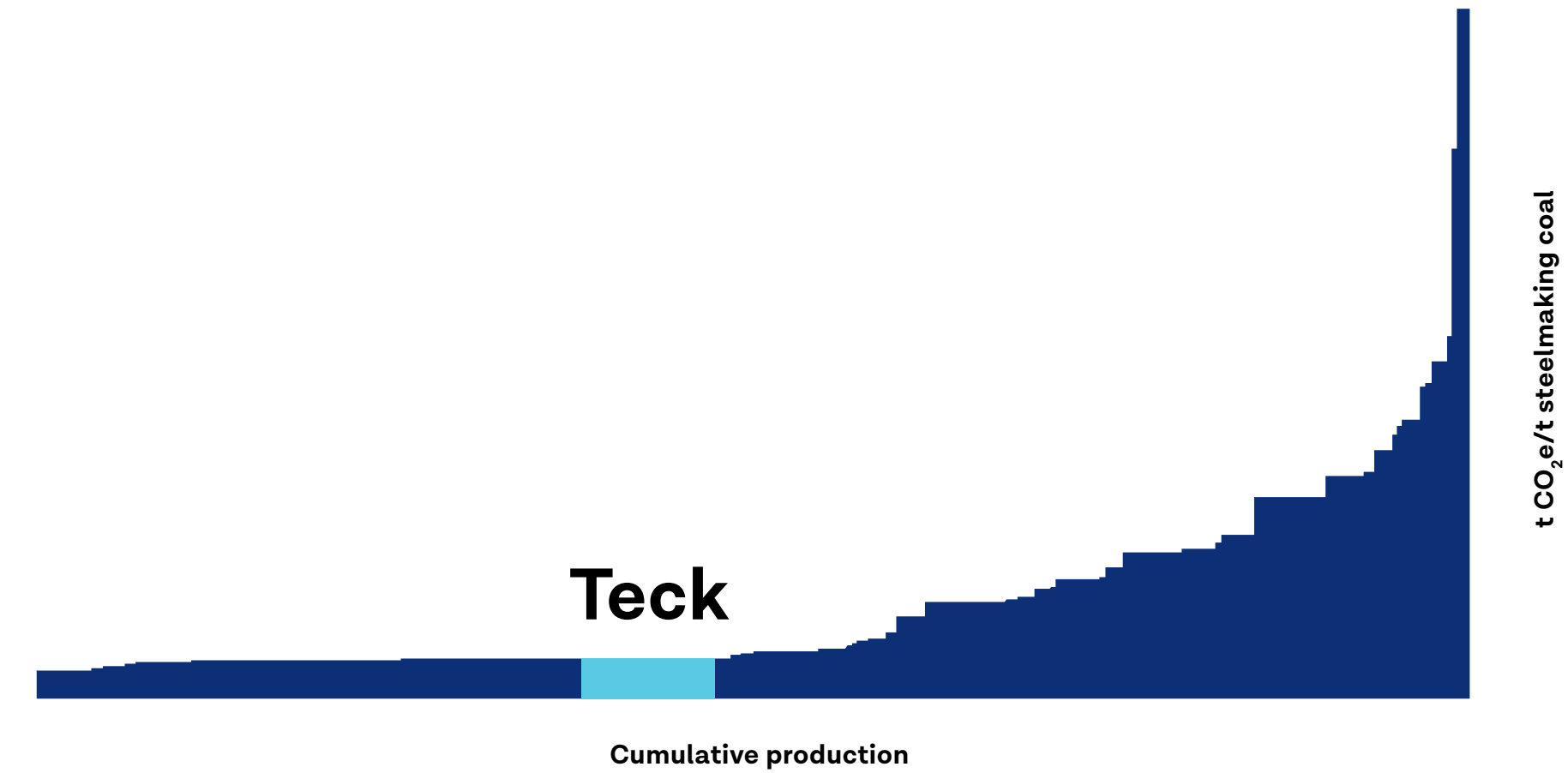
(1) Carbon intensity includes Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and is stated on a CO₂e basis, which is inclusive of CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, PFCs, SF₆ and NF₃ as appropriate.

Figure 9: Energy and Carbon Intensity for Zinc and Lead Production



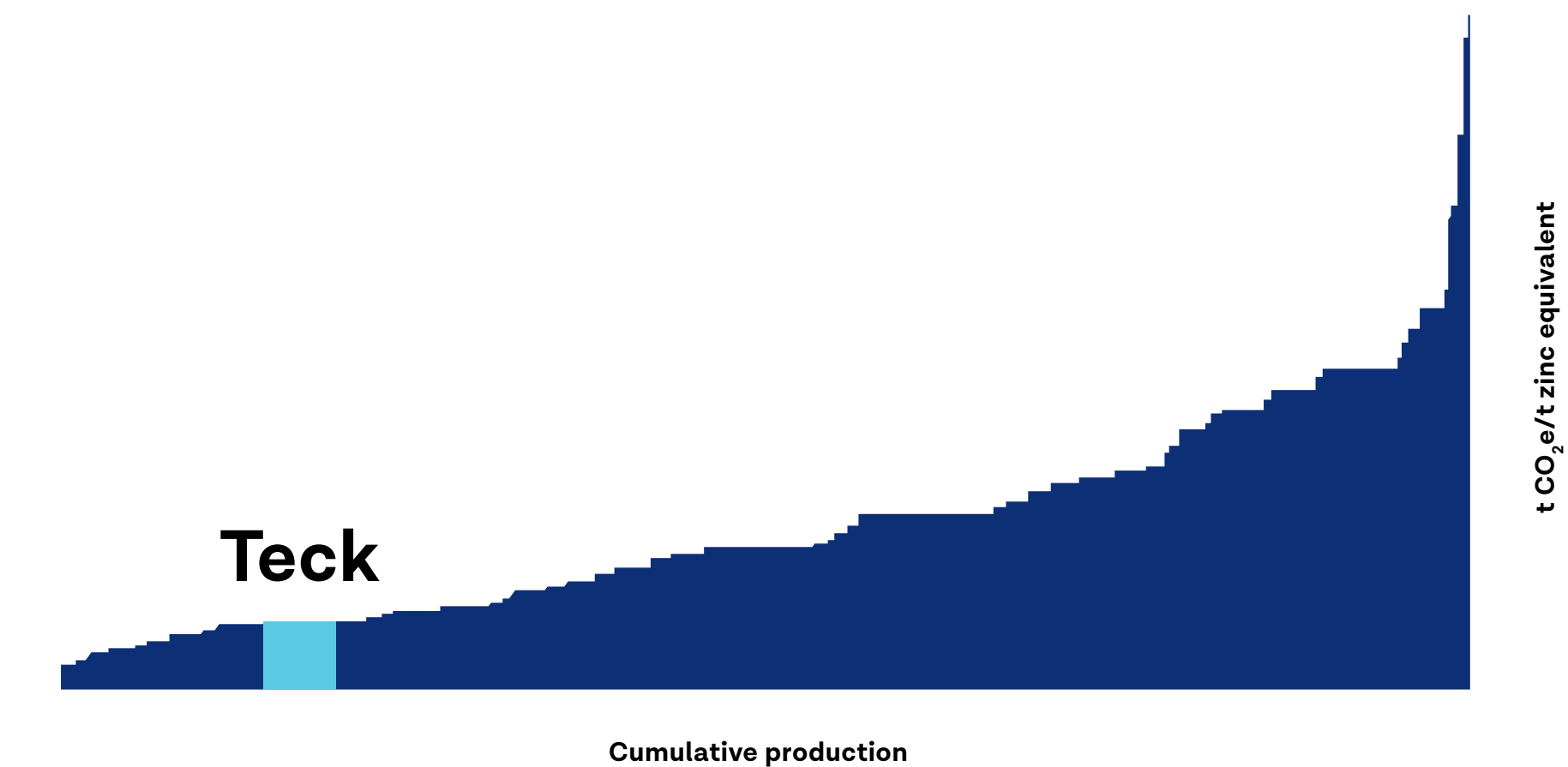
(1) Carbon intensity includes Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and is stated on a CO₂e basis, which is inclusive of CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, PFCs, SF₆ and NF₃ as appropriate.

Figure 8: CO₂ Coal Intensity Curve – Teck Compared to Other Producers – 2021⁽¹⁾



(1) Skarn Associates Limited. 2021.

Figure 10: CO₂ Zinc Intensity Curve – Teck Compared to Other Producers – 2021⁽¹⁾



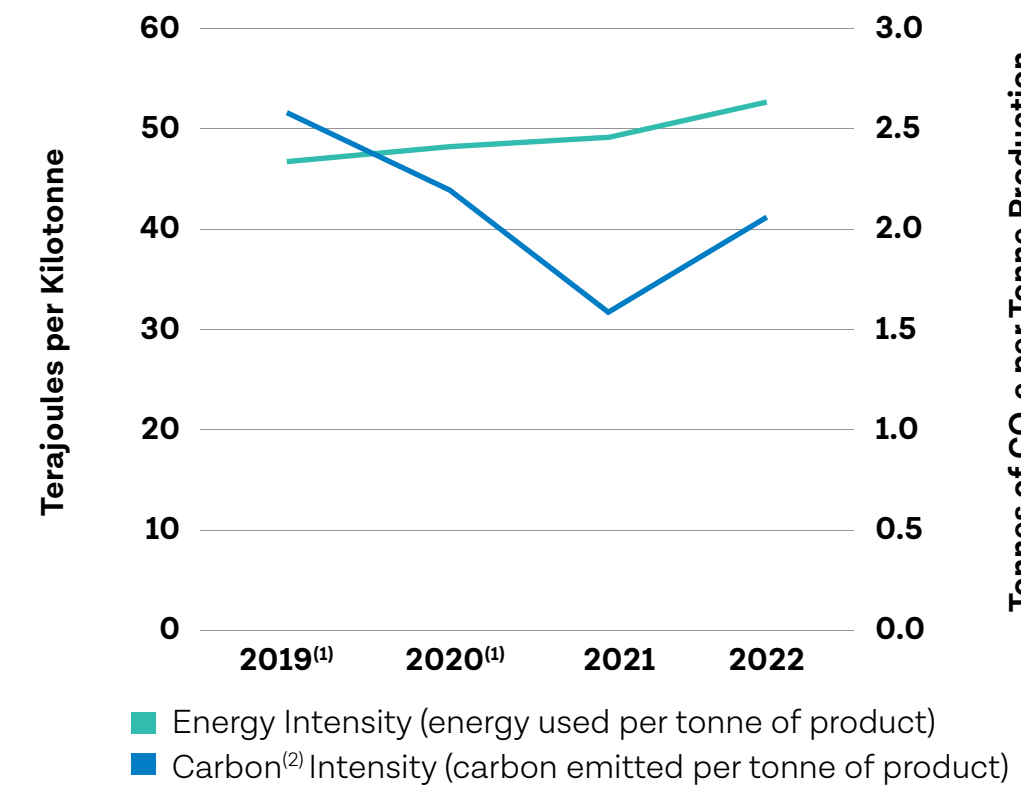
(1) Skarn Associates Limited. 2021.

Positioning Teck to Thrive in the Low-Carbon Economy (continued)

Energy and carbon intensity for the production of copper increased in 2022 (Figure 11). This is attributed to increased mine preparation activities for the QB2 expansion.

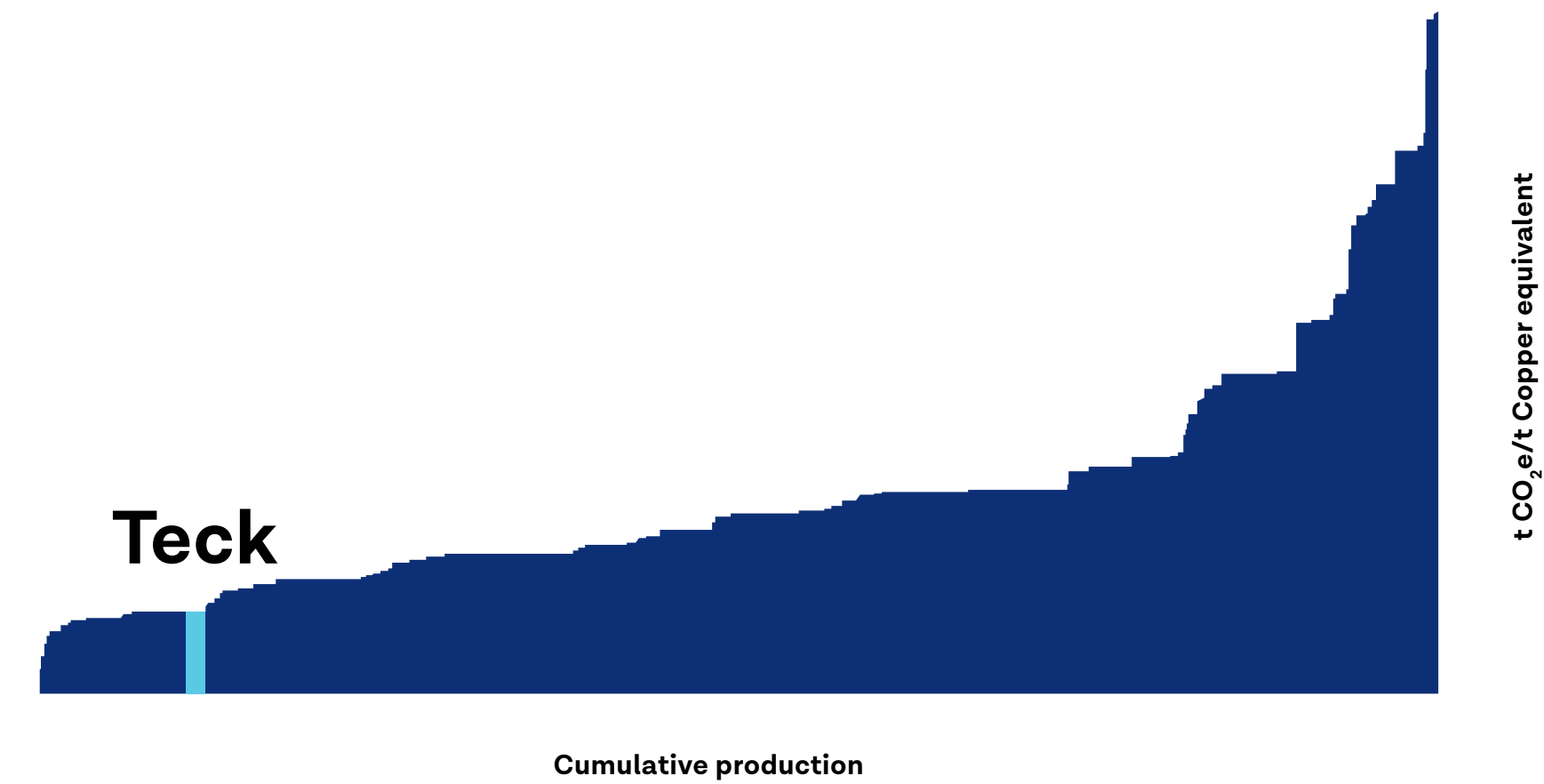
Figure 13 sets out Teck’s carbon intensity, which includes total Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions as reported above against a tonne of copper equivalent. We have used this metric – intensity per tonne of copper equivalent – in order to provide a single carbon intensity metric for the organization as a whole. Carbon equivalency was calculated two ways: 1) using a three-year commodity price average, and 2) using 2018–2020 pricing averages across all performance years, as this is the pricing used to establish our 2020 baseline, against which our 2030 targets are being assessed.

Figure 11: Energy and Carbon Intensity for Copper Production



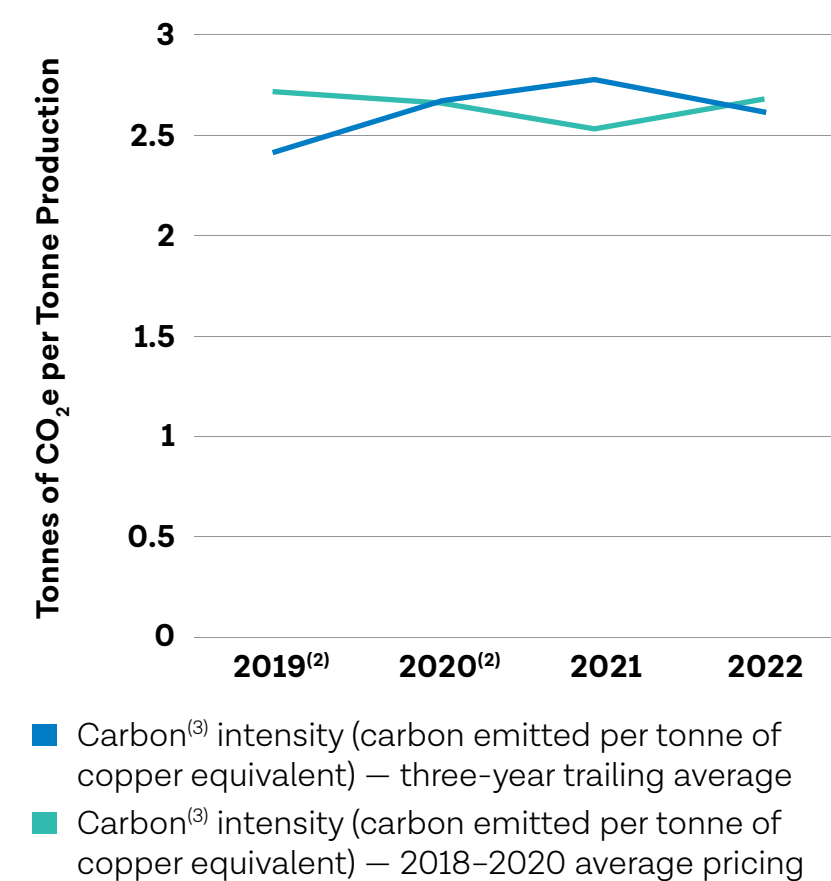
(1) Figures have been restated due to changes in third-party emission factors.
 (2) Carbon intensity includes Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions and is stated on a CO₂e basis, which is inclusive of CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, PFCs, SF₆ and NF₃ as appropriate.

Figure 12: CO₂ Copper Intensity Curve – Teck Compared to Other Producers – 2021⁽¹⁾



(1) Skarn Associates Limited. 2021.

Figure 13: Teck Carbon Intensity on a Copper Equivalent⁽¹⁾ Production Basis



(1) Only the primary commodities we report on – i.e., steelmaking coal, copper and zinc – from Teck-operated mines are included within the equivalency calculation. Lead has been excluded.
 (2) Figures have been restated due to changes in third-party emission factors.
 (3) Carbon intensity on a copper equivalent basis is presented in two manners as shown in this figure. The three-year trailing average reflects our historical reporting practice and includes different commodity prices to convert each year’s performance. For example, the 2022 value in the three-year trailing average would use 2022–2020 pricing averages, whereas the 2021 value would use 2021–2019 pricing averages. This reflects how some external groups assess carbon performance. We have also included carbon intensities using the 2018–2020 pricing averages across all performance years, as this is the pricing used to establish our 2020 baseline, against which our 2030 targets are being assessed. We have fixed the commodity pricing for the copper equivalent calculation to ensure consistent accounting over time (from our baseline year to our target year).

Carbon Pricing and Advocating for Climate Action

We believe that broad-based pricing of carbon is one of the most effective ways to incentivize real reductions in GHG emissions by ensuring that all emitters contribute to the solution. In 2022, we continued to advocate for carbon pricing policies that maintain the global competitiveness of trade-exposed industries to prevent carbon leakage – which is when GHG emissions move from one jurisdiction to another as a result of differences in carbon prices. Currently, all of our steelmaking coal operations are covered by carbon pricing, as is approximately one-third of our copper business and all of our metals refining businesses. For 2022, our B.C.-based operations incurred \$88.4 million in British Columbia provincial carbon tax. For more details, please see page 47 of our [2022 Annual Report](#).

We continue to see a trend among governments to pursue climate change policies. Some of the most significant action has taken place in Canada, which has some of the highest carbon prices in the world and is where the majority of our operations are located.

In 2022, British Columbia's carbon tax under the *Carbon Tax Act* increased to \$50 per tonne of CO₂e. British Columbia also continues to implement the CleanBC Program for Industry to address impacts on emissions-intensive, trade-exposed industries to ensure that B.C. operations maintain their competitiveness and that carbon leakage is avoided.

In October 2021, B.C. published the CleanBC Roadmap to 2030, which replaces the original CleanBC plan published in 2018. Key elements in the new roadmap include increasing carbon pricing to meet or exceed the federal benchmark of \$170 per tonne by 2030, eliminating methane emissions from mining by 2035 and increasing clean fuel requirements. A significant portion of the policy design took place in 2022, and Teck is closely monitoring and engaging in the process.

We engage policy-makers in all jurisdictions in which we operate and/or have major projects, as well as other jurisdictions through our membership in various industry associations, such as the ICMM and the Mining Association of Canada (MAC). We also review industry association positions on climate change and advocate for their alignment with the Paris Agreement. Across the associations of which Teck is a member, ICMM, MAC and the Mining Association of British Columbia (MABC) are the trade associations that have the greatest amount of engagement on climate action. All three associations have positions aligned with the Paris Agreement. Our climate advocacy and industry collaborations were published in our first-ever [Industry Associations Review in 2022](#), which reviews our industry's climate change positions and actions.

We have also been actively supporting action on climate change and carbon pricing through voluntary initiatives such as the Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition. In June 2016, Teck became the first Canadian resources company to join the Coalition, a partnership of national and sub-national governments, businesses and organizations that agree to work toward integrating carbon pricing into the global economy.

In 2022, we continued to work with the MABC and the Business Council of British Columbia (BCBC) on carbon pricing policy to provide both policy direction and technical input to the government, with a view to maintaining the competitiveness of industry in the province. We also engage with the B.C. Government directly through our participation in the B.C. Climate Solutions Council, formerly the Clean Growth Advisory Council.

Transparency on Climate Disclosure

Our [Climate Change Outlook 2021](#) report looks at how Teck is positioned for a low-carbon economy by analyzing potential business risks and opportunities under three different climate change scenarios. These scenarios provide information on how Teck is analyzing and preparing for the risks and opportunities that may emerge as the global community combats climate change and moves to a lower-carbon future. This report builds on our 2018 and

2019 Portfolio Resilience in the Face of Climate Change reports and aligns with recommendations from the [TCFD](#), which we support. We also report our emissions data annually to the [CDP](#) and we engage with Climate Action 100+ and other investor organizations. Teck's 2022 CDP response is available on [our website](#).

Adapting to Physical Climate Risks

In addition to the actions we are taking to reduce the impacts of climate change by lowering emissions and advocating for progressive climate action strategies, we are focused on managing the potential physical risks and opportunities that may result from the ongoing changes to our climate. Over the past decade, we have been monitoring the development of climate change risk management practices, during which we have seen continued improvement in the quality and accessibility of climate change data and modelling, in understanding the interaction between climate change and our assets, and best management practices to increase the resilience of the mining sector.

We are taking into account the increased frequency of extreme weather events and we are working to incorporate climate change scenarios and vulnerability assessments into project design and evaluation, as well as at our existing

operations. This work is becoming increasingly complex as the field of climate analysis evolves. At our operations, we regularly incorporate impacts from climate variability and climate change into our water modelling, and we assess potential vulnerabilities and future risks to inform water management practices. As part of the environmental assessment of our development and expansion projects, we include the physical impacts of climate change in our water assessment and modelling to evaluate risks and opportunities, and to inform our mitigation planning.

See [Teck's Climate Change Outlook 2021](#) report for more information on how we are adapting to the physical impacts of climate change, and how we are managing climate-related risks and opportunities.