SCOPE 1, 2 AND 3 EMISSIONS CALCULATION METHODOLOGY REPORT

2024

Teck

ABOUT THIS DOCUMENT

This document reports Teck's Scope 1, 2 and 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions inventory for the 2024 reporting year and outlines the boundaries, calculation rationale, methodology and assumptions used to produce this inventory.

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 (indirect) GHG 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.

The quantification methodology for our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions is aligned with the **Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard**. Our Scope 1 and 2 emissions are reported in further detail in our **2024 Sustainability Report** as well as in our **2024 Sustainability Performance Data**.

The approach and methodology for the development of our Scope 3 emissions footprint, and the format of this report, are aligned with the **Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Standard** (the GHG Protocol) and **Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions**.

On July 11, 2024 Teck completed the sale of its steelmaking coal business to Glencore plc. The Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions inventory for the 2024 reporting year has been presented on a company-wide basis for metals operations only. On September 8, 2025, Teck announced a merger of equals with Anglo American plc. This report is based on Teck's operations and goals as of December 31, 2024, and does not consider the impact of the proposed merger.

Emissions are stated on a carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e) basis, which is inclusive of CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, PFCs, SF_6 and NF_3 as appropriate. Carbon dioxide equivalent values are calculated using the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's Fifth Assessment Report (AR5) Global Warming Potential (GWP) factors. Use of the AR5 GWP factors is aligned with Teck's 2024 Sustainability Report.

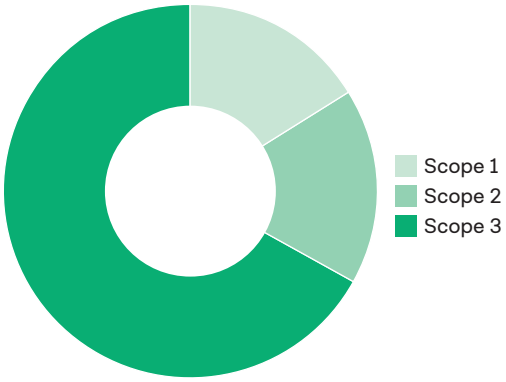
Teck did not use offsets for the 2024 period in relation to our emissions inventory or goals; therefore, the emissions disclosed do not reflect any use of offsets.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP (PwC) has completed limited assurance over the Scope 3 emission values set out in this report. Limited assurance of the Scope 1 and 2 emission values set out in this report was also completed by PwC as part of our sustainability reporting process.

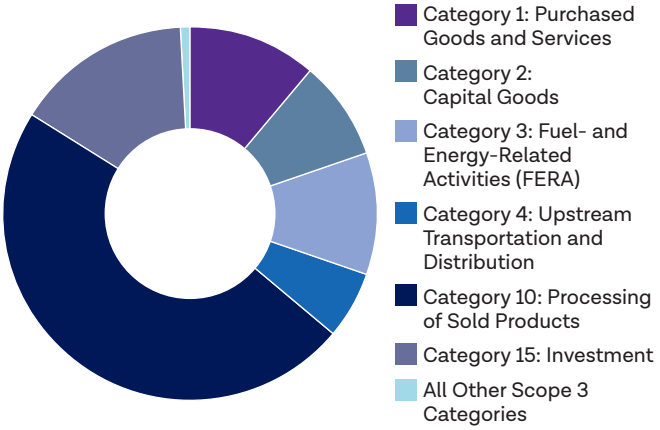
2024 Scope 1, 2 and 3 Emissions (kilotonnes [kt] CO_2e)

Scope 1 + 2[1] Emissions	1,683
Scope 3 Emissions	3,403

2024 Emissions by Scope



Scope 3 Emissions by Category



1 Scope 2 emissions are market-based.

IN THIS **REPORT**

SCOPE 1 AND 2 EMISSIONS

Organizational and Reporting Boundary

The organizational boundary for the accounting and reporting of our Scope 1 and 2 emissions has been defined on an operational control basis. The emissions inventory boundary is defined to include operating assets for which Teck has operational control, of which 100% of emissions have been included in this report. The following operations are included in the 2024 footprint: Carmen de Andacollo, Highland Valley Copper, Quebrada Blanca, Red Dog Operations and Trail Operations.

On July 11, 2024 Teck completed the sale of its interest in the steelmaking coal business to Glencore plc. Steelmaking Coal operations (including Elkview Operations, Fording River Operations, Greenhills Operations and Line Creek Operations) have been excluded from the reporting boundary.

Scope 1 and 2 Targets

Teck has set the following climate change goals related to our Scope 1 and 2 emissions:

- Achieve net-zero emissions across our operations by 2050
- Reduce the carbon intensity of our operations by 33% by 2030
- Achieve net-zero Scope 2 emissions by by the end of 2025

Performance against our climate goals is tracked using a 2020 baseline. For our 2030 carbon intensity reduction goal, the intensity is calculated on a copper equivalent production basis using 2018–2020 commodity pricing averages for the 2020 baseline and performance year. This approach is taken to allow for consistent evaluation against our performance in 2020, the baseline year for our carbon intensity target.

Verification

Our Scope 1 and 2 emissions are assured by PwC to a limited level as part of our sustainability reporting process. See our **2024 Sustainability Report** for details.

Scope 1 and 2 Emissions Summary

In 2024, our combined Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions were 1,683 kt CO_2e, compared to 1,471 kt CO_2e in 2023. Our Scope 1 emissions were 825 kt CO_2e in 2024 compared to 863 kt CO_2e in 2023. Our Scope 2 emissions associated with electricity use for 2024 were 858 kt CO_2e, compared to 608 kt CO_2e in 2023, or approximately 51% of our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions combined total.

Our largest source of Scope 1 emissions is from fuel consumed by mobile equipment. In 2024, we took action to significantly increase the volume of renewable diesel at our Highland Valley Copper (HVC) Operations. In line with the GHG Protocol, we have reported emissions from renewable diesel as biogenic emissions, a separate category from Scope 1.

In 2024, we saw an increase in Scope 2 emissions. This anticipated increase was associated with the ramp-up in production at our Quebrada Blanca (QB) operations and its partial sourcing of non-renewable electricity. In late 2025, our contract for 100% renewable electricity at QB came into effect resulting in a significant decrease in our Scope 2 emissions.

Table 1: Scope 1 and 2 Emissions (kt CO_2e)

	2024	2023	2022	2021
Scope 1 Emissions	825	863	763	841
Scope 2 Emissions (Market-Based[2])	858	608	116	66
Scope 2 Emissions (Location-Based[3])	450	309	202	273
Total Scope 1 + 2 Emissions (Market-Based)	1,683	1,471	878	907
Total Emissions—Biogenic	68			

Table 2: Scope 1 and 2 Emissions Intensity by Product (tCO_2e per tonne production)

	2024	2023	2022	2021
Carbon Intensity for Zinc and Lead Production[4]	0.56	0.57	0.56	0.64
Carbon Intensity for Copper Production[5]	3.23	4.57	2.09	1.57
Teck Carbon Intensity on a Copper Equivalent Production Basis: 3-year Trailing Average[6,7]	2.7	3.1	1.9	1.9
Teck Carbon Intensity on a Copper Equivalent Production Basis: 2018–2020 Average Pricing[6,7]	2.5	2.7	1.8	1.8

Table 3: 2024 Scope 1 and 2 Emissions per Unit of Energy Consumed

Scope 1 Emissions Intensity (t CO_2e /GJ)	0.070
Scope 2 (Market-Based) Emissions Intensity (t CO_2e/MWh)	0.187

2 Market-based method for scope 2 accounting: A method to quantify scope 2 GHG emissions based on GHG emissions emitted by the generators from which the reporter contractually purchases electricity bundled with instruments, or unbundled instruments on their own.

3 Location-based method for scope 2 accounting: A method to quantify scope 2 GHG emissions based on average energy generation emission factors for defined locations, including local, subnational, or national boundaries.

4 Zinc and lead production includes metal in lead and zinc concentrate from our Red Dog mine and refined lead and zinc produced at Trail Operations.

5 Copper production includes primarily metal in copper concentrate. Coproducts are not included in the calculation.

6 Only the primary commodities we report on—i.e., copper and zinc—from Teck-operated mines are included within the equivalency calculation. Lead has been excluded. Carbon equivalency was calculated by using a 3-year commodity price average, using prices reported in our previous annual reports.

7 Carbon intensity on a copper equivalent basis is presented in two manners, as shown in Table 2. The 3-year trailing average reflects our historical reporting practice and includes different commodity prices to convert each year's performance. For example, the 2024 value in the 3-year trailing average would use 2024–2022 pricing averages, whereas the 2023 value would use 2023–2021 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).

SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS

Organizational and Reporting Boundary

The organizational boundary for Scope 3 has been defined on an operational control basis, which is aligned with Teck's accounting and reporting of Scope 1 and 2 emissions. The emissions inventory boundary is defined to include assets for which Teck has operational control and are reported on a 100% basis. The following operations are included in the 2024 footprint:

- Carmen de Andacollo, Highland Valley Copper, Quebrada Blanca, Red Dog Operations and Trail Operations

Steelmaking Coal operations (including Elkview Operations, Fording River Operations, Greenhills Operations and Line Creek Operations) have been excluded from the reporting boundary due to Glencore's acquisition of Teck's steelmaking coal business.

For assets that Teck has significantly invested in, but does not have operational control over, our equity share of those emissions is included in Category 15, Investments. In 2024, Antamina is the only asset in Category 15.

Materiality Assessment

Scope 3 categories were assessed and screened against the GHG Protocol's principles of relevance, completeness, accuracy, consistency and transparency, as well as the appropriate calculation methodologies that can be utilized based on available data, to understand the materiality of each category to the overall footprint. Table 4 provides an overview of the materiality and inclusion of each category in the Scope 3 inventory.

Table 4: Materiality of Scope 3 Categories

Scope and Category	Teck
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	Material/Included
Category 2: Capital goods	Material/Included
Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities (FERA)	Material/Included
Category 4/9: Upstream and downstream transportation and distribution	Material/Included
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	Immaterial/Included
Category 6: Business travel	Immaterial/Included
Category 7: Employee commuting	Immaterial/Included
Category 8: Upstream leased assets	Immaterial/Excluded
Category 10: Processing of sold products	Material/Included
Category 11: Use of sold products	Not Applicable/Excluded
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	Immaterial/Included
Category 13: Downstream leased assets	Immaterial/Excluded
Category 14: Franchises	Not applicable/Excluded
Category 15: Investments	Material/Included

Methods and Data for Accounting for Scope 3 Emissions

Teck is following the definitions outlined in the **ICMM Scope 3 Emissions Accounting and Reporting Guidance** regarding accounting methods and activity data types for category level reporting. In the report section Scope 3 Detailed Calculation and Results we define the Category-Level Methodologies for each of Teck's Scope 3 Categories.

Table 5 taken from the ICMM Scope 3 Emissions Accounting and Reporting Guidance summarises the four accounting calculation methods for Scope 3 emissions by relative level of accuracy.

Table 5: Carbon Emissions Accounting Methods for Scope 3

Primary Data (Supplier/Customer-Specific)	•Activity Data: can be provided by the systems of either the reporting company where captured, or by suppliers and customers (eg Carbon LCAs for product units under Category 1, or fuel consumption for transport under Category 4 etc) •EFs: provided by the supplier or customers partner based on their own emissions intensity of production or processing facilities. Could be constructed by the reporting company in-house based on relevant information in supplier/customer sustainability reports or shared information as a proxy, but will be less accurate than the above provided site-specific EFs and product carbon LCAs reflect site-specific circumstances •Sourcing customer-, product-, or supplier-specific data may facilitate supplier/product/customer selection which may result in emission reductions if the company strategically sources/sells to low emission options •May need to convert supplier EFs into cradle-to-gate EFs if limited to emissions from their operations to ensure it is equivalent to default factors Hybrid—Mixed method between Industry-average and supplier-specific methods
Hybrid	•Mixed method between Industry-average and supplier-specific methods •Publicly available value chain partner data for their total Scopes 1 and 2, other value chain emissions as available are allocated to the goods or services provided to the reporting company •Gaps are filled with secondary data (for unavailable parts of the partner value chain)
Industry Secondary Data (Industry-Average)	•Activity Data: Mass or other relevant units such as weight or volume •For transportation activities, industry average is 'Distance-based' •EFs: Average emissions per unit of product or service •Examples of EF databases: EcoInvent and SimaPro
Secondary Data (Spend/Revenue Based)	•Activity Data: economic value associated with upstream purchases and downstream sales, adjusted for inflation wherever possible •EFs: Average emissions per monetary value of purchased/sold products and services •Examples of EEIO EF databases: EcoInvent

Level of Accuracy

Emission Factors

During the calculation of the Scope 3 Emissions inventory, several sources were used to provide relevant emission factors. These included emission factor databases such as the Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS), which is part of the United Kingdom government; US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Environmentally-Extended Input-Output (USEEIO) Database; the International Energy Agency (IEA); and the Skarn Associates[8] database, among other sources.[9] Emission factors are reviewed annually for all categories.

For categories where we relied on spend data for calculating emissions, like Categories 1 and 2, we used supply chain emission factors from the 2024 USEEIO database. In previous years, we used internally developed EEIO factors based on the OpenIO model from the University of Arkansas which were being updated using an inflation-linked adjustment. We transitioned to the publicly available USEEIO factors because they are regularly maintained and updated and offer greater granularity in spend classifications. This enhances the accuracy of emissions factor selection compared to the inflation-adjusted OpenIO factors.

For categories where fuel data was available, like Category 3, we utilized emission factors from BEIS. The BEIS emission factors are well-known, frequently updated, and used by international organizations across several industries, including mining and metals. For Category 4, we utilized emission factors from the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

In addition, supplier-specific and customer-specific emissions intensities were sourced from Skarn Associates. Mining and smelting emission intensity estimates produced by Skarn Associates were utilized in the quantification of emissions associated with concentrate purchases (Category 1) and processing of sold products (Category 10).

Verification

PwC provided limited-level assurance on selected performance measures in this report. For further details reference the independent practitioner's limited assurance report at the end of this report.

Teck 2024 Scope 3 Emissions Summary

In 2024, Teck's total Scope 3 emissions were estimated to be 3,403 kt CO_2e.

A summary of Teck's 2024 Scope 3 footprint is included below in Table 6.

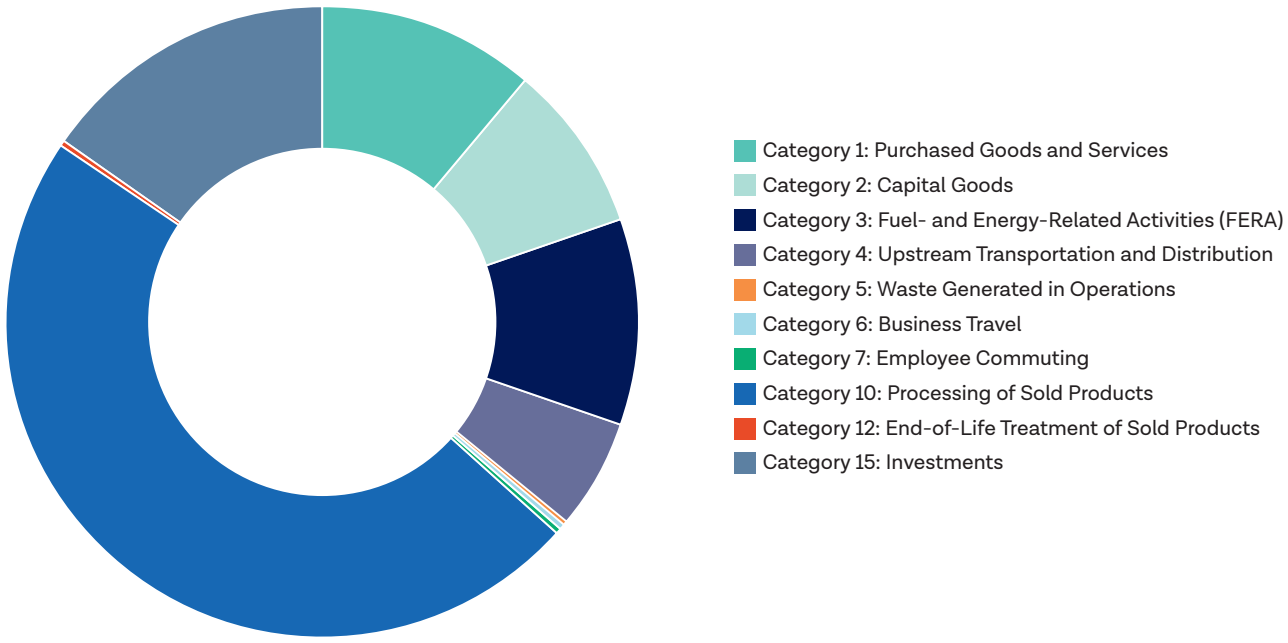
8 Skarn Associates is a third-party consulting company of mining analysts that provides GHG Emission & Energy Intensity Curves for major mined commodities built up from detailed asset-level data.

9 Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS), 2024, Greenhouse gas reporting: conversion factors 2024, https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/greenhouse-gas-reporting-conversion-factors-2024
United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEAP), 2024

Table 6: Summary of 2024 Scope 3 Inventory

Scope 3 Category	Teck (kt CO_2e)
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	384
Category 2: Capital goods	287
Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities (FERA)	365
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	196
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	0.2
Category 6: Business travel	11
Category 7: Employee commuting	6
Category 8: Upstream leased assets	—
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution	—
Category 10: Processing of sold products	1,631
Category 11: Use of sold products	—
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products	9
Category 13: Downstream leased assets	—
Category 14: Franchises	—
Category 15: Investments	514
Total Scope 3 Emissions (kt CO_2e)	**3,403**
Total Scope 1, 2 and 3 Emissions (kt CO_2e)	**5,086**

Summary of 2024 Scope 3 Inventory



SCOPE 3 DETAILED CALCULATION AND RESULTS

CATEGORY 1: **PURCHASED GOODS AND SERVICES**

This category includes upstream emissions from the production of products purchased or acquired by Teck in the reporting year. Products include both goods (tangible products) and services (intangible products).

Category 1	
Total 2024 Scope 3 Emissions (kt CO_2e)	384
Calculation Status	Material/Included
Contribution to Total Scope 3 Emissions	11%
Category-Level Methodologies	**Spend-based method:** Spend-based emission factors applied to the majority of operating expenditures. **Hybrid method:** Supplier-specific mining intensities and average mining upstream emission intensities used for concentrate purchased at Trail Operations.

Calculation Boundary, Rationale and Status

Category 1 includes emissions from Teck's purchases not otherwise included in the other categories of upstream Scope 3 emissions (i.e., Category 2 through to Category 8). This includes emissions generated upstream of our operations that are related to the extraction, production and transportation of goods and services purchased by Teck in the reporting year.

This is a wide category of purchased goods and services (PG&S), and includes professional services, consulting and contracting, through to repair and maintenance parts. A spend-based approach was taken whereby the total spend was consolidated into relevant financial buckets based on the goods or services that were purchased.

Calculation Methodology

The emissions under this category were calculated based on the spend on purchased goods and services and applying relevant USEEIO emission factors. This process included:

- Collating financial spend data across operations to show total spend by relevant categories specific to the site and commodity
- The total spend on PG&S was converted from the purchase currency to U.S. dollars to apply the relevant EEIO emission factors
- Specific EEIO emission factors were applied to each spend category manually based on the purchasing category description to calculate the total emissions

Emissions associated with the production of the lead and zinc concentrates procured for our Trail Operations were calculated using the total purchased concentrate volumes by source and mine-specific carbon intensity data provided by Skarn Associates.

30% of Teck's total Category 1 Scope 3 emissions were calculated using data obtained from a third party that contains supplier specific information.

Key Assumptions

It was assumed that goods and services suppliers produce emissions in line with industry average estimates, and that general emission factors may be applied appropriately for specialized materials.

The use of financial data does not differentiate between the product, transportation and use costs. As such, assumptions were made as to whether the costs should be split to account for the product and the transportation, or to be allocated directly to the product. The EEIO emission factors consist of cradle-to-gate emission factors which account for the full life cycle of the goods, including upstream transport costs.

Exclusions

The spend-based quantification for key operational input goods and services was estimated to capture a large portion of emissions arising from activities associated with the procurement of these goods and services, with any gap assumed to be immaterial at this time. To this extent, taxes, personnel salaries and wages, property rental and utilities, energy and fuels, electricity, business travel activities, waste management activities, logistics services (transport) and employee transportation services were excluded from Category 1, as these are accounted for in other Scope 3 categories. General and administration, exploration, and research and innovation expenses are also excluded from Category 1.

Emission Factors Data Source/References

US Environmentally-Extended Input-Output (USEEIO) Database-**Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors v1.3 by NAICS-6**.

CATEGORY 2: **CAPITAL GOODS**

Capital goods are final products that have an extended life and that are used by Teck to manufacture a product, provide a service, or sell, store and deliver merchandise.

Category 2

Total 2024 Scope 3 Emissions (kt CO_2e)	287
Calculation Status	Material/Included
Contribution to Total Scope 3 Emissions	8%
Category-Level Methodology	Spend-based method: Spend-based emission factors applied to capital expenditure.

Calculation Boundary, Rational and Status

Category 2 includes upstream emissions associated with the production of capital goods that have been purchased for Teck's operations. Capital goods are those that are treated as fixed assets, or as plant, property and equipment, and are not typically amortized over the life of the asset. Instead, the total cradle-to-gate emissions of the capital goods are accounted for in the year of acquisition.

For Teck, this included, but was not limited to, mining machinery and equipment, plants and facilities. The total spend on capital goods was broken down by purchasing categories to calculate the emissions.

Calculation Methodology

The emissions for all capital goods were calculated similarly to Category 1, using spend on quantities and applying relevant US EPA EEIO factors. This included:

- Collating financial spend data for operations to show total spend by relevant categories specific to the site and commodity
- Where necessary, spend was converted into U.S. dollars
- Spend data was aggregated into capital buckets due to the broad range of capital spend items; EEIO emission factors were applied to the spend data

0% of Teck's total Category 2 emissions were calculated using emissions data obtained from suppliers or other value chain partners.

Key Assumptions

Similar to Category 1, it was assumed that capital goods suppliers produce emissions in line with industry average estimates, and that general and global average emission factors may be applied appropriately.

The use of financial data does not differentiate between the product, transportation and use costs. As such, assumptions were made as to whether the costs should be split to account for the product and the transportation or be allocated directly to the product. EEIO consists of cradle-to-gate emission factors which account for the full life cycle of the goods—including upstream transport costs.

Exclusions

Capital spend on major projects (such as **Galore Creek** or **Highland Valley Copper Mine Life Extension (MLE)**) have been excluded. Projects will be included in future years as they become operational.

Emission Factors Data Source/References

US Environmentally-Extended Input-Output (USEEIO) Database-**Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors v1.3 by NAICS-6**.

CATEGORY 3: **FUEL- AND ENERGY-RELATED ACTIVITIES**

This category includes emissions related to the production of fuels and energy purchased and consumed by Teck in the reporting year that are not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2.

Category 3

Total 2024 Scope 3 Emissions (kt CO_2e)	365
Calculation Status	Material/Included
Contribution to Total Scope 3 Emissions	11%
Category-Level Methodology	**Hybrid method:** Life cycle emission factors applied to actual fuel and electricity consumption.

Calculation Boundary, Rationale and Status

For the fuel consumption reported as Scope 1 emissions, there are associated emissions to extract fuels, transport and process them before combustion. This range of emissions is sometimes referred to as well-to-tank (WTT). For electricity consumption reported as Scope 2 emissions, there are also transmission and distribution (T&D) losses in supplying electricity, which are accounted for in this category.

This category covers emissions of fuels and energy consumed at the operation level. The calculations include:

- Upstream emissions from extraction, production, and transportation of fuels (e.g., diesel for haul trucks or natural gas for on-site consumption) consumed at operations
- Upstream emissions from extraction, production, and transportation of fuel burned to generate electricity, which is purchased from the grid or imported to the operation
- T&D emissions associated with the supply of renewable energy (e.g., solar and hydro)

The emissions from the combustion of fuels within the boundaries of Teck's facilities are accounted for in Scope 1, and emissions from the generation of purchased electricity consumed by Teck are accounted for in Scope 2.

Calculation Methodology

Upstream emissions from extraction, production and transportation of fuels consumed at operations

Emissions were calculated by multiplying fuel consumption quantities by relevant WTT emission factors, ensuring fuel consumption quantities matched Teck's Scope 1 inventory.

As diesel consumption is Teck's most material fuel source, we used a specific Alberta diesel WTT (kg CO_2e/barrel) emission factor (IHS Report Canadian Oil Sands: Avg Produced 2012) for Canadian operations, as well as for Red Dog Operations, to reflect our sourcing of diesel from Alberta.

The volume of diesel consumed by operations was multiplied by the Alberta diesel WTT emission factors.

For other fuel consumption, the volume or mass of each fuel consumed by operation was multiplied by the corresponding BEIS WTT fuel emission factors to yield the total upstream emissions attributed to each fuel/energy type.

Upstream emissions from electricity consumed at the operations that is purchased from the grid or imported to the operation site

The average-data method, as described in the GHG Protocol Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions, was used to calculate these emissions. Emissions were calculated by multiplying electricity consumption quantities by relevant WTT and T&D emission factors, ensuring quantities are aligned with electricity consumption for Teck's Scope 2 inventory.

For our operations where we consume non-fuel based renewable electricity, the WTT generation emissions from the purchased renewable electricity (e.g., solar and hydro) would be immaterial, so we applied a WTT (generation) emission factor of zero.

T&D emissions associated with the supply of renewable electricity

There are grid T&D losses associated with off-site renewable energy, which are accounted for in the inventory. These emissions associated with renewable energy T&D were calculated by multiplying the renewable energy consumption by the BEIS T&D and T&D (WTT) emission factors.

Key Assumptions

It was assumed that for Scope 3, renewable energy has no associated or peripheral emissions (WTT generation), whether the main generation is solar, wind or hydro. However, it was assumed that there are still emissions associated with the off-site grid transportation and distribution of the renewable energy that needed to be accounted for. For this reason, all renewable WTT emissions were excluded, but T&D emissions associated with offsite renewable energy were included in Category 3.

100% of Teck's total Category 3 emissions were calculated using data obtained from suppliers or other value chain partners.

Exclusions

Emissions associated with WTT generation of renewable energy consumption were excluded from Category 3.

Emission Factors Data Source/References

UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)), 2024

IHS Energy Special Report: Comparing GHG Intensity of the Oil Sands and the Average US Crude Oil, May 2014

International Energy Agency (IEA)

CATEGORY 4: **UPSTREAM TRANSPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION**

This category includes emissions from the transportation and distribution of Teck's products to customers in 2024 in vehicles and facilities not owned or operated by Teck.

Category 4

Total 2024 Scope 3 Emissions (kt CO_2e)	Teck: 196
Calculation Status	Teck: Material/Included
Contribution to Total Scope 3 Emissions	Teck: 6%
Category-Level Methodologies	**Hybrid-method** **Seaborne Shipping:** supplier-specific data for each shipping voyage was provided for two of our sites. For other sites, a distance-based approach was taken. **Rail and Trucking:** Emissions factors applied to mass and distance for rail and trucking metals. **Warehousing:** Average warehousing emissions intensities applied to volumes stored.

Calculation Boundary, Rationale and Status

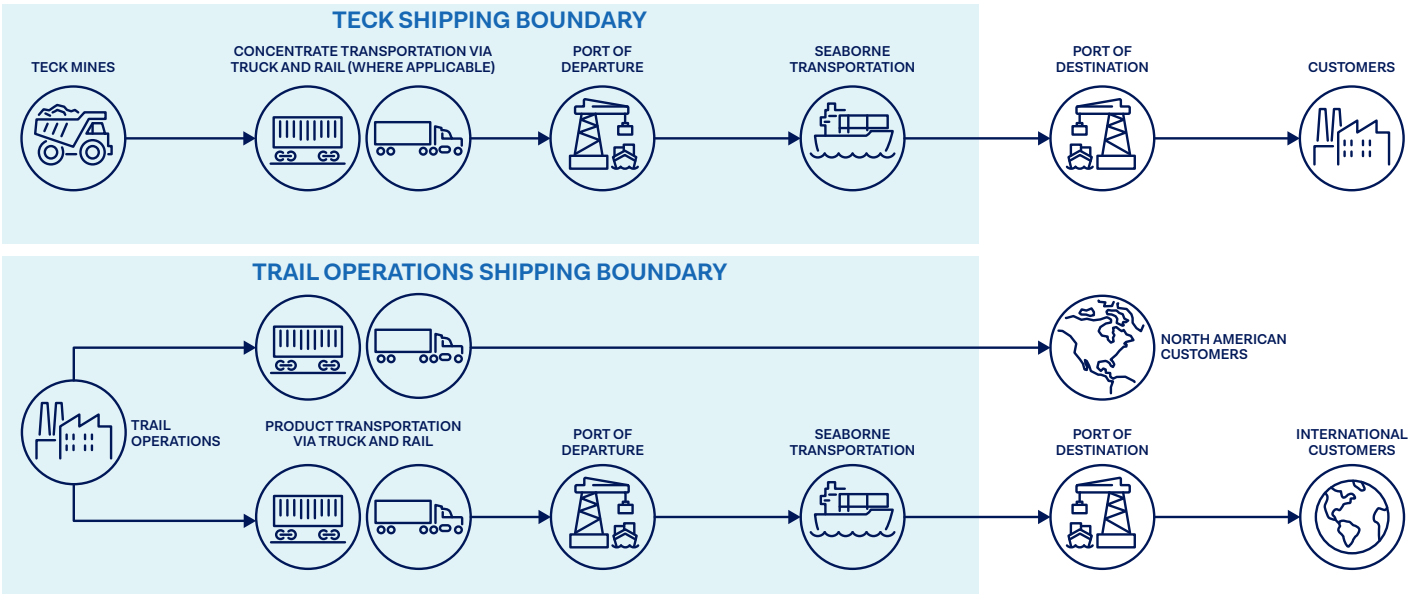
This category includes emissions from the transportation and distribution of commodities (i.e. base metals) between Teck's operations and our customers via truck, rail and ship. This section also includes the carbon impact of warehousing.

The emissions associated with transporting purchased goods and fuels to Teck's operations are accounted for in Category 1 and 3 respectively and are excluded from this category.

For our mining operations, the boundary for emissions included in this category is from our mining operations to our customer's port where the commodities are received.

For Trail Operations' North American customers, the boundary is from Trail, B.C., to the customer. For Trail Operations' international customers, the boundary is from Trail to the customer's port where the commodities are received.

For seaborne shipping specifically, Teck's shipments were classified as cost and freight (CFR). CFR means the seller is responsible for all delivery and transport costs to the port of destination. According to the GHG protocol, CFR shipping is allocated to Category 4.



Calculation Methodology

Rail

To calculate the rail emissions, a distance-based method was applied using an average of the Railway Association of Canada emissions calculation and the Canadian National Railway calculator. These service providers provide their own emissions intensity calculations based on tonnage and distance travelled.

Seaborne Shipping

For the shipping of base metals, the distance-based method was used for three of our sites. The methodology used allows for the calculation of emissions based on the estimated fuel consumed per journey between Teck's operations and the customer's port of destination. Teck multiplied the number of marine days travelled and the average fuel consumed per day to determine the total fuel consumed per journey. Once total fuel consumption per journey was calculated, it was multiplied by a heavy fuel oil and a WTT emission factor.

For HVC and Red Dog, data for each voyage was supplied directly by the shipping contractor.

When shipping base metals like copper and zinc, only a portion of the vessel is allocated to Teck products, with the remainder of the vessel's capacity used for products from other suppliers. Therefore, fuel consumption was apportioned to the proportion of the total vessel's cargo that Teck's product represented.

Trucking

Two calculation methodologies were applied, based on the data available:

- Where distance and volume were available, the average distance method was applied, whereby the tonnage is multiplied by distance (kilometres) and the BEIS All Heavy Goods Vehicle (HGV) emission factor
- Where fuel consumption and distance were available, the fuel consumption method was used whereby the total fuel consumption was multiplied by the BEIS Heavy Duty Vehicle, Diesel—100% mineral diesel emission factor

Warehousing

To estimate emissions associated with warehousing of base metals, an implied emissions per pallet factor was calculated using the Footprint Expert's Regional Distribution Centre emissions tool, in addition to electricity and gas emission factors that reflect ambient storage conditions. The implied emissions per pallet was then applied to the tonnage of product stored.

54% of Teck's total Category 4 emissions were calculated using data obtained from suppliers or other value chain partners.

Key Assumptions

For trucking, the BEIS 2024 average "All HGV" emission factor was assumed.

Assumed that 4% of total tonnage from metals sold was stored in a warehouse year-round.

Exclusions

Port of departure emissions associated with products from HVC, CdA, and Trail are not included in the calculation. These emissions are assumed to be immaterial. All port of destination emissions are outside of the reporting boundary and therefore not included. Emissions associated with the transportation and distribution of secondary products from Trail have been excluded and will be considered by Teck in future reporting.

Emission Factors Data Source/References

UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)), 2024

Fourth IMO Greenhouse Gas Study 2020

Railway Association of Canada—Locomotive Emissions Monitoring

Canadian National Railway—Carbon Calculator

CATEGORY 5: **WASTE GENERATED IN OPERATIONS**

Category 5 includes emissions from third-party disposal and treatment of waste that is generated in Teck's operations in the reporting year. This category includes emissions from disposal of solid waste that is treated in facilities owned or operated by third parties.

Category 5

Total 2024 Scope 3 Emissions (kt CO_2e)	0.2
Calculation Status	Immaterial/Included
Contribution to Total Scope 3 Emissions	<1%
Category-Level Methodology	Industry-average method: Waste and treatment specific emission factors applied to waste volumes.

Calculation Boundary, Rationale and Status

While immaterial, Scope 3 emissions from waste generated in operations have been calculated due to the control the company has over these activities, the relevance to various stakeholders regarding mitigating and treating waste, and the availability of data.

Waste arising from the manufacturing of purchased products and disposal of products sold has been accounted for in Categories 1 and 12 respectively and is not included here to avoid double counting.

Calculation Methodology

Teck's waste activity data includes mass per waste type recorded for each operation. The emissions data was calculated using the industry average data for waste treatment using BEIS 2024 emission factors. The BEIS emission factors are frequently updated and provide a sufficient level of breakdown based on the waste disposal, end of life and treatment methods (e.g., emission factors are provided for categories such as combustion, recycling, composting, landfill). The waste material was categorized as commercial and industrial waste, for which emission factors were applied based on treatment type.

The data was categorized as either combustion, closed-loop or landfill, and the volumes for each site were multiplied by the relevant BEIS emission factor for combustion, closed-loop and landfill.

0% of Teck's total Category 5 emissions were calculated using data obtained from suppliers or other value chain partners.

Key Assumptions

Materials and quantities hauled off-site are assumed to be treated at local facilities.

Exclusions

Waste disposed of within Teck's operational boundaries is not included in Category 5, as emissions associated with processing these wastes are included in Scope 1.

Emission Factors Data Source/References

UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)), 2024

CATEGORY 6: **BUSINESS TRAVEL**

This category includes emissions from the transportation of Teck's employees for business-related activities in vehicles owned or operated by third parties, such as aircrafts, trains, buses and passenger cars.

Category 6	
Total 2024 Scope 3 Emissions (kt CO_2e)	11
Calculation Status	Immaterial/Included
Contribution to Total Scope 3 Emissions	<1%
Category-Level Methodologies	**Hybrid-method** **Supplier-specific method:** Emissions estimates direct from travel providers for air travel. **Distance-based method:** Distance based emission factors applied to flight data when emissions estimates from travel providers were not available. **Spend-based method:** Emission factors applied to hotel and rental car spend.

Calculation Boundary, Rationale and Status

This category covers emissions from air, road, rail and boats, as well as any hotel accommodation. This category covers emissions from domestic and international flights taken by employees for business commuting purposes, with all other travel being excluded.

Calculation Methodology

Business travel data was provided to Teck by third-party travel agencies. The source data varied in nature. In some instances, CO_2e values were available directly from the travel agency partners. For others, distance travelled and transport type were available. The calculation methodology depended on the data provided:

- Where travel emissions were provided by the travel agency the emissions were already calculated and included directly in the footprint
- Where travel distance, mode of transport (air, rail, car, taxi) and class of travel was provided, the distance was multiplied by the BEIS emission factor for mode of transport

In cases where only spend data was provided (which was the case for the majority of the accommodation and car rental data) the spend-based method for quantifying emissions was used. For this purpose, EEIO emissions factors were applied to determine the emissions by multiplying the spend data provided by the applicable emissions factor.

Charters were accounted for using an average calculation for the fuel consumption and speed of actual aircrafts used, based on the distances travelled by each aircraft in 2024.

100% of Teck's total Category 6 emissions were calculated using data obtained from suppliers or other value chain partners.

Key Assumptions

The emissions factors used for flights are based on BEIS 2024 international industry averages for domestic, short- haul and long-haul flights, as well as class of travel, and included combustion emissions as well as WTT emissions for the trip. Where there was uncertainty of the class of air travel, the BEIS 2024 average air emission factor for domestic, short-haul and long-haul flights was used. Where flight data was provided as total spend for the year, EEIO emissions factors were used. Similarly, these emissions factors were also used for the accommodation and car rental emissions.

Exclusions

Business travel-related emissions from rail were considered as immaterial to the overall Scope 3 footprint and were therefore excluded from the calculation.

Emission Factors Data Source/References

UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)), 2024

US Environmentally-Extended Input-Output (USEEIO) Database—**Supply Chain Greenhouse Gas Emission Factors v1.3 by NAICS-6**.

CATEGORY 7: **EMPLOYEE COMMUTING**

This category includes emissions from the transportation of Teck's employees between their homes and their work sites.

Category 7

Total 2024 Scope 3 Emissions (kt CO_2e)	6
Calculation Status	Immaterial/Included
Contribution to Total Scope 3 Emissions	<1%
Category-Level Methodology	**Average-data method:** Emission factors for average commuting methods applied to average commuting distances.

Calculation Boundary, Rationale and Status

Category 7 refers to emissions arising from the transportation of employees between their homes and their work sites during the reporting year. This includes emissions from multiple modes of transport such as car, bus, rail, air and other modes, including subway, bicycling and walking.

Calculation Methodology

The approach taken included using number of employees per country and multiplying by the average commuting emissions per person per country. These average emissions were calculated using BEIS 2024 emission factors and regional commuting statistics.

The commuting emissions were calculated using the total number of full-time employees (FTE) per country, the BEIS 2024 emission factors, including WTT emission factor for the chosen transport modes, as well as average commuting statistics for operating region. However, to determine the average emissions per person per year, each country needed to be classified based on their income status and on average FTE commuting data, for which the United Nations classifications were used.

0% of Teck's total Category 7 emissions were calculated using data obtained from suppliers or other value chain partners.

Key Assumptions

Data on individual employee commuting habits is not collected for analysis; as a result, estimations on mode, frequency and distance of commuting was estimated using national defaults.

The calculation assumes that employees commuted to and from the mine or office on a daily basis in the reporting year.

Exclusions

For Red Dog Operations, personal travel to and from Anchorage has not been included. Personal travel from Anchorage to site has been included.

Emission Factors Data Source/References

UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)), 2024

United Nations country classification

Employee commuting statistics calculations. Statistics Brain Research Institute

Nation Master country commuting distances. **NationMaster**, 2014, Transport > Commute > Distance: Countries Compared

CATEGORY 8: **UPSTREAM LEASED ASSETS**

This category includes emissions from the operation of assets that are leased by Teck in the reporting year and not already included in Teck's Scope 1 and Scope 2 inventory.

Assumptions and Exclusions

Upstream leased assets identified were accounted for under Scope 3, Categories 1 and 4 or under Scope 1 and 2. To avoid double counting, no emissions have been allocated to Category 8.

CATEGORY 9: **DOWNSTREAM TRANSPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION**

This category includes emissions from transportation and distribution of products sold by Teck in the reporting year between Teck's operations and the end consumer (when shipping is contracted by the customer), in vehicles and facilities not owned or controlled by Teck.

Assumptions and Exclusions

All transportation emissions have been allocated to Category 4.

CATEGORY 10: **PROCESSING OF SOLD PRODUCTS**

This category includes emissions from processing of sold intermediate products by third parties (e.g., manufacturers) subsequent to sale by Teck.

Category 10

Total 2024 Scope 3 Emissions (kt CO_2e)	1,631
Calculation Status	Material/Included
Contribution to Total Scope 3 Emissions	48%
Category-Level Methodology	**Hybrid method:** Smelter-specific or regional average emission intensities applied to tonnages of base metals sold.

Calculation Boundary, Rationale and Status

Emissions associated with the processing of the base metal concentrates Teck sells are included in this category. The boundaries of that processing being as follows:

- The boundary for the processing of copper concentrates extends to the point of cathode production
- The boundary for the processing of zinc concentrates extends to the point of refined zinc production
- The boundary for the processing of lead concentrate extends to the point of refined lead production
- The boundary for the processing of molybdenum concentrate extends to the point of roasted molybdenum concentrate or ferrous molybdenum production

Calculation Methodology

The calculation methodology described below is focused on zinc, lead and copper.

Zinc, lead, and copper concentrate tonnages sold to each customer were multiplied by the smelter-specific emissions intensities from a database supplied by Skarn Associates of asset-specific emission intensities derived from customer-reported performance and proprietary estimation methodologies. Skarn Associates' analysis quantifies energy use and GHG emissions across the supply chain at the asset level. In some cases, country-specific averages were utilized when the smelter-specific data was unavailable from Skarn Associates. For copper, our principal market is Asia, and, in several cases, smelter-specific emission intensities are not available; therefore, the average regional smelting and refining intensity was applied.

Similar to copper, for lead concentrate, our principal market is Asia and, again, in several cases, smelter-specific emission intensities were not available. For the smelters where smelter-specific emission intensities were not available, an ecoinvent 3.9.1 life cycle emission factor for global primary lead production was used. To ensure the boundary includes Scope 3 elements only, a European beneficiation and mining emission factor sourced from a lead industry life cycle analysis was subtracted from this total. Although a European estimate, the emission factor was thought to be a fair reflection of Canadian beneficiation and mining practices and, in lieu of more specific data, was acceptable.

For Molybdenum, global average emissions factors were provided by the Internation Molybdenum Association and include both transportation and processing of the concentrate.

0% of Teck's total Category 10 emissions were calculated using data obtained from suppliers or other value chain partners.

Key Assumptions

None.

Exclusions

Zinc and lead products mined at Red Dog Operations and processed at Trail Operations have been excluded from the calculation, as they were captured in the Scope 1 footprint.

Emissions associated with the processing of secondary products have been excluded. Specifically, for products sold from Trail Operations, once products leave the site boundary, no additional processing emissions are included in this category. We are exploring further improvements in the quantification of emissions associated with the processing of secondary products.

Emission Factors Data Source/References

Skarn Associates

ecoinvent 3.9.1, "Lead industry life cycle studies: environmental impact and life cycle assessment of lead battery and architectural sheet production", 2015 (Davidson, Binks and Gediga) **Lead industry life cycle studies: environmental impact and life cycle assessment of lead battery and architectural sheet production (ila-lead.org)**

CATEGORY 11: **USE OF SOLD PRODUCTS**

Assumptions and Exclusions

As the boundary of this report excludes Teck's previously owned steelmaking coal operations, there are no emissions included in this category. Emissions associated with base metal's processing are captured in Category 10.

CATEGORY 12: **END-OF-LIFE TREATMENT OF SOLD PRODUCTS**

This category includes emissions from the waste disposal and treatment of products sold by Teck (in the reporting year) at the end of their life.

Category 12

Total 2024 Scope 3 Emissions (kt CO_2e)	9
Calculation Status	Immaterial, Included
Contribution to Total Scope 3 Emissions	<1%
Category-Level Methodology	**Waste-type-specific method:** Waste treatment specific emission factors applied to tonnage of metals sold.

Calculation Boundary, Rationale and Status

The emissions arising from the end-of-life treatment of the company's sold products has an immaterial contribution to the overall Scope 3 emissions; however, these emissions are calculated for completeness and relevance.

Calculation Methodology

Annual production data for copper, zinc and lead was multiplied by metal-specific average global recycling rates to estimate the emissions associated with disposal of the products sold.

The BEIS UK 2024 emission factor for a category titled "scrap metal, recycled closed loop", which was most applicable for our use, was applied to the estimated proportion of copper, zinc and lead recycled. The non-recycled proportion of each metal was multiplied by the BEIS UK 2024 scrap metal landfill emissions factor.

This methodology attributes the emissions associated with the collection, transportation, handling and landfilling of the unrecycled metal waste ('gate-to-grave'). For the recycled mass, only the emissions associated with the travel to recycling plants were attributed to Teck, as the other activities are attributed to the user of the recycled material. This method is in line with GHG Protocol Guidelines.

0% of Teck's total Category 12 emissions were calculated using data obtained from suppliers or other value chain partners.

Key Assumptions

None.

Exclusions

All secondary products have been excluded from this category.

Emission Factors Data Source/References

UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS)), 2024

Copper Recycling Rates, 2022

Zinc Recycling Rates, 2022

CATEGORY 13: **DOWNSTREAM LEASED ASSETS**

This category includes emissions from the operation of assets that are owned by Teck (acting as lessor) and leased to other entities in the reporting year that are not already included in Teck's Scope 1 and Scope 2 inventory.

Assumptions and Exclusions

Downstream leased assets identified were accounted for under Scope 3, category 4 or under Scope 1 and 2. To avoid double counting, no emissions have been allocated to Category 13.

CATEGORY 14: **FRANCHISES**

This category includes emissions from the operation of franchises not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2. A franchise is a business operating under a licence to sell or distribute another company's goods or services within a certain location. This category is applicable to franchisors (i.e., companies that grant licences to other entities to sell or distribute its goods or services in return for payments, such as royalties for the use of trademarks and other services).

Assumptions and Exclusions

Teck does not operate on a franchise model and therefore does not have any franchises to which emissions can be attributed. As such, this category has been excluded from the calculation of Scope 3.

CATEGORY 15: **INVESTMENTS**

This category includes Scope 3 emissions associated with the Teck's investments in the reporting year that are not already included in Scope 1 or Scope 2.

Category 15

Total 2024 Scope 3 Emissions (kt CO_2e)	Teck: 514
Calculation Status	Teck: Material/Included
Contribution to Total Scope 3 Emissions	Teck: 15%
Category-Level Methodologies	**Hybrid-method** **Investment-specific method:** Scope 1 and 2 data collected from investee companies and emissions allocation based on equity share. **Average-data method:** Scope 3 data estimated based on investee product sales and applicable emission factors.

Calculation Boundary, Rationale and Status

Category 15 contains emissions associated with Teck investments not already included in Scope 1 and 2. These are large-scale investments in joint ventures that are not under the operational control of Teck. These investments are included in our calculations, given the materiality of the revenue generated from these enterprises and, although not holding operational control, the potential influence that the company may exert on the performance of these entities.

The investments category accounts for the emissions associated with large-scale investments in Antamina, a copper and zinc mine in Peru.

Calculation Methodology

Teck accounts for the emissions of their investment on the basis of equity investment/share (%) in the company. In 2024, Teck reported a 22.5% investment in Antamina (mining).

For Antamina, total Scope 1 and 2 emissions were sourced directly from Antamina's 2024 Sustainability Report and apportioned to Teck's equity share. Additionally, Teck's equity share of Antamina's Scope 3 Category 10 emissions related to the primary processing of metal were quantified and included, as they were determined to be quantitatively material to the category. To quantify these Scope 3 emissions, Antamina's annual production of copper and zinc apportioned to Teck's equity share was multiplied by Skarn Associates' copper and zinc smelting emissions intensities. Skarn Associates is a paid-for database of emission intensity curves derived from customer reported performance and proprietary estimation methodologies.

40% of Teck's total Category 15 emissions were calculated using data obtained from value chain partners.

Key Assumptions

None.

Exclusions

The calculation included Scope 1 and 2 emissions of investments, as well as the material downstream components of their Scope 3 emissions. The upstream emissions for a zinc and copper mine, were assumed to be immaterial compared to downstream emissions, processing in particular, and have therefore been excluded.

Emissions Factors Data Source/References

Antamina 2024 Sustainability Report

Skarn Associates

INDEPENDENT PRACTITIONER'S LIMITED ASSURANCE REPORT

Independent practitioner's limited assurance report on Teck Resources Limited's Scope 3 greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions

To the Directors and Management of Teck Resources Limited

We have undertaken a limited assurance engagement of the Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions (the subject matter) for Teck Resources Limited (Teck) for the year ended December 31, 2024, detailed in Schedule 1 and as presented in the Scope 1, 2 and 3 Emissions Calculation Methodology Report 2024. This engagement was conducted by a multidisciplinary team including assurance practitioners and environmental scientists.

Management's responsibility for the subject matter

Management is responsible for preparation of the subject matter in accordance with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (the applicable criteria). Teck is also responsible for the design, implementation and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation of the subject matter that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Inherent limitations

Non-financial data is subject to more limitations than financial data, given both the nature and the methods used for determining, calculating, sampling or estimating such data. Qualitative interpretations of relevance, materiality and the accuracy of data are subject to individual assumptions and judgments.

GHG emissions quantification is subject to inherent uncertainty because of incomplete scientific knowledge used to determine emissions factors and the values needed to combine emissions of different gases.

Our independence and quality management

We have complied with independence and other ethical requirements of the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) and of the relevant rules of professional conduct/ code of ethics applicable to the practice of public accounting and related to assurance engagements, issued by various professional accounting bodies, which are founded on fundamental principles of integrity, objectivity, professional competence and due care, confidentiality and professional behaviour.

The firm applies Canadian Standard on Quality Management 1, *Quality Management for Firms that Perform Audits or Reviews of Financial Statements, or Other Assurance or Related Services Engagements*, which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management, including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

Practitioner's responsibilities

Our responsibility is to express a limited assurance conclusion on the subject matter based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained. We conducted our limited assurance engagement in accordance with Canadian Standard on Assurance Engagements (CSAE) 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements issued by the Auditing and Assurance Standards Board and International Standard on Assurance Engagements 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements (ISAE 3410), issued by the International Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. These standards require that we plan and perform this engagement to obtain limited assurance about whether the subject matter is free from material misstatement. A limited assurance engagement undertaken in accordance with CSAE 3410 and ISAE 3410 involves assessing the suitability in the circumstances of Teck's use of the applicable criteria as the basis for the preparation of the subject matter, assessing the risks of material misstatement of the subject matter whether due to fraud or error, responding to the assessed risks as necessary in the circumstances and evaluating the overall presentation of the subject matter. A limited assurance engagement is substantially less in scope than a reasonable assurance engagement in relation to both the risk assessment procedures, including an understanding of internal control, and the procedures performed in response to the assessed risks.

The procedures we performed were based on our professional judgment and included inquiries, observation of processes performed, inspection of documents, analytical procedures, evaluating the appropriateness of quantification methods and reporting policies and agreeing or reconciling with underlying records.

Given the circumstances of the engagement, in performing the procedures listed above we:

- made inquiries of the persons responsible for the subject matter;
- obtained an understanding of the process for collecting and reporting the data included in the subject matter;
- performed analytical reviews and trend analysis over the subject matter;
- performed testing on a limited sample of underlying data used in the calculation of the subject matter; and
- considered the disclosure and presentation of the subject matter in the Scope 1, 2 and 3 Emissions Calculation Methodology Report 2024.

The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had we performed a reasonable assurance engagement. Accordingly, we do not express a reasonable assurance opinion about whether Teck's subject matter has been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable criteria, as explained in Schedule 1, to the subject matter.

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Limited assurance conclusion

Based on the procedures we have performed and the evidence we have obtained, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that Teck's subject matter for the year ended December 31, 2024 is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the applicable criteria.

Restriction on use

Our report has been prepared solely for the Directors and Management of Teck for the purpose of assisting management in reporting to the directors on its select performance metrics. The subject matter therefore may not be suitable, and is not to be used, for any other purpose. Our report is intended solely for Teck.

We neither assume nor accept any responsibility or liability to any third party in respect of this report.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants
Vancouver, British Columbia

December 17, 2025

Schedule 1

Teck Resources Limited's subject matter

Subject Matter	Units	Criteria	Total
Scope 3 greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions for the following Teck entities: • Carmen de Andacollo • Highland Valley Copper • Quebrada Blanca • Red Dog Operations • Trail Operations	kt CO_2e	Greenhouse Gas Protocol: Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard	3,403

FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This report contains certain forward-looking information and forward-looking statements as defined in applicable securities laws (collectively referred to as "forward-looking statements"). These statements relate to future events or our future performance. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements. The use of any of the words "expect", "anticipate", "plan", "estimate", "potential", "may", "will", "work to", "should", "believe", "focus", "targets", "goals;" "believe", "continue" and similar expressions is intended to identify forward-looking statements. These statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward looking statements. These statements speak only as of the date of this report. Forward-looking statements in this report include, but are not limited to, statements relating to: our sustainability strategy; our short-term and long-term sustainability goals, including, but not limited to, our carbon intensity and emissions reduction goals, and our expectations as to how and when we will meet those goals. The forward-looking statements in this report are based on a number of estimates, projections, beliefs and assumptions that the management team believed to be reasonable as of the date of this report, though inherently uncertain and difficult to predict, including, but not limited to, expectations and assumptions concerning: the development, performance and effectiveness of technology needed to achieve our sustainability goals and priorities; the availability of clean energy sources and zero-emissions alternatives for transportation on reasonable terms; our ability to implement new source control or mine design strategies on commercially reasonable terms without impacting production objectives; our ability to successfully implement our technology and innovation strategy; our ability to attract and retain skilled employees; costs of closure; environmental compliance costs generally; and assumptions regarding the development of our business generally. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual emissions, results, performance, experience or achievements of Teck to be materially different from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Risks and uncertainties that could influence actual results include, but are not limited to: risks associated with the consequence of climate change; risks associated with permitting and development of our properties; operational problems; regulatory action; environmental compliance challenges; changes in laws and governmental regulations; costs of compliance with environmental and other laws and regulation; risks relating to the development and use of new technology or lack of appropriate technologies needed to advance our goals; natural disasters and adverse weather conditions; changes in commodity prices; operations in foreign countries; general business and economic conditions; and the future operation and financial performance of the company generally. We caution you that the foregoing list of important factors and assumptions is not exhaustive. Other events or circumstances could cause our actual results to differ materially from those estimated or projected and expressed in, or implied by, our forward-looking statements. You should also carefully consider the matters discussed under "Risk Factors" in Teck's Annual Information Form and its management's discussion and analysis and other documents available at SEDAR+ (www.sedarplus.ca) and in public filings with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission at www.sec.gov. The forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this report. Teck does not assume the obligation to revise or update these forward-looking statements after the date of this document or to revise them to reflect the occurrence of future unanticipated events, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

ABBREVIATIONS

B.C.	British Columbia
BEIS	Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy
CCUS	carbon capture, utilization and storage
CdA	Carmen de Andacollo
CFR	cost and freight
CO_2e	carbon dioxide equivalent
EEIO	Environmentally-Extended Input-Output
FERA	fuel- and energy-related activities
FOB	free on board
FTE	full-time employees
GHG	greenhouse gas
HVC MLE	Highland Valley Copper Mine Life Extension
HGV	Heavy Goods Vehicle
IEA	International Energy Agency
kt CO_2e	kilotonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent
PG&S	purchased goods and services
PP&E	plant, property and equipment
PwC	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
QB	Quebrada Blanca
T&D	transmission and distribution
UN	United Nations
U.S.	United States
WTT	well-to-tank