UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 40-F

☐ **Registration statement pursuant to section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

or

☒ **Annual report pursuant to section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 Commission File Number 001-13184

TECK RESOURCES LIMITED

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

(Translation of Registrant's name into English (if applicable))

Canada
(Province or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

1400
(Primary Standard Industrial Classification Code Number (if applicable))

NOT APPLICABLE
(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number (if applicable))

Suite 3300 – 550 Burrard Street , Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 0B3 Canada
(604) 699-4000
(Address and telephone number of Registrant's principal executive offices)

CT Corporation System, 28 Liberty St., New York, New York, 10005 (212) 894-8940
(Name, address (including zip code) and telephone number (including area code)
of agent for service in the United States)

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act.

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Class B subordinate voting shares	TECK	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act.
None
Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act.
3.900% Notes due 2030
6.125% Notes due 2035
6.000% Notes due 2040
6.25% Notes due 2041
5.200% Notes due 2042
5.400% Notes due 2043

(Title of Class)

For annual reports, indicate by check mark the information filed with this Form:

☒ Annual information form ☒ Audited annual financial statements

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report.

7,654,532 Class A Common Shares and 509,667,714 Class B Subordinate Voting

Shares outstanding as of December 31, 2023.

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to submit such files).

Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is an emerging growth company as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Emerging growth company ☐

If an emerging growth company that prepares its financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. ☐

† The term “new or revised financial accounting standard” refers to any update issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board to its Accounting Standards Codification after April 5, 2012.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report. ☒

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect the correction of an error to previously issued financial statements. ☐

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant’s executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b). ☐

Principal Documents

The following documents have been filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 40-F:

1. Annual Information Form of Teck Resources Limited for the year ended December 31, 2023.

2. Audited Consolidated Financial Statements of Teck Resources Limited for the year ended December 31, 2023, including the auditor's report with respect thereto.

3. Management's Discussion and Analysis for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Certifications and Disclosure Regarding Controls and Procedures

(a) Certifications. See Exhibits 31.1, 31.2, 32.1 and 32.2 to this Annual Report on Form 40-F.

(b) Disclosure Controls and Procedures. As of the end of the Registrant's fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Registrant's "disclosure controls and procedures" (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) was carried out by the Registrant's management with the participation of the Registrant's principal executive officer and principal financial officer. Based upon that evaluation, the Registrant's principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that as of the end of that fiscal year, the Registrant's disclosure controls and procedures are effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Registrant in reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is (i) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms and (ii) accumulated and communicated to the Registrant's management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

It should be noted that while the Registrant's principal executive officer and principal financial officer believe that the Registrant's disclosure controls and procedures provide a reasonable level of assurance that they are effective, they do not expect that the Registrant's disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting will prevent all errors and fraud. A control system, no matter how well conceived or operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met.

(c) Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. The required disclosure is included in the section entitled "Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting" in the Registrant's Management's Discussion and Analysis for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 40-F.

(d) Attestation Report of the Registered Public Accounting Firm. The required disclosure is included in the "Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" (PCAOB ID 271) that accompanies the Registrant's Consolidated Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 40-F.

Notices Pursuant to Regulation BTR

Not applicable.

Audit Committee Financial Expert and Identification of Audit Committee

We have an Audit Committee established by the Board of Directors in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Exchange Act. The members of the Audit Committee are Arnoud J. Balhuizen, Tracey L. McVicar, Una M. Power and Paul G. Schiodtz. The Board has designated Ms. Power as the "audit committee financial expert" as that term is defined in the Form 40-F. Ms. Power is "independent" as that term is defined by Rule 10A-3 of the Exchange Act and according to the New York Stock Exchange listing standards applicable to both foreign private issuers and domestic U.S. issuers.

Code of Ethics

We have adopted a code of ethics, revised as of November 17, 2021, that applies to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer and principal accounting officer or controller and persons performing similar functions. There have not been any amendments or waivers, including implicit waivers, from any provision of the code of ethics for any of those officers that occurred during the Registrant's most recently completed fiscal year.

Our code of ethics is posted on our website, www.teck.com.

Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The required disclosure is included in the section entitled "*Directors and Officers – Audit Committee Information – Auditor's Fees*" in the Registrant's Annual Information Form for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 40-F.

The audit committee's pre-approval policies and procedures are described in the section entitled " *Directors and Officers – Audit Committee Information – Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures* " in the Registrant's Annual Information Form for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 40-F.

In 2022 and 2023, the Registrant's audit committee did not approve any audit-related, tax or other services pursuant to paragraph (c)(7)(i)(C) of Rule 2-01 of Regulation S-X.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We have no off-balance sheet arrangements required to be disclosed in this Annual Report on Form 40-F.

Undertaking and Consent to Service of Process

A. Undertaking

The Registrant undertakes to make available, in person or by telephone, representatives to respond to inquiries made by the Commission staff, and to furnish promptly, when requested to do so by the Commission staff, information relating to: the securities registered pursuant to Form 40-F; the securities in relation to which the obligation to file an annual report on Form 40-F arises; or transactions in said securities.

B. Consent to Service of Process

The Registrant has previously filed Forms F-X in connection with the classes of securities in relation to which the obligation to file this report arises.

Dodd-Frank Act Mine Safety and Health Administration Safety Disclosure

Pursuant to Section 1503(a) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, issuers that are required to file reports under the United States Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that is an operator, or that has a subsidiary that is an operator, of a coal or other mine are required to include in their periodic reports filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission certain information regarding specified health and safety violations, orders and citations, related assessments and legal actions, and mining-related fatalities. The Registrant has reportable information under Section 1503(a) that is presented in Exhibit 95.1 to this report, which is incorporated herein by reference.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Exchange Act, the Registrant certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 40-F and has duly caused this annual report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereto duly authorized.

Registrant:	**TECK RESOURCES LIMITED**
By (Signature and Title):	**/s/ Amanda Robinson** Name: Amanda Robinson Title: Vice President, Legal and Corporate Secretary

Date: February 23, 2024

LIST OF EXHIBITS

23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
23.2	Consent of Rodrigo Marinho, P. Geo.
23.3	Consent of Fernando Angeles Beron, P. Eng
23.4	Consent of Lucio Canchis, SME Registered Member
23.5	Consent of Jo-Anna Singleton, P. Geo
23.6	Consent of Carlos Aguirre, FAusIMM
23.7	Consent of Hernando Valdivia, FAusIMM
23.8	Consent of Cameron Feltin, P.Eng.
31.1	Certification of Jonathan H. Price, Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
31.2	Certification of Crystal J. Prystai, Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
32.1	Certification of Jonathan H. Price, Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2	Certification of Crystal J. Prystai, Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
95.1	Mandated mine safety and other regulatory matters
97	NYSE Incentive Based Compensation Reimbursement Policy
99.1	Annual Information Form for the fiscal year ended December 31, 20 23
99.2	Consolidated Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 202 3, including the auditor's report with respect thereto
99.3	Management's Discussion and Analysis for the year ended December 31, 2023
101	Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL)
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)

Exhibit 23.1

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in this Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2023 of Teck Resources Limited of our report dated February 22, 2024, relating to the consolidated financial statements and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, which appears in the Exhibit incorporated by reference in this Annual Report.

We also consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements on Form S-8 (Nos. 333-205514, 333-170840, and 333-140184) of Teck Resources Limited of our report dated February 22, 2024 referred to above. We also consent to reference to us under the heading "Interests of Experts," which appears in the Annual Information Form included in the Exhibit incorporated by reference in this Annual Report on Form 40-F, which is incorporated by reference in such Registration Statements.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Vancouver, British Columbia
Canada
February 22, 2024

Exhibit 23.2

CONSENT OF GEOLOGIST

I hereby consent to references to my name under the heading “Description of the Business — Mineral Reserves and Resources” and all other references to my name included or incorporated by reference in: (i) Teck Resources Limited’s Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2023; (ii) Teck Resources Limited’s registration statements on Form S-8 (File Nos. 333-140184, 333-170840 and 333-205514), filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Securities Act of 1933, as amended as applicable.

Sincerely,

/s/ Rodrigo Marinho

Name: Rodrigo Marinho
Title: P. Geo.

Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
Date: February 23, 2024

Exhibit 23.3

CONSENT OF ENGINEER

I hereby consent to references to my name under the heading “Description of the Business — Mineral Reserves and Resources” and all other references to my name included or incorporated by reference in: (i) Teck Resources Limited’s Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2023; (ii) Teck Resources Limited’s registration statements on Form S-8 (File Nos. 333-140184, 333-170840 and 333-205514), filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Securities Act of 1933, as amended as applicable.

Sincerely,

/s/ Fernando Angeles Beron

Name: Fernando Angeles Beron
Title: P. Eng

Lima, Peru
Date: February 23, 2024

Exhibit 23.4

CONSENT OF GEOLOGIST

I hereby consent to references to my name under the heading “Description of the Business — Mineral Reserves and Resources” and all other references to my name included or incorporated by reference in: (i) Teck Resources Limited’s Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2023; (ii) Teck Resources Limited’s registration statements on Form S-8 (File Nos. 333-140184, 333-170840 and 333-205514), filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Securities Act of 1933, as amended as applicable.

Sincerely,

/**s/ Lucio Canchis**

Name: Lucio Canchis
Title: SME Registered Member

Lima, Peru
Date: February 23, 2024

Exhibit 23.5

CONSENT OF GEOLOGIST

I hereby consent to references to my name under the heading “Description of the Business — Mineral Reserves and Resources” and all other references to my name included or incorporated by reference in: (i) Teck Resources Limited’s Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2023; (ii) Teck Resources Limited’s registration statements on Form S-8 (File Nos. 333-140184, 333-170840 and 333-205514), filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Securities Act of 1933, as amended as applicable.

Sincerely,

/s/ Jo-Anna Singleton

Name: Jo-Anna Singleton
Title: P.Geo.

Sparwood, British Columbia, Canada
Date: February 23, 2024

Exhibit 23.6

CONSENT OF ENGINEER

I hereby consent to references to my name under the heading “Description of the Business — Mineral Reserves and Resources” and all other references to my name included or incorporated by reference in: (i) Teck Resources Limited’s Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2023; and (ii) Teck Resources Limited’s registration statements on Form S-8 (File Nos. 333-140184, 333-170840 and 333-205514), filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Securities Act of 1933, as amended as applicable.

Sincerely,

/**s/ Carlos Aguirre**

Name: Carlos Aguirre
Title: FAusIMM

Lima, Peru
Date: February 23, 2024

Exhibit 23.7

CONSENT OF ENGINEER

I hereby consent to references to my name under the heading “Description of the Business — Mineral Reserves and Resources” and all other references to my name included or incorporated by reference in: (i) Teck Resources Limited’s Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2023; (ii) Teck Resources Limited’s registration statements on Form S-8 (File Nos. 333-140184, 333-170840 and 333-205514), filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Securities Act of 1933, as amended as applicable.

Sincerely,

/s/ Hernando Valdivia

Name: Hernando Valdivia
Title: FAusIMM

Lima, Peru
Date: February 23, 2024

Exhibit 23.8

CONSENT OF ENGINEER

I hereby consent to references to my name under the heading “Description of the Business — Mineral Reserves and Resources” and all other references to my name included or incorporated by reference in: (i) Teck Resources Limited’s Annual Report on Form 40-F for the year ended December 31, 2023; (ii) Teck Resources Limited’s registration statements on Form S-8 (File Nos. 333-140184, 333-170840 and 333-205514), filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Securities Act of 1933, as amended as applicable.

Sincerely,

/s/ Cameron Feltin

Name: Cameron Feltin
Title: P.Eng

Sparwood, British Columbia, Canada
Date: February 23, 2024

Exhibit 31.1

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Jonathan H. Price, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 40-F of Teck Resources Limited;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the issuer and have:
   (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
   (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
   (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
   (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the issuer's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
   (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
   (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 23, 2024

/s/ Jonathan H. Price
Jonathan H. Price
Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 31.2

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Crystal J. Prystai, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 40-F of Teck Resources Limited;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the issuer as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the issuer and have:
   (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the issuer, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
   (b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
   (c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the issuer's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
   (d) Disclosed in this report any change in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the issuer's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The issuer's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the issuer's auditors and the audit committee of the issuer's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
   (a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the issuer's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
   (b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the issuer's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 23, 2024

/s/ Crystal J. Prystai
Crystal J. Prystai
Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 32.1

Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350,

As Adopted Pursuant to
Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Teck Resources Limited

In connection with the annual report of Teck Resources Limited (the “Company”) on Form 40-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 (the "Report”) to which this certification is an exhibit, I, Jonathan H. Price, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to the best of my knowledge:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: February 23, 2024

/s/ Jonathan H. Price

Jonathan H. Price
Chief Executive Officer

Exhibit 32.2

Certification Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350,

As Adopted Pursuant to
Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

Teck Resources Limited

In connection with the annual report of Teck Resources Limited (the “Company”) on Form 40-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 (the "Report") to which this certification is an exhibit, I, Crystal J. Prystai, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to the best of my knowledge:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: February 23, 2024

/s/ Crystal J. Prystai

Crystal J. Prystai
Chief Financial Officer

Exhibit 95.1

Certain of the Registrant's operations located in the United States are subject to the U.S. Federal Mine Safety and Health Act (the " **Mine Act**") and are subject to regulation by the U.S. Mine Safety and Health Administration ("**MSHA**"). MSHA inspects these facilities on a regular basis and issues various citations and orders when it believes a violation has occurred under the Mine Act. Whenever MSHA issues a citation or order, it also generally proposes a civil penalty, or fine, related to the alleged violation. Citations or orders can be contested and appealed.

The following table and other data present the mine safety information related to our U.S. operation as required by section 1503(a) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act for the twelve months ended December 31, 2023.

Mine or Operation	Section 104 S&S Citations[(1)]	Section 104(b) Orders[(2)]	Section 104(d) Citations and Orders[(3)]	Section 110(b)(2) Violations[(4)]	Section 107(a) Imminent Danger Orders[(5)]	Total Value of MSHA Assessments Proposed[(6)]	Mining-related Fatalities	Legal Actions Pending as of Last Day of 2023	Legal actions instituted during 2023	Legal actions resolved during 2023
Red Dog	30	0	4	0	1	$139,844	0	4	5	2

(1) Total number of violations of mandatory health or safety standards that could significantly and substantially contribute to the cause and effect of a coal or other mine safety or health hazard under section 104 of the Mine Act for which the operator received a citation from MSHA. This total includes any citations or orders listed under the column headed "Section 104(d) Citations and Orders".

(2) Total number of orders under section 104(b) of the Mine Act.

(3) Total number of citations and orders for unwarrantable failure of the mine operator to comply with mandatory health or safety standards under section 104(d) of the Mine Act.

(4) Flagrant violations identified by MSHA under section 110(b)(2) of the Mine Act.

(5) Orders issued by MSHA under section 107(a) of the Mine Act for situations in which MSHA determined an "imminent danger" (as defined by MSHA) existed.

(6) Represents the total dollar value of the proposed assessments from MSHA against Teck Alaska Incorporated under the Mine Act during the twelve months ended December 31, 2023 relating to any type of violation during the period covered by this report, regardless of whether the Registrant has challenged or appealed the assessment. There may be violations which have not been assessed as at the time of this report.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, none of the mines operated by us received written notice from MSHA of (a) a pattern of violations of mandatory health or safety standards that are of such nature as could have significantly and substantially contributed to the cause and effect of mine health or safety hazards under section 104(e) of the Mine Act or (b) the potential to have such a pattern.

Exhibit 97

NYSE Incentive Based Compensation Reimbursement Policy

Policy Statement

The Board of Directors ("Board") of Teck Resources Limited. ("Teck") has adopted this NYSE Incentive-Based Compensation Reimbursement Policy ("Policy") in accordance with the listing requirements of the New York Stock Exchange.

This Policy applies in the event of any accounting restatement (" **Restatement**") of Teck's financial results due to its material non-compliance with any financial reporting requirement under the securities laws, including:

1. a Restatement to correct an error to previously issued financial statements that is material to the previously issued financial statements; or
2. a Restatement to correct an error that would result in a material misstatement if:

   (a) the error were left uncorrected in the current report, or
   (b) the error correction was recognized in the current period.

This Policy does not apply to restatements that are not caused by non-compliance with financial reporting requirements, such as, but not limited to, a retrospective:

- application of a change in accounting principles;
- revision to reportable segment information due to a change in the structure of Teck's internal organization;
- reclassification due to a discontinued operation;
- application of a change in reporting entity, such as from a reorganization of entities under common control;
- adjustment to provision amounts in connection with a prior business combination; or
- revision for stock splits, reverse stock splits, dividends or other changes in capital structure (collectively, the "Restatement Exclusions").

Executive Officers Subject to the Policy

All "executive officers" of Teck are subject to this Policy, including any current or former Chief Executive Officer, President, Chief Operating Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Controller, any Senior Vice President or Vice President of Teck in charge of a principal business unit, division or function, and any other current or former officer or person who performs a significant policy-making function for Teck, including any executive officer of any Teck subsidiary, if they perform any such policy-making function (the "**Executive Officers**"). All of these Executive Officers are subject to this Policy, even if an Executive Officer had no responsibility for the financial statement errors which required restatement.

Compensation Subject to the Policy

This Policy applies to any incentive-based compensation received by an Executive Officer during the period (the "Clawback Period") consisting of any of the three fiscal completed years immediately preceding:

(a) the date that Teck's Board (or Audit Committee) concludes, or reasonably should have concluded, that Teck is required to prepare a Restatement; or
(b) the date that a court, regulator, or other legally authorized body directs Teck to prepare a Restatement.

This Policy covers all incentive-based compensation (including any cash or equity compensation) that is granted, earned or vested based wholly or in part upon the attainment of any "Financial Reporting Measure", being those measures that are determined and presented in accordance with the accounting principles used in preparing Teck's financial statements and any measures derived wholly or in part from such financial information (including non-GAAP measures, share price and total shareholder return). Incentive-based compensation is deemed "received" in the fiscal period during which the applicable financial reporting measure (as specified in the terms of the award) is attained, even if the payment or grant occurs after the end of that fiscal period. For the avoidance of doubt, the Clawback Period with respect to an Executive Officer applies to incentive-based compensation received by the Executive Officer (a) after beginning services as an Executive Officer and (b) if that person served as an Executive Officer at any time during the performance period for such incentive-based compensation.

Incentive-based compensation does not include base annual salary, compensation which is awarded based solely on service to Teck (e.g. a time-vested award, including stock options or restricted share units), nor does it include compensation which is awarded based on subjective standards, strategic

measures (e.g. completion of a merger) or operational measures (e.g. attainment of a certain market share).

Amount Required to be Repaid Pursuant to this Policy

The amount of incentive-based compensation that must be repaid (subject to the few limitations discussed below) is the amount of incentive-based compensation received by the Executive Officer that exceeds the amount of incentive-based compensation that otherwise would have been received had it been determined based on the Restatement (the "Recoverable Amount").

Applying this definition, after a Restatement, Teck will recalculate the applicable financial reporting measure and the Recoverable Amount in accordance with SEC and exchange rules. Teck will determine whether, based on that financial reporting measure as calculated relying on the original financial statements, an Executive Officer received a greater amount of incentive-based compensation than would have been received applying the recalculated financial measure. Documentation of Teck's calculation of the Recoverable Amount shall be maintained and may be provided to the New York Stock Exchange as required by the New York Stock Exchange rules.

Where incentive-based compensation is based only in part on the achievement of a financial reporting measure performance goal, Teck will determine the portion of the original incentive-based compensation based on or derived from the financial reporting measure which was restated and will recalculate the affected portion based on the financial reporting measure as restated to determine the difference between the greater amount based on the original financial statements and the lesser amount that would have been received based on the Restatement. The Recoverable Amounts will be calculated on a pre-tax basis to ensure that Teck recovers the full amount of incentive-based compensation that was erroneously awarded.

In no event shall Teck be required to award Executive Officers an additional payment if the restated or accurate financial results would have resulted in a higher incentive compensation payment.

If equity compensation is recoverable due to being granted to the Executive Officer (when the accounting results were the reason the equity compensation was granted) or vested by the Executive Officer (when the accounting results were the reason the equity compensation was vested), in each case in the Clawback Period, Teck will recover the excess portion of the equity award that would not have been granted or vested based on the Restatement, as follows:

(a) if the equity award is still outstanding, the Executive Officer will forfeit the excess portion of the award;
(b) if the equity award has been exercised or settled into shares (the " **Underlying Shares**"), and the Executive Officer still holds the Underlying Shares, Teck will recover the number of Underlying Shares relating to the excess portion of the award (less any exercise price paid for the Underlying Shares); and
(c) if the Underlying Shares have been sold by the Executive Officer, Teck will recover the proceeds received by the Executive Officer from the sale of the Underlying Shares relating to the excess portion of the award (less any exercise price paid for the Underlying Shares).

The Board will take such action as it deems appropriate, in its sole and absolute discretion, reasonably promptly to recover the Recoverable Amount, unless the Compensation & Talent Committee determines that it would be impracticable to recover such amount because:

(a) the direct costs of enforcing recovery would exceed the Recoverable Amount after making a reasonable and documented attempt to recover the Recoverable Amount; or
(b) recovery of the incentive-based compensation would violate applicable Canadian law based on an opinion of home country counsel.

Additional Clawback Required by Section 304 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

In addition to the provisions described above, if Teck is required to prepare an accounting restatement due to its material noncompliance, as a result of misconduct, with any financial reporting requirement under the securities laws, then, in accordance with Section 304 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer (at the time the financial document embodying such financial reporting requirement was originally issued) shall reimburse Teck for:

(a) any bonus or other incentive-based or equity-based compensation received from Teck during the 12-month period following the first public issuance or filing with the Commission (whichever first occurs) of such financial document; and
(b) any profits realized from the sale of securities of Teck during that 12-month period.

Crediting of Recovery Amounts

To the extent that this Policy provides for recovery of any incentive-based compensation recoverable under SOX Section 304 or any other recovery obligations pursuant to an employment agreement, plan document or otherwise, any amount such Executive Officer has already reimbursed Teck shall be credited to the required recovery under this Policy. Recovery under this Policy does not preclude additional recovery under the under SOX Section 304 or otherwise, to the extent any applicable amounts have not been reimbursed to Teck.

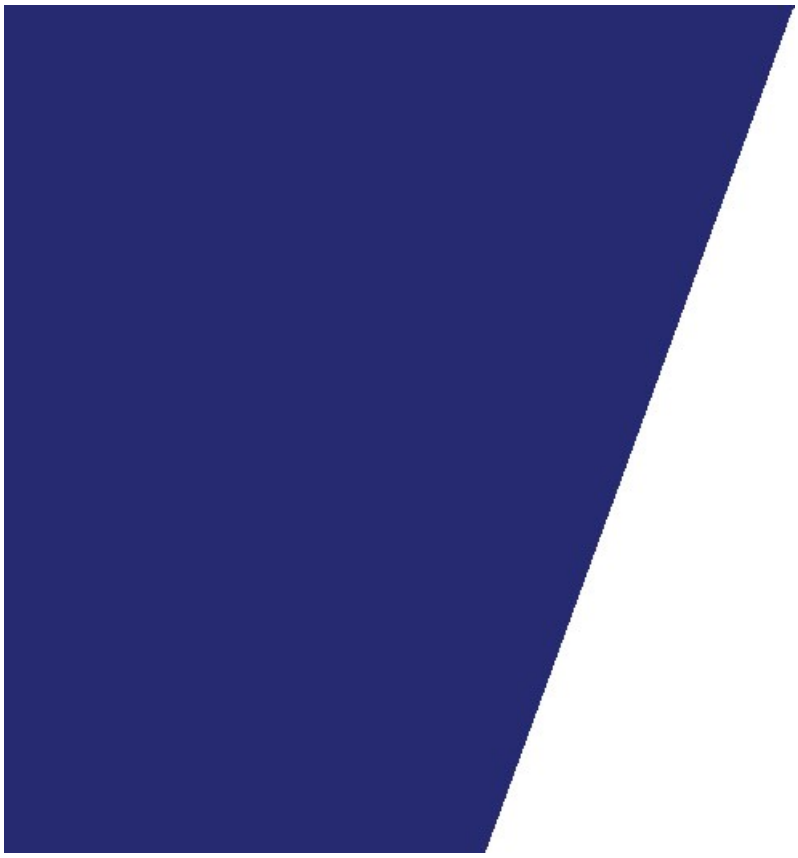
General Provisions

1. This Policy may be amended by the Board from time to time. Changes to this Policy will be communicated to all persons to whom this Policy applies.
2. Teck will not indemnify or provide insurance to cover any repayment of incentive-based compensation in accordance with this Policy.
3. The provisions of this Policy apply to the fullest extent of the law; provided however, to the extent that any provisions of this Policy are found to be unenforceable or invalid under any applicable law, such provision will be applied to the maximum extent permitted, and shall automatically be deemed amended in a manner consistent with its objectives to the extent necessary to conform to any limitations required under applicable law.
4. This Policy is in addition to (and not in lieu of) any right of repayment, forfeiture or right of offset against any Executive Officer that is required pursuant to any other statutory repayment requirement (regardless of whether implemented at any time prior to or following the adoption of this Policy). Nothing in this Policy in any way detracts from or limits any obligation that those subject to it have in law or pursuant to a management, employment, consulting or other agreement with Teck or any of its subsidiaries.
5. All determinations and decisions made by the Board (or any committee thereof) pursuant to the provisions of this Policy shall be final, conclusive and binding on Teck, its subsidiaries and the persons to whom this Policy applies. Executive Officers (as defined above) are required to acknowledge that they have read this Policy annually. If you have questions about the interpretation of this Policy, please contact the Senior Vice President and General Counsel.

Exhibit 99.1

Annual Information Form

February 22, 2024



Teck

Table of Contents

Nomenclature 3

Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Information 3

Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors Concerning Estimates of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources 8

Glossary of Technical Terms 9

Corporate Structure 10

- Name, Address and Incorporation 10
- Steelmaking Coal Business Unit Sale Transactions 10
- Intercorporate Relationships 12

General Development of the Business 14

- Three-Year History 14
  - 2021 14
  - 2022 14
  - 2023 16

Description of the Business 18

- General 18
- Product Summary 19
  - Copper 19
  - Zinc 20
  - Steelmaking Coal 21
- Individual Operations 23
  - Copper 23
  - Zinc 36
  - Steelmaking Coal 41
- Exploration 48
- Corporate 49
- Mineral Reserves and Resources 49
- Health, Safety, Community and Environment 61
  - Health and Safety 61
  - Reclamation and Closure 61
  - Carbon Pricing and Decarbonization 62
  - Water Regulation 63
  - Social and Environmental Policies 63
- Human Resources 66

Technology and Innovation 66
Foreign Operations 66
Competitive Conditions 67
Risk Factors 68
Dividends 95
Description of Capital Structure 95
Share Capital 95
Credit Facilities 97
Public Indebtedness 99
Ratings 100

Market for Securities 101
Trading Price and Volume 101
Directors and Officers 102
Directors 102
Officers 103
Ownership by Directors and Officers 105
Audit Committee Information 106
Legal Proceedings and Regulatory Actions 107
Transfer Agents and Registrars 109
Material Contracts 110
Interests of Experts 110
Disclosure Pursuant to the Requirements of the New York Stock Exchange 111
Additional Information 111
Schedule A – Audit Committee Charter A - 1
Schedule B – List of Technical Reports B - 1

Nomenclature

In this Annual Information Form, unless the context otherwise dictates, " **we**" or "**Teck**" refers to Teck Resources Limited and its subsidiaries. All dollar amounts expressed throughout this Annual Information Form are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted.

Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Information

This Annual Information Form 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 "anticipate", "plan", "continue", "estimate", "expect", "may", "will", "project", "predict", "potential", "should", "believe" 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 Annual Information Form.

These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning:

- forecast production;
- forecast operating costs, unit costs, capital costs and other costs;
- sales forecasts;
- our strategies, objectives and goals;
- statements relating to the sale of our interest in our steelmaking coal business to Glencore Plc, including statements with respect to Teck's remaining business and assets and its strategy going forward; the anticipated benefits of the transaction; terms and conditions of the transaction; the expected timing for completion of the transaction; and the expectation that Teck will continue to operate the steelmaking coal business until closing;
- the statement that Class A common shares will automatically be exchanged for one Class B subordinate voting share on May 12, 2029;
- future prices and price volatility for copper, zinc, steelmaking coal and other products and commodities that we produce and sell, as well as oil, natural gas, petroleum products and other products required for the operation of our mines;
- the demand for and supply of copper, zinc, steelmaking coal and other products and commodities that we produce and sell;
- expected mine lives of our operations and the possibility of extending mine lives through the development of new areas or otherwise;
- expected submission and receipt of regulatory approvals and the expected timing thereof;
- expectations regarding our ability to maintain and renew existing licences and leases for our properties;
- expected receipt or completion of prefeasibility studies, feasibility studies and other studies and the expected timing thereof;

- expectations regarding the timing and costs of construction and production of, and planned activities in relation to, our development and expansion projects, including, among others, our copper and zinc growth projects;
- expectations regarding the completion of our Quebrada Blanca Phase 2 project, including expectations regarding production, ramp-up, final capital costs, future cash flows, payback period and management of concentrate sales prior to the completion of associated port facilities;
- production capacity, planned production levels and future production of our operations and other development projects;
- our expectations regarding the Fording River Extension Project, including our expectations that it will extend mining at Fording for decades;
- the costs, steps and potential impact of water quality management measures at our steelmaking coal operations, including but not limited to statements under "*Description of the Business — Individual Operations – Steelmaking Coal — Elk Valley Water Quality Management*" including expectations related to treatment capacity, timing of construction and completion of our various proposed active water treatment and saturated rock fill facilities, water treatment and management capital costs, the regulatory process relating to active water treatment, our long-term costs of water management, and our expectation that we will stabilize and reduce the selenium trend in the Elk Valley;
- availability of transportation for our products from our operations to our customers;
- expected benefits of our logistics arrangements with Neptune, Westshore and Trigon Terminals, including providing flexibility and improved reliability;
- our expectations regarding planned maintenance at our Trail Operations;
- our estimates of the quantity and quality of our mineral and coal reserves and resources;
- availability and cost of our credit facilities;
- financial assurance requirements related to our projects and related agreements;
- our planned capital expenditures and capital spending and timing for completion of our capital projects;
- our estimates of reclamation and other costs related to environmental protection;
- proposed or expected changes in regulatory frameworks and their anticipated impact on our business;
- our tax position and the tax rates applicable to us, including statements related to the tax stability agreements in place at Quebrada Blanca and Carmen de Andacollo;
- our future capital and mine production costs, including the costs and potential impact of complying with existing and proposed environmental laws and regulations in the operation and closure of various operations;
- our financial and operating objectives;
- our exploration, environmental, community, health and safety initiatives and procedures;
- our long- and short-term sustainability goals and strategies, including our goal to achieve net-zero Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 2025, our ambition to achieve net-zero Scope 3 emissions by 2050 and our goal to become a nature positive company by 2030;

- expectations regarding carbon legislation and climate change regulations, including our expectation that we will receive a portion of our carbon tax payments back under the CleanBC program;
- expectations regarding the amount of Class B subordinate voting shares that might be purchased under the normal course issuer bid and the mechanics thereof;
- the timing for hearings and other relevant dates in respect of any legal proceedings;
- risks facing our operations, projects and business;
- our dividend policy and capital allocation framework;
- general business and economic conditions; and
- all other statements that are not historical facts.

Inherent in forward-looking statements are risks and uncertainties beyond our ability to predict or control which may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Information Form, including: risks that may affect our operating or capital plans; risks generally encountered in the permitting and development of mineral properties such as unusual or unexpected geological formations; risks associated with volatility in financial and commodities markets and global uncertainty; risks associated with fluctuations in the market prices of our principal commodities, which are cyclical and subject to substantial price fluctuations; risks relating to delays associated with permit appeals or other regulatory processes, ground control problems, adverse weather conditions, process upsets, equipment malfunctions or technology failures; risks related to inflation; risks relating to our development and expansion projects; risks associated with climate change, environmental compliance, changes in environmental legislation and regulation or changes to our reclamation obligations; risks associated with unanticipated metallurgical difficulties; risks associated with any damage to our reputation; risks associated with the Canadian *Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act* and similar foreign bribery laws; risks associated with labour disturbances and availability of skilled labour; risks associated with changes to the tax and royalty regimes in which we operate; risks created through competition for mining properties; risks associated with lack of access to markets; risks associated with mineral reserve and resource estimates; risks posed by fluctuations in exchange rates and interest rates, as well as general economic conditions; risks associated with access to capital; risks associated with changes to our credit ratings; risks associated with our material financing arrangements and our covenants thereunder; risks associated with our dependence on third parties for the provision of transportation, port and other critical services; risks associated with the need to procure goods and services for our business, projects and operations, including risks relating to availability, prices, quality and timely delivery of goods and services; risks associated with non-performance by contractual counterparties; risks associated with potential disputes with partners and co-owners of our projects or operations; risks associated with Indigenous Peoples' claims and other title risks; social and political risks associated with operations in foreign countries; risks associated with the preparation of our financial statements; risks related to trade barriers or import restrictions; risks of changes in tax laws or their interpretation; risks associated with information technology, including cybersecurity risks and risks associated with the failure of such information technology; risks associated with our ability to obtain or maintain insurance and risks associated with tax reassessments and legal proceedings. See "*Risk Factors*" for a discussion of additional risks we face. The amount and timing of actual capital expenditures is dependent upon, among other matters, being able to secure permits, equipment, supplies, materials and labour on a timely basis and at expected costs to enable the related capital project to be completed as anticipated. Certain of our operations and projects are operated through joint arrangements where we may not have control over all decisions, which may cause outcomes to differ from current expectations.

Further risks associated with our Elk Valley Water Quality Plan are discussed under the heading " *Description of the Business — Individual Operations – Steelmaking Coal — Elk Valley Water Quality Management*". Declaration and payment of dividends and capital allocation are generally the discretion of the Board, and our dividend policy and capital allocation framework will be reviewed regularly and may change. Dividends and share repurchases can be impacted by share price volatility, changes to commodity prices, availability of funds to purchase shares, alternative uses for funds, compliance with regulatory requirements and other risk factors detailed in this Annual Information Form. Risks related to the sale of our interest in our steelmaking coal business to Glencore Plc, include the possibility that the transaction will not be completed on the terms and conditions, or on the timing, currently contemplated or at all, due to a failure to obtain or satisfy, in a timely manner or otherwise, required regulatory approvals or other conditions necessary to complete the transaction, or for other reasons.

Forward-looking statements in this Annual Information Form are based on a number of assumptions that may prove to be incorrect, including, but not limited to, assumptions regarding:

- general business and economic conditions;
- interest rates;
- inflation;
- commodity and power prices;
- acts of foreign or domestic governments and the outcome of legal proceedings;
- the supply and demand for, deliveries of, and the level and volatility of prices of copper, zinc and steelmaking coal and our other metals and minerals;
- the receipt of permits and other regulatory and governmental approvals for our development projects and other operations, including mine extensions, and the timing thereof;
- our ability to secure adequate transportation, including rail and port service, for our products ；
- results from studies on our expansion and development projects;
- our costs of production, and our production and productivity levels, as well as those of our competitors;
- continuing availability of water and power resources for our operations;
- credit market conditions and conditions in financial markets generally;
- the availability of funding to refinance our borrowings as they become due or to finance our development projects on reasonable terms;
- availability of letters of credit and other forms of financial assurance acceptable to regulators for reclamation and other bonding requirements;
- our ability to procure equipment and operating supplies and services in sufficient quantities on a timely basis and on commercially reasonable terms;
- the availability of qualified employees and contractors for our operations, including our new developments and our ability to attract and retain skilled employees;
- the satisfactory negotiation of collective agreements with unionized employees;
- the impact of changes in Canadian-U.S. dollar exchange rates, Canadian dollar-Chilean Peso exchange rates and other foreign exchange rates on our costs and results;

- engineering and construction timetables and capital costs for our development and expansion projects;
- the benefits of technology for our operations and development projects;
- costs of closure, reclamation and environmental compliance costs generally, of our operations;
- market competition;
- the accuracy of our mineral and steelmaking coal reserve and resource estimates (including with respect to size, grade and recoverability) and the geological, operational and price assumptions on which these are based;
- tax benefits and tax rates;
- the outcome of our steelmaking coal price and volume negotiations with customers;
- the outcome of our copper, zinc and lead concentrate price, volume and treatment and refining charge negotiations with customers;
- the impact of climate change and climate change initiatives on markets and operations and projects;
- the impact of geopolitical events on our operations and projects and on global markets;
- outcome of legal and regulatory proceedings and other disputes in which we are involved;
- the future supply of low-cost power to the Trail smelting and refining complex;
- our ability to obtain, comply with and renew permits, licences and leases in a timely manner; and
- our ongoing relations with our employees and with our business and joint venture partners.

In addition, assumptions regarding the Elk Valley Water Quality Plan include assumptions that additional treatment will be effective at scale, and that the technology and facilities operate as expected, as well as additional assumptions discussed under the heading "*Description of the Business — Individual Operations – Steelmaking Coal — Elk Valley Water Quality Management*". Our guidance on remaining capital costs for Quebrada Blanca Phase 2 is based on a CLP/USD exchange rate of 850. Expectations regarding our operations are based on numerous assumptions regarding the operations. Assumptions regarding the costs and benefits of our development and expansion projects include assumptions that the relevant project is constructed, commissioned and operated in accordance with current expectations. Statements regarding the availability of our credit facilities and project financing facility are based on assumptions that we will be able to satisfy the conditions for borrowing at the time of a borrowing request and that the credit facilities are not otherwise terminated or accelerated due to an event of default. Statements concerning future production costs or volumes are based on numerous assumptions of management regarding operating matters, including assumptions: that demand for products develops as anticipated; that customers and other counterparties perform their contractual obligations; that operating and capital plans will not be disrupted by issues such as mechanical failure, unavailability of parts or supplies, labour disturbances, interruption in transportation or utilities, or adverse weather conditions; and that there are no material unanticipated variations in the cost of energy or supplies. Statements regarding anticipated steelmaking coal sales volumes and average steelmaking coal prices depend on timely arrival of vessels, performance of our steelmaking coal-loading facilities, and performance by customers of their contractual obligations, as well as the level of spot pricing sales. Our sustainability goals and strategies are based on a number of additional assumptions, including assumptions regarding: the availability and effectiveness of technologies 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; and the performance of new technologies in accordance with our expectations. In addition to the above, statements regarding the sale of our steelmaking coal business to Glencore Plc, are based on assumptions that the transaction will be completed on the terms and conditions, and within the timeframes, currently contemplated and that we will obtain or satisfy, in a timely manner, all required regulatory approvals and other conditions necessary to complete the transaction.

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 this Annual Information Form and in the "*Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Statements*" section of our Management's Discussion and Analysis for the year ended December 31, 2023, and subsequent filings, which can be found under our profile on SEDAR+ (www.sedarplus.ca) and on EDGAR (www.sec.gov). Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking statements or the foregoing list of factors, whether as a result of new information or future events or otherwise.

Scientific and technical information in this Annual Information Form regarding our coal properties was reviewed and approved by Jo-Anna Singleton, P.Geo. and Cameron Feltin, P.Eng., each an employee of Teck Coal Limited and each a Qualified Person under *National Instrument 43-101*. Scientific and technical information in this Annual Information Form regarding Antamina was reviewed and approved by Fernando Angeles, P.Eng,. Lucio Canchis, who is an SME Registered Member, Carlos Aguirre, FAusIMM and Hernando Valdivia, FAusIMM and who are all employees of Compañía Minera Antamina S.A. and Qualified Persons for the purposes of *National Instrument 43-101* in respect of Antamina. Scientific and technical information in this Annual Information Form regarding our other base metal properties was reviewed and approved by Rodrigo Alves Marinho, P.Geo., an employee of Teck and a Qualified Person under *National Instrument 43-101*.

Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors Concerning Estimates of Measured, Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources

This Annual Information Form has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the securities laws in effect in Canada, which differ from the requirements of U.S. securities laws.

In this Annual Information Form we use the term "mineral resources" and its subcategories "measured", "indicated" and "inferred" mineral resources. Readers are advised that such terms are required by, and used in accordance with, Canadian regulations and may not be comparable to those terms as disclosed by U.S. mining companies in accordance with U.S. Securities laws. Investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of the mineral resources in these categories will ever be converted into reserves. "Inferred mineral resources" have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence, and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. Under Canadian rules, issuers must not make any disclosure of results of an economic evaluation that includes inferred mineral resources, except in very limited cases. Investors are cautioned not to assume that part or all of an inferred mineral resource exists, or is, or will be, economically or legally mineable.

Glossary of Technical Terms

cathode: an electrode in an electrolytic cell where electrons enter that represents the final product of an electrolytic metal refining process.

clean coal: coal that has been processed to separate impurities and is in a form suitable for sale.

coking coal: coal possessing physical and chemical characteristics that facilitate the conversion into coke, which is used in the steelmaking process. Coking coal may also be referred to as metallurgical coal.

concentrate: a product containing valuable minerals from which most of the waste rock in the ore has been eliminated in a mill or concentrator.

dump leach: a process that involves dissolving and recovering minerals from typically lower-grade uncrushed ore from a mine dump.

flotation: a method of mineral separation in which a variety of reagents facilitate the attachment of certain minerals onto the surface of a froth while other minerals sink, thus effecting the separation of valuable minerals from non-valuable minerals.

grade: the classification of an ore according to its content of economically valuable material, expressed as grams per tonne for precious metals and as a percentage for most other metals.

hard coking coal: a type of coking coal used primarily for making high-strength coke for use in integrated steel mills.

hypogene: primary sulphide ore located beneath shallow zones of ore affected by weathering processes.

LME: London Metals Exchange.

mill: a plant in which ore is ground to reduce particle size, physically liberating valuable from non-valuable minerals.

ore: naturally occurring material from which minerals of economic value can be extracted at a reasonable profit.

orebody: a contiguous, well-defined mass of material of sufficient ore content to make extraction economically feasible.

pulverized coal injection (PCI) coal: coal that is pulverized and injected into a blast furnace. Those grades of coal used in the PCI process are generally non-coking. PCI grade coal is used primarily as a heat source in the steel making process in partial replacement for high-quality coking coals, which are typically more expensive.

semi-autogenous grinding (SAG): a method of grinding rock in which particle size reduction is achieved through the tumbling action of a rotating grinding mill that primarily utilizes the contact of rock-on-rock supplemented with steel grinding balls to break down particles.

smelter: a plant in which concentrates are processed into an upgraded product by application of heat.

steelmaking coal: the various grades of coal that are used in the steelmaking process, including both coals to produce coke and coals that are pulverized for injection into the blast furnace as a fuel.

sulphide: a mineral compound containing sulphur but no oxygen.

supergene: near-surface ore that has been subject to secondary enrichment by weathering.

SX-EW: an abbreviation for solvent extraction-electrowinning, a hydrometallurgical process to produce cathode copper from leached copper ores.

tailings: solids that remain after saleable minerals have been removed from the ore during processing.

treatment and refining charges: the charge a mine pays to a smelter as a fee for conversion of concentrates into refined metal.

Corporate Structure

Name, Address and Incorporation

Teck Resources Limited was continued under the *Canada Business Corporations Act* in 1978. It is the continuing company resulting from the merger in 1963 of the interests of The Teck-Hughes Gold Mines Ltd., Lamaque Gold Mines Limited and Canadian Devonian Petroleum Ltd., companies incorporated in 1913, 1937 and 1951, respectively. Over the years, several other reorganizations have been undertaken. These include our merger with Brameda Resources Limited and The Yukon Consolidated Gold Corporation in 1979, the merger with Highmont Mining Corporation and Iso Mines Limited in 1979, the consolidation with Afton Mines Ltd. in 1981, the merger with Copperfields Mining Corporation in 1983, the acquisition of 100% of Cominco Ltd. in 2001, and the amalgamation with our wholly owned subsidiary, Aur Resources Inc. on January 1, 2008.

Since 1978, the Articles of Teck have been amended on several occasions to provide for various series of preferred shares and for other corporate purposes. On January 19, 1988, our Articles were amended to provide for the subdivision of our Class A common shares and Class B subordinate voting shares on a two-for-one basis. On September 12, 2001, the Articles were amended to effect the name change to Teck Cominco Limited and to convert each outstanding Class A common share into one new Class A common share and 0.2 Class B subordinate voting shares and to enact “coattail” provisions for the benefit of the Class B subordinate voting shares. Effective May 7, 2007, our Articles were amended to subdivide our Class A common shares and Class B subordinate voting shares on a two-for-one basis. On April 23, 2009, our Articles were amended to effect the name change to Teck Resources Limited. On May 12, 2023, our Articles were amended to introduce a new class of Class A common shares and each existing Class A common share was acquired by Teck in exchange for (i) one new Class A common share and (ii) 0.67 of a Class B subordinate voting share. On May 12, 2029, each outstanding Class A common share will automatically be exchanged for one Class B subordinate voting share and the Class B subordinate voting shares will be renamed "common" shares. See “*Description of Capital Structure*” below for a description of the attributes of the Class A common shares and Class B subordinate voting shares.

The registered and principal offices of Teck are located at Suite 3300, 550 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 0B3.

Steelmaking Coal Business Unit Sale Transactions

In November 2023, we entered into separate agreements to sell our entire interest in our steelmaking coal business to Glencore Plc (Glencore), Nippon Steel Corporation (NSC) and POSCO (the Steelmaking Coal Business Unit Transactions). The Steelmaking Coal Business Unit Transactions consist of three separate transactions, one with Glencore (the Glencore Transaction) and one with each of NSC and POSCO (the NSC and POSCO Transactions).

On January 1, 2024, in connection with the Steelmaking Coal Business Unit Transactions we completed an internal reorganization of our steelmaking coal business unit to align all of our steelmaking coal assets, including Teck Coal Partnership and Elkview Mining Limited Partnership, under a newly organized Elk Valley Mining Limited Partnership (EVM LP). Following the internal reorganization all of our steelmaking coal assets were, directly or indirectly, held by EVM LP. Prior to the closing of the NSC and POSCO

Transactions, NSC continued to hold an interest in Elkview Operations and POSCAN Canada Limited continued to hold interests in both the Elkview Operations and the Greenhills Operations.

On January 3, 2024, we completed the NSC and POSCO Transactions, with NSC and POSCO acquiring a 20% and 3% interest, respectively, in EVM LP in exchange for, among other things, their respective interests in the Elkview Operations and the Greenhills Operations. Following the NSC and POSCO Transactions, EVM LP now holds a 100% interest in all of our steelmaking coal operations and Teck holds a 77% interest in EVM LP, with NSC and POSCO holding the remaining 20% and 3%, respectively.

Closing of the sale of 77% of EVR to Glencore is subject to satisfaction of customary conditions, including receipt of regulatory approvals, which are underway. While closing could occur earlier, it is expected no later than the third quarter of 2024. Teck will continue to operate the steelmaking coal business and receive all of the cash flows generated by the steelmaking coal business until closing of the Glencore Transaction.

Intercorporate Relationships

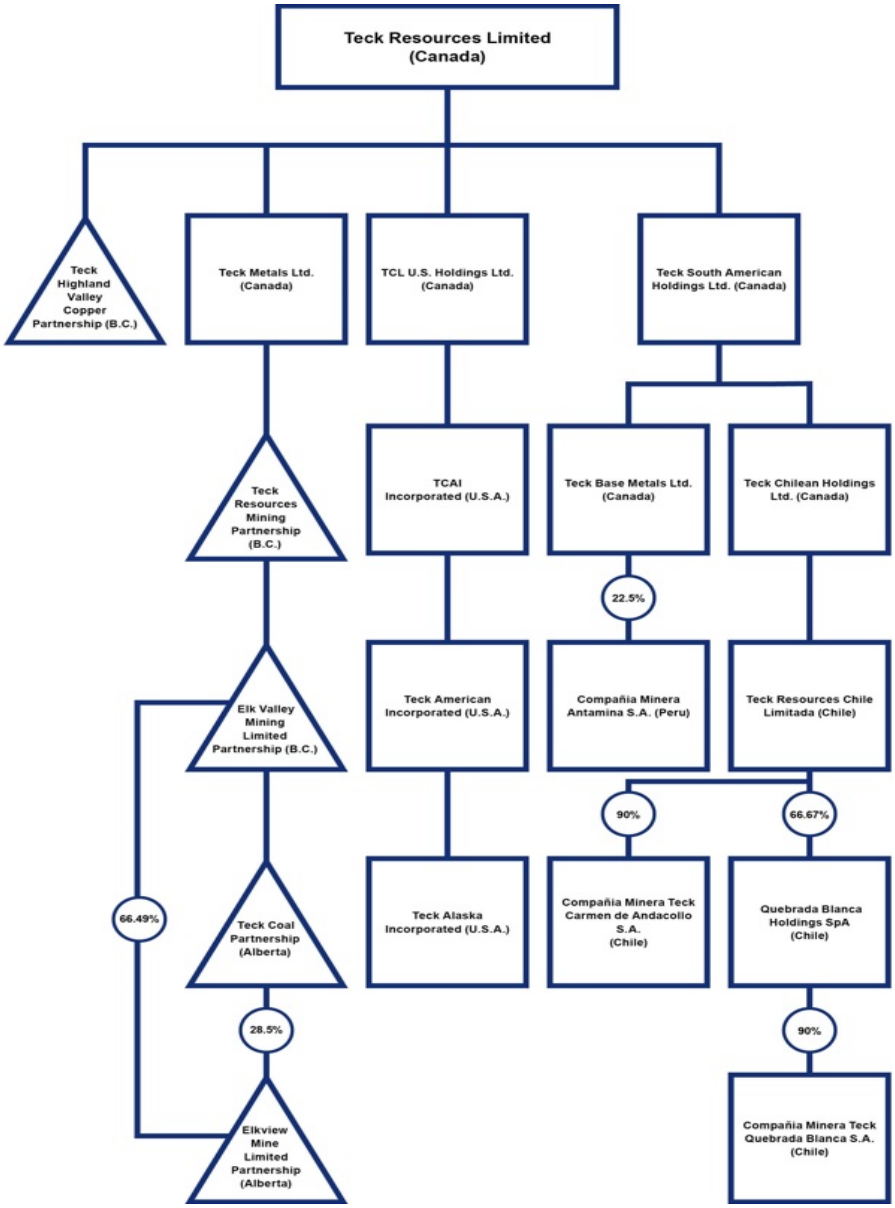
Our financial statements consolidate the accounts of all of our subsidiaries. Our material subsidiaries as at January 1, 2024, are listed below. Unless otherwise indicated, all subsidiaries listed below are wholly owned by Teck. Indentation indicates that the majority of the voting securities of the relevant subsidiary are held by the subsidiary listed above.

Company Name	Jurisdiction of Organization or Formation
Teck South American Holdings Ltd.	Canada
Teck Chilean Holdings Ltd.	Canada
Teck Resources Chile Limitada	Chile
Quebrada Blanca Holdings SpA[1]	Chile
Compañía Minera Teck Quebrada Blanca S.A.[2]	Chile
Compañía Minera Teck Carmen de Andacollo S.A.[3]	Chile
Teck Base Metals Ltd.	Canada
Teck Metals Ltd.	Canada
Teck Resources Mining Partnership[4]	British Columbia
Elk Valley Mining Limited Partnership[5]	British Columbia
Teck Coal Partnership	Alberta
Elkview Mine Limited Partnership[6]	Alberta
Teck Highland Valley Copper Partnership	British Columbia
TCL U.S. Holdings Ltd.	Canada
TCAI Incorporated	Washington, U.S.A.
Teck American Incorporated	Washington, U.S.A.
Teck Alaska Incorporated	Alaska, U.S.A.

[1] 66.67% held, directly or indirectly, by Teck.
[2] 60% held, directly or indirectly, by Teck.
[3] 90% held, directly or indirectly, by Teck.
[4] Held 99.9983% by Teck Metals Ltd. and 0.0017% by Teck Nova Scotia Company, which is 100% held by Teck Metals Ltd.
[5] As of January 1, 2024, Elk Valley Mining Limited Partnership was 100% held by Teck. Following the completion of the NSC and POSCO Transactions on January 3, 2024, Elk Valley Mining Limited Partnership is 77% held by Teck, pending the completion of the Glencore Transaction. The remaining interests are held 20% by NSC and 3% by POSCO. See "*Corporate Structure - Steelmaking Coal Business Unit Sale Transactions*".
[6] As of January 1, 2024, Elkview Mine Limited Partnership was held 28.5% by Teck Coal Partnership. 0.01% by Elkview Mine G.P. Inc. (which is 100% held by Teck Coal Partnership), 66.49% by Elk Valley Mining Limited Partnership, 2.5% by POSCO Canada Limited and 2.5% by NS Canadian Resources, Inc. Following the completion of the NSC and POSCO Transactions on January 3, 2024, Elkview Mine Limited Partnership is held 28.5% by Teck Coal Partnership. 0.01% by Elkview Mine G.P. Inc. (which is 100% held by Teck Coal Partnership) and 71.49% by Elk Valley Mining Limited Partnership. See "*Corporate Structure - Steelmaking Coal Business Unit Sale Transactions*".

In addition to the above, we own, a 22.5% indirect share interest in Compañía Minera Antamina S.A.

The following chart sets out the relationships among our material subsidiaries as at January 1, 2024. Certain aspects of the ownership structure have been simplified. All material subsidiaries are wholly owned unless otherwise specified. Following the closing of the NSC and POSCO Transactions on January 3, 2024, Elk Valley Mining Limited Partnership is held 77% by Teck Resources Mining Partnership, with the remaining 23% being held by NSC and POSCO, and Elkview Mine Limited Partnership is 100%, directly and indirectly, held by Elk Valley Mining Limited Partnership.



General Development of the Business

Three-Year History

2021

In 2021, average prices for copper, zinc, steelmaking coal and blended bitumen were 51%, 32%, 85% and 108% higher, respectively, than in 2020. Annual average prices in 2021 for copper, zinc, steelmaking coal and blended bitumen were US$4.23 per pound, US$1.36 per pound, US$209 per tonne and US$58.14 per barrel, respectively, compared with US$2.80 per pound, US$1.03 per pound, US$113 per tonne and US$27.99 per barrel, respectively, in 2020.

COVID-19 continued to impact our operations and product markets throughout 2021; in addition, wildfires, severe flooding and extreme cold events in British Columbia significantly impacted our operations and transportation networks in British Columbia during the second half of the year. Despite these challenges, we commissioned our Elkview Saturated Rock Fill expansion, which doubled the water treatment facility's capacity to 20 million litres of water per day, and our Fording River Operations South Active Water Treatment Facility. We also completed construction of the Neptune port upgrades, with first steelmaking coal through the new inbound system achieved in April 2021 followed by a ramp-up phase during the second half of the year, and continued to advance our Quebrada Blanca Phase 2 project, which reached 77% overall project progress by the end of 2021.

In January we announced a Joint Management Agreement with the Ktunaxa Nation providing for the management and conservation of more than 7,000 hectares of land in ʔamakʔis Ktunaxa, which is in the region of Teck's steelmaking coal operations in southeast British Columbia.

In March we resolved previously disclosed charges under the *Fisheries Act* relating to 2012 discharges of selenium and calcite from our Fording River and Greenhills steelmaking coal operations by pleading guilty to two offences under s. 36(3) of the *Fisheries Act* and agreeing, for each offence, to pay a fine of $2 million and make a contribution to the Environmental Damages Fund of $28 million, for a total of $60 million. We continue to work with Environment and Climate Change Canada and provincial regulators on additional measures to improve water quality and prevent calcite deposition.

We also reached multi-year collective agreements with unions at our Antamina, Quebrada Blanca, Fording River and Elkview Operations during the year.

In October, we announced a new US$4.0 billion sustainability-linked revolving credit facility under which the interest rate paid by Teck will increase or decrease based on Teck's performance in reducing carbon emissions, improving health and safety, and strengthening gender diversity in the workforce. We paid our regular base quarterly dividend of $0.05 per share each quarter, which totaled approximately $106 million for the year. In October, we announced the receipt of regulatory approval for a new normal course issuer bid, which allows us to purchase up to 40 million Class B subordinate voting shares through to November 2022.

Our cash and cash equivalents as at December 31, 2021 were $1.4 billion against total debt, including lease liabilities, of $8.1 billion.

2022

In 2022, average prices for copper were 6% lower than in 2021, while average prices for zinc and steelmaking coal were 16%, and 70% higher, respectively, than in 2021. Annual average prices in 2022 for copper, zinc and steelmaking coal were US$3.99 per pound, US$1.58 per pound and US$355 per tonne, respectively, compared with US$4.23 per pound, US$1.36 per pound and US$209 per tonne, respectively, in 2021.

Our Quebrada Blanca Phase 2 project continued to advance construction, pre-operational testing and commissioning through 2022.

In September, there was a structural failure of the plant feed conveyor belt at our Elkview Operation, which interrupted production at Elkview and had a material impact on our steelmaking coal production and sales volumes in the latter half of 2022. In the fourth quarter of 2022 production at our Highland Valley Copper Operations was negatively impacted by a localized geotechnical instability, which led to a temporary closure of the Valley pit and reduction in plant feed grade. Operations in the pit resumed in mid-December; updates to the pit design are in progress. Also in the fourth quarter of 2022, Trail completed a major planned maintenance turnaround, which was extended primarily due to cold weather in December, which resulted in lower production across products for the latter half of the year.

In 2022, we reached multi-year collective agreements with our unions at our Carmen de Andacollo, Highland Valley Copper and Trail Operations, extending them until 2025, 2026, and 2027, respectively. Our High-Potential Incident Frequency for the full year of 2022 was the lowest ever, at a rate of 0.10, down 23% compared to 2021.

In 2022, we expanded our existing climate action strategy to include a new short-term goal to achieve net-zero Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 2025 and a new ambition to achieve net-zero Scope 3 emissions by 2050. We also set a new goal to become a nature positive company by 2030, including through conserving or rehabilitating at least three hectares for every one hectare affected by our mining activities. In March, our Highland Valley Copper Operations was awarded the Copper Mark, a third party verified voluntary assurance framework to promote responsible production practices and demonstrate commitment to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. In June, we announced a carbon capture utilization and storage pilot project at our Trail Operations which is expected to begin in the second half of 2023. We also entered into an agreement with AES Corporation to supply energy generated from 100% renewable sources to our Quebrada Blanca Operations.

In 2022, we continued to focus on development of our copper and zinc projects, including by:

- announcing the launch of our zinc growth initiative focused on surfacing value from our zinc development assets in the Americas and Australia;
- reaching an agreement with PolyMet Mining Corp. to form a 50:50 joint venture to advance development of PolyMet Mining Inc.'s NorthMet project and our Mesaba mineral deposit; and
- reaching an agreement whereby Agnico Eagle Mines Limited agreed to subscribe for a 50% interest in Minas de San Nicolás, S.A.P.I. de C.V., which holds the San Nicolás copper-zinc development project in México. The subscription proceeds are being used to fund the first US$580 million of post-closing project costs, with subsequent funding to be contributed according to each partner's ownership percentage.

We also agreed to sell our 21.3% interest in Fort Hills Energy Limited Partnership (FHELP) and certain associated downstream assets to Suncor Energy Inc. for gross proceeds of approximately $1 billion and agreed to sell our Quintette steelmaking coal mine in North-eastern British Columbia to a subsidiary of Conuma Resources Limited for $120 million in staged cash payments over 36 months and an ongoing 25% net profits interest royalty, first payable after Conuma Resources Limited recovers its investment in Quintette. TotalEnergies EP Canada Ltd. exercised its right of first refusal relating to FHELP in January 2023 and those transactions closed on February 2, 2023. The Quintette transaction closed on February 16, 2023.

In June, we repurchased $650 million aggregate principal amount of outstanding debt securities and through the balance of the year we purchased an additional $93 million on the open market.

In September, our President and Chief Executive Officer Don Lindsay retired and our Board appointed Jonathan Price, our former Executive Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer, to succeed him as Chief Executive Officer and Harry "Red" Conger, IV, our former Executive Vice-President and Chief Operating Officer, as President and Chief Operating Officer. This transition was the culmination of a multi-year succession process. Mr. Lindsay had served as Teck's President and Chief Executive Officer since 2005.

In February 2022, our Board approved a new dividend policy, increasing our annual base dividend from $0.20 per share to $0.50 per share. In 2022, we declared and paid an aggregate $0.50 per share base dividend and a supplemental dividend of $0.50 per share, for an aggregate of $1.00 dividend per share. In October, we announced the receipt of regulatory approval for a new normal course issuer bid, which allows us to purchase up to 40 million Class B subordinate voting shares through to November 2023. During our previous normal course issuer bid, which commenced on November 2, 2021 and ended on November 1, 2022, we purchased 30,703,473 Class B Shares at an average price of $45.3623.

Our cash and cash equivalents as at December 31, 2022 were $1.883 billion against total debt, including lease liabilities, of $7.738 billion.

2023

In 2023, average prices for copper, zinc and steelmaking coal were 4%, 24% and 26% lower, respectively, than in 2022. Annual average prices in 2023 for copper, zinc and steelmaking coal were US$3.85 per pound, US$1.20 per pound and US$263 per tonne, respectively, compared with US$3.99 per pound, US$1.58 per pound and US$355 per tonne, respectively, in 2022.

On February 21, 2023, we announced our intention to reorganize our business into two separate, publicly-listed companies, subject to shareholder approval. On April 26, 2023, based on feedback from shareholders, we determined not to proceed with an upcoming shareholder vote on the matter and withdrew our proposal. Following the withdrawal of the separation proposal we undertook a comprehensive process to identify a separation transaction that maximized value for shareholders while supporting continued responsible operation of the steelmaking coal assets for the long term.

In November 2023, we announced agreements to sell our entire interest in our steelmaking coal business, through a majority stake to Glencore Plc, with minority stakes to Nippon Steel Corporation and POSCO. The transactions with Nippon Steel Corporation and POSCO closed in January 2024. The transaction with Glencore Plc is subject to satisfaction of customary conditions, including receipt of regulatory approvals, which are underway. While closing could occur earlier, it is expected no later than the third quarter of 2024. The transaction will be transformational to our business and will allow us to focus on the development of our base metals projects going forward. See "*Corporate Structure - Steelmaking Coal Business Unit Sale Transactions*" for more details.

In early 2023, we completed the sale of our interest in Fort Hills to Suncor Energy Inc. and the sale of our Quintette coal property to Conuma Resources Limited. We also completed the creation of two new 50/50 joint ventures; one with Agnico Eagle Mines Limited relating to our San Nicolás project and one with PolyMet Mining Corp. relating to the combination of our Mesaba deposit and PolyMet's NorthMet project.

In April 2023, shareholders approved an amendment to our articles providing for a six-year sunset on the multiple voting rights attached to our Class A common shares. On May 12, 2023, each then-existing Class A common share was acquired by us and exchanged for one new Class A common share and 0.67 of a Class B subordinate voting share. The terms of the new Class A common shares are identical to the terms of the previous Class A common shares except they provide that on May 12, 2029, all Class A common shares will automatically be exchanged for Class B subordinate voting shares which will be renamed "common shares".

In March 2023, we achieved first copper from our Quebrada Blanca Phase 2 project and Quebrada Blanca was operating near design throughput capacity at the end of 2023. Construction of the molybdenum plant is substantially complete and commissioning is well underway. Ramp-up of the molybdenum plant is expected to be completed by the end of the second quarter of 2024. Additionally, all in-water works at the port have been successfully concluded, and we remain on track to finalize the construction of the offshore facilities at the port by the end of the first quarter of 2024. Alternative third party port facilities are available and will be used until the port offshore facilities are complete.

In 2023, our Trail operations was awarded the Zinc Mark, which is part of the Copper Mark assurance framework. In December 2023, both our Quebrada Blanca and our Carmen de Andacollo operations were awarded the Copper Mark in recognition of environmental and socially responsible production practices. Copper Mark is an assurance framework aimed at promoting responsible production practices and demonstrating commitment to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. Our Highland Valley Copper operations were awarded the Copper Mark in 2022. In February 2024, our Red Dog Operations were also awarded the Zinc Mark.

In May 2023, we entered into a long-term rail agreement for the transportation of our steelmaking coal with Canadian Pacific Kansas City Limited (CPKC) which will run until the end of 2026. The agreement provides for the development of a unique pilot program that integrates the use of CPKC's hydrogen locomotives into our steelmaking coal supply chain. It is anticipated that this effort will reduce greenhouse gas emissions, with testing commencing in early 2024. In 2023, we also announced agreements with both NORDEN and Oldendorff Carriers GmbH & Co. KG to reduce CO_2 emissions in our supply chain.

In May 2023, we achieved regulatory approval from SENACE, Peru's National Service of Environmental Certification for Sustainable Investments, for our Zafranal project in Peru.

In November, we announced the receipt of regulatory approval for a new normal course issuer bid, which allows us to purchase up to 40 million Class B subordinate voting shares through to November 2024. During our previous normal course issuer bid, which commenced on November 2, 2022 and ended on November 1, 2023, we purchased 1,550,000 Class B Shares at a weighted average price of $54.89. In 2023, we declared and paid an aggregate $0.50 per share annual base dividend and a supplemental dividend of $0.50 per share, for an aggregate of $1.00 dividend per share.

Our cash and cash equivalents as at December 31, 2023 were $744 million against total debt, including lease liabilities, of $7.595 billion.

Description of the Business

General

Teck's business is exploring for, acquiring, developing, producing and selling natural resources. Our activities are organized into business units focused on copper, zinc and steelmaking coal. These are supported by Teck's corporate offices, which manage corporate growth initiatives and provide marketing, administrative, technical, financial and other services. We have interests in the following operations:

	Type of Operation	Jurisdiction
Highland Valley	Copper/Molybdenum Mine	British Columbia, Canada
Antamina	Copper/Zinc/Molybdenum Mine	Ancash, Peru
Quebrada Blanca	Copper/Molybdenum Mine	Region I, Chile
Carmen de Andacollo	Copper/Gold Mine	Region IV, Chile
Trail Operations	Zinc/Lead Refinery	British Columbia, Canada
Red Dog	Zinc/Lead Mine	Alaska, U.S.A.
Elkview	Steelmaking Coal Mine	British Columbia, Canada
Fording River	Steelmaking Coal Mine	British Columbia, Canada
Greenhills	Steelmaking Coal Mine	British Columbia, Canada
Line Creek	Steelmaking Coal Mine	British Columbia, Canada

Our principal products are copper, zinc and steelmaki ng coal. In addition, we produce lead, silver, molybdenum, and various specialty and other metals, chemicals and fertilizers. We also actively explore for copper, zinc and nickel. The following table sets out our revenue by product for each of our last two financial years:

	2023 $(Billions)	%	2022 $(Billions)	%
Copper[1]	3.016	20	2.925	17
Zinc[2]	2.219	15	2.835	16
Steelmaking Coal	8.535	57	10.409	60
Other[3]	1.241	8	1.147	7
Total[4]	15.011	100	17.316	100

(1) Copper revenues include sales of copper contained in concentrates and cathode copper.
(2) Zinc revenues include sales of refined zinc and zinc concentrate.
(3) Other revenues include sales of silver, lead, gold, molybdenum, various specialty metals, chemicals and fertilizer.
(4) Does not include revenues from discontinued operations.

Product Summary

COPPER

We produce both copper concentrates and a small amount of residual copper cathode. Our principal market for copper concentrates is Asia, with a lesser amount sold in Europe. Copper concentrates produced at our Highland Valley Copper Operations are distributed to customers in Asia by rail to a port in Vancouver, British Columbia, and from there by ship. Copper concentrates produced at Antamina are transported by a slurry pipeline to a port at Huarmey, Peru, and from there go by ship to customers in Asia and Europe. Copper concentrates produced at Carmen de Andacollo are trucked to the port of Coquimbo, Chile, and from there are transported by ship to customers in Asia, Europe and South America. Copper concentrates from our Quebrada Blanca mine are processed in Northern Chile and shipped by pipeline to our own port facilities south of the city of Iquique, dewatered and then shipped overseas (via alternate third party ports while our own port facilities are being completed) or sold domestically within Chile.

Copper concentrates are sold primarily under long-term contracts, with treatment and refining charges negotiated on an annual basis. The balance is sold in the spot market at prices based on prevailing market quotations. Copper cathode production from Quebrada Blanca and Carmen de Andacollo is almost at an end, with remaining cathode production trucked from the mines to a port from where it is shipped and sold primarily under spot contracts to customers in Asia and Europe.

The copper business is cyclical. Copper concentrate treatment charges rise and fall depending upon the supply of copper concentrates in the market and the demand for custom copper concentrates by the copper smelting and refining industry. Prices for copper cathode also rise and fall as a result of changes in demand for, and supply of, refined copper metal and availability of raw materials such as copper concentrate, blister and scrap. Copper consumption is primarily tied to its electrical conductivity properties, accounting for over 60% of global demand. Demand for copper in a variety of forms, shapes and alloys is split globally, with about one-quarter each going to electrical networks, construction industries and consumer goods, with the remainder split between auto and transportation sectors and industrial machinery. Copper's electrical conductivity properties make it a key component in building the technologies and infrastructure needed to reduce global carbon emissions, through its use in solar panels, wind turbines, energy storage and electric cars. Copper will also play an important role in improving the efficiency of electric motors and the transmission and distribution of power to assist in accelerating the global reduction of carbon emissions. We compete with other producers of copper concentrates and cathodes, as well as copper sourced through scrap sources.

In 2023, global copper mine production increased by 1.3% according to Wood Mackenzie, a commodity research consultancy, with total production estimated at 22.4 million tonnes.

Chinese imports of copper concentrates increased 9.0% in 2023 to reach over 7.0 million tonnes of contained copper. Scrap and unrefined copper imports into China, including blister and anode, were relatively flat year over year in 2023 increasing only 8,000 tonnes and cathode imports fell by 6.0% to 3.2 million tonnes in 2023. Net contained copper unit imports to China in 2023 were up 3.1% from 2022 levels to 13.0 million tonnes, while reported cathode stocks in China fell 0.1 million tonnes. With refined cathode production increasing by 9.4% to 11.5 million tonnes, this suggests that apparent consumption grew in China by 6.8% in 2023.

Wood Mackenzie estimates that global refined copper production grew 1.6% in 2023, below the 2.7% increase in global copper cathode demand, putting the 2023 cathode market in deficit. Wood Mackenzie is projecting that refined production will increase 3.5% in 2024, reaching 26.7 million tonnes, with demand increasing 3.6% to 26.8 million tonnes, leaving the cathode market in deficit for the second year in a row. Mine disruptions in 2023 again hit record levels and production challenges are expected to continue into

2024. Demand continues to increase as governments and corporations expand decarbonization efforts, requiring additional copper units for renewable energy generation and distribution. While consumer demand is likely to remain under pressure in early 2024, stimulus and decarbonization spending continue to support the markets in North America and Asia.

All of Teck's revenues from sales of copper concentrates and copper cathode were derived from sales to third parties.

ZINC

We produce refined zinc through our metallurgical operations at Trail and zinc concentrates through our mining operations at Red Dog and Antamina. Our principal markets for refined zinc are North America and Asia. Refined zinc produced at our metallurgical operations at Trail, British Columbia, is distributed to customers in North America by rail and/or truck and to customers in Asia by ship.

We produce zinc concentrates at our Red Dog mine in the United States and the Antamina mine in Peru, in which we indirectly own 22.5%. The majority of concentrate sales are pursuant to long-term contracts at market prices, subject to annually negotiated treatment charges. The balance is sold on the spot market at prices based on prevailing market quotations. Our principal markets for zinc concentrates are Asia, Australia, Europe and North America. Zinc concentrates from our Red Dog mine in Alaska are transported via truck from the mine to our port where they are stored until the summer shipping season, then loaded onto ships for distribution to customers in our principal markets. Zinc concentrates produced at Antamina are transported by a slurry pipeline to a port at Huarmey, Peru, and from there go by ship to customers in Asia, Australia and Europe.

In 2023, the majority of the zinc concentrate produced at Red Dog was shipped to customers in Asia, Australia and Europe, with the balance being shipped to our metallurgical facilities at Trail, British Columbia. Red Dog's lead concentrate production is also shipped to Trail and to customers in Asia, Australia and Europe. The shipping season at Red Dog is restricted to approximately 100 days per year, between early July and the end of October, because of sea ice conditions. Red Dog’s sales are seasonal, with the majority of sales occurring in the last five months of each year.

The zinc business is cyclical. Treatment and refining charges rise and fall depending upon the supply of zinc concentrates in the market and the demand for custom zinc concentrates by the zinc smelting and refining industry. Galvanizing steel makes up close to 60% of global zinc demand, with almost half of zinc demand going into construction and about 20% each going into the transportation sector and infrastructure. Zinc’s galvanizing properties provide protection to steel to reduce corrosion, which extends the service life of steel components and infrastructure, thus reducing the need for replacement. Zinc prices and premiums are highly dependent on demand for steel products. Zinc is also an essential element for human health and can be used in fertilizers as a sustainable approach to increasing crop yields. We compete with other producers of both zinc concentrates and refined zinc metal globally.

In 2023, global zinc mine production was impacted by low zinc prices, labour action, floods and fires. Several zinc mine operations were closed or put on care and maintenance during the year due to low zinc prices, increasing operating costs and lower recoveries. In 2023, global zinc mine production decreased by 2.3% according to Wood Mackenzie, with total mine production falling to 12.5 million tonnes. This was significantly below Wood Mackenzie’s forecast a year ago for 2023 of 13.2 million tonnes. Wood Mackenzie expects global zinc mine production to only grow 1.8% in 2024 to reach 12.8 million tonnes, which is 1.0 million tonnes lower than its forecast a year ago for 2024, as many of the economically challenged mines will remain offline into 2024.

Wood Mackenzie estimates the global zinc metal market was in surplus in 2023 despite the mine production cuts. Wood Mackenzie estimates a 0.3 million surplus in 2023 with visible inventories rising 0.2 million tonnes to the end of the year.

All of our 2023 revenues from sales of refined zinc and zinc concentrates, other than zinc concentrates produced at Red Dog that are sold to Trail, were derived from sales to third parties. We strive to differentiate our refined metal products by producing the alloys, sizes and shapes best suited to customer requirements.

Trail's supply of zinc and lead concentrates, other than those sourced from Red Dog, is provided primarily through long-term contracts with mine producers in North America, South America and Australia.

STEELMAKING COAL

Teck is the second-largest seaborne exporter of steelmaking coal in the world. Our hard coking coal, a type of steelmaking coal, is used for making coke by integrated steel mills in Asia, Europe and the Americas. Approximately 75% of the coal we produce is high-quality hard coking coal, although the percentages can vary from period to period. We also produce lesser-quality semi-hard coking coal, semi-soft coking coal and PCI coal products that are all sold into the steel industry.

Steelmaking coal is processed at our mine sites in southeastern British Columbia and primarily shipped westbound from our mines by rail to terminals on the west coast of British Columbia and from there by vessel to overseas customers. In 2023, close to 3% of our processed coal was shipped eastbound by rail to customers in North America.

Globally, we compete in the steelmaking coal market primarily with producers based in Australia and the United States. For sales to China, we also compete with Mongolian, Russian and Chinese domestic coal producers. Steelmaking coal pricing is generally established in U.S. dollars and our competitive position in the steelmaking coal market continues to be determined by the quality of our various coal products, our reputation as a reliable supplier, and our production and transportation costs compared to other producers throughout the world.

The high-quality seaborne steelmaking coal markets are cyclical, being driven by a combination of demand, production and export capacity. Strong steel market fundamentals support demand and pricing for high-quality seaborne steelmaking coal. Conversely, in challenging steel markets, steel manufacturers reduce coal consumption through increased coke time, or have the option to incorporate a greater share of lower-cost semi-soft and PCI coal products into their production processes. This can be achieved by adjusting their CSR (Coke Strength after Reaction) target. Such modifications may lead to a decrease in pricing premiums for higher-quality hard coking coals.

Global crude steel production increased by 0.5% from January to November 2023 according to the World Steel Association. During the same period, Chinese and Indian crude steel production demonstrated notable growth, rising by 1.5% and 12.1%, respectively. However, this positive trend was partly offset by declines in traditional markets, with the EU, Japan, and South Korean markets experiencing a collective 2.9% decrease year over year.

During 2023, the average index price for high-quality steelmaking coal exceeded US$295 per tonne. This was attributable to the persistent tightness in the supply of high-quality seaborne steelmaking coal, coupled with a heightened demand from regions including India, China and Southeast Asia. Despite the removal of import restrictions on Australian coal by China, coal shipments from Australia to China did not rebound to historical levels. Australian suppliers redirected volumes to expanding markets in India and Southeast Asia, while Chinese mills increased imports from Mongolia and Russia.

Throughout 2023, logistics remained a pivotal factor in the seaborne market, with disruptions caused by weather, labor shortages and strikes affecting steelmaking coal supplies across the entire supply chain. Anticipating this trend to persist, we expect global seaborne steelmaking coal markets will continue to be tight into 2024 due to growing demands from India and Southeast Asia and continued difficulties in production and logistics to move material to market.

Quarterly contract-priced sales represent approximately 40% of our sales, with the balance of our sales priced at levels reflecting market conditions when sales are concluded. Substantially all of our revenues from sales of coal products were derived from sales to third-party end users, most of which are steelmakers.

Individual Operations

COPPER

Copper Operations

Highland Valley Copper Mine, Canada (Copper)

We hold a 100% interest in the Highland Valley Copper mine located near Kamloops, British Columbia through our wholly owned subsidiary Teck Highland Valley Copper Partnership.

Highland Valley's primary product is copper concentrate; it also produces a molybdenum concentrate. The property comprising the Highland Valley Copper mine covers a surface area of approximately 50,000 hectares and is held pursuant to various mineral leases, mineral claims and Crown grants. Mineral claims are renewed annually or as required based on the amount of exploration-related expenses applied on a given claim, which can extend the claim renewal requirements by several years at a time. Mineral leases are typically held for 20- or 30-year terms and are renewed accordingly. In the past, renewals of these licences and leases have generally been granted, although there can be no assurance that this will continue in the future. Crown grants are held indefinitely and are subject to annual taxes.

The Highland Valley Copper mine is located adjacent to Highway 97C connecting Merritt, Logan Lake and Ashcroft, British Columbia. Access to the mine is from a 1-kilometre access road from Highway 97C. The mine is approximately 50 kilometres southwest of Kamloops, and approximately 200 kilometres northeast of Vancouver. The mine operates throughout the year. Power is supplied by BC Hydro through a 138-kilovolt line that terminates at the Nicola substation east of Merritt. Mine personnel live in nearby areas, primarily Logan Lake, Kamloops, Ashcroft, Cache Creek and Merritt.

The mine is an open pit operation. The processing plant, which uses autogenous and semi-autogenous grinding and flotation to produce metal in concentrate from the ore, has the capacity to process up to 160,000 tonnes of ore per day, depending on ore hardness. Autonomous haulage trucks are successfully operating in the Lornex pit, with 28 autonomous haulage trucks currently in operation.

Water from mill operations is collected and contained in a tailings impoundment area. Mill process water is reclaimed from the tailings pond. The operation is subject to water and air permits issued by the Province of British Columbia and is in material compliance with those permits. The operation holds all of the permits that are material to its current operations.

Concentrates from the operation are transported first by truck to Ashcroft and then by rail to a port in Vancouver for export overseas, with the majority being sold under long-term sales contracts to smelters in Asia. The price of copper concentrate under these long-term sales agreements is based on LME prices during quotation periods determined with reference to the time of delivery, with treatment and refining charges negotiated annually. The balance is sold on the spot market. Molybdenum concentrates are sold under long-term and spot contracts in line with prevailing market terms.

Ore is mined from the Valley, Lornex and Highmont pits. The pits are located in the Guichon batholith, which hosts all of the orebodies located in the area. The host rocks of the Valley deposit are mainly porphyritic quartz monzonites and granodiorites of the Bethsaida phase of the batholith. These rocks are medium-to-coarse-grained with large phenocrysts of quartz and biotite. The rocks of the deposit were subjected to hydrothermal alteration, extensive quartz veining, quartz-sericite veining, and silicification. Bornite, chalcopyrite and molybdenum were introduced with the quartz and

quartz-sericite veins and typically fill angular openings in them. Accessory minerals consist of hornblende, magnetite, hematite, sphene, apatite and zircon. Pre-mineral porphyry and aplite dykes intrude the host rocks of the deposit.

The Lornex orebody occurs in Skeena quartz diorite host rock, intruded by younger pre-mineral quartz porphyry and aplite dykes. The Skeena quartz diorite is an intermediate phase of the Guichon batholith and is generally a medium-to-coarse grained equigranular rock distinguished by interstitial quartz and moderate ferromagnesian minerals. The sulphide ore is primarily fracture fillings of chalcopyrite, bornite and molybdenite with minor pyrite, magnetite, sphalerite and galena.

The Highmont deposit is entirely hosted within the Skeena granodiorite and the Gnawed Mountain Composite Dyke (GMCD) that has traditionally been described as a multiphase intrusion. The Bethsaida phase of the batholith occurs 750 metres southwest of the deposit, with historical logged intercepts of Bethsaida within the deposit interpreted to be phases of the GMCD. The lithology of dykes in Highmont is less constrained than the Valley-Lornex deposit. Copper mineralization occurs dominantly as chalcopyrite or bornite within quartz and white mica veins and to a lesser degree as breccia infill. The generalized sulphide distribution indicates a roughly concentric distribution of bornite-chalcopyrite and pyrite centered in the east of the deposit and extending northwest along the contacts of the GMCD.

Additional drilling and engineering studies continue to be advanced to define resources near the existing Valley, Lornex and Highmont pits to assess the potential economic viability of extending the Highland Valley Copper mine life to at least 2040 (See "*Description of the Business — Individual Operations – Copper — Copper Growth Projects — Highland Valley Copper, British Columbia, Canada (Copper-Molybdenum)*"). The current mine life extends to 2028.

In 2023, four drillholes (846 metres) were completed in the Valley pit, one drillhole (211 metres), was completed in the Lornex pit, and three drillholes were completed in the Highmont pit (801 metres) to further refine geoscience and resource models by providing additional infill data and supplemental geochemistry to more accurately inform geometallurgical models that will be updated in 2024. The Valley and Lornex current resource models were updated in 2022 with support from 70 and 11 drillholes, respectively, but did not result in any material changes to the geologic model or mine plan. Four geotech holes were also drilled in the Lornex pit to support the structural model. Exploration programs are planned for future years to continue to improve our understanding of the orebody and support potential mine life extensions.

Diamond drill core is split in halves using core saws and sampled in two-metre intervals (HQ/PQ diameter core). One half is sent to an independent, off-site laboratory for analysis and the other is retained for future reference. Field duplicates and external umpire checks of approximately 5% of pulp samples are elements of the Highland Valley quality assurance/quality control program procedures.

Highland Valley Copper's 2023 copper production was 98,800 tonnes, compared to 119,100 tonnes in 2022. Lower production in 2023 was a result of planned lower copper grades due to the ore zones mined, a geotechnical event in the third quarter of 2023 which negatively impacted feed grades, lower mill throughput related to processing harder ores and concentrator maintenance challenges. Molybdenum production was 600 tonnes in 2023, compared to 500 tonnes in 2022, as a result of higher grades.

Copper production in 2024 is anticipated to be between 112,000 and 125,000 tonnes, with relatively even distribution throughout the year. Over the following three years copper production is expected to be between 140,000 to 160,000 tonnes in 2025, 130,000 to 150,000 tonnes in 2026 and 120,000

to 140,000 tonnes in 2027. Molybdenum production in 2024 is anticipated to be between 1,300 and 1,600 tonnes and is expected to increase over the same three year time period; 1,800 to 2,300 tonnes in 2025, 2,300 to 2,800 tonnes in 2026 and 2,700 to 3,200 tonnes in 2027.

The current mine life extends to 2028; however, the potential mine life extension project, Highland Valley Copper Mine Life Extension (formerly Highland Valley Copper 2040), which would extend mine life beyond 2040, is currently at the permitting stage. A feasibility study was completed in September 2023 and the related application for an Environmental Assessment Certificate was submitted in October 2023.

The Highland Valley Copper mine is subject to the British Columbia Mineral Tax, which is a two-tier tax with a minimum rate of 2% and a maximum rate of 13%. A minimum tax of 2% applies to operating cash flows, as defined by the regulations. A maximum tax rate of 13% applies to operating cash flows after taking deductions for capital expenditures and other permitted deductions (including credit for the 2% minimum tax paid). Taxable profits from the mine are also subject to Canadian corporate income taxes at approximately 27%.

2024 projected capital costs for Highland Valley Copper are approximately $250 - 285 million. The major components of the projected capital costs are:

Component	Approximate projected cost ($/million)
Sustaining	65 - 70
Growth[(1)]	115 - 140
Capitalized stripping	70 - 75
Total	250 - 285

[(1)] Capital costs associated with Highland Valley Copper Mine Life Extension are reported as part of the Copper Growth division.

2024 projected aggregate cash operating costs for Highland Valley Copper are approximately $720 - 835 million. The major components of the projected cash operating costs are:

Component	Approximate projected cost ($/million)
Labour (including contractors)	320 - 370
Supplies	255 - 295
Energy	145 - 165
Other (including general & administrative, inventory changes, corporate allocations)	70 - 80
Less amounts associated with projected capitalized stripping	(70) - (75)
Total	720 - 835

The cash operating costs presented above do not include transportation or royalties.

Antamina Mine, Peru (Copper, Zinc, Molybdenum)

We indirectly own 22.5% of the Antamina copper/zinc mine in Peru, with the balance held indirectly by BHP Billiton plc (33.75%), Glencore plc (33.75%) and Mitsubishi Corporation (10%). The participants' interests are represented by shares of Compañía Minera Antamina S.A. (CMA), the Peruvian company that owns and operates the project. Our interest is subject to a net profits royalty of 1.667% on CMA's free cash flow.

The Antamina property consists of numerous mining concessions covering an area of approximately 105,000 hectares and an area of approximately 15,716 hectares of surface rights. These concessions can be held indefinitely, contingent upon the payment of annual license fees and the provision of minimum annual investment or production from each mining concession. CMA also owns a port facility located at Huarmey and an electrical substation located at Huallanca. In addition, CMA holds title to all easements and rights-of-way for the 302-kilometre concentrate pipeline from the mine to the port in Huarmey.

The deposit is located at an average elevation of 4,200 metres, 385 kilometres by road and 270 kilometres by air north of Lima, Peru. Antamina lies on the eastern side of the Western Cordillera in the upper part of the Rio Marañon basin. Mine personnel live in a camp facility while at work, and commute from both local communities and larger population centres, including Lima.

The mine is an open pit, truck-and-shovel operation. The ore is crushed within the pit and conveyed through a 2.7-kilometre tunnel to a coarse ore stockpile at the mill. It is then processed utilizing two SAG mills, followed by ball mill grinding and flotation to produce separate copper, zinc, molybdenum and lead/bismuth concentrates. The mill has the capacity to process approximately 165,000 tonnes per day, depending on ore hardness. A 302-kilometre-long slurry concentrate pipeline, approximately 22 centimetres in diameter with a single pump station at the mine site, transports copper and zinc concentrates to the port where they are dewatered and stored prior to loading onto vessels for shipment to smelters and refineries worldwide.

The mine is accessible via an access road maintained by CMA. Power for the mine is taken from the Peru national energy grid through an electrical substation constructed at Huallanca. Fresh water requirements are sourced from a dam-created reservoir upstream from the tailings impoundment facility. The tailings impoundment facility is located next to the mill. Water reclaimed from the tailings impoundment is used as process water in the mill operation. The operation is subject to water and air permits issued by the Government of Peru and is in material compliance with those permits. The operation holds all of the permits that are material to its current operations.

The Antamina polymetallic deposit is skarn-hosted. It is unusual in its persistent mineralization and predictable zonation, and has a southwest-northeast strike length of more than 2,500 metres and a width of up to 1,000 metres. The skarn is well-zoned symmetrically on either side of the central intrusion with the zoning used as the basis for four major subdivisions: a brown garnet skarn, a green garnet skarn, a wollastonite/diopside/green garnet skarn and a marbleized limestone with veins or mantos of wollastonite. Other types of skarn, including the massive sulphides, massive magnetite, and chlorite skarn, represent the remainder of the skarn and are randomly distributed throughout the deposit. The variability of ore types can result in significant changes in the relative proportions of copper and zinc produced in any given year.

In 2023, the drilling program consisted of 77 drillholes totaling 43,221 metres. 78 holes drilled in 2022 were incorporated into site geologic models, however did not result in any material changes in the resource or mine plan. For diamond core, three-metre samples on average of half core (HQ or NQ) are collected and prepared for assay at an external laboratory. The remaining half of the core is

retained for future reference. The assay program includes approximately 20% of quality-control samples, comprising reference materials, duplicates and blanks, as well as samples for external control at a secondary laboratory. The reference materials consist of matrix-matched material from Antamina, homogenized and certified in accordance with industry practice.

On a 100% basis, Antamina's copper production in 2023 was 423,500 tonnes, compared to 454,800 tonnes in 2022. Zinc production was 463,100 tonnes in 2023, an increase from 433,000 tonnes in 2022. Differences in copper and zinc production from 2022 were the result of variations in ore feed and specifically lower copper grades in 2023. In 2023, on a 100% basis, molybdenum production was 3,500 tonnes as compared to 3,100 tonnes in 2022.

Our 22.5% share of 2024 production at Antamina is expected to be in the range of 85,000 to 95,000 tonnes of copper, 45,000 to 60,000 tonnes of zinc and 1,200 to 1,500 tonnes of molybdenum. Over the following three years copper production will be relatively consistent however zinc and molybdenum production is highly variable depending on the type of ore being processed. Our share of annual copper production is expected to be between 80,000 and 90,000 tonnes in 2025, between 90,000 and 100,000 tonnes in 2026 and between 85,000 and 95,000 tonnes in 2027. Our share of annual zinc production is expected to be between 95,000 and 105,000 tonnes in 2025, between 55,000 and 65,000 tonnes in 2026 and between 35,000 and 45,000 tonnes in 2027. Our share of annual molybdenum production is expected to be between 700 and 1,000 tonnes in 2025 and 2026 and between 900 and 1,200 tonnes in 2027.

CMA has entered into long-term off-take agreements with affiliates of the Antamina shareholders on market terms for copper, zinc and molybdenum concentrates. Under a long-term streaming agreement with FN Holdings ULC (FNH), a subsidiary of Franco-Nevada Corporation, Teck has agreed to deliver silver to FNH equivalent to 22.5% of the payable silver sold by CMA. FNH made a payment of US$610 million on closing of the arrangement in 2015 and pays 5% of the spot price at the time of delivery for each ounce of silver delivered under the agreement. After 86 million ounces of silver have been delivered under the agreement, the stream will be reduced by one-third. A total of 27.1 million ounces of silver have been delivered under the agreement as of December 31, 2023. The streaming agreement restricts distributions from Teck Base Metals Ltd., our subsidiary that holds our 22.5% interest in CMA, to the extent of unpaid amounts under the agreement if there is an event of default under the streaming agreement or an insolvency of Teck. CMA, which owns and operates Antamina, is not a party to the agreement and operations are not affected by it.

The collective bargaining agreement for Antamina's labour force follows a three-year renegotiation schedule and is up for renewal in 2024. The 2024 process is expected to be similar to past negotiations.

In Peru, the mining tax regime includes the Special Mining Tax and the Modified Mining Royalty, which apply to CMA's operating margin based on a progressive sliding scale ranging from 3% to 20.4%. CMA is subject to Peruvian corporate income tax at 29.5%. A 5% Peruvian withholding tax also applies to dividends paid on any repatriation of earnings to Canada.

Based on currently permitted tailings storage capacity, the mine life is expected to continue until 2028. CMA is conducting engineering studies for additional tailings storage options and alternative mine plans that could result in significant mine life extensions. Any mine life extension will require a modification of Antamina's current Environmental Impact Assessment certificate. In 2022, CMA submitted a Modification of Environmental Impact Assessment (MEIA) to Peruvian regulators to extend its mine life from 2028 to 2036. Approval of the MEIA was received on February 14, 2024. Teck's share of the capital cost is US$450 million spread over eight years.

Our 22.5% share of 2024 projected capital costs for Antamina is approximately US$220 - 255 million. The major components of the projected capital costs are:

Component	Approximate projected cost (US$/million)
Sustaining	105 - 120
Growth	10 - 15
Capitalized stripping	105 - 120
Total	220 - 255

Our 22.5% share of 2023 projected cash operating costs for Antamina is approximately US$225 - 265 million. The major components of the projected cash operating costs are:

Component	Approximate projected cost (US$/million)
Labour (including contractors)	115 - 135
Supplies	120 - 140
Energy	80 - 90
Other (including general & administrative, inventory changes, corporate allocations)	15 - 20
Less amounts associated with projected capitalized stripping	(105) - (120)
Total	225 - 265

The cash operating costs presented above do not include transportation or royalties.

Quebrada Blanca Mine, Chile (Copper-Molybdenum)

The Quebrada Blanca mine is owned by a Chilean private company, Compañía Minera Teck Quebrada Blanca S.A. (CMTQB). Teck holds an indirect 60% interest in CMTQB (66.67% of the Series A shares); SMM/SC collectively hold an indirect 30% interest in CMTQB (33.33% of the Series A shares) and Empresa Nacional de Minería (ENAMI), a Chilean government entity, holds a 10% carried interest in CMTQB (100% of the Series B shares), which does not require ENAMI to fund capital spending.

CMTQB owns the exploitation and/or exploration rights in the immediate area of the Quebrada Blanca deposit pursuant to various mining concessions and other rights. There are currently approximately 138,141 hectares of mining rights incorporating exploitation and exploration mining concessions held in the name of CMTQB. The exploitation mining concessions have no expiry date. In addition, CMTQB holds surface rights covering the mine site and other areas aggregating approximately 34,800 hectares as well as certain other exploration rights in the surrounding area and certain water rights.

The Quebrada Blanca property is located in the Tarapacá Region of northern Chile approximately 240 kilometres southeast of the port city of Iquique and 1,500 kilometres north of the city of Santiago, the capital of Chile. Quebrada Blanca is located approximately 4,400 metres above sea level. Access to the mine site is via road from Iquique. Mine personnel are based in a camp facility, and the majority commute from large population centres, including Iquique and Santiago.

Previously mined for its supergene mineralization, the Quebrada Blanca copper-molybdenum sulphide deposit is characterized by a series of Eocene-Oligocene aged intrusions, hydrothermal breccias and vein-related mineralization over an area of approximately 5 kilometres by 2 kilometres and controlled primarily by northeast-oriented structures. Alteration associated with the emplacement of the porphyritic and related intrusions includes chalcopyrite- and bornite-related veins, disseminations, and cement fill associated with potassic alteration. A large, vertically zoned hydrothermal breccia developed in association with the potassic event. This breccia has biotite, biotite-magnetite, chalcopyrite and locally bornite preserved at depth, whilst at shallower levels it transitions to a tourmaline-rich breccia with pyrite and chalcopyrite. A series of quartz-molybdenite veins are commonly associated with the biotite-magnetite breccia on the east side of the deposit. A subsequent chalcopyrite and molybdenite event cuts across the system and is characterized by grey-green sericite and quartz veins. This type of transitional alteration is best preserved in the western part of the deposit. A late quartz-sericite-pyrite assemblage cuts the copper-bearing stages and is strongly controlled by northwest-oriented structures. This phyllic event also occurs along northeast-oriented structures, which were a key control in the location of the supergene mineralization at surface. The mineralized porphyries and hydrothermal breccias are hosted by a quartz monzonite intrusive and the Collahuasi formation volcanics. Supergene enrichment processes have dissolved and redeposited primary (hypogene) chalcopyrite as a blanket of supergene copper sulphides, the most important being chalcocite and covellite, with lesser copper oxides/silicates such as chrysocolla in the oxide zone. Irregular transition zones, with locally faulted contacts, separate the higher- and lower-grade supergene/dump leach ores from the leached cap and hypogene zones.

Quebrada Blanca was formerly a copper oxide and supergene sulphide leaching / cathode operation; however, Quebrada Blanca Phase 2, which commenced copper production in 2023, exploits the sulphide deposit through the addition of a large pit pushback, major concentrator expansion and a tailings facility and required supporting infrastructure. The mine is a conventional truck-and-shovel operations with a haul fleet that is 100% autonomous. The mineralization is hypogene copper sulfides, and the concentrator is designed to process over 140 ktpd, depending on ore hardness. The mine's primary crushing facility contains a single primary crusher with a double-sided dump pocket for dumping ore from the mine haulage trucks. The coarse ore conveyor facility consists of an overland conveyor to transport the crushed ore from the primary crusher to the coarse ore stockpile. The coarse ore stockpile has a live capacity of 80,000 tonnes, and an overall 270,000 tonne capacity. The concentrator facility contains two semi-autogenous grinding mills, four ball mills, two parallel flotation circuits, tailings thickeners and a molybdenum plant to separate the copper and molybdenum concentrate. The existing cathode plant is planned to be decommissioned in 2024 to allow access to future mine phases. Tailings from the concentrator are pumped to the nearby S-21 dam facility.

The concentrator and related facilities connect to a port and desalination plant by approximately 165-kilometres of concentrate and desalinated water pipelines. The mine is serviced by a new access road, the A-97 bypass which connects the A-97B highway to the mine, as well as a new overhead high-voltage electric power transmission line. CMTQB has three primary power purchase agreements for power supply to the mine and related infrastructure under which CMTQB is required to pay for the contracted power regardless of whether it is required in the operations. CMTQB has long-term arrangements with AES Andes S.A., to enable CMTQB to transition to renewable energy for all of the power required for the operation of Quebrada Blanca by the end of 2025.

The Quebrada Blanca concentrator achieved first production in the first half of 2023; by the end of 2023, the concentrator was operating near design throughput capacity. Construction of the molybdenum plant is substantially complete and commissioning is well underway. Ramp-up of the

molybdenum plant is expected to be completed by the end of the second quarter of 2024. Additionally, all in-water works at the port have been successfully concluded, and we remain on track to finalize the construction of the offshore facilities at the port by the end of the first quarter of 2024. Alternative third party port facilities are available and will be used until the port offshore facilities are complete.

Final capital estimates for the project are between US$8.6 and US$8.8 billion, with US$500 million to US$700 million expected to be spent in the first half of 2024. Project financing through a US$2.5 billion limited recourse project financing facility includes customary restrictions on the payment of dividends and other distributions from CMTQB until project completion has been achieved; such distributions are also subject to compliance with certain other conditions. See "*Description of Capital Structure - Credit Facilities*" for more information. Completion testing for the project is planned for 2024.

In 2023, 34 diamond drillholes totaling 27,175 metres were completed at Quebrada Blanca. This is part of an ongoing orebody drilling delineation program which commenced in 2022 focused on deep drillholes. Upon incorporating the results from 33 drillholes drilled between 2022 and 2023 into the geologic model, the total resource size increased by approximately 30%. All diamond core is logged and sampled at two-meter intervals using half core (PQ, HQ, NQ size depending on sample depth), samples are collected and prepared for assaying at a third party chemical laboratory. The remaining second half core is securely stored and preserved for future reference. Quebrada Blanca rigorously adheres to existing quality control and quality assurance protocols consistent with those recommended by Teck. The certified reference samples are prepared by Oreas using material from the Quebrada Blanca orebody, homogenized and certified in accordance with industry practice. Sample pulps are assayed using agua regia, inductively coupled mass spectrometry (ICP), for ore grade, copper sequential leach and fire assay fusion; ICP is used in gold assaying. The quality assurance quality control program results showed that there is no bias, nor contamination and the samples have sufficient accuracy and precision for use in resources and reserves reporting.

Quebrada Blanca produced 55,500 tonnes of copper in concentrate and 7,200 tonnes of copper cathode in 2023, as compared to 9,600 tonnes of copper cathode in 2022. Copper production in 2024 is expected to be between 230,000 and 275,000 tonnes, with higher production in the second half of the year. From 2025 to 2027 copper production is expected to be between 280,000 and 310,000 tonnes annually. Molybdenum production is expected to commence in 2024 with between 2,900 and 3,600 tonnes and is expected to increase significantly to between 5,000 and 6,400 tonnes in 2025, between 6,400 and 7,600 tonnes in 2026 and between 7,000 and 8,000 tonnes in 2027.

The current configuration of the operation, final pit design and mine plan use approximately 15% of the total known reserve and resource for the deposit. Potential options for extending the life of the asset or expanding the concentrator capacity are being studied (See "*Description of the Business — Individual Operations – Copper — Copper Growth Projects — Quebrada Blanca Asset Expansion, Chile (Copper-Molybdenum)*"). These options would require new operating permits, additional community engagement and additional tailings capacity.

Taxes payable in Chile that affect the operation include the Chilean Specific Mining Tax, which applies to operating margin based on a progressive sliding scale from 5% to 14% until 2037, when the tax stability agreement that protects CMTQB against changes in mining taxes will expire. After 2037, the new Chilean mining royalty regime that was enacted in 2023 will apply to CMTQB, which consists of a flat 1% ad-valorem component applicable to copper revenues and a profit-based component based on rates ranging from 8% to 26% applicable to progressive levels of adjusted operating profits, as that term is prescribed. The amount of the profit-based royalty is capped so that

the overall effective tax rate does not exceed 46.5% as computed in reference to the sum of the ad-valorem and profit-based components of the royalty, corporate income tax and imputed dividend withholding tax in relation to adjusted operating profits. CMTQB is also subject to Chilean federal corporate income tax at 27%.

2024 projected capital costs for Quebrada Blanca are approximately US$725 - 960 million. The major components of the projected capital costs are:

Component	Approximate projected cost (US$/million)
Sustaining	185 - 210
Growth[(1)]	520 - 725
Capitalized stripping	20 - 25
Total	725 - 960

[(1)] Includes the high end of the range for remaining Quebrada Blanca construction costs of US$500 - 700 million, as well as study costs related to future expansions.

2024 projected aggregate cash operating costs for Quebrada Blanca are approximately US$980 - 1,130 million. The major components of the projected cash operating costs are:

Component	Approximate projected cost (US$/million)
Labour (including contractors)	445 - 515
Supplies	260 - 300
Energy	255 - 295
Other (including general & administrative, inventory changes, corporate allocations)	40 - 45
Less amounts associated with projected capitalized stripping	(20) - (25)
Total	980 - 1,130

The cash operating costs presented above do not include transportation or royalties.

Carmen de Andacollo Mine, Chile (Copper)

The Carmen de Andacollo property is owned by a Chilean private company, Compañía Minera Teck Carmen de Andacollo (CDA). We own 100% of the Series A shares of CDA while ENAMI owns 100% of the Series B shares of CDA. Our Series A shares of CDA equate to 90% of CDA's total share equity and ENAMI's Series B shares comprise the remaining 10% of total share equity. ENAMI's interest is a carried interest and, as a result, ENAMI is not required to contribute further funding to CDA.

CDA owns the exploitation and/or exploration rights over an area of approximately 30,000 hectares in the area of the Carmen de Andacollo supergene and hypogene deposits pursuant to various mining concessions and other rights. In addition, CDA owns the surface rights covering the mine site and other areas aggregating approximately 2,700 hectares as well as certain water rights. Since 1996, CDA has been conducting mining operations on the supergene deposit on the Carmen de

Andacollo property that overlies the hypogene deposit, and since 2010 has been processing hypogene ore through a concentrator on the site.

The Carmen de Andacollo property is located in the Coquimbo Region in central Chile. The site is adjacent to the town of Carmen de Andacollo, approximately 55 kilometres southeast of the city of La Serena and 350 kilometres north of Santiago. Access to the Carmen de Andacollo mine is by paved roads from La Serena. The mine is located near the southern limit of the Atacama Desert at an elevation of approximately 1,000 metres. The climate around Carmen de Andacollo is transitional between the desert climate of northern Chile and the Mediterranean climate of the Santiago area. The majority of mine personnel live in the town of Andacollo, immediately adjacent to the mine, or in the nearby cities of Coquimbo and La Serena. In August 2020, CDA entered into a long-term power purchase agreement to provide 100% renewable power for Carmen de Andacollo Operations.

The Carmen de Andacollo orebody is a porphyry copper deposit consisting of disseminated and fracture-controlled copper mineralization contained within a gently dipping sequence of andesitic to trachytic volcanic rocks and sub-volcanic intrusions. The mineralization is spatially related to a feldspar porphyry intrusion and a series of deeply rooted fault structures. A primary copper-gold sulphide hypogene deposit containing principally disseminated and quartz vein-hosted chalcopyrite mineralization lies beneath the supergene deposit. The hypogene deposit was subjected to surface weathering processes, resulting in the formation of a barren leached zone 10 to 60 metres thick. The original copper sulphides leached from this zone were redeposited below the barren leached zone as a copper-rich zone comprised of copper silicates (chrysocolla) and supergene copper sulphides (chalcocite with lesser covellite).

The Carmen de Andacollo mine is an open pit mine. Copper concentrate is produced by processing hypogene ore through semi-autogenous grinding and a flotation plant with the capacity to process up to 55,000 tonnes of ore per day, depending on ore hardness. Formerly supergene ore was also mined, transported to heap leach pads and processed in an SX-EW plant to produce copper cathode, however cathode operations ended in 2023.

The copper cathode produced at Carmen de Andacollo was sold under spot contracts based on LME prices plus a premium based on market conditions. Copper concentrates produced by the operation are sold under long-term contracts to smelters in Asia and Europe, using the LME price as the basis for copper pricing, and with treatment and refining charges negotiated on an annual basis.

Over the course of 2023, 27 infill diamond drill holes were completed at Carmen de Andacollo for a total of 4,077 metres of diamond core. One geotech and two hydrogeological holes were also drilled in 2023. The results of 23 holes drilled in 2022 were incorporated into the site block model and resulted in minor changes which did not impact the mine plan.

Diamond drill core is split in halves and sampled in 2.5-metre intervals. One half is sent to the external lab for analysis and the other is retained for future reference. For the infill drilling campaign, one in five samples was submitted for hardness proxy testing; subsequently, these samples were returned to the mechanical preparation process. For the metallurgical drillholes, one in five samples was submitted for metallurgical testing. Coarse blank, field duplicated (prior to shipment to the laboratory), crushing duplicated, fine coarse blank, pulp duplicated and standards were used as part of the quality assurance/quality control program.

Carmen de Andacollo produced 39,500 tonnes of copper in concentrate in 2023, compared to 38,600 tonnes in 2022. Production in 2023 was impacted by processing lower grade ore from stockpiles, unplanned conveyor maintenance and limitations related to blasting and water restrictions. 2023 copper cathode production was 100 tonnes, compared with 900 tonnes in 2022. Gold production was

23,400 ounces in 2023 as compared to 25,900 ounces in 2022, due to lower gold head grade and recovery, with 100% of the gold produced for the account of RGLD Gold AG, a wholly owned subsidiary of Royal Gold, Inc. In effect, 100% of gold production from the mine has been sold to Royal Gold, Inc., who pays a cash price of 15% of the monthly average gold price at the time of each delivery, in addition to an upfront acquisition price previously paid.

Carmen de Andacollo's production in 2024 is expected to be in the range of 38,000 to 45,000 tonnes of copper. Over the following three years production is expected to increase as new ore zones in the pit are exposed and as current restrictions related to blasting and water usage are addressed. Expected production in 2025 and 2026 is between 50,000 and 60,000 tonnes and between 45,000 and 55,000 tonnes in 2027.

The life of mine for Carmen de Andacollo is expected to continue until 2036, although additional environmental permits will be required to extend mine life beyond 2031. Three permits, related to exploitation methodology, dump permits and updated collection locations, are expected to be renewed in 2024.

Recent drought conditions have led to restrictions on water for the mine; an application for additional wells has been submitted and is anticipated to be received by the end of 2024. The long-term availability of water for Carmen de Andacollo will continue to be a focus, with additional water rights required to extend mine life beyond 2031.

Taxes payable in Chile that affect the operation include the Chilean Specific Mining Tax, which applies to operating margin based on a progressive sliding scale from 5% to 14% until 2027 when the tax stability agreement that Carmen de Andacollo has in place with the government will expire. After 2027, Carmen de Andacollo will be subject to the newly enacted Chilean Mining Royalty regime noted above. Carmen de Andacollo is also subject to federal corporate income tax in Chile at 27%.

Copper Growth Projects

As part of Teck's Copper Growth strategy, Teck and our partners continue to advance social, environmental, technical and permitting studies to advance eight base metal assets - Highland Valley Copper Mine Life Extension (formerly Highland Valley Copper 2040), Zafranal, San Nicolás, Quebrada Blanca Asset Expansion (previously Quebrada Blanca Mill Expansion), NewRange Copper Nickel (NorthMet and Mesaba), Galore Creek, Schaft Creek and NuevaUnión. All Copper Growth assets are located in jurisdictions where we have experience conducting advanced exploration activities, project work and permitting activities, developing strong government, community and stakeholder relationships, and, except for México, operating mines in a productive, sustainable and safe manner.

Highland Valley Copper, British Columbia, Canada (Copper-Molybdenum)

Our Highland Valley Copper Mine Life Extension project (HVC Mine Life Extension) explores the potential to extend the life of the Highland Valley Copper operations beyond 2040 through open pit pushbacks of our Valley, Lornex, Highmont and Bethlehem pits. HVC Mine Life Extension also contemplates modest concentrator upgrades which are expected to increase overall throughput by up to 10%. A feasibility study for HVC Mine Life Extension was completed in early October 2023 and a concurrent environmental assessment application under the *Environmental Assessment Act* (British Columbia) was submitted in October 2023. Planned work for 2024 includes engineering and design, construction planning and permitting activities.

Zafranal, Peru (Copper-Gold)

The Zafranal property, located in southern Peru, 85 kilometres northwest of Arequipa within the Provinces of Castilla and Caylloma, is a mid-sized copper-gold porphyry deposit discovered by Teck in 2004. The asset is held by Compañía Minera Zafranal S.A.C. (CMZ), in which Teck holds an 80% interest, with Mitsubishi Materials Corporation holding the remaining 20%.

In May 2023, Zafranal received approval of the Socio-Economic Impact Assessment (SEIA) from the Peruvian regulatory authority. The feasibility study was completed in 2019 and subsequent engineering studies have been completed to capture value opportunities and support ongoing project permitting activities. The project is undergoing updates to the feasibility study in preparation for the start of detailed engineering in the second half of 2024.

We continue to actively engage with key stakeholders, including investing in the local communities.

San Nicolás, México (Copper-Zinc)

The San Nicolás property, located in Zacatecas, México, is a copper-zinc massive sulphide deposit with minor gold and silver content. The property is held by Minas de San Nicolás, S.A.P.I. de C.V. (MDSN), a 50/50 joint venture between Teck and Agnico Eagle Mines Limited formed in April 2023.

MDSN continues to advance the feasibility study; detailed engineering and further optimization work is expected to be commenced later in 2024 and completed in 2025. In January 2024, MDSN submitted its application for an Environmental Impact Assessment permit, which is an important milestone in advancing the development of the San Nicolás project.

The San Nicolás community team continued to advance a wide range of engagements with communities in the project area. Meetings with communities and key stakeholders in 2023 focused on establishing strong working relationships and trust between the project and the communities in the project area as well as an increased appreciation of the project itself, including potential impacts and planned mitigations.

NewRange Copper Nickel LLC, United States (Copper-Nickel-Platinum Group Metals)

In February 2023, Teck and PolyMet Mining Corp. (PolyMet) formed a 50/50 joint venture, NewRange Copper Nickel LLC, to advance PolyMet's NorthMet project and Teck's Mesaba mineral deposit. The NorthMet and Mesaba properties, located in northeastern Minnesota 100 kilometres north of Duluth, are part of a potentially significant copper, nickel and platinum-palladium-cobalt mining district in the United States.

In June 2023, the US Army Corps of Engineers revoked Section 404 of the Clean Water Act Permit for the NorthMet Mine Project citing failure to comply with water quality standards of the Fond du Lac Band of Lake Superior rather than those of the State of Minnesota. The NewRange Copper Nickel Project is currently reviewing the approach to permitting.

Work in 2023 on the Mesaba deposit focused on environmental management and monitoring, continuing environmental baseline work, and advancing necessary flora, fauna and environmental ecosystem mapping in support of current and planned permitting activities. In addition, the Mesaba project team supported research into the potential for mine rock and processing tailings from the Mesaba deposit to preferentially promote carbon mineralization, or the permanent capture of atmospheric CO_2, with promising initial results. Technical studies on resource modeling, geometallurgy, mineral processing, mining and siting studies were completed in support of preliminary stage project engineering and design work for the Mesaba deposit.

Quebrada Blanca Asset Expansion, Chile (Copper-Molybdenum)

We progressed engineering studies at the Quebrada Blanca Asset Expansion project in 2023; however, a decision was made to withdraw the permit application in October, following feedback from regulators and in order to reassess the project and leverage the operating performance of the now fully commissioned Quebrada Blanca Phase 2 project. Project work will be incorporated into a broader Quebrada Blanca Asset Expansion study that will continue into 2024 and will evaluate opportunities to develop the vast Quebrada Blanca resource, incorporating lessons learned from Quebrada Blanca Phase 2 as well as feedback from regulators.

Galore Creek, British Columbia, Canada (Copper-Gold-Silver)

The Galore Creek property, located in Tahltan territory in northwestern British Columbia approximately 150 kilometres northwest of the port of Stewart and 370 kilometres northwest of Smithers, is a significant copper-gold-silver porphyry deposit. The project is owned by the Galore Creek Partnership, a 50:50 partnership between Teck and Newmont Corporation, and is managed by Galore Creek Mining Corporation (GCMC), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Galore Creek Partnership.

Throughout 2023, GCMC conducted fieldwork to satisfy baseline environmental requirements, including augmenting geohazard and climate-related information. Field programs collected valuable information from a wide range of field surveys, including soil, sediment, and rock sampling; water flow tests and sampling; drilling and drill sampling; flora and fauna studies; ecosystem and biodiversity mapping; geohazard mapping and assessments; archaeological studies; biological and aquatic surveys; and other topical studies.

Work informing the prefeasibility study, including value engineering to understand opportunities to de-risk and improve project economics, will continue through 2024, with the feasibility study targeted to start in the fourth quarter of 2024. We continue to work closely with the Tahltan Central Government to incorporate Tahltan knowledge and experience into the project design. Strategic, technical and commercial assessments for the advancement of Galore Creek, including focused field programs, permitting and community engagement work, are ongoing.

Schaft Creek, Canada (Copper-Molybdenum-Gold-Silver)

The Schaft Creek property, located in Tahltan territory in northwestern British Columbia, approximately 61 kilometres south of Telegraph Creek and 37 kilometres northeast of the Galore Creek property, is a joint venture between Teck and Copper Fox Metals Inc., with Teck holding a 75% interest and acting as the operator.

In 2023, we continued progressing environmental and social baseline field studies and focused on design and engineering data collection fieldwork, including geotechnical drilling from across the site to inform updated mine planning work, facilitate siting studies and inform additional capital and operating cost estimates, each in support of advancing the asset into prefeasibility studies.

NuevaUnión, Chile (Copper-Molybdenum-Silver-Gold)

NuevaUnión is a 50:50 partnership between Teck and Newmont Corporation, consisting of the copper-gold La Fortuna deposit and the copper-molybdenum-silver Relincho deposit which are located approximately 40 kilometres apart in the Huasco Province in the Atacama region of Chile.

Work in 2023 advanced select technical and strategic work which will continue in 2024 with a focus on establishing a cost-effective path forward. Community engagement and investment activities will continue in 2024.

ZINC

Mining Operations

Red Dog Mine, United States (Zinc, Lead)

The Red Dog zinc-lead mine, concentrator and shipping facility in the Northwest Arctic Borough, approximately 144 kilometres north of Kotzebue, Alaska, commenced production in 1989 and began shipping concentrates in 1990. The Red Dog mine is 100% owned and operated by Teck Alaska Incorporated (Teck Alaska), a wholly owned subsidiary of Teck, on lands owned by, and leased from, the NANA Regional Corporation (NANA), a Regional Alaska Native corporation.

Since 2007, we have paid NANA a percentage of the net proceeds of production from the mine under a development and operating agreement, starting at 25% and increasing by successive increments of 5% at five-year intervals to a maximum of 50%. The most recent increase occurred in October 2022, bringing the royalty to 40%, with the next adjustment to 45% anticipated to occur in October 2027. The NANA royalty expense in 2023 was US$195 million, compared with US$353 million in 2022. NANA has advised us that it ultimately shares approximately 60% of the royalty, net of allowable costs, with other Regional Alaska Native corporations pursuant to section 7(i) of the *Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act*. The development and operating agreement also provides for employment and contracting preferences and additional lease rental payments. In addition to the royalties payable to NANA, Red Dog is subject to federal and state income taxes at approximately 26.5% of taxable income and the Alaska Mining License tax at approximately 7% of taxable income. A 5% US withholding tax also applies to dividends paid on any repatriation of earnings to Canada.

Teck Alaska and the Northwest Arctic Borough agreed to a 10-year payment in lieu of taxes agreement (PILT) effective January 1, 2016. Under the agreement, PILT payments to the Northwest Arctic Borough are calculated based on the net book value of the mine lands, buildings and equipment in accordance with U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, and are generally between US$14 million and US$26 million per year. In addition, Teck Alaska remits annual payments to a separate fund aimed at social investment in villages in the region. These payments, based on mine profitability, are between US$4 million and US$8 million per year.

Red Dog mine is located on a ridge between the middle and south forks of Red Dog Creek, in the DeLong Mountains of the Western Brooks Range. The mine covers approximately 1,000 hectares.The topography is moderately sloping, with elevations ranging from 260 metres to 1,200 metres above sea level. Vegetation is classified as woody tundra. The mine is accessible from a paved airstrip, 5 kilometres from the Red Dog mine, which allows jet access from Anchorage and Kotzebue. Mine personnel are generally drawn from surrounding communities as well as from other locations within the State and in North America. Power for the mine is produced on-site by diesel generators with a maximum capacity of 30 megawatts, sufficient for present and expected future power requirements. Potable water is sourced from Bons Creek.

Red Dog is comprised of a number of sedimentary hosted exhalative lead-zinc sulphide deposits hosted in Mississippian-age to Pennsylvanian-age sedimentary rocks. The orebodies are lens shaped and occur within structurally controlled (thrust faults) plates, are relatively flat-lying and are hosted by marine clastic rocks (shales, siltstones, turbidites) and lesser chert and carbonate rocks. Barite rock is common in and above the sulphide units. Silicification is the dominant alteration type.

The sulphide mineralization consists of semi-massive to massive sphalerite, pyrite, marcasite and galena. Common textures within the sulphide zone include massive, fragmental, veined and, rarely, sedimentary layering.

In 2023, 15 drillholes were completed for mine geotechnical stability and structural information, totaling 1,751 metres in the Aqqaluk pit. No resource drilling was conducted at the mine in 2023; however, district exploration work did occur. Exploration programs focused on the Red Dog District area, specifically the Aktigiruq and Aqqaluk orebodies. Numerous holes were drilled and, together with previous drilling data, will be incorporated into geologic models to support a resource estimation in the future.

Current and planned production is from the Aqqaluk and Qanaiyaq pits. The mining method employed is conventional open pit drill-and-blast and truck-and-shovel technology. The mineral processing facilities employ conventional grinding and sulphide flotation methods to produce zinc and lead concentrates.

Tailings storage and waste disposal areas have adequate design capacity to sustain the current life of mine plan. All contaminated water from the mine area and waste dumps is collected and contained in a tailings impoundment and seasonally discharged through a water treatment plant. Mill process water is reclaimed from the tailings pond. Timely water discharge is a critical activity at Red Dog and is intricately tied to the construction of the tailings dam.

The mine is in material compliance with all of its permits and related regulatory instruments, and has obtained all of the permits that are material to its current operations.

In 2023, the majority of the zinc concentrate produced at Red Dog was shipped to customers in Asia, Australia and Europe, with the balance being shipped to our metallurgical facilities at Trail, British Columbia. The lead concentrate production is also shipped to Trail and to customers in Asia. The majority of concentrate sales are pursuant to long-term contracts at market prices, subject to annually negotiated treatment charges. The balance is sold on the spot market at prices based on prevailing market quotations. The shipping season at Red Dog is restricted to approximately 100 days per year because of sea ice conditions and Red Dog's sales are seasonal, with the majority of sales in the last five months of each year. Concentrate is stockpiled at the port facility and is typically shipped between July and October.

In 2023, zinc production at Red Dog was 539,800 tonnes, compared to 553,100 tonnes in 2022 due to lower ore grade, as expected in the mine plan, as well as unplanned plant maintenance and weather events. Lead production in 2023 of 93,400 tonnes was higher than 2022 production of 79,500 tonnes primarily as a result of higher grade ore, as expected in the mine plan.

Red Dog's production of contained metal in 2024 is anticipated to be in the range of 520,000 to 570,000 tonnes of zinc and 90,000 to 105,000 tonnes of lead. After 2024, metal production is expected to decrease as a result of lower grade ore zones being mined. Zinc production in 2025 will decrease to between 460,000 and 510,000 tonnes, between 410,000 and 460,000 tonnes in 2026 and between 365,000 and 400,000 tonnes in 2027. Lead production in 2025 and 2026 is expected to be between 80,000 and 90,000 tonnes and is expected to decrease to between 65,000 and 75,000 tonnes in 2027.

The current mine life, based on existing developed deposits, is expected to extend through to 2031; however, studies to utilize portions of Red Dog infrastructure, for example the concentrator, are underway as part of the Aktigiruq-Annaaraq Exploration Project.

2024 projected capital costs for Red Dog are approximately US$110 - 130 million. The major components of the projected capital costs are:

Component	Approximate projected cost (US$/million)
Sustaining	55 - 65
Growth[(1)]	5 - 10
Capitalized stripping	50 - 55
Total	110 - 130

[(1)] Excludes growth capital expenditures related to the Aktigiruq-Annaaraq Exploration Project.

2024 projected cash operating costs for Red Dog are approximately US$415 - 485 million. The major components of the projected cash operating costs are:

Component	Approximate projected cost (US$/million)
Labour	185 - 215
Supplies	120 - 140
Energy	50 - 55
Other (including general & administrative, inventory changes, corporate allocations)	110 - 130
Less amounts associated with projected capitalized stripping	(50) - (55)
Total	415 - 485

The cash operating costs presented above do not include transportation or royalties.

Zinc Growth Projects

In 2022 we launched a new initiative focused on surfacing value from our high-quality portfolio of zinc projects. Similar to our approach on copper growth, we will methodically advance our zinc growth assets with prudent investments to improve our understanding of each assets' potential and define development options and paths to value for each of the assets.

Aktigiruq-Annaaraq Exploration Project (AAEP), Alaska, USA (Zinc-Lead)

Teck's principal zinc growth project is located in the Red Dog District in Alaska, where we have several high-quality opportunities located between 10 and 20 kilometers from our existing Red Dog operation. Our primary focus is on Aktigiruq, a significant mineralized system, where scoping-level studies will continue in 2024 on an underground mine leveraging the existing mill and supporting facilities at Red Dog operations. Planned work in 2024 will focus on surface drilling, studies and permitting activities.

Other Zinc Growth Projects

Within the Zinc Growth portfolio, there are two primary opportunities, namely Teena and Cirque. We have a 100% interest in the Teena project which is a significant high-grade zinc-lead deposit located 8 kilometres west of Glencore's McArthur River Mine in the Northern Territory of Australia. We are

advancing early-stage conceptual studies to assess the standalone development opportunity represented by this project.

We also hold a 50% interest in the Cirque joint venture with Korea Zinc Corp. The Cirque project comprises the Cirque North and South deposits, which are located in central British Columbia in a long-established mineral district with recently improved road and rail infrastructure. Our 2024 work is focused on community engagement, permitting and program definition with drilling of the Cirque North deposit planned for later in 2024.

Refining and Smelting

Trail Operations

Teck Metals owns and operates the integrated smelting and refining complex at Trail, British Columbia. The complex's major products are refined zinc, lead and silver. It also produces a variety of precious and specialty metals, chemicals and fertilizer products.

The zinc refinery consists of six major metallurgical plants, one fertilizer plant and two specialty metal plants. Depending on the mix of feeds, the facility has an annual capacity of approximately 300,000 tonnes of refined zinc. Zinc concentrates are initially treated in either roasters or pressure leach plants, where sulphur is separated from the metal-bearing solids. The zinc is put into solution where it is first purified to remove other metal impurities and then electroplated onto cathodes in an electrolytic refining plant. The zinc cathodes are melted and then the zinc is cast into various shapes, grades and alloys to meet customer requirements. Other valuable metals, including indium and germanium, are also recovered as co-products in the zinc plant. The lead smelting operation consists of two major metallurgical plants and one specialty metal plant. Lead concentrates, recycled lead acid batteries, residues from the zinc circuits and various other lead- and silver-bearing materials are treated in the KIVCET flash furnace to produce lead bullion. The bullion is electro-refined in the refinery to produce high-purity lead. The valuable silver and gold are also recovered in this circuit after further processing. Shutdown of the KIVCET furnace for regular maintenance is scheduled to occur approximately every four years. The most recent shutdown in 2022 identified additional work requiring an interim shutdown in 2024, with the regular four year interval expected to resume in 2026.

Refined zinc production in 2023 was 266,600 tonnes, as compared to 248,900 tonnes in 2022. Refined lead production in 2023 was 65,900 tonnes, as compared with 56,400 tonnes in 2022. Refined silver production was 10.6 million ounces in 2023, as compared to 9.7 million ounces in 2022. Metal production at Trail was higher in 2023 than in 2022 as there was no major maintenance shutdown of the KIVCET furnace. An additional maintenance shutdown, identified during the 2022 work, is planned for 2024.

In 2024, we expect Trail Operations to produce between 275,000 and 290,000 tonnes of refined zinc. Refined zinc production from 2025 to 2027 is expected to be between 270,000 and 300,000 tonnes per year. Refined lead and silver production at Trail is expected to be similar to historical levels but will fluctuate as a result of concentrate feed source optimization and planned major maintenance work.

Our recycling process treated 28,400 tonnes of material during the year, and we plan to treat approximately 24,500 tonnes of material in 2024. Our focus remains on treating lead acid batteries and cathode ray tube glass plus small quantities of zinc alkaline batteries and other post-consumer waste.

Metallurgical effluent, together with site rainfall drainage water, is collected in ponds and treated through an effluent treatment plant before discharge into the Columbia River. The smelter operates under a variety of permits, including effluent and air emission permits issued by the British Columbia Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy. The operation is in material compliance with all of its environmental permits and has obtained all of the permits that are material to its operations.

In 2018, we sold our two-thirds interest in the Waneta Dam to BC Hydro. In connection with the sale, we entered into a 20-year arrangement with BC Hydro, with an option to extend for an additional 10 years, to produce power for our Trail Operations. Our arrangement with BC Hydro retains our prior obligation to provide for the firm delivery of energy and capacity from Waneta to BC Hydro until 2036. If Teck Metals fails to deliver power as provided for in the agreement, it could be liable to pay liquidated damages to BC Hydro based on the market rate for power at the time of the shortfall. The costs of the liquidated damages could be significant if the shortfall continues and is not covered by our insurance policies.

We also own the related 15-kilometre transmission and distribution system from Waneta to the United States, which BC Hydro has agreed to purchase on a deferred schedule.

STEELMAKING COAL

Our steelmaking coal mineral holdings consist of a combination of Crown granted fee simple coal rights, which are subject to annual mineral land taxes, and Crown issued coal leases and licences, which are subject to leasing and licensing fees. Coal licences are renewed annually on their anniversary date; coal leases are typically originally issued for a 30-year term and can be subsequently renewed in 15-year increments. In the past, renewals of these licences and leases have generally been granted, although there can be no assurance that this will continue in the future. Recent renewals of coal leases in the Elk Valley have been issued for five year increments.

As of January 3, 2024, our steelmaking coal assets are 100% held by Elk Valley Mining Limited Partnership, which is in turn held 77% by Teck, 20% by Nippon Steel Corporation and 3% by POSCO. Teck has agreed to sell its 77% interest in Elk Valley Mining Limited Partnership to Glencore Plc. See "*Corporate Structure - Steelmaking Coal Business Unit Sale Transactions*".

All of Teck's operating steelmaking coal mines are in British Columbia and are subject to the B.C. Mineral Tax, which is a two-tier tax with a minimum rate of 2% and a maximum rate of 13%. A minimum tax of 2% applies to operating cash flows, as defined by the regulations. A maximum tax rate of 13% applies to operating cash flows after taking available deductions for capital expenditures and other permitted deductions (including credit for the 2% minimum tax). Taxable profits from the coal mines are also subject to Canadian corporate income taxes at approximately 27%.

All of Teck's coal mines are conventional open pit truck and shovel mining operations and operate on a continuous basis, 24 hours per day, 365 days per year. Operating schedules can be varied depending on market conditions and are subject to shutdowns for planned maintenance activities. Capacity may be restricted for a variety of reasons and actual production will depend on sales volumes. All of the mines are accessed by two-lane all-weather roads that connect to public highways. All of the mines operate under permits granted by provincial and/or federal regulatory authorities. Each of our steelmaking coal mines will require additional permits as they progress through their long-term mine plans. The issuance of certain permits for mine life extensions may depend on a number of factors, including our ability to meet the water quality targets set out in the Elk Valley Water Quality Plan, as discussed below. All permits necessary for the current operations of the mines are in hand and in good standing. Annual inpit drilling programs are conducted to confirm and update the geological models used to develop the yearly mine plans.

Following mining, the steelmaking coal is washed in preparation plants using a variety of conventional techniques. Coal is dried using a combination of mechanical dewatering and gas-fired dryers. Processed coal is conveyed to clean coal silos or other storage facilities for intermediate storage and load-out to railcars.

In 2023, our share (based on ownership structure at the time) of steelmaking coal from our operations was 23.7 million tonnes of coal, which was 2.2 million tonnes higher than 2022, primarily due to increased operating hours at Elkview Operations, as compared to 2022 hours which were impacted by the raw coal conveyor failure, as well as improved plant reliability across all operations. The Line Creek operation also saw improved plant reliability in the second half of 2023.

We expect 2024 annual steelmaking coal production (100% basis) to be in the range of 24.0 to 26.0 million tonnes as we continue to focus on improving plant performance. We updated 2025 to 2027 steelmaking coal guidance (100% basis) to 24.0 to 26.0 million tonnes per year to address the increasing frequency of adverse weather events and to capture impacts of labour constraints which are expected to continue to negatively impact equipment operating hours despite improved workforce attraction and retention.

Elk Valley Water Quality Management

We continue to implement the water quality management measures required by the Elk Valley Water Quality Plan (the Plan). The Plan establishes short-, medium-, and long-term water quality targets for selenium, nitrate, sulphate and cadmium to protect the environment and human health. In 2023 the total capital investment in water treatment facilities, water management (source control, calcite management and tributary management), and the incremental measures required under the October 2020 Direction issued by Environment and Climate Change Canada (the Direction) was $94 million for the year.

During the year, we continued to ramp up treatment operations towards our 77.5 million litres per day of constructed water treatment capacity. To that end, three consecutive monthly treatment volume records were established in the fourth quarter. With this constructed treatment capacity continuing to ramp up, we are on pace to achieve one of the primary objectives of the Plan: stabilizing and reducing the selenium trend in the Elk Valley. Currently, treatment is effectively removing selenium and water quality monitoring shows that selenium levels are trending down downstream of treatment and stabilizing in the Elk River. We expect further reductions across the watershed and in the Koocanusa Reservoir as additional treatment capacity is completed.

In 2024, we anticipate water treatment capital expenditures to be $150 to $250 million. We continue to expect to meet our water treatment capacity targets by further increasing our constructed water treatment capacity to 150 million litres per day by the end of 2026.

Final costs of implementing the Plan and other water quality initiatives will depend in part on the technologies applied, on regulatory developments and on the results of ongoing environmental monitoring and modelling. The timing of expenditures will depend on resolution of technical issues, permitting timelines and other factors. Certain cost estimates to date are based on limited engineering. Implementation of the Plan also requires additional permits. We expect that, in order to maintain water quality, some form of water treatment will continue for an indefinite period after mining operations end. The Plan contemplates ongoing monitoring to ensure that the water quality targets set out in the Plan are protective of the environment and human health and provides for adjustments if warranted by monitoring results.

Ongoing monitoring, as well as our continued research into treatment technologies, could reveal unexpected environmental impacts, technical issues or advances associated with potential treatment technologies. This could substantially increase or decrease both capital and operating costs associated with water quality management or could materially affect our ability to permit mine life extensions in new mining areas.

Steelmaking Coal Transportation

Most of the coal produced at our steelmaking coal mines in southeast British Columbia is shipped to west coast ports in British Columbia.

We have long-term agreements until December 2026 with Canadian Pacific Kansas City Limited (CPKC) and Canadian National Railway Company (CN Rail). CPKC transports our steelmaking coal westbound from the mines located in southeast British Columbia. A portion of these westbound shipments are transported to Kamloops, B.C., and interchanged with CN Rail for further transport to terminals in Vancouver and Prince Rupert. The remaining westbound shipments are transported by CPKC from the mines directly to the terminals in Vancouver.

Teck exports its seaborne coal primarily through three west coast terminals: Neptune Bulk Terminals (Neptune), Westshore Terminals (Westshore) and Trigon Terminals (Trigon). We have a 46% ownership interest in Neptune, located in Vancouver, British Columbia which provides shiploading services on a

cost-of-service basis. Neptune is our primary steelmaking coal terminal and handles the majority of our export volumes. Coal capacity at Neptune is exclusive to Teck. Neptune is well positioned to deliver strong throughput in 2024 and beyond, with significantly increased terminal-loading capacity to meet our delivery commitments to our customers while further lowering our port costs.

In 2021, we entered into an agreement with Westshore, located in Vancouver, British Columbia, for the shipment of between 5 and 7 million tonnes of steelmaking coal per year at fixed loading charges, for a total of 33 million tonnes over a period of approximately five years. We also have a long-term agreement with Trigon, located in Prince Rupert, British Columbia, for the shipment of up to 6 million tonnes of steelmaking coal per year through to December 2027.

Through our capacity at Neptune and our complementary commercial agreements with Westshore and Trigon, our annual port capacity exceeds production and provides flexibility and improved reliability in the event of weather and corridor disruptions or terminal outages.

Approximately 5% of the steelmaking coal produced at the mines in the Elk Valley is transported east to customers in the Great Lakes region of Canada and the United States.

Steelmaking Coal Operations

In the mines in the Elk Valley Region of British Columbia, coal is contained within the sedimentary Mist Mountain Formation of the lower Cretaceous Kootenay Group. The Mist Mountain sediments were involved in the mountain-building movements of the late Cretaceous to early Tertiary Laramide orogeny and are approximately 500 metres thick, with the depth of burial ranging from zero to 1,500 metres. The major structural features are north-south trending synclines with near horizontal to steep westerly dipping thrust faults and a few high-angle normal faults. This faulting has allowed for the Mist Mountain sequence to be repeated throughout the Elk Valley.

The following sections cover details for each of our operating steelmaking coal mines. For these operating mines, the remaining reserve life is based upon current reserves, annual production capacity and mine plans. As mine plans and capacities change, the reserve base and mine life will also change. Because each mine covers a substantial lease area, the development required for accessing the reserves can be substantial and can involve a range of expenditures in terms of pit access and development and infrastructure to support development. The reserve life estimates also assume that the required permits for life extensions will be obtained in a timely fashion to maintain production continuity.

Fording River Mine, B.C., Canada

The Fording River mine is located 29 kilometres northeast of the community of Elkford, in southeastern British Columbia. The mine site consists of approximately 19,800 hectares of coal lands, including four operating surface coal pits along with several areas planned for surface mine development held under multiple contiguous coal leases and licences. The leases and licences relating to Fording River are held by Teck Coal. Teck Coal also controls the surface and subsurface rights to the properties that are in operation and those that are planned for development.

Coal produced at Fording River is steelmaking coal. The current annual production capacities of the mine and preparation plant (on a 100% basis) are approximately 9.0 million and 9.5 million tonnes of clean coal, respectively. To ensure the process plant is fully utilized raw coal from Greenhills may be processed at the Fording River plant.

Fording River’s reserve areas include Eagle, Swift, Turnbull and Castle. Approximately 80 to 90% of the current production is derived from the Swift area, with the remaining production coming from the Eagle area. Proven and probable reserves at Fording River are projected to support mining until

2062. The Fording River Extension Project (FRX), adjacent and south of existing operations, is expected to provide a new source of mineable steelmaking coal. FRX proposes to utilize existing infrastructure and equipment and is intended to extend mining at Fording River for decades, allowing for continued social and economic contributions to the local and regional economies. In August 2020, FRX was designated into the federal assessment process under the *Impact Assessment Act*, and a favourable outcome from the environmental assessment process is required for the project to proceed.

In 2023, 94 reverse circulation drillholes, totaling 21.5 kilometres, were drilled in the Lake, Swift and Eagle active pit areas and four geotechnical diamond drillholes, totaling 1.3 kilometers, were drilled in the Swift pit area. No drilling occurred in the FRX mine development area. Downhole geophysical logs of all drillholes were utilized to identify coal seam intercepts and validate sample intervals. Coal samples are obtained on 0.5 metre intervals from all reverse circulation drillholes. Intervals are then composited by seam to produce representative seam samples for further analysis and simulated washability. Retrieval of coal samples from diamond drill core is completed occasionally, depending on the drillhole location. In addition, five large diameter (9-inch) core holes, totaling 1.2 kilometers, were drilled in the Swift area to collect bulk samples of coal seams for pilot scale washing and carbonization.

2024 projected capital costs for Fording River are approximately $360 to 510 million (100% basis). The major components of the projected capital costs are:

Component	Approximate projected cost ($/million)
Sustaining	80 - 120
Growth	-
Capitalized stripping	280 - 390
Total	360 - 510

The capital costs presented above do not include water quality capital costs which are described above in " *Individual Operations - Steelmaking Coal - Elk Valley Water Quality Management*".

2024 projected cash operating costs for Fording River are approximately $840 to 890 million (100% basis). The major components of the projected cash operating costs are:

Component	Approximate projected cost ($/million)
Labour	320 - 370
Supplies	350 - 400
Energy	220 - 250
Other (including general & administrative, inventory changes)	230 - 260
Less amounts associated with projected capitalized stripping	(280 - 390)
Total	840 - 890

The cash operating costs presented above do not include transportation or royalties.

Elkview Mine, B.C., Canada

As of January 3, 2024, Elkview Mine is 100%, directly and indirectly, held by Elk Valley Mining Limited Partnership. Elk Valley Mining Limited Partnership is held 77% by Teck, 20% by Nippon Steel Corporation and 3% by POSCO. See "*Corporate Structure - Steelmaking Coal Business Unit Sale Transactions*".

The Elkview mine is an open pit coal mine located approximately 3 kilometres east of Sparwood in southeastern British Columbia. The mine site consists of approximately 12,400 hectares of coal lands. The leases and licences relating to Elkview are held by Elkview Mine Limited Partnership. Elkview Mine Limited Partnership also controls the surface and subsurface rights to the properties that are in operation and those that are planned for development.

The coal produced at Elkview is steelmaking coal. The current annual production capacity of the mine and preparation plant (on a 100% basis) is approximately 9.0 million tonnes of clean coal.

In 2023, 47 reverse circulation drillholes, totaling 15.1 kilometres, were drilled in the Baldy, Adit Ridge and Natal pit areas. In addition, seven geotechnical diamond drillholes, totaling 3.0 kilometres, were drilled in the Adit Ridge and Natal pit areas. Downhole geophysical logs of all drillholes were utilized to identify coal seam intercepts and validate sample intervals. Coal samples are obtained on 0.5 metre intervals from all reverse circulation drillholes. Intervals are then composited by seam to produce representative seam samples for further analysis and simulated washability. Retrieval of coal samples from diamond drill core is completed occasionally, depending on the drillhole location and recovery of the coal from the core. In addition, six large diameter (9-inch) core holes, totaling 2.1 kilometers, were drilled to collect bulk samples of coal seams for pilot scale washing and carbonization in the Adit Ridge area.

Proven and probable reserves at Elkview are projected to support mining until 2057.

2024 projected capital costs for Elkview are approximately $460 to 630 million (100% basis). The major components of the projected capital costs are:

Component	Approximate projected cost ($/million)
Sustaining	300 - 410
Growth	-
Capitalized stripping	160 - 220
Total	460 - 630

The capital costs presented above do not include water quality capital costs which are described above in " *Individual Operations - Steelmaking Coal - Elk Valley Water Quality Management*".

2024 projected cash operating costs for Elkview are approximately $680 to 750 million (100% basis). The major components of the projected cash operating costs are:

Component	Approximate projected cost ($/million)
Labour	290 - 340
Supplies	260 - 300
Energy	140 - 160
Other (including general & administrative, inventory changes)	150 - 170
Less amounts associated with projected capitalized stripping	(160 - 220)
Total	680 - 750

The cash operating costs presented above do not include transportation or royalties.

Greenhills Mine, B.C., Canada

As of January 3, 2024, Greenhills Mine is 100% indirectly held by Elk Valley Mining Limited Partnership. Elk Valley Mining Limited Partnership is held 77% by Teck, 20% by Nippon Steel Corporation and 3% by POSCO. See "*Corporate Structure - Steelmaking Coal Business Unit Sale Transactions*".

The Greenhills mine is located 8 kilometres northeast of the community of Elkford, in southeastern British Columbia. The mine site consists of approximately 12,400 hectares of coal lands. The leases and licences relating to Greenhills are held by Teck Coal. Teck Coal also controls the surface and subsurface rights to the properties that are in operation and those that are planned for development.

Coal produced at Greenhills is steelmaking coal. The current annual production capacities of the mine and preparation plant (on a 100% basis) are 5.9 million and 5.4 million tonnes of clean coal, respectively. To maximize the Fording River plant capacity raw coal from Greenhills may be processed at the Fording River plant.

Current production is derived primarily from the Cougar pit area. Proven and probable reserves at Greenhills are projected to support mining until 2062, depending on the extent of Greenhills' raw coal processed at Fording River.

In 2023, 63 reverse circulation drillholes, totaling 11.0 kilometres, including seven geotechnical diamond drillholes, totaling 2.3 kilometers, were drilled in the Phase 4 and 7 active pit areas. In addition, 14 reverse circulation drillholes, totaling 7.3 kilometres, were drilled in the Phase 9 mining area. Downhole geophysical logs of all drillholes were utilized to identify coal seam intercepts and validate sample intervals. Coal samples are obtained on 0.5 metre intervals from all reverse circulation drillholes. Intervals are then composited by seam to produce representative seam samples for further analysis and simulated washability. Retrieval of coal samples from diamond drill core is completed occasionally, depending on the drillhole location and recovery of the coal from the core. In addition, five large diameter (9-inch) core holes, totaling 708 metres, were drilled to collect bulk samples of coal seams for pilot scale washing and carbonization in the Phase 7 area.

2024 projected capital costs for Greenhills is approximately $130 to 180 million (100% basis). The major components of the projected capital costs are:

Component	Approximate projected cost ($/million)
Sustaining	110 - 150
Growth	-
Capitalized stripping	20 - 30
Total	130 - 180

The capital costs presented above do not include water quality capital costs, which are described above in " *Individual Operations - Steelmaking Coal - Elk Valley Water Quality Management*".

2024 projected cash operating costs for Greenhills is approximately $540 to 640 million (100% basis). The major components of the projected cash operating costs are:

Component	Approximate projected cost ($/million)
Labour	200 - 230
Supplies	180 - 200
Energy	120 - 140
Other (including general & administrative, inventory changes)	80 - 100
Less amounts associated with projected capitalized stripping	(20 - 30)
Total	560 - 640

The cash operating costs presented above do not include transportation or royalties.

Line Creek Mine, B.C., Canada

The Line Creek mine is located approximately 25 kilometres north of Sparwood in southeastern British Columbia. Line Creek supplies steelmaking coal to a variety of international and domestic customers. The Line Creek property consists of approximately 8,500 hectares of coal lands.

The current annual production capacity of the mine and preparation plant is approximately 4.0 million tonnes of clean coal. Proven and probable reserves at Line Creek are projected to support mining until 2035.

Cardinal River Mine, Alberta, Canada

Our Cardinal River mine in Alberta has been closed since 2020 and remains on care and maintenance.

Coal Mountain Mine, B.C., Canada

Our Coal Mountain mine in southeastern British Columbia has been closed since 2019 and remains on care and maintenance.

Exploration

In 2023, we incurred exploration expenditures of $86 million. Approximately 53% of the project expenditures were dedicated to exploration for copper, 26% for zinc and the remaining 21% dedicated to other commodities, including nickel and coal. Of the total exploration expenditures, approximately 48% was spent in North America, 30% in South America, 11% in Australia, 9% in Europe and 2% in Asia. In 2024, planned exploration expenditures are expected to be approximately $94 million, including $1 million in support of mine site and development and engineering projects. In 2023, the decision was made to cease zinc exploration in Ireland. A small office will be maintained in Dublin to support project generation in Europe and Africa. As a result of option agreements signed with junior exploration companies in 2023, early-stage copper exploration programs will be funded in Kazakhstan and Argentina in 2024.

Exploration & geoscience play three critical roles at Teck: discovery of new orebodies through early-stage exploration and acquisition; pursuit, evaluation and acquisition of development opportunities; and delivery of geoscience solutions and services to create value at our existing mines and development projects. Exploration is carried out through sole funding and joint ventures with major and junior exploration companies. Exploration is focused on areas in proximity to our existing operations or projects in regions that we consider have high potential for discovery.

At Quebrada Blanca, a large resource expansion drill program was completed in 2023. The aim of this program was to investigate and confirm the extensions of the orebody, which remains open in multiple directions.

Early-stage copper exploration in 2023 focused primarily on advancing projects targeting porphyry-style mineralization in Chile, Peru and the United States and evaluating new opportunities in South America, Europe, Central Asia and southern Africa. In 2024, we plan to drill a number of early-stage copper projects in Argentina, Chile, Kazakhstan and Peru.

Zinc exploration in 2023 was concentrated on early-stage programs in Australia, Canada, Ireland and Turkey and on an advanced-stage project in the Red Dog district in Alaska. In Alaska, Australia and Canada, the targets are large sediment-hosted deposits. In 2024, we plan to continue evaluating early stage targets on our properties in Australia, Canada and Türkiye and to continue drilling advanced-stage projects in the Red Dog mine district in Alaska.

In 2023, we continued to grow our portfolio of early-stage nickel exploration opportunities, with an initial focus on Canada and the United States. In 2024, work will focus on advancing an exploration alliance in Canada and evaluating early-stage opportunities in Australia and the United States.

In 2023, we also drilled approximately 86 kilometres across four steelmaking coal operations in the Elk Valley to support our existing operations and extension projects.

Teck’s exploration strategy is underpinned by an agile commercial mindset whereby we manage and refresh a portfolio of commercial opportunities, such as retained project royalties and equity in junior exploration companies. In 2023, investments were made in exploration companies with copper portfolios in Canada and Peru, nickel portfolios in Canada and zinc portfolios in Canada and the United States. Additionally, exploration agreements were signed with exploration companies with projects in Argentina, Australia, Canada, Kazakhstan, Peru and the United States.

Corporate

For financial reporting purposes, we report on a corporate segment that includes all of our activities in commodities other than copper, steelmaking coal and zinc, our corporate development and growth initiatives, and groups that provide administrative, technical, financial and other support to all of our business units.

Mineral Reserves and Resources

See "*Notes to Mineral Reserves and Resources Tables*" below, after the Mineral Resources tables.

MINERAL RESERVES (Metals) as at 31 December 2023[1]								
	Proven		Probable		Total		Teck Interest (%)	Recoverable Metal (000 t)[2]
	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (%)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (%)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (%)		
Copper								
Highland Valley Copper	150,000	0.32	113,100	0.26	263,100	0.30	100.0	660
Antamina								
Copper only ore OP	109,500	0.89	48,900	1.02	158,400	0.93	22.5	310
Copper-zinc ore OP	29,300	0.98	38,400	0.95	67,700	0.96	22.5	120
Total	138,800	0.91	87,300	0.99	226,200	0.94	22.5	430
Quebrada Blanca	1,081,600	0.53	335,300	0.50	1,417,000	0.52	60.0	4,060
Andacollo	128,800	0.32	117,700	0.30	246,500	0.31	90.0	590
NuevaUnión								
Relincho	576,400	0.34	977,400	0.36	1,553,800	0.35	50.0	2,390
La Fortuna	386,800	0.58	295,400	0.42	682,200	0.51	50.0	1,520
Total	963,200	0.43	1,272,800	0.37	2,236,000	0.40	50.0	3,910
Zafranal	408,800	0.39	32,000	0.21	440,700	0.38	80.0	1,150
San Nicolás	47,700	1.26	57,500	1.01	105,200	1.12	50.0	460
Molybdenum								
Highland Valley Copper	150,000	0.007	113,100	0.012	263,100	0.009	100.0	10
Antamina								
Copper only ore OP	109,500	0.035	48,900	0.033	158,400	0.034	22.5	10
Quebrada Blanca	1,081,600	0.020	335,300	0.023	1,417,000	0.021	60.0	140
NuevaUnión								
Relincho	576,400	0.014	977,400	0.017	1,553,800	0.016	50.0	60
Zinc								
Antamina								
Copper-zinc ore OP	29,300	1.8	38,400	1.9	67,700	1.9	22.5	240
Red Dog								
Red Dog Mine			34,300	12.0	34,300	12.0	100.0	3,460
San Nicolás	47,700	1.6	57,500	1.4	105,200	1.5	50.0	630
Lead								
Red Dog								
Red Dog Mine			34,300	3.4	34,300	3.4	100.0	590

MINERAL RESERVES (Metals) as at 31 December 2023[1]								
	Proven		Probable		Total		Teck Interest(%)	Recoverable Metal (000 oz)[2]
	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t)[3]	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t)[3]	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t)[3]		
Gold								
Andacollo[4]	128,800	0.10	117,700	0.10	246,500	0.10	90.0	470
NuevaUnión								
La Fortuna	386,800	0.55	295,400	0.36	682,200	0.47	50.0	3,380
Zafranal	408,800	0.07	32,000	0.05	440,700	0.07	80.0	440
San Nicolás	47,700	0.41	57,500	0.39	105,200	0.40	50.0	120
Silver								
Antamina								
Copper only ore OP[5]	109,500	7.4	48,900	9.8	158,400	8.1	22.5	7,560
Copper-zinc ore OP[5]	29,300	17.0	38,400	16.7	67,700	16.8	22.5	6,090
Total	138,800	9.4	87,300	12.8	226,200	10.7	22.5	13,650
Quebrada Blanca	1,081,600	1.4	335,300	1.2	1,417,000	1.4	60.0	25,870
NuevaUnión								
Relincho	576,400	1.6	977,400	1.5	1,553,800	1.5	50.0	24,990
La Fortuna	386,800	0.9	295,400	0.7	682,200	0.8	50.0	6,200
Total	963,200	1.3	1,272,800	1.3	2,236,000	1.3	50.0	31,190
Red Dog								
Red Dog Mine			34,300	63.9	34,300	63.9	100.0	43,550
San Nicolás	47,700	23.9	57,500	20.9	105,200	22.3	50.0	14,550

MINERAL RESERVES (Coal) as at 31 December 2023[1]					
	Proven	Probable	Total	Teck Interest (%)	Clean Coal (000 t)
	Tonnes (000's)	Tonnes (000's)	Tonnes (000's)		
Metallurgical Coal[6]					
Fording River	92,800	252,400	345,200	100.0[9]	345,200
Elkview	18,200	223,400	241,600	95.0[9]	229,500
Greenhills[10]	21,700	179,200	200,900	80.0[9]	160,700
Line Creek	3,000	35,300	38,300	100.0[9]	38,300
PCI Coal[6]					
Line Creek	1,800	3,100	4,900	100.0[9]	4,900

MINERAL RESOURCES (Metals) as at 31 December 2023[1]							
	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Teck Interest (%)
	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (%)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (%)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (%)	
Copper							
Highland Valley Copper	594,700	0.30	519,700	0.26	70,100	0.22	100.0
Antamina							
Copper only ore OP	183,100	0.75	293,500	0.80	536,400	0.87	22.5
Copper-zinc ore OP	44,300	0.79	152,100	1.01	215,500	1.06	22.5
Copper only ore UG					267,600	1.28	22.5
Copper-zinc ore UG					166,500	1.12	22.5
Total	227,400	0.76	445,600	0.87	1,186,000	1.03	22.5
Quebrada Blanca	954,300	0.37	3,412,900	0.36	4,259,700	0.34	60.0
Andacollo	65,700	0.28	325,800	0.26	52,400	0.27	90.0
NuevaUnión							
Relincho	319,000	0.19	463,000	0.26	724,700	0.36	50.0
La Fortuna	9,600	0.42	236,700	0.51	479,700	0.43	50.0
Total	328,600	0.19	699,700	0.34	1,204,300	0.39	50.0
Galore Creek	425,700	0.44	771,200	0.47	237,800	0.26	50.0
Schaft Creek	166,000	0.32	1,127,200	0.25	316,700	0.19	75.0
NewRange Copper Nickel							
Mesaba	236,100	0.50	1,344,500	0.43	1,366,300	0.38	50.0
NorthMet	280,400	0.26	344,100	0.25	391,300	0.26	50.0
Total	516,500	0.37	1,688,600	0.40	1,757,600	0.35	50.0
Zafranal	5,100	0.19	2,300	0.21	62,800	0.24	80.0
San Nicolás	500	1.35	6,100	1.17	4,900	0.94	50.0
Molybdenum							
Highland Valley Copper	594,700	0.008	519,700	0.010	70,100	0.010	100.0
Antamina							
Copper only ore OP	183,100	0.020	293,500	0.025	536,400	0.024	22.5
Copper only ore UG					267,600	0.017	22.5
Total	183,100	0.020	293,500	0.025	804,000	0.021	22.5
Quebrada Blanca	954,300	0.013	3,412,900	0.018	4,259,700	0.015	60.0
NuevaUnión							
Relincho	319,000	0.006	463,000	0.009	724,700	0.012	50.0
Schaft Creek	166,000	0.021	1,127,200	0.016	316,700	0.019	75.0
Zinc							
Antamina							
Copper-zinc ore OP	44,300	1.5	152,100	1.8	215,500	1.5	22.5
Copper-zinc ore UG					166,500	1.3	22.5
Total	44,300	1.5	152,100	1.8	382,000	1.4	22.5
Red Dog							
Red Dog Mine			7,800	7.6	9,000	12.6	100.0
Red Dog District					19,400	14.4	100.0
San Nicolás	500	0.4	6,100	0.7	4,900	0.6	50.0
Lead							
Red Dog							
Red Dog Mine			7,800	5.8	9,000	4.5	100.0
Red Dog District					19,400	4.2	100.0

MINERAL RESOURCES (Metals) as at 31 December 2023[1]							
	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Teck Interest (%)
	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (%)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (%)	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (%)	
Nickel							
NewRange Copper Nickel							
Mesaba	236,100	0.11	1,344,500	0.10	1,366,300	0.09	50.0
NorthMet	280,400	0.08	344,100	0.07	391,300	0.07	50.0
Total	516,500	0.09	1,688,600	0.09	1,757,600	0.09	50.0
Cobalt							
NewRange Copper Nickel							
Mesaba	236,100	0.006	1,344,500	0.009	1,366,300	0.007	50.0
NorthMet	280,400	0.007	344,100	0.007	391,300	0.006	50.0
Total	516,500	0.007	1,688,600	0.008	1,757,600	0.007	50.0

MINERAL RESOURCES (Metals) as at 31 December 2023[1]							
	Measured		Indicated		Inferred		Teck Interest (%)
	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t)[3]	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t)[3]	Tonnes (000's)	Grade (g/t)[3]	
Gold							
Andacollo[4]	65,700	0.11	325,800	0.09	52,400	0.08	90.0
NuevaUnión							
La Fortuna	9,600	0.47	236,700	0.59	479,700	0.40	50.0
Galore Creek	425,700	0.29	771,200	0.22	237,800	0.19	50.0
Schaft Creek	166,000	0.20	1,127,200	0.15	316,700	0.14	75.0
NewRange Copper Nickel							
Mesaba	236,100	0.03	1,344,500	0.03	1,366,300	0.03	50.0
NorthMet	280,400	0.04	344,100	0.03	391,300	0.03	50.0
Total	516,500	0.03	1,688,600	0.03	1,757,600	0.03	50.0
Zafranal[7]	5,100	0.04	2,300	0.05	62,800	0.10	80.0
San Nicolás	500	0.08	6,100	0.20	4,900	0.13	50.0
Silver							
Antamina							
Copper only ore OP[5]	183,100	7.9	293,500	8.6	536,400	8.1	22.5
Copper-zinc ore OP[5]	44,300	20.2	152,100	18.5	215,500	15.9	22.5
Copper only ore UG[5]					267,600	11.5	22.5
Copper-zinc ore UG[5]					166,500	15.1	22.5
Total	227,400	10.3	445,600	12.0	1,186,000	11.3	22.5
Quebrada Blanca	954,300	1.0	3,412,900	1.1	4,259,700	1.1	60.0
NuevaUnión							
Relincho	319,000	1.0	463,000	1.2	724,700	1.3	50.0
La Fortuna	9,600	0.9	236,700	1.1	479,700	1.0	50.0
Total	328,600	1.0	699,700	1.2	1,204,300	1.2	50.0
Red Dog							
Red Dog Mine			7,800	100.0	9,000	88.4	100.0
Red Dog District					19,400	73.4	100.0
Galore Creek	425,700	4.1	771,200	4.8	237,800	2.6	50.0
Schaft Creek	166,000	1.5	1,127,200	1.2	316,700	1.1	75.0
NewRange Copper Nickel							
Mesaba	236,100	1.0	1,344,500	1.3	1,366,300	1.2	50.0
NorthMet	280,400	0.9	344,100	0.9	391,300	0.9	50.0
Total	516,500	0.9	1,688,600	1.3	1,757,600	1.2	50.0
San Nicolás	500	6.4	6,100	11.9	4,900	9.3	50.0
Platinum							
NewRange Copper Nickel							
Mesaba	236,100	0.04	1,344,500	0.04	1,366,300	0.05	50.0
NorthMet	280,400	0.07	344,100	0.07	391,300	0.07	50.0
Total	516,500	0.06	1,688,600	0.04	1,757,600	0.06	50.0
Palladium							
NewRange Copper Nickel							
Mesaba	236,100	0.11	1,344,500	0.11	1,366,300	0.17	50.0
NorthMet	280,400	0.24	344,100	0.23	391,300	0.25	50.0
Total	516,500	0.18	1,688,600	0.13	1,757,600	0.19	50.0

MINERAL RESOURCES (Coal) as at 31 December 2023[1]				
	Measured	Indicated	Inferred	Teck Interest (%)
	Tonnes (000's)	Tonnes (000's)	Tonnes (000's)	
Metallurgical Coal[8]				
Fording River	589,900	984,900	590,200	100.0[9]
Elkview	265,800	147,700	214,700	95.0[9]
Greenhills[10]	162,400	213,500	152,800	80.0[9]
Line Creek	363,100	416,300	365,400	100.0[9]
Cardinal River	33,100	2,400	400	100.0[9]
Mt Duke	24,200	100,100	115,800	92.68[11]
Elco	13,800	106,300	126,000	75.0[12]
CMO Phase II (Marten Wheeler)	79,700	54,900	5,400	100.0[9]
PCI Coal[8]				
Cardinal River	1,600	300	0	100.0[9]
Coal Mountain	54,200	21,200	3,800	100.0[9]

Notes to Mineral Reserves and Resources Tables

(1) Mineral reserves and resources are mine and property totals and are not limited to our proportionate interests.

(2) Recoverable Metal refers to the amount of metal contained in concentrate.

(3) g/t = grams per tonne.

(4) In 2015, an interest in future gold production from the Andacollo mine was sold. Compañía Minera Teck Carmen de Andacollo has agreed to sell and deliver to the purchaser an amount of gold equal to 100% of the payable gold produced from the Carmen de Andacollo mine until 900,000 ounces have been delivered, and 50% thereafter. Reserves and resources are stated without accounting for this production interest.

(5) In 2015, Teck entered into an agreement with a purchaser to deliver silver equivalent to 22.5% of the payable silver sold by Compañía Minera Antamina S.A. until 86 million ounces of silver have been delivered, after which the amount of silver to be delivered will be reduced by one-third. Reserves and resources are stated without accounting for this production interest.

(6) Coal reserves are reported as tonnes of clean coal.

(7) At Zafranal, gold in oxide material is considered to be non-recoverable.

(8) Coal resources are reported as tonnes of raw coal.

(9) Following the completion of the NSC and POSCO Transactions on January 3, 2024, the Teck Interest was reduced to 77%. See "*Corporate Structure – Steelmaking Coal Business Unit Sale Transactions*".

(10) Under the terms of the Greenhills joint venture agreement, during the operational phase of the joint venture POSCAN is entitled to 20% of the coal produced from the Greenhills project; the Teck Interest (%) reflects Teck's ownership interest in the joint venture as of December 31, 2023, although Teck held a 100% interest in the in situ coal. The Greenhills Joint Venture was terminated effective January 3, 2024 and Teck, through its interest in Elk Valley Mining Limited Partnership, now holds a 77% interest in the in situ coal. See "*Corporate Structure - Steelmaking Coal Business Unit Sale Transactions*".

(11) Following the completion of the NSC and POSCO Transactions on January 3, 2024, the Teck Interest was reduced to 71.36%. See "*Corporate Structure – Steelmaking Coal Business Unit Sale Transactions*".

(12) Following the completion of the NSC and POSCO Transactions on January 3, 2024, the Teck Interest was reduced to 57.75%. See "*Corporate Structure – Steelmaking Coal Business Unit Sale Transactions*".

DEFINITIONS FOR MINERAL RESERVES AND MINERAL RESOURCES

Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources: "**Proven**" and "**probable**" mineral reserves and "**measured**", "**indicated**" and "**inferred**" mineral resources are estimated in accordance with the definitions of these terms adopted by the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum in November, 2010 updated in May 2014 and incorporated in National Instrument 43-101, *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (NI 43-101), by Canadian securities regulatory authorities.

Mineral resources are reported separately from, and do not include, that portion of the mineral resources classified as mineral reserves.

Metallurgical coal: means the various grades of coal that are used to produce coke, which is used in the steel making process.

PCI coal: means coal that is pulverized and injected into a blast furnace. Those grades of coal used in the PCI process are generally non-coking. PCI grade coal is used primarily as a heat source in the steel making process in partial replacement for high-quality coking coals, which are typically more expensive.

The Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum definitions for mineral resources and mineral reserves are as follows:

A "**mineral resource**" is a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a mineral resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling.

An "**inferred mineral resource**" is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity. An inferred mineral resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an indicated mineral resource and must not be converted to a mineral reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of inferred mineral resources could be upgraded to indicated mineral resources with continued exploration. An inferred mineral resource is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate sampling techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drillholes. Inferred mineral resources must not be included in the economic analysis, production schedules, or estimated mine life in publicly disclosed prefeasibility or feasibility studies, or in the life of mine plans and cash flow models of developed mines. Inferred mineral resources can only be used in economic studies as provided under NI 43-101.

An "**indicated mineral resource**" is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of modifying factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. An indicated mineral resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to a measured mineral resource and may only be converted to a probable mineral reserve. Mineralization may be classified as an indicated mineral resource by the qualified person when the nature, quality, quantity and distribution of data are such as to allow confident interpretation of the geological framework and to reasonably assume the continuity of mineralization. An indicated mineral resource estimate is of sufficient quality to support a prefeasibility study, which can serve as the basis for major development decisions.

A "**measured mineral resource**" is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of modifying factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to confirm geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. A measured mineral resource has a higher level of confidence than that applying to either an indicated mineral resource or an inferred mineral resource. It may be converted to a proven mineral reserve or to a probable mineral reserve. Mineralization or other natural material of economic interest may be classified as a measured mineral resource when the nature, quality, quantity and distribution of data are such that the tonnage and grade or quality of the mineralization can be estimated to within close limits and that variation from the estimate would not significantly affect potential economic viability of the

deposit. This category requires a high level of confidence in, and understanding of, the geology and controls of the mineral deposit.

A "**mineral reserve**" is the economically mineable part of a measured and/or indicated mineral resource. It includes diluting materials and allowances for losses, which may occur when the material is mined or extracted and is defined by studies at prefeasibility or feasibility level as appropriate that include application of modifying factors. These studies demonstrate that, at the time of reporting, extraction could reasonably be justified.

A "**probable mineral reserve**" is the economically mineable part of an indicated, and in some circumstances, a measured mineral resource. The confidence in the modifying factors applying to a probable mineral reserve is lower than that applying to a proven mineral reserve.

A "**proven mineral reserve**" is the economically mineable part of a measured mineral resource. A proven mineral reserve implies a high degree of confidence in the modifying factors.

METHODOLOGIES AND ASSUMPTIONS

Mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates are based on various assumptions relating to operating matters, including with respect to production costs, mining and processing recoveries, mining dilution, cut-off values or grades, as well as assumptions relating to long-term commodity prices and, in some cases, exchange rates. Cost estimates are based on feasibility study estimates or operating history.

Methodologies used in reserve and resource estimates vary from property to property depending on the style of mineralization, geology and other factors. Geostatistical methods, appropriate to the style of mineralization, have been used in the estimation of reserves at Teck's material base metal properties.

Assumed metal prices vary from property to property for a number of reasons. Teck has interests in a number of joint ventures for which assumed metal prices are a joint venture decision. In certain cases, assumed metal prices are historical assumptions made at the time of the relevant reserve and resource estimates. For operations with short remaining lives, assumed metal prices may reflect shorter-term commodity price forecasts.

COMMENTS ON INDIVIDUAL OPERATIONS AND PROJECTS

Highland Valley Copper

Reserve and resource estimates were prepared assuming long-term metal prices of US$3.25/lb copper, US$9.90/lb molybdenum, US$20.00/oz silver and US$1,500/oz gold and an exchange rate of CAD$1.25 per US$1.00. Reserves and resources were calculated using a net smelter return of US$5.33 per tonne, which is equivalent to a copper equivalent cut-off grade of 0.11% with a molybdenum factor of 1.7.

There was an overall decrease of 44.3 million tonnes, or 14%, of proven and probable mineral reserves at Highland Valley Copper as compared to 2022, mostly from depletion planned from normal mining activity; losses to operating costs were offset by gains from higher commodity prices. 2023 resources decreased by 6%, as compared to 2022, mainly due to higher operating unit costs that offset the gains from higher copper price and changes to mine design. The resource estimate at Highland Valley Copper Operations is extremely sensitive to changes in economic assumptions.

Antamina

Open pit reserve estimates were prepared assuming long-term metal prices of US$3.54/lb copper, US$1.15/lb zinc, US$11.10/lb molybdenum and US$21.46/oz silver. Open pit and underground resource estimates were prepared assuming long-term metal prices of US$3.50/lb copper, US$1.30/lb zinc, US$13.30/lb molybdenum and US$24.60/oz silver. Cut-off grades at Antamina are based on the net value before taxes that the relevant material is expected to generate per hour of concentrator operation at assumed prices and vary by year in an effort to maximize the net present value of the pit. Mineral reserves are constrained by tailings capacity until formal approval for the life extension is received. Mineral reserves decreased by 56 million tonnes compared to 2022 primarily due to depletion from planned mining operations. Mineral resources are virtually unchanged since 2021 but with a higher proportion (11% compared to 6%) of measured category due to continuous infill drilling programs to raise the confidence in the estimates.

Quebrada Blanca

The Quebrada Blanca reserve and resource estimates were prepared assuming a long-term copper price of US$3.25/lb and a long-term molybdenum price of US$9.90/lb. The hypogene mineral reserves remain at 1.4 billion tonnes and are limited by the current tailings storage capacity. The resource model was updated in October 2023 and included over 30 thousand meters of new drilling from the last program. Additional drilling not only confirmed mineralization and increased estimation confidence in areas reported in the past but also allowed significant expansion of the resources base. 2023 mineral resources are reported with a 28% increase over 2022 estimates.

Carmen de Andacollo

Carmen de Andacollo reports hypogene resource and reserves supported by a model updated in February 2023 with additional 23 holes drilled during 2022 totalling 3,176 m of new assays, and a mine plan that considers a production schedule up to year 2036.

Reserve estimates assume long-term metal prices of US$3.25/lb copper and US$1,500/oz gold. Mineral reserves show an overall reduction of 21 million tonnes from 2022 due to depletion from normal mining activities, higher processing costs and changes to the mine design. Gains from higher copper prices and transfer from reserves offset some the hypogene resources losses reported in 2023. The mineral resources are down by 16% in comparison to 2022.

Red Dog

The mineral reserves and resources for Red Dog are divided into two reporting groups based on the spatial proximity and the land ownership associated with the deposits in and around Red Dog. Teck names these groups as “Mine” and “District”.

Mining in 2023 occurred at both Aqqaluk and Qanaiyaq open pits, located in the “Mine” group. There were no changes to the resource models in the last couple years, but the Life of Mine plan was updated for technical and economic input assumptions and supports the reported reserves. The “Mine” group also contains the undeveloped Paalaaq deposit, which is currently only defined to a resource level of confidence.

Aqqaluk and Qanaiyaq reserve and resources were estimated using long-term metal prices of US$1.20/lb for zinc, US$0.90/lb for lead and US$20.00/oz for silver. The cut-off methodology is based on dollars per second ($/s) to best reflect the large variation of throughput rate in the deposits. Reserves for the "Mine" group show a decrease of 4.3 million tonnes as compared to 2022 from mine depletion and transfer back to resources as higher prices offset some losses from higher costs. Resources have increased by 2.6

million tonnes as compared to 2022 mostly from transfer from reserves and partially by higher metal prices. Metal price assumptions used for the underground portion of Paalaaq are US$1.00/lb zinc, US$0.90/lb lead, and US$18.00/ozt silver.

The “District” group consists entirely of Inferred resources from the Anarraaq deposit, which lies approximately 11 km northwest of the current Red Dog Operations. Inferred resources for this deposit are unchanged since 2017, at 19.4 million tonnes.

Galore Creek

The resources reported in 2023 are unchanged from 2022 and have been constrained by an optimized pit shell that is used to confirm the reasonable prospect for eventual economic extraction requirements for reporting mineral resources and commodity prices of US$3.15/lb copper, US$1,600/oz gold and US$20.00/oz silver. A net smelter return (net of processing costs) with a greater than $0/tonne cut-off was applied to report mineral resources within the resultant pit shell.

Schaft Creek

2023 reported resources remain unchanged from 2022. Open pit mineral resources are reported at a net smelter return cut-off of US$4.31/tonne and constrained by a conceptual open pit shape optimized based on prices of US$3.00/lb copper, US$1,200/oz gold, US$20.00/oz silver and US$10.00/lb molybdenum.

NewRange Copper Nickel

Mesaba resources reported at end of year 2023 remain unchanged from 2022 and are based on an optimized pit shell using a cut-off of 0.2% copper. The net smelter return value, used for the resource pit optimization, is calculated based on the following prices: US$3.15/lb copper, US$6.90/lb nickel, US$18.00/oz silver. US$21.00/lb cobalt, US$1,400/oz gold, US$1,200/oz platinum and US$1,300/oz palladium.

NorthMet resources are estimated from an optimized pit shell and a net smelter return cut-off of US$8.17/ton assuming long-term metal prices of US$3.25/lb copper, US$7.90/lb nickel, US$20.00/oz silver. US$24.30/lb cobalt, US$1,500/oz gold, US$1,140/oz platinum and US$1,240/oz palladium and operating costs considering a large-scale open pit method.

Zafranal

The 2023 reported reserves and resources are unchanged from 2022.

Resource and reserves estimates at Zafranal were prepared and reported in a feasibility study using price assumptions of US$3.00/lb copper and US$1,200/oz gold. The total contained metal used in the reserves table is based on variable metallurgical recoveries of up to 89.5% for copper and up to 56% for gold. Open pit mineral reserves are reported using a variable net smelter return cut-off of US$6.10 to $6.35/tonne averaging US$6.11/tonne.

San Nicolás

2023 reported reserves and resources are unchanged from 2022.

The estimates assume net smelter return cut-offs for low zinc/copper ores and high zinc/copper ores, respectively, of US$9.71/tonne and US$13.15/tonne net smelter return based on an estimate of the marginal cost of production for the relevant ore. Net smelter return calculations include metal price assumptions as US$3.00/lb copper, US$1.10/lb zinc, US$1,300/oz gold and US$20/oz silver and scaled costs from previous studies.

NuevaUnión

Reserves and resources for NuevaUnión are contained within two deposits, Relincho and La Fortuna. Reserves at the deposits consider a bulk open-pit mining operation developed in three production phases that will alternate mining operations between the two deposits. No new work has been completed in 2023 and reported resources and reserves are unchanged from 2022.

Relincho mineral reserves and mineral resources are reported using an average net smelter return cut-off of US$11.00/tonne and US$6.72/tonne, respectively, and assuming metal prices of US$ 3.00/lb copper and US$10.00/lb molybdenum and US$18.00/oz silver.

La Fortuna mineral reserves and open pit mineral resources are reported using an average net smelter return cut-off of US$10.55/tonne and US$9.12/tonne, respectively, and assuming metal prices of US$3.00/lb copper and US$1,200/oz gold. Mineral resources outside of the mineral reserve pit are defined using a conceptual underground mining envelope. This approach assumes the same recoveries, metal prices, processing and general & administration costs as used for the open pits but with mining costs and dilution assumptions that are more appropriate to bulk underground mining. The resource model was updated in 2020 to include nine holes targeting the deep portion of La Fortuna, improved geological boundaries and updated grade estimation.

Fording River

The reserve economics assume a long-term selling price at the Port of Vancouver of US$170/tonne for metallurgical coal at an exchange rate of CAD$1.25 per US$1.00. 2023 reserves decreased, as compared to 2022, by 2.3% to 345.2 million clean tonnes, primarily due to production depletion of 8.5 million clean tonnes. 2023 resources increased, as compared to 2022, by 7.6% mainly due to procedural updates in how the resource shells are generated.

Elkview

The reserve economics assume a long-term selling price at the Port of Vancouver of US$170/tonne for metallurgical coal at an exchange rate of CAD$1.25 per US$1.00. 2023 reserves decreased, as compared to 2022, by 6.5% to 241.6 million clean tonnes, primarily due to production and model parameter changes. 2023 resources decreased, as compared to 2022, by 7.5% due to drilling and geology interpretation as well as model parameter changes and procedural updates in how the resource shells are generated.

Greenhills

The reserve economics assume a long-term selling price at the Port of Vancouver of US$170/tonne for metallurgical coal at an exchange rate of CAD$1.25 per US$1.00. 2023 reserves decreased, as compared to 2022, by 1.9% to 200.9 million clean tonnes, primarily due to production depletion but was slightly offset by reserve increases from mine design changes. 2023 resources decreased, as compared to 2022, by 2.6% attributable to procedural updates in how the resource shells are generated and model parameter changes.

Line Creek

The reserve economics assume a long-term selling price at the Port of Vancouver of US$170/tonne for metallurgical coal and US$120/tonne for PCI coal at an exchange rate of CAD$1.25 per US$1.00. 2023 reserves decreased, as compared to 2022, by 1.6% to 43.2 million clean tonnes, due to a combination of production depletion along with increases from mine design changes. 2023 resources decreased, as compared to 2022, by 2.7% due to procedural updates in how the resource shells are generated that was partially offset by an increase due to geological interpretation.

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Mineral reserves and mineral resources are estimates of the size and grade of the deposits based on the assumptions and parameters currently available. These assumptions and parameters are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, future changes in metals prices and/or production costs; differences in size, grade, continuity, geometry or location of mineralization from that predicted by geological modelling; recovery rates being less than those expected; and changes in project parameters due to changes in production plans. Except as described elsewhere in this Annual Information Form, there are no known environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing or other issues that are currently expected to materially affect the mineral reserves or resources. Certain operations will require further permits over the course of their operating lives to continue operating. Where management expects such permits to be issued in the ordinary course, material that may only be mined after such permits are issued is included in proven and probable reserves. Specific current permitting issues are described in the narrative concerning the relevant operation under the headings "*Description of the Business*" and *"Health, Safety, Community and Environment*" and "*Risk Factors — We face risks associated with the issuance and renewal of permits* ."

QUALIFIED PERSONS

Estimates of mineral reserves and resources for our base metal properties have been prepared under the general supervision of Rodrigo Marinho, P.Geo., who is an employee of Teck Resources Limited and the Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101 for our base metal properties (other than Antamina). Mineral reserve and resource estimates for Antamina have been prepared under the supervision of Fernando Angeles, P.Eng,. Lucio Canchis, who is an SME Registered Member, Carlos Aguirre, FAusIMM and Hernando Valdivia, FAusIMM and who are all employees of Compañía Minera Antamina S.A. Messrs. Canchis, Angeles, Aguirre and Valdivia are the Qualified Persons for the purposes of NI 43-101 in respect of Antamina. Reserve and resource estimates for coal properties were prepared under the general supervision of Jo-Anna Singleton, P.Geo. and Cameron Feltin, P.Eng., employees of Teck Coal Limited, who are the Qualified Persons for coal properties for the purposes of NI 43–101.

Health, Safety, Community and Environment

Our current and future operations, including development activities and commercial production, on our properties or areas in which we have an interest, are subject to laws and regulations in Canada, the U.S., Chile and elsewhere governing occupational health and safety, protection and remediation of the environment, site reclamation, management of toxic substances, permit approvals and similar matters. Compliance with these laws and regulations can affect the planning, design, operation, closure and remediation of our mines, our refinery and our other facilities.

Whether in Canada, the U.S., Chile or elsewhere, we work to apply technically proven and economically feasible measures to protect the environment, communities and worker health and safety throughout the mining life cycle of exploration, construction, mining, processing and closure.

We are an active participant in public regulatory review, revision and development processes with government agencies, including Indigenous Nations, and non-governmental organizations and, as such, typically have insight regarding emerging regulatory developments and trends. We apply this insight when we estimate risks and liabilities associated with current and future regulatory matters including in the areas of health and safety, community engagement, the environment and other permitting. We conduct regular environmental and health and safety audits and we regularly consult with and seek consent from communities, including Indigenous People. The overall objective of our audits is to assess key environmental, community and health and safety risks and their associated controls and to assess regulatory compliance. Environmental, health and safety, Indigenous and community-related obligations embedded in regulations are constantly evolving and it can be a significant challenge to meet changing standards.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

Safety is a core value at Teck. Safety performance and workplace occupational health and hygiene are key priorities for us. Safety statistics are collected from each business unit and operation monthly. Targets for health and safety key performance indicators are set each year and are one factor used in determining management compensation. Safety incidents are thoroughly investigated and findings reports are shared across our business, and occasionally across the industry, to assist in the prevention of similar incidents. We continue to implement our occupational health and hygiene strategy to prevent occupational disease and our High-Potential Risk Control strategy and hazard identification training program to prevent serious injuries and fatalities. Our Courageous Safety Leadership program also helps us build a positive culture of safety across Teck. At this time, we do not anticipate significant liability associated with long-term occupational health issues.

RECLAMATION AND CLOSURE

In order to obtain mining permits and approvals from regulatory authorities, mine operators must typically submit a reclamation plan for restoring, upon prolonged suspension or completion of mining operations, the mined property to a productive use and to meet many other permitted conditions. Typically, we submit the necessary permit applications several years before we plan to begin activities. Some of the permits we require are becoming increasingly difficult and expensive to obtain, and the application and review processes are taking longer to complete, are increasingly complex in terms of required background information and can be subject to challenge. For a further discussion of risks associated with the issuance and renewal of permits, see “*Risk Factors — We face risks associated with the issuance and renewal of permits* ”.

Financial assurance of various forms, including letters of credit and surety bonds, are posted with various governmental authorities as security to cover estimated reclamation obligations. Our provisions for future

reclamation and site restoration are estimated based on known requirements. Many of our sites undergo extensive progressive reclamation during operations to proactively address mined-out areas and lessen the works required upon mine closure. In addition, certain closed mines are under continuous care and maintenance as well as ongoing closure activities.

The reclamation programs are guided by land capability assessments, which integrate several factors in the reclamation approach, including biological diversity, establishment of sustainable vegetation, diversity of physical landforms and requirements for end land use and reclamation. All of our mining operations have closure plans in place that are developed to the level of detail appropriate to the stage of life of the operation. All of the plans and cost estimates undergo regular updates and revisions as they are refined and implemented. These reviews and updates typically include input and oversight from regulatory agencies and other stakeholders.

Our decommissioning and restoration provision, as at December 31, 2023, is $3.9 billion, of which $1.5 billion is attributable to our operating steelmaking coal operations, $968 million is attributable to our operating copper operations, $641 million is attributable to our operating zinc operations and $806 million is attributable to closed properties. Of that amount, we expect to spend approximately $301 million in 2024. As at December 31, 2023, we had letters of credit and other bonding in place in the aggregate amount of approximately $3.8 billion, primarily to secure our reclamation obligations. Bonding requirements may increase in the future as a result of regular updates to plans and cost estimates, scheduled changes in our permits and changes to regulatory regimes.

See the disclosure regarding environmental matters under the respective descriptions of our material operations for further details of environmental matters impacting those operations.

CARBON PRICING AND DECARBONIZATION

As part of ongoing global efforts to address climate change, regulations to control greenhouse gas emissions continue to be developed and enhanced in many jurisdictions. Regulatory uncertainty and resulting uncertainty regarding the costs of technology required to comply with current or anticipated regulations make it difficult to predict the ultimate costs of compliance. Societal focus on reducing carbon emissions, minimizing climate change and implementing climate change adaptation measures continues to increase.

The Government of Canada continues to advance climate action initiatives, such as the *Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act* which formalizes Canada's target to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 and its *"A Healthy Environment and a Healthy Economy"* climate plan to advance actions to achieve Canada's climate goals, which includes a proposal to increase the federal price of carbon to $170 per tonne of carbon dioxide-equivalent (CO_2e) by 2030. The Government of Canada also formally submitted Canada's enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution to the United Nations, committing Canada to cut its greenhouse gas emissions by 40%-45% below 2005 levels by 2030.

Climate change regulations continue to evolve in most jurisdictions in which we operate, and we expect that regional, national or international regulations that seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions will continue to be established or modified to increase their impact. The cost of progressively reducing our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in accordance with our publicly stated carbon reduction targets through carbon reduction activities or by acquiring the equivalent amount of future credits (to the extent permitted by regulation), is a function of several evolving factors, including technology development and pace of commercialization, the regulatory environment for subsidies and incentives, and the markets for carbon credits and offsets.

Teck's Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions attributable to our operations for 2023 are estimated to be approximately 3.7 million tonnes of CO_2e. The most material indirect Scope 3 emissions associated

with our activities relate to the use of our steelmaking coal by our customers. Based on our 2023 sales volumes, emissions from the use of our steelmaking coal would have been approximately 70 million tonnes of CO_2e.

For 2023, our British Columbia based operations incurred $114.8 million in British Columbia provincial carbon tax. As a result of the CleanBC Program for Industry, we received back $21.7 million of the $88.4 million we paid under the British Columbia provincial carbon tax in 2022, and we expect to receive a similar portion of our 2023 carbon tax payments back in 2024. In 2023, the Province of British Columbia announced its intention to transition the regulation of industrial facility GHG emissions from the Carbon Tax Act to an Output-Based Pricing System, beginning on April 1, 2024. Final details of the Output-Based Pricing System are yet to be released.

We may in the future face similar taxation for our activities in other jurisdictions. Similarly, customers of some of our products may also be subject to new carbon costs or taxation in the future in the jurisdictions where the products are ultimately used.

We are taking action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by improving our energy efficiency and implementing low-carbon technologies at our operations. In 2020, we announced our target to achieve net zero Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions across our operations by 2050. In 2022, we expanded our existing climate action strategy to include a new short-term goal to achieve net-zero Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 2025 and an ambition to achieve net-zero Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. We have also focused on growing our business to rebalance our portfolio towards copper, which is an essential metal for low-carbon technology and infrastructure, while continuing to produce the high-quality steelmaking coal required for the low-carbon transition.

We have established a set of actions that progress our decarbonization goals and ambitions. Our objective is to deliver significant and cost-competitive emissions reductions. We routinely evaluate existing and emerging abatement opportunities as the pace of low-carbon technology maturation continues to accelerate, and as options that were not feasible a few years ago approach commercialization.

WATER REGULATION

In addition to climate change, issues surrounding water regulation remain of particular importance. We continue to monitor regulatory initiatives and participate in consultation opportunities with governments. For example, we are participating in the Canadian federal government consultation focused on developing a Coal Mining Effluent Regulation. The ultimate form of this regulation may have a material effect on compliance costs, mine plans, and our capital and operating costs at affected mines. See *"Risk Factors — Changes in environmental, health and safety laws may have a material adverse effect on our operations and projects"* for further information. We are continuing to work to implement a plan for the management of selenium and other constituents at all of our operating steelmaking coal mines in the Elk Valley. Our costs of implementing this plan and other measures that may be required to address water quality issues are uncertain and will depend on the results of ongoing environmental monitoring, other technical developments and future actions by regulators. See "*Description of the Business — Individual Operations – Steelmaking Coal" and "Risk Factors — We face risks associated with the issuance and renewal of permits*" for further information.

SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

We have adopted and implemented a management system that provides governance over social and environmental issues at our operations. Our operating practices are governed by the principles set out in our Code of Ethics and our Code of Sustainable Conduct.

Our Code of Ethics reflects our commitment to upholding high moral and ethical principles. Our Code of Sustainable Conduct reflects Teck's commitment to sustainability and our efforts to make a positive contribution to the environment and to the communities where we operate. This Code sets out how we work to achieve support for our activities through responsible social, economic and environmental performance.

In addition to the Code of Ethics and the Code of Sustainable Conduct, we have adopted a Health and Safety Policy, a Water Policy, a Human Rights Policy, an Inclusion and Diversity Policy, an Indigenous Peoples Policy, a Risk Management Policy, a Tailings Management Policy, a Tax Policy and a Policy setting out our Expectations for Suppliers and Contractors. We have taken steps to implement the Code of Sustainable Conduct and related policies through the implementation of our Health, Safety, Environment, Tailings and Social Performance Management Standards, which provide direction to all operations and provide criteria against which performance may be measured. Safety and sustainability (including environment and community) performance are metrics used in our bonus plan and in our performance-linked equity unit plans.

We set objectives in these areas for improvement on an annual basis, and these are used to determine specific objectives for corporate and operational groups within our organization. Overall responsibility for achievement of objectives rests with senior personnel. Members of senior management regularly report directly to the Safety and Sustainability Committee of the Board, which in turn reports to the Board of Directors.

We measure and report our performance on an ongoing and comprehensive basis. Internal monthly, quarterly and annual reporting tracks performance indicators, including compliance with permits, environmental monitoring, health and safety performance, consultation and agreement fulfillment with Indigenous Peoples, and reclamation and remediation activities.

Our short- and long-term goals for sustainability fall within eight strategic themes: health and safety, climate change, circular economy, employees, water, tailings management, communities, Indigenous Peoples, and biodiversity and reclamation. Our long-term sustainability goals include: achieving carbon neutrality across all our operations and activities by 2050; eliminating fatalities, serious injuries and occupational disease; working towards disposing zero industrial waste by 2040; being a leader in responsibly providing the metals and minerals needed for the transition to a circular economy; fostering a workplace where everyone is included, valued and equipped for today and the future; transitioning to seawater or low-quality water sources for all operations in water-scarce regions by 2040; implementing innovative water management and water treatment solutions to protect water quality downstream of all our operations; continuing to manage our tailings across their life cycle in a safe and environmentally responsible way; working towards securing a net-positive impact on biodiversity; and collaborating with communities and Indigenous Peoples to generate economic benefits, advancing reconciliation efforts and improve community well-being.

In 2023, we advanced our climate action strategy by bringing the Trail Operations Carbon Capture Pilot Plant into operation, which is now successfully capturing carbon dioxide. We also continued to advance the evaluation of Caterpillar zero emission haul trucks and trolley-assist technology to reduce carbon dioxide emissions associated with our haul trucks. To support our ambition to achieve net-zero Scope 3 emissions by 2050 we reached agreements with Oldendorff Carriers, Norden, and Canadian Pacific Kansas City Limited to reduce carbon dioxide emissions associated with the transportation of our products using a range of solutions including wind propulsion, fuel-efficient ships, alternative fuels, and hydrogen locomotives and in 2024, we expect to put in service at our Neptune Terminals Canada's first fully operational electric tug boats.

In 2023, we also presented our vision at the G7 Transport Ministers' meeting for a bulk commodity green trade corridor between Canada, Japan and South Korea. We subsequently initiated development of an industry consortium to support the reduction of commodity transport-related green-house gas emissions by increasing collaboration with cross-value chain partners with the goal of achieving a net-zero value chain of critical minerals, metals, and clean energy products by 2050 for shipments between those nations.

Beyond our nature and climate investments, other areas of focus for our Community Investment Program are Community Wellness, Indigenous, and Education and Equity. In 2023 Teck allocated a total of approximately $33 million across our communities globally, including expanded Indigenous-focused investments that support education, social improvements and economic development for the Indigenous Peoples upon whose territories we operate, and support for education and economic development for Indigenous Peoples such as Indspire scholarships in Canada and the UN Women Originarias program in Chile.

To further advance understanding of Indigenous rights, and aligned with our commitment to Reconciliation, in 2023 we rolled out a new Indigenous Cultural Awareness Training program including computer-based and live facilitated sessions. The training was heavily informed and co-created with Indigenous partners.

In 2023 we implemented a new Human Rights Due Diligence program, which improved our ability to identify and mitigate risks related to human rights at our operations and value chain. During the year, Teck conducted four externally-led human rights risk assessments at operating sites, rolled out Human Rights and Modern Slavery training, and implemented technology to enhance the identification of Human Rights risks in the supply chain.

Human Resources

As at December 31, 2023, there were approximately 12,600 employees classified as “regular” employees working at the various operations and projects we manage, as well as our corporate offices. Of those employees, approximately 5,017 were employed by our Coal operations, 3,864 by our Copper operations, 2,120 by our Zinc operations and a total of approximately 1,602 by our Exploration, projects and corporate groups. These figures exclude employees classified as casual, fixed-term or inactive.

Collective bargaining agreements covering unionized employees at our principal operations (including Antamina) are as follows:

	Expiry Date of Collective Agreement
Antamina	July 31, 2024
Carmen de Andacollo	September 30, 2025 (Operators’ Union) and December 31, 2025 (Supervisors’ Union)
Elkview	October 31, 2026
Fording River	April 30, 2027
Highland Valley Copper	September 30, 2026
Line Creek	May 31, 2024
Quebrada Blanca	January 31, 2025 (Union Admin); November 30, 2025 (Union 1); and March 31, 2025 (Union 2);
Trail	May 31, 2027

Technology and Innovation

Teck undertakes and participates in a number of research, innovation and technology programs designed to improve exploration, mining and processing for new projects and operations, environmental performance in operations, and technologies to assist the sale of products, and ultimately enhance overall competitiveness and reduce costs. Our digital analytics team continues to develop and deploy industry leading artificial intelligence digital tools with a continued emphasis on increased efficiencies and value creation.

We also have technology and research groups at our Technical Services Trail facility and our Technical Services Richmond facility. The primary focus of these facilities is to create value through the development, testing and implementation of technologies related to our principal products as well as extractive technologies related to existing operations or development projects. The programs are aligned with business units and are integrated with operations and other business activities.

Our research and innovation expense for 2023 was $164 million.

Foreign Operations

The Red Dog mine located in Alaska, the Antamina mine located in Peru, and the Quebrada Blanca and Carmen de Andacollo mines located in Chile are our significant operating assets located outside of Canada. We hold a 22.5% interest in Antamina through our equity interest in CMA, the operating company for the mine. We hold a 100% interest in the Red Dog mine, subject to the royalty in favour of NANA as described under the heading “*Description of the Business — Individual Operations – Zinc —*

Red Dog Mine, United States (Zinc, Lead) " above. We own 90% of the Chilean operating company that owns Carmen de Andacollo and we hold a 60% indirect interest in CMTQB, which holds our Quebrada Blanca Operations. Foreign operations accounted for approximately 26% of our 2023 consolidated revenue and represented approximately 52% of our total assets as at December 31, 2023. Foreign operations accounted for approximately 68% of our revenue from our copper business unit in 2023 and approximately 53% of our total revenue from our zinc business unit in 2023.

We also have interests in various exploration and development projects in various foreign countries, with significant activities in Argentina, Australia, Chile, Ireland, Kazakhstan, México, Peru, Turkey and the United States. We currently have foreign exploration offices in Australia, Chile, Ireland, Peru and Turkey. See "*Risk Factors — We operate in foreign jurisdictions and face added risks and uncertainties due to different economic, cultural and political environments*" for further information on the risks associated with these foreign properties.

Competitive Conditions

Our business is to sell base metals, steelmaking coal, metal concentrates and specialty metals at prices determined by world markets over which we have no influence or control. These markets are cyclical. Our competitive position is determined by our costs and product quality compared to those of other producers throughout the world, and by our ability to maintain our financial capacity through commodity price cycles and currency fluctuations. Costs are governed principally by the location, grade and nature of orebodies and mineral deposits; costs of equipment, labour, fuel, power and other inputs; costs of transport and other infrastructure; the location of our Trail metal refining facility and its cost of power; and by operating and management skill.

Over the long term, our competitive position will be determined by our ability to locate, acquire and develop economic orebodies and replace current production, as well as by our ability to hire and retain skilled employees. In this regard, we also compete with other mining companies for employees, mineral properties, joint venture agreements and the acquisition of investments in other mining companies. See "*Description of the Business — Product Summary*", "*Risk Factors — We face competition in product markets and from other natural resource companies"* and "*Risk Factors — We may not be able to hire enough skilled employees to support our operations".*

Risk Factors

You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below as well as in other sections of this Annual Information Form. These risks and uncertainties are not the only ones facing us. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently consider immaterial may also impair our business operations. If any of these events actually occur, our business, prospects, financial condition, cash flows and operating results could be materially harmed. The risks discussed below also include forward looking statements and actual results or outcomes may differ substantially from those described in those forward looking statements. See "*Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Information*".

We face risks relating to the Closing of the Glencore Transaction.

In November 2023, we entered into agreements to sell our entire interest in our steelmaking coal business to Glencore Plc (Glencore), Nippon Steel Corporation (NSC) and POSCO for an implied enterprise value of US$9.0 billion (the Steelmaking Coal Business Unit Transactions). The Steelmaking Coal Business Unit Transactions consist of three separate transactions, one with Glencore (the Glencore Transaction), and one with each of NSC and POSCO (the NSC and POSCO Transactions), respectively. See "*Corporate Structure — Steelmaking Coal Business Unit Sale Transactions*" for more details.

On January 3, 2024, we completed the NSC and POSCO Transactions, with NSC and POSCO acquiring a 20% and 3% interest in EVM LP, respectively.

The Glencore Transaction is subject to certain customary closing conditions, including regulatory approvals in numerous jurisdictions. Many of these closing conditions, including the regulatory approvals, are outside of our control. Any failure or significant delay in receiving such regulatory approvals and satisfying such closing conditions may result in adverse impacts to Teck, including, but not limited to, the termination of the Glencore Transaction. If closing of the Glencore Transaction does not take place at all or as contemplated, Teck could suffer adverse consequences on our business, financial condition or results of operations, including the loss of investor confidence in connection with Teck's ability to execute its strategic plan. Furthermore, if the Glencore Transaction is terminated or materially delayed, the market price of our shares and other securities may be materially adversely affected.

Following the closing of the Glencore Transaction our business will be concentrated on base metals and we will no longer receive revenue from the steelmaking coal business.

Following the closing of the Glencore Transaction, our portfolio of material assets will be comprised of five base metals operations (and an interest in another) and our base metals development projects. In this respect, our business will be less diverse in terms of commodity exposure and more dependent on a smaller number of operations. This will exacerbate the risks associated with the base metals industry and increase the importance of certain operations such as Quebrada Blanca, as well as increase the adverse impact that certain events at any one of our operations would have on our business and financial condition. Many risks and hazards to our operations are out of our control; even for those where we have some degree of control, we may not be successful in eliminating or minimizing such risks or hazards.

Following the closing of the Glencore Transaction, fluctuations in the market price of copper and zinc will be more material to our business. Additionally, our business may be more susceptible to fluctuations in value resulting from adverse economic conditions as compared to more diversified businesses. Decreased diversification may also impact our credit rating and our ability to raise funds on economic terms or at all.

The steelmaking coal business has in recent years, and from time to time historically, constituted a significant proportion of our ongoing revenues from continuing operations. Following the closing of the Glencore Transaction, the steelmaking coal business will no longer be a source of revenue to our business, which may materially impact our credit rating as well as our ability to raise funds and to fund ongoing operations and development projects from cash flows.

We may not realize the expected benefits from the Steelmaking Coal Business Unit Sale Transactions.

There can be no assurance that we will realize the benefits that we anticipate from the separation of our coal business. If we do not realize the anticipated benefits from the Steelmaking Coal Business Unit Sale Transactions for any reason it may have a significant adverse effect on our operations, business and financial condition. There is a risk that some or all of the expected benefits of the Steelmaking Coal Business Unit Sale Transactions will fail to materialize, or may not occur within the time periods anticipated by management. The realization of some or all of such benefits may be affected by a number of factors, many of which are beyond the control of Teck.

Furthermore, following the completion of the Glencore Transaction, the market price of our shares may be lower than the market price prior thereto, reflecting the sale of the steelmaking coal business, and such price may fluctuate significantly for a period of time following the completion of the Glencore Transaction.

We face risks in the mining and metals business .

The business of exploring for natural resources and the development and production of mining operations is inherently risky. Many projects are unsuccessful and there are no assurances that current or future exploration or development programs will be successful or that our operations will achieve production, cost or rate of return targets. During development and after the commencement of mining operations, our projects and operations are subject to significant risks and hazards, some beyond our control, including, but not limited to: environmental hazards; industrial accidents or other health and safety related incidents; physical climate change-related hazards; unexpected increases in capital or operating costs; unusual or unexpected geological formations; unanticipated metallurgical difficulties; ground control problems; handling and transportation incidents; infrastructure availability; restrictions on water availability; seismic activity; weather events; security incidents; failure of equipment or technology; labour-force disruptions; supply problems and delays; fires; natural disasters, such as flooding; and regulatory obligations and changes thereto, including, but not limited to, changes to fiscal regimes in the jurisdictions in which we operate.

Our mining and exploration operations require reliable infrastructure such as roads, rail, ports, pipelines, power sources and transmission facilities, and water supplies. As orebodies become more remote, and as the availability of fresh water becomes more restricted in certain areas, the complexity and cost of infrastructure for mining projects is increasing. Availability, reliability of and cost of infrastructure affects our production and sales from operations, as well as our capital and operating costs.

The Trail metallurgical operations, our processing facilities and our coal preparation plants are also subject to risks and hazards, including process upsets and equipment malfunctions. Equipment and supplies may from time to time be unavailable at all or on a timely basis.

Our operating mines and certain closed sites have large tailings facilities, which could fail as a result of seismic activity or for other reasons.

The occurrence of any of the foregoing could result in, among other things, damage to or destruction of mineral properties or production or logistics facilities, personal injuries or death, environmental

damage, delays, suspension or interruption of production or distribution, increases in operating costs, monetary losses, reputational damage, legal liability and/or adverse governmental action, any of which may have a significant adverse effect our operations, business and financial condition.

Geopolitical conflict, the 2024 U.S. election, inflation and other factors continue to impact global markets and cause general economic uncertainty and the potential for disruptions to global trade flows and supply chains, the impact of which may have a significant adverse effect on our operations, business and financial condition.

Geopolitical conflict, together with concerns over general global economic conditions, fluctuations in interest and foreign exchange rates, stock market volatility, inflation and the upcoming U.S. election have contributed to increased economic uncertainty and diminished expectations for the global economy. These factors have also increased the risk of disruption to global trade flows and supply chains. This global economic uncertainty and any disruption to global trade flows or supply chains may have a material adverse effect on our operations, sales, business and financial condition.

Concerns over global economic conditions may also have the effect of heightening many of the other risks described herein, including, but not limited to: risks relating to fluctuations in the market price of our products; development of our projects; volatility in commodity and financial markets; market access restrictions or tariffs; fluctuations in the price and availability of consumed commodities; labour unrest and disturbances; availability of skilled employees; disruptions of information technology systems; changes in law or policies in relation to taxes; fees and royalties; and transportation and other services from third parties.

We face risks associated with the issuance and renewal of permits.

Numerous permits or approvals are required for mining operations. We have significant permitting activities currently underway for new projects and for the extension or expansion of existing operations. In addition, many existing permits require periodic renewals or modifications. Examples of current significant permitting efforts include efforts related to mine life extensions, particularly the Fording River Extension Project, the Highland Valley Copper Mine Life Extension project and the extension of mine life at Antamina, and efforts related to the development of our Aktigiruq Anarraaq exploration project adjacent to our Red Dog operation and our Zafranal and San Nicolás projects. When we apply for these permits and approvals, we are often required to prepare and present data to various government authorities pertaining to the potential effects or impacts that any proposed project may have on the environment and on communities. The authorization, permitting and implementation requirements imposed by any of these authorities may be costly and time-consuming, and may delay commencement or continuation of mining operations. There can be no certainty that these approvals or permits will be granted in a timely manner, or at all. Regulations also provide that a mining permit or modification can be delayed, refused or revoked. Existing regulations, and the interpretation and enforcement thereof, may evolve or become more stringent, requiring us to apply for additional permits and approvals. In certain jurisdictions, some parties, including Indigenous Peoples, have extensive rights to appeal the issuance of permits or to otherwise intervene or participate in the regulatory process. Permits may be stayed or withdrawn during the pendency of appeals. See *"Risk Factors — Changes in environmental, health and safety laws may have a material adverse effect on our operations and projects*" for a discussion of the changes to the Canadian federal environmental assessment and regulatory process.

Past or ongoing violations of mining, environmental, transportation, health or safety laws could provide a basis to revoke existing permits or to deny the issuance of additional permits. In addition, evolving reclamation requirements, environmental and safety concerns or inadequate management of the impacts of our projects and operations on communities, Indigenous Peoples and other

stakeholders may threaten our ability to renew existing permits or obtain new permits in connection with future development, expansions and continuing operations.

Delays associated with permitting may cause us to incur material additional costs in connection with the development of new projects or the conduct or expansion of existing operations, including penalties or other costs in relation to long-lead equipment orders and other commitments associated with projects or operations. Failure to obtain certain permits may result in damage to our reputation, cessation of development of a project or the inability to proceed with the conduct or expansion or extension of existing operations, increased costs of development, production, transportation or handling, and litigation or regulatory action, any of which may have a material adverse effect on our operations, business and financial position.

Ongoing operation of our steelmaking coal mines in the Elk Valley, British Columbia, continually requires new permits or amendments or modifications to existing permits from applicable government agencies. We received approval in 2014 of a plan to manage water quality for the Elk Valley watershed as a whole. The Elk Valley Water Quality Plan is intended to provide a regulatory framework for permitting current and future projects and for managing the cumulative effects of new projects. The plan contemplates ongoing monitoring of the receiving environment, and adjustment of water quality targets if unacceptable environmental impacts are identified. There can be no assurance that the water quality targets set out in our Elk Valley Water Quality Plan will prove to be suitably protective of the environment, that our planned mitigation efforts will be sufficient to meet those targets or that ongoing monitoring will not disclose unanticipated environmental effects of our operations that will require additional mitigation. We are currently not in compliance with certain water quality parameters set out in the Elk Valley Water Quality Plan.

Fish surveys have revealed unanticipated declines in fish populations and lower-than-expected recruitment in certain mine-affected waters. Subsequent investigations have found that, while some of the causes appear to be natural, mining development may have exacerbated some stressors in some instances. While there is evidence certain fish populations are recovering, research into these impacts is ongoing. Depending on the outcome of these investigations, the regulatory response, if any, and the nature of any required mitigation measures, we may face delays in permitting or restrictions on our mining activities in the Elk Valley. See "*Description of the Business — Individual Operations – Steelmaking Coal – Elk Valley Water Quality Management*" for more details.

Notwithstanding the approval of the Elk Valley Water Quality Plan in 2014, the *Fisheries Act* and its current associated regulations do not contain a specific authorization mechanism that applies to the non-point source discharges from our coal mines and we continue to struggle to comply with the current requirements. In 2021, we pled guilty to two offences under the *Fisheries Act* in connection with discharges of selenium and calcite from coal mines in the Elk Valley and agreed to pay a fine of $2 million and make a contribution to the Environmental Damages Fund of $28 million for each such offence for a total of $60 million. Despite resolution in 2021 of the charges under the *Fisheries Act*, we face a current investigation relating to the *Fisheries Act* related to alleged mine impacted discharges into Dry Creek and Upper Fording River from our Line Creek Operations. We have also received administrative penalties issued by the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change Strategy related to water management in the Elk Valley. We may face future investigations, charges, fines and administrative penalties relating to violations of the Elk Valley Water Quality Plan, the *Fisheries Act,* or other legislation and associated regulations, which may be significant.

These regulatory issues may create additional difficulties in obtaining permits for our Elk Valley operations. Indigenous Peoples in Canada have increasing influence in both federal and provincial environmental assessment and permitting processes, and may have perspectives regarding

economic development and the environment that are at odds with those of federal and provincial authorities.

Any failure by us to comply with applicable requirements may result in enforcement action, including, but not limited to: potential prosecutions; fines or penalties; regulatory orders or directions; costly corrective actions, consequential delays or obstacles to obtaining new or renewed permits, including in permitting new mining areas in the Elk Valley; or on restrictions being placed on our mining activities in the Elk Valley, any of which would limit our ability to maintain or increase steelmaking coal production in accordance with our long-term plans or to realize the projected mine life of our operations. Any fines or penalties imposed, the costs of any actions required by any regulatory orders or directions, and any potential shortfall in production due to delay may be material and may have a material adverse effect on our operations, business and financial position.

We face risks associated with our development projects.

We are involved in a number of development projects. Our material Quebrada Blanca project achieved first production in 2023 and ramp-up of production continues. Other projects in our development portfolio include NuevaUnión, Galore Creek, San Nicolás, Mesaba, Schaft Creek and Zafranal as well as projects related to expanding or extending the life of our existing operations, including the Fording River Extension Project, our steelmaking coal water treatment projects, HVC Mine Life Extension and Antamina. We also have a number of potential brownfield opportunities which are being studied at Quebrada Blanca, Antamina, Highland Valley and Red Dog. Our ability to maintain or increase our annual production of our principal products is dependent, to a significant extent, on our ability to bring new mines into production and expand existing mines.

Development projects typically require a number of years and significant expenditures before production is possible. Especially in the current environment of high inflation, estimates of such expenditures or of future operating costs may differ materially from actual capital or operating costs. Such projects could experience unexpected problems or delays during development, production or mine start-up.

Construction and development of these projects are subject to numerous risks, including, without limitation, risks relating to:

- significant cost overruns due to, among other things, inflation, delays, project execution challenges, changes to inputs or changes to engineering;
- delays in construction, and technical and other problems, including adverse geotechnical conditions and other obstacles to construction;
- our ability to obtain regulatory approvals or permits, on a timely basis or at all;
- our ability to comply with any conditions imposed by regulatory approvals or permits, maintain such approvals and permits, or obtain any required amendments to existing regulatory approvals or permits;
- accuracy of reserve and resource estimates;
- accuracy of engineering and changes in scope;
- adverse regulatory developments, including the imposition of new regulations;
- significant fluctuation in prevailing prices for copper and our other principal products, oil, other petroleum products and natural gas, which may affect the profitability of the projects;

- community action or other disruptive activities by stakeholders;
- adequacy and availability of a skilled workforce;
- difficulties in acquiring and maintaining land and mineral titles;
- difficulties in procuring or a failure to procure required supplies and resources to construct and operate a mine;
- the fact that we do not own 100% of many of our projects and certain decisions will require the agreement of one or more of our partners (See "*Risk Factors — We face risks associated with our joint venture operations and projects*);
- availability, supply and cost of water and power;
- weather or severe climate impacts;
- litigation;
- our dependence on third parties for services and utilities;
- development of required infrastructure;
- a failure to develop or manage a project in accordance with our planning expectations or to properly manage the transition to an operating mine;
- the ability of our partners to finance their respective shares of project expenditures;
- the reliance on contractors and other third parties for management, engineering, construction and other services, and the risk that they may not perform as anticipated and that unanticipated disputes may arise between them and us;
- our ability to finance our share of project costs or obtain financing for these projects on commercially reasonable terms, or at all;
- changes in regulatory regimes in the jurisdictions in which our projects are located; and
- the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic or other potential pandemics, including regulatory measures intended to address the pandemic or operating restrictions imposed to protect workers, supply chain impacts and other factors.

The economic feasibility analysis with respect to each project is based upon, among other things, the interpretation of geological data obtained from drillholes and other sampling techniques, feasibility studies, pricing assumptions for inputs and products produced, the configuration of the orebody, expected recovery rates, anticipated climate conditions, and estimates of labour, productivity, royalty and tax rates. Actual operating results may differ materially from those anticipated.

Damage to our reputation may result in decreased investor confidence, challenges in maintaining positive community relations, and increased risks in obtaining permits or financing for our development properties and expansions of our existing operations.

Damage to our reputation can occur from our actual or perceived actions or inactions and a variety of events and circumstances, many of which are out of our control. The growing use of social media to generate, publish and discuss community news and issues and to connect with others has made it significantly easier for individuals and groups to share their opinions of us and our activities, whether accurate or not. We do not directly control how we are perceived by others. Loss of reputation could result in, among other things, a decrease in the price of our shares, decreased investor confidence, challenges in maintaining positive relationships with the communities in which we operate and other

important stakeholders, and increased risks in obtaining permits or financing for our development properties or expansions to our existing operations, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our operations, development projects, business and financial position.

In recent years, an increasing number of investors, financial institutions and insurance providers have adopted positions, or been encouraged to adopt positions, to restrict investment in, lending to or insurance of, projects or companies associated with carbon-intensive activities, such as fossil fuels or coal production. Large institutional investors are also adopting investment policies that take environmental, social and governance or “ESG” criteria, such as the carbon footprint of assets under management, into consideration when making investment decisions.

Fluctuations in the market price of steelmaking coal, base metals and specialty metals may significantly adversely affect the results of our operations.

The results of our operations are significantly affected by the market prices of steelmaking coal, base metals and specialty metals, which are cyclical and subject to substantial price fluctuations. Our earnings are particularly sensitive to changes in the market price of steelmaking coal, copper and zinc. Market prices can be affected by numerous factors beyond our control, including: new sources of production of our products; levels of supply and demand for our products and for a broad range of other industrial products; substitution of new or different products in critical applications for our existing products; government action to address climate change or societal pressures towards low-carbon technologies to replace carbon-intensive ones; expectations with respect to the rate of inflation, the relative strength of the Canadian dollar and of certain other currencies; interest rates; speculative activities; transportation restrictions; global or regional political or economic crises; government policy changes, including taxes and tariffs; trade disputes or the potential for trade disputes; and sales of commodities by holders in response to such factors.

The Chinese market is a significant source of global demand for commodities, including steelmaking coal, zinc and copper. A sustained slowdown in China’s growth or demand, or a significant slowdown in other markets, in either case, that is not offset by reduced supply or increased demand from other regions could have an adverse effect on the price and/or demand for our products.

A prolonged period of low and/or volatile commodity prices, particularly of one or more of our principal products, could have a significant adverse effect on our operations, business and financial condition. If prices should decline below our cash costs of production and remain at such levels for any sustained period, we could determine that it is not economically feasible to continue commercial production at any or all of our operations. We may also curtail or suspend some or all of our exploration activities, with the result that our depleted reserves are not replaced.

Our general policy has been not to hedge changes in prices of our mineral products. From time to time, however, we have in the past and may in the future undertake hedging programs in specific circumstances, with an intention to reduce the risk of declines in a commodity’s market price while optimizing upside participation, to protect against currency fluctuations, or to maintain adequate cash flows and profitability to contribute to the long-term viability of our business. There are, however, risks associated with hedging programs including, among other things: the risk of opportunity losses or actual financial losses in the event of an increase in the world price of the commodity; an increase in interest rates; the possibility that rising operating costs will make delivery into hedged positions uneconomic; counterparty risks; and the impact of production interruption events.

Future funding requirements may affect our business and we may not have access to credit in the future.

Future investments, including development projects, acquisitions and other investments, may require significant capital expenditures. Our operating cash flow may not be sufficient to meet all of these expenditures depending on the timing and costs of development. As a result, new sources of capital may be needed to fund acquisitions or these investments. Additional sources of capital may not be available when required or on acceptable terms and, as a result, we may be unable to grow our business, finance our projects, take advantage of business opportunities, fund our ongoing business activities, respond to competitive pressure, retire or service outstanding debt, or refinance maturing debt. Following the Glencore Transaction, our operating cash flows will be significantly reduced which may increase these risks.

We have significant financial support in the form of outstanding letters of credit issued by banks, which reduces the amount of other credit, including loans, that issuing banks may be willing to extend to us by way of debt financing. We also have a significant amount of surety bonds issued by insurance companies. These letters of credit and surety bonds are required for a number of purposes, mainly as security for reclamation obligations. If we are no longer rated investment grade, we may be required to deliver a significant amount of letters of credit to support our parent guarantees of the take-or-pay commitments in respect of our Quebrada Blanca power arrangements.

The surety bonds and the credit facilities that support our letters of credit do not currently require us to deliver cash collateral or other security, although we may elect to do so from time to time to reduce borrowing costs. If letters of credit, surety bonds or other acceptable financial assurance are not available to us on an unsecured basis, we may be required to deliver cash collateral to a financial institution that will issue the financial assurance, which would reduce our cash available for use in our business.

In addition, certain of our letters of credit are issued under uncommitted standby facilities. Our standby letter of credit facilities may be terminated at the election of the bank counterparty upon at least 90 days' notice. In the event that a standby letter of credit facility is terminated, we would be required to deliver cash collateral to the bank counterparty if we were unable to terminate the letter of credit issued by the bank. Providers of our surety bonds also have the right to require the delivery of cash collateral upon 60 days' notice.

Investor or general societal pressures may limit the appetite of certain institutions to lend to companies in carbon-intensive industries, or industries with a track record of social and environmental controversy, despite our efforts to adhere to leading industry practices regarding social and environmental matters. This trend appears to be accelerating.

Our credit ratings have been subject to change over the years. There can be no assurance that the credit ratings currently assigned to Teck's debt securities will not be lowered. Changes to our EBITDA following the Glencore Transaction and the associated loss in steelmaking coal revenue, could negatively impact our credit ratings. A downgrade by any rating agency could adversely affect the value of our outstanding debt securities, the value of our existing debt and our ability to obtain new financing on favourable terms, if at all, and may increase our borrowing costs and require us to provide additional financial support in respect of certain obligations relating to our operations, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on our operations, business and financial position.

Climate change may have an adverse effect on demand for our products or on our operations.

As the world transitions to a lower-carbon economy, there is increasing focus on low-carbon technologies to replace carbon-intensive ones. This is increasing the pressure on steel producers to

develop less carbon-intensive production processes that do not rely on high-quality hard coking coal. Government action to address climate change and societal pressures towards a lower-carbon economy may reduce the demand for our products. Concerns regarding climate change may lead to technological development of alternatives to certain of our products, such as steelmaking coal. Climate change and policy responses to climate change may have similar impacts on our customers, reducing demand for our products.

A decrease in demand for our products, particularly of one or more of our principal products, could have a significant adverse effect on our operations, business and financial condition.

Climate change may, among other things, cause or result in increased frequency or severity of extreme weather events, sea level increases, changes in precipitation, changes in fresh water levels, melting permafrost in the Arctic and resource shortages. Extreme weather events have the potential to disrupt operations at our mines and to impact our transportation and logistics infrastructure. In recent years, wildfires, extreme flooding and extreme cold have caused significant disruptions to our operations and our logistics chains in British Columbia. Extreme weather events may also affect the length of our shipping season at our Red Dog mine. The frequency and severity of extreme weather events across our operations has been increasing, and these events will likely continue to impact our operations and our logistics and supply chains, which may require additional spending to mitigate weather-related impacts and impose potential constraints on production or sales in the future. Any increase in the frequency or severity of extreme weather events or the other environmental impacts above could have a material impact on our ability to produce and deliver our products and a material impact on the cost of operations, which may result in a material adverse effect on our business and financial position.

Our Red Dog mine is located in the Arctic and could be materially impacted by melting permafrost. In recent years the mine has been impacted by changes in water quality in the receiving environment caused by melting permafrost, which has limited the discharge of mine-affected water and has required us to incur additional water treatment costs. Melting permafrost continues to impact background water quality in the area. While our mining and refining operations are located well above sea level, an increase in sea level could affect our ocean transportation and shipping facilities.

Climate change may also result in shortages in certain consumables and other products required to sustain our operations, and any such shortage could impact our production capacity.

Although we make efforts to anticipate potential costs to mitigate the physical risks of climate change, and work with governments to influence regulatory requirements regarding climate change, there can be no assurance that these efforts will be effective or that climate change or associated governmental action will not have an adverse impact on our operations and therefore our profitability.

Failure to comply with environmental, health and safety laws may have a material adverse effect on our operations, our projects and our business.

Environmental, health and safety legislation affects nearly all aspects of our operations, including mine development, worker and public health and safety, product classification, handling and transportation, waste disposal, emissions controls, transportation and logistics and protection of endangered and protected species. Compliance with environmental, health and safety legislation can require significant expenditures and can impact the manner in which mining and other operations can be conducted.

Past, ongoing and future violations of environmental, health or safety legislation may result in the imposition of significant fines and/or penalties; the issuance of remedial or protective orders; the temporary or permanent suspension of operations or other regulatory sanctions, including cleanup

costs arising out of contaminated properties; damages; damage to reputation; loss of community and other stakeholder support; the loss of existing permits or inability to obtain future permits; the requirement to expend significant capital for corrective or remedial measures; increased operating costs; and civil suits or criminal charges. We could also be held liable for activities in connection with certain hazardous substances or goods, including worker and public exposure to, and the handling and transportation of, such hazardous substances or goods. Exposure to these liabilities arises not only from our existing operations, but also from operations that have been closed or sold to third parties. From time to time, we engage with regulatory authorities regarding existing and potential compliance issues with relevant environmental, health and safety regulations and to obtain permits that enable us to carry out certain operations and activities in compliance with law and in a manner that provides for the level of safety and protection required under relevant environmental, health and safety regulations. There can be no assurance that we are or will at all times be in compliance with all environmental, health and safety regulations or that steps to achieve compliance would not materially adversely affect our operations, business and financial condition.

The *Fisheries Act* and its current associated regulations do not contain a specific authorization mechanism that applies to the non-point source discharges from our coal mines and we have been prosecuted and subject to fines and penalties for non-compliance. We face challenges with compliance and may be subject to prosecution and/or fines or penalties in the future. In addition, we could be subject to regulatory orders or directions requiring mitigation measures be taken, the costs of which may be material. Such fines, penalties or regulatory orders or directions could have a material adverse effect on our operations, business and financial condition. See "*Risk Factors — We face risks associated with the issuance and renewal of permits*". See "*Description of the Business — Individual Operations – Steelmaking Coal — Elk Valley Water Quality Management*" for a description of our water quality management measures and associated costs.

We are highly dependent on third parties for the provision of transportation services.

Due to the geographical location of many of our mining properties and operations, we are highly dependent on third parties for the provision of transportation services, including rail and port services. We negotiate prices for the provision of these services in circumstances where we may not have viable alternatives to using specific providers, or have access to regulated rate setting mechanisms. Contractual disputes; labour unrest; demurrage charges; rail and port capacity issues; availability of vessels and railcars; geopolitical events; extreme weather events; or other factors can have a material adverse effect on our ability to transport materials according to schedules and contractual commitments, and result in lower-than-anticipated sales volumes and revenue. In recent years we have experienced a loss of revenue and an increase in the cost of coal product due, in part, to logistics issues with our transportation service providers and extreme weather events. Labour unrest by Vancouver port workers in the second and third quarter of 2023 materially impacted coal sales.

We face risks related to inflation.

Global markets have recently experienced high rates of inflation. Inflationary pressures have increased, and may continue to increase, our operating and capital costs and the costs of our planned exploration and development activities and could have a material adverse effect on our operations, development projects, business and financial position. If inputs are unavailable at reasonable costs this may delay planned development activities. In addition, governmental responses to inflation, such as any increase in interest rates, may have a significant negative impact on the economy generally, which could have a material adverse effect on our operations, business and financial position. In the current environment, assumptions about future commodity prices,

exchange rates, interest rates, costs of inputs and customer credit performance are subject to greater variability than normal, which could, in the future, significantly affect the valuation of our assets, both financial and non-financial, and may have a material adverse effect on our operations, business and financial condition.

Regulatory efforts to control or reduce greenhouse gas emissions or societal pressures in relation to climate change could materially negatively affect our business.

Our businesses include several operations that emit large quantities of greenhouse gases, or that produce products that emit large quantities of greenhouse gases when consumed by end users. This is particularly the case with our steelmaking coal operations. Carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases are the subject of increasing public concern and regulatory scrutiny. See "*Description of the Business — Health, Safety, Community and Environment — Carbon Pricing and Decarbonization*".

Climate change has and is likely to continue to increase regulations for our operations or those of our customers and/or restrict the development of our projects, which may increase costs and/or limit production. Changes in carbon regulation or taxation may decrease demand for our products, particularly steelmaking coal.

Our operations depend significantly on hydrocarbon energy sources to conduct daily operations, and there are typically no economic substitutes for these forms of energy. While carbon tax legislation has been adopted in several jurisdictions where we operate, and while we expect that carbon taxes will increase over time, it is not always possible to reasonably estimate the nature, extent, timing, cost or other impacts of any future taxes or other programs that may be enacted.

Most of our steelmaking coal products are sold outside of Canada, while sales are not currently significantly affected by the greenhouse gas emissions targets that Canada has committed to under the Paris Agreements or the resulting provincial and federal carbon tax legislation they may be in the future. Related government action may also restrict development of new steelmaking coal projects and increase production, transportation and other costs. In 2023, the Province of British Columbia announced its intention to transition the regulation of industrial facility GHG emissions from the Carbon Tax Act to an Output-Based Pricing System, beginning on April 1, 2024. Final details of the Output-Based Pricing System are yet to be released and may result in increased operating costs.

The adoption of emission limitations or other regulatory efforts, including taxation, to control or reduce greenhouse gas emissions by other countries could materially negatively affect the demand for steelmaking coal. Sales may be negatively impacted by regulatory requirements or governmental or societal actions or pressure in the jurisdictions in which our customers operate. See "*Risk Factors — Climate change may have an adverse effect on demand for our products or on our operations"*.

As a result of public concern regarding climate change, natural resource companies like Teck face increasing public scrutiny of our activities and our impacts. Societal pressures in relation to climate change may adversely affect our social licence to operate and may impair our ability to obtain required permits, increase regulatory action or result in litigation against us, and negatively affect our reputation and our relationships with stakeholders. Concerns around climate change may also affect the market price of our shares, as institutional investors and others may divest interests in carbon-intensive industries due to societal pressures, and may also affect our ability to borrow money or obtain insurance for our carbon-intensive assets on reasonable terms. See "*Risk Factors — Damage to our reputation may result in decreased investor confidence, challenges in maintaining positive community relations, and increased risks in obtaining permits or financing for our development properties and expansions of our existing operations*."

We have publicly announced climate-related goals, commitments, and targets. Any inability to reach such goals, commitments and targets may have a material adverse impact on our reputation, the relationship with our stakeholders and our share price, may increase the risk of allegations of “greenwashing”, may impact our ability to attract and retain customers or employees or to access certain types of capital. Our US$4.0 billion revolving credit facility is a sustainability linked facility, which involves pricing adjustments that are aligned with our sustainability performance and strategy. These pricing adjustments may lead to a material increase in the interest rate under the facility if we fail to meet certain sustainability targets.

Further, climate change litigation has grown in frequency, as scientists, agencies, and the general public increasingly associate catastrophic environmental events with changing climate. In recent years, litigants have utilized common law theories and existing environmental statutes to try to hold companies liable for the effects of climate change. While much of the climate change litigation to date has focused on allegations that companies have or are contributing to greenhouse gas emissions, businesses have also been targeted based on a theory of failing to prepare for the effects of climate change. Additionally, increasing scrutiny of public climate change disclosures made by companies has prompted recent government investigations and enforcement actions. We may become subject to climate change-related lawsuits in the future. Regardless of whether future litigants are successful in such claims, such lawsuits may require significant time and attention by our management, result in significant defense costs and expense or possible damage awards, fines and/or penalties and may materially adversely affect our business and/or our ability to continue all or certain of our mining, exploration and development activities.

We may be adversely affected by currency fluctuations.

Our operating results and cash flow are affected by changes in currency exchange rates relative to the currencies of other countries. Exchange rate movements can have a significant impact on results, as a significant portion of our operating costs are incurred in Canadian dollars, Chilean pesos and other currencies, most revenues are earned in U.S. dollars. To reduce the exposure to currency fluctuations, we enter into foreign exchange contracts from time to time, but these hedges do not eliminate the potential that those fluctuations may have an adverse effect on us. In addition, foreign exchange contracts expose us to the risk of default by the counterparties to those contracts, which could have a material adverse effect on our business. In addition, our operating costs are influenced by the strength of the currencies of those countries where our operations are located, such as Chile, Peru and the United States.

Our general policy has been not to hedge currency exchange rates. From time to time, however, we have in the past and may in the future undertake currency hedging activities in specific circumstances. There can be no assurance that we will enter into these currency hedging activities or that these currency hedging activities will not cause us to experience less favourable economic outcomes than we would have experienced if we did not engage in such activities.

Changes in environmental, health, safety and other laws may have a material adverse effect on our operations and projects.

In 2018, the Government of Canada proposed new regulations under the *Fisheries Act* relating to coal mining effluent, which have subsequently been revised. While these regulations are still in development, they could impose significant costs and operating limitations on our steelmaking coal operations. In the absence of these new regulations, the *Fisheries Act* does not contain any mechanisms to authorize non-point source discharges from our coal mines. There can be no assurance that the new regulations will remedy this situation.

In 2019, the Canadian *Impact Assessment Act* came into force with significant changes to the federal government's current environmental assessment and regulatory processes for resource development projects. While the new legislation has not affected Teck's projects that are already in regulatory approval processes, the federal government announced in 2020 that our Fording River Extension Project (formerly named Castle Project) required a federal review under the new *Impact Assessment Act*. In 2023, the Supreme Court of Canada provided a non-binding opinion on a constitutional reference that portions of the Canadian *Impact Assessment Act* were not within the federal government's constitutional authority. The federal government is currently reviewing project scheduled for assessment under the new legislation in light of the recent court ruling. There can be no assurance whether or not the *Impact Assessment Act,* in its current form or as amended in the future, will apply to the Fording River Extension Project or any other new projects.

In 2018, the British Columbia government also reformed the province's environmental assessment process for resource projects, introducing significant new changes into the environmental assessment process for industrial and resource projects in British Columbia, including new rules surrounding project notifications, early engagement and increased public participation, along with new timelines dictating when certain steps must be taken throughout the environmental assessment process. These changes and any other new legislation may affect our ability to obtain or renew permits for our operations and projects in an efficient and cost-effective manner or at all.

In addition, in 2019 the Government of British Columbia passed the *Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act* , to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) in British Columbia. The legislation commits to a systematic review of the province's laws with respect to UNDRIP while also encouraging new agreements with Indigenous nations that are intended to address outstanding governance questions around the nature of Indigenous rights and title interests in British Columbia. In 2021, the Canadian federal government enacted comparable legislation. We are seeing federal and provincial government agencies increasingly defer to First Nations concerns in the course of the permitting process which is adding cost and uncertainty to our permitting efforts.

In 2021, the *Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act* came into force, setting out the government's long-term objective of achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. The Act defers the specific measures and strategies to meet this target to regular emissions reductions plans, the first of which was released in March 2022. These measures may have a material adverse impact on our existing operations or our ability to obtain permits for new projects or expanded operations.

In 2023, the Province of British Columbia announced its intention to transition the regulation of industrial facility GHG emissions from the Carbon Tax Act to an Output-Based Pricing System, beginning on April 1, 2024. Final details of the Output-Based Pricing System are yet to be released and may result in increased operating costs.

Environmental, health, safety and other laws and regulations are evolving in all jurisdictions where we have activities. See " *Risk Factors - We operate in foreign jurisdictions and face added risks and uncertainties due to different economic, cultural and political environments*." We are not able to determine the specific impact that future changes in laws and regulations, or evolving interpretation and enforcement of such laws and regulations, may have on our operations and activities, and our resulting financial position; however, we anticipate that capital and operating expenses will increase in the future as a result of the implementation of new and increasingly stringent environmental, health and safety regulations. For example, emissions standards for carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide are becoming increasingly stringent, as are laws relating to the use and production of regulated chemical substances and the consumption of water by industrial activities. Further

changes in environmental, health and safety laws or in the interpretation and enforcement of such existing laws; new information on existing environmental, health and safety conditions or other events, including legal proceedings based upon such conditions; or an inability to obtain necessary permits, could require increased financial reserves or compliance expenditures, or otherwise have a material adverse effect on us. Changes in environmental, health and safety legislation, or in the interpretation or enforcement of such existing legislation, could also have a material adverse effect on product demand, product quality, and methods of production, transportation, handling or distribution. In the event that any of our products were demonstrated to have negative health effects, we could be exposed to workers' compensation and product liability claims, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

We face risks relating to the separation of our steelmaking coal business in connection with the Steelmaking Coal Business Unit Sale Transactions.

The separation of our steelmaking coal business from our other operations will require significant resources, time and attention from our senior management and employees, which could cause distractions and divert attention and resources away from other projects and the day-to-day operation of our business. There are also opportunity costs associated with the diversion of management attention away from the conduct of business in the ordinary course. These costs may have an adverse impact on Teck's financial position. Because the Glencore Transaction is subject to regulatory approvals and customary closing conditions, we may also experience increased difficulties in attracting, retaining, and motivating management and employees prior to the completion of the Glencore Transaction. The Glencore Transaction, whether or not completed, may also have an adverse impact on our relationships with our customers, suppliers, stakeholders and other parties with whom we conduct business. Separation transactions are complex in nature, and there may be unanticipated developments that may negatively impact our business, prior to or following the closing of the Glencore Transaction.

Following the Glencore Transaction, we will be required to continue to provide, on a transitional basis, certain services in order to facilitate the orderly transition of our steelmaking coal business to EVM LP pursuant to the terms of a customary transition services agreement. These services may require us to divert resources from other businesses, which in turn may negatively impact our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, Teck may require EVM LP to provide certain limited services to it following the Glencore Transaction in order facilitate a separation of the coal business and the failure of EVM LP to provide such services could negatively impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We face risks associated with our reclamation and closure obligations.

We are required to reclaim properties as mining progresses and after mining is completed and specific requirements vary among jurisdictions. We are required by various governments in the jurisdictions in which we operate to provide financial assurances to cover all reclamation and closure obligations we may have at our mine sites. The amount of these financial assurances is significant and is subject to change from time to time by the governments in the jurisdictions in which we operate, and may exceed our estimates for such costs. The amount and nature of our financial assurance obligations depend on a number of factors, including remaining life of mine plans, progressive reclamation performed, our financial condition and changes in reclamation and closure cost estimates.

Reclamation and closure cost estimates can escalate because of new regulatory requirements, changes in site conditions or conditions in the receiving environment, or changes in analytical methods or scientific understanding of the impacts of various constituents in the environment. Since

2016, the British Columbia government has been carrying out a review of its financial assurance requirements for reclamation and closure obligations. In April 2022, the British Columbia government released an interim reclamation security policy for major mines. The interim policy and future changes are expected to result in an increase to our financial assurance requirements over time, for both our ongoing operations and projects in British Columbia.

Changes to the form or amount of our financial assurance obligations in respect of reclamation and closure obligations could significantly increase our costs or limit the availability of acceptable sources of financial assurance, making the maintenance and development of existing or new mines less feasible. Increases in financial assurance requirements could severely impact our credit capacity and our ability to raise capital for other projects or acquisitions. We may be unable to obtain letters of credit or surety bonds to satisfy these requirements, in which case we may be required to deposit cash as financial assurance. If we are unable to satisfy these requirements, we may face loss of permits, fines and other material and negative consequences.

Although we currently make provisions for our reclamation and closure obligations, there can be no assurance that these provisions will be sufficient to satisfy the future costs associated with such obligations. Any underestimated or unanticipated reclamation costs could materially affect our business, operations and financial condition. Failure to provide regulatory authorities with the required financial assurances could potentially result in the closure of one or more of our operations, which could result in a material adverse effect on our operations and therefore our profitability.

We operate in foreign jurisdictions and face added risks and uncertainties due to different economic, cultural and political environments.

Our business operates in a number of foreign countries where there are added risks and uncertainties due to the different economic, cultural and political environments. Some of these risks include nationalization and expropriation; social unrest and political instability; uncertainties in perfecting mineral titles; delays or inability to obtain permits; trade barriers and exchange controls; limitations on repatriation of funds; and material changes in taxation. Further, developing country status or an unfavourable political climate may make it difficult for us to obtain financing for projects in some countries.

A substantial portion of our base metals business is in Chile. In 2023, Chile went through a second constitutional reform process, after the rejection of the previous one in 2022; however, the resulting proposal, drafted by a Constitutional Council with a conservative majority, was rejected by a referendum. While the current government has stated it will not call for another constitutional process during its term, there can be no guarantee that it or a future government will not. Peru has recently experienced political unrest which may impact our Antamina operations and Zafranal project development.

There can be no certainty that the Chilean or Peruvian governments will not implement changes in taxation, policy or regulation in connection with a constitutional process or otherwise. While our Quebrada Blanca operations have the benefit of a mining tax stability agreement that protects us against changes in mining, but not income, taxes, social conditions or political developments in Chile may result in tax increases, additional costs or other disruptions to our business, and the impact may be material.

Changes to mining legislation in any of the jurisdictions in which we operate may have a material adverse effect on our projects or operations. We hold a 50% interest in the San Nicolás project which is located in the State of Zacatecas, Mexico. In May 2023, Mexico introduced extensive amendments to the Mexican Mining Law. These amendments are currently being challenged as unconstitutional.

Although the Mexican Chamber of Mines and industry leaders are working directly with the mining authorities to propose modifications to the Regulations of the amended Mining Law to clarify certain terms and to address some of their negative aspects, it is unclear if these efforts, in combination with the constitutional challenge, will be successful. If the Mining Law continues in force in its current form without relief from the Regulations, how the Mining Law will be administered is unclear and may have a material adverse effect on our ability to develop or operate our San Nicolás project. In addition, on February 5, 2024, the President of Mexico introduced in Congress a proposal to carry out several amendments to the Constitution of Mexico, including amendments impacting the grant of mining concessions and other legal instruments for open pit mines. If these amendments are adopted into the Constitution, they may impact our ability to obtain future permits and concessions which would have a material adverse effect on our San Nicolás project.

In addition, global economic uncertainty and any decrease to resource prices may adversely affect Chile's economy and those of other emerging markets in which we operate or are developing projects, including Chile, México and Peru. Such events could materially and adversely affect our business, financial position and operations.

Failure to secure water rights or restrictions or loss of existing water rights could have negative effects on our operations and financial condition.

Water rights are an area of significant focus for our foreign operations, and community relations are significantly impacted by access and sourcing of water. Our mining operations require significant quantities of water for mining, ore processing and related support facilities. Certain of our operations and projects are located in areas where water is scarce and competition among users for access to water is significant. If water supplies become scarce or are negatively affected by environmental events or factors such as drought, water supplies to our operations might be reduced in order to maintain supply to the local communities in which we operate or for ecological purposes, whether or not we have legal rights to draw water. Laws and regulations may be introduced in certain jurisdictions that could limit our access to water resources. Newer projects may rely on desalination for water supply as has been included in the design of our new Quebrada Blanca operations. Desalination facilities are capital-intensive, subject to process upsets, operational and labour issues, and environmental compliance requirements.

Any reduction or interruption in the availability of water may preclude development of otherwise potentially economic mineral deposits or may negatively affect costs, production and/or sales from our affected operations.

We are subject to legal proceedings, the outcome of which may affect our business.

The nature of our business subjects us to numerous regulatory investigations, claims, lawsuits and other proceedings in the ordinary course of our business. The results of these legal proceedings cannot be predicted with certainty and the costs of these legal proceedings can be significant.

Additionally, although largely unsuccessful to date, natural resource issuers are facing a significant increase in climate change related litigation. There can be no assurances that these matters will not have a material adverse effect on our reputation, our support by various stakeholders, our ability to secure permits, the market price of our shares, or on our operations, business or financial condition generally. See "*Legal Proceedings and Regulatory Actions"* below.

We face risks associated with our joint venture operations and projects.

A number of our projects and operations are developed and operated through joint venture or shared ownership arrangements with third parties. These joint arrangements include, among others,

Quebrada Blanca, Antamina, NuevaUnión, Zafranal, Galore Creek, Schaft Creek, NewRange Copper Nickel LLC and San Nicolás. In addition, following the close of our sale of a portion of our steelmaking coal business to Nippon Steel Corporation and POSCO on January 3, 2024, our steelmaking coal operations are held through a joint venture with Nippon Steel Corporation and POSCO. See "*Corporate Structure — Steelmaking Coal Business Unit Sale Transactions*" and " *Risk Factors — Prior to the closing of the Glencore Transaction, we will be operating the steelmaking coal business as a joint venture with Nippon Steel Corporation and POSCO".*

We face risks from the fact that at certain of our operations, like Antamina, we are a minority partner and certain major decisions may be made without our consent, meaning we may not have control over a number of factors, including, timing and amount of capital and operating expenditures, operation and production decisions, risk management and other operational practices.

We also face risks from the fact that at certain other projects in which we hold a 50% interest, like NuevaUnión, Galore Creek, NewRange Copper Nickel LLC and San Nicolás, many decisions require the consent of our partner, and, even at projects or operations where we hold a majority interest, such as our steelmaking coal operations, Quebrada Blanca, Zafranal and Schaft Creek, major decisions affecting the project or operation may require agreement with our partners. Dispute resolution provisions with respect to major decisions in the relevant agreements may result in major decisions being made without our consent, or may trigger other remedies.

The success and timing of these operations and projects depend on a number of factors that may be outside our control, including the financial resources of our partners and the objectives and interests of our partners. While joint venture partners may generally reach consensus regarding the direction and operation of the operation or project, there are no assurances that this will always be the case or that future demands and expectations will continue to align. Failure of joint venture partners to agree on matters requiring consensus may lead to development or operational delays, failure to obtain necessary permits or approvals in an efficient manner or at all, remedies under dispute resolution mechanisms, or the inability to progress with production at the relevant operation or development of the relevant project in accordance with expectations or at all, which could materially affect the operation or development of such projects or operations and our business and financial condition.

Prior to the closing of the Glencore Transaction, we will be operating the steelmaking coal business as a joint venture with Nippon Steel Corporation and POSCO.

Prior to the closing of the Glencore Transaction, EVM LP will be operated through a joint venture arrangement between Teck, NSC and POSCO. Risks typically associated with joint venture operations may be amplified as EVM LP is a new joint venture arrangement that we are operating in the interim period of the Glencore Transaction. While we hold a majority interest in EVM LP and control over most decisions, we face risks from the fact that certain major decisions affecting EVM LP or its operations may require agreement with our partners and our steelmaking coal business will be subject to risks normally associated with the conduct of joint operations, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations, including lack of control over certain significant decisions related to the steelmaking coal business and EVM LP.

The success of EVM LP depends on a number of factors that may be outside our control, including the financial resources of our partners and the objectives and interests of our partners. Failure of our joint venture partners to agree on matters requiring consensus may lead to development or operational delays, failure to obtain necessary permits or approvals in an efficient manner or at all, or the inability to progress with production or development in accordance with expectations or at all, which could materially affect the operation or development of EVM LP and our business and financial

condition. See also " *Risk Factors — We face risks associated with our joint venture operations and projects* ".

Our operations depend on information technology systems, which may be disrupted or may not operate as desired.

We rely on information technology systems and networks in our operations. This reliance is increasing as we continue to incorporate more advanced technology in our operations, including autonomous haulage and automated process controls. Our information technology systems are subject to disruption, damage or failure from a variety of sources, including, without limitation, security breaches, cybersecurity attacks, computer viruses, malicious software, natural disasters, defects in software or hardware systems or human error. Our system and procedures for protecting against such attacks and mitigating such risks may prove to be insufficient in the future and such disruption, damage or failure could result in, among other things, production downtime, operational delays, theft of information or funds, destruction or corruption of data, damage to reputation, environmental or physical damage to our operations or surrounding areas, or legal or regulatory consequences, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, operations, production, sales and business. We could also be adversely affected in a similar manner by information technology disruptions, damages or failures by our material service providers or by system or network disruptions if new or upgraded information technology systems of ours or our service providers are defective, not installed properly or not properly integrated into our operations.

Our systems may be targeted for cyberattack or other information technology security events.

As technologies evolve and cybersecurity attacks become more sophisticated, we may incur significant costs to upgrade or enhance our security measures to mitigate potential harm. We continue to invest in increasing our cybersecurity capability in line with our other technology investments and changes in the risk landscape. Despite this investment, our security systems and procedures may be inadequate and we may be impacted by a cyber event resulting in, among other things, production downtime, destruction or corruption of data, disclosure of confidential or personal information, reputational damage, physical damage to our operations, theft of information or funds, environmental impact and/or legal and regulatory consequences.

In addition to risks we face from cybersecurity incidents directed against our systems, we also face risks from cybersecurity incidents impacting third-parties, including but not limited to contractors, consultants and suppliers directly or indirectly involved in our business and operations. We are vulnerable to damage and interruptions from incidents involving these third-parties, and are exposed to consequences that could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, operations, production, sales and business.

We will have indemnification obligations to Glencore, NSC and POSCO in connection with the Steelmaking Coal Business Unit Transactions that could be significant.

The agreements entered into in connection with the Steelmaking Coal Business Unit Transactions contain certain customary indemnification obligations owed by Teck to each of Glencore, NSC and POSCO. At the present time, we cannot determine whether we will have to indemnify Glencore, NSC or POSCO for any substantial obligations after the Steelmaking Coal Business Unit Transactions have been completed. Any indemnification claim against Teck pursuant to the agreements entered into in connection with the Steelmaking Coal Business Unit Transactions could have a material adverse effect on Teck.

We may be adversely affected by interest rate changes.

Global economies are currently experiencing high levels of inflation. In response to inflation, governments have and may continue to raise interest rates. Our exposure to changes in interest rates results from investing and borrowing activities undertaken to manage our liquidity and capital requirements. We have incurred indebtedness that bears interest at fixed and floating rates, and we may from time to time enter into interest rate swap agreements to effectively convert some fixed rate exposure to floating rate exposure. There can be no assurance that interest rates will not continue to increase, perhaps materially, and if they do they may have a material adverse effect on our operations, business and financial position. In addition, our use of interest rate swaps exposes us to the risk of default by the counterparties to those arrangements. Any default by a counterparty could have a material adverse effect on our operations, business and financial position.

Volatility in commodity markets and financial markets may adversely affect our ability to operate and our financial condition, and may cause the market price of our shares to fluctuate significantly.

Recent global financial conditions and commodity markets have been volatile. From time to time, access to financing has been negatively affected by many factors, including the financial distress of banks and other credit market participants and global market uncertainty. This volatility has from time to time affected and may in the future affect our ability to obtain equity or debt financing on acceptable terms, and may make it more difficult to plan our operations and to operate effectively. If volatility or market disruption affects our access to financing on reasonable terms, our operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Furthermore, the market price of our shares may fluctuate significantly in response to a number of factors, including, without limitation, variations in our operating results; changes in market conditions; announcements by us of strategic developments, acquisitions, divestments and other material events, including the market reaction to our sale of the steelmaking coal business unit and our use of proceeds relating thereto; speculation about us in the press or investment community; changes in market valuation of similar companies; developments in the mining business generally; activism; widespread adoption of investment policies that seek to reduce investment in companies involved in certain carbon-intensive activities, such as coal; regulatory changes; and changes in political environments and changes in global financial markets generally. Any of these events could result in a material decline in the price of our shares. Many of these and other events and factors that impact the market price of our shares are beyond our control.

We face competition in product markets and from other natural resource companies.

The mining industry in general is intensely competitive and even if commercial quantities of mineral resources are developed, a profitable market may not exist for the sale of the minerals. We must sell base metals, metal concentrates, by-product metals and concentrate and steelmaking coal at prices determined by world markets over which we have no influence or control. Our competitive position is determined by our costs in comparison to those of other producers in the world. If our costs increase for any reason, including, due to our locations, climate change impacts, inflation, COVID-19 impacts, grade and nature of orebodies, foreign exchange rates, government policy changes, permitting costs or our operating and management skills, our profitability may be affected. We have to compete with larger companies that have greater assets and financial and human resources than us, and that may be able to sustain larger losses than us.

We also compete with other natural resource companies to hire and retain skilled employees, and obtain specialized equipment, components and supplies to develop our projects or operate our

mines. Competition in these areas could result in significant delays or increased costs to us in the development of our projects or the operation of our mines.

In addition, we face strong competition for exploration and producing properties. Competition in this area could impede our ability to acquire suitable exploration or producing properties on reasonable terms or at all in order to offset the depletion of our current reserves.

Fluctuations in the price and availability of consumed commodities affect our costs of production.

Prices and availability of commodities consumed or used in connection with exploration, development, mining, smelting, refining and blending, such as natural gas, diesel, oil and electricity, as well as reagents such as copper sulphate, fluctuate and these fluctuations affect the costs of production at our various operations. Our smelting and refining operations at Trail require concentrates, some of which are produced at our Red Dog mine and some of which we purchase from third parties. The availability of those concentrates and the treatment charges we can negotiate fluctuate depending on market conditions. Costs of these inputs continue to increase due to inflation and other pressures. Any increase or fluctuations in such prices may have a material adverse impact on our operating costs or on the timing and costs of various projects. Our general policy is not to hedge our exposure to changes in prices of the commodities we use in our business.

Indigenous Peoples' claims and rights to consultation and accommodation may affect our existing operations worldwide, as well as development projects and future acquisitions.

Governments in many jurisdictions must consult and enter into consensus seeking with Indigenous Peoples with respect to grants of mineral rights and the issuance or amendment of project authorizations. These requirements are subject to change from time to time. As examples, the Government of British Columbia and the Canadian federal government have introduced legislation to implement the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, which legislation requires further legislative changes to ensure that other acts are consistent with the Declaration. See "*Risk Factors — Changes in environmental, health and safety laws may have a material adverse effect on our operations and projects*" for more information. Teck works to achieve and maintain free, prior and informed consent from Indigenous Peoples, which may include entering into impact benefit agreements or making commitments regarding financial benefits, employment, contracting and other participation in Teck's activities. This may affect our ability to acquire within a reasonable time frame effective mineral titles or environmental permits in these jurisdictions, including in some parts of Canada in which Aboriginal rights or title is claimed or recognized, and may affect the timetable and costs of development of mineral properties or expansion of existing operations in these jurisdictions. The recognition of Indigenous Peoples' rights and the potential liability of private parties in respect of the infringement of those rights is evolving in Canada and other jurisdictions. Unforeseen Indigenous Peoples' claims or grievances could affect existing operations as well as development projects and future acquisitions, as well as give risk to liability for alleged historical infringements. These legal requirements and the risk of Indigenous Peoples' opposition may increase our operating costs and affect our ability to expand, extend or maintain existing operations or to develop new projects.

Product alternatives may reduce demand for our products.

Most of our products are primarily used in specific applications, such as the use of copper in electrical wiring and electronic applications, the use of refined zinc to galvanize steel and the use of steelmaking coal in steel production. Alternative technologies are continually being investigated and developed with a view to reducing production costs or for other reasons, such as minimizing

environmental or social impact. If competitive technologies emerge that use other materials in place of our products, demand and price for our commodities might fall.

For example, the large majority of our coal production is high-quality hard coking coal, which commands a significant price premium over other forms of coal because of its value in use in blast furnaces for steel production. High-quality hard coking coal is globally scarce, and has specific physical and chemical properties that are necessary for efficient blast furnace operation. Steel producers are continually investigating alternative steel production technologies with a view to reducing production costs. Many of those alternative technologies are designed to use lower-quality coals or other sources of carbon instead of higher-cost high-quality hard coking coal, and increasingly efforts are focused on development of technologies to eliminate or dramatically reduce carbon emissions from the steelmaking process. While conventional blast furnace technology has been the most economic large-scale steel production technology for decades, and while emergent technologies typically take many years to commercialize, there can be no assurance that, over the longer term, competitive technologies not reliant on hard coking coal could emerge, which could reduce demand and price premiums for hard coking coal.

We are subject to changes in law or policy in relation to taxes, fees and royalties.

We are subject to taxes (including income taxes, mineral taxes and carbon taxes), various fees and royalties imposed by various levels of government across the jurisdictions in which we operate. The laws imposing these taxes, fees and royalties and the manner in which they are administered may in the future be changed or interpreted in a manner that materially and adversely affects our business, financial position and results of operations. Chile is currently undergoing a tax reform process. While our Quebrada Blanca operations have the benefit of a mining tax stability agreement that protects us against changes in mining, but not income, taxes, social conditions or political developments in Chile may result in tax increases, additional costs or other disruptions to our business, and the impact may be material.

We have indebtedness to service and repay.

As of December 31, 2023, we and our consolidated subsidiaries had total debt of $7.595 billion. We must generate sufficient amounts of cash to service and repay our debt, and our ability to generate cash will be affected by general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors that are beyond our control. Following the closing of the Glencore Transaction, the steelmaking coal business will no longer be a source of revenue to our business, which may materially impact our ability to generate cash and repay debt. Any failure to renew or replace our credit facilities may impact our liquidity and our ability to repay debt and materially and adversely affect on our financial position.

We could be subject to labour unrest or other labour disturbances as a result of the failure of negotiations in respect of our collective agreements.

Approximately 6,800 of our approximately 12,600 regular employees (as of December 31, 2023) are employed under collective bargaining agreements. We could be subject to labour unrest or other labour disturbances as a result of delays in or the failure of negotiations in respect of our collective agreements, which could, while ongoing, have a material adverse effect on our business. See "*Description of the Business — Human Resources*" for a description of our regular employee category and the expiry dates of the collective bargaining agreements covering unionized employees at our material projects.

Our material financing agreements contain financial and other covenants that may impose restrictions on our business and, if breached by us, may require us to redeem, repay, repurchase or refinance our existing debt obligations prior to their scheduled maturity.

We are party to a number of financing agreements, including our credit facilities and the indentures governing our various public indebtedness, that contain financial and other covenants, including restrictive covenants. If we breach covenants contained in our financing agreements, we may be required to replace or cash collateralize letters of credit or surety bonds or redeem, repay, repurchase or refinance our existing debt obligations prior to their scheduled maturity, and our ability to do so may be restricted or limited by the prevailing conditions in the capital markets, interest rates, available liquidity and other factors. If we are unable to refinance any of our debt obligations in such circumstances at all or on reasonable terms, our ability to make capital expenditures and our financial condition and cash flows could be adversely impacted. In addition, our ability to borrow or request letters of credit under our credit facilities is subject to our compliance with certain covenants, and the making of certain representations and warranties at the time of a borrowing request. Under the senior project finance facility for Quebrada Blanca, CMTQB is required to meet certain completion tests. Failure to satisfy the completion tests in a timely manner may require repayment of the project finance debt prior to scheduled maturity. Teck's parental guarantee of the project finance debt is only released upon satisfaction of the completion tests. See "*Description of Capital Structure — Credit Facilities*" and "*Description of Capital Structure — Public Indebtedness*" for further information regarding, and a further discussion of the covenants in, our financing arrangements.

In addition, from time to time, new accounting rules, pronouncements and interpretations are enacted or promulgated that may require us, depending on the nature of those new accounting rules, pronouncements and interpretations, to reclassify or restate certain elements of our financing agreements and other debt instruments, which may in turn cause us to be in breach of the financial or other covenants contained in our financing agreements and other debt instruments.

We may face market access restrictions or tariffs.

Access to our markets may be subject to ongoing interruptions or trade barriers due to policies and tariffs of individual countries, and the actions of certain interest groups to restrict the import of certain commodities. Our products may also be subject to tariffs that do not apply to producers based in other countries. In 2018, the Chinese government imposed tariffs on our zinc and lead concentrates produced in the U.S. While these tariffs do not currently materially affect our business or our access to Chinese markets, there is no assurance that they will not do so in the future or that those tariffs will not increase in the future. The Chinese government has also from time to time placed restrictions on imports of steelmaking coal. Restrictions imposed by the Chinese government on the import of Australian coal in late 2020 had a major impact on global steelmaking coal markets. Although China has lifted these restrictions we have not seen increased coal trade between China and Australia or a material impact on steelmaking coal prices. Australian coal imports to China are tariff exempt; however, China has reinstated the coal import tariff that applies to coal produced in Canada. Under the Free Trade Agreement between Australia and India, Australian coal imports into India are tariff exempt since December 2022 while Canadian coal imports are still subject to a tariff.

Other than the foregoing, there are currently no significant trade barriers existing or pending of which we are aware that do, or could, materially affect our access to certain markets; however, there can be no assurance that our access to these markets will not be restricted in the future, or that tariffs or similar measures will not impair the competitiveness of our products.

We may not be able to hire enough skilled employees to support our operations.

We compete with other mining companies to attract and retain key executives and skilled and experienced employees. The mining industry is labour-intensive and our success depends to a significant extent on our ability to attract, hire, train and retain qualified employees, including our ability to attract employees with needed skills in the geographic areas in which we operate. We face competition for limited candidates in many trades and professions, and may see current employees leave to pursue other opportunities. We could experience increases in our recruiting and training costs, and decreases in our operating efficiency, productivity and profit margins if we are not able to attract, hire and retain a sufficient number of skilled employees to support our operations.

Our reserve and resource estimates may prove to be incorrect.

Disclosed reserve and mine life estimates should not be interpreted as assurances of mine life or of the profitability of current or future operations. We estimate and report our mineral reserves and resources in accordance with the requirements of the applicable Canadian securities regulatory authorities and industry practice.

We disclose both mineral reserves and mineral resources. Mineral resources are concentrations or occurrences of minerals that are judged to have reasonable prospects for economic extraction, but for which the economics of extraction cannot be assessed, whether because of insufficiency of geological information or lack of feasibility analysis, or for which economic extraction cannot be justified at the time of reporting. Consequently, mineral resources are of a higher risk and are less likely to be accurately estimated or recovered than mineral reserves.

In general, our mineral and coal reserves and resources are estimated by persons who are, or were at the time of their report, employees of the respective operating company for each of our operations. These individuals are not “independent” for purposes of applicable securities legislation. Generally, we do not use outside sources to verify mineral or coal reserves or resources; however, we may do so at the initial feasibility stage and through periodic external audits.

The reserve and resource figures included in this annual information form are estimates based on the interpretation of limited sampling and subjective judgments regarding the grade, continuity and existence of mineralization, as well as the application of economic assumptions, including assumptions as to operating costs, production costs, mining and processing recoveries, cut-off grades, long-term commodity prices and, in some cases, exchange rates, inflation rates, capital costs, and applicable taxes and royalties. As a result, changes in estimates or inaccuracy of estimates may affect our reserves and resources. The sampling, interpretations or assumptions underlying any reserve or resource estimate may be incorrect, and the impact on reserves or resources may be material.

Should the mineralization and/or configuration of a deposit ultimately turn out to be significantly different from that implied by our estimates, or should regulatory standards or enforcement change, then the proposed mining plan may have to be altered in a way that could affect the tonnage and grade of the reserves mined and rates of production and, consequently, could adversely affect the profitability of the mining operations. In addition, short-term operating factors relating to the reserves, such as the need for orderly development of orebodies or the processing of new or different ores, may cause reserve and resource estimates to be modified or operations to be unprofitable in any particular fiscal period.

There can be no assurance that our projects or operations will be, or will continue to be, economically viable, that the indicated amount of minerals will be recovered, or that they can be recovered profitably at the prices assumed for purposes of estimating reserves.

The depletion of our mineral reserves may not be offset by future discoveries or acquisitions of mineral reserves.

We must continually replace mineral reserves depleted by production to maintain production levels over the long term. This is done by expanding known mineral reserves or by locating or acquiring new mineral deposits.

There is, however, a risk that depletion of reserves will not be offset by future discoveries or acquisitions of mineral reserves. Exploration for minerals is highly speculative and involves many risks. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. The reasons why a mineral property may be non-productive often cannot be anticipated in advance. Further, significant costs are incurred to establish mineral and to construct mining and processing facilities. Development projects have no operating history upon which to base estimates of future cash flow and are subject to the successful completion of feasibility studies, obtaining necessary government permits, obtaining title or other land rights, and availability of financing, among other things. In addition, assuming discovery of an economic orebody, depending on the type of mining operation involved, many years may elapse from the initial phases of drilling until commercial operations are commenced. Accordingly, there can be no assurances that our current work programs will result in any new commercial mining operations or yield new reserves to replace and/or expand current reserves in a timely manner.

Title defects or claims may affect our existing operations as well as our development projects and future acquisitions.

Title to our properties may be challenged or impugned. Our mining properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements, transfers or subject to challenge by governments or private parties. Claims and title may be affected by, among other things, undetected defects. A determination of defective title or a challenge to title rights could impact our existing operations as well as exploration and development projects and future acquisitions, which may have a material adverse effect on our operations, business and financial position.

Our dual class share structure may limit our access to capital and affect our ability to enter into certain transactions.

Teck's share structure currently consists of Class A common shares, which carry 100 votes per share, and Class B subordinate voting shares, which carry one vote per share. There is consequently a large disparity between the voting and equity economic ownership interests of holders of Class A common shares. The Class A common shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange. Holders of our Class A common shares will have significant influence over a number of matters requiring shareholder approval, including the election of directors. This may affect the composition of the Board.

In addition, certain investors have limited appetite to invest in companies with dual-class share structures that feature differential voting rights, which could adversely affect the market price of our shares. There is a risk that our dual-class share structure may result in our exclusion from certain stock indices, or may limit our ability to list our Class B subordinate voting shares on certain stock exchanges. Potential strategic transaction counterparties may not be willing to accept Class B subordinate voting shares as consideration in acquisition transactions, which could limit our ability to acquire significant assets or otherwise engage in beneficial strategic transactions. Certain strategic transactions may require the approval of Class A common shareholders and Class B subordinate voting shareholders, in some cases voting separately as a class. There is a risk that the interests of

the two classes of shareholders are not aligned in respect of any specific transaction or other corporate matter.

This dual class share structure will cease on May 12, 2029 when the outstanding Class A common shares will be exchanged for Class B subordinate voting shares, which will be renamed "common shares".

Our business is subject to the Canadian *Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act*, the U.S. *Foreign Corrupt Practices Act* and similar anti-bribery laws in other jurisdictions, a breach or violation of which could lead to civil and criminal fines and penalties, loss of licences or permits, and reputational harm.

We operate in certain jurisdictions that have experienced governmental and private sector corruption to some degree, and, in certain circumstances, strict compliance with anti-bribery laws may conflict with certain local customs and practices. For example, the Canadian *Corruption of Foreign Public Officials Act*, the U.S. *Foreign Corrupt Practices Act*, and anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws in other jurisdictions generally prohibit companies and their intermediaries from making improper payments for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business or other commercial advantage. In recent years, there has been a general increase in both the frequency of enforcement and the severity of penalties under such laws, resulting in greater scrutiny of and punishment of companies convicted of violating anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws. Furthermore, a company may be found liable for violations not only by its employees, but also by its contractors and third-party agents.

Our Code of Ethics, our Anti-Bribery and Corruption Policy and other corporate policies mandate compliance with these anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws, and we have implemented training programs, internal monitoring and controls, and reviews and audits to ensure compliance with such laws. However, there can be no assurance that our internal control policies and procedures will always protect us from recklessness, fraudulent behaviour, dishonesty or other inappropriate acts committed by our affiliates, employees, contractors or agents. Violations of these laws, or allegations of such violations, could lead to civil and criminal convictions, fines and penalties, litigation, loss of operating licences or permits, or withdrawal of mining tenements, termination of contracts and prohibitions from entering into certain contracts and may damage our reputation, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position and results of operations, or cause the market value of our shares to decline. We may face disruption in our permitting, exploration or other activities resulting from our refusal to make “facilitation payments” in certain jurisdictions where such payments are otherwise prevalent.

A number of our concentrate products include varying amounts of minor elements that are subject to increasing environment regulation, which may expose us to higher smelter treatment charges, penalties or limit our ability to sell certain products.

Our customer smelters are subject to increasingly stringent environmental regulation, in particular with respect to minor elements such as arsenic, mercury, cadmium and thallium, which could adversely affect their ability to treat copper, zinc and lead concentrates from certain of our operations. We rely on customer smelters to process our concentrates into metals for sale. We are already restricted in our ability to sell certain products in certain jurisdictions for regulatory reasons. We may be required to pay higher smelter treatment charges or specific penalties relating to minor elements present in our concentrates, we may incur additional costs to blend certain products, or we may not be able to sell certain products at all in certain jurisdictions, depending on the regulatory environment.

The profitability of our Trail Operations depends in part on our ability to sell various products that may face more stringent environmental regulation.

In addition to zinc and lead, Trail Operations produces various minor metals and other compounds, which are sold into specialized markets. Changes in market demand for these products, or changes in export regulations or other regulatory restrictions, may limit our ability to sell these products. If we are unable to sell certain products at a profit, we may incur significant storage and disposal costs, or costs to change our production facilities or processes.

Our arrangements relating to our relationship with BC Hydro regarding the Waneta hydroelectric plant may require us to incur substantial costs.

In connection with the sale of our interest in the Waneta hydroelectric plant in 2018, we entered into a 20-year arrangement with BC Hydro, with the ability to renew for an additional 10 years, to use a portion of the energy derived from the Waneta hydroelectric plant for our Trail Operations. Under our arrangement with BC Hydro, Teck Metals is required to provide firm delivery of a portion of the energy from the Waneta hydroelectric plant to BC Hydro until 2036. If Teck Metals does not deliver power as required, it could be required to purchase replacement power in the open market or to pay liquidated damages to BC Hydro based on the market rate for power at the time of the shortfall. These costs are generally not covered by our insurance policies and we could incur substantial costs, especially if the shortfall is protracted.

In addition, BC Hydro has contracted to make power available to Teck Metals at favourable rates in amounts sufficient to meet the current and anticipated future requirements of our Trail Operations. If our entitlement to power from the Waneta hydroelectric plant (taking into account our arrangements with BC Hydro) is not sufficient to supply the requirements of our Trail Operations, we may be required to reduce production at our Trail Operations, or purchase power in the open market, in order to address any shortfall. Following expiry of this arrangement, we may be required to purchase power in the open market to power our Trail Operations, which may require us to incur substantial additional costs to operate our Trail Operations.

Our Red Dog Operations are subject to a limited annual shipping window, which increases the consequences of restrictions on our ability to ship concentrate from the operation.

Like our other mines, our Red Dog mine operates year-round on a 24-hour-per-day basis. Due to sea ice and weather conditions, the annual production of the mine must be stored at the port site and shipped within an approximate 100-day window when sea ice and weather conditions permit. Two purpose-designed shallow draft barges transport the concentrates to deep-water moorings. The barges cannot operate in severe swell conditions.

Unusual ice or weather conditions, or damage to the barges or ship loading equipment could restrict our ability to ship all of the stored concentrate. Failure to ship the concentrate during the shipping season could have a material adverse effect on our sales, as well as on our Trail Operations, and could materially restrict mine production subsequent to the shipping season.

Although we believe our financial statements are prepared with reasonable safeguards to ensure reliability, we cannot provide absolute assurance.

We prepare our financial statements in accordance with accounting policies and methods prescribed by IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). In the preparation of financial reports, management may need to rely upon assumptions, make estimates or use their best judgment in determining the financial condition of Teck. Significant accounting policies are described in more detail in the notes to our annual consolidated financial

statements for the year ended December 31, 2023. In order to have a reasonable level of assurance that financial transactions are properly authorized, assets are safeguarded against unauthorized or improper use, and transactions are properly recorded and reported, we have implemented and continue to analyze our internal control systems for financial reporting. Although we believe our financial reporting and financial statements are prepared with reasonable safeguards to ensure reliability, we cannot provide absolute assurance in that regard.

Our insurance may not provide adequate coverage.

We maintain large self-insured retentions and insure against most risks up to reasonably high limits through captive insurance companies. Our property, business interruption and liability insurance may not provide sufficient coverage for losses related to certain hazards, and large losses within our captive insurers could have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position. We may elect not to maintain insurance for certain risks due to the high premiums associated with insuring those risks and for various other reasons. In other cases, insurance against certain risks, including certain liabilities for environmental pollution, may not be available to us or to other companies within the industry. Insurance availability at any time is driven by a number of factors, and availability will be further pressured by the announced intentions of certain providers to restrict underwriting of certain industries, assets or projects. In addition, our insurance coverage may not continue to be available at economically feasible premiums, or at all. Any such event could have a material adverse effect on our business, operations or financial position.

Our pension and other post-retirement liabilities and the assets available to fund them could change materially.

We have substantial assets in defined benefit pension plans, which arise through employer contributions and returns on investments made by the plans. The returns on investments are subject to fluctuations, depending upon market conditions, and we are responsible for funding any shortfall of pension assets compared to our pension obligations under these plans.

We also have certain obligations to current and former employees with respect to post-retirement benefits. The cost of providing these benefits can fluctuate and the fluctuations can be material.

Our liabilities under defined benefit pension plans and in respect of other post-retirement benefits are estimated based on actuarial and other assumptions. These assumptions may prove to be incorrect and may change over time, and the effect of these changes can be material.

Dividends

Our Class A common shares and Class B subordinate voting shares rank equally as to the payment of dividends. Total dividends per share declared and paid in the past three years were:

Year ended December 31	2023	2022	2021
Dividends paid per share	$1.00	$1.00	$0.20

Our dividend policy contemplates the payment of an annual base dividend of $0.50 per share, paid quarterly, and annual consideration of a supplemental dividend. Each year, the Board reviews the free cash flow generated by the business, the outlook for business conditions and priorities regarding capital allocation in accordance with our capital allocation framework, and determines whether a supplemental dividend should be paid. If declared, supplemental dividends may be highly variable from year to year, given the volatility of commodity prices and the potential need to conserve cash for certain project capital expenditures or other corporate policies. In accordance with the policy, in 2023 we declared and paid an aggregate $0.50 per share base dividend and a supplemental dividend of $0.50 per share.

On February 21, 2024, the Board declared a quarterly base dividend of $0.125 per share payable on March 28, 2024 to shareholders of record at the close of business on March 15, 2024.

The payment of dividends is at the discretion of the Board, who will review the dividend policy regularly in the context of our capital allocation framework.

All dividends paid on our Class A common shares and Class B subordinate voting shares after 2005 are eligible dividends for purposes of the federal and provincial enhanced dividend tax credit that may be claimed by Canadian resident individuals.

We may not pay dividends on the Class A common shares and Class B subordinate voting shares unless all dividends on any preferred shares outstanding have been paid to date. We do not currently have any preferred shares outstanding.

Description of Capital Structure

Share Capital

Teck is authorized to issue an unlimited number of Class A common shares and Class B subordinate voting shares and an unlimited number of preference shares, issuable in series.

Class A common shares carry the right to 100 votes per share. Class B subordinate voting shares carry the right to one vote per share. Each Class A common share is convertible, at the option of the holder, into one Class B subordinate voting share. On May 12, 2029, each Class A common share will automatically be exchanged for one Class B subordinate voting share, which will be renamed "common shares". In all other respects, including dividend rights and the distribution of property upon dissolution or winding-up of Teck, the Class A common shares and Class B subordinate voting shares rank equally.

The attributes of the Class B subordinate voting shares contain so called “coattail” provisions, which provide that, in the event that an offer (an Exclusionary Offer) to purchase Class A common shares, which is required to be made to all or substantially all holders thereof, is not made concurrently with an offer to purchase Class B subordinate voting shares on identical terms, then each Class B subordinate voting share will be convertible into one Class A common share at the option of the holder during a certain period, provided that any Class A common shares received upon such conversion are deposited to the Exclusionary Offer. Any Class B subordinate voting shares converted into Class A common shares

pursuant to such conversion right will automatically convert back to Class B subordinate voting shares in the event that any such shares are withdrawn from the Exclusionary Offer or are not otherwise ultimately taken up and paid for under the Exclusionary Offer.

The Class B subordinate voting shares will not be convertible in the event that holders of a majority of the Class A common shares (excluding those shares held by the offeror making the Exclusionary Offer) certify to Teck that they will not, among other things, tender their Class A common shares to the Exclusionary Offer.

If an offer to purchase Class A common shares does not, under applicable securities legislation or the requirements of any stock exchange having jurisdiction, constitute a “takeover bid” or is otherwise exempt from any requirement that such offer be made to all or substantially all holders of Class A common shares, the coattail provisions will not apply.

The above is a summary only as of the date of this Annual Information Form. Reference should be made to the articles of Teck, a copy of which may be obtained on our website at www.Teck.com or on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

Securities subject to contractual restriction on transfer

On July 15, 2009, Teck issued 101.3 million Class B subordinate voting shares to Fullbloom Investment Corporation (Fullbloom), a wholly owned subsidiary of China Investment Corporation (CIC). Each of Fullbloom and CIC have agreed that neither of them will, without the prior written consent of Teck, knowingly dispose or agree to dispose (directly or indirectly) of all or a significant portion of their Class B subordinate voting shares to any person that at the time of the disposition is (i) either itself, or through its affiliates, a direct participant in the mining, metals or minerals industries with respect to a substantial portion of the business of itself and its affiliates taken together, (ii) a material customer of Teck, or (iii) a person who, based on Fullbloom and CIC’s actual knowledge without inquiry, is not dealing at arm’s-length with any of the persons referred to in (i) or (ii) in connection with securities of Teck, in each case anywhere in the world. These transfer restrictions are subject to certain exceptions.

In September 2017, Fullbloom sold 42 million of its Class B subordinate voting shares and over the course of 2022 and 2023 they sold an additional 12.7 million Class B subordinate voting shares. As a result, to Teck's knowledge, 46.6 million shares remain subject to the restrictions described above, representing 9.1% of Teck’s outstanding Class B subordinate voting shares as at February 22, 2024.

Credit Facilities

We maintain various committed and uncommitted credit facilities for liquidity and for the issuance of letters of credit. As at December 31, 2023, we or our subsidiaries were party to various credit agreements establishing the following credit facilities (collectively, the credit facilities):

- A US$4 billion revolving credit facility provided by a syndicate of lenders, which matures on October 15, 2026. As at December 31, 2023, the facility was undrawn.
- A $300 million uncommitted standby letter of credit facility with Bank of Montreal. As at December 31, 2023, $196 million of letters of credit under the facility were outstanding.
- A $150 million uncommitted credit facility with Royal Bank of Canada. As at December 31, 2023, $135 million of letters of credit under the facility were outstanding.
- A $200 million uncommitted standby letter of credit facility with Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. As at December 31, 2023, $198 million of letters of credit under the facility were outstanding.
- A $150 million uncommitted standby letter of credit facility with the Toronto-Dominion Bank. As at December 31, 2023, $149 million of letters of credit under the facility were outstanding.
- A $145 million uncommitted standby letter of credit facility with BNP Paribas. As at December 31, 2023, $141 million of letters of credit under the facility were outstanding.
- A $125 million uncommitted standby letter of credit facility with United Overseas Bank. As at December 31, 2023, $125 million of letters of credit under the facility were outstanding.
- A $150 million uncommitted standby letter of credit facility with National Bank of Canada. As at December 31, 2023, $150 million of letters of credit under the facility were outstanding.
- A $75 million uncommitted standby letter of credit facility with Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation. As at December 31, 2023, $58 million of letters of credit under the facility were outstanding.
- A $50 million uncommitted standby letter of credit facility with MUFG Bank Ltd. As at December 31, 2023, $50 million of letters of credit under the facility were outstanding.
- A $150 million uncommitted standby letter of credit facility with Credit Agricole. As at December 31, 2023, $112 million of letters of credit under the facility were outstanding.
- A $100 million uncommitted standby letter of credit facility with China Construction Bank. As at December 31, 2023, $80 million of letters of credit under the facility were outstanding.
- A US$100 million uncommitted standby letter of credit facility with Standard Chartered Bank. As at December 31, 2023, US$99 million of letters of credit under the facility were outstanding.
- A US$450 million Performance Security Guarantee Issuance and Indemnity Agreement with Export Development Canada (EDC), regarding our Red Dog mine. As at December 31, 2023, US$419 million of letters of credit, issued by third-party banks but secured by EDC under this arrangement, were outstanding.
- A $150 million Performance Security Guarantee Issuance and Indemnity Agreement with EDC, regarding our coal operations. As at December 31, 2023, $144 million of letters of credit, issued by third-party banks but secured by EDC under this arrangement, were outstanding.

- A credit facility with Goldman Sachs Mortgage Company for up to US$100 million of letters of credit. As at December 31, 2023, there were no letters of credit outstanding under the facility.

In addition to the letters of credit outstanding under the facilities listed above, we also had, as at December 31, 2023, $407 million of various other letters of credit and $1,166 million of surety bonds outstanding. The letters of credit are issued by financial institutions on an as-negotiated basis mainly to support our reclamation obligations. While a variety of banks issue these letters of credit, approximately $111 million were issued on a stand-alone basis by Scotiabank Chile and approximately $163 million were issued on a stand-alone basis by the Bank of Nova Scotia. The surety bonds are provided by insurance companies and support our reclamation obligations.

Our uncommitted standby letter of credit facilities may be terminated at the election of the bank counterparty upon at least 90 days' notice, and we would be required to deliver cash collateral to the bank counterparty if we were unable to replace any outstanding letters of credit prior to termination. From time to time, at our election, we may reduce the fees paid to banks issuing letters of credit by making short-term cash deposits with those banks. The deposits earn a competitive rate of interest and are generally refundable on demand. As at December 31, 2023, we had US$1 million on deposit with those banks. Our surety bonds provide the insurance issuer with the right, on between 30 and 60 days' notice, to require Teck to obtain the return of a surety bond or to deliver cash collateral if we are unable to return the bond.

In addition to the above, Compañía Minera Teck Quebrada Blanca, S.A. (CMTQB) is a party to a US$2.5 billion limited recourse project financing facility in respect of the Quebrada Blanca Phase 2 project. As at December 31, 2023, US$2.2 billion was outstanding under this facility. Project finance loans issued under this facility are secured against the assets of CMTQB and are guaranteed pre-completion on a several basis by Teck, Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd. and Sumitomo Corporation *pro rata* to their respective interests in the Series A shares of CMTQB. Borrowing by CMTQB under the project finance arrangements is subject to a number of conditions, including there being no event of default under the arrangements.

The owner of the Antamina project, CMA, is party to credit facilities. We hold a 22.5% interest in CMA. As at December 31, 2023, our proportionate share of CMA's borrowings under its credit facilities was US$225 million. The Antamina facilities are non-recourse to us and the other Antamina project sponsors. As at December 31, 2023, we had $126 million of debt outstanding in the form of fixed rate short-term bank loans with maturities of less than one year. The purpose of the loans is to fund short-term working capital requirements at Carmen de Andacollo.

Our US$4.0 billion revolving credit facility is a sustainability linked facility, which involves pricing adjustments that are aligned with our sustainability performance and strategy. Our sustainability performance over the term of the facility is measured by greenhouse gas intensity, percentage of women in Teck's workforce and safety. Our revolving credit facility contains restrictive and financial covenants, including:

- a requirement to maintain a net debt to total capitalization (net debt over debt-plus-equity) ratio of not more than 0.60:1.0;
- a restriction on certain of our subsidiaries incurring indebtedness of more than an aggregate of US$675 million unless the relevant subsidiary guarantees the credit facility;
- a provision requiring prepayment in the event of a change of control at Teck; and
- a prohibition on agreements that might restrict certain subsidiaries from issuing dividends or other distributions to, or making or repayment of loans to, Teck.

Borrowing under our primary committed credit facility is subject to our compliance with the covenants in the relevant agreement and our ability to make certain representations and warranties at the time of the borrowing request.

Our reclamation obligations are included in the “Provisions and other liabilities” line item on our balance sheet. Associated letters of credit and surety bonds would not become a liability unless the letter of credit or surety bond is drawn by the beneficiary, which drawing would be triggered if we did not perform our obligations under the relevant contract or permit. In the event of a drawing, we would be required to reimburse the issuing bank or surety bond provider for the amount drawn on the letter of credit or surety bond, respectively.

There are no restrictions on borrowing, or additional covenants, triggered under our credit facilities as a result of ratings downgrades, although the pricing under certain of our credit facilities varies with our credit rating. Teck’s indebtedness outstanding under each of the credit facilities ranks *pari passu* in right of payment with the indebtedness under each of the other credit facilities and with all of Teck’s other indebtedness for borrowed money, except that which is secured by liens permitted by the credit facilities and indentures.

Public Indebtedness

As of December 31, 2023, our public indebtedness consisted of seven series of outstanding notes.

We have issued notes under an indenture dated September 12, 2002, an indenture dated August 17, 2010 (as supplemented from time to time in connection with an offering of notes) and an indenture dated June 20, 2020. The Bank of New York Mellon acts as trustee under each indenture. All of our notes are issued under the 2010 indenture, except for our 6.125% notes due October 1, 2035, which were issued under the 2002 indenture, and our 3.900% notes due 2030, which were issued under the 2020 indenture.

The details of the outstanding principal amount, coupon and maturity date of each of our outstanding series of notes as of December 31, 2023 follows:

- US$503 million of 3.900% notes due 2030;
- US$336 million of 6.125% notes due 2035;
- US$473 million of 6.000% notes due 2040;
- US$396 million of 6.250% notes due 2041;
- US$395 million of 5.200% notes due 2042; and
- US$367 million of 5.400% notes due 2043.

On February 1, 2023, we redeemed our 3.75% notes at maturity.

The 2020 indenture and indentures supplementing the 2010 indenture include a covenant requiring us to offer to purchase the notes in the event of a change in control (as defined in the related supplemental indentures), and all of the bond indentures include restrictive covenants regarding liens on certain assets of Teck and certain restricted subsidiaries (as defined in the indentures). The indentures also provide for customary events of default, which include non-payment of principal or interest, failure to comply with covenants, the bankruptcy or insolvency of Teck or a material subsidiary, final judgments against Teck or a material subsidiary in excess of US$100 million, failure to pay other indebtedness in excess of US$100 million, or an acceleration of other indebtedness in excess of US$100 million.

The above is a summary of the terms of our public notes and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the indentures under which the notes were issued. A copy of the indentures can be found under Teck’s profile on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

Ratings

The following table sets forth the current ratings that we have received from rating agencies in respect of our outstanding securities. The cost of funds under our credit facilities depend in part on our credit ratings from time to time, and our obligation to deliver letters of credit to support certain obligations also depends on our credit ratings. In addition, credit ratings affect our ability to obtain other short-term and long-term financing and the cost of such financing. The drawn and undrawn costs under some of our credit facilities are based upon our credit ratings, and could increase, or decrease, if Teck's credit ratings are downgraded, or upgraded, respectively.

Credit ratings are not recommendations to purchase, hold or sell securities and do not address the market price or suitability of a specific security for a particular investor. Credit ratings may not reflect the potential impact of all risks on the value of securities and may be revised or withdrawn at any time by the credit rating organization. In addition, real or anticipated changes in the ratings assigned to a security will generally affect the market value of that security. We cannot guarantee that a rating will remain in effect for any given period of time or that a rating will not be revised or withdrawn entirely by a rating agency in the future.

Our current credit ratings are as follows:

	Moody's	Standard & Poor's	Fitch
Senior unsecured notes [(1)]	Baa3	BBB-	BBB-

[(1)] All of our outstanding notes are senior unsecured notes.

A description of the rating categories of each of the rating agencies is set out below.

MOODY'S INVESTOR SERVICE (MOODY'S)

Moody's long-term credit ratings are on a rating scale that ranges from Aaa to C, which represents the range from highest to lowest quality of securities rated. Moody's "Baa3" rating assigned to our senior unsecured notes is the fourth-highest major rating of 10 major rating categories. Under Moody's definitions, an obligation rated "Baa3" is subject to moderate credit risk and is considered medium-grade and as such, may possess certain speculative characteristics. Moody's appends numerical modifiers from 1 to 3 to its long-term debt ratings, which indicates where the obligation ranks within its ranking category, with 1 being the highest.

STANDARD & POOR'S (S&P)

S&P's long-term issue credit ratings are on a rating scale that ranges from AAA to D, which represents the range from highest to lowest quality of securities rated. S&P's "BBB-" rating assigned to our senior unsecured notes is the fourth-highest major rating of 10 major rating categories. Under S&P's definitions, an obligation rated "BBB-" exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. S&P uses "+" or "-" designations to indicate the relative standing of securities within a particular rating category.

FITCH RATINGS (FITCH)

Fitch's long-term credit ratings are on a scale ranging from AAA to D, representing the range from highest to lowest quality of securities rated. Fitch's "BBB-" rating assigned to our senior unsecured notes is the fourth-highest of nine major rating categories. Under Fitch's definitions, an obligation rated "BBB-" is in the category of good credit quality. The rating indicates that expectations of default risk are currently low and the capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate, but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity. Fitch may append the modifier "+" or "-" to a rating to denote the relative status of a security within a major rating category.

PAYMENTS TO AGENCIES

We have made payments in respect of certain services provided to us by each of Moody's, S&P and Fitch during the last two years.

Market for Securities

Trading Price and Volume

Our Class A common shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol TECK.A. Our Class B subordinate voting shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol TECK.B and on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol TECK. The following tables set out the monthly price ranges and volumes traded on The Toronto Stock Exchange during 2023 for the Class A common shares and Class B subordinate voting shares.

	Teck Resources A			Teck Resources B		
Date	**High ($)**	**Low ($)**	**Volume**	**High ($)**	**Low ($)**	**Volume**
January	58.49	47.75	39,090	57.98	47.65	33,863,928
February	92	55.21	197,299	62.38	51.82	48,042,208
March	94.24	72.1	71,582	57.92	44.7	78,045,903
April	105.28	86.53	195,713	66.04	54.67	46,137,565
May	106.8	51.25	159,294	63.75	51.01	27,204,200
June	59.03	52.05	96,533	58.48	51.55	25,864,860
July	58.75	51.97	79,161	59.14	51.66	21,043,389
August	59.14	50	30,167	57.87	50.2	20,774,246
September	60.2	53.5	38,145	60.14	53.03	19,234,983
October	58.1	44.46	41,565	58.14	47.77	19,852,579
November	54	47.47	277,453	53.46	47.47	23,642,563
December	56.74	49.7	67,375	56.9	49.63	22,619,292

Source: TSX

Directors and Officers

Directors

As at February 22, 2024, the Directors of Teck are as follows:

Name, City, Province/State and Country of Residence	Principal Occupations within Previous Five Years	Director Since
Arnoud J. Balhuizen[1][4][5] Laren, Netherlands	Managing Partner, 280ppm B.V., a Dutch investment firm since 2020; senior advisor, Boston Consulting Group, since 2019; previously, Chief Commercial Officer, BHP Group PLC from 2016-2019;	April 2023
Edward C. Dowling[2][3][5] Mattapoisett, Massachusetts, United States	President, CEO and a Director of Compass Minerals International Inc.	September 2012
Norman B. Keevil, III Victoria, British Columbia, Canada	Vice Chair of Teck, CEO of Valence Water Inc. (formerly Boydel Wastewater Technologies Inc.) and a Director of Lupaka Gold Corp.	April 1997
Tracey L. McVicar[1][2][6] Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	Partner of CAI Capital Partners since 2003.	November 2014
Sheila A. Murray Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Chair of the Board since February 2020. Corporate Director; previously, President, Executive Vice-President and General Counsel and Secretary of CI Financial Corp. Director of BCE Inc. and a Trustee of Granite REIT.	April 2018
Una M. Power[1][2] Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	Corporate Director; previously, Chief Financial Officer of Nexen Energy ULC. Director of Bank of Nova Scotia and TC Energy Corporation.	April 2017
Jonathan H. Price Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	Chief Executive Officer of Teck since September 2022; previously, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Teck since October 2020; previously Chief Transformation Officer at BHP Group PLC.	July 2022
Yoshihiro Sagawa[4] Tokyo, Japan	General Manager, Exploration & Business Development Departments, Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd.	May 2022
Paul G. Schiodtz[1][4] Santiago, Chile	Chairman of the Asociación Chilena de Seguridad since 2017.	February 2022
Timothy R. Snider [3][4][5] Tucson, Arizona, United States	Chairman of Cupric Canyon Capital LP/GP since 2010.	April 2015
Sarah A. Strunk[3][4] Coronado, California, United States	Director of Fennemore Craig P.C. since 2000. Director of Arizona Sonoran Copper Company.	February 2022

(1) Member of the Audit Committee
(2) Member of the Compensation & Talent Committee
(3) Member of the Corporate Governance & Nominating Committee
(4) Member of the Safety & Sustainability Committee
(5) Member of the Technical Committee
(6) Ms. McVicar was a director of G.L.M. Industries LP (GLM), a portfolio company of CAI Capital Management Co. In July 2015, at the time Ms. McVicar was a director of GLM, a court order granted by the Court of Queen's Bench of Alberta placed GLM into receivership and appointed a receiver of GLM. Ms. McVicar was a director of Tervita Corporation until December 2016. In December 2016, Tervita completed a recapitalization by way of a court-approved plan of arrangement reducing Terivita's total debt.

In addition to the above committees, directors may participate in subcommittees of the Board from time to time formed on an ad hoc basis to review certain matters in further detail. Each of the Directors is elected

to hold office until our next annual meeting or until a successor is duly elected or appointed. Our next annual meeting is scheduled to be held on April 25, 2024.

Officers

As at February 22, 2024, the officers of Teck are as follows:

Name, City, Province/State and Country of Residence	Office Held with Teck and Principal Occupations within Previous Five Years
Sheila A. Murray Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Chair of the Board since February 2020; Corporate Director; previously, President, Executive Vice-President and General Counsel and Secretary of CI Financial Corp. Director of BCE Inc. and a Trustee of Granite REIT.
Norman B. Keevil, III Victoria, British Columbia, Canada	Vice Chair of Teck and CEO of Valence Water Inc. (formerly Boydel Wastewater Technologies Inc.), Director of Lupaka Gold Corp.
Jonathan H. Price Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	President and Chief Executive Officer of Teck since November 2023; previously, Chief Executive Officer, since September 2022 and Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Teck; previously, Chief Transformation Officer at BHP Group PLC.
Ian K. Anderson Calgary, Alberta, Canada	Senior Vice President and Chief Commercial Officer since May 2023; previously, Vice President, Logistics, General Manager, Fording River Operations, and General Manager, Line Creek Operations.
Shehzad Bharmal West Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	Senior Vice President, Base Metals, since December 2021; previously, Senior Vice President, Base Metals, North America and Peru, Vice President, North American Operations, Base Metals, Vice President, Planning & Development, Base Metals, and Vice President, Strategy & Development, Copper.
Greg J. Brouwer North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	Senior Vice President, Technical, since September 2023; previously, Senior Vice President, Technology and Innovation since December 2022, Vice President, Transformation, and General Manager, Technology and Innovation.
Alex N. Christopher Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	Senior Vice President since September 2023; previously, Senior Vice President, Projects and Technical Services and Senior Vice President, Exploration, Projects and Technical Services.
Réal Foley Calgary, Alberta, Canada	Senior Vice President since May 2023; previously, Senior Vice President, Marketing and Logistics, Vice President, Marketing, Coal and Base Metals, and Vice President, Coal Marketing.
C. Jeffrey Hanman Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	Senior Vice President, Sustainability and External Affairs, since July 2022; previously, Vice President, Sustainable Development, Coal and Vice President, Corporate Affairs.
Nicholas P.M. Hooper Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Senior Vice President, Corporate Development and Exploration, since January 2022; previously, Senior Vice President, Corporate Development; previously, Managing Director, Rothschild & Co.
Karla L. Mills Anmore, British Columbia, Canada	Senior Vice President, Projects, since September 2023; previously, Vice President, Project Development.
Tyler S. Mitchelson, Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Senior Vice President, Copper Growth, since July 2022; previously, Chief Executive Officer, Anglo American Metallurgical Coal, and Group Head, Business Planning, Anglo American.
H. Fraser Phillips Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	Senior Vice President, Investor Relations and Strategic Analysis, since March 2017.
Crystal J. Prystai North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since November 2022; previously, Vice President and Corporate Controller.

Name, City, Province/State and Country of Residence	Office Held with Teck and Principal Occupations within Previous Five Years
Charlene A. Ripley Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	Senior Vice President and General Counsel since January 2023; previously, Executive Vice President and General Counsel, SNC-Lavalin Group Inc. and Executive Vice President and General Counsel Goldcorp. Inc.
Robin B. Sheremeta Fernie, British Columbia, Canada	President, Coal Business Unit, since November 2023; previously, Senior Vice President, Coal.
Dean C. Winsor West Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	Senior Vice President and Chief Human Resources Officer since November 2018; previously, Vice President, Human Resources.
Douglas B. Brown Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	Vice President, Corporate Affairs, since September 2020; previously, Director, Public Affairs.
Amparo Cornejo Santiago, Chile	Vice President, South America, since November 2022; previously, Vice President, Corporate Affairs and Sustainability, South America, Vice President, Chile Sustainability and Corporate Affairs, and Director, Social Responsibility and Corporate Affairs.
Sepanta Dorri Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Vice President, Decarbonization and Chief of Staff, since July 2023; previously, Vice President, Decarbonization and Vice President, Corporate Development.
Brock D. Gill Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	Vice President, Operations and Innovation, Base Metals, since February 2023; previously, Senior Vice President, Projects & Transformation, Eldorado Gold, since 2021 and Vice President, Projects, BHP Group PLC since 2018.
Sarah A. Hughes North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	Vice President, Assurance and Advisory, since September 2021; previously, Vice President, Audit and Improvement, since April 2021; previously, Vice President, Risk & Assurance, Trevali Mining Corporation and Director, Finance Improvement & Control, Goldcorp Inc.
K. Scott Jeffery Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	Vice President, Tax and Treasury, since July 2023; previously, Vice President, Tax; previously, Partner at KPMG LLP
Amber C. Johnston-Billings Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	Vice President, Communities, Government Affairs and HSEC Systems, since October 2020; previously, Chief Sustainability Officer, Trevali Mining Corporation, Director, Sustainability Strategy and Climate Change, KPMG Australia, and Head of Sustainability and Reporting, South32 Limited.
M. Colin Joudrie North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	Vice President, Business Development, since July 2012.
Scott E. Maloney Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	Vice President, Environment, since September 2017.
Nicholas J. Marach Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	Vice President and Corporate Controller since June 2023; previously, Partner and Senior Manager at Deloitte LLP
Michael A. O'Shaughnessy Calgary, Alberta, Canada	Vice President, Marketing & Logistics, Coal, since May 2023; previously, Director, Logistics, Coal and Directors, Business Planning, Coal.
Stuart R. McCracken, North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	Vice President, Exploration and Geoscience, since April 2020; previously, Regional Head of Discovery Africa, Europe and Australasia, Anglo American plc.
Sheila M.S.S. Risbud Calgary, Alberta, Canada	Vice President, Sustainable Development, Coal; previously, Head, Sustainable Development, Coal, Director, Fording River Extension Project, and Director, Government Affairs.
Amanda R. Robinson Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	Vice President, Legal and Corporate Secretary since November 2023; previously, Corporate Secretary; previously, Partner at Fasken Martineau DuMoulin LLP.

Name, City, Province/State and Country of Residence	Office Held with Teck and Principal Occupations within Previous Five Years
Donald J. Sander Fernie, British Columbia, Canada	Vice President, Operations, Coal, since June 2023; previously, Vice President, Planning and Innovation, Coal, and General Manager, Elkview Operations.
Jason S. Sangha North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	Vice President, Planning and Strategy, Base Metals, since November 2022; previously, General Manager, Base Metals Strategy & Development.
André D. Stark Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Vice President, Marketing & Logistics, Base Metals, since May 2023; previously, Vice President, Marketing, Head of Marketing, Coal, and Director, Marketing, Coal.
Joshua D. Tepper Toronto, Ontario, Canada	Vice President, Health and Safety and Chief Medical Officer, since October 2023; previously, Chief Medical Officer since July 2021; previously, President and CEO, North York General Hospital and President and CEO, Health Quality Ontario.
Nikola Uzelac North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	Vice President, Legal, since December 2020; previously, Senior Counsel and Corporate Counsel.
Justin M. Webb North Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	Vice President and Chief Information Officer since November 2022; previously, Head of Teck Digital Systems and Program Director, Renew Business Systems.
Richard Whittington Fernie, British Columbia, Canada	Vice President, Projects and Operational Excellence, Coal, since June 2023; previously, General Manager, Fording River Operations and Director, Technology and Innovation, Coal.

Ownership by Directors and Officers

As at February 22, 2024, the Directors and executive officers as a group beneficially own or exercise control or direction, directly or indirectly, over the following shares issued by Teck:

	Shares beneficially owned or over which control or direction is exercised	As a % of the total outstanding of the class
Class A common shares	0	0%
Class B subordinate voting shares	175,467	0.02%

In addition, Keevil Holding Corporation owns 51.16% of the outstanding shares of Temagami Mining Company Limited (Temagami) that, as at February 22, 2024, beneficially owned or exercised direction or control, directly or indirectly, over 4,300,000 Class A common shares, representing 56.2% of the Class A common shares outstanding and 3,406,000 Class B subordinate voting shares, representing 0.7% of the Class B subordinate voting shares outstanding. Norman Keevil, III is a director of Keevil Holding Corporation and 98% of the votes attached to the outstanding shares of Keevil Holding Corporation are held by a trust for the benefit of certain members of the Keevil family. The other 48.84% of the outstanding Temagami shares are owned by Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd. (SMM). One of our directors, Yoshihiro Sagawa, is a director or officer of certain entities that are affiliated with SMM. Messrs. Keevil, III and Sagawa are also directors of Temagami.

Audit Committee Information

MANDATE OF AUDIT COMMITTEE

The full text of our Audit Committee's mandate is included as Schedule A to this Annual Information Form.

COMPOSITION OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

Our Audit Committee consists of three members. All of the members of the Committee are independent and financially literate. The names, relevant education and experience of each Audit Committee member are outlined below:

Una M. Power (Chair)

Ms. Power is a graduate of Memorial University B.Comm (Honours), and also holds CPA, CA and CFA designations. Ms. Power is the former Chief Financial Officer of Nexen Energy ULC, and held various other executive positions covering financial reporting, financial management, investor relations, business development, strategic planning and investment at Nexen. She is also a director of the Bank of Nova Scotia and TC Energy Corporation.

Arnoud J. Balhuizen

Mr. Balhuizen is a graduate of The Hague University, with a Bachelor's degree in Business Economics. Mr. Balhuizen has extensive experience in the international mining industry through various senior executive roles, including as Chief Commercial Officer of BHP Group PLC from 2016 to 2019 and as President, Marketing, BHP Billiton from 2013 to 2016. He has been Managing Partner of 280ppm B.V., a Dutch investment firm, since 2020, and a senior advisor with Boston Consulting Group, since 2019.

Tracey L. McVicar

Ms. McVicar is a graduate of the Sauder School of Business (B.Comm, Finance). She has over 20 years of experience in finance and investment banking. She is a Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA Institute) and Institute Certified Director (Institute of Corporate Directors). She served as the audit committee chair of BC Hydro Corporation from 2009 to 2014, and served as Teck's audit committee chair from 2015 to 2020.

Paul G. Schiodtz

Mr. Schiodtz is a graduate of the University of Santiago (Mechanical Engineering) and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with M.Sc. degrees in Management and in Operations Research. He is currently the Chairman of the Board of the Asociacion Chilena de Seguridad since 2017 and a Council Member of the Sociedad de Fomento Fabril. Mr. Schiodtz served on the Board of Codelco until May 2021 and is the former Chairman of the Canada-Chile Chamber of Commerce and the Chilean Chemical Industry Association. His last executive position was Senior Vice President, Latin America of Methanex Corporation after a 27-year career in natural resource based industries.

PRE-APPROVAL POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

The Audit Committee has adopted policies and procedures with respect to the pre-approval of audit and permitted non-audit services to be provided by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. All non-audit services are pre-approved by the Committee prior to commencement. In addition, the Committee has prohibited the use of the external auditors for the following non-audit services:

- bookkeeping or other services related to the accounting records or financial statements;
- financial information systems design and implementation;
- appraisal or valuation services, fairness opinions or contribution-in-kind reports;

- actuarial services;
- internal audit outsourcing services;
- management functions or human resources functions;
- broker or dealer, investment advisor, or investment banking services;
- legal services;
- expert services unrelated to the audit; and
- all other non-audit services unless there is a strong financial or other reason for external auditors to provide those services.

AUDITOR'S FEES

For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, we paid the external auditors $10.5 million and $7.9 million, respectively, as detailed below:

	Year Ended 2023 ($000)	Year Ended 2022 ($000)
Audit Services[(1)]	6,760	5,817
Audit-Related Services[(2)]	2,243	1,101
Tax Fees[(3)]	82	264
All Other Fees[(4)]	1,454	686

Notes:
(1) Includes services that are provided by Teck's external auditors in connection with the audit of the financial statements and internal controls over financial reporting.
(2) Includes assurance and related services that are related to the performance of the audit, pension plan and special purpose audits.
(3) Fees are for corporate and international expatriate tax services.
(4) Amounts relate to a number of projects, including greenhouse gas verification and sustainability assurance, as well as subscriptions to online accounting guidance and publications.

Legal Proceedings and Regulatory Actions

Upper Columbia River Basin (Lake Roosevelt)

Through our acquisition in 2000 of a majority interest in Cominco Ltd. (now Teck Metals Ltd.), we acquired the Trail smelter. From 1906 to 1996 the Trail smelter discharged smelter slag into the Columbia River. Slag was discharged pursuant to permits issued in British Columbia subsequent to the enactment of relevant environmental legislation in 1967.

Slag is a glass-like compound consisting primarily of silica, calcium and iron that also contains small amounts of base metals including zinc, lead, copper and cadmium. It is sufficiently inert that it is not characterized as a hazardous waste under applicable Canadian or U.S. regulations and is sold to the cement industry.

While slag has been deposited into the river, further study is required to assess what effect the presence of metals in the river has had and whether it poses an unacceptable risk to human health or the environment.

A large number of studies regarding slag deposition and its effects have been conducted by various governmental agencies on both sides of the border. The historical studies of which we are aware have not identified unacceptable risks resulting from the presence of slag in the river. In June 2006, Teck Metals and its affiliate, Teck American Incorporated (TAI), entered into a Settlement Agreement with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (the EPA) and the United States under which TAI is paying for and conducting a remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS) of contamination in the Upper Columbia River under the oversight of the EPA.

The RI/FS is being prepared by independent consultants retained by TAI and approved by the EPA. TAI is paying the EPA's oversight costs and providing funding for the participation of other governmental parties: the Department of Interior, the State of Washington, and two native tribes, the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation (the Colville Tribe) and the Spokane Tribe. Teck Metals has guaranteed TAI's performance of the Settlement Agreement. TAI has also placed US$20 million in escrow as financial assurance for its obligations under the Settlement Agreement. We have accrued our estimate of the costs of the RI/FS.

Two citizens of Washington State and members of the Colville Tribe commenced an enforcement proceeding under the *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act* (CERCLA) to enforce an EPA administrative order against Teck and to seek fines and penalties against Teck Metals for non-compliance. Subsequently, an amended complaint was filed in District Court adding the Colville Tribe as a plaintiff and seeking natural resource damages and costs. Teck Metals sought to have the claims dismissed on the basis that the court lacked jurisdiction because the CERCLA statute, in Teck Metals' view, was not intended to govern the discharges of a facility in another country. That case proceeded through the U.S. Federal District Court and the Federal Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit. The 9th Circuit found that CERCLA could be applied to Teck Metals' disposal practices in British Columbia because they may have resulted in a release of toxic materials from a facility in Washington State.

The litigation continues. In September 2012, Teck Metals entered into an agreement with the plaintiffs, agreeing that certain facts were established for purposes of the litigation. The agreement stipulates that some portion of the slag discharged from our Trail Operations into the Columbia River between 1896 and 1995, and some portion of the effluent discharged from Trail Operations, has been transported to and is present in the Upper Columbia River in the United States, and that some hazardous substances from the slag and effluent have been released into the environment within the United States. In December 2012, the District Court found in favour of the plaintiffs in phase one of the case, issuing a declaratory judgment that Teck Metals is liable under CERCLA for response costs, the amount of which will be determined in a subsequent phase of the case.

In October 2013, the Colville Tribe filed an omnibus motion with the District Court seeking an order stating that it is permitted to seek recovery from Teck Metals for environmental response costs and, in a subsequent proceeding, natural resource damages and assessment costs arising from the alleged deposition of hazardous substances in the United States from aerial emissions from Teck Metals' Trail Operations. Prior allegations by the Tribes related solely to solid and liquid materials discharged to the Columbia River. The motion does not state the amount of response costs allegedly attributable to aerial emissions, nor did it attempt to define the extent of natural resource damages, if any, attributable to past smelter operations. In December 2013, the District Court ruled in favour of plaintiffs. The plaintiffs subsequently filed amended pleadings in relation to air emissions. The Court dismissed a motion to strike the air claims on the basis that CERCLA does not apply to air emissions in the manner proposed by the plaintiffs, and a subsequent Teck Metals motion seeking reconsideration of the dismissal. Teck Metals sought leave to appeal both of these decisions in the Ninth Circuit on an interlocutory basis, and in July 2016 the Ninth Circuit unanimously ruled in favour of Teck Metals on its appeal of the District Court

decision. Plaintiffs sought an *en banc* review of the decision in the Ninth Circuit, which was denied in October 2016. As a result, alleged damages associated with air emissions are no longer part of the case.

In October 2023, Teck Metals filed a motion for partial summary judgment on the Colville Tribe's tribal service loss claim. This claim comprises the entirety of the Tribe's outstanding individual claims against Teck Metals. On February 6, 2024, the court granted Teck Metal's motion and dismissed the plaintiffs' claim on the basis that tribal service loss claims are not cognizable as natural resource damages claims under CERCLA.

A hearing with respect to claims for natural resource damages and assessment costs has not yet been scheduled. There are currently pending motions before the trial court judge related to expert qualifications and motions to strike.

Natural resource damages are assessed for injury to, destruction of, or loss of natural resources including the reasonable cost of a damage assessment. Teck Metals estimates that the compensable value of such damage will not be material.

TAI intends to fulfill its obligations under the Settlement Agreement reached with the United States and the EPA in June 2006 and to complete the RI/FS mentioned above. The Settlement Agreement is not affected by the litigation.

There can be no assurance that we will ultimately be successful in our defence of the litigation or that we or our affiliates will not be faced with further liability in relation to this matter. Until the studies contemplated by the Settlement Agreement and additional damage assessments are completed, it is not possible to estimate the extent and cost, if any, of any additional remediation or restoration that may be required or to assess our potential liability for damages. The studies may conclude, on the basis of risk, cost, technical feasibility or other grounds, that no remediation other than some residential soil removal should be undertaken. If other remediation is required and damage to resources found, the cost of that remediation may be material.

Transfer Agents and Registrars

TSX Trust Company is the transfer agent and registrar for the Class A common and Class B subordinate voting shares and maintains registers in Vancouver, British Columbia and Toronto, Ontario.

Material Contracts

The following are the only contracts entered into by Teck that are material, still in effect and not entered into in the ordinary course of business:

- Waneta Transmission Agreement, dated as of July 26, 2018, between Teck Metals Ltd. and British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority (See "*Description of the Business — Individual Operations – Zinc — Refining and Smelting — Trail Operations* " for more details)
- Indenture, dated as of June 30, 2020, between Teck and The Bank of New York Mellon (See " *Description of Capital Structure — Public Indebtedness*" for more details)
- Indenture, dated as of August 17, 2010, between Teck and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee, and the first, second, third, fourth and fifth supplemental indentures thereto (See "*Description of Capital Structure — Public Indebtedness*" for more details)
- Indenture, dated as of September 12, 2002, between Teck and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee (See " *Description of Capital Structure — Public Indebtedness*" for more details)
- Share Purchase Agreement, dated November 13, 2023, between Teck Metals Ltd., Teck Resources Limited, 1448935 B.C. Ltd. and Glencore Plc (See "*Corporate Structure - Steelmaking Coal Business Unit Sale Transactions* " for more details)

Interests of Experts

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, Chartered Professional Accountants, are Teck's independent registered public accounting firm and have issued a Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm dated February 22, 2024 with respect to Teck's consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 and the effectiveness of Teck's internal control over financial reporting as at December 31, 2023. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP report that they are independent with respect to Teck within the meaning of the Chartered Professional Accountants of British Columbia Code of Professional Conduct and the rules of the US Securities and Exchange Commission and the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board on auditor independence.

Rodrigo Marinho, P.Geo., Jo-Anna Singleton, P.Geo., Cameron Feltin, P.Eng., Fernando Angeles P.Eng., Lucio Canchis, SME Registered Member, Carlos Aguirre, FAusIMM and Hernando Valdivia, FAusIMM have acted as Qualified Persons in connection with the estimates of mineral reserves and resources presented in this Annual Information Form. Mr. Marinho is an employee of Teck. Ms. Singleton and Mr. Feltin are employees of Teck Coal Limited, which is directly and indirectly wholly owned by Teck. Messrs. Angeles, Canchis, Aguirre and Valdivia are employees of Compañía Minera Antamina S.A., in which Teck holds a 22.5% share interest.

Messrs. Marinho, Feltin, Angeles, Canchis, Aguirre and Valdivia and Ms. Singleton each respectively, hold beneficially, directly or indirectly, less than 1% of any class of Teck's securities.

Disclosure Pursuant to the Requirements of the New York Stock Exchange

The Board and management are committed to leadership in corporate governance. As a Canadian reporting issuer with securities listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange, we have in place a system of corporate governance practices that meets or exceeds all applicable Canadian requirements.

Notwithstanding that Teck is a “foreign private issuer” for purposes of its New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) listing and, as such, the NYSE director independence requirements that are applicable to U.S. domestic issuers do not apply to Teck, the Board has established a policy that at least a majority of its directors must satisfy the director independence requirements under Section 303A.02 of the NYSE corporate governance rules. The Board annually reviews and makes such determination as to the independence of each director for both Canadian and NYSE purposes.

The NYSE requires that, as a foreign private issuer that is not required to comply with all of the NYSE’s corporate governance rules applicable to U.S. domestic issuers, Teck disclose any significant ways in which its corporate governance practices differ from those followed by NYSE listed U.S. domestic issuers. Aside from the exception listed below, the differences between our practices and the NYSE rules are not material and are more of a matter of form than substance.

Additional Information

Additional information relating to Teck may be found under our profile on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

Additional information, including directors’ and officers’ remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of Teck’s securities, securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, options to purchase securities and interests of insiders in material transactions, is contained in the Management Proxy Circular to be issued for our Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on April 25, 2024. Additional financial information is also provided in our comparative financial statements and in the Management’s Discussion and Analysis for the year ended December 31, 2023. Copies of these documents are available upon request from our Corporate Secretary.

Unless otherwise stated, information contained herein is as at December 31, 2023.

Schedule A – Audit Committee Charter

TECK RESOURCES LIMITED
AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER

A. GENERAL

1. Purpose

The Audit Committee (the "Committee") is established by the Board of Directors (the "Board") of Teck Resources Limited ("Teck") to:

(i) provide an open avenue of communication between Teck's management, external auditors and advisors, internal auditors, and the Board;

(ii) assist the Board in its oversight of the:

(a) integrity, adequacy and timeliness of Teck's financial reporting and disclosure practices;

(b) processes for identifying Teck's principal financial risks and reviewing Teck's internal control systems to ensure that they are adequate to ensure fair, complete and accurate financial reporting;

(c) compliance with legal and regulatory requirements related to financial reporting;

(d) accounting principles, policies and procedures used by management in determining significant estimates;

(e) antifraud programs and controls, including management's identification of fraud risks and implementation of antifraud measures;

(f) mechanisms for employees to report concerns about accounting policies and financial reporting;

(g) engagement, independence and performance of Teck's external and internal auditors and any other advisors; and

(h) internal audit mandate, internal audit plans, audits and assessments of Internal Control over Financial Reporting related to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ("SOX"), and results of internal audits and SOX compliance audits performed by the internal auditors;

(iv) assist the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities to oversee and monitor the management and governance of Teck's various pension plans ("Pension Matters"); and

(v) perform any other activities consistent with this Charter, Teck's by-laws and applicable laws as the Committee or Board deems necessary or appropriate.

2. Responsibilities

The Committee's role is one of oversight and it is to act in an advisory capacity to the Board.

Management is responsible for preparing Teck's financial statements and other financial information, for the fair presentation of the information set forth in the financial statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP", which for Teck is International Financial Reporting Standards), for establishing, documenting, maintaining and reviewing systems of internal control and for maintaining the appropriate accounting and financial reporting principles and policies designed to assure compliance with accounting standards and all applicable laws and regulations. The external financial auditors' responsibility is to audit Teck's financial statements and provide an opinion, based on their audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, that the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, Teck's financial position, results of operations and cash flows in accordance with GAAP.

In accordance with the SOX Section 404, the external auditors are also responsible for providing an opinion on the effectiveness of Teck's internal controls over financial reporting.

The Committee is responsible for recommending to the Board for recommendation to Teck's shareholders the appointment of the external auditor and for approving the external auditor's remuneration. The external auditor shall report directly to the Committee, as the external auditor is accountable to the Board as representatives of Teck's shareholders. The Committee is responsible for the evaluation and oversight of the work of the external auditor and the resolution of any disagreements between management and the external auditor regarding financial reporting and SOX assessment. It is not the duty or responsibility of the Committee or any of its members to plan or conduct any type of audit or accounting review or procedure.

With respect to Pension Matters, management is responsible for the day-to-day administrative and sponsorship responsibilities with respect to pension matters. The Committee is responsible for overseeing the activities of the Executive Pension Committee and the senior management personnel responsible for pension-related matters.

B. AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITIES WITH RESPECT TO FINANCIAL REPORTING AND RELATED MATTERS

In performing its oversight responsibilities, the Committee shall:

1. Review the appointments of Teck's chief financial officer ("CFO") and any other key financial executives involved in the financial reporting process.
2. Review with management the structure of the finance organization and succession planning for key finance leadership team roles.
3. Review with management, the external auditor, and the chief audit executive the adequacy and effectiveness of Teck's systems of internal control, the status of management's implementation of internal audit recommendations and the remediation status of any reported control deficiencies. Particular emphasis will be placed on those deficiencies evaluated as either a significant deficiency or a material weakness, which have been identified as a result of audits and/or during annual controls compliance testing as required under SOX legislation.
4. Review Teck's process for the CEO and CFO certifications required by applicable securities regulations with respect to Teck's financial statements, disclosure and internal controls, including any significant changes or deficiencies in such controls.
5. Review with management and the external auditor the annual audited financial statements and management's discussion and analysis and recommend their approval by the full Board prior to their release and/or filing with the applicable regulatory agencies.
6. Review with management and the external auditor the unaudited quarterly financial statements, associated management's discussion and analysis and interim earnings news releases and approve them on behalf of the Board, prior to their release and/or filing with the applicable regulatory agencies.
7. As appropriate, review other news releases and reporting documents that include material non-public financial information prior to their public disclosure by filing or distribution of these documents as may be referred to the Committee by management's Disclosure Committee based on the level of materiality of the information or concerns previously expressed by the Committee related to the subject matter of the information. Such review includes financial matters required to be reported under applicable legal or regulatory requirements, but does not necessarily include news releases that contain financial information incidental to the announcement of acquisitions, financings or other transactions. Where practicable, the Committee will be given at least two business days to review and provide comments on such

news releases and reporting documents and management will provide notice to Committee members as soon as possible that their review will be required.

8. Ensure that adequate procedures are in place for the review of Teck's public disclosure of financial information extracted or derived from Teck's financial statements, other than the disclosure documents referred to above, and periodically assess the adequacy of these procedures.
9. Review Teck's financial reporting and accounting standards and principles and significant changes in such standards or principles or in their application, including key accounting decisions affecting the financial statements, alternatives thereto and the rationale for decisions made.
10. Review the quality and appropriateness, not just the acceptability, of the accounting policies and the clarity of financial information and disclosure practices adopted by Teck, including consideration of the external auditor's judgments about the quality and appropriateness of Teck's accounting policies. This review shall include discussions with the external auditor without the presence of management.
11. Review with management, the external auditor, and the internal auditors significant related party transactions and potential conflicts of interest.
12. Review with management Teck's tax policy and material developments in Teck's tax affairs.
13. Review with management Teck's privacy and cyber security risk exposure and the policies, procedures, and mitigation plans in place to protect the security and integrity of Teck's information systems and data, including crisis management and business continuity plans.
14. To assist the Board with its recommendations to shareholders, recommend (a) the external auditor to be nominated to examine Teck's accounts and financial statements and prepare and issue an auditor's report on them or perform other audit, review or attest services for Teck, and (b) the compensation of the external auditor.
15. Approve all audit engagement terms and fees.
16. Review with management and the external auditor and approve the annual external audit plan and results of and any problems or difficulties encountered during any external audits and management's responses thereto.
17. Receive the reports of the external auditor on completion of the quarterly reviews and the annual audit.
18. Monitor the independence of the external auditors by reviewing all relationships between Teck's external auditor and all audit, non-audit and assurance work performed for Teck by the external auditor on at least a quarterly basis. The Committee will receive an annual written confirmation of independence from the external auditor.
19. Pre-approve all audit, non-audit and assurance services provided by the independent auditor prior to the commencement of any such engagement. The Committee may delegate the responsibility for approving non-audit services to the Chair or another member of the Committee appointed by the Chair where the fee does not exceed $50,000. The Committee will review a summary of all audit, non-audit and assurance work performed for Teck at least twice per year.
20. Review and approve hiring policies regarding partners, employees or former partners and employees of the present or former external auditor of Teck, including:
    (a) the appointment of any employee or former employee of the present and former external auditor to a senior financial management position with Teck; and

(b) management's reports of the profiles of all individuals hired during the past year who were employed by the present and former external auditor at any time during the two years prior to being hired by Teck.

21. Review and evaluate the qualifications and performance of the external auditor annually. In conducting its review and evaluation, the Committee should:
    (a) obtain and review any report by the external auditor describing any material issues raised by the most recent internal quality control review, or peer review, of the firm, or by any inquiry or investigation with respect to the firm by professional or regulatory authorities, and any steps taken to deal with any such issues;
    (b) review and evaluate the performance of the lead audit partners and the engagement team as a whole; and
    (c) take into account the opinions of management, the internal auditors (or other personnel involved with the annual audit and quarterly reviews) and committee members.
22. Review and approve the internal audit function's:
    (a) mandate, authority and organizational reporting lines;
    (b) annual and longer term internal audit plans, budgets and staffing;
    (c) performance; and
    (d) the appointment, reassignment, or replacement of the chief audit executive.

    This review will include discussions with chief audit executive without the presence of management or the external auditor.
23. Review Teck's procedures and establish procedures for the Committee for the:
    (a) receipt, retention and resolution of complaints regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, financial disclosure or auditing matters; and
    (b) confidential, anonymous submission by employees regarding questionable accounting, auditing or financial reporting and disclosure matters or violations of Teck's Code of Ethics or associated policies.
24. Review material treasury matters, including liquidity management, the adequacy of Teck's bank lines of credit, guidelines for the investment of cash and other short term investments.
25. Review with senior financial management, the external auditor, the chief audit executive, and such others as the Committee deems appropriate, the results of operational reviews, audits, SOX controls compliance audits, risk-based reviews, and any problems or difficulties encountered during the audits.

C. AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITIES WITH RESPECT TO PENSION MATTERS

In assisting the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities with respect to the management and governance of Teck's pension plans, the Committee shall:

1. With respect to Teck's role as plan sponsor:
    (a) review and oversee the implementation of the design of Teck's pension plans, the coverage afforded by the plans and changes to the plans;
    (b) review the funding policies for Teck's defined benefit plans and where appropriate, recommend the Board's approval of these policies;

(c) review the level of Teck's contributions to its defined contribution plans and any proposed changes thereto and where appropriate recommend approval of such changes to the Board; and

(d) review proposals for the wind-up or partial wind-up of any of Teck's pension plans, having regard to any collective bargaining and regulatory requirements and making appropriate recommendations in respect thereof to the Board.

2. With respect to Teck's role as plan administrator:

(a) oversee and monitor the authority delegated to management's Executive Pension Committee to administer each of the pension plans in accordance with relevant pension legislation, the terms of the plans and all other requirements of law;

(b) review compliance with minimum funding requirements (if any) prescribed by applicable pension legislation and the policies and procedures in place in respect thereof, including requisitioning and reviewing actuarial reports;

(c) review and monitor the investment of pension fund assets (in the case of a defined benefit plan), including the policies and procedures in place in respect thereof;

(d) review and monitor the sufficiency and appropriateness of the investment choices available to plan members of the defined contribution plans and the communication and educational materials provided to plan members; and

(e) review and monitor the performance of the investment managers chosen by management for Teck's pension plans, including the process established for the selection, retention or replacement of any investment manager or advisors.

D. COMMITTEE COMPOSITION

1. Member Qualifications

The Committee shall consist of at least three directors. All members of the Committee shall be independent directors and shall be sufficiently financially literate to enable them to discharge their responsibilities in accordance with any applicable corporate, securities, or other legislation or any applicable rule, regulation, instrument, policy, guideline, or interpretation under such legislation and the requirements of the stock exchanges on which Teck's securities trade, including National Instrument 52-110. Financial literacy means the ability to read and understand a balance sheet, income statement, cash flow statement and associated notes, which represent a breadth and level of complexity of accounting issues that are generally comparable to the breadth and complexity of the issues that can reasonably be expected to be raised by Teck's consolidated financial statements.

At least one member of the Committee shall have accounting or related financial management expertise that allows that member to read and understand financial statements and the related notes attached thereto in accordance with GAAP and shall otherwise qualify as an audit committee financial expert as required by SOX Section 407.

2. Member Appointment and Removal

The members of the Committee shall be appointed annually at the time of each annual meeting of shareholders and shall hold office until the next annual meeting or until they cease to be directors of Teck.

3. Quorum

A quorum for the Committee shall be a majority of the members.

E. PROCEDURES AND OTHER MATTERS

1. Structure and Operations

   The Board shall appoint a Chair of the Committee who, in consultation with the Committee members, shall determine the schedule and frequency of Committee meetings, provided that the Committee shall meet at least five times per year. The Committee may invite any person to attend meetings to assist in the discussion of the matters under consideration by the Committee. Decisions at meetings of the Committee will be made by simple majority vote and the Chair shall not have a casting vote. The Committee may also take action evidenced by a written consent resolution signed by all members of the Committee, which resolution may be signed in counterparts.

2. In-Camera Meetings

   In performing its oversight responsibilities, the Committee shall meet separately with the CFO, other senior financial management requested by the Committee, the external auditor, and the chief audit executive at least four times per year, or more frequently as required, to discuss matters that the Committee or these individuals or groups believe should be discussed privately with the Committee.

3. Litigation and Ethics Matters

   On a quarterly basis, Teck's general counsel and the chief audit executive shall report any litigation, claim or other contingency that could have a significant effect on Teck's financial results or disclosure and any real or suspected incidents of fraud, theft or violations of Teck's Code of Ethics or associated policies that have been reported to management or to the internal audit department. The Committee shall review any such reports or similar reports submitted by other employees or members of management and if deemed necessary, report such matters related to auditing, accounting and financial reporting and/or disclosure to the full Board.

4. Management Committee Minutes

   Copies of the minutes of meetings of management's Disclosure Committee and Executive Pension Committee shall be provided to the Committee upon their request.

5. Investigations and Advisors

   The Committee shall conduct or authorize investigations into any matter that the Committee believes is within the scope of its responsibilities. The Committee has the authority to (a) retain independent counsel, accountants, auditors or other advisors to assist it in the conduct of any investigation or otherwise to assist it in the discharge of its duties, at the expense of Teck, (b) set and pay the compensation of and engagement terms for any such advisors retained by it, and (c) communicate directly with the internal and external auditors and advisors.

6. Manner of Reporting to the Board

   The Committee shall fix its own procedures, keep records of its proceedings, and report to the Board when the Committee may deem appropriate (but not later than the next meeting of the Board). The Board shall be promptly advised of any decisions taken by the Committee, and minutes of any Committee meeting will be provided to the Board.

7. Review of the Charter

   The Committee shall annually assess the adequacy of this Charter and recommend any changes to the Board for approval, taking into account any applicable legislative and regulatory requirements and best practice guidelines.

8. Annual Review and Assessment

The Committee's performance, including its compliance with this Charter, shall be evaluated annually in accordance with a process approved by the Board and the results of that evaluation shall be reported to the Committee and to the Board.

9. Committee Reports

(a) Advise the Board, either orally or in writing, of any:

i. accounting, disclosure or finance related matters that the Committee believes have or could have a material effect on the financial condition or affairs of Teck;

ii. pension-related matters that the Committee believes have or could have a material effect on the financial condition or affairs of Teck and/or any of its pension plans; and

iii. make appropriate recommendations to the Board in respect of any matters requiring Board approval.

a. The Chair of the Committee shall prepare or cause to be prepared an audit committee report to be included in Teck's annual management proxy circular, which report shall be approved by the Committee.

Schedule B – List of Technical Reports

As required by Form 51-102F2 under National Instrument 51-102, the following table sets out the title, date and author(s) of the current National Instrument 43-101 technical report for each of Teck's material properties. Notwithstanding the authorship of the reports noted below, the scientific and technical information included in this Annual Information Form regarding Teck's mining properties is approved by, and prepared under the supervision of, Rodrigo Marinho, P.Geo., who is an employee of Teck Resources Limited, except for (a) the Antamina property, for which the reserve and resource estimates included in this Annual Information Form is approved by, and prepared under the supervision of Fernando Angeles, P.Eng,. Lucio Canchis, who is an SME Registered Member, Carlos Aguirre, FAusIMM and Hernando Valdivia, FAusIMM, all of whom are employees of Compañía Minera Antamina S.A., and (b) the Fording River, Elkview and Greenhills properties, for which the scientific and technical information included in this Annual Information Form is approved by, and prepared under the supervision of Jo-Anna Singleton, P.Geo., and Cameron Feltin, P.Eng., who are employees of Teck Coal Limited. Other than Mr. Marinho, the authors of the reports below have not prepared or approved the disclosure in this Annual Information Form, and the inclusion of their names below is not intended to imply that they have prepared or approved any such disclosure.

Property	Title, Date and Author of Report
Highland Valley Copper	NI 43-101 Technical Report Teck Highland Valley Copper; March 6, 2013; Ronald Graden
Antamina	Technical Report, Mineral Reserves and Resources, Antamina Deposit, Peru; January 31, 2011; Luis Lozada and Jhon Espinoza
Fording River	NI 43-101 Technical Report on Fording River Coal Operation; December 31, 2022; Peter Leriche, Paul Michaud, Jacqueline Pye
Elkview	NI 43-101 Technical Report on Elkview Coal Operation; December 31, 2022; Esaias (Bert) Schalekamp, Adam Bondi, Arran McAllister, Fiona Francis
Greenhills	NI 43-101 Technical Report on Greenhills Coal Operation; December 31, 2022; Alison Seward, Courtney Seeger, Tyler Nahirniak, Pierre Royer, Blaine Beranek
Red Dog	NI 43-101 Technical Report, Red Dog Mine, Alaska, USA; February 21, 2017; Thomas Krolak, Kevin Palmer, Brigitte Lacouture and Norman Paley
Quebrada Blanca	NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Quebrada Blanca Operations, Región de Tarapacá, Chile; December 31, 2023; Rodrigo Marinho,Claudia Velasquez, Eldwin Huls, Jacquelyn Vanos and Paul Kolisnyk

Exhibit 99.2



Teck Resources Limited

Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Years Ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

Management's Responsibility for Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for the integrity and fair presentation of the financial information contained in this annual report. Where appropriate, the financial information, including financial statements, reflects amounts based on the best estimates and judgments of management. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Financial information presented elsewhere in the annual report is consistent with that disclosed in the financial statements.

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Any system of internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well-designed, has inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. The system of controls is also supported by a professional staff of internal auditors who conduct periodic audits of many aspects of our operations and report their findings to management and the Audit Committee.

Management has a process in place to evaluate internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria established by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) 2013 framework.

The Board of Directors oversees management's responsibility for financial reporting and internal control systems through an Audit Committee, which is composed entirely of independent directors. The Audit Committee meets periodically with management, our internal auditors and independent auditors to review the scope and results of the annual audit, and to review the financial statements and related financial reporting and internal control matters before the financial statements are approved by the Board of Directors and submitted to the shareholders.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, appointed by the shareholders, have audited our financial statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) and have expressed their opinion in the Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.



Jonathan H. Price
President and Chief Executive Officer



Crystal J. Prystai
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
February 22, 2024



Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors of Teck Resources Limited

Opinions on the Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting
We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Teck Resources Limited and its subsidiaries (together, the Company) as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, including the related notes (collectively referred to as the consolidated financial statements). We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2023 and 2022, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2023, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the COSO.

Basis for Opinions
The Company's management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, appearing in Management's Discussion and Analysis. Our responsibility is to express opinions on the Company's consolidated financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud, and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also

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"PwC" refers to PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an Ontario limited liability partnership.



included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting
A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Critical Audit Matters
The critical audit matters communicated below are matters arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that were communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that (i) relate to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (ii) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

Management's Assessment of Whether the Steelmaking Coal Business Should be Classified as Held for Sale
As described in Notes 4, 6 and 30 to the consolidated financial statements, in the fourth quarter of 2023, management announced an agreement to sell the Company's interest in its steelmaking coal business, through a sale of the majority interest to Glencore plc (Glencore). Closing of the sale of the majority interest to Glencore remains subject to receipt of competition approvals in several jurisdictions and approvals under the Investment Canada Act. As of December 31, 2023, the total assets of the



steelmaking coal business were $19,364 million. In order to be classified as held for sale, a non-current asset or disposal group must be available for immediate disposal, by sale or otherwise, in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets and liabilities and its sale must be highly probable. Management applied judgment in assessing whether the steelmaking coal business should be considered as held for sale as of December 31, 2023, which included considering the likelihood of obtaining requisite regulatory, stakeholder and political approvals. Management believes that the timing and outcome of these approval processes is not known with sufficient certainty and as such, management was not in a position to conclude that receipt of requisite approvals, and thus closing of the sale, is highly probable. Therefore, management determined that the steelmaking coal business did not meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2023.

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to management's assessment of whether the steelmaking coal business should be classified as held for sale is a critical audit matter are (i) significant judgment by management when making this assessment, including assessing whether it is highly probable that the sale will receive all necessary approvals, and (ii) a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity and effort in performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence related to the probability that the sale will receive all necessary approvals.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to management's assessment of whether the steelmaking coal business should be classified as held for sale, including controls over assessing the probability that the sale will receive all necessary approvals. These procedures also included, among others, evaluating the reasonableness of management's assessment of whether the steelmaking coal business should be classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2023, by evaluating (i) written agreements between the parties related to the sale, (ii) public statements by the Company, (iii) applicable regulations, (iv) relevant regulatory precedents, (v) available public commentary and (vi) information prepared by management's external advisors.

Goodwill Impairment Tests for the Steelmaking Coal Group of Cash Generating Units (the Steelmaking Coal CGUs)
As described in Notes 3, 4, 6, 9 and 18 to the consolidated financial statements, management performs its annual goodwill impairment test as of October 31 of each year, or when there is an indication that the goodwill may be impaired. An impairment loss exists if the cash generating unit (CGU) or group of CGUs' carrying amount, including goodwill, exceeds its recoverable amount. The total carrying value of the steelmaking coal goodwill allocated to the steelmaking coal CGUs as of December 31, 2023 was $702 million. In November 2023, management entered into an agreement to sell the Company's interest in the steelmaking coal CGUs and estimated the recoverable amount of the steelmaking coal CGUs based on the present value of the agreed-upon cash proceeds from the sale transactions, plus the expected discounted cash flows from the steelmaking coal CGUs until expected closing of the sale of the majority interest to Glencore. As of December 31, 2023, as a result of the strengthening of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar affecting the Canadian dollar equivalent of the expected consideration to be



received in the sale of the Company's interest in the steelmaking coal CGUs, management performed an additional impairment test for the steelmaking coal CGUs. Management updated the estimated recoverable amount based on the consideration expected to be received, consistent with the annual goodwill testing performed as at October 31, 2023. At both dates, the recoverable amounts of the steelmaking coal CGUs exceeded the carrying value, and as a result, no impairment loss was recognized by management. Significant assumptions are used by management in the recoverable amount calculations, which include: the steelmaking coal price, coal sales volumes, operating costs and foreign exchange rates.

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the goodwill impairment tests for the steelmaking coal CGUs is a critical audit matter are (i) significant judgment by management when determining the recoverable amounts of the steelmaking coal CGUs; (ii) a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity and effort in performing procedures to evaluate significant assumptions used in the recoverable amount calculations, relating to steelmaking coal price, coal sales volumes, operating costs and foreign exchange rates; and (iii) the audit effort involved the use of professionals with specialized skills and knowledge.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to management's goodwill impairment tests, including controls over the determination of the recoverable amounts of the steelmaking coal CGUs. These procedures also included, among others, testing management's process for determining the recoverable amounts of the steelmaking coal CGUs, including evaluating the appropriateness of the recoverable amount calculations, testing the completeness and accuracy of underlying data and evaluating the reasonableness of the significant assumptions used in the recoverable amount calculations. Evaluating the reasonableness of management's assumptions involved considering their consistency with: (i) external market and industry data for steelmaking coal prices and foreign exchange rates, and (ii) current and past performance of the steelmaking coal CGUs for coal sales volumes and operating costs.

Goodwill Impairment Test for the Quebrada Blanca Cash Generating Unit (the QB CGU)
As described in Notes 3, 4, 9 and 18 to the consolidated financial statements, management performs its annual goodwill impairment test as of October 31 of each year, or when there is an indication that the goodwill may be impaired. An impairment loss exists if the CGU's carrying amount, including goodwill, exceeds its recoverable amount. The total carrying value of the goodwill allocated to the QB CGU as of December 31, 2023 was $406 million. Management used a discounted cash flow model with an estimate of the in situ value applied to the remaining resources to determine the recoverable amount of the QB CGU. The recoverable amount of the QB CGU exceeded the carrying value, and as a result, no impairment loss was recognized by management. Significant assumptions are used in the determination of the recoverable amount, which include: commodity prices, mineral reserves and resources, mine production, operating costs, capital expenditures, the discount rate, and the fair value per pound of copper equivalent used in the determination of the in situ value. The mineral reserves and resources, mine production and capital expenditures for the QB CGU have been prepared by or under the supervision of qualified persons and management's experts (management's specialists).

The principal considerations for our determination that performing procedures relating to the goodwill impairment test for the QB CGU is a critical audit matter are (i) significant judgment by management when determining the recoverable amount of the QB CGU; (ii) management's specialists were used to estimate the reserves and resources, mine production and capital expenditures; and (iii) a high degree of auditor judgment, subjectivity and effort in performing procedures to evaluate significant assumptions used in the determination of the recoverable amount, relating to commodity prices, mineral reserves and resources, mine production, operating costs, capital expenditures, the discount rate and the fair value per pound of copper equivalent used in the determination of the in situ value; and (iv) the audit effort involved the use of professionals with specialized skills and knowledge.

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included testing the effectiveness of controls relating to management's QB CGU goodwill impairment test, including controls over the determination of the recoverable amount of the QB CGU. These procedures also included, among others, testing management's process for determining the recoverable amount of the QB CGU, including evaluating the appropriateness of the discounted cash flow model and the in situ fair value approach, testing the completeness and accuracy of underlying data and evaluating the reasonableness of the significant assumptions used in the determination of the recoverable amount. Evaluating the reasonableness of management's assumptions involved considering their consistency with (i) external market and industry data for commodity prices, (ii) recent actual capital expenditures incurred for capital expenditures, (iii) recent actual operating expenditures incurred as well as market and industry data for operating costs and (iv) other third party information for mine production. The work of management's specialists was used in performing the procedures to evaluate the reasonableness of mineral reserves and resources, mine production and capital expenditures. As a basis for using this work, management's specialists' qualifications were understood and the Company's relationship with management's specialists was assessed. The procedures performed also included evaluation of the methods and assumptions used by management's specialists, tests of the data used by management's specialists, and an evaluation of their findings. Professionals with specialized skill and knowledge were used to assist in the evaluation of the reasonableness of the discount rate and the fair value per pound of copper equivalent.

/s/PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Vancouver, Canada
February 22, 2024

We have served as the Company's auditor since 1964.

Teck Resources Limited

Consolidated Statements of Income

Years ended December 31

(CAD$ in millions, except for share data)		2023		2022
Revenue (Note 7)	**$**	**15,011**	$	17,316
Cost of sales		**(9,868)**		(8,745)
Gross profit		**5,143**		8,571
Other operating income (expenses)				
General and administration		**(317)**		(236)
Exploration		**(86)**		(90)
Research and innovation		**(164)**		(157)
Other operating income (expense) (Note 10)		**(206)**		(1,102)
Profit from operations		**4,370**		6,986
Finance income (Note 11)		**112**		53
Finance expense (Note 11)		**(274)**		(203)
Non-operating income (expense) (Note 12)		**(266)**		(275)
Share of profit of joint venture (Note 16)		**2**		4
Profit from continuing operations before taxes		**3,944**		6,565
Provision for income taxes from continuing operations (Note 23(a))		**(1,610)**		(2,495)
Profit from continuing operations		**2,334**		4,070
Loss from discontinued operations (Note 5)		**(26)**		(772)
Profit for the year	**$**	**2,308**	$	3,298
Profit (loss) from continuing operations attributable to:				
Shareholders of the company	**$**	**2,435**	$	4,089
Non-controlling interests		**(101)**		(19)
Profit from continuing operations for the year	**$**	**2,334**	$	4,070
Profit (loss) attributable to:				
Shareholders of the company	**$**	**2,409**	$	3,317
Non-controlling interests		**(101)**		(19)
Profit for the year	**$**	**2,308**	$	3,298
Earnings per share from continuing operations				
Basic	**$**	**4.70**	$	7.77
Diluted	**$**	**4.64**	$	7.63
Loss per share from discontinued operations				
Basic and diluted	**$**	**(0.05)**	$	(1.47)
Earnings per share				
Basic	**$**	**4.65**	$	6.30
Diluted	**$**	**4.59**	$	6.19
Weighted average shares outstanding (millions)		**517.8**		526.7
Weighted average diluted shares outstanding (millions)		**525.3**		535.9
Shares outstanding at end of year (millions)		**517.3**		513.7

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Teck Resources Limited

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

Years ended December 31

(CAD$ in millions)		2023		2022
Profit for the year	**$**	**2,308**	$	3,298
Other comprehensive income (loss) for the year				
Items that may be reclassified to profit				
Currency translation differences (net of taxes of $(9) and $9)		**(383)**		826
Change in fair value of debt securities (net of taxes of $ nil and $nil)		**1**		(3)
Share of other comprehensive income of joint venture		**—**		1
		(382)		824
Items that will not be reclassified to profit				
Change in fair value of marketable equity securities (net of taxes of $ 1 and $(14))		**(5)**		96
Remeasurements of retirement benefit plans (net of taxes of $(68) and $13)		**151**		(45)
		146		51
Total other comprehensive income (loss) for the year		**(236)**		875
Total comprehensive income for the year	**$**	**2,072**	$	4,173
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:				
Shareholders of the company		**2,191**		4,132
Non-controlling interests		**(119)**		41
	$	**2,072**	$	4,173
Total comprehensive income (loss) attributable to shareholders of the company from:				
Continuing operations		**2,217**		4,904
Discontinued operations		**(26)**		(772)
	$	**2,191**	$	4,132

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Teck Resources Limited

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Years ended December 31

(CAD$ in millions)	2023	2022
Operating activities		
Profit for the year from continuing operations	**$ 2,334**	$ 4,070
Depreciation and amortization	**1,931**	1,674
Provision for income taxes from continuing operations	**1,610**	2,495
Gain on disposal or contribution of assets	**(273)**	(21)
Loss on debt redemption or purchase	**—**	58
Net finance expense	**162**	150
Income taxes paid	**(990)**	(1,217)
Remeasurement of decommissioning and restoration provisions for closed operations	**103**	83
QB2 variable consideration to IMSA and ENAMI	**156**	188
Other	**41**	168
Net change in non-cash working capital items	**(990)**	(107)
Net cash provided by continuing operating activities	**4,084**	7,541
Net cash provided by discontinued operating activities	**—**	442
	4,084	7,983
Investing activities		
Expenditures on property, plant and equipment	**(4,678)**	(4,423)
Capitalized production stripping costs	**(1,104)**	(1,042)
Expenditures on investments and other assets	**(137)**	(199)
Proceeds from sale of Fort Hills	**1,014**	—
Proceeds from investments and assets	**162**	113
Net cash used in continuing investing activities	**(4,743)**	(5,551)
Net cash used in discontinued investing activities	**(14)**	(129)
	(4,757)	(5,680)
Financing activities		
Proceeds from debt	**230**	569
Redemption, purchase or repayment of debt	**(710)**	(1,323)
Repayment of lease liabilities	**(160)**	(138)
QB2 advances from SMM/SC	**1,292**	899
Interest and finance charges paid	**(753)**	(459)
Issuance of Class B subordinate voting shares	**63**	234
Purchase and cancellation of Class B subordinate voting shares	**(250)**	(1,392)
Dividends paid	**(515)**	(532)
Contributions from non-controlling interests	**439**	307
Distributions to non-controlling interests	**(54)**	(78)
Other liabilities	**(48)**	(46)
Net cash used in continuing financing activities	**(466)**	(1,959)
Net cash used in discontinued financing activities	**(3)**	(31)
	(469)	(1,990)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	**(1,142)**	313
Change in cash classified as held for sale	**35**	(35)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	**(32)**	178
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	**1,883**	1,427
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	**$ 744**	$ 1,883

Supplemental cash flow information (Note 13)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Teck Resources Limited

Consolidated Balance Sheets

As at December 31

(CAD$ in millions)		2023		2022
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 13)	**$**	**744**	$	1,883
Current income taxes receivable		**94**		92
Trade and settlement receivables		**2,096**		1,527
Inventories (Note 14)		**2,946**		2,685
Prepaids and other current assets		**585**		540
Assets held for sale (Note 5)		**—**		1,566
		6,465		8,293
Non-current assets held for sale (Note 5)		**—**		173
Financial and other assets (Note 15)		**1,874**		1,466
Investment in joint venture (Note 16)		**1,116**		1,139
Property, plant and equipment (Note 17)		**45,565**		40,095
Deferred income tax assets (Note 23(b))		**65**		75
Goodwill (Note 18)		**1,108**		1,118
	$	**56,193**	$	52,359
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY				
Current liabilities				
Trade accounts payable and other liabilities (Note 19)	**$**	**4,001**	$	4,367
Current portion of debt (Note 20)		**515**		616
Current portion of lease liabilities (Note 21(c))		**195**		132
Current income taxes payable		**1,181**		104
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale (Note 5)		**—**		645
		5,892		5,864
Debt (Note 20)		**6,019**		6,551
Lease liabilities (Note 21(c))		**866**		439
QB2 advances from SMM/SC (Note 22)		**3,497**		2,279
Deferred income tax liabilities (Note 23(b))		**6,188**		6,778
Retirement benefit liabilities (Note 24(a))		**445**		420
Provisions and other liabilities (Note 25)		**4,994**		3,517
		27,901		25,848
Equity				
Attributable to shareholders of the company		**26,988**		25,473
Attributable to non-controlling interests (Note 27)		**1,304**		1,038
		28,292		26,511
	$	**56,193**	$	52,359

Contingencies (Note 28)
Commitments (Note 29)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors

/s/Una M. Power
Una M. Power
Chair of the Audit Committee

/s/Tracey L. McVicar
Tracey L. McVicar
Director

Teck Resources Limited

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

Years ended December 31

(CAD$ in millions)	2023	2022
Class A common shares	**$ 6**	$ 6
Class B subordinate voting shares		
Beginning of year	**6,133**	6,201
Share repurchases (Note 26(i))	**(60)**	(374)
Issued on exercise of options	**83**	306
Issued on dual class amendment (Note 26(b))	**302**	—
End of year	**6,458**	6,133
Retained earnings		
Beginning of year	**18,065**	16,343
Profit for the year attributable to shareholders of the company	**2,409**	3,317
Dividends paid (Note 26(h))	**(515)**	(532)
Share repurchases (Note 26(i))	**(190)**	(1,018)
Shares issued on dual class amendment (Note 26(b))	**(302)**	—
Remeasurements of retirement benefit plans	**151**	(45)
End of year	**19,618**	18,065
Contributed surplus		
Beginning of year	**207**	253
Share option compensation expense (Note 26(d))	**26**	26
Transfer to Class B subordinate voting shares on exercise of options	**(20)**	(72)
End of year	**213**	207
Accumulated other comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of the company (Note 26(f))		
Beginning of year	**1,062**	202
Other comprehensive income (loss)	**(218)**	815
Less remeasurements of retirement benefit plans recorded in retained earnings	**(151)**	45
End of year	**693**	1,062
Non-controlling interests (Note 27)		
Beginning of year	**1,038**	768
Loss for the year attributable to non-controlling interests	**(101)**	(19)
Other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	**(18)**	60
Contributions from non-controlling interests	**439**	307
Distributions to non-controlling interests	**(54)**	(78)
End of year	**1,304**	1,038
Total equity	**$ 28,292**	$ 26,511

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

1. Nature of Operations

Teck Resources Limited and its subsidiaries (Teck, we, us or our) are engaged in mining and related activities including research, exploration and development, processing, smelting, refining and reclamation. Our major products are copper, zinc, and steelmaking coal. We also produce lead, precious metals, molybdenum, fertilizers and other metals. Metal products are sold as refined metals or concentrates.

Teck is a Canadian corporation and our registered office is at Suite 3300, 550 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6C 0B3.

2. Basis of Preparation and New IFRS Accounting Standards Pronouncements

a) Basis of Preparation

These annual consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with IFRS ® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) (IFRS Accounting Standards) and were approved by the Board of Directors on February 22, 2024.

b) New IFRS Accounting Standards Pronouncements

Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2

In August 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* (IFRS 9), IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, IFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts* and IFRS 16, *Leases* as a result of Phase 2 of the IASB's Interest Rate Benchmark Reform project. The amendments address issues arising in connection with reform of benchmark interest rates, including the replacement of one benchmark rate with an alternative one. The amendments were effective January 1, 2021.

Term Secured Overnight Financing Rate (Term SOFR) was formally recommended by the Alternative Reference Rates Committee (a committee convened by the U.S. Federal Reserve Board) as the recommended fallback for USD London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) based loans. Term SOFR is expected to be largely equivalent on an economic basis to LIBOR, allowing for use of the practical expedient under IFRS 9. Our Quebrada Blanca Phase 2 project (QB2) financing facility, Compañía Minera Antamina S.A. (Antamina) loan agreement and QB2 advances from Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd. and Sumitomo Corporation (together referred to as SMM/SC) are our most significant financial instruments that were exposed to LIBOR.

We transitioned our sustainability-linked revolving credit facility to Term SOFR in 2022. This did not affect our financial statements as this credit facility remains undrawn. We transitioned the remaining financial instruments that used LIBOR settings to Term SOFR in the second quarter of 2023. The transition did not result in a significant change to our financial statements, our interest rate risk management strategy or our interest rate risk.

2. Basis of Preparation and New IFRS Accounting Standards Pronouncements (continued)

Amendment to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 – Disclosure of Accounting Policies

We adopted the amendments to IAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements* (IAS 1) on January 1, 2023 with prospective application. The amendments to IAS 1 replace the requirement to disclose "significant" accounting policies with a requirement to disclose "material" accounting policies. The adoption of these amendments has been reflected in the accounting policy information disclosed.

We also referenced the amended IFRS Practice Statement 2 *Making Materiality Judgements* in application of the amendments to IAS 1.

Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 – Supplier Finance Arrangements

In May 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 7, *Statement of Cash Flows* and IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* to provide guidance on disclosures related to supplier finance arrangements that enable users of financial statements to assess the effects of these arrangements on the entity's liabilities and cash flows and on the entity's exposure to liquidity risk. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024, with early adoption permitted.

We have chosen to early adopt these amendments effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. The adoption of these amendments did not have a material effect on our annual financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 12 – International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules

In May 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 12, *Income Taxes* (IAS 12), to clarify the application of IAS 12 to income taxes arising from tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Pillar Two Model rules.

Effective immediately upon release, the amendments introduced a mandatory temporary exception to the accounting for deferred taxes arising from the implementation of Pillar Two Model rules which an entity must disclose if it has applied the exception. In addition, effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, disclosure is required to help users of the entity's financial statements to better understand the entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes.

In Canada, draft legislation to implement the *Global Minimum Tax Act* (GMTA) within the framework of the OECD's Pillar Two Model rules was released in August 2023 for public consultation but as of December 31, 2023, the GMTA has not been substantively enacted. Based on Pillar Two legislation already enacted in the United Kingdom, Ireland, and Japan, where we have ancillary operations, there is no exposure to any material Pillar Two taxes.

Amendments to IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

In October 2022, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements* titled *Non-current Liabilities with Covenants.* These amendments sought to improve the information that an entity provides when its right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to compliance with covenants within 12 months after the reporting period. These amendments to IAS 1 override and incorporate the previous amendments, *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current,* issued in January 2020, which clarified that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Liabilities should be classified as non-current if a company has a substantive right to defer settlement for at least 12 months at the end of the reporting period. The amendments are effective January 1, 2024, with early adoption permitted. Retrospective application is required on adoption. We do not expect these amendments to have a material effect on our financial statements.

3. Material Accounting Policy Information

The material accounting policies applied in the preparation of these consolidated financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all periods presented, unless otherwise stated.

Basis of Presentation

Our consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Teck and all of its subsidiaries. Our significant operating subsidiaries include Teck Metals Ltd. (TML), Teck Alaska Incorporated (TAK), Teck Highland Valley Copper Partnership (Highland Valley Copper), Teck Coal Partnership (Teck Coal), Compañía Minera Teck Quebrada Blanca S.A. (QBSA or Quebrada Blanca) and Compañía Minera Teck Carmen de Andacollo (Carmen de Andacollo).

All subsidiaries are entities that we control, either directly or indirectly. Certain of our business activities are conducted through joint arrangements. Our interests in joint operations include Galore Creek Partnership (Galore Creek, 50% share) in Canada; Antamina (22.5% share) in Peru; Minas de San Nicolás, S.A.P.I. de C.V. (San Nicolás, 91% share) in Mexico; and NewRange Copper Nickel LLC (NewRange, 50% share) in the U.S. We account for our interests in these joint operations by recording our share of the respective assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and cash flows. We also have an interest in a joint venture, NuevaUnión SpA (NuevaUnión, 50% share) in Chile that we account for using the equity method (Note 16).

During the year ended December 31, 2022, we determined that Fort Hills met the criteria to be considered as assets held for sale. We therefore classified the assets of Fort Hills as current assets held for sale, the liabilities of Fort Hills as current liabilities associated with assets held for sale and re-presented the operating results of Fort Hills as a single line item of loss from discontinued operations on the statement of income (Note 5). The transaction closed on February 2, 2023.

All dollar amounts are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise specified.

Interests in Joint Operations and Joint Ventures

We are party to joint arrangements where we have joint control, which is when decisions about the activities that significantly affect the returns of the investee require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. We have joint arrangements structured through separate vehicles and classified as joint operations, where the parties have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement. In these instances, we assessed the legal form of the separate vehicle, the terms of the contractual arrangement, and relevant other facts and circumstances. Regarding other facts and circumstances, we have determined that an arrangement is a joint operation if the arrangement is primarily designed for the provision of output to the parties, and that the liabilities incurred by the arrangement are, in substance, satisfied by the cash flows received from the parties through their purchases of the output. Joint operations are accounted for by recording our share of the respective assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and cash flows.

We also have a joint arrangement structured through a separate vehicle that is classified as a joint venture. Joint ventures are accounted for as investments using the equity method.

Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency of Teck, the parent entity, is the Canadian dollar, which is also the presentation currency of our consolidated financial statements.

Foreign operations are translated from their functional currencies, generally the U.S. dollar, into Canadian dollars on consolidation. Items in the statements of income and other comprehensive income (loss) are translated using weighted average exchange rates that reasonably approximate the exchange rate at the transaction date. Items on the balance sheet are translated at the closing spot exchange rate. Exchange differences on the translation of the net assets of entities with functional currencies other than the Canadian dollar, and any offsetting exchange differences on debt used to hedge those assets, are recognized in a separate component of equity through other comprehensive income (loss).

3. Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

Revenue

Our revenue consists of sales of copper, zinc and lead concentrates, steelmaking coal, refined zinc, lead and silver. We also sell other by-products, including molybdenum concentrates, various refined specialty metals, chemicals and fertilizers. Our performance obligations relate primarily to the delivery of these products to our customers, with each separate shipment representing a separate performance obligation.

Revenue, including revenue from the sale of by-products, is recognized at the point in time when the customer obtains control of the product. Control is achieved when a product is delivered to the customer, we have a present right to payment for the product, significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the customer according to contract terms and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the product.

Base metal concentrates

For copper, zinc and lead concentrates, control of the product generally transfers to the customer when an individual shipment parcel is loaded onto a carrier accepted by the customer. A minority of zinc concentrate sales are made on consignment. For consignment transactions, control of the product transfers to the customer and revenue is recognized at the time the product is consumed in the customer's process.

The majority of our metal concentrates are sold under pricing arrangements where final prices are determined by quoted market prices in a period subsequent to the date of sale. For these sales, revenue is recorded based on the estimated consideration to be received at the date of sale, with reference to relevant commodity market prices. Adjustments are made to settlement receivables in subsequent periods based on movements in quoted commodity prices up to the date of final pricing. This adjustment mechanism is based on the market price of the commodity and, accordingly, the changes in value of the settlement receivables are not considered to be revenue from contracts with customers. The changes in fair value of settlement receivables related to price changes are recorded in other operating income (expense).

Metal concentrate sales are billed based on provisional weights and assays upon the passage of control to the customer. The first provisional invoice is billed to the customer at the time of transfer of control. As final prices, weights and assays are received, additional invoices are issued and cash is collected. In general, consideration is promptly collected from customers; however, the payment terms are customer-specific and subject to change based on market conditions and other factors. We generally retain title to these products until we receive the first contracted payment, which is typically received shortly after loading or shortly after arrival at the destination port, solely to manage the credit risk of the amounts due to us. This retention of title does not preclude the customer from obtaining control of the product.

Steelmaking coal

For steelmaking coal, control of the product generally transfers to the customer when an individual shipment parcel is loaded onto a carrier accepted by or directly contracted by the customer. For a majority of steelmaking coal sales, we are not responsible for the provision of shipping or product insurance after the transfer of control. For certain sales, we arrange shipping on behalf of our customers and are the agent to these shipping transactions.

Steelmaking coal is sold under spot or average pricing contracts. For spot price contracts, pricing is final when revenue is recognized. For average pricing contracts, the final pricing is determined based on quoted steelmaking coal price assessments over a specific period. Control of the goods may transfer and revenue may be recognized before, during or subsequent to the period in which final average pricing is determined. For all steelmaking coal sales under average pricing contracts where pricing is not finalized when revenue is recognized, revenue is recorded based on estimated consideration to be received at the date of sale with reference to steelmaking coal price assessments. For average pricing contracts, adjustments are made to settlement receivables in subsequent periods based on published price assessments up to the date of final pricing. This adjustment mechanism is based on the market price of the commodity and, accordingly, the changes in value of the settlement receivables are not considered to be revenue from contracts with customers. The changes in fair value of settlement receivables are recorded in other operating income (expense).

3. Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

Steelmaking coal sales are billed based on final quality and quantity measures upon the passage of control to the customer. If pricing is not finalized when control of the product is transferred, a subsequent invoice is issued when pricing is finalized. The payment terms generally require prompt collection from customers; however, payment terms are customer-specific and subject to change based on market conditions and other factors. We generally retain title to these products until we receive the first contracted payment, which is typically received shortly after loading, solely to manage the credit risk of the amounts due to us. This retention of title does not preclude the customer from obtaining control of the product.

Refined metals

For sales of refined metals, control of the product transfers to the customer when the product is loaded onto a carrier accepted by the customer. For these products, loading generally coincides with the transfer of title.

Our refined metals are sold under spot or average pricing contracts. For spot sales contracts, pricing is final when revenue is recognized. For refined metal sales contracts where pricing is not finalized when revenue is recognized, revenue is recorded based on the estimated consideration to be received at the date of sale with reference to commodity market prices. Adjustments are made to settlement receivables in subsequent periods based on movements in quoted commodity prices up to the date of final pricing. This adjustment mechanism is based on the market price of the commodity and, accordingly, the changes in value of the settlement receivables are not considered to be revenue from contracts with customers. The changes in fair value of settlement receivables are recorded in other operating income (expense).

We sell a portion of our refined metals on commercial terms where we are responsible for providing freight services after the date at which control of the product passes to the customer. We are the principal to this freight performance obligation.

Refined metal sales are billed based on final specification measures upon the passage of control to the customer. If pricing is not finalized when control of the product is transferred, a subsequent invoice is issued when pricing is finalized.

In general, consideration is promptly collected from customers; however, the payment terms are customer-specific and subject to change based on market conditions and other factors.

Financial Instruments

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on account, demand deposits and money market investments with maturities from the date of acquisition of three months or less, which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant changes in value. Cash is classified as a financial asset that is subsequently measured at amortized cost. Cash equivalents are classified as a financial asset that is subsequently measured at amortized cost, except for money market investments, which are classified as subsequently measured at fair value through profit (loss).

Trade receivables

Trade receivables relate to amounts owing from sales under our spot pricing contracts for steelmaking coal, refined metals, blended bitumen, chemicals and fertilizers. These receivables are non-interest bearing and are recognized at face amount, except when fair value is materially different, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost. Trade receivables recorded are net of lifetime expected credit losses.

Settlement receivables

Settlement receivables arise from base metal concentrate sales contracts and average pricing steelmaking coal contracts, where amounts receivable vary based on underlying commodity prices or steelmaking coal price assessments. Settlement receivables are classified as fair value through profit (loss) and are recorded at fair value at each reporting period based on quoted commodity prices or published price assessments up to the date of final pricing. The changes in fair value are recorded in other operating income (expense).

3. Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

Investments in marketable equity securities

All of our investments in marketable equity securities are classified, at our election, as subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss). Investment transactions are recognized on the trade date, with transaction costs included in the underlying balance. Fair values are determined by reference to quoted market prices at the balance sheet date.

When investments in marketable equity securities subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) are disposed of, the cumulative gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) are not recycled to profit (loss) and remain within equity. Dividends are recognized in profit (loss). These investments are not assessed for impairment.

Investments in debt securities

Investments in debt securities are classified as subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) and recorded at fair value. Investment transactions are recognized on the trade date, with transaction costs included in the underlying balance. Fair values are determined by reference to quoted market prices at the balance sheet date.

Unrealized gains and losses on debt securities are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) until investments are disposed of and the cumulative gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) are reclassified from equity to profit (loss) at that time. Loss allowances and interest income are recognized in profit (loss).

Trade payables

Trade payables are non-interest bearing if paid when due and are recognized at face amount, except when fair value is materially different. Trade payables are subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Debt

Debt is initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Debt is subsequently measured at amortized cost, calculated using the effective interest rate method.

Derivative instruments

Derivative instruments, including embedded derivatives in executory contracts or financial liability contracts, are classified as at fair value through profit (loss) and, accordingly, are recorded on the balance sheet at fair value. Unrealized gains and losses on derivatives not designated in a hedging relationship are recorded as part of other operating income (expense) or non-operating income (expense) in profit (loss) depending on the nature of the derivative. Fair values for derivative instruments are determined using inputs based on market conditions existing at the balance sheet date or settlement date of the derivative. Derivatives embedded in non-derivative contracts are recognized separately unless they are closely related to the host contract.

Expected credit losses

For trade receivables, we apply the simplified approach to determining expected credit losses, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized upon initial recognition of the receivables.

Loss allowances on investments in debt securities are initially assessed based on the expected 12-month credit loss. At each reporting date, we assess whether the credit risk for our debt securities has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition, the loss allowance is adjusted to be based on the lifetime expected credit losses.

Hedging

For hedges of net investments in foreign operations, any foreign exchange gains or losses on the hedging instrument relating to the effective portion of the hedge are initially recorded in other comprehensive income (loss). Gains and losses are recognized in profit (loss) on the ineffective portion of the hedge, or when there is a disposition or partial disposition of a foreign operation being hedged.

3. Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

Inventories

Finished products, work in process, raw materials and supplies inventories are valued at the lower of weighted average cost and net realizable value. Work in process inventory includes inventory in the milling, smelting or refining process and stockpiled ore at mining operations. Raw materials include concentrates for use at smelting and refining operations.

For work in process and finished product inventories, cost includes all direct costs incurred in production, including direct labour and materials, freight, depreciation and amortization and directly attributable overhead costs. Production stripping costs that are not capitalized are included in the cost of inventories as incurred. Depreciation and amortization of capitalized production stripping costs are included in the cost of inventory. For supplies inventories, cost includes acquisition, freight and other directly attributable costs.

When our operations are producing at reduced levels, fixed overhead costs are only allocated to inventory based on normal production levels.

When inventories have been written down to net realizable value, we make a new assessment of net realizable value in each subsequent period. If the circumstances that caused the write-down no longer exist, the remaining amount of the write-down on inventory not yet sold is reversed.

We use both joint-product and by-product costing for work in process and finished product inventories. Joint-product costing is applied to primary products where the profitability of the operations is dependent upon the production of these products. Joint-product costing allocates total production costs based on the relative values of the products. By-product costing is used for products that are not the primary products produced by the operation. The by-products are allocated only the incremental costs of processes that are specific to the production of that product.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Land, buildings, plant and equipment

Land is recorded at cost and buildings, plant and equipment are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Cost includes the purchase price and the directly attributable costs to bring the assets to the location and condition necessary for them to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation of mobile equipment, buildings used for production and plant and processing equipment at our mining operations is calculated on a units-of-production basis. Depreciation of buildings not used for production and of plant and equipment at our smelting operations is calculated on a straight-line basis over the assets' estimated useful lives. Where components of our assets have different useful lives, depreciation is calculated on each component separately. Depreciation commences when an asset is ready for its intended use. Estimates of remaining useful lives and residual values are reviewed annually.

The expected useful lives of assets depreciated on a straight-line basis are as follows:

- Buildings and equipment (not used for production) 1–50 years
- Plant and equipment (smelting operations) 2–30 years

Mineral properties and mine development costs

The cost of acquiring and developing mineral properties or property rights, including pre-production waste rock stripping costs related to mine development and costs incurred during production to increase future output, are capitalized.

Waste rock stripping costs incurred in the production phase of a surface mine are recorded as capitalized production stripping costs within property, plant and equipment when it is probable that the stripping activity will improve access to the orebody, when the component of the orebody or pit to which access has been improved can be identified and when the costs relating to the stripping activity can be measured reliably. When the actual waste-to-ore stripping ratio in a period is greater than the expected life-of-component waste-to-ore stripping ratio for that component, the excess is recorded as capitalized production stripping costs.

3. Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

Once available for use, mineral properties and mine development costs are depreciated on a units-of-production basis over the proven and probable reserves to which they relate. Since the stripping activity within a component of a mine improves access to the reserves of the same component, capitalized production stripping costs incurred during the production phase of a mine are depreciated on a units-of-production basis over the proven and probable reserves expected to be mined from the same component.

Exploration and evaluation costs

Property acquisition costs are capitalized. Other exploration and evaluation costs are capitalized if they relate to specific properties for which resources, as defined under National Instrument 43-101, *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* , exist or are near a specific property with a defined resource and it is expected that the expenditure can be recovered by future exploitation or sale. All other costs are recorded to profit (loss) in the year in which they are incurred. Capitalized exploration and evaluation costs are considered to be tangible assets. These assets are not depreciated, as they are not currently available for use. When proven and probable reserves are determined and development is approved, capitalized exploration and evaluation costs are reclassified to mineral properties within property, plant and equipment.

Construction in progress

Assets in the course of construction are capitalized as construction in progress. On completion, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment and depreciation commences when the asset is available for its intended use.

Repairs and maintenance

Repairs and maintenance costs, including shutdown maintenance costs, are recorded to expense as incurred, except when these repairs significantly extend the life of an asset or result in a significant operating improvement. In these instances, the portion of these repairs relating to the betterment is capitalized as part of plant and equipment.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are capitalized at a rate based on our weighted average cost of borrowing or at the rate on the project-specific debt, as applicable. Borrowing costs are capitalized with the asset they relate to within mineral properties, land, buildings, plant and equipment, or construction in progress and are amortized over the useful life of the related asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed as incurred.

Capitalization of borrowing costs begins when there are borrowings, when expenditures on the construction of the asset are incurred and when activities are undertaken to prepare the asset for its intended use. We stop capitalization of borrowing costs when substantially all of the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying asset for its intended use are complete. In situations where we need to suspend the construction of a qualifying asset for an extended period of time, we will suspend capitalization of borrowing costs, and restart capitalization when construction activities resume.

Impairment and impairment reversal of non-current assets

The carrying amounts of assets included in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets are reviewed for impairment whenever facts and circumstances indicate that the recoverable amounts may be less than the carrying amounts. If there are indicators of impairment, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of any impairment. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs is determined. The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is determined as the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal (FVLCD) and its value in use. An impairment loss exists if the asset's or CGU's carrying amount exceeds the estimated recoverable amount and is recorded as an expense immediately.

Fair value is the price that would be received from selling an asset in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Costs of disposal are incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset. For mining assets, when a binding sale agreement is not readily available, FVLCD is usually estimated using a discounted cash flow approach, unless comparable market transactions on which to estimate fair value are available. Estimated future cash flows are calculated using estimated future commodity prices, reserves and resources, and operating and capital costs. All inputs used are those that an independent market participant would consider appropriate.

3. Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

Value in use is determined as the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from continuing use of an asset or CGU in its present form. These estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU for which estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. A value in use calculation uses a pre-tax discount rate and a FVLCD calculation uses a post-tax discount rate.

Indicators of impairment for exploration and evaluation assets are assessed on a project-by-project basis or as part of the mining operation to which they relate.

Tangible or intangible assets that have been impaired in prior periods are tested for possible reversal of impairment whenever events or significant changes in circumstances indicate that the impairment may have reversed. Indicators of a potential reversal of an impairment loss mainly mirror the indicators present when the impairment was originally recorded. If the impairment has reversed, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount, but not beyond the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized in profit (loss) immediately.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are mainly internally generated and primarily relate to our innovation and technology initiatives. We capitalize development costs for internally generated intangible assets when the process is clearly defined, the technical feasibility and usefulness of the asset have been established, we are committed and have the resources to complete the project, and the costs can be reliably measured.

Intangible assets are recorded at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment losses. Cost includes directly attributable costs necessary to create, produce and prepare the asset to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Costs associated with maintaining our innovation and technology initiatives, once implemented, are recognized as an expense as incurred.

Finite life intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful lives. Amortization commences when an asset is ready for its intended use. Estimates of remaining useful lives are reviewed annually. Changes in estimates are accounted for prospectively. The expected useful lives of our finite life intangible assets are between 3 and 20 years.

Research and Innovation

Costs incurred during the research phase are expensed as part of research and innovation. Costs associated with the development of our innovation-driven transformation program, where the process is not clearly defined and technical feasibility is not established, are also expensed as incurred.

Goodwill

We allocate goodwill arising from business combinations to each CGU or group of CGUs that are expected to receive the benefits from the business combination. The carrying amount of the CGU or group of CGUs to which goodwill has been allocated is tested annually for impairment or when there is an indication that the goodwill may be impaired. An impairment loss exists if the CGU's or group of CGUs' carrying amount, including goodwill, exceeds its recoverable amount. Any impairment is recognized as an expense immediately. Should there be a recovery in the value of a CGU or group of CGUs, any impairment of goodwill previously recorded is not subsequently reversed.

3. Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

Leases

Contracts are assessed to determine if the contracts are, or contain, a lease. As a lessee, we recognize a right-of-use asset, which is included in property, plant and equipment, and a lease liability at the commencement date of a lease. The commencement date is the date when the lessor makes the underlying asset available for use by us. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which is comprised of the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any decommissioning and restoration costs.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the lease term, or the end of the useful life of the asset. In addition, the right-of-use asset may be reduced due to impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

A lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by our incremental borrowing rate, as the rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined.

Our lease liabilities are remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a purchase, extension or termination option. Variable lease payments not included in the initial measurement of the lease liability are charged directly to profit (loss).

We have elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The lease payments associated with these leases are recorded directly to profit (loss) on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Income Taxes

Taxes, comprising both income taxes and resource taxes, are accounted for as income taxes under IAS 12, *Income Taxes.* Income taxes attributable to assets held for sale at December 31, 2022 are included as part of loss from discontinued operations.

Current taxes receivable or payable are based on estimated taxable income for the current year at the statutory tax rates enacted, or substantively enacted, less amounts paid or received on account.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized based on temporary differences and are calculated using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates for the periods in which the differences are expected to reverse. The effect of changes in tax legislation, including changes in tax rates, is recognized in the period of substantive enactment.

Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent where it is probable that the future taxable profits or capital gains of the relevant entity or group of entities in a particular jurisdiction will be available, against which the assets can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates. However, we do not recognize such deferred tax liabilities where the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled without affecting our operations or business and where it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary differences arise from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction, other than in a business combination, which will affect neither accounting profit nor taxable profit. However, we recognize deferred tax on transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal amounts of taxable and deductible temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities related to assets held for sale are included as part of assets held for sale and liabilities associated with assets held for sale, as applicable.

We are subject to assessments by various taxation authorities, who may interpret tax legislation differently than we do. The final amount of taxes to be paid depends on a number of factors, including the outcomes of audits, appeals or negotiated settlements. We account for such differences based on our best estimate of the probable outcome of these matters.

3. Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

Employee Benefits

Defined benefit pension plans

Defined benefit pension plan obligations are based on actuarial determinations. The projected unit credit method, which sees each period of service as giving rise to an additional unit of benefit entitlement and measures each unit separately to build up the final obligation, is used to determine the defined benefit obligations, the related current service costs and, where applicable, the past service costs. Actuarial assumptions used in the determination of defined benefit pension plan assets and liabilities are based upon our best estimates, including discount rates, salary escalation, expected healthcare costs and retirement dates of employees.

Actuarial gains and losses can arise from differences between expected and actual outcomes or changes in actuarial assumptions. Actuarial gains and losses, changes in the effect of the asset ceiling and return on plan assets are collectively referred to as remeasurements of retirement benefit plans and are recognized immediately through other comprehensive income (loss) and directly into retained earnings. Measurement of our net defined benefit asset is limited to the lower of the surplus of assets less liabilities in the defined benefit plan and the asset ceiling less liabilities in the defined benefit plan. The asset ceiling is the present value of the expected economic benefit available to us in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.

The interest component of the defined benefit cost is recorded as part of finance expense. Depending on the classification of the salary of plan members, current service costs and past service costs are included in cost of sales, general and administration expenses, exploration expenses or research and innovation expenses.

Defined contribution pension plans

The cost of providing benefits through defined contribution plans is recorded to profit (loss) as the obligation to contribute is incurred.

Non-pension post-retirement plans

We provide healthcare benefits for certain employees when they retire. Non-pension post-retirement plan obligations are based on actuarial determinations. The cost of these benefits is expensed over the period in which the employees render services. We fund these non-pension post-retirement benefits as they become due.

Share-Based Payments

The fair value method of accounting is used for share-based payment transactions. Under this method, the cost of share options and other equity-settled share-based payment arrangements is recorded based on the estimated fair value at the grant date, including an estimate of the forfeiture rate, and recorded to other operating income (expense) over the vesting period.

Share-based payment expense relating to cash-settled awards, including deferred, restricted, performance and performance deferred share units, is accrued over the vesting period of the units based on the quoted market value of Class B subordinate voting shares. Performance share units (PSUs) and performance deferred share units (PDSUs) vest subject to a performance metric ranging from 0% to 200% based on corporate performance against grant-specific performance criteria. As defined in our grant agreements, the performance metric for PSUs and PDSUs issued prior to 2022 was based on both our relative total shareholder return in comparison to a group of specified companies and by the ratio of the change in our earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization (EBITDA) over the vesting period of the share unit to the change in a specified weighted commodity price index. The performance metrics for PSUs and PDSUs issued in 2022 and 2023 are based on a balanced scorecard, with 20% related to each of relative shareholder return as compared to our compensation peer group, change in five-year average return on capital employed for operating assets, operational production and cost performance as against the annual budget, strategic execution, and performance measured against a sustainability progress index. As these awards will be settled in cash, the expense and liability are adjusted each reporting period for changes in the underlying share price as well as changes to the above-noted vesting factors, as applicable.

3. Material Accounting Policy Information (continued)

Decommissioning and Restoration Provisions

Future obligations to retire an asset and to restore a site, including dismantling, remediation and ongoing treatment and monitoring of the site related to normal operations, are initially recognized and recorded as a provision based on estimated future cash flows discounted at a credit-adjusted risk-free rate. These decommissioning and restoration provisions are adjusted at each reporting period for changes to factors including the expected amount of cash flows required to discharge the liability, the timing of such cash flows and the discount rate.

The provisions are also accreted to full value over time through periodic charges to profit (loss). This unwinding of the discount is recorded to finance expense in the statement of income (loss).

The amount of the decommissioning and restoration provisions initially recognized is capitalized as part of the related asset's carrying value. The method of depreciation follows that of the underlying asset. For a closed site or where the asset that generated a decommissioning and restoration provision no longer exists, there is no longer any future benefit related to the costs and, as such, the amounts are expensed through other operating income (expense). For operating sites, a revision in estimates or a new disturbance will result in an adjustment to the provision with an offsetting adjustment to the capitalized asset retirement cost.

During the operating life of an asset, events such as infractions of environmental laws or regulations may occur. These events are not related to the normal operation of the asset. The costs associated with these provisions are accrued and recorded through other operating income (expense) in the period in which the event giving rise to the liability occurs. Changes in the estimated liability resulting in an adjustment to these provisions are also recorded to other operating income (expense) in the period in which the estimate changes.

Earnings (Loss) per Share

Earnings (loss) per share is calculated based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. For diluted earnings per share, dilution is calculated based upon the net number of common shares issued, should "in-the-money" options and warrants be exercised and the proceeds be used to repurchase common shares at the average market price in the year. In periods of loss, the loss per share and diluted loss per share are the same, since the effect of the issuance of additional common shares would be anti-dilutive.

4. Areas of Judgment and Estimation Uncertainty

In preparing our consolidated financial statements, we make judgments in applying our accounting policies. The judgments that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in our financial statements are outlined below. In addition, we make assumptions about the future in deriving estimates used in preparing our consolidated financial statements. We have outlined information below about assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty as at December 31, 2023 that have a risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next year.

a) Areas of Judgment

Assessment of Impairment and Impairment Reversal Indicators

Judgment is required in assessing whether certain factors would be considered an indicator of impairment or impairment reversal. We consider both internal and external information to determine whether there is an indicator of impairment or impairment reversal present and, accordingly, whether impairment testing is required. The information we consider in assessing whether there is an indicator of impairment or impairment reversal includes, but is not limited to, market transactions for similar assets, commodity prices, treatment charges, zinc premiums, discount rates, foreign exchange rates, our market capitalization, reserves and resources, mine plans, operating plans and operating results.

As a result of the strengthening of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar affecting the Canadian dollar equivalent of our expected consideration to be received in the sale of the steelmaking coal business transactions (Note 6(a)), we performed an impairment test for our steelmaking coal group of CGUs (Note 9(a)) at December 31, 2023.

In the fourth quarter of 2022, as a result of increased costs and operating challenges at our Trail CGU, we performed an impairment test for our Trail CGU (Note 9(b) and (d)).

Property, Plant and Equipment – Determination of Available for Use Date

Judgment is required in determining the date that property, plant and equipment is available for use. An asset is available for use when it is in the location and condition necessary to operate in the manner intended by management.

QB2 consists of property, plant and equipment that become available for use at different dates. When assessing when these assets are available for use, we consider several factors, the most significant of which are the status of asset commissioning and whether the assets are capable of operating near design capacity to ensure a reliable and consistent throughput rate to produce the expected quantity of outputs. The majority of the assets related to QB2 became available for use in December of 2023.

Joint Arrangements

We are a party to a number of arrangements over which we do not have control. Judgment is required in determining whether joint control over these arrangements exists and, if so, which parties have joint control and whether each arrangement is a joint venture or a joint operation. In assessing whether we have joint control, we analyze the activities of each arrangement and determine which activities most significantly affect the returns of the arrangement over its life. These activities are determined to be the relevant activities of the arrangement. If unanimous consent is required over the decisions about the relevant activities, the parties whose consent is required would have joint control over the arrangement. The judgments around which activities are considered the relevant activities of the arrangement are subject to analysis by each of the parties to the arrangement and may be interpreted differently. When performing this assessment, we generally consider decisions about activities such as managing the asset while it is being designed, developed and constructed, during its operating life and during the closure period. We may also consider other activities, including the approval of budgets, expansion and disposition of assets, financing, significant operating and capital expenditures, appointment of key management personnel, representation on the board of directors and other items. When circumstances or contractual terms change, we reassess the control group and the relevant activities of the arrangement.

4. Areas of Judgment and Estimation Uncertainty (continued)

If we have joint control over the arrangement, an assessment of whether the arrangement is a joint venture or a joint operation is required. This assessment is based on whether we have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement or whether we have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. In making this determination, we review the legal form of the arrangement, the terms of the contractual arrangement and other facts and circumstances. In a situation where the legal form and the terms of the contractual arrangement do not give us rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities, an assessment of other facts and circumstances is required, including whether the activities of the arrangement are primarily designed for the provision of output to the parties and whether the parties are substantially the only source of cash flows contributing to the arrangement. The consideration of other facts and circumstances may result in the conclusion that a joint arrangement is a joint operation. This conclusion requires judgment and is specific to each arrangement. Other facts and circumstances have led us to conclude that Antamina, NewRange and San Nicolás are joint operations for the purposes of our consolidated financial statements. The other facts and circumstances considered for these arrangements include the provision of output to the parties of the joint arrangements and the funding obligations. For Antamina, NewRange and San Nicolás, we take our share of the output from the assets directly over the life of the arrangement. We have concluded that this gives us direct rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities of these arrangements proportionate to our ownership interests.

Streaming Transactions

When we enter into a long-term streaming arrangement linked to production at specific operations, judgment is required in assessing the appropriate accounting treatment for the transaction on the closing date and in future periods. We consider the specific terms of each arrangement to determine whether we have disposed of an interest in the reserves and resources of the respective operation or executed some other form of arrangement. This assessment considers what the counterparty is entitled to and the associated risks and rewards attributable to them over the life of the operation. These include the contractual terms related to the total production over the life of the arrangement as compared to the expected production over the life of the mine, the percentage being sold, the percentage of payable metals produced, the commodity price referred to in the ongoing payment and any guarantee relating to the upfront payment if production ceases.

For our silver and gold streaming arrangements at Antamina and Carmen de Andacollo, respectively, there is no guarantee associated with the upfront payment. We have concluded that control of the rights to the silver and gold mineral interests were transferred to the buyers when the contracts came into effect. Therefore, we consider these arrangements a disposition of a mineral interest.

Based on our judgment, control of the interest in the reserves and resources transferred to the buyer when the contracts were executed. At that time, we recognized the amount of the gain related to the disposition of the reserves and resources, as we had the right to payment, the customer was entitled to the commodities, the buyer had no recourse in requiring Teck to mine the product, and the buyer had significant risks and rewards of ownership of the reserves and resources.

We recognize the amount of consideration related to refining, mining and delivery services as the work is performed.

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

Judgment is required in assessing whether deferred tax assets and certain deferred tax liabilities are recognized on the balance sheet and what tax rate is expected to be applied in the year when the related temporary differences reverse. We also evaluate the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on an assessment of our ability to use the underlying future tax deductions before they expire against future taxable profits or capital gains. Deferred tax liabilities arising from temporary differences on investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are recognized unless the reversal of the temporary differences is not expected to occur in the foreseeable future and can be controlled. Judgment is also required on the application of income tax legislation. These judgments are subject to risk and uncertainty and could result in an adjustment to the deferred tax provision and a corresponding credit or charge to profit (loss).

4. Areas of Judgment and Estimation Uncertainty (continued)

Assets Held for Sale

Judgment is required in assessing whether certain assets are considered as held for sale as at December 31, 2023. For non-current assets and disposal groups to be considered as held for sale, the asset or disposal group must be available for immediate disposal, by sale or otherwise, in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets or disposal groups, and its sale must be highly probable. Exercising judgment includes considering the likelihood of obtaining requisite regulatory, stakeholder and political approvals.

In the fourth quarter of 2023, we announced our agreement to sell our interest in our steelmaking coal business, referred to as Elk Valley Resources (EVR), through a sale of a majority stake to Glencore plc (Glencore) and a sale of minority stakes to Nippon Steel Corporation (NSC) and POSCO. The NSC and POSCO portions of the transaction closed on January 3, 2024 (Note 6(a)). Closing of the sale of the majority interest in EVR to Glencore remains subject to receipt of competition approvals in several jurisdictions and approval under the *Investment Canada Act*. The timing and outcome of these processes is not known with sufficient certainty and as such, we are not in a position to conclude that receipt of the required approvals, and resulting closing of the transaction, is highly probable. Therefore, we have determined that our steelmaking coal business did not meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale at December 31, 2023.

As at December 31, 2022, we determined that the Fort Hills disposal group; the Quintette disposal group; the Mesaba property, plant and equipment assets; and the San Nicolás property, plant and equipment assets were considered as held for sale (Note 5).

b) Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

Impairment Testing

For the annual goodwill impairment testing for our steelmaking coal group of CGUs, we estimated its recoverable amount based on consideration expected to be received from the sale transactions (Note 6(a)). This includes the present value of the agreed-upon cash proceeds from Glencore and NSC, plus the expected discounted cash flows from the steelmaking coal business until closing of the Glencore transaction. The most significant assumption is the U.S. dollar to Canadian dollar foreign exchange rate, which is applied to both the cash receipts and the cash flows until closing. Other significant assumptions include the steelmaking coal price, sales volumes and operating costs.

For other impairment testing required, discounted cash flow models are used to determine the recoverable amount of respective CGUs. These models are prepared internally or with assistance from third-party advisors when required. When relevant market transactions for comparable assets are available, these are considered in determining the recoverable amount of assets.

Significant assumptions used in preparing the discounted cash flow model for our Quebrada Blanca CGU goodwill impairment test include commodity prices, reserves and resources, sales volumes, operating costs, capital expenditures, discount rate and the fair value per pound of copper equivalent used in the determination of the *in situ* value.

Significant assumptions used in preparing the discounted cash flow model for our Trail CGU impairment test in 2022 include zinc prices, smelter production, operating costs, capital expenditures, treatment charges, zinc premiums, discount rate and foreign exchange rates.

Note 9(d) outlines the significant inputs used when performing goodwill and other asset impairment testing. These inputs are based on management's best estimates of what an independent market participant would consider appropriate. Changes in these inputs may alter the results of impairment testing, the amount of the impairment charges or reversals recorded in the statement of income (loss) and the resulting carrying values of assets.

4. Areas of Judgment and Estimation Uncertainty (continued)

Estimated Recoverable Reserves and Resources

Mineral reserve and resource estimates are based on various assumptions relating to operating matters as set forth in National Instrument 43-101, *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.* Assumptions used include production costs, mining and processing recoveries, cut-off grades, sales volumes, long-term commodity prices, exchange rates, inflation rates, tax and royalty rates and capital costs. Cost estimates are based on prefeasibility or feasibility study estimates or operating history. Estimates are prepared by or under the supervision of appropriately qualified persons, but will be affected by forecasted commodity prices, inflation rates, exchange rates, capital and production costs and recoveries, among other factors. Estimated recoverable reserves and resources are used in performing impairment testing, to determine the depreciation of property, plant and equipment at operating mine sites, in accounting for capitalized production stripping costs and also in forecasting the timing of settlement of decommissioning and restoration costs. Changes in reserve and resource estimates are most significant to estimating the recoverable amount in impairment tests.

Decommissioning and Restoration Provisions

Decommissioning and restoration provisions (DRPs) are based on future cost estimates using information available at the balance sheet date that are developed by management's experts (Note 25(a)). DRPs represent the present value of estimated costs of future decommissioning and other site restoration activities, including costs associated with the management of water and water quality in and around each closed site. DRPs are adjusted at each reporting period for changes to factors such as the expected amount of cash flows required to discharge the liability, the timing of such cash flows and the credit-adjusted discount rate. DRPs require significant estimates and assumptions, including the requirements of the relevant legal and regulatory framework and the timing, extent and costs of required decommissioning and restoration activities. Our estimates of the costs associated with the management of water and water quality in and around each closed site include assumptions with respect to the volume and location of water to be treated, the methods used to treat the water and the related water treatment costs. To the extent the actual costs differ from these estimates, adjustments will be recorded and the statement of income (loss) may be affected.

Provision for Income Taxes

We calculate current and deferred tax provisions for each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. Actual amounts of income tax expense are not final until tax returns are filed and accepted by the relevant authorities. This occurs subsequent to the issuance of our financial statements and the final determination of actual amounts may not be completed for a number of years. Therefore, profit (loss) in subsequent periods will be affected by the amount that estimates differ from the final tax assessment.

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

Assumptions about the generation of future taxable profits and repatriation of retained earnings depend on management's estimates of future production and sales volumes, commodity prices, reserves and resources, operating costs, decommissioning and restoration costs, capital expenditures, dividends and other capital management transactions. These estimates could result in an adjustment to the deferred tax provision and a corresponding adjustment to profit (loss).

5. Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

Discontinued Operations – Fort Hills Disposal Group

Fort Hills sale transaction

On February 2, 2023, we completed the sale of our 21.3% interest in Fort Hills and associated downstream assets to Suncor Energy Inc. (Suncor) and TotalEnergies EP Canada Ltd. (TEPCA). TEPCA had exercised its right of first refusal to purchase its proportionate share of our Fort Hills interest.

We have accounted for this transaction by recognizing:

- Aggregate cash proceeds of approximately $1 billion from Suncor and TEPCA
- A financial liability estimated at $269 million on closing. The current portion of $26 million was recorded as part of trade accounts payable and other liabilities. The non-current portion of $243 million was recorded as part of provisions and other liabilities. This financial liability is related to the remaining term of a downstream pipeline take-or-pay toll commitment.

We recognized a loss of approximately $8 million, which was presented in loss from discontinued operations upon closing of this transaction.

During 2022, we recorded a non-cash, pre-tax asset impairment of $1.2 billion (after-tax $961 million) as a result of the announced sale of our interest in Fort Hills.

Results of discontinued operations of the Fort Hills disposal group:

(CAD$ in millions)		**2023**		**2022**
Revenue	**$**	**143**	$	1,597
Cost of sales		**(161)**		(1,291)
Gross profit (loss)		**(18)**		306
Asset impairment		**—**		(1,243)
Other operating income		**—**		6
Loss from operations		**(18)**		(931)
Net finance expense		**(2)**		(25)
Loss on sale		**(8)**		—
Loss from discontinued operations before taxes		**(28)**		(956)
Recovery of income taxes		**2**		184
Loss from discontinued operations	**$**	**(26)**	$	(772)

Assets Held For Sale and Liabilities Associated with Assets Held for Sale – Fort Hills and Quintette Disposal Groups

Quintette sale transaction

On December 19, 2022, we announced an agreement with Conuma Resources Limited to sell all the assets and liabilities of the Quintette steelmaking coal mine in northeastern British Columbia, which closed in 2023 (Note 6(c)). The Quintette disposal group did not meet the definition of discontinued operations, but it did meet the requirements for it to be classified as held for sale. As at December 31, 2022, we reclassified the assets and liabilities of Quintette as held for sale on the balance sheet. Immediately before the initial classification of the Quintette assets and liabilities as held for sale, we assessed the fair value and determined the fair value exceeded the carrying amount and accordingly, no impairment was recorded.

5. Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations (continued)

Assets and liabilities of the Fort Hills disposal group and the Quintette disposal group held for sale as at December 31, 2022:

(CAD$ in millions)	Fort Hills	Quintette	Total
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 34	$ —	$ 34
Inventories	53	—	53
Prepaid and other current assets	49	—	49
Financial and other assets	42	1	43
Property, plant and equipment	1,124	263	1,387
Total assets held for sale	**$ 1,302**	**$ 264**	**$ 1,566**
Trade accounts payable and other liabilities	$ 172	$ 5	$ 177
Current portion of lease liabilities	9	—	9
Current income taxes payable	46	—	46
Lease liabilities	200	—	200
Deferred income tax liabilities	18	50	68
Provisions and other liabilities	110	35	145
Total liabilities associated with assets held for sale	**$ 555**	**$ 90**	**$ 645**

Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

Mesaba arrangement

On July 20, 2022 we announced an agreement with PolyMet Mining Corp. (PolyMet) to form a 50:50 joint arrangement to advance PolyMet's NorthMet project and Teck's Mesaba mineral deposit, which closed in 2023 (Note 6(d)). As at December 31, 2022, we have reclassified property, plant and equipment and other assets of $14 million related to Mesaba to non-current assets held for sale based on the conclusion that the mineral deposit would become part of a joint operation. Immediately before the initial classification of the Mesaba assets as held for sale, we assessed the fair value and determined the fair value exceeded the carrying amount and accordingly, no impairment was recorded.

San Nicolás arrangement

On September 16, 2022, we announced an agreement with Agnico Eagle Mines Limited to form a 50:50 joint arrangement to advance the San Nicolás copper-zinc development project located in Zacatecas, Mexico, which closed in 2023 (Note 6(b)). As at December 31, 2022, we have reclassified property, plant and equipment and other assets of $159 million related to San Nicolás to non-current assets held for sale based on the conclusion that San Nicolás would become part of a joint operation. Immediately before the initial classification of the San Nicolás assets as held for sale, we assessed the fair value and determined the fair value exceeded the carrying amount and accordingly, no impairment was recorded.

6. Transactions

a) Sale of Steelmaking Coal Business

On November 13, 2023, we announced our agreement to sell our interest in our steelmaking coal business, EVR, through a sale of a majority stake to Glencore and a sale of a minority stake to NSC and POSCO.

Glencore will acquire 77% of EVR for US$ 6.9 billion in cash, payable to us at closing of the Glencore transaction, subject to customary closing adjustments. At closing of the Glencore transaction, Glencore will acquire from us any remaining receivable that is payable to Teck by EVR.

Closing of the sale of the majority interest in EVR to Glencore remains subject to receipt of competition approvals in several jurisdictions and approval under the *Investment Canada Act* (Note 4(a)).

NSC agreed to acquire a 20% interest in EVR in exchange for its current 2.5% interest in our Elkview Operations plus US$ 1.3 billion in cash payable to Teck at closing of the NSC transaction. POSCO agreed to exchange its 2.5% interest in our Elkview Operations and its 20% interest in the Greenhills Operations for a 3% interest in EVR. Teck will continue to operate the steelmaking coal business and will retain substantially all cash flows from the steelmaking coal business until closing of the Glencore transaction.

On January 3, 2024, the NSC and POSCO transactions were completed. These transactions will be accounted for as equity transactions with non-controlling interests.

b) San Nicolás Arrangement

On April 6, 2023, we closed the transaction with Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (Agnico Eagle), forming a 50:50 joint arrangement to advance the San Nicolás copper-zinc development project located in Zacatecas, Mexico. Agnico Eagle has agreed to subscribe for a 50% interest in San Nicolás for US$580 million, to be contributed as study and development costs are incurred by San Nicolás.

We concluded that San Nicolás is a joint operation where we share joint control with Agnico Eagle due to the key facts that Teck and Agnico Eagle are obligated for their share of the outputs of the arrangement, and that Teck and Agnico Eagle are required to fund their respective share of cash flows to the arrangement. We account for our interest in the joint operation by recording our share of the respective assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses and cash flows. As contributions are made by Agnico Eagle to San Nicolás, their incremental contributions will result in an increase in their share ownership and a reduction in our share ownership until Agnico Eagle has achieved a 50% interest in San Nicolás. At December 31, 2023, we had 91% and Agnico Eagle had 9% of share ownership.

We recognized a gain of $ 5 million in other operating income (expense) (Note 10), attributable to Agnico Eagle's initial subscription and incremental contributions, totaling an aggregate of 9% of the project during 2023.

6. Transactions (continued)

c) Quintette Sale Transaction

On February 16, 2023, we closed the transaction with Conuma Resources Limited (Conuma) to sell all the assets and liabilities of the Quintette steelmaking coal mine in northeastern British Columbia. In exchange for the sale of the Quintette steelmaking coal mine, Conuma has agreed to pay in cash $120 million of staged payments over 36 months and an ongoing 25% net profits interest royalty, first payable after Conuma recovers its initial construction investments in Quintette.

We accounted for this transaction by recognizing:

- Cash of $30 million related to a non-refundable deposit and cash received upon closing
- A financial receivable of $ 69 million recorded as part of financial and other assets, which reflects the fair value of the staged payments at the close of the transaction
- A mineral interest royalty in the amount of $ 200 million recorded as part of property, plant and equipment that is a non-cash investing transaction and reflects the fair value of the royalty interest on closing of the transaction. The key facts and circumstances that resulted in concluding the royalty should be accounted for as a mineral interest were the alignment of cash flow risks and returns with the existing mine plan and that payments will only occur during the life of the mine.

We recognized a pre-tax gain of approximately $ 75 million ($ 50 million post-tax) in other operating income (expense) upon closing of this transaction (Note 10).

d) Mesaba Arrangement

On February 15, 2023, we closed the transaction with PolyMet, forming a 50:50 joint arrangement to advance PolyMet's NorthMet project and Teck's Mesaba mineral deposit. The joint arrangement is held and operated through a new entity named NewRange Copper Nickel LLC.

We concluded that NewRange is a joint operation where we share joint control with PolyMet due to the key facts that Teck and PolyMet are obligated for their share of the outputs of the arrangement, and that Teck and PolyMet are required to fund their respective share of cash flows to the arrangement. We account for our interest in the joint operation by recording our share of the respective assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses and cash flows.

We concluded that both parties contributed groups of assets that do not constitute businesses in the formation of the NewRange joint operation and we recorded $232 million of property, plant and equipment and $ 16 million of intangibles in a non-cash investing transaction. We have measured the fair value of the assets and liabilities contributed by PolyMet through reference to market share price data, adjusted for transaction-specific factors, which is classified as a Level 3 measurement within the fair value measurement hierarchy (Note 32).

We recognized a pre-tax gain of approximately $ 191 million ($ 142 million post-tax) in other operating income (expense) upon closing of this transaction (Note 10). The gain was determined by calculating 50% of the fair value of the NorthMet project contributed by PolyMet, less 50% of the carrying value of the Mesaba mineral deposit contributed by Teck.

7. Revenue

a) Total Revenue by Major Product Type and Business Unit

The following table shows our revenue disaggregated by major product type and by business unit. Our business units are reported based on the primary products that they produce and are consistent with our reportable segments (Note 30) that have revenue from contracts with customers. A business unit can have revenue from more than one commodity, as it can include an operation that produces more than one product. Intra-segment revenue is accounted for at current market prices as if the sales were made to arm's-length parties and are eliminated on consolidation. As a result of the sale of our 21.3% interest in Fort Hills and associated downstream assets, we no longer present the revenue related to Fort Hills, which was part of our energy business unit, in the tables below. Revenue related to Fort Hills is disclosed as part of Note 5, Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.

(CAD$ in millions)	2023			
	Copper	**Zinc**	**Steelmaking Coal**	**Total**
Copper	**$ 3,016**	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ 3,016**
Zinc	**257**	**2,443**	**—**	**2,700**
Steelmaking coal	**—**	**—**	**8,535**	**8,535**
Silver	**44**	**414**	**—**	**458**
Lead	**2**	**386**	**—**	**388**
Other	**106**	**351**	**—**	**457**
Intra-segment	**—**	**(543)**	**—**	**(543)**
	$ 3,425	**$ 3,051**	**$ 8,535**	**$ 15,011**

(CAD$ in millions)	2022			
	Copper	**Zinc**	**Steelmaking Coal**	**Total**
Copper	$ 2,925	$ —	$ —	$ 2,925
Zinc	331	3,101	—	3,432
Steelmaking coal	—	—	10,409	10,409
Silver	40	341	—	381
Lead	4	344	—	348
Other	81	395	—	476
Intra-segment	—	(655)	—	(655)
	$ 3,381	**$ 3,526**	**$ 10,409**	**$ 17,316**

7. Revenue (continued)

b) Total Revenue by Region

The following table shows our revenue disaggregated by geographical region. Revenue is attributed to regions based on the destination port or delivery location as designated by the customer.

(CAD$ in millions)		2023		2022
Asia				
China	**$**	**4,202**	$	4,804
Japan		**2,749**		3,216
South Korea		**1,675**		2,178
India		**1,214**		1,306
Other		**697**		1,169
Americas				
United States		**1,577**		1,727
Canada		**775**		857
Chile		**339**		154
Other		**170**		38
Europe				
Germany		**560**		428
Spain		**246**		271
Finland		**188**		278
Belgium		**140**		134
Slovakia		**126**		150
Other		**353**		606
	$	**15,011**	$	17,316

In 2023, one major customer in the steelmaking coal business unit accounted for approximately $ 1.5 billion in total revenue, representing more than 10% of total revenue. In 2022, no customer accounted for more than 10% of total revenue.

8. Expenses by Nature

(CAD$ in millions)	2023	2022
Employment-related costs:		
Wages and salaries	**$ 1,375**	$ 1,121
Employee benefits and other wage-related costs	**331**	313
Bonus payments	**296**	350
Post-employment benefits and pension costs	**129**	154
	2,131	1,938
Transportation	**1,605**	1,515
Depreciation and amortization	**1,931**	1,674
Raw material purchases	**601**	655
Fuel and energy	**1,233**	1,103
Operating supplies consumed	**933**	782
Maintenance and repair supplies	**1,118**	845
Contractors and consultants	**1,468**	904
Overhead costs	**498**	559
Royalties	**285**	495
Other operating costs net of recoveries	**(72)**	(32)
	11,731	10,438
Adjusted for:		
Capitalized production stripping costs	**(1,104)**	(1,042)
Change in inventory	**(192)**	(168)
Total cost of sales, general and administration, exploration and research and innovation expenses	**$ 10,435**	$ 9,228

9. Asset and Goodwill Impairment Testing

a) Impairment Testing – Steelmaking Coal Group of CGUs

Goodwill Impairment Testing – October 31, 2023

Our steelmaking coal group of CGUs has goodwill allocated to it (Note 18). For our annual goodwill impairment testing, we estimated the recoverable amount of the steelmaking coal group of CGUs based on consideration expected to be received from the announced sale transactions in November 2023 (Note 6(a)). This includes the present value of the agreed-upon cash proceeds from Glencore and NSC, plus the expected discounted cash flows from the steelmaking coal group of CGUs until expected closing of the Glencore transaction. The estimated recoverable amount of the steelmaking coal group of CGUs exceeded the carrying amount by approximately $600 million at October 31, 2023, our annual goodwill impairment testing date. These FVLCD estimates are classified as a Level 3 measurement within the fair value measurement hierarchy (Note 32).

The recoverable amount of our steelmaking coal group of CGUs is most sensitive to changes in the U.S. dollar to Canadian dollar foreign exchange rate, which is applied to both the cash receipts and the cash flows until closing. We used a U.S. dollar to Canadian dollar exchange rate of 1.38 in our estimation, based on the forward curve at October 31, 2023. In isolation, a strengthening of the Canadian dollar to 1.33 would result in the recoverable amount of the steelmaking coal group of CGUs being approximately equal to the carrying amount. Other significant assumptions include the steelmaking coal price, sales volumes and operating costs.

Impairment Testing – December 31, 2023

As at December 31, 2023, as a result of the strengthening of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar affecting the Canadian dollar equivalent of our expected consideration to be received in the sale of the steelmaking coal business transactions, we performed an additional impairment test for our steelmaking coal group of CGUs. We updated the estimated recoverable amount based on the consideration expected to be received, consistent with the annual goodwill impairment testing performed as at October 31, 2023. In performing this impairment test, we used a U.S. dollar to Canadian dollar foreign exchange rate of 1.32 based on the forward curve at December 31, 2023 and also updated applicable assumptions including the steelmaking coal price, sales volumes and operating costs.

The estimated recoverable amount of the steelmaking coal group of CGUs exceeded the carrying amount by approximately $ 80 million at December 31, 2023. These FVLCD estimates are classified as a Level 3 measurement within the fair value measurement hierarchy (Note 32).

In isolation, a $0.01 strengthening in the Canadian dollar would result in the recoverable amount being approximately equal to the carrying amount.

b) Impairment Testing – Trail CGU and Assets Held for Sale – 2022

In the fourth quarter of 2022, as a result of increased costs and operating challenges at the Trail CGU, we performed an impairment test for our Trail CGU. Cash flow projections used in the analysis as at December 31, 2022 were based on an operating plan with cash flows covering a period of 80 years. The recoverable amount of our Trail CGU was approximately equal to the carrying amount of $ 1.2 billion at the date of testing. As a result, any changes in the key assumptions in (d) below could result in the carrying amount exceeding the recoverable amount.

In 2022, immediately before the initial classification of assets held for sale, we measured the assets at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell with the results disclosed in Note 5.

9. Asset and Goodwill Impairment Testing (continued)

c) Annual Goodwill Impairment Testing – Quebrada Blanca CGU

Our Quebrada Blanca CGU has goodwill allocated to it (Note 18). We performed our annual goodwill impairment testing at October 31, 2023, calculating the recoverable amount on a FVLCD basis and did not identify any goodwill impairment losses. Cash flow projections in the discounted cash flow model cover the current expected mine life of Quebrada Blanca and a projected expansion, totalling 49 years, with an estimate of *in situ* value applied to the remaining resources. Given the nature of expected future cash flows used to determine the recoverable amount, a material change could occur over time, as the cash flows are significantly affected by the key assumptions described below in (d).

Sensitivity Analysis

The recoverable amount of our Quebrada Blanca CGU exceeded the carrying amount by approximately $ 600 million at the date of our annual goodwill impairment testing. The recoverable amount of Quebrada Blanca is most sensitive to the long-term copper price assumption and discount rate assumption. In isolation, a US$0.10 decrease in the long-term copper price, or a 30 basis points increase in the discount rate would result in the recoverable amount of Quebrada Blanca being equal to its carrying value.

Significant assumptions used in preparing the discounted cash flow model for our Quebrada Blanca CGU goodwill impairment test include commodity prices, reserves and resources, sales volumes, operating costs, capital expenditures, discount rate and the fair value per pound of copper equivalent used in the determination of the *in situ* value.

d) Key Assumptions – Quebrada Blanca CGU and Trail CGU

The following are the key assumptions used in our Quebrada Blanca CGU impairment testing calculations for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	2023	**2022**
Copper prices per pound	**Long-term real price in 2028 of US$ 3.90**	Long-term real price in 2027 of US$ 3.60
Post-tax real discount rate	**7.0%**	6.5%

In our 2022 impairment assessment of the Trail CGU, we used long-term assumptions of US$ 1.25 per pound for zinc, US$ 277 per tonne for treatment charges, US$0.11 per pound for zinc premiums, a U.S. dollar to Canadian dollar exchange rate of 1.30 and a post-tax real discount rate of 5.5%.

Interrelation of Key Assumptions

The key assumptions used in our determination of recoverable amounts interrelate significantly with each other and with our operating plans. For example, a decrease in long-term commodity prices could result in amendments to the mine plans that would partially offset the effect of lower prices through lower operating costs and capital expenditures. It is difficult to determine how all of these factors would interrelate, but in estimating the effect of changes in these assumptions on fair values, we believe that all of these factors need to be considered together. A linear extrapolation of these effects becomes less meaningful as the change in assumption increases.

Commodity Price Assumptions

Commodity price assumptions use current prices in the initial year and trend to the long-term prices in the information referenced above. Prices are based on a number of factors, including historical data, analyst estimates and forward curves in the near term and are benchmarked with external sources of information, including information published by our peers and market transactions, where possible, to ensure they are within the range of values used by market participants.

Discount Rates

Discount rates are based on market participant mining and smelting weighted average costs of capital adjusted for risks specific to the operation or asset where appropriate.

9. Asset and Goodwill Impairment Testing (continued)

Foreign Exchange Rates

U.S. dollar to Canadian dollar foreign exchange rates are significant to the Trail CGU and are benchmarked with external sources of information based on a range used by market participants.

Reserves and Resources, Mine Production and Smelter Production

Future mineral production is included in projected cash flows based on plant capacities, reserve and resource estimates and related exploration and evaluation work undertaken by appropriately qualified persons.

Future smelter production is included in projected cash flows based on plant capacities.

***In Situ* Value**

The fair value of resources beyond production included in the discounted cash flow model are estimated on a fair value per pound on a copper equivalent basis using available comparable market data.

Operating Costs and Capital Expenditures

Operating costs and capital expenditures are based on life of mine plans, operating plans and internal management forecasts, as applicable. Cost estimates incorporate management experience and expertise, current operating costs, the nature and location of each operation, and the risks associated with each operation. Future capital expenditures are based on management's best estimate of expected future capital requirements, with input from management's experts where appropriate. All committed and anticipated capital expenditures based on future cost estimates have been included in the projected cash flows. Operating cost and capital expenditure assumptions are subject to ongoing optimization and review by management.

Recoverable Amount Basis

In the absence of a relevant market transaction, we estimate the recoverable amount of our CGU on a FVLCD basis using a discounted cash flow methodology, taking into account assumptions likely to be made by market participants unless it is expected that the value in use methodology would result in a higher recoverable amount. For the asset impairment and goodwill impairment analyses performed in 2023 and 2022, we have applied the FVLCD basis. These estimates are classified as a Level 3 measurement within the fair value measurement hierarchy (Note 32).

10. Other Operating Income (Expense)

(CAD$ in millions)	2023	2022
Settlement pricing adjustments (Note 31(b))	**$ 39**	$ (371)
Share-based compensation	**(107)**	(236)
Environmental costs and remeasurement of decommissioning and restoration provisions for closed operations	**(168)**	(128)
Care and maintenance costs	**(62)**	(59)
Social responsibility and donations	**(66)**	(65)
Gain (loss) on disposal or contribution of assets	**244**	(4)
Commodity derivatives	**(12)**	35
Take-or-pay contract costs	**(75)**	(86)
Elkview business interruption claim (Note 28)	**221**	**—**
Other	**(220)**	(188)
	$ (206)	$ (1,102)

11. Finance Income and Finance Expense

(CAD$ in millions)	2023	2022
Finance income		
Investment income	**$ 97**	$ 49
Accretion on long-term receivables	**15**	4
Total finance income	**$ 112**	$ 53
Finance expense		
Debt interest	**$ 245**	$ 253
Interest on QB2 project financing	**245**	112
Interest on advances from SMM/SC	**259**	89
Interest on lease liabilities	**31**	15
Letters of credit and standby fees	**39**	34
Accretion on decommissioning and restoration provisions	**180**	138
Other	**55**	51
	1,054	692
Less capitalized borrowing costs (Note 17)	**(780)**	(489)
Total finance expense	**$ 274**	$ 203

12. Non-Operating Income (Expense)

(CAD$ in millions)	2023	2022
QB2 variable consideration to IMSA and ENAMI (a)	**$ (156)**	$ (188)
Foreign exchange gains (losses)	**(9)**	15
Loss on debt redemption or purchase (Note 20(a) and (g))	**—**	(58)
Downstream pipeline take-or-pay toll commitment	**(40)**	—
Other	**(61)**	(44)
	$ (266)	$ (275)

a) QB2 Variable Consideration to IMSA and ENAMI

During the year ended December 31, 2023, we recorded $4 million (2022 – $5 million) of expense (Note 31(b)) related to a derivative financial liability that arose from our 2018 acquisition of an additional 13.5% interest in QBSA through the purchase of Inversiones Mineras S.A. (IMSA), a private Chilean company. This derivative financial liability is carried at fair value, with changes in fair value being recognized in profit (loss). The purchase price at the date of acquisition included additional amounts that may become payable to the extent that average copper prices exceed US$3.15 per pound in each of the first three years following commencement of commercial production, as defined in the acquisition agreement, up to a cumulative maximum of US$100 million if commencement of commercial production occurs prior to January 21, 2024 or up to a lesser maximum in certain circumstances thereafter. At the date of the acquisition, a nominal value was attributed to the additional payments. As at December 31, 2023, the fair value of this financial liability is $115 million (2022 – $114 million) (Note 25), with estimated future average copper prices expected to exceed the US$3.15 per pound threshold, based on the expected timing of commencement of commercial production.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, we recorded $152 million (2022 – $183 million) of expense related to changes in the carrying value of the financial liability for the preferential dividend stream from QBSA to Empresa Nacional de Minería (ENAMI). As at December 31, 2023, the carrying value of this financial liability, which is measured at amortized cost, is $444 million (2022 – $286 million) (Note 25). This financial liability is most significantly affected by copper prices and the interest rate on the subordinated loans provided by us and SMM/SC to QBSA, which affects the timing of when QBSA repays the loans.

The fair values of the IMSA and ENAMI liabilities are both calculated using a discounted cash flow method based on quoted market prices and are considered Level 3 fair value measurements with significant unobservable inputs on the fair value hierarchy (Note 32).

13. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

(CAD$ in millions)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash	**$ 399**	$ 259
Investments with maturities from the date of acquisition of three months or less	**345**	1,624
	$ 744	$ 1,883

(CAD$ in millions)	2023	2022
Net change in non-cash working capital items		
Trade and settlement receivables	**$ (583)**	$ 478
Inventories	**(426)**	(421)
Prepaids and other current assets	**(237)**	(401)
Trade accounts payable and other liabilities	**256**	237
	$ (990)	$ (107)

14. Inventories

(CAD$ in millions)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Supplies	**$ 1,318**	$ 1,045
Raw materials	**277**	278
Work in process	**1,046**	857
Finished products	**655**	718
	3,296	2,898
Less non-current portion (Note 15)	**(350)**	(213)
	$ 2,946	$ 2,685

Cost of sales of $9.9 billion (2022 – $8.7 billion) includes $8.9 billion (2022 – $7.7 billion) of production costs that were recognized as part of inventories and subsequently expensed when sold during the year.

Total inventories held at net realizable value amounted to $ 49 million at December 31, 2023 (2022 – $ 40 million). Total inventory write-downs in 2023 were $26 million (2022 – $50 million) and were included as part of cost of sales.

Non-current inventories consist of ore stockpiles and other in-process materials that are not expected to be sold within one year.

15. Financial and Other Assets

(CAD$ in millions)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Non-current receivables and deposits	**$ 207**	$ 163
Marketable equity and debt securities carried at fair value	**397**	364
Pension plans in a net asset position (Note 24(a))	**446**	224
Derivative assets	**68**	56
Non-current portion of inventories (Note 14)	**350**	213
Finite life intangibles (a)	**345**	400
Other	**61**	46
	$ 1,874	$ 1,466

a) Finite Life Intangibles

At January 1, 2022, we had a carrying value of internally developed finite life intangible assets of $ 395 million, which is net of accumulated amortization and impairment of $67 million.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, there were additions of $ 83 million (2022 – $99 million), amortization of $50 million (2022 – $49 million), impairment of $88 million (2022 – $9 million) recorded in the statement of income and $nil assets transferred to held for sale on the balance sheet (2022 – $36 million).

The ending carrying value as at December 31, 2023 was $ 345 million (2022 – $400 million), which is net of accumulated amortization and impairment of $263 million (2022 – $125 million).

16. Investment in Joint Venture

In August 2015, Teck and Newmont Corporation (Newmont) announced an agreement to combine their respective Relincho and El Morro projects, located approximately 40 kilometres apart in the Huasco Province in the Atacama Region of Chile, into a single project. The combined project is a joint arrangement that is structured through a separate vehicle, classified as a joint venture named NuevaUnión, where Teck and Newmont each own 50%. The net assets of NuevaUnión substantially relate to exploration and evaluation assets.

(CAD$ in millions)	**NuevaUnión**
At January 1, 2022	$ 1,060
Contributions	4
Changes in foreign exchange rates	73
Share of profit	4
Other	(2)
At December 31, 2022	$ 1,139
Contributions	2
Changes in foreign exchange rates	(27)
Share of profit	2
At December 31, 2023	**$ 1,116**

17. Property, Plant and Equipment

(CAD$ in millions)	Exploration and Evaluation	Mineral Properties	Land, Buildings, Plant and Equipment	Capitalized Production Stripping Costs	Construction In Progress	Total
At January 1, 2022						
Cost	$ 944	$ 21,362	$ 18,716	$ 7,334	$ 9,931	$ 58,287
Accumulated depreciation	—	(6,681)	(9,578)	(4,646)	—	(20,905)
Net book value	**$ 944**	**$ 14,681**	**$ 9,138**	**$ 2,688**	**$ 9,931**	**$ 37,382**
Year ended December 31, 2022						
Opening net book value	$ 944	$ 14,681	$ 9,138	$ 2,688	$ 9,931	$ 37,382
Additions	102	—	389	1,138	4,964	6,593
Disposals	—	—	(25)	—	(5)	(30)
Asset impairment	(37)	(247)	(959)	—	—	(1,243)
Depreciation and amortization	—	(325)	(906)	(630)	—	(1,861)
Transfers between classifications	—	104	1,420	—	(1,524)	—
Changes in decommissioning, restoration and other provisions	—	(743)	(145)	—	—	(888)
Capitalized borrowing costs (Note 11)	—	131	—	—	358	489
Transfer to assets held for sale	(142)	(546)	(735)	—	(129)	(1,552)
Changes in foreign exchange rates	28	235	172	52	718	1,205
Closing net book value	**$ 895**	**$ 13,290**	**$ 8,349**	**$ 3,248**	**$ 14,313**	**$ 40,095**
At December 31, 2022						
Cost	$ 895	$ 20,364	$ 18,567	$ 8,596	$ 14,313	$ 62,735
Accumulated depreciation	—	(7,074)	(10,218)	(5,348)	—	(22,640)
Net book value	**$ 895**	**$ 13,290**	**$ 8,349**	**$ 3,248**	**$ 14,313**	**$ 40,095**
Year ended December 31, 2023						
Opening net book value	$ 895	$ 13,290	$ 8,349	$ 3,248	$ 14,313	$ 40,095
Additions	581	198	918	1,198	3,615	6,510
Disposals	(12)	(2)	(34)	—	(7)	(55)
Depreciation and amortization	—	(377)	(964)	(739)	—	(2,080)
Transfers between classifications (c)	—	324	13,787	—	(14,111)	—
Changes in decommissioning, restoration and other provisions	(7)	926	18	—	(6)	931
Capitalized borrowing costs (Note 11)	—	—	—	—	780	780
Changes in foreign exchange rates	(25)	(89)	(282)	(25)	(195)	(616)
Closing net book value	**$ 1,432**	**$ 14,270**	**$ 21,792**	**$ 3,682**	**$ 4,389**	**$ 45,565**
At December 31, 2023						
Cost	$ 1,432	$ 20,693	$ 32,637	$ 9,738	$ 4,389	$ 68,889
Accumulated depreciation	—	(6,423)	(10,845)	(6,056)	—	(23,324)
Net book value	**$ 1,432**	**$ 14,270**	**$ 21,792**	**$ 3,682**	**$ 4,389**	**$ 45,565**

17. Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

a) Exploration and Evaluation

Significant exploration and evaluation projects in property, plant and equipment include the Galore Creek, Zafranal, San Nicolás and NewRange projects.

b) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are capitalized at a rate based on our weighted average cost of borrowing or at the rate of the project-specific debt, as applicable. Capitalized borrowing costs are classified with the asset they relate to within mineral properties, land, buildings, plant and equipment, or construction in progress. Our weighted average borrowing rate used for capitalization of borrowing costs in 2023 was 5.8% (2022 – 5.7%).

c) Transfers Between Classifications – 2023

The majority of the assets related to QB2 became available for use in December of 2023. As a result, we transferred $ 1.3 billion into land, buildings, plant and equipment and $290 million into mineral properties from construction in progress.

18. Goodwill

(CAD$ in millions)	Steelmaking Coal Operations	Quebrada Blanca	Total
January 1, 2022	$ 702	$ 389	$ 1,091
Changes in foreign exchange rates	—	27	27
December 31, 2022	$ 702	$ 416	$ 1,118
Changes in foreign exchange rates	—	(10)	(10)
December 31, 2023	**$ 702**	**$ 406**	**$ 1,108**

The results of our annual goodwill impairment analysis and key assumptions used are outlined in Note 9(a) for the steelmaking coal group of CGUs and Note 9(c) and (d) for the Quebrada Blanca CGU.

19. Trade Accounts Payable and Other Liabilities

(CAD$ in millions)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Trade accounts payable and accruals	**$ 2,310**	$ 1,897
Capital project accruals	**416**	1,152
Payroll-related liabilities	**351**	374
Accrued interest	**101**	100
Commercial and government royalties	**252**	302
Current portion of provisions (Note 25(a))	**347**	361
Settlement payables (Note 31(b))	**36**	45
Contract liabilities – consignment sales	**27**	19
Other IMSA payable	**66**	68
Current portion of downstream pipeline take-or-pay toll commitment	**29**	**—**
Other	**66**	49
	$ 4,001	$ 4,367

20. Debt

($ in millions)	December 31, 2023			December 31, 2022		
	Face Value (US$)	**Fair Value (CAD$)**	**Carrying Value (CAD$)**	Face Value (US$)	Fair Value (CAD$)	Carrying Value (CAD$)
3.75% notes due February 2023 (a)(i)	**$ —**	**$ —**	**$ —**	$ 108	$ 147	$ 147
3.9% notes due July 2030 (a)(iii)	**503**	**621**	**658**	503	614	673
6.125% notes due October 2035 (a)(iii)(iv)	**336**	**467**	**439**	336	452	449
6.0% notes due August 2040 (a)(iv)	**473**	**642**	**624**	480	631	648
6.25% notes due July 2041 (a)(iii)(iv)	**396**	**544**	**519**	396	531	531
5.2% notes due March 2042 (a)(iii)	**395**	**488**	**516**	395	471	529
5.4% notes due February 2043 (a)(iii)	**367**	**466**	**481**	367	448	492
	2,470	**3,228**	**3,237**	2,585	3,294	3,469
QB2 project financing facility (b)	**2,206**	**2,979**	**2,873**	2,500	3,419	3,322
Carmen de Andacollo short-term loans (c)	**95**	**126**	**126**	52	71	71
Antamina loan agreement (d)	**225**	**298**	**298**	225	305	305
	$ 4,996	**$ 6,631**	**$ 6,534**	$ 5,362	$ 7,089	$ 7,167
Less current portion of debt	**(389)**	**(515)**	**(515)**	(454)	(616)	(616)
	$ 4,607	**$ 6,116**	**$ 6,019**	$ 4,908	$ 6,473	$ 6,551

The fair values of debt are determined using market values, if available, and discounted cash flows based on our cost of borrowing where market values are not available. The latter are considered Level 2 fair value measurements with significant other observable inputs on the fair value hierarchy (Note 32).

a) Notes Purchased or Redeemed

All of our outstanding notes are redeemable at any time by repaying the greater of the principal amount and the present value of the sum of the remaining scheduled principal and interest amounts discounted at a comparable treasury yield plus a stipulated spread, plus, in each case, accrued interest to, but not including, the date of redemption. In addition, all of our outstanding notes, except for notes due October 2035, are callable at 100% (plus accrued interest to, but not including, the date of redemption) within three to six months of maturity.

i) In February 2023, we redeemed the 3.75% notes due 2023 at maturity for $ 144 million (US$108 million) plus accrued interest.

ii) In January 2022, we redeemed the 4.75% notes due 2022 at maturity for $ 187 million (US$150 million) plus accrued interest.

iii) In 2022, we purchased US$ 93 million aggregate principal amount of our outstanding notes pursuant to an open market purchase. The principal amount of the notes purchased comprised US$47 million of the 3.9% notes due 2030, US$ 24 million of the 6.125% notes due 2035, US$ 8 million of the 6.25% notes due 2041, US$ 4 million of the 5.2% notes due 2042 and US$ 10 million of the 5.4% notes due 2043. The total cost of the purchases, which was funded from cash on hand, including the discounts and accrued interest was $120 million (US$90 million). We recorded a pre-tax gain of $5 million in non-operating income (expense) (Note 12) in connection with these purchases.

iv) In 2022, we also purchased US$650 million aggregate principal amount of our outstanding notes pursuant to cash tender offers. The principal amount of the notes purchased comprised US$249 million of the 6.125% notes due 2035, US$ 10 million of the 6.0% notes due 2040, and US$391 million of the 6.25% notes due 2041. The total cost of the purchases, which was funded from cash on hand, including the premiums and accrued interest was $909 million (US$703 million). We recorded a pre-tax expense of $63 million in non-operating income (expense) (Note 12) in connection with these purchases.

20. Debt (continued)

b) QB2 Project Financing Facility

As at December 31, 2023, the limited recourse QB2 project financing facility had a balance of US$ 2.2 billion. Amounts drawn under the facility bear interest at Term SOFR plus applicable margins that vary over time. The facility will be repaid in 15 remaining semi-annual instalments, with the first and second repayments of US$147 million made on June 15, 2023 and December 15, 2023 respectively. The facility is guaranteed pre-completion on a several basis by Teck and SMM/SC *pro rata* to the respective equity interests in the Series A shares of QBSA. The facility is secured by pledges of Teck's and SMM/SC's interests in QBSA and by security over QBSA's assets, which consist primarily of QB2 project assets.

c) Carmen de Andacollo Short-Term Loans

As at December 31, 2023, we had $ 126 million (US$95 million) of debt outstanding in the form of fixed rate short-term bank loans with maturities of less than one year. The purpose of the loans is to fund the short-term working capital requirements at Carmen de Andacollo.

d) Antamina Loan Agreement

On July 12, 2021, Antamina entered into a US$ 1.0 billion loan agreement, which was fully drawn as at December 31, 2023. Our 22.5% share of the principal value of the loan is US$225 million. Amounts outstanding under this facility bear interest at Term SOFR plus an applicable margin. The loan is non-recourse to us and the other Antamina owners and matures in 2026.

e) Revolving Credit Facilities

We maintain a US$4.0 billion sustainability-linked revolving credit facility maturing October 2026. The facility has pricing adjustments where the cost will increase, decrease or remain unchanged based on our sustainability performance. Our sustainability performance over the term of the facility is measured by non-financial variables that are specific to our greenhouse gas emissions intensity, the percentage of women in our workforce and our high-potential safety incidents.

As at December 31, 2023, the facility was undrawn. Any amounts drawn under this facility can be repaid at any time and are due in full at maturity. Amounts outstanding under the facility bear interest at Term SOFR plus an applicable margin based on credit ratings and our sustainability performance, as described above. As defined in the agreement, this facility requires our total net debt-to-capitalization ratio, which was 0.20 to 1.0 at December 31, 2023, not to exceed 0.60 to 1.0 (Note 33). This facility does not have an earnings or cash flow-based financial covenant, a credit rating trigger or a general material adverse effect borrowing condition.

We maintain uncommitted bilateral credit facilities primarily for the issuance of letters of credit to support our future reclamation obligations. As at December 31, 2023, we had $2.6 billion of letters of credit outstanding.

We also had $1.2 billion in surety bonds outstanding at December 31, 2023 to support current and future reclamation obligations.

20. Debt (continued)

f) Scheduled Principal Payments

At December 31, 2023, scheduled principal payments during the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

($ in millions)	US$	CAD$ Equivalent
2024	$ 389	$ 515
2025	294	389
2026	519	687
2027	294	389
2028	294	389
Thereafter	3,206	4,240
	$ 4,996	$ 6,609

g) Debt Continuity

($ in millions)	US$		CAD$ Equivalent	
	2023	2022	2023	2022
As at January 1	**$ 5,292**	$ 5,816	**$ 7,167**	$ 7,374
Cash flows				
Proceeds from debt	**170**	445	**230**	569
Redemption, purchase or repayment of debt	**(530)**	(1,026)	**(710)**	(1,323)
Non-cash changes				
Loss on debt redemption or purchase (Note 12)	**—**	45	**—**	58
Changes in foreign exchange rates	**—**	—	**(164)**	474
Finance fees, discount amortization and other	**8**	12	**11**	15
As at December 31	**$ 4,940**	$ 5,292	**$ 6,534**	$ 7,167

21. Leases

a) Significant Individual Lease Arrangements

TAK leases road and port facilities from the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority, through which it ships all concentrates produced at the Red Dog mine. The lease requires TAK to pay a minimum annual user fee of US$6 million until 2040. As at December 31, 2023, the related lease liability was $85 million (2022 – $91 million).

QBSA entered into a contract with Transelec S.A. to lease an electrical power transmission system to connect the QB2 project with the Chilean national power grid. In the fourth quarter of 2023, the Chilean National Electric Coordinator issued the certificate that approves the entry into operation for the transmission system, leading to the commencement date of the lease. The lease requires QBSA to pay approximately US$22 million per year, escalating by 2.2% annually. As at December 31, 2023, the related lease liability was $ 428 million. The corresponding right-of-use asset was $447 million.

21. Leases (continued)

b) Right-of-Use Assets

Our significant lease arrangements include contracts for leasing office premises, mining equipment, railcars, road and port facilities and electrical power transmission systems. As at December 31, 2023, $1.1 billion (2022 – $612 million) of right-of-use assets are recorded as part of land, buildings, plant and equipment within property, plant and equipment.

(CAD$ in millions)		2023	2022
Opening net book value	$	**612**	$ 728
Additions		**673**	214
Depreciation		**(147)**	(142)
Changes in foreign exchange rates and other		**(30)**	31
Transfer to assets held for sale		**—**	(219)
Closing net book value	$	**1,108**	$ 612

c) Lease Liability Continuity

(CAD$ in millions)		2023	2022
As at January 1	$	**571**	$ 694
Cash flows			
Principal payments		**(160)**	(149)
Interest payments		**(31)**	(38)
Non-cash changes			
Additions		**674**	210
Interest expense		**31**	38
Changes in foreign exchange and other		**(24)**	25
Transfer to liabilities associated with assets held for sale		**—**	(209)
As at December 31	$	**1,061**	$ 571
Less current portion of lease liabilities		**(195)**	(132)
Non-current lease liabilities	$	**866**	$ 439

22. QB2 Advances from SMM/SC

In conjunction with the subscription arrangement with SMM/SC, QBSA entered into a subordinated loan facility agreement with SMM/SC to advance QBSA up to US$1.3 billion. In 2022, QBSA entered into a second subordinated loan facility agreement with SMM/SC to advance QBSA up to an additional US$750 million. In 2023, QBSA entered into a third and fourth subordinated shareholder loan facility agreement with SMM/SC to advance QBSA up to an additional US$580 million and US$395 million, respectively. The second, third and fourth subordinated loan facilities contain similar terms to the original subordinated loan facility. The advances for all four facility agreements are due to be repaid in full at maturity on January 15, 2038. Amounts outstanding under the facilities bear interest at Term SOFR plus applicable margins that vary over time.

As at December 31, 2023, the original US$1.3 billion and the second US$750 million subordinated shareholder loan facilities were fully drawn, US$578 million was outstanding under the third subordinated shareholder loan facility and the fourth subordinated shareholder loan facility remains undrawn.

($ in millions)	**December 31, 2023**			**December 31, 2022**		
	Face Value (US$)	**Fair Value (CAD$)**	**Carrying Value (CAD$)**	Face Value (US$)	Fair Value (CAD$)	Carrying Value (CAD$)
QB2 advances from SMM/SC	**$ 2,661**	**$ 3,589**	**$ 3,497**	$ 1,693	$ 2,330	$ 2,279

The fair value of the advances is determined using discounted cash flows based on our cost of borrowing. This is considered a Level 2 fair value measurement with significant observable inputs on the fair value hierarchy (Note 32).

a) QB2 Advances from SMM/SC Carrying Value Continuity

($ in millions)	**US$**		**CAD$ Equivalent**	
	2023	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
As at January 1	**$ 1,683**	$ 997	**$ 2,279**	$ 1,263
Cash flows				
Advances	**960**	685	**1,292**	899
Non-cash changes				
Finance fee amortization	**1**	1	**1**	1
Changes in foreign exchange rates	**—**	—	**(75)**	116
As at December 31	**$ 2,644**	$ 1,683	**$ 3,497**	$ 2,279

23. Income Taxes

a) Tax Rate Reconciliation to the Canadian Statutory Income Tax Rate

(CAD$ in millions)		2023		2022
Profit from continuing operations before taxes	**$**	**3,944**	$	6,565
Loss from discontinued operations before taxes (Note 5)		**(28)**		(956)
Profit for the year from continuing and discontinued operations before taxes	**$**	**3,916**	$	5,609
Tax expense at the Canadian statutory income tax rate of 27% (2022 – 26.53%)	**$**	**1,057**	$	1,488
Tax effect of:				
Resource taxes		**419**		670
Resource and depletion allowances		**(64)**		(96)
Non-deductible expenses (non-taxable income)		**42**		74
Tax pools not recognized (recognition of previously unrecognized tax pools)		**8**		5
Effect of new Chilean royalty (f)		**106**		—
Difference in tax rates in foreign jurisdictions		**48**		76
Revisions to prior year estimates		**17**		15
Non-controlling interests		**(25)**		(21)
Effect from sale of Fort Hills		**2**		83
Other		**(2)**		17
Total income taxes from continuing and discontinued operations	**$**	**1,608**	$	2,311
Represented by:				
Current income taxes		**2,228**		1,413
Deferred income taxes		**(620)**		898
Total income taxes from continuing and discontinued operations	**$**	**1,608**	$	2,311
Provision for income taxes from continuing operations		**1,610**		2,495
Recovery of income taxes from discontinued operations		**(2)**		(184)
Total income taxes from continuing and discontinued operations	**$**	**1,608**	$	2,311

Current income taxes are accrued and paid in all jurisdictions in which we operate.

23. Income Taxes (continued)

b) Continuity of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

(CAD$ in millions)	January 1, 2023	Through Profit (Loss)	Through OCI	Transfer	December 31, 2023
Net operating loss and capital loss carryforwards	$ 48	$ 13	$ —	$ —	$ 61
Property, plant and equipment	(165)	(2)	—	—	(167)
Decommissioning and restoration provisions	155	12	—	—	167
Other timing differences (TDs)	37	(21)	(12)	—	4
Deferred income tax assets	**$ 75**	**$ 2**	**$ (12)**	**$ —**	**$ 65**
Net operating loss and capital loss carryforwards	$ (458)	$ (205)	$ 11	$ —	$ (652)
Property, plant and equipment	7,234	638	(46)	68	7,894
Decommissioning and restoration provisions	(803)	(371)	7	—	(1,167)
Unrealized foreign exchange	(91)	7	9	—	(75)
Withholding taxes	133	(14)	(3)	—	116
Inventories	148	10	3	—	161
Partnership income deferral and other TDs	615	(754)	50	—	(89)
Deferred income tax liabilities	**$ 6,778**	**$ (689)**	**$ 31**	**$ 68**	**$ 6,188**

The transfer column refers to deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities related to assets held for sale (Note 5).

(CAD$ in millions)	January 1, 2022	Through Profit (Loss)	Through OCI	Transfer	December 31, 2022
Net operating loss and capital loss carryforwards	$ 141	$ (98)	$ 5	$ —	$ 48
Property, plant and equipment	(180)	15	—	—	(165)
Decommissioning and restoration provisions	190	(35)	—	—	155
Other TDs	10	51	(24)	—	37
Deferred income tax assets	**$ 161**	**$ (67)**	**$ (19)**	**$ —**	**$ 75**
Net operating loss and capital loss carryforwards	$ (532)	$ 93	$ (19)	$ —	$ (458)
Property, plant and equipment	7,546	(333)	89	(68)	7,234
Decommissioning and restoration provisions	(1,050)	261	(14)	—	(803)
Unrealized foreign exchange	(85)	3	(9)	—	(91)
Withholding taxes	100	27	6	—	133
Inventories	156	(9)	1	—	148
Partnership income deferral and other TDs	(162)	789	(12)	—	615
Deferred income tax liabilities	**$ 5,973**	**$ 831**	**$ 42**	**$ (68)**	**$ 6,778**

23. Income Taxes (continued)

c) Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities Not Recognized

We have not recognized $57 million (2022 – $299 million) of deferred tax assets associated with unused tax credits and tax pools in entities and jurisdictions that do not have established sources of taxable income. Of the amount in 2022, $248 million related to the Quintette disposal group, which was sold in February 2023 (Note 6(c)).

Deferred tax liabilities of approximately $836 million (2022 – $858 million) have not been recognized on the unremitted foreign earnings associated with investments in subsidiaries and interests in joint arrangements where we control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that such differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

d) Loss Carryforwards

At December 31, 2023, we had $282 million Canadian net operating loss carryforwards (2022 – $ 166 million) and $1.89 billion (2022 – $1.22 billion) of Chilean net operating losses, which have an indefinite carryforward period. The deferred tax benefit of these pools has been recognized.

e) Scope of Antamina's Peruvian Tax Stability Agreement

The Peruvian tax authority, La Superintendencia Nacional de Aduanas y de Administración Tributaria (SUNAT), issued income tax assessments for the 2013 to 2017 taxation years to Antamina (our joint operation in which we own a 22.5% share), denying accelerated depreciation claimed by Antamina in respect of a mill expansion and other assets, on the basis that the expansion was not covered by Antamina's tax stability agreement applicable for the years up until 2017.

Antamina is continuing to pursue the matter in the Peruvian Judiciary Courts. The denial of accelerated depreciation claimed is a timing issue in our tax provision, which we have recognized together with our share of previously paid interest and penalties.

f) Chilean Mining Royalty Reform

The new two-tiered Chilean mining royalty regime on copper revenues and profit was enacted into law in 2023. As a result, we recognized a deferred tax expense of $106 million, which represents our estimated additional future mining royalties following the expiration of the tax stability agreements for Carmen de Andacollo and Quebrada Blanca in 2027 and 2037, respectively. This expense was calculated based on the existing taxable temporary differences that are scheduled to reverse in future years.

24. Retirement Benefit Plans

We have defined contribution pension plans for certain groups of employees. Our share of contributions to these plans is expensed in the year earned by employees.

We have multiple defined benefit pension plans registered in various jurisdictions that provide benefits based principally on employees' years of service and average annual remuneration. These plans are only available to certain qualifying employees and some are now closed to additional members. The plans are "flat-benefit" or "final-pay" plans and may provide for inflationary increases in accordance with certain plan provisions. All of our registered defined benefit pension plans are governed and administered in accordance with applicable pension legislation in either Canada or the United States. Actuarial valuations are performed at least every three years to determine minimum annual contribution requirements as prescribed by applicable legislation. For the majority of our plans, current service costs are funded based on a percentage of pensionable earnings or as a flat dollar amount per active member depending on the provisions of the pension plans. Actuarial deficits are funded in accordance with minimum funding regulations in each applicable jurisdiction. All of our defined benefit pension plans were actuarially valued within the past three years. While the majority of benefit payments are made from registered held-in-trust funds, there are also several unregistered and unfunded plans where benefit payment obligations are met as they fall due.

We also have several post-retirement benefit plans that provide post-retirement medical, dental and life insurance benefits to certain qualifying employees and surviving spouses. These plans are unfunded and we meet benefit obligations as they come due.

24. Retirement Benefit Plans (continued)

a) Actuarial Valuation of Plans

(CAD$ in millions)	2023		2022	
	Defined Benefit Pension Plans	**Non-Pension Post-Retirement Benefit Plans**	**Defined Benefit Pension Plans**	**Non-Pension Post-Retirement Benefit Plans**
Defined benefit obligation				
Balance at beginning of year	**$ 1,834**	**$ 343**	$ 2,407	$ 420
Current service cost	**39**	**22**	63	26
Past service costs arising from plan improvements	**—**	**—**	4	—
Benefits paid	**(138)**	**(21)**	(140)	(16)
Interest expense	**90**	**16**	71	12
Obligation experience adjustments	**11**	**(5)**	12	(5)
Effect from change in financial assumptions	**93**	**14**	(595)	(98)
Effect from change in demographic assumptions	**1**	**—**	2	—
Changes in foreign exchange rates	**(1)**	**1**	10	4
Balance at end of year	**1,929**	**370**	1,834	343
Fair value of plan assets				
Fair value at beginning of year	**2,371**	**—**	2,858	—
Interest income	**117**	**—**	86	—
Return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in interest income	**115**	**—**	(460)	—
Benefits paid	**(138)**	**(21)**	(140)	(16)
Contributions by the employer	**28**	**21**	19	16
Changes in foreign exchange rates	**(2)**	**—**	8	—
Fair value at end of year	**2,491**	**—**	2,371	—
Funding surplus (deficit)	**562**	**(370)**	537	(343)
Less effect of the asset ceiling				
Balance at beginning of year	**390**	**—**	99	—
Interest on asset ceiling	**19**	**—**	9	—
Change in asset ceiling	**(218)**	**—**	282	—
Balance at end of year	**191**	**—**	390	—
Net accrued retirement benefit asset (liability)	**$ 371**	**$ (370)**	$ 147	$ (343)
Represented by:				
Pension assets (Note 15)	**$ 446**	**$ —**	$ 224	$ —
Accrued retirement benefit liability	**(75)**	**(370)**	(77)	(343)
Net accrued retirement benefit asset (liability)	**$ 371**	**$ (370)**	$ 147	$ (343)

A number of the plans have a surplus totalling $ 191 million at December 31, 2023 (2022 – $ 390 million), which is not recognized on the basis that future economic benefits are not available to us in the form of a reduction in future contributions or a cash refund.

24. Retirement Benefit Plans (continued)

We expect to contribute $6 million to our defined benefit pension plans in 2024 based on minimum funding requirements. The weighted average duration of the defined benefit pension obligation is 13 years and the weighted average duration of the non-pension post-retirement benefit obligation is 13 years.

Defined contribution expense for 2023 was $68 million (2022 – $61 million).

b) Significant Assumptions

The discount rate used to determine the defined benefit obligations and the net interest cost was determined by reference to the market yields on high-quality debt instruments at the measurement date with durations similar to the duration of the expected cash flows of the plans.

Weighted average assumptions used to calculate the defined benefit obligation at the end of each year are as follows:

	December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022	
	Defined Benefit Pension Plans	**Non-Pension Post-Retirement Benefit Plans**	**Defined Benefit Pension Plans**	**Non-Pension Post-Retirement Benefit Plans**
Discount rate	**4.63 %**	**4.64 %**	5.05 %	5.06 %
Rate of increase in future compensation	**3.25 %**	**3.25 %**	3.25 %	3.25 %
Medical trend rate	—	**5.00 %**	—	5.00 %

c) Sensitivity of the Defined Benefit Obligation to Changes in the Weighted Average Assumptions

	2023		
		Effect on Defined Benefit Obligation	
	Change in Assumption	Increase in Assumption	Decrease in Assumption
Discount rate	**1.0 %**	**Decrease by 11%**	**Increase by 12%**
Rate of increase in future compensation	**1.0 %**	**Increase by 1%**	**Decrease by 1%**
Medical cost claim trend rate	**1.0 %**	**Increase by 1%**	**Decrease by 1%**

	2022		
		Effect on Defined Benefit Obligation	
	Change in Assumption	Increase in Assumption	Decrease in Assumption
Discount rate	1.0 %	Decrease by 10%	Increase by 12%
Rate of increase in future compensation	1.0 %	Increase by 1%	Decrease by 1%
Medical cost claim trend rate	1.0 %	Increase by 1%	Decrease by 1%

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in each actuarial assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. The sensitivity analyses on our defined benefit obligation are calculated using the same methods as those used for calculating the defined benefit obligation recognized on our balance sheet. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses did not change from the prior period.

24. Retirement Benefit Plans (continued)

d) Mortality Assumptions

Assumptions regarding future mortality are set based on management's best estimate in accordance with published mortality tables and expected experience. These assumptions translate into the following average life expectancies for an employee retiring at age 65:

	2023		2022	
	Male	**Female**	**Male**	**Female**
Retiring at the end of the reporting period	**85.4 years**	**87.7 years**	85.3 years	87.7 years
Retiring 20 years after the end of the reporting period	**86.4 years**	**88.7 years**	86.3 years	88.6 years

e) Significant Risks

The defined benefit pension plans and post-retirement benefit plans expose us to a number of risks, the most significant of which include asset volatility risk, changes in bond yields and any changes in life expectancy.

Asset volatility risk

The discount rate used to determine the defined benefit obligations is based on AA-rated corporate bond yields. If our plan assets underperform this yield, the deficit will increase. Our strategic asset allocation includes a significant proportion of equities that increases volatility in the value of our assets, particularly in the short term. We expect equities to outperform corporate bonds in the long term.

Changes in bond yields

A decrease in bond yields increases plan liabilities, which are partially offset by an increase in the value of the plans' bond holdings.

Life expectancy

The majority of the plans' obligations are to provide benefits for the life of the member. Increases in life expectancy will result in an increase in the plans' liabilities.

f) Investment of Plan Assets

The assets of our defined benefit pension plans are managed by external asset managers under the oversight of the Teck Resources Limited Executive Pension Committee.

Our pension plan investment strategies support the objectives of each defined benefit plan and are related to each plan's demographics and timing of expected benefit payments to plan members. The objective for the plan asset portfolios is to achieve annualized portfolio returns over five-year periods in excess of the annualized percentage change in the Consumer Price Index plus a certain premium.

Strategic asset allocation policies have been developed for each defined benefit plan to achieve this objective. The policies also reflect an asset/liability matching framework that seeks to reduce the effect of interest rate changes on each plan's funded status by matching the duration of the bond investments with the duration of the pension liabilities. We do not use derivatives to manage interest rate risk. Asset allocation is monitored at least quarterly and rebalanced if the allocation to any asset class exceeds its allowable allocation range. Portfolio and investment manager performance is monitored quarterly and the investment guidelines for each plan are reviewed at least annually.

24. Retirement Benefit Plans (continued)

The defined benefit pension plan assets at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

(CAD$ in millions)	2023			2022		
	Quoted	**Unquoted**	**Total %**	Quoted	Unquoted	Total %
Equity securities	**$ 829**	**$ —**	**33 %**	$ 775	$ —	33 %
Debt securities	**$ 1,138**	**$ —**	**46 %**	$ 1,099	$ —	46 %
Real estate and other	**$ 69**	**$ 455**	**21 %**	$ 52	$ 445	21 %

25. Provisions and Other Liabilities

(CAD$ in millions)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Decommissioning and restoration provisions and other provisions (a)	**$ 3,851**	$ 2,805
Obligation to Neptune Bulk Terminals (b)	**207**	189
Derivative liabilities (net of current portion of $ 15 (2022 – $10))	**18**	26
ENAMI preferential dividend liability (Note 12(a))	**444**	286
QB2 variable consideration to IMSA (Note 12(a))	**115**	114
Downstream pipeline take-or-pay toll commitment	**270**	—
Other liabilities	**89**	97
	$ 4,994	$ 3,517

a) Decommissioning and Restoration Provisions and Other Provisions

The following table summarizes the movements in provisions for the year ended December 31, 2023:

(CAD$ in millions)	Decommissioning and Restoration Provisions	Other Provisions	Total
As at January 1, 2023	$ 2,820	$ 346	$ 3,166
Settled during the year	(148)	(87)	(235)
Change in discount rate	325	—	325
Change in amount and timing of cash flows	715	31	746
Accretion	180	6	186
Additions due to formation of joint operation	44	—	44
Other	(5)	—	(5)
Changes in foreign exchange rates	(24)	(5)	(29)
As at December 31, 2023	3,907	291	4,198
Less current portion of provisions (Note 19)	(301)	(46)	(347)
Non-current provisions	**$ 3,606**	**$ 245**	**$ 3,851**

During the year ended December 31, 2023, we recorded $ 36 million (2022 – $ 43 million) of additional study and environmental costs arising from legal obligations through other provisions.

25. Provisions and Other Liabilities (continued)

Decommissioning and Restoration Provisions

The decommissioning and restoration provisions represent the present value of estimated costs for required future decommissioning and other site restoration activities. These activities include removal of site structures and infrastructure, recontouring and revegetation of previously mined areas and the management of water and water quality in and around each closed site. The majority of the decommissioning and site restoration expenditures occur near the end of, or after, the life of the related operation.

After the end of the life of certain operations, water quality management costs may extend for periods in excess of 100 years. Our provision for these expenditures was $990 million as at December 31, 2023 (2022 – $628 million), of which $515 million (2022 – $277 million) relates to our steelmaking coal business unit.

For our steelmaking coal operations, the current and future requirements for water quality management are established under a regional permit issued by the provincial government of British Columbia. This permit references the Elk Valley Water Quality Plan (EVWQP). In October 2020, Environment and Climate Change Canada issued a Direction under the *Fisheries Act* (the Direction) requiring us to undertake certain additional measures to address water quality and fish habitat impacts in the upper Fording River and certain tributaries, and stipulating deadlines for implementation of certain measures contemplated by the EVWQP. The Direction does not require construction of any additional water treatment facilities beyond those already contemplated by the EVWQP, but sets out requirements with respect to water management such as diversions, mine planning, fish monitoring and calcite prevention measures, as well as the installation by December 31, 2030, of a 200-hectare geosynthetic cover trial in the Greenhills creek drainage. Certain of the measures in the Direction, including the cover trial, will require incremental spending beyond that already associated with the EVWQP. The estimated costs of the Direction have been included in our decommissioning and restoration provisions as at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

In 2023, the decommissioning and restoration provisions were calculated using nominal discount rates between 5.61% and 7.13% (2022 – 6.13% and 8.07%). We also used an inflation rate of 2.00% (2022 – 2.00%) over the long term in our cash flow estimates. Total decommissioning and restoration provisions include $806 million (2022 – $736 million) in respect of closed operations.

During the fourth quarter of 2023, our decommissioning and restoration provisions increased by $ 975 million compared to the third quarter of 2023, of which $430 million related to a decrease in the discount rate and $ 545 million related to an increase in reclamation cash flows. The increase in reclamation cash flows primarily related to changes in planned reclamation work and updated cost estimates at our steelmaking coal operations, Highland Valley Copper and Antamina.

b) Obligation to Neptune Bulk Terminals

Through our cost of services agreement with Neptune Bulk Terminals (Canada) Ltd. (Neptune), we owe amounts to Neptune for any loans entered into by Neptune that are specifically related to funding the assets of our steelmaking coal loading and handling operations. The carrying value of this obligation approximates fair value based on prevailing market interest rates in effect at December 31, 2023. This is considered a Level 2 fair value measurement with significant other observable inputs on the fair value hierarchy (Note 32). The current portion of this obligation is recorded as part of trade accounts payable and other liabilities.

c) British Columbia Output-Based Pricing System

In February of 2024, the Government of British Columbia announced that the newly designed B.C. Output-Based Pricing System will replace the CleanBC Industrial Incentive Program on April 1, 2024. Management is currently assessing the effect on our financial statements.

26. Equity

a) Authorized Share Capital

Our authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of Class A common shares without par value, an unlimited number of Class B subordinate voting shares without par value and an unlimited number of preferred shares without par value issuable in series.

Class A common shares carry the right to 100 votes per share. Class B subordinate voting shares carry the right to one vote per share. Each Class A common share is convertible, at the option of the holder, into one Class B subordinate voting share. In all other respects, the Class A common shares and Class B subordinate voting shares rank equally.

The attributes of the Class B subordinate voting shares contain so-called “coattail provisions”, which provide that, in the event that an offer (an “Exclusionary Offer”) to purchase Class A common shares, which is required to be made to all or substantially all holders thereof, is not made concurrently with an offer to purchase Class B subordinate voting shares on identical terms, then each Class B subordinate voting share will be convertible into one Class A common share at the option of the holder during a certain period, provided that any Class A common shares received upon such conversion are deposited to the Exclusionary Offer. Any Class B subordinate voting shares converted into Class A common shares pursuant to such conversion right will automatically convert back to Class B subordinate voting shares in the event that any such shares are withdrawn from the Exclusionary Offer or are not otherwise ultimately taken up and paid for under the Exclusionary Offer.

The Class B subordinate voting shares will not be convertible in the event that holders of a majority of the Class A common shares (excluding those shares held by the offeror making the Exclusionary Offer) certify to Teck that they will not, among other things, tender their Class A common shares to the Exclusionary Offer.

If an offer to purchase Class A common shares does not, under applicable securities legislation or the requirements of any stock exchange having jurisdiction, constitute a “take-over bid” or is otherwise exempt from any requirement that such offer be made to all or substantially all holders of Class A common shares, the coattail provisions will not apply.

b) Sunset of Dual Class Share Structure

On April 26, 2023, Teck’s shareholders approved a six-year sunset for the multiple voting rights attached to the Class A common shares of Teck (the Dual Class Amendment). On May 12, 2023, each Teck Class A common share was acquired by Teck in exchange for (i) one new Class A common share and (ii) 0.67 of a Class B subordinate voting share recognized as a $ 302 million increase to Class B shares and reduction to retained earnings. The terms of the new Class A common shares are identical to the previous terms of Class A common shares, except that on May 12, 2029, the new Class A common shares will automatically convert into Class B subordinate voting shares, which will then be renamed common shares, on a one-for-one basis, and for no additional consideration or premium.

c) Class A Common Shares and Class B Subordinate Voting Shares Issued and Outstanding

Shares (in 000’s)	**Class A Common Shares**	**Class B Subordinate Voting Shares**
As at January 1, 2022	7,765	526,448
Shares issued on options exercised (d)	—	10,209
Acquired and cancelled pursuant to normal course issuer bid (i)	—	(30,703)
As at December 31, 2022	7,765	505,954
Class A common shares conversion	(110)	110
Shares issued on dual class amendment (b)	—	5,203
Shares issued on options exercised (d)	—	3,139
Acquired and cancelled pursuant to normal course issuer bid (i)	—	(4,738)
As at December 31, 2023	**7,655**	**509,668**

26. Equity (continued)

d) Share Options

The maximum number of Class B subordinate voting shares issuable to full-time employees pursuant to options granted under our current stock option plan is 46 million. As at December 31, 2023, 9,566,369 share options remain available for grant. The exercise price for each option is the closing price for our Class B subordinate voting shares on the last trading day before the date of grant. Our share options are settled through the issuance of Class B subordinate voting shares.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, we granted 1,383,085 share options to employees. These share options have a weighted average exercise price of $54.66, vest in equal amounts over three years and have a term of ten years.

The weighted average fair value of share options granted in the year was estimated at $ 22.69 per option (2022 – $17.13) at the grant date based on the Black-Scholes option-pricing model using the following assumptions:

	2023	2022
Weighted average exercise price	**$ 54.66**	$ 45.51
Dividend yield	**0.92 %**	1.10 %
Risk-free interest rate	**3.52 %**	1.50 %
Expected option life	**5.9 years**	6.1 years
Expected volatility	**42 %**	41 %
Forfeiture rate	**1.93 %**	1.43 %

The expected volatility is based on a statistical analysis of historical daily share prices over a period equal to the expected option life.

Outstanding share options are as follows:

	2023		2022	
	Share Options (in 000's)	**Weighted Average Exercise Price**	**Share Options (in 000's)**	**Weighted Average Exercise Price**
Outstanding at beginning of year	**15,057**	**$ 22.38**	23,680	$ 21.12
Granted	**1,383**	**54.66**	1,729	45.51
Exercised	**(3,117)**	**20.07**	(10,117)	23.16
Forfeited	**(252)**	**44.32**	(216)	32.26
Expired	**(4)**	**26.70**	(19)	26.75
Outstanding at end of year	**13,067**	**$ 25.92**	15,057	$ 22.38
Vested and exercisable at end of year	**10,018**	**$ 20.04**	9,854	$ 19.04

The average share price during the year was $54.46 (2022 – $45.75).

Information relating to share options outstanding at December 31, 2023, is as follows:

Outstanding Share Options (in 000's)	Exercise Price Range	Weighted Average Remaining Life of Outstanding Options (months)
1,787	$5.34 – $13.57	25
2,571	$13.58 – $17.14	66
3,020	$17.15 – $28.05	29
2,997	$28.06 – $39.89	67
2,692	$39.90 – $63.11	100
13,067	**$5.34 – $63.11**	**59**

Total share option compensation expense recognized for the year was $ 26 million (2022 – $26 million).

26. Equity (continued)

e) Deferred Share Units, Restricted Share Units, Performance Share Units and Performance Deferred Share Units

We have issued and outstanding deferred share units (DSUs), restricted share units (RSUs), performance share units (PSUs) and performance deferred share units (PDSUs) (collectively, Units).

As of 2017, DSUs are granted to directors only. RSUs may be granted to both employees and directors. PSUs and PDSUs are granted to certain officers only. DSUs entitle the holder to a cash payment equal to the closing price of one Class B subordinate voting share on the Toronto Stock Exchange on the day prior to redemption. RSUs entitle the holder to a cash payment equal to the weighted average trading price of one Class B subordinate voting share on the Toronto Stock Exchange over 20 consecutive trading days prior to the payout date. PSUs and PDSUs vest subject to a performance metric ranging from 0% to 200% based on corporate performance against grant-specific performance criteria. As defined in our grant agreements, the performance metric for PSUs and PDSUs issued from 2017 to 2021 was based on both relative total shareholder return as compared to our compensation peer group and a calculation based on the change in EBITDA over the vesting period divided by the change in a weighted commodity price index. The performance metrics for PSUs and PDSUs issued in 2022 and later is based on a balanced scorecard, with 20% related to each of relative shareholder return as compared to our compensation peer group, change in five-year average return on capital employed for operating assets, operational production and cost performance as against the annual budget, strategic execution, and performance measured against a sustainability progress index. Once vested, PSUs and PDSUs entitle the holder to a cash payment equal to the weighted average trading price of one Class B subordinate voting share on the Toronto Stock Exchange over 20 consecutive trading days prior to the payout date. Officers can elect to receive up to 50% of their Units as PDSUs, which pay out following termination of employment as described below.

PSUs and PDSUs vest on March 1 of the third year following the grant date. RSUs vest on various dates depending on the grant date. DSUs granted to directors vest immediately. Units vest on a *pro rata* basis if employees retire or are terminated without cause and unvested units are forfeited if employees resign or are terminated with cause.

DSUs and PDSUs may be redeemed on or before December 15 of the first calendar year commencing after the date on which the participant ceases to be a director or employee, as applicable. RSUs and PSUs pay out on the vesting date.

Additional Units are issued to Unit holders to reflect dividends paid and other adjustments to Class B subordinate voting shares.

In 2023, we recognized compensation expense of $ 81 million for Units (2022 – $ 210 million). The total liability and intrinsic value for vested Units as at December 31, 2023 was $171 million (2022 – $230 million).

In 2023, we recognized total share-based compensation expense of $ 107 million (2022 – $236 million) in other operating income (expense) (Note 10).

The outstanding Units are summarized in the following table:

(in 000's)	**2023**		**2022**	
	Outstanding	**Vested**	**Outstanding**	**Vested**
DSUs	**1,837**	**1,837**	2,129	2,129
RSUs	**1,336**	**—**	2,203	—
PSUs	**656**	**—**	1,072	—
PDSUs	**253**	**219**	227	177
	4,082	**2,056**	5,631	2,306

26. Equity (continued)

f) Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income

(CAD$ in millions)		2023		2022
Accumulated other comprehensive income – beginning of year	**$**	**1,062**	$	202
Currency translation differences:				
Unrealized gain (loss) on translation of foreign subsidiaries		**(421)**		822
Foreign exchange differences on debt designated as a hedge of our investment in foreign subsidiaries (net of taxes of $(9) and $9) (Note 31(b))		**56**		(56)
		(365)		766
Gain (loss) on marketable equity and debt securities (net of taxes of $ 1 and $(14))		**(4)**		93
Share of other comprehensive income of joint venture		**—**		1
Remeasurements of retirement benefit plans (net of taxes of $(68) and $13)		**151**		(45)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)		**(218)**		815
Less remeasurements of retirement benefit plans recorded in retained earnings		**(151)**		45
Accumulated other comprehensive income – end of year	**$**	**693**	$	1,062

g) Earnings (Loss) Per Share

The following table reconciles our basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share:

(CAD$ in millions, except per share data)		2023		2022
Net basic and diluted profit from continuing operations	**$**	**2,334**	$	4,070
Net basic and diluted loss attributable to non-controlling interest		**(101)**		(19)
Net basic and diluted profit attributable to shareholders of the company from continuing operations		**2,435**		4,089
Net basic and diluted loss attributable to shareholders of the company from discontinued operations		**(26)**		(772)
Total basic and diluted profit attributable to shareholders of the company	**$**	**2,409**	$	3,317
Weighted average shares outstanding (000's)		**517,828**		526,718
Dilutive effect of share options		**7,516**		9,136
Weighted average diluted shares outstanding (000's)		**525,344**		535,854
Earnings per share from continuing operations				
Basic	**$**	**4.70**	$	7.77
Diluted	**$**	**4.64**	$	7.63
Loss per share from discontinued operations				
Basic and diluted	**$**	**(0.05)**	$	(1.47)
Earnings per share				
Basic earnings per share	**$**	**4.65**	$	6.30
Diluted earnings per share	**$**	**4.59**	$	6.19

At December 31, 2023, 1,321,427 (2022 – 1,635,225) potentially dilutive shares were not included in the diluted earnings per share calculation because their effect was anti-dilutive.

For the year ended December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, there was a net loss attributable to discontinued operations. Accordingly, for net loss attributable to discontinued operations, all share options would be considered anti-dilutive and have been excluded from the calculation of diluted loss per share. The weighted average shares outstanding and weighted average diluted shares outstanding are therefore the same for discontinued operations.

26. Equity (continued)

h) Dividends

Dividends of $0.625 per share were paid on our Class A common and Class B subordinate voting shares in the first quarter of 2023, totalling $ 321 million (2022 – $337 million). We declared and paid dividends on our Class A common and Class B subordinate voting shares of $ 0.125 per share in each of the second, third and fourth quarters of 2023 and 2022 respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2023, we declared and paid a total of $515 million of dividends (2022 – $ 532 million).

i) Normal Course Issuer Bid

On occasion, we purchase and cancel Class B subordinate voting shares pursuant to normal course issuer bids that allow us to purchase up to a specified maximum number of shares over a one-year period.

In November 2023, we renewed our regulatory approval to conduct a normal course issuer bid, under which we may purchase up to 40 million Class B subordinate voting shares during the period from November 22, 2023 to November 21, 2024. All purchased shares will be cancelled. In 2023, we purchased and cancelled 4,737,561 Class B subordinate voting shares for $ 250 million. In 2022, we purchased and cancelled 30,703,473 Class B subordinate voting shares for $ 1.4 billion.

27. Non-Controlling Interests

Set out below is information about our subsidiaries with non-controlling interests and the non-controlling interest balances included in equity.

(CAD$ in millions)	Principal Place of Business	Percentage of Ownership Interest and Voting Rights Held by Non-Controlling Interest		December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Quebrada Blanca (a)	Region I, Chile	40	%	**$ 1,104**	$ 874
Carmen de Andacollo	Region IV, Chile	10	%	**18**	26
Elkview Mine Limited Partnership	British Columbia, Canada	5	%	**126**	87
Compañía Minera Zafranal S.A.C.	Arequipa Region, Peru	20	%	**56**	51
				$ 1,304	$ 1,038

a) Quebrada Blanca

The non-controlling interest in QBSA, the entity that owns QB2, consists of SMM/SC, who subscribed for a 30% indirect interest in QBSA in 2019, and ENAMI, a Chilean state-owned agency that holds a 10% preference share interest. ENAMI's interest in QBSA does not require ENAMI to make contributions toward QBSA's capital spending.

The following is the summarized financial information for Quebrada Blanca before intra-group eliminations. Quebrada Blanca has non-controlling interests that are considered material to our consolidated financial statements.

(CAD$ in millions)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Summarized balance sheet		
Current assets	**$ 1,025**	$ 442
Current liabilities	**1,576**	1,946
Current net assets	**(551)**	(1,504)
Non-current assets	**20,639**	17,197
Non-current liabilities	**14,378**	10,647
Non-current net assets	**6,261**	6,550
Net assets	**$ 5,710**	$ 5,046
Accumulated non-controlling interests	**$ 1,104**	$ 874
Summarized statement of comprehensive income (loss)		
Revenue	**$ 595**	$ 105
Loss for the period	**(465)**	(257)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	**(76)**	206
Total comprehensive loss	**$ (541)**	$ (51)
Loss allocated to non-controlling interests	**$ (188)**	$ (95)
Summarized cash flows		
Cash flows used in operating activities	**$ (2,749)**	$ (1,579)
Cash flows used in investing activities	**(3,203)**	(3,304)
Cash flows provided by financing activities	**5,994**	4,918
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	**(4)**	7
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	**$ 38**	$ 42

28. Contingencies

We consider provisions for all of our outstanding and pending legal claims to be adequate. The final outcome with respect to actions outstanding or pending as at December 31, 2023, or with respect to future claims, cannot be predicted with certainty. Significant contingencies not disclosed elsewhere in the notes to our financial statements are as follows:

Upper Columbia River Basin

Teck American Inc. (TAI) continues studies under the 2006 settlement agreement with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to conduct a remedial investigation on the Upper Columbia River in Washington State.

The Lake Roosevelt litigation involving Teck Metals Limited (TML) by the State of Washington and the Confederated Tribes of the Coleville Reservation (CCT) in the Federal District Court for the Eastern District of Washington continues. The case relates to historic discharges of slag and effluent from TML's Trail metallurgical facility to the Upper Columbia River. TML prevailed against the plaintiffs on citizen suit claims, seeking injunctive relief, statutory penalties and attorney's fees. In December 2012 on the basis of stipulated facts agreed between TML and the plaintiffs, the Court found in favour of the plaintiffs in phase one of the case, issuing a declaratory judgment that TML is liable under the *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act* (CERCLA) for the plaintiffs' response costs, the amounts of which were determined in the second phase of the case. Additional response costs not yet claimed may be recoverable. The third and final phase of the case pertains to the plaintiffs' claims for natural resource damages.

In the second quarter of 2022, TML filed two early motions for summary judgment in respect of the CERCLA natural resource damages claims, which were denied in the third quarter of 2022. Based on one of those rulings, in the first quarter of 2023, TML subsequently filed a motion seeking a ruling that the CERCLA claims are not fully developed and they should therefore be dismissed. The motion was denied, but not decided on the merits, and TML sought reconsideration, which was denied by the Court in June 2023. TML filed a motion seeking certification for an interlocutory appeal to the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals, which was denied.

In October 2023, TML filed a motion for partial summary judgment on CCT's tribal service loss claim. This claim comprises the entirety of CCT's outstanding individual claims against TML. On February 6, 2024, the court granted TML's motion and dismissed CCT's claim on the basis that tribal service loss claims are not cognizable as natural resource damages claims under CERCLA.

The previously scheduled February 2024 trial with respect to natural resource damages and assessment costs has been postponed and a new trial date has not yet been scheduled.

Until the studies contemplated by the EPA settlement agreement and additional damage assessments are completed, it is not possible to estimate the extent and cost, if any, of any additional remediation or restoration that may be required or to assess the extent of Teck's potential liability for damages. The studies may conclude, on the basis of risk, cost, technical feasibility or other grounds, that no remediation other than some residential soil removal should be undertaken. If other remediation is required and damage to resources found, the cost of that remediation may be material.

Elk Valley Water Quality

On March 10, 2023, Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) notified Teck Coal Limited (TCL) that it had commenced an investigation for alleged violations under s.36(3) of the *Fisheries Act* as a result of alleged mine-impacted discharges into Dry Creek and the upper Fording River from the Line Creek Operations. TCL is cooperating with ECCC in its investigation. We are not currently able to determine the outcome of the investigation, which could lead to charges, fines and administrative penalties that could be material.

Elkview Business Interruption Claim

In the fourth quarter of 2022, we submitted a business interruption insurance claim related to the structural failure of the Elkview plant feed conveyor belt. No amount was recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the insurance claim as of December 31, 2022, as the claims process was in progress. During 2023, we received insurance proceeds of $221 million and the gain was recorded in other operating income (expense) (Note 10).

29. Commitments

a) Capital Commitments

As at December 31, 2023, we had contracted for $ 949 million of capital expenditures that have not yet been incurred for the purchase and construction of property, plant and equipment. This amount includes $534 million for QB2, $198 million for our steelmaking coal operations and $216 million for our 22.5% share of Antamina. The amount includes $832 million that is expected to be incurred within one year and $117 million within two to five years.

b) Red Dog Royalty

In accordance with the operating agreement governing the Red Dog mine, TAK pays a royalty to NANA Regional Corporation, Inc. (NANA) on the net proceeds of production. A 25% royalty became payable in the third quarter of 2007 after we had recovered cumulative advance royalties previously paid to NANA. The net proceeds of production royalty rate will increase by 5% every fifth year to a maximum of 50%. The increase to 40% of net proceeds of production occurred in the fourth quarter of 2022. An expense of $ 262 million was recorded in 2023 (2022 – $461 million) in respect of this royalty. The NANA royalty is expected to increase by another 5% to 45% in the fourth quarter of 2027.

c) Antamina Royalty

Our interest in the Antamina mine is subject to a net profits royalty equivalent to 7.4% of our share of the mine's free cash flow. An expense of $23 million was recorded in 2023 (2022 – $34 million) in respect of this royalty.

d) Purchase Commitments

We have a number of forward purchase commitments for the purchase of concentrates and other process inputs and for shipping and distribution of products, which are incurred in the normal course of business. The majority of these contracts are subject to *force majeure* provisions.

We have contractual arrangements for the purchase of power for Quebrada Blanca. These contracts are effective from a range of dates occurring between 2016 and 2025. These agreements supply power until 2042 and require payments of approximately US$248 million per year.

In 2020, we entered into a 14-year contractual arrangement to purchase power for Carmen de Andacollo. This arrangement requires payments of approximately US$46 million per year.

In 2018, we entered into a 20-year contractual arrangement to purchase power for our Trail Operations, with an option to extend for a further 10 years. This arrangement requires payments of approximately $75 million per year, escalating at 2% per year.

30. Segmented Information

Based on the primary products we produce and our development projects, we have four reportable segments that we report to our President and Chief Executive Officer – copper, zinc, steelmaking coal and corporate. The corporate segment includes all of our initiatives in other commodities, our corporate growth activities and groups that provide administrative, technical, financial and other support to all of our business units. Other operating income (expenses) include general and administration, exploration, research and innovation and other operating income (expense). Sales between segments are carried out on terms that arm's-length parties would use. Total assets do not include intra-group receivables between segments. Deferred tax assets have been allocated among segments.

As a result of the sale of our 21.3% interest in Fort Hills and associated downstream assets, we no longer present the energy segment related to Fort Hills in the tables below. The segmented information related to Fort Hills is disclosed as part of Note 5, Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations.

	2023				
(CAD$ in millions)	Copper	Zinc	Steelmaking Coal	Corporate	Total
Revenue (Note 7(a))	$ 3,425	$ 3,051	$ 8,535	$ —	$ 15,011
Cost of sales	(2,713)	(2,651)	(4,504)	—	(9,868)
Gross profit	712	400	4,031	—	5,143
Other operating income (expense)	56	(86)	201	(944)	(773)
Profit (loss) from operations	768	314	4,232	(944)	4,370
Net finance income (expense)	(575)	(52)	(111)	576	(162)
Non-operating income (expense)	(190)	—	(17)	(59)	(266)
Share of profit of joint venture	2	—	—	—	2
Profit (loss) before taxes from continuing operations	5	262	4,104	(427)	3,944
Capital expenditures from continuing operations	4,018	298	1,442	24	5,782
	December 31, 2023				
Goodwill (Note 18)	406	—	702	—	1,108
Total assets	$ 28,636	$ 4,581	$ 19,364	$ 3,612	$ 56,193

30. Segmented Information (continued)

	2022				
(CAD$ in millions)	Copper	Zinc	Steelmaking Coal	Corporate	Total
Revenue (Note 7(a))	$ 3,381	$ 3,526	$ 10,409	$ —	$ 17,316
Cost of sales	(1,982)	(2,755)	(4,008)	—	(8,745)
Gross profit	1,399	771	6,401	—	8,571
Other operating income (expense)	(367)	(55)	(398)	(765)	(1,585)
Profit (loss) from operations	1,032	716	6,003	(765)	6,986
Net finance income (expense)	(248)	(38)	(86)	222	(150)
Non-operating income (expense)	(185)	9	35	(134)	(275)
Share of profit of joint venture	4	—	—	—	4
Profit (loss) before taxes from continuing operations	603	687	5,952	(677)	6,565
Capital expenditures from continuing operations	3,910	370	1,167	18	5,465
			December 31, 2022		
Goodwill (Note 18)	416	—	702	—	1,118
Total assets from continuing operations	$ 23,801	$ 4,523	$ 18,070	$ 4,663	$ 51,057
Total assets from discontinued operations – Unallocated	—	—	—	—	1,302
Total assets	$ 23,801	$ 4,523	$ 18,070	$ 4,663	$ 52,359

The geographical distribution of all our non-current assets in 2023, and for our non-current assets that were not classified as held for sale in 2022, other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets and post-employment benefit assets, is as follows:

(CAD$ in millions)	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Canada	**$ 21,678**	$ 20,104
Chile	**22,400**	19,206
United States	**2,202**	1,787
Peru	**2,050**	1,845
Mexico	**165**	—
Other	**36**	34
	$ 48,531	$ 42,976

31. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management

a) Financial Risk Management

Our activities expose us to a variety of financial risks, which include foreign exchange risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, commodity price risk, credit risk and other risks associated with capital markets. From time to time, we may use foreign exchange, commodity price and interest rate contracts to manage exposure to fluctuations in these variables. Our use of derivatives is based on established practices and parameters to mitigate risk and is subject to the oversight of our Financial Risk Management Committee and our Board of Directors.

Foreign Exchange Risk

We operate on an international basis, and therefore, foreign exchange risk exposures arise from transactions denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the legal entity. Our foreign exchange risk arises primarily with respect to the U.S. dollar, Chilean peso and Peruvian sol. Our cash flows from Canadian, Chilean and Peruvian operations are exposed to foreign exchange risk, as commodity sales are denominated in U.S. dollars and a substantial portion of operating expenses is denominated in local currencies.

We also have various investments in U.S. dollar functional currency subsidiaries, whose net assets are exposed to foreign currency translation risk. This currency exposure is managed in part through our U.S. dollar denominated debt as a hedge against these net investments.

U.S. dollar financial instruments subject to foreign exchange risk consist of U.S. dollar denominated items held in Canada and are summarized below.

(US$ in millions)		December 31, 2023		December 31, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents	**$**	**59**	$	634
Trade and settlement receivables		**1,145**		629
Trade accounts payable and other liabilities		**(743)**		(570)
Debt (Note 20)		**(2,470)**		(2,585)
Reduced by: Debt designated as a hedging instrument in our net investment hedge		**2,334**		1,686
Net U.S. dollar exposure	**$**	**325**	$	(206)

As at December 31, 2023, with other variables unchanged, a $ 0.10 strengthening of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar would result in a $33 million pre-tax loss (2022 – $26 million pre-tax gain) from our financial instruments. There would also be a $ 1.1 billion pre-tax loss (2022 – $946 million) in other comprehensive income from the translation of our foreign operations. The inverse effect would result if the Canadian dollar weakened by $0.10 against the U.S. dollar.

31. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk arises from our general and capital funding requirements. We have planning, budgeting and forecasting processes to help determine our funding requirements to meet various contractual and other obligations. Note 20(e) details our available credit facilities as at December 31, 2023.

Contractual undiscounted cash flow requirements for financial liabilities as at December 31, 2023 are as follows:

(CAD$ in millions)	Less Than 1 Year	2–3 Years	4–5 Years	More Than 5 Years	Total
Trade accounts payable and other financial liabilities	$ 3,497	$ —	$ —	$ —	**$ 3,497**
Debt (Note 20(f))	515	1,076	778	4,240	**6,609**
Lease liabilities	197	261	186	1,107	**1,751**
Obligation to Neptune Bulk Terminals	—	31	30	143	**204**
ENAMI preferential dividend liability	—	—	—	606	**606**
QB2 advances from SMM/SC	—	—	—	3,520	**3,520**
QB2 variable consideration to IMSA	—	132	—	—	**132**
Other liabilities	—	104	11	13	**128**
Estimated interest payments on debt	394	614	452	1,828	**3,288**
Estimated interest payments on QB2 advances from SMM/SC	—	—	—	2,039	**2,039**
Estimated interest payments on lease and other liabilities	18	26	19	81	**144**
Downstream pipeline take-or-pay toll commitment	29	60	65	254	**408**

Interest Rate Risk

Our interest rate risk arises in respect of our holdings of cash, cash equivalents, floating rate debt and advances from SMM/SC. Our interest rate management policy is to borrow at both fixed and floating rates to offset financial risks.

Cash and cash equivalents have short terms to maturity and receive interest based on market interest rates.

A 1% increase in the short-term interest rate at the beginning of the year, with other variables unchanged, would have resulted in a $ 50 million pre-tax decrease in our profit (2022 – $29 million pre-tax decrease), not considering applicable capitalization of interest expense. There would be no effect on other comprehensive income.

Commodity Price Risk

We are subject to price risk from fluctuations in market prices of the commodities that we produce. From time to time, we may use commodity price contracts to manage our exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices and to avoid mismatches in pricing reference periods. At the balance sheet date, we had zinc, lead and copper derivative contracts outstanding as described in (b) below.

Our commodity price risk associated with financial instruments primarily relates to changes in fair value caused by final settlement pricing adjustments to receivables and payables, derivative contracts for zinc, lead, copper and embedded derivatives in our TAK road and port contract, in the ongoing payments under our silver stream and gold stream arrangements and in the QB2 variable consideration to IMSA.

31. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

The following represents the effect on profit attributable to shareholders from a 10% change in commodity prices, with other variables unchanged, based on outstanding receivables and payables subject to final pricing adjustments at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022. There is no effect on other comprehensive income.

	Price on December 31,		Change in Profit Attributable to Shareholders	
(CAD$ in millions)	**2023**	**2022**	**2023**	**2022**
Copper	**US$3.87/lb.**	US$3.80/lb.	**$ 37**	$ 52
Zinc	**US$1.20/lb.**	US$1.35/lb.	**$ (1)**	$ 9
Steelmaking coal	**US$264/tonne**	US$257/tonne	**$ 11**	$ 9

A 10% change in the price of copper, zinc, lead, silver and gold, with other variables unchanged, would change our net asset position of derivatives and embedded derivatives, excluding receivables and payables subject to final pricing adjustments, and would result in a change of our pre-tax profit attributable to shareholders by $34 million (2022 – $35 million). There would be no effect on other comprehensive income.

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from cash, cash equivalents, derivative contracts, debt securities and trade receivables. While we are exposed to credit losses due to the non-performance of our counterparties, there are no significant concentrations of credit risk and we do not consider this to be a material risk.

Our primary counterparties related to our cash, cash equivalents, derivative contracts and debt securities carry investment grade ratings as assessed by external rating agencies, which are monitored on an ongoing basis. All of our commercial customers are assessed for credit quality at least once a year or more frequently if business- or customer-specific conditions change based on an extensive credit rating scorecard developed internally using key credit metrics and measurements that were adapted from S&P's and Moody's rating methodologies. Sales to customers that do not meet the credit quality criteria are secured either by a parental guarantee, a letter of credit or prepayment.

For our trade receivables, we apply the simplified approach for determining expected credit losses, which requires us to determine the lifetime expected losses for all our trade receivables. The expected lifetime credit loss provision for our trade receivables is based on historical counterparty default rates and adjusted for relevant forward-looking information, as required. Since the majority of our customers are considered to have low default risk and our historical default rate and frequency of losses are low, the lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables is nominal as at December 31, 2023.

Our investments in debt securities carried at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) are considered to have low credit risk, as our counterparties have investment grade credit ratings. The credit risk of our investments in debt securities has not increased significantly since initial recognition of these investments and accordingly, the loss allowance for investments in debt securities is determined based on the 12-month expected credit losses. The 12-month expected credit loss allowance is based on historical and forward-looking default rates for investment grade entities, which are low and, accordingly, the 12-month expected credit loss allowance for our investments in debt securities is nominal as at December 31, 2023.

Cash and cash equivalents are held with high quality financial institutions. Substantially all of our cash and cash equivalents held with financial institutions exceeds government-insured limits. We have established credit policies that seek to minimize our credit risk by entering into transactions with investment grade creditworthy and reputable financial institutions and by monitoring the credit standing of the financial institutions with whom we transact. We seek to limit the amount of exposure with any one counterparty.

31. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

b) Derivative Financial Instruments, Embedded Derivatives and Hedges

Sale and Purchase Contracts

We record adjustments to our settlement receivables and payables for provisionally priced sales and purchases, respectively, in periods up to the date of final pricing based on movements in quoted market prices or published price assessments for steelmaking coal. These arrangements are based on the market price of the commodity and the value of our settlement receivables and payables will vary, as prices for the underlying commodities vary in the metal markets. These final pricing adjustments result in gains (losses from purchases) in a rising price environment and losses (gains from purchases) in a declining price environment and are recorded in other operating income (expense).

The table below outlines our outstanding settlement receivables and payables, which were provisionally valued at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

	Outstanding at December 31, 2023		**Outstanding at December 31, 2022**	
	Volume	Price	Volume	Price
Receivable positions				
Copper (pounds in millions)	**127**	**US$3.87/lb.**	168	US$3.80/lb.
Zinc (pounds in millions)	**167**	**US$1.20/lb.**	218	US$1.35/lb.
Lead (pounds in millions)	**17**	**US$0.94/lb.**	17	US$1.05/lb.
Steelmaking coal (tonnes in thousands)	**504**	**US$264/tonne**	388	US$257/tonne
Payable positions				
Zinc payable (pounds in millions)	**121**	**US$1.20/lb.**	75	US$1.35/lb.
Lead payable (pounds in millions)	**15**	**US$0.94/lb.**	18	US$1.05/lb.

At December 31, 2023, total outstanding settlement receivables were $ 1.3 billion (2022 – $1.1 billion) and total outstanding settlement payables were $36 million (2022 – $45 million) (Note 19). These amounts are included in trade and settlement receivables and in trade accounts payable and other liabilities, respectively, on the consolidated balance sheets.

Zinc, Lead and Copper Swaps

Due to ice conditions, the port serving our Red Dog mine is normally only able to ship concentrates from July to October each year. As a result, zinc and lead concentrate sales volumes are generally higher in the third and fourth quarters of each year than in the first and second quarters. During 2023 and 2022, we purchased and sold zinc and lead swaps to match our economic exposure to the average zinc and lead prices over our shipping year, which is from July of one year to June of the following year.

All zinc, lead and copper swaps derivative contracts mature in 2024. These contracts are not designated as hedging instruments and are recorded at fair value in prepaids and other current assets on our consolidated balance sheet.

The fair value of our commodity swaps is calculated using a discounted cash flow method based on forward metal prices. A summary of these derivative contracts and related fair values as at December 31, 2023 is as follows:

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	**Quantity**	**Average Price of Purchase Commitments**	**Average Price of Sale Commitments**		**Fair Value Asset (Liability) (CAD$ in millions)**
Zinc swaps	209 million lbs.	US$1.19/lb.	US$1.21/lb.	$	18
Lead swaps	64 million lbs.	US$0.94/lb.	US$0.96/lb.	$	(3)
Copper swaps	18 million lbs.	US$3.85/lb.	US$3.81/lb.	$	(1)
				$	14

31. Financial Instruments and Financial Risk Management (continued)

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments and Embedded Derivatives

(CAD$ in millions)	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Other Operating Income (Expense) and Non-Operating Income (Expense)	
	2023	**2022**
Zinc swaps	**$ (23)**	$ 15
Lead swaps	**(9)**	3
Copper swaps	**(1)**	—
Settlement receivables and payables (Note 10)	**39**	(371)
Contingent zinc escalation payment embedded derivative	**5**	27
Gold stream embedded derivative	**12**	(8)
Silver stream embedded derivative	**4**	(2)
QB2 variable consideration to IMSA (Note 12(a))	**(4)**	(5)
	$ 23	$ (341)

Embedded Derivatives

The TAK road and port contract contains a contingent zinc escalation payment that is considered to be an embedded derivative. The fair value of this embedded derivative was $30 million at December 31, 2023 (2022 – $ 36 million), of which $7 million (2022 – $9 million) is included in trade accounts payables and other liabilities and the remaining $23 million (2022 – $27 million) is included in provisions and other liabilities.

The gold stream and silver stream agreements each contain an embedded derivative in the ongoing future payments due to us. The gold stream's 15% ongoing payment contains an embedded derivative relating to the monthly average gold price at the time of each delivery. The fair value of this embedded derivative was $48 million at December 31, 2023 (2022 – $37 million), of which $4 million (2022 – $3 million) is included in prepaids and other current assets and the remaining $44 million (2022 – $34 million) is included in financial and other assets. The silver stream's 5% ongoing payment contains an embedded derivative relating to the spot silver price at the time of delivery. The fair value of this embedded derivative was $26 million at December 31, 2023 (2022 – $24 million), of which $1 million (2022 – $2 million) is included in prepaids and other current assets and the remaining $25 million (2022 – $22 million) is included in financial and other assets.

Accounting Hedges

Net investment hedge

We manage the foreign currency translation risk of our various investments in U.S. dollar functional currency subsidiaries in part through the designation of our U.S. dollar denominated debt as a hedge against these net investments. We designate the spot element of the U.S. dollar debt as the hedging instrument. As only the spot rate element of the debt is designated in the hedging relationship, no ineffectiveness is expected and no ineffectiveness was recognized in profit for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. The hedged foreign currency risk component is the change in the carrying amount of the net assets of the U.S. dollar functional currency subsidiaries arising from spot U.S. dollar to Canadian dollar exchange rate movements. At December 31, 2023, US$2.3 billion of our debt (2022 – US$1.7 billion) and U.S. dollar investment in foreign operations were designated in a net investment hedging relationship. During the year ended December 31, 2023, $65 million (2022 – $65 million) of foreign exchange translation on our U.S. dollar investment in foreign operations was hedged by an offsetting amount of foreign exchange translation on our U.S. dollar denominated debt. Refer to Note 26(f) for the effect of our net investment hedges on other comprehensive income.

32. Fair Value Measurements

Certain of our financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value on a recurring basis and classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. Certain non-financial assets and liabilities may also be measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis and classified in their entirety based on the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. There are three levels of the fair value hierarchy that prioritize the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value, with Level 1 inputs having the highest priority. The levels and the valuation techniques used to value our financial assets and liabilities are described below:

Level 1 – Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets

Level 1 inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical, unrestricted assets or liabilities.

Certain cash equivalents, certain marketable equity securities and certain debt securities are valued using quoted market prices in active markets. Accordingly, these items are included in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Level 2 – Significant Observable Inputs Other than Quoted Prices

Level 2 inputs are quoted prices in markets that are not active, quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, or inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Derivative instruments and embedded derivatives are included in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, as they are valued using pricing models or discounted cash flow models. These models require a variety of inputs, including, but not limited to, market prices, forward price curves, yield curves and credit spreads. These inputs are obtained from or corroborated with the market. Also included in Level 2 are settlement receivables and settlement payables from provisional pricing on concentrate sales and purchases, certain refined metal sales and steelmaking coal sales because they are valued using quoted market prices derived based on forward curves for the respective commodities and published price assessments for steelmaking coal sales.

Level 3 – Significant Unobservable Inputs

Level 3 inputs are unobservable (supported by little or no market activity).

We include investments in certain equity securities in non-public companies in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy because they trade infrequently and have little price transparency.

The fair values of our financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2023 and 2022, are summarized in the following table:

(CAD$ in millions)	2023				2022			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	**Total**	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets								
Cash equivalents	$ 345	$ —	$ —	**$ 345**	$ 1,624	$ —	$ —	$ 1,624
Marketable and other equity securities	79	—	150	**229**	69	—	150	219
Debt securities	184	—	—	**184**	159	—	—	159
Settlement receivables	—	1,254	—	**1,254**	—	1,118	—	1,118
Derivative instruments and embedded derivatives	—	92	—	**92**	—	74	—	74
	$ 608	$ 1,346	$ 150	**$ 2,104**	$ 1,852	$ 1,192	$ 150	$ 3,194
Financial liabilities								
Derivative instruments and embedded derivatives	$ —	$ 148	$ —	**$ 148**	$ —	$ 149	$ —	$ 149
Settlement payables	—	36	—	**36**	—	45	—	45
	$ —	$ 184	$ —	**$ 184**	$ —	$ 194	$ —	$ 194

32. Fair Value Measurements (continued)

The discounted cash flow models used to determine the FVLCD of certain non-financial assets are classified as Level 3 measurements. Refer to Note 9 for information about these fair value measurements.

Unless disclosed elsewhere in our financial statements (Note 12, Note 20, Note 22 and Note 25(b)), the fair value of the remaining financial assets and financial liabilities approximate their carrying value.

33. Capital Management

The capital we manage is the total of equity and debt on our balance sheet. Our capital management objectives are to maintain access to the capital we require to operate and grow our business while minimizing the cost of such capital and providing for returns to our investors.

As defined in our internal policies, we target to maintain, on average, over time, a debt-to-adjusted EBITDA ratio of approximately 2.0x consistent with an investment grade credit rating. This ratio is expected to vary from its target level from time to time, reflecting commodity price cycles and corporate activity, including the development of major projects. We may also review and amend such policy targets from time to time.

We maintain one committed sustainability-linked revolving facility in the amount of US$ 4.0 billion. As at December 31, 2023, our US$4.0 billion sustainability-linked revolving credit facility was undrawn. As defined in the agreement, it includes a financial covenant that requires us to maintain a net debt-to-capitalization ratio that does not exceed 0.60 to 1.0 (Note 20(e)).

As at December 31, 2023, our debt-to-adjusted EBITDA ratio was 1.2x (2022 – 0.8x) and our net debt-to-capitalization ratio was 0.20 to 1.0 (2022 – 0.19 to 1.0). We manage the risk of not meeting our financial targets through the issuance and repayment of debt, our distribution policy, the issuance of equity capital and asset sales, as well as through the ongoing management of operations, investments and capital expenditures.

34. Key Management Compensation

The compensation for key management recognized in total comprehensive income in respect of employee services is summarized in the table below. Key management consists of our directors, President and Chief Executive Officer, Chief Operating Officer, and senior vice presidents.

(CAD$ in millions)		**2023**		**2022**
Salaries, bonuses, director fees and other short-term benefits	**$**	**23**	$	23
Post-employment benefits		**7**		(7)
Share option compensation expense		**11**		12
Compensation expense related to Units		**29**		54
	$	**70**	$	82

Exhibit 99.3

Management's Discussion and Analysis

February 22, 2024



Management’s Discussion and Analysis

Our business is exploring for, acquiring, developing and producing natural resources. We are organized into business units focused on copper, zinc and steelmaking coal, with an increasing focus on the development of an industry-leading portfolio of copper and zinc development projects. These are supported by our corporate offices, which manage our corporate growth initiatives and provide marketing, administrative, technical, health, safety, environment, community, financial and other services.

Through our interests in mining and processing operations in Canada, the United States (U.S.), Chile and Peru, we are an important producer of copper, one of the world’s largest producers of mined zinc and the world’s second-largest seaborne exporter of steelmaking coal. We also produce lead, silver, molybdenum and various specialty and other metals, chemicals and fertilizers. We actively explore for copper, zinc and nickel.

This Management’s Discussion and Analysis of our results of operations is prepared as at February 22, 2024 and should be read in conjunction with our audited annual consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023. Unless the context otherwise dictates, a reference to Teck, Teck Resources, the Company, us, we or our refers to Teck Resources Limited and its subsidiaries. All dollar amounts are in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise stated, and are based on our 2023 audited annual consolidated financial statements that are prepared in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) (IFRS Accounting Standards). In addition, we use certain financial measures, which are identified throughout the Management’s Discussion and Analysis in this report, that are not measures recognized under IFRS Accounting Standards and that do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS Accounting Standards. See “Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Ratios” on page 71 for an explanation of these financial measures and reconciliation to the most directly comparable financial measures under IFRS Accounting Standards.

This Management’s Discussion and Analysis contains certain forward-looking information and forward-looking statements. You should review the cautionary statement on forward-looking statements under the heading “Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Statements” on page 82, which forms part of this Management’s Discussion and Analysis, as well as the risk factors discussed in our most recent Annual Information Form.

Additional information about us, including our most recent Annual Information Form, is available on our website at www.teck.com, under Teck’s profile at www.sedarplus.ca (SEDAR+), and on the EDGAR section of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) website at www.sec.gov.

Business Unit Results

The following table shows a summary of our production of our major commodities for the last five years and estimated production for 2024.

Five-Year Production Record and Our Estimated Production in 2024

Principal Products		2019	2020	2021	2022	**2023**	2024 estimate[2]
Copper[1]	thousand tonnes	297	276	287	270	**296**	503
Zinc							
Contained in concentrate[1]	thousand tonnes	640	587	607	650	**644**	598
Refined	thousand tonnes	287	305	279	249	**267**	283
Steelmaking coal	million tonnes	25.7	21.1	24.6	21.5	**23.7**	25.0

Notes:

1. We include 100% of production and sales from our Quebrada Blanca and Carmen de Andacollo mines in our production and sales volumes, even though we do not own 100% of these operations, because we fully consolidate their results in our financial statements. We include 22.5% of production and sales from Antamina, representing our proportionate ownership interest in this operation. Zinc contained in concentrate production includes co-product zinc production from our 22.5% interest in Antamina.
2. Production estimates for 2024 represent the midpoint of our production guidance range.

Average commodity prices and exchange rates for the past three years, which are key drivers of our profit, are summarized in the following table.

	US$				
	2023	% chg	2022	% chg	2021
Copper (LME cash — $/pound)	**$ 3.85**	-4%	$ 3.99	-6%	$ 4.23
Zinc (LME cash — $/pound)	**1.20**	-24%	1.58	+16%	1.36
Steelmaking coal (realized — $/tonne)	**263**	-26%	355	+70%	209
Exchange rate (Bank of Canada)					
US$1 = CAD$	**1.35**	+4%	1.30	+4%	1.25
CAD$1 = US$	**0.74**	-4%	0.77	-4%	0.80

Our revenue, gross profit and gross profit before depreciation and amortization, by business unit, for the past three years are summarized in the following table.

	Revenue			Gross Profit			Gross Profit Before Depreciation and Amortization[1]		
($ in millions)	**2023**	2022	2021	**2023**	2022	2021	**2023**	2022	2021
Copper	**$ 3,425**	$ 3,381	$ 3,452	**$ 712**	$ 1,399	$ 1,741	**$ 1,265**	$ 1,837	$ 2,126
Zinc	**3,051**	3,526	3,063	**400**	771	688	**708**	1,044	918
Steelmaking coal	**8,535**	10,409	6,251	**4,031**	6,401	2,785	**5,101**	7,364	3,657
Total	**$ 15,011**	$ 17,316	$ 12,766	**$ 5,143**	$ 8,571	$ 5,214	**$ 7,074**	$ 10,245	$ 6,701

Note:

1. This is a non-GAAP financial measure or ratio. See “Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Ratios” for further information.

Copper

In 2023, we produced 296,500 tonnes of copper from our Highland Valley Copper Operations in B.C., our 22.5% interest in Antamina in Peru, and our Carmen de Andacollo and Quebrada Blanca operations in Chile.

In 2023, our copper business unit accounted for 23% of our revenue and 14% of our gross profit.

	Revenue			Gross Profit (Loss)			Gross Profit (Loss) Before Depreciation and Amortization[1]		
($ in millions)	**2023**	2022	2021	**2023**	2022	2021	**2023**	2022	2021
Highland Valley Copper	**$ 1,125**	$ 1,454	$ 1,440	**$ 237**	$ 580	$ 721	**$ 391**	$ 738	$ 883
Antamina	**1,296**	1,423	1,383	**657**	818	828	**899**	1,021	992
Carmen de Andacollo	**409**	399	493	**(32)**	2	153	**44**	73	209
Quebrada Blanca	**595**	105	136	**(142)**	2	39	**(61)**	8	42
Other	**—**	—	—	**(8)**	(3)	—	**(8)**	(3)	—
Total	**$ 3,425**	$ 3,381	$ 3,452	**$ 712**	$ 1,399	$ 1,741	**$ 1,265**	$ 1,837	$ 2,126

Note:

1. This is a non-GAAP financial measure or ratio. See “Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Ratios” for further information.

	Production[1]			Sales[1]		
(thousand tonnes)	**2023**	2022	2021	**2023**	2022	2021
Highland Valley Copper	**99**	119	131	**98**	127	124
Antamina	**95**	102	100	**95**	101	99
Carmen de Andacollo	**39**	39	45	**41**	39	45
Quebrada Blanca	**63**	10	11	**57**	9	12
Total	**296**	270	287	**291**	276	280

Note:

1. We include 100% of production and sales from our Quebrada Blanca and Carmen de Andacollo mines in our production and sales volumes, even though we do not own 100% of these operations, because we fully consolidate their results in our financial statements. We include 22.5% of production and sales from Antamina, representing our proportionate ownership interest in the operation.

Operations

Highland Valley Copper

Highland Valley Copper Operations is located in south-central B.C. Gross profit was $237 million in 2023, compared with $580 million in 2022 and $721 million in 2021. Gross profit in 2023 decreased from 2022 primarily due to a 23% decline in sales volumes as result of lower production volumes, and partly due to lower copper prices and higher maintenance costs.

Highland Valley Copper’s 2023 copper production decreased to 98,800 tonnes compared with 119,100 tonnes produced in 2022. The lower production in 2023 was primarily a result of lower copper grades and harder ore, both as expected in the mine plan, as well as unplanned mill maintenance and a localized geotechnical event in the Valley pit in the third quarter of 2023.

Copper production in 2024 is anticipated to be between 112,000 and 125,000 tonnes, with a relatively even distribution throughout the year. Copper production is expected to be between 140,000 and 160,000 tonnes in 2025, 130,000 and 150,000 tonnes in 2026, and 120,000 and 140,000 tonnes in 2027. Molybdenum production in 2024 is expected to be between 1,300 and 1,600 tonnes, with production expected to be between 1,800 and 2,300 tonnes in 2025, 2,300 and 2,800 tonnes in 2026, and 2,700 and 3,200 tonnes in 2027.

Antamina

We have a 22.5% share interest in Antamina, a copper-zinc mine in Peru. The other shareholders are BHP (33.75%), Glencore (33.75%) and Mitsubishi Corporation (10%). Our share of gross profit in 2023 was $657 million compared with $818 million in 2022 and $828 million in 2021. Gross profit in 2023 was lower than 2022 as a result of lower copper and zinc prices, as well as lower copper production per the mine plan.

On a 100% basis, Antamina's copper production in 2023 decreased to 423,500 tonnes compared to 454,800 tonnes in 2022 primarily due to lower grades, which was expected in the mine plan. Zinc production in 2023 increased to 463,100 tonnes from 433,000 tonnes produced in 2022 as a result of processing a greater amount of copper-zinc ore in the year. Molybdenum production in 2023 was 3,500 tonnes, which was 13% higher than in 2022.

In 2022, Antamina submitted a MEIA (Modification of Environmental Impact Assessment) to Peruvian regulators to extend its mine life from 2028 to 2036. Approval of the MEIA was received on February 14, 2024. Teck's share of the capital cost is expected to be US$450 million and spread over eight years.

Pursuant to a long-term streaming agreement made in 2015, Teck delivers an equivalent to 22.5% of payable silver sold by Compañía Minera Antamina S.A. to a subsidiary of Franco-Nevada Corporation (FNC). FNC pays a cash price of 5% of the spot price at the time of each delivery, in addition to an upfront acquisition price previously paid. In 2023, approximately 2.2 million ounces of silver were delivered under the agreement. After 86 million ounces of silver have been delivered under the agreement, the stream will be reduced by one-third. A total of 27.1 million ounces of silver have been delivered under the agreement from the effective date in 2015 to December 31, 2023.

Our 22.5% share of 2024 production at Antamina is expected to be in the range of 85,000 to 95,000tonnes of copper, 45,000 to 60,000 tonnes of zinc, and 1,200 to 1,500 tonnes of molybdenum. Our share of annual copper production is expected to be between 80,000 and 90,000 tonnes in 2025, 90,000 and 100,000 tonnes in 2026, and 85,000 and 95,000 tonnes in 2027. Our share of zinc production is expected to average between 95,000 and 105,000 tonnes in 2025, 55,000 and 65,000 tonnes in 2026, and 35,000 and 45,000 tonnes in 2027. The decrease in the latter years is in line with the long-term mine plan. Our share of annual molybdenum production is expected to be between 700 and 1,000 tonnes in 2025 and 2026, and between 900 and 1,200 tonnes in 2027.

Carmen de Andacollo

We have a 90% interest in the Carmen de Andacollo mine, which is located in the Coquimbo Region of central Chile. The remaining 10% is owned by Empresa Nacional de Minería (ENAMI), a state-owned Chilean mining company. Carmen de Andacollo incurred a gross loss of $32 million in 2023 compared to gross profit of $2 million in 2022 and a gross profit of $153 million in 2021. The gross loss in 2023 was primarily due to higher operating costs and a decline in copper prices as compared with 2022.

Carmen de Andacollo produced 39,500 tonnes of copper contained in concentrate in 2023 compared with 38,600 tonnes in 2022. Despite strong mining performance, tonnes milled were lower due to water restrictions, due to extreme drought, in the latter part of 2023. Steps are being taken to mitigate these water restriction risks, with a solution likely to be in place in 2025. Gold production of 23,400 ounces in 2023 was lower than the 25,900 ounces produced in 2022, with 100% of the gold produced for the account of RGLD Gold AG, a wholly owned subsidiary of Royal Gold, Inc. In effect, 100% of gold production from the mine has been sold to Royal Gold, Inc., who pays a cash price of 15% of the monthly average gold price at the time of each delivery, in addition to an upfront acquisition price previously paid.

Carmen de Andacollo's production in 2024 is expected to be in the range of 38,000 to 45,000 tonnes of copper. Annual copper in concentrate production is expected to be between 50,000 and 60,000 tonnes in 2025 and 2026 and between 45,000 and 55,000 tonnes in 2027.

Quebrada Blanca

Quebrada Blanca is located in the Tarapacá Region of northern Chile. We have a 60% indirect interest in Compañía Minera Quebrada Blanca S.A. (QBSA). A 30% interest is owned indirectly by Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd. and Sumitomo Corporation (together referred to as SMM/SC), and 10% is owned by ENAMI. ENAMI's 10% preference share interest in QBSA does not require ENAMI to fund capital spending.

Quebrada Blanca's gross loss in 2023 was $142 million compared with gross profit of $2 million in 2022 and a gross profit of $39 million in 2021. The gross loss in 2023 was primarily due to elevated operating costs while ramping up our concentrate operations.

Quebrada Blanca (QB) produced 55,500 tonnes of copper in concentrate and 7,200 tonnes of copper cathode in 2023, compared to 9,600 tonnes of copper cathode in 2022. A major milestone was achieved in 2023 with bringing the QB2 project online and reaching near design throughput capacity by the end of the year. Production of copper in concentrate for the year was impacted by a delay in construction. Copper cathode was lower than 2022 as a result of the winding down of the cathode operation.

Construction of the molybdenum plant was substantially complete by the end of 2023 and commissioning is underway. Ramp-up of the molybdenum plant is expected to be completed in the second quarter of 2024. Additionally, all in-water works at the port have been successfully concluded, and we remain on track to finalize the construction of the offshore facilities at the port by the end of the first quarter of 2024.

We expect copper in concentrate production from QB in 2024 to be between 230,000 and 275,000 tonnes, and between 280,000 and 310,000 tonnes per year for 2025 to 2027. Molybdenum production is expected to be between 5,000 and 6,400 tonnes in 2025, 6,400 and 7,600 tonnes in 2026, and 7,000 and 8,000 tonnes in 2027.

Copper Growth Projects

We continue to actively advance our industry-leading copper growth portfolio. The approach is driven by balancing growth and return of capital, value-focused asset de-risking, optimization of funding sources, and prioritization and sequencing of capital investments. Part of our copper growth strategy is continuing to advance copper projects. Together with our partners, Teck is advancing eight significant copper-dominant base metals assets. This includes progressing near-term project, permitting and commercial milestones. This will position Teck with high-quality development options to maximize value from copper demand beyond the ramp-up of our newly expanded QB Operations and our ongoing core copper-producing operations. The copper growth portfolio consists of Highland Valley Copper Mine Life Extension (HVC Mine Life Extension, formerly HVC 2040), Zafranal, San Nicolás, NewRange Copper Nickel (formerly Mesaba and NorthMet), Quebrada Blanca Asset Expansion (QB Asset Expansion, replacing QBME), Galore Creek, Schaft Creek and NuevaUnión. All assets are located in jurisdictions where we have experience conducting detailed studies, advancing permitting activities, developing strong community and stakeholder relationships, and with operating mines (except for Mexico) in a productive, sustainable and safe manner.

We continue to advance the HVC Mine Life Extension project to extend the life of the operation to at least 2040 through open pit pushbacks of our Valley, Lornex, Highmont and Bethlehem pits and modest concentrator upgrades, which are expected to increase overall throughput by up to 10%. In October 2023, the HVC Mine Life Extension project completed a feasibility study and submitted an environmental assessment application to the provincial regulator. Work in 2024 will progress engineering and design, construction planning, and permitting-related social and environmental activities for a possible sanction decision in 2025.

A major milestone in 2023 for the Zafranal copper-gold project located in the Arequipa Region of Peru was receipt of the Social and Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA) permit from the regulator in May 2023. Work in 2024 will be focused on completing an update of the feasibility study capital and operating cost estimates, as well as initiating detailed engineering study work in support of a potential project sanction decision in 2025**.** The team will continue to work to meet the project's community commitments and key stakeholder engagement activities in the areas of health, capacity building, cultural heritage resource management and water.

We continued to progress a feasibility study at the San Nicolás copper-zinc project located in Zacatecas State, Mexico, in 2023, with the intention to initiate detailed engineering and further optimization work later in 2024, and plan to be complete in 2025. Project approval would be expected to follow, subject to receipt of permits and the results of the feasibility study. We closed the transaction to create a 50/50 joint venture partnership with Agnico Eagle in Minas de San Nicolás in April 2023. In January 2024, San Nicolás submitted

its application for an Environmental Impact Assessment permit, which is an important milestone in advancing the development of the San Nicolás project.

In February 2023, Teck and PolyMet Mining Corp. (PolyMet) formed a 50/50 joint venture, NewRange Copper Nickel LLC (NewRange), to advance PolyMet's NorthMet project and our Mesaba mineral deposit. In November 2023, Glencore became our full 50/50 partner in NewRange following its acquisition of PolyMet. Planned work activities in 2024 for the NorthMet project will be initiating a prefeasibility study, including updated capital and operating cost estimates, advancing salvage and demolition work on the expansive brownfield site, and working to secure updated development permits by working collaboratively with local tribal groups, community stakeholders, state and federal permitting agencies, regulators and critical mineral policy-makers. For the Mesaba deposit, baseline social and environmental studies and select technical studies, with input from communities of interest, local and regional tribal groups, and regulators and permitting agencies, will continue in 2024 to support the initiation of a prefeasibility study in 2025.

We progressed engineering studies at the QBME project in 2023; however, a decision was made to withdraw the permit application in October, following feedback from regulators and in order to reassess the project and leverage the operating performance of the QB2 project. The QBME project work will be incorporated into a broader QB Asset Expansion study that will continue into 2024 and will evaluate opportunities to develop the vast Quebrada Blanca resource, incorporating lessons learned from QB2 as well as feedback from regulators.

At the Galore Creek copper-gold-silver project located in Tahltan Territory in northwest B.C., we and our partner, Newmont Corporation (Newmont), decided to extend the prefeasibility study work into 2024 to complete additional value engineering for the project, with target completion in the fourth quarter of 2024. The Tahltan Central Government (TCG) signed a consent-based agreement with the Province of B.C. in November 2023 for joint assessment of the Galore Creek project, which is an important positive development. Social and environmental baseline studies, in collaboration with the TCG, will continue in 2024 to support preparation of an updated Initial Project Description, which is a key step in re-permitting this world-class copper-gold resource.

At Schaft Creek, also located in Tahltan Territory in northwest B.C., we are investing additional resources to progress environmental and social baseline field studies, and focused design and engineering data collection fieldwork. This includes resource modelling, geometallurgical and geotechnical studies, mining and mineral processing studies, siting studies, and capital and operating cost estimates, in support of advancing Schaft Creek towards a prefeasibility study in the fourth quarter of 2024.

Teck and Newmont each have a 50% interest in Compañía Minera NuevaUnión S.A., which owns the Relincho and La Fortuna deposits in the Huasco Province in the Atacama Region of Chile. Work in 2024 will be focused on establishing a cost-effective path forward for the development of this world-class copper-molybdenum and copper-gold resource in a manner acceptable to the partners, communities of interest, key stakeholders and regulators.

Markets

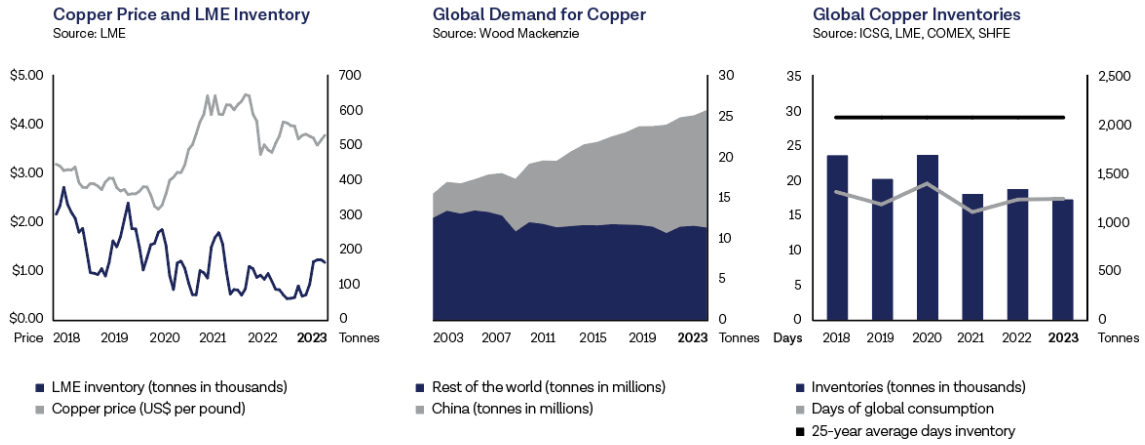
Copper prices on the London Metal Exchange (LME) averaged US$3.85 per pound in 2023, down 3.6% from an average of US$3.99 per pound in 2022.

Copper stocks on the LME were up 78,375 tonnes during the year, ending 2023 at 167,300 tonnes, while copper stocks on the Shanghai Futures Exchange (SHFE) fell by 55.4% from 69,300 tonnes to only 30,900 tonnes, some of the lowest levels since 2009. COMEX warehouse stocks fell 56.7% to 13,400 tonnes, and commercial stocks in bonded warehouses in China fell 85.2% to 8,100 tonnes in 2023. Combined stocks decreased 9.9% or 24,000 tonnes during 2023 and ended the year at 219,675 tonnes. Exchange stocks ended the year again near historic lows for the third straight year at 3.0 days of global consumption. Total reported global stocks, including producer, consumer, merchant and terminal stocks, stood at an estimated 17.5 days of global consumption, versus the 25-year average of 29.2 days.

In 2023, global copper mine production increased 1.3%, according to Wood Mackenzie, a commodity research consultancy, with total production estimated at 22.4 million tonnes. Global mine production has increased at an average of 1.5% annually since 2016. Wood Mackenzie is forecasting a 3.9% increase in global mine production in 2024 to 23.3 million tonnes. This is 1.1 million tonnes lower than their forecast of 24.4 million tonnes for 2024 at this time last year, due to higher-than-normal production disruptions. Chinese imports of copper concentrates increased by 9.0% in 2023 to reach over 7.0 million tonnes of contained copper.

Copper scrap availability increased in 2023 due to stronger prices in the first half of the year. Scrap and unrefined copper metal imports into China, including blister and anode, were flat over the same time last year, increasing only 8,000 tonnes year over year in 2023, following a 29% increase in 2022. Refined cathode imports in 2023 decreased by 6.0% to 3.2 million tonnes. Despite reports of weak copper demand in China, net contained copper unit imports were up 2.7% or 0.3 million tonnes from 2022 levels to 13.0 million tonnes, while reported cathode stocks in China fell by 0.1 million tonnes. With the increase in refined production in China, Wood Mackenzie estimates that apparent refined copper consumption grew in China by 6.8% in 2023.

Wood Mackenzie estimates global refined copper production grew 1.6% in 2023, below the 2.7% increase in global copper cathode demand. Wood Mackenzie is projecting that refined production will increase by 3.5% in 2024, reaching 26.7 million tonnes, with demand increasing 3.6% to 26.8 million tonnes, keeping the market in deficit for a second straight year. The projected deficit in 2024 is 0.1 million tonnes, which is 0.7 million tonnes lower than Wood Mackenzie's forecast a year ago. Disruptions to forecast mine production reached their highest levels in 2023, with estimates of a 6.7% loss to guided production in 2023. Demand continues to increase as governments and corporations expand decarbonization efforts, and supply continues to face challenges going into 2024. While consumer demand is likely to remain under pressure in early 2024, stimulus and decarbonization spending continue to support the markets in North America and Asia.



Outlook

Our 2024 annual guidance outlined below is unchanged from our previously disclosed guidance.

Total copper production in 2024 is expected to significantly increase to between 465,000 and 540,000 tonnes, compared to the 296,500 tonnes produced in 2023, as we expect increased production at QB and Highland Valley Copper.

Copper net cash unit costs[1] after by-product credits, including QB, are expected to be between US$1.85 and US$2.25 per pound in 2024. This is higher than our 2023 costs as a result of incorporating QB costs that are elevated in 2024, especially in the first half of 2024, and of ongoing inflationary impacts on the cost of certain key supplies including mining equipment, tires, labour and contractors persisting into 2024 and now embedded in our key supply contracts. Elevated QB net cash unit costs[1] are driven by alternative logistics costs required due to the delay in port construction, no molybdenum production in the first quarter and lower production in 2024 as we ramp up to full production. In addition, compared to previous year's guidance, QB has experienced inflationary pressures, including increased pass-through costs from the Chilean energy grid regulator. Once QB is at a steady state of operation, we will provide additional unit cost guidance.

Our previously disclosed QB2 project capital cost guidance is unchanged at US$8.6 - $8.8 billion, with US$500 to US$700 million expected to be spent in 2024.

Copper production, per the mine plans and with QB operating at designed throughput, is expected to be between 550,000 and 620,000 tonnes in 2025, 550,000 and 620,000 tonnes in 2026, and 530,000 and 600,000 tonnes in 2027.

[1] This is a non-GAAP financial measure or ratio. See “Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Ratios” for further information.

Zinc

We are one of the world's largest producers of mined zinc, primarily from our Red Dog Operations in Alaska, and the Antamina copper mine in northern Peru, which has significant zinc co-product production. Our metallurgical complex in Trail, B.C. is one of the world's largest integrated zinc and lead smelting and refining operations. In 2023, we produced 644,000 tonnes of zinc in concentrate, while our Trail Operations produced 266,600 tonnes of refined zinc.

In 2023, our zinc business unit accounted for 20% of revenue and 8% of our gross profit.

	Revenue			Gross Profit (Loss)			Gross Profit (Loss) Before Depreciation and Amortization[1]		
($ in millions)	**2023**	2022	2021	**2023**	2022	2021	**2023**	2022	2021
Red Dog	**$ 1,596**	$ 2,111	$ 1,567	**$ 408**	$ 862	$ 678	**$ 611**	$ 1,060	$ 822
Trail Operations	**1,992**	2,059	1,997	**(2)**	(93)	(2)	**103**	(18)	84
Other	**6**	11	10	**(6)**	2	12	**(6)**	2	12
Intra-segment	**(543)**	(655)	(511)	**—**	—	—	**—**	—	—
Total	**$ 3,051**	$ 3,526	$ 3,063	**$ 400**	$ 771	$ 688	**$ 708**	$ 1,044	$ 918

Note:

1. This is a non-GAAP financial measure or ratio. See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Ratios" for further information.

	Production			Sales		
(thousand tonnes)	**2023**	2022	2021	**2023**	2022	2021
Refined zinc						
Trail Operations	**267**	249	279	**258**	257	281
Contained in concentrate						
Red Dog	**540**	553	503	**553**	578	446
Antamina[1]	**104**	97	104	**107**	97	103
Total	**644**	650	607	**660**	675	549

Note:

1. Co-product zinc production from our 22.5% interest in Antamina.

Operations

Red Dog

Our Red Dog Operations, located in northwest Alaska, is one of the world's largest zinc mines. Gross profit in 2023 was $408 million compared with $862 million in 2022 and $678 million in 2021. The decrease in gross

profit in 2023 compared with 2022 was primarily due to significantly lower zinc prices and increased operating costs, partly offset by lower royalty costs, which are tied to the profitability of Red Dog.

In 2023, zinc production at Red Dog was 539,800 tonnes compared with 553,100 tonnes produced in 2022. Production in 2023 was impacted by weather-related events in the first quarter and unplanned equipment failures during the year. Lead production in 2023 increased to 93,400 tonnes, compared with 79,500 tonnes produced in 2022, as a result of higher-grade ore, as expected in the mine plan.

Red Dog's location exposes the operation to severe weather and winter ice conditions, which can significantly affect production, sales volumes and operating costs. In addition, the mine's bulk supply deliveries and all concentrate shipments occur during a short ocean shipping season that normally runs from early July to late October. This short shipping season means that Red Dog's sales volumes are usually higher in the last six months of the year, resulting in significant variability in its quarterly profit, depending on metal prices.

The 2023 Red Dog concentrate shipping season commenced on schedule on July 4, 2023, and was completed on October 31, 2023. A total of 1.2 million wet metric tonnes of zinc and lead concentrate, or 99% of planned volumes, was safely transloaded from our proprietary coastal barges onto 22 ships for delivery to our global customers.

In accordance with the operating agreement governing the Red Dog mine between Teck and NANA Regional Corporation, Inc. (NANA), we pay a royalty on net proceeds of production to NANA, which increased from 35% to 40% in October 2022. This royalty increases by 5% every fifth year to a maximum of 50%, with the next adjustment to 45% anticipated to occur in October 2027. The NANA royalty expense in 2023 was US$195 million compared with US$353 million in 2022. NANA has advised us that it ultimately shares approximately 60% of the royalty, net of allowable costs, with other Regional Alaska Native Corporations pursuant to section 7(i) of the *Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act*.

Red Dog's production of contained metal in 2024 is expected to be in the range of 520,000 to 570,000 tonnes of zinc and 90,000 to 105,000 tonnes of lead. Zinc production is expected to be in the range of 460,000 to 510,000 tonnes in 2025, 410,000 to 460,000 tonnes in 2026, and 365,000 to 400,000 tonnes in 2027. The decrease reflects declining grades as we enter the later stages of the current mine life at Red Dog. Annual lead production is expected to be between 80,000 and 90,000 tonnes in 2025 and 2026, and 65,000 and 75,000 tonnes in 2027.

Trail Operations

Our Trail Operations in southern B.C. produce refined zinc and lead, as well as a variety of precious and specialty metals, chemicals and fertilizer products.

Trail Operations incurred a gross loss of $2 million in 2023 compared to a gross loss of $93 million in 2022 and a gross loss of $2 million in 2021. The reduced gross loss in 2023 is primarily due to higher zinc premiums and increased production levels for all primary products, as production in 2022 was impacted by planned major asset renewal maintenance shutdowns in both the zinc and lead circuits.

Refined zinc production in 2023 increased to 266,600 tonnes compared with 248,900 tonnes in 2022. Although refined zinc production in 2023 was not impacted by planned major maintenance, it was impacted by weather-related events in the first quarter, and concentrate supply issues in the third quarter and partly into the fourth quarter. Refined lead production in 2023 was 65,900 tonnes compared with 56,400 tonnes in 2022. Silver production was 10.6 million ounces in 2023 compared to 9.7 million ounces in 2022. The increase in both lead and silver production between 2023 and 2022 is attributable to the 2022 maintenance activities mentioned above, which reduced production in 2022.

Our recycling process treated 28,400 tonnes of material during the year, and we plan to treat about 24,500 tonnes in 2024. Our focus remains on treating lead acid batteries and cathode ray tube glass, plus small quantities of zinc alkaline batteries and other post-consumer waste.

In 2024, we expect Trail Operations to produce between 275,000 and 290,000 tonnes of refined zinc. Refined zinc production from 2025 to 2027 is expected to be between 270,000 and 300,000 tonnes per year. Refined lead and silver production at Trail in 2024 will be impacted by the planned outage required for the KIVCET boiler replacement. Beyond 2024, production will fluctuate as a result of concentrate feed source optimization and required major maintenance.

Zinc Growth Projects

In the second quarter of 2022, we launched a zinc initiative focused on surfacing value from our high-quality portfolio of zinc projects. Similar to our approach to copper growth, we will methodically advance one significant growth project and several potential growth options with prudent investments to improve our understanding of each asset's potential and define development options and paths to value for each of the assets.

Our principal zinc growth project is located in the Red Dog District in Alaska, where we have several high-quality opportunities located between 10 and 20 kilometres from our existing Red Dog Operations. Our primary focus is on Aktigiruq, a significant mineralized system, with scoping-level studies continuing in 2024 on an underground mine, leveraging the existing mill and supporting facilities at Red Dog Operations.

Within the zinc growth portfolio, there are two primary opportunities, namely Teena and Cirque. Teena is a significant high-grade zinc-lead discovery made by Teck in 2013 that is located approximately 8 kilometres

from Glencore's McArthur River operation in the Northern Territory of Australia. We are advancing early-stage conceptual studies to assess the stand-alone development opportunity represented by this high-quality discovery, which is located in a world-class zinc district with access to established infrastructure.

In central B.C., Teck has a 50% interest in the Cirque joint venture with Korea Zinc Corp. The Cirque project is located in a long-established mineral district with recently improved road and rail infrastructure. This can provide ready access to market for the concentrate, including to our Trail smelting and refining operations. Our work at Cirque is focused on permitting and program definition, with potential drilling to start later in 2024.

Markets

Zinc prices on the London Metal Exchange (LME) averaged US$1.20 per pound during 2023, falling 23.9% from US$1.58 per pound in 2022.

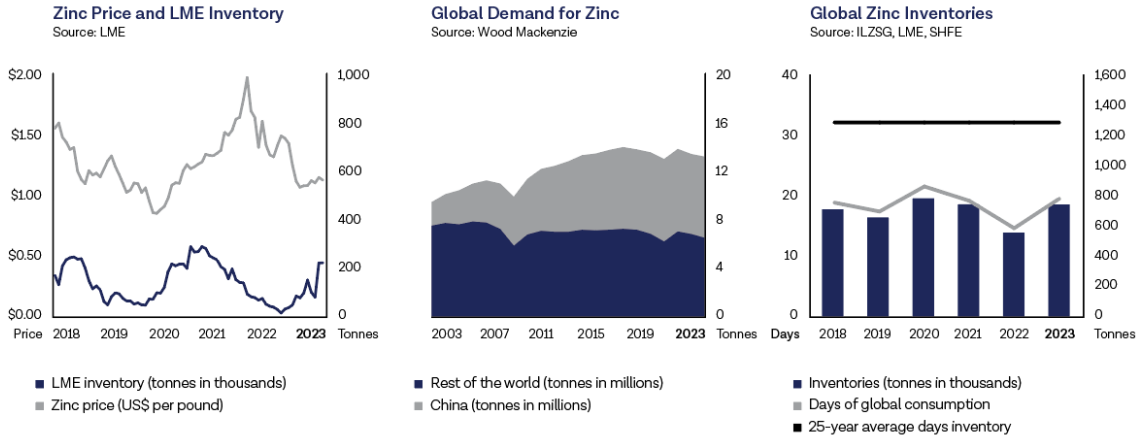
Zinc stocks on the LME rose by 600% or 192,800 tonnes from historically low levels at the beginning of 2023, finishing the year at 224,825 tonnes. Stocks held on the Shanghai Futures Exchange (SHFE) rose only slightly by 800 tonnes while bonded stocks in China fell by 1,500 tonnes in 2023, finishing the year at a combined 22,000 tonnes, the lowest level since 2018. Total global exchange stocks remained well below historical levels, ending the year at 6.4 days of global consumption, compared to the 25-year average of 18.2 days. We estimate total reported global stocks, which include producer, consumer, merchant and terminal stocks, rose by approximately 188,500 tonnes in 2023 to just under 750,000 tonnes at year-end, representing an estimated 19.8 days of global demand, compared to the 25-year average of 33.0 days.

In 2023, global zinc mine production decreased 2.3% according to Wood Mackenzie, with total mine production falling to 12.5 million tonnes. This was significantly below Wood Mackenzie's forecast a year ago for 2023 of 13.2 million tonnes. Global zinc mine production came under financial pressures in 2023, as low zinc prices and higher operating costs forced the closure of several mines around the world. According to Wood Mackenzie, global zinc mine production has not grown since 2011. Mine production in 2023 at 12.5 million tonnes was at the same level as in 2011. Wood Mackenzie expects global zinc mine production to only grow 1.8% in 2024 to reach 12.8 million tonnes, which is 1.0 million tonnes lower than its forecast a year ago for 2024, as many of the economically challenged mines will remain offline into 2024. Mine production in 2023 was impacted by strikes, fires, floods and economic closures, amounting to a disruption to initial 2023 guidance of over 9.2%, or close to 1.3 million tonnes.

Wood Mackenzie estimates that, despite the production cuts at the mines, the global zinc metal market moved into surplus in 2023, recording a surplus of 0.3 million tonnes, slightly higher than the build of visible stocks on exchanges of 0.2 million tonnes. Global refined zinc demand fell 1.6% in 2023 over 2022 to 13.4 million tonnes, and demand in China rose by 1.6%, while demand in Europe fell 13.4% on higher energy prices, higher interest rates and lower consumer demand. In North America, demand grew by 3.3% in 2023, according to Wood Mackenzie, based on support from infrastructure spending and renewable energy. In 2024, Wood Mackenzie expects demand for zinc to grow globally by 3.2% to 13.8 million tonnes, with growth

coming primarily from China, Southeast Asia, South America and the Middle East. Demand in Europe and North America is expected to grow, but at below trend rates.

Wood Mackenzie estimates that global refined zinc production grew modestly at 0.8% in 2023 to 13.7 million tonnes, as most European and North American zinc smelters returned to normal production. Chinese refined production also increased in 2023 as Chinese zinc concentrate imports rose 14% in 2023, increasing by over 0.3 million tonnes. Chinese consumers also restocked with refined zinc after being absent from the import market in 2022. Chinese zinc metal imports were up over 600% or 0.4 million tonnes as imports returned to historical levels. Wood Mackenzie estimates refined zinc production will only grow 1.9% in 2024 over 2023 levels, as a lack of concentrates could impact the ability of smelters to increase production in 2024. Wood Mackenzie estimates the total increase in supply in 2024 will be below the total global metal demand growth at 3.2%; however, with demand coming off a weak 2023, the global market should move from surplus to balance in 2024.



Outlook

Our 2024 annual guidance for our zinc business unit is unchanged from our previously issued guidance.

Total zinc in concentrate production in 2024 is expected to be between 565,000 and 630,000 tonnes, compared to 644,000 tonnes in 2023. Production over the next three-year period is expected to decrease
due to declining grades at Red Dog and lower zinc production at Antamina. Annual zinc production is expected to be 555,000 to 615,000 tonnes in 2025, 465,000 to 525,000 tonnes in 2026, and 400,000 to 445,000 tonnes in 2027.

Refined zinc production is expected to be between 275,000 and 290,000 tonnes in 2024, compared to 266,600 tonnes in 2023. Refined zinc production is expected to increase in 2024, as a result of improved

concentrate availability. Annual refined zinc production over the next three-year period is expected to remain steady at 270,000 to 300,000 tonnes.

Zinc net cash unit costs[1] after by-products in 2024 are expected to be US$0.55 to US$0.65 per pound, slightly higher than our 2023 net unit costs after by-products as a result of ongoing inflationary impacts on the cost of certain key supplies.

[1] This is a non-GAAP financial measure or ratio. See “Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Ratios” for further information.

Steelmaking Coal

In 2023, our steelmaking coal operations in Western Canada produced 23.7million tonnes, all of which were sold in the year. The majority of our steelmaking coal sales are to the Asia-Pacific region, with the remaining amounts sold primarily to Europe and the Americas. Our production capacity is 26 to 27 million tonnes, and we have total proven and probable reserves of 831 million tonnes of steelmaking coal.

In 2023, our steelmaking coal business unit accounted for 57%of revenue and 78% of gross profit.

($ in millions)	**2023**	2022	2021
Revenue	**$ 8,535**	$ 10,409	$ 6,251
Gross profit	**$ 4,031**	$ 6,401	$ 2,785
Gross profit before depreciation and amortization [1]	**$ 5,101**	$ 7,364	$ 3,657
Production (million tonnes)	**23.7**	21.5	24.6
Sales (million tonnes)	**23.7**	22.2	23.4

Note:

1. This is a non-GAAP financial measure or ratio. See “Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Ratios” for further information.

Operations

Gross profit for our steelmaking coal business unit was $4.0 billion in 2023, down from the record $6.4 billion set in 2022, and up from $2.8 billion in 2021. Our average realized steelmaking coal selling price in 2023 was US$263 per tonne compared with US$355 per tonne in 2022 and US$209 per tonne in 2021. Gross profit in 2023 decreased from 2022 record levels primarily due to lower steelmaking coal prices, partly offset by higher production and sales volumes.

Sales volumes were 23.7 million tonnes in 2023 compared with 22.2 million tonnes in 2022. Strong logistics performance helped the recovery from the weather-related disruptions carried over from the fourth quarter of 2022, and reduced steelmaking coal inventories to stable levels, which were maintained for the remainder of the year. Despite short-term impacts during the third quarter of 2023 relating to the B.C. wildfires and labour disruptions at B.C. ports, our flexible logistics network was able to recover in the fourth quarter and maximize sales volumes, which helped reduce the number of vessels at anchor to normal levels by year-end.

Our 2023 production was 23.7 million tonnes, higher than the 21.5 million tonnes produced in 2022. The higher production was primarily due to improved plant availability, most notably at Elkview Operations, which experienced a two-month plant outage in 2022 to repair the raw coal conveyor. Overall plant performance improved as 2023 progressed, with the fourth quarter resulting in our highest quarterly production since the second quarter of 2021. These higher production results are attributable to continuous improvements focused on plant performance, including the plant improvement initiative, which drove the favourable results.

Adjusted site cash cost of sales[1] in 2023 was $96 per tonne compared to $89 per tonne in 2022. The increase in the adjusted site cash cost of sales was related to inflationary pressures, which most significantly impacted the cost of maintenance parts early in the year, as well as other cost pressures, including higher contractor reliance. These factors more than offset favourable mining drivers of higher production and higher plant yields.

Transportation unit costs in 2023 were $49 per tonne compared to $47 per tonne last year. The increase was due to higher demurrage and port costs, due to production shortfalls relative to our initial production guidance of 24.0 to 26.0 million tonnes. In addition, challenges accessing our Neptune terminal in the second half of the year, due to the labour disruptions and wildfires mentioned above, led to higher vessels at anchor and Neptune underutilization.

Capital spending in 2023 was $778 million for sustaining capital, including major projects such as the Elkview Administration and Maintenance Complex (AMC) and water projects.

Elk Valley Water Management Update

We continue to implement the water quality management measures required by the Elk Valley Water Quality Plan (the Plan). The Plan establishes short-, medium-, and long-term water quality targets for selenium, nitrate, sulphate and cadmium to protect the environment and human health. In 2023, the total capital investment in water treatment facilities, water management (source control, calcite management and tributary management), and the incremental measures required under the October 2020 Direction issued by Environment and Climate Change Canada (the Direction) was $94 million for the year.

During the year, we continued to ramp up treatment operations towards our 77.5 million litres per day of constructed water treatment capacity. To that end, three consecutive monthly treatment volume records were established in the fourth quarter. With this constructed treatment capacity continuing to ramp up, we are on pace to achieve one of the primary objectives of the Plan: stabilizing and reducing the selenium trend in the Elk Valley. Currently, treatment is effectively removing selenium and water quality monitoring shows that selenium levels are trending down downstream of treatment and stabilizing in the Elk River. We expect further reductions across the watershed and in the Koocanusa Reservoir as additional treatment capacity is completed.

In 2024, we anticipate water treatment capital expenditures to be $150 to $250 million. We continue to expect to meet our water treatment capacity targets by further increasing our constructed water treatment capacity to 150 million litres per day by the end of 2026.

Final costs of implementing the Plan and other water quality initiatives will depend in part on the technologies applied, on regulatory developments and on the results of ongoing environmental monitoring and modelling. The timing of expenditures will depend on resolution of technical issues, permitting timelines and other factors. Certain cost estimates to date are based on limited engineering. Implementation of the Plan also

[1] This is a non-GAAP financial measure or ratio. See “Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Ratios” for further information.

requires additional permits. We expect that, in order to maintain water quality, some form of water treatment will continue for an indefinite period after mining operations end. The Plan contemplates ongoing monitoring to ensure that the water quality targets set out in the Plan are protective of the environment and human health and provides for adjustments if warranted by monitoring results.

Ongoing monitoring, as well as our continued research into treatment technologies, could reveal unexpected environmental impacts, technical issues or advances associated with potential treatment technologies. This could substantially increase or decrease both capital and operating costs associated with water quality management or could materially affect our ability to permit mine life extensions in new mining areas.

Rail

Rail transportation of product westbound from our four steelmaking coal mines in southeast B.C. to Vancouver terminals is currently provided by Canadian Pacific Kansas City Limited (CPKC) and by Canadian National Railway Company (CN Rail). CPKC transports a portion of these westbound shipments to Kamloops, B.C., and interchanges the trains with CN Rail for further transportation to the west coast. The remaining westbound shipments are transported by CPKC from the mines to the terminals in Vancouver. In April 2023, we entered into a new contract with CPKC that expires in December 2026.

We have a long-term agreement with CN Rail until December 2026 for shipping steelmaking coal from our four B.C. operations via Kamloops to Neptune and other west coast ports, including Trigon Pacific Terminals (formerly Ridley Terminals).

Ports

We export our seaborne steelmaking coal primarily through three west coast terminals: Neptune, Westshore Terminals (Westshore) and Trigon. We have a 46% ownership interest in Neptune, which provides shiploading services on a cost-of-service basis in North Vancouver, B.C. Neptune became our primary terminal in 2021 and handled 59% of our sales volumes in 2023. Coal capacity at Neptune is exclusive to Teck, and the Neptune terminal is well positioned to deliver strong throughput in 2024, with significantly increased loading capacity to meet delivery commitments to our customers while further lowering our port costs.

In 2021, we entered into an agreement with Westshore for the shipment of between 5 and 7 million tonnes of steelmaking coal per year at fixed loading charges, for a total of 33 million tonnes over a period of approximately five years.

We also have a long-term agreement with Trigon, located in Prince Rupert, for shipments of up to 6 million tonnes of steelmaking coal per year through to December 2027.

Through our capacity at Neptune and complementary commercial agreements with Westshore and Trigon Terminals, our annual port capacity exceeds production. This incremental capacity provides flexibility and improved reliability in the case of weather and corridor disruptions or terminal outages.

Sales

Our steelmaking coal marketing strategy is focused on maintaining and building relationships with our existing customers while establishing new customers in markets where we anticipate long-term growth in steel production and demand for seaborne steelmaking coal. In 2023, our sales strategy focused on capitalizing on the strong pricing environment by optimizing sales to our current markets.

Markets

Global steel production grew marginally in 2023, primarily due to robust production growth in India and increased utilization in China, offset by reduced production levels in the developed markets of North America, Europe and Japan, amid higher interest rates and global inflationary pressures.

Premium hard coking coal prices remained strong through 2023, with an average FOB price of US$296 per tonne. In the fourth quarter, FOB prices stayed above US$300 per tonne, driven by continued constrained supply from Australia, combined with strong demand from India.

Demand in China for hard coking coal remained strong, with the average CFR China prices surpassing US$282 per tonne in 2023. This increase in import demand was driven by stringent safety inspections in key domestic coal-producing provinces, which impacted supply through the year, while blast furnaces were operating at an average utilization rate of 89.1% versus 84.5% in 2022. With the challenging macro picture in China, finished steel exports surpassed 90 million tonnes compared to 66 million tonnes in 2022 and 67 million tonnes in 2021.

Anticipated growth in blast furnace and coke-making capacities in India and Southeast Asia are expected to fuel demand for steelmaking coal in these regions into 2024 and beyond.

Despite China lifting the import ban on Australian coal in January 2023, shipments from Australia to China did not rebound to historical levels, given demand from other markets. Chinese mills were able to increase imports from Mongolia and Russia. Imports from these two countries constituted over 78% of China's total coking coal imports in 2023.

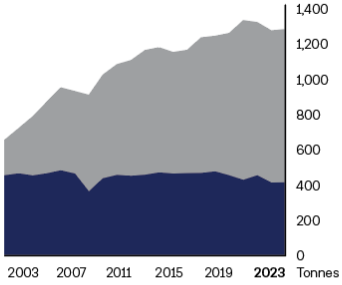
The following graphs show key metrics affecting steelmaking coal sales: spot price assessments and quarterly pricing, hot metal production (each tonne of hot metal, or pig iron, produced requires approximately 650–700 kilograms of steelmaking coal), and China’s steelmaking coal imports by source.

Daily Steelmaking Coal Assessments
Source: Argus, Platts, TSI



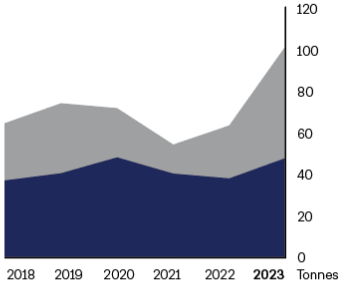
- Spot price assessments (US$ per tonne FOB Australia)
- Quarterly FOB Australia Assessment (US$ per tonne)

Hot Metal (Pig Iron) Production
Source: World Steel Association, National Bureau of Statistics of China



- Rest of the world (tonnes in millions)
- China (tonnes in millions)

China Steelmaking Coal Imports
Source: China's Customs



- Landborne (tonnes in millions)
- Seaborne (tonnes in millions)

Outlook

The steelmaking coal market in the first quarter of 2024 remains in deficit amid continued demand from Southeast Asia and India. Challenges in Australia have kept additional volumes from entering the seaborne trade. As a result, steelmaking coal prices started the month of January 2024 at approximately US$320 per tonne and continue to trade near these levels through the date of this report.

Our 2024 annual guidance for our steelmaking coal business unit is unchanged from previously issued guidance.

Our steelmaking coal production in 2024 is expected to be between 24.0 and 26.0 million tonnes compared to 23.7 million tonnes produced in 2023. Production is expected to remain at these levels throughout 2025 to 2027.

We expect steelmaking coal sales in the first quarter of 2024 to be between 5.9 and 6.3 million tonnes, maximizing use of available inventories.

We expect our 2024 steelmaking coal adjusted site cash cost of sales[1] in 2024 to be between $95 and $110 per tonne. Relative to 2023, we anticipate ongoing inflationary cost impacts of certain key supplies to persist into 2024, including higher energy and maintenance parts, as well as higher contractor and labour costs. Transportation unit costs are expected to be between $47 and $51 per tonne in 2024.

[1] This is a non-GAAP financial measure or ratio. See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Ratios" for further information.

Exploration & Geoscience

Throughout 2023, we conducted exploration around our existing operations and globally in seven countries through our six regional offices. Expenditures for the year of $86 million, which were focused on copper, zinc and nickel, were lower than expenditures in 2022 of $90 million, primarily due to delays accessing properties to conduct drill programs in Canada, Chile, Peru and Türkiye. These delays were the result of permitting delays as well as additional time taken to negotiate community access agreements.

Exploration and Geoscience plays three critical roles at Teck: discovery of new orebodies through early-stage exploration and acquisition; pursuit, evaluation and acquisition of development opportunities; and delivery of geoscience solutions and services to create value at our existing mines and development projects.

Work continued in 2023 on resource expansion at Quebrada Blanca, where we commenced a large-scale drill program in 2022 to continue to investigate and confirm the extensions of the orebody, which remains open in multiple directions.

Early-stage copper exploration in 2023 focused primarily on advancing projects targeting porphyry-style mineralization in Chile, Peru and the United States, and evaluating new opportunities in South America, Europe, Central Asia and southern Africa. In 2024, we plan to drill a number of early-stage copper projects in Argentina, Chile, Kazakhstan and Peru.

Zinc exploration in 2023 was concentrated on early-stage programs in Australia, Canada, Ireland and Türkiye, and on an advanced-stage project in the Red Dog district in Alaska. In Alaska, Australia and Canada, the targets are large sediment-hosted deposits. In late 2023, the decision was made to terminate our exploration activities in Ireland. In 2024, we plan to continue evaluating early-stage targets on our properties in Australia, Canada and Türkiye, and to continue drilling advanced-stage projects in the Red Dog mine district in Alaska.

In 2023, we initiated early-stage exploration for nickel, with an initial focus on Australia, Canada and the United States. A key element of this program is the complete digitalization of Teck's historical exploration records — this digitization program will use advanced generative AI tools to drive and inform our evaluation of high-quality nickel prospects, plus copper and zinc prospects, globally. In 2024, work will focus on advancing an exploration alliance in Eastern Canada and evaluating early-stage opportunities in Australia and the United States.

In 2023, we also drilled 86 kilometres across four steelmaking coal operations in the Elk Valley to support our existing operations and extension projects.

Teck's exploration strategy is underpinned by an agile commercial mindset whereby we manage and refresh a portfolio of commercial opportunities such as retained project royalties and equity in junior exploration companies. In 2023, investments were made in exploration companies with copper portfolios in Canada and Peru, nickel portfolios in Canada, and zinc portfolios in Canada and the United States. Additionally, exploration agreements were signed with exploration companies with projects in Argentina, Australia, Canada, Kazakhstan, Peru and the United States.

Financial Overview

Financial Summary

($ in millions, except per share data)	2023	2022	2021[2]
Revenue and profit			
Revenue	**$ 15,011**	$ 17,316	$ 12,766
Gross profit	**$ 5,143**	$ 8,571	$ 5,214
Gross profit before depreciation and amortization [1]	**$ 7,074**	$ 10,245	$ 6,701
Profit from continuing operations before taxes	**$ 3,944**	$ 6,565	$ 4,688
Adjusted EBITDA[1]	**$ 6,367**	$ 9,568	$ 6,573
Profit attributable to shareholders	**$ 2,409**	$ 3,317	$ 2,868
Profit from continuing operations attributable to shareholders	**$ 2,435**	$ 4,089	$ 3,123
Cash flow			
Cash flow from operations	**$ 4,084**	$ 7,983	$ 4,738
Property, plant and equipment expenditures	**$ 4,678**	$ 4,423	$ 3,966
Capitalized stripping costs	**$ 1,104**	$ 1,042	$ 667
Investments	**$ 137**	$ 199	$ 160
Balance sheet			
Cash and cash equivalents	**$ 744**	$ 1,883	$ 1,427
Total assets	**$ 56,193**	$ 52,359	$ 47,368
Debt and lease liabilities, including current portion	**$ 7,595**	$ 7,738	$ 8,068
Per share amounts			
Basic earnings per share	**$ 4.65**	$ 6.30	$ 5.39
Diluted earnings per share	**$ 4.59**	$ 6.19	$ 5.31
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations	**$ 4.70**	$ 7.77	$ 5.87
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	**$ 4.64**	$ 7.63	$ 5.78
Dividends declared per share	**$ 1.00**	$ 1.00	$ 0.20

Notes:

1. This is a non-GAAP financial measure or ratio. See “Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Ratios” for further information.
2. Comparative figures for 2021 for the energy business unit have been represented for the classification of Fort Hills as a discontinued operation.

Our revenue and profit depend on the prices for the commodities we produce, sell and use in our production processes. Commodity prices are determined by the supply of and demand for those commodities, which are influenced by global economic conditions. We normally sell the products that we produce at prevailing market prices or, in the case of steelmaking coal, through an index-linked pricing mechanism or on a spot basis. Prices for our products can fluctuate significantly, and that volatility can have a material effect on our financial results.

Foreign exchange rate movements can also have a significant effect on our results and cash flows, as substantial portions of our operating costs are incurred in Canadian dollars and other currencies, and most of our revenue and debt is denominated in U.S. dollars. We determine our financial results in local currency and report those results in Canadian dollars; accordingly, our reported operating results and cash flows are

affected by changes in the Canadian dollar exchange rate relative to the U.S. dollar, as well as the Peruvian sol and Chilean peso.

In 2023, our profit attributable to shareholders was $2.4 billion, or $4.65 per share. This compares with a record profit attributable to shareholders of $3.3 billion or $6.30 per share in 2022, and a profit attributable to shareholders of $2.9 billion or $5.39 per share in 2021. Profit decreased in 2023 primarily due to lower steelmaking coal prices and partly due to lower zinc prices and increased operating costs across our operations, reflecting ongoing inflationary pressures and operating challenges in the year. These items were partially offset by higher steelmaking coal sales volumes. Profit attributable to shareholders was a record in 2022 and higher than 2021 due to substantially higher steelmaking coal prices, partly offset by slightly lower steelmaking coal sales volumes and increased operating costs across our operations, reflecting inflationary pressures, particularly for diesel.

In 2023, we achieved a major milestone with bringing the QB2 project online and reaching near design throughput capacity by the end of the year. QB contributed additional copper revenues in the year; however, operating costs were at elevated levels during the production ramp-up, which reduced our profit in 2023.

Our profit and loss over the past three years has included items that we segregate for additional disclosure to investors so that the underlying profit of the company may be more clearly understood. Our adjusted EBITDA[1], which takes these items into account, was $6.4 billion in 2023, $9.6 billion in 2022 and $6.6 billion in 2021. Our adjusted profit attributable to shareholders[1], which takes these items into account, was $2.7 billion in 2023, $4.9 billion in 2022 and $3.1 billion in 2021, or $5.23, $9.25 and $5.74 per share, respectively. These items are described below and summarized in the table that follows.

In 2023, we recorded after-tax gains of $192 million related to the Quintette and Mesaba transactions, and after-tax proceeds of $150 million from the Elkview business interruption claim.

In October 2022, we announced an agreement to sell our 21.3% interest in Fort Hills Energy Limited Partnership (Fort Hills) and certain associated downstream assets to Suncor Energy Inc. Subsequently, TotalEnergies EP Canada Ltd. exercised its right of first refusal to purchase a proportional share of our interest in Fort Hills. On February 2, 2023, we completed the sale to Suncor and TotalEnergies for aggregate gross proceeds of approximately $1 billion in cash and there was no current income tax payable on the disposal. Based on the consideration of $1 billion in cash and other contractual adjustments, we recorded a non-cash pre-tax impairment of $1.2 billion in 2022 at the time we announced the sale of our interest in Fort Hills.

In 2021, we recorded a non-cash pre-tax asset impairment reversal on our Carmen de Andacollo Operations of $215 million as a result of an increase in market expectations for long-term copper prices. This was partially offset by a $141 million charge associated with the QB2 variable consideration.

The following table shows the effect of these items on our profit and loss.

[1] This is a non-GAAP financial measure or ratio. See “Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Ratios” for further information.

($ in millions, except per share data)		2023		2022[2]		2021[4]
Profit from continuing operations attributable to shareholders	**$**	**2,435**	$	4,089	$	2,868
Add (deduct) on an after-tax basis:						
Asset impairments (impairment reversal)		**—**		952		(150)
Loss on debt purchase		**—**		42		—
QB2 variable consideration to IMSA and ENAMI		**95**		115		124
Environmental costs		**123**		99		79
Inventory write-downs		**18**		36		2
Share-based compensation		**85**		181		94
Commodity derivatives		**9**		(25)		15
Loss (gain) on disposal or contribution of assets		**(178)**		7		—
Elkview business interruption claim		**(150)**		—		—
Chilean tax reform		**69**		—		—
Loss from discontinued operations[3]		**—**		(791)		—
Other		**201**		168		25
Adjusted profit attributable to shareholders[1]	**$**	**2,707**	$	4,873	$	3,057
Basic earnings per share	**$**	**4.70**	$	7.77	$	5.39
Diluted earnings per share	**$**	**4.64**	$	7.63	$	5.31
Adjusted basic earnings per share[1]	**$**	**5.23**	$	9.25	$	5.74
Adjusted diluted earnings per share[1]	**$**	**5.15**	$	9.09	$	5.66

Notes:

1. This is a non-GAAP financial measure or ratio. See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Ratios" for further information.
2. Adjustments for the year ended December 31, 2022 are the nine months ended September 30, 2022 as previously reported plus the three months ended December 31, 2022 for continuing operations.
3. Adjustment required to remove the effect of discontinued operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2022.
4. Amounts for the year ended December 31, 2021 are as previously reported.

Cash flow from operations in 2023 was $4.1 billion, compared with $8.0 billion in 2022 and $4.7 billion in 2021. The changes in cash flow from operations are mainly due to varying commodity prices, especially for steelmaking coal, changes in sales volumes of our principal products and, to some extent, changes in foreign exchange rates and changes in working capital items.

At December 31, 2023, our cash balance was $744 million. Total debt was $7.6 billion and our net-debt to net-debt-plus-equity ratio[1] was 19% at December 31, 2023, compared with 18% at December 31, 2022 and 22% at the end of 2021.

Gross Profit

Our gross profit is made up of our revenue less the operating expenses at our producing operations, including depreciation and amortization. Income and expenses from our business activities that do not produce commodities for sale are included in our other operating income and expenses or in our non-operating income and expenses.

[1] This is a non-GAAP financial measure or ratio. See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Ratios" for further information.

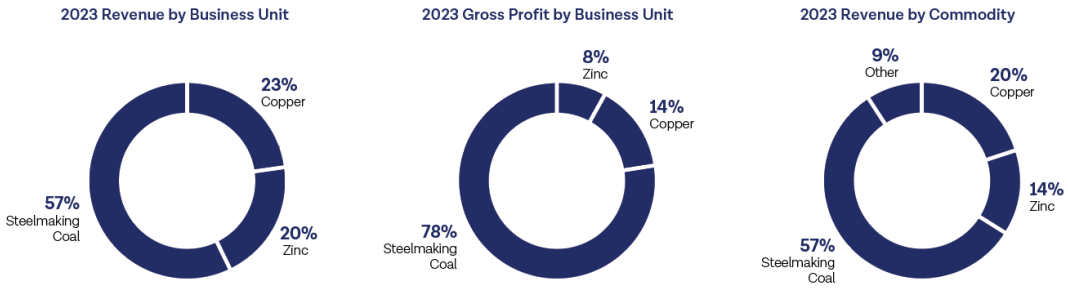
Our principal commodities are copper, zinc and steelmaking coal, which accounted for 20%, 14% and 57% of revenue, respectively, in 2023. Silver and lead are significant by-products of our zinc operations, accounting for 6% of our 2023 revenue. We also produce a number of other by-products, including molybdenum, various specialty metals, and chemicals and fertilizers, which in total accounted for 3% of our revenue in 2023.

Our revenue is affected by sales volumes, which are determined by our production levels and by demand for the commodities we produce, commodity prices and currency exchange rates.

Our revenue was $15.0 billion in 2023, compared with $17.3 billion in 2022 and $12.8 billion in 2021. The decrease in 2023 was primarily due to lower steelmaking coal prices and, to a lesser extent, lower zinc prices, partly offset by an increase in steelmaking coal sales volumes and additional copper revenues with the ramp-up of QB2. The increase in 2022 revenue from 2021 was primarily due to substantially higher steelmaking coal prices.

Average prices for copper (LME) declined slightly by 4% in 2023 as compared with 2022, while average zinc (LME) prices declined by 24% and average realized steelmaking coal prices declined by 26% in 2023 compared with record prices realized in 2022.

Our cost of sales includes all of the expenses required to produce our products, such as labour, energy, operating supplies, concentrates purchased for our Trail Operations' refining and smelting activities, royalties, and marketing and distribution costs required to sell and transport our products to various delivery points. Our cost of sales also includes depreciation and amortization expense. Due to the geographic locations of many of our operations, we are highly dependent on third parties for the provision of rail, port and other distribution services. In certain circumstances, we negotiate prices and other terms for the provision of these services where we may not have viable alternatives to using specific providers or may not have access to regulated rate-setting mechanisms or appropriate remedies for service failures. Contractual disputes, demurrage charges, availability of vessels and railcars, weather problems and other factors, as well as rail and port capacity issues, can have a material effect on our ability to transport materials from our suppliers and to our customers in accordance with schedules and contractual commitments.



Our costs are dictated mainly by our production volumes; by the costs for labour, operating supplies and concentrate purchases; by strip ratios, haul distances and ore grades; by distribution costs, commodity prices, foreign exchange rates and costs related to non-routine maintenance projects; and by our ability to manage these costs. Production volumes mainly affect our variable operating and distribution costs. In addition, production affects our sales volumes; when combined with commodity prices, this affects profitability and our royalty expenses.

Our cost of sales was $9.9 billion in 2023, compared with $8.7 billion in 2022 and $7.6 billion in 2021. The increase in cost of sales in 2023 compared to 2022 was primarily the result of the production ramp-up of QB2, which accounted for approximately $625 million of the increase, and the effect of increased sales volumes for steelmaking coal. In addition, operating costs were higher across our operations, reflecting ongoing inflationary pressures and operating challenges in the year.

Other Expenses

($ in millions)	**2023**	2022	2021
General and administration	**$ 317**	$ 236	$ 172
Exploration	**86**	90	65
Research and innovation	**164**	157	129
Asset impairment (impairment reversal)	**—**	—	(215)
Other operating (income) expense	**206**	1,102	80
Finance income	**(112)**	(53)	(5)
Finance expense	**274**	203	190
Non-operating (income) expense	**266**	275	107
Share of (profit) losses of associates and joint ventures	**(2)**	(4)	3
	$ 1,199	$ 2,006	$ 526

In 2023, general and administration expenses of $317 million increased by $81 million compared to 2022 as a result of increased activity in the organization in relation to QB2 and strategic initiatives, and as we invest in digital technology to enhance productivity across our business. General and administration expenses are expected to continue at current levels into 2024.

Our exploration expenses in 2023 of $86 million, which were focused on copper, zinc and nickel, were lower than expenditures in 2022 of $90 million, primarily due to delays accessing properties to conduct drill programs.

We must continually replace our reserves as they are depleted in order to maintain production levels over the long term. We try to do this through our exploration and development programs and through acquisition of interests in new properties or in companies that own them. Exploration for minerals and steelmaking coal is highly speculative, and the projects involve many risks. The vast majority of exploration projects are unsuccessful and there are no assurances that current or future exploration programs will find deposits that are ultimately brought into production.

Our research and innovation expenditures of $164 million in 2023 were primarily focused on the development of internal and external growth opportunities, and the development and implementation of process and environmental technology improvements at operations.

Other operating income and expenses include items we consider to be related to the operation of our business, such as final pricing adjustments (which are further described below), share-based compensation, gains or losses on commodity derivatives, gains or losses on the sale of operating or exploration assets, and provisions for various costs at our closed properties. Significant items in 2023 included $244 million on gains on disposal or contribution of assets that included a $191 million gain on the Mesaba transaction, $221 million for insurance proceeds from the Elkview business interruption claim, $39 million of positive pricing adjustments, $107 million of share-based compensation relating to an increase in our share price, and $168 million of environmental costs primarily relating to the decommissioning and restoration provision of our closed operations. Significant items in 2022 included $371 million of negative pricing adjustments, $236 million of share-based compensation relating to an increase in our share price, and $128 million of environmental costs primarily relating to the decommissioning and restoration provision of our closed operations. Significant items in 2021 included $442 million of positive pricing adjustments, partially offset by $125 million of share-based compensation. We also recorded $108 million of environmental costs, primarily relating to a decrease in the rates used to discount our decommissioning and restoration provisions for closed operations, and $97 million of take-or-pay contract costs.

Sales of our products, including by-products, are recognized in revenue at the point in time when the customer obtains control of the product. Control is achieved when a product is delivered to the customer, we have the present right to payment for the product, significant risks and rewards of ownership have transferred to the customer according to contract terms, and there is no unfulfilled obligation that could affect the customer's acceptance of the product. For sales of steelmaking coal and copper, zinc and lead concentrates, control of the product generally transfers to the customer when an individual shipment parcel is loaded onto a carrier accepted by or directly contracted by the customer. For sales of refined metals, control of the product transfers to the customer when the product is loaded onto a carrier specified by the customer.

The majority of our base metal concentrates and refined metals are sold under pricing arrangements where final prices are determined by quoted market prices in a period subsequent to sale. For these sales, revenue is recognized based on the estimated consideration to be received at the date of sale with reference to relevant commodity market prices. Our refined metals are sold under spot or average pricing contracts. For all steelmaking coal sales under average pricing contracts where pricing is not finalized when revenue is recognized, revenue is recorded based on the estimated consideration to be received at the date of sale with reference to steelmaking coal price assessments.

Adjustments are made to settlement receivables in subsequent periods based on movements in quoted market prices or published price assessments (for steelmaking coal) up to the date of final pricing. These pricing adjustments result in gains in a rising price environment and losses in a declining price environment and are recorded as other operating income or expense. It should be noted that these effects arise on the sale of concentrates, as well as on the purchase of concentrates, at our Trail Operations.

The following table outlines our outstanding receivable positions, which were subject to provisional pricing terms at December 31, 2023 and 2022, respectively.

	Outstanding at December 31, 2023		Outstanding at December 31, 2022	
	Volume	**Price**	Volume	Price
Copper (pounds in millions)	**127**	**US$3.87/lb.**	168	US$3.80/lb.
Zinc (pounds in millions)	**167**	**US$1.20/lb.**	218	US$1.35/lb.
Steelmaking coal (tonnes in thousands)	**504**	**US$264/tonne**	388	US$257/tonne

Our finance expense includes the interest expense on our debt, on advances to QBSA from SMM/SC and on lease liabilities, letters of credit and standby fees, interest on our pension obligations, and accretion on our decommissioning and restoration provisions, less any interest that we capitalize against the cost of our development projects. Our finance expense of $274 million in 2023 increased by $71 million compared to 2022, primarily due to higher accretion for our decommissioning and restoration provision.

We expect our quarterly finance expense to increase beginning in the first quarter of 2024 compared to 2023, as the capitalization of interest relating to the development of QB2 will decrease significantly. We will continue to capitalize interest on the port offshore facilities through completion of that area of the QB2 project.

Non-operating income (expense) includes items that arise from financial and other matters, and includes such items as foreign exchange gains or losses, debt refinancing costs, gains or losses on the revaluation of debt prepayment options, and gains or losses on the sale of investments.

In 2023, non-operating expenses included $156 million of expenses associated with QB2 variable consideration to IMSA and ENAMI. Of the $156 million, $152 million was due to the revaluation of the financial liability for the preferential dividend stream related to ENAMI's interest in QBSA, which is most significantly affected by copper prices and the interest rate on the subordinated loans provided by us and SMM/SC to QBSA, which affects the timing of when QBSA repays the loans. The remaining $4 million of expense relates to a derivative financial liability that arose from our 2018 acquisition of an additional 13.5% interest in QBSA through the purchase of IMSA, a private Chilean company and former QBSA shareholder. The purchase price at the date of acquisition included additional amounts that may become payable to the extent that average copper prices exceed US$3.15 per pound in each of the first three years following commencement of commercial production, as defined in the acquisition agreement, up to a cumulative maximum of US$100 million if commencement of commercial production occurs prior to January 21, 2024, or up to a lesser maximum in certain circumstances thereafter.

In 2022, non-operating expenses included a $58 million loss on the purchase of US$743 million aggregate principal amount of our outstanding notes during 2022 and $188 million of expenses associated with QB2 variable consideration to IMSA and ENAMI. Of the $188 million, $183 million was due to the revaluation of

the financial liability for the preferential dividend stream related to ENAMI's interest in QBSA, as outlined above. The remaining $5 million of expense relates to a derivative financial liability that arose from our 2018 acquisition of an additional 13.5% interest in QBSA.

In 2021, non-operating expenses included $141 million of expenses associated with QB2 variable consideration owing to a former owner and to a holder of a carried interest. Of the $141 million, $44 million was due to the revaluation of the financial liability for the preferential dividend stream related to ENAMI's interest in QBSA. The remaining $97 million of expense relates to a derivative financial liability that arose from our 2018 acquisition of an additional 13.5% interest in QBSA.

Income Taxes

Provision for income and resource taxes was $1.6 billion, or 41% of pre-tax profit. Our effective tax rate is higher than the Canadian statutory income tax rate of 27% due generally to resource taxes and higher taxes in some foreign jurisdictions. This year, we recorded a one-time deferred tax charge of $106 million arising from the enactment of the new Chilean two-tiered mining royalty regime, which added 3% to our overall tax rate.

The new Chilean mining royalty regime consists of a flat 1% *ad valorem* component applicable to copper revenues and a profit-based component based on rates ranging from 8% to 26%, determined in reference to mining margin percentage, applicable to adjusted operating profits. The amount of the profit-based royalty is capped so that the overall effective tax rate does not exceed 46.5% as computed in reference to the sum of the *ad valorem* and profit-based components of the royalty, corporate income tax and imputed withholding tax in relation to adjusted operating profits. Due to the tax stability agreements we have in place with the Chilean government for Carmen de Andacollo and Quebrada Blanca, we will continue to be subject to the current Specific Mining Tax regime until the end of 2027 and 2037, respectively, before we are subject to the new mining royalty regime.

We are subject to, and pay, income and resource taxes in all jurisdictions that we operate in. Previously deferred Canadian income taxes associated with our Canadian steelmaking coal and copper operations in 2022 of approximately $625 million and final taxes associated with our 2023 earnings of approximately $590 million are payable at the end of February 2024.

Our effective tax rate is sensitive to a variety of factors including the ramp-up of QB2, certain corporate and finance expenses that are not deductible for resource tax purposes, the relative amount of operating margins and effective tax rates in the various jurisdictions in which we operate, and various other factors. We expect our 2024 effective tax rate, excluding the impact of the sale of our steelmaking coal business and other corporate items, to be between 41% and 43%. The increase in our expected effective tax rate from 37% to 39% to 41% to 43% is due to increased exposure to higher Chilean royalties, expensing rather than capitalizing financing costs at QB2, and increased corporate general and administration expense relative to our expected net income before tax due to the sale of our steelmaking coal business. As such, our 2024 effective tax rate will be significantly impacted by the sale of the steelmaking coal business to Glencore due

to the accrual of capital gains tax arising on the sale transaction and upon presentation of the steelmaking coal earnings in discontinued operations, at the time that occurs.

Discontinued Operation

On October 26, 2022, we announced an agreement to sell our 21.3% interest in the Fort Hills Energy Limited Partnership (Fort Hills) and associated downstream assets to Suncor. Subsequently, TotalEnergies exercised its right of first refusal to purchase a proportional share of our interest in Fort Hills. On February 2, 2023, this transaction closed and we received aggregate gross proceeds of approximately $1 billion in cash. There was no current income tax payable on the disposal.

Based on the consideration of $1 billion in cash and other contractual adjustments relating to the sale of our interest in Fort Hills, we recorded a non-cash pre-tax impairment of $1.2 billion (after-tax $961 million) as at December 31, 2022. As part of the sale, we agreed to make scheduled payments to Suncor over the remaining term of the downstream contract in order to reduce the impact of certain pipeline tolls payable under that downstream contract indirectly assumed by Suncor.

Results from our interest in Fort Hills have been classified as discontinued operations and assets held for sale beginning in the fourth quarter of 2022.

In 2022, we incurred a $772 million loss from the discontinued operation compared with a $255 million loss in 2021. Western Canadian Select (WCS) prices at Hardisty, Alberta averaged US$76.02 per barrel in 2022 compared with US$54.87 per barrel in 2021. Our 21.3% share of bitumen production from Fort Hills in 2022 was 33,491 barrels per day, compared with 19,935 barrels per day in 2021. The bitumen production in 2022 was higher than the previous year due to two-train production ramp-up in December 2021.

Transactions

Sale of Steelmaking Coal Business

On November 13, 2023, we announced the full sale of EVR for an implied enterprise value of US$9.0 billion, with a majority stake to be sold to Glencore and a minority stake to be sold to NSC. Glencore has agreed to acquire a 77% interest in EVR for US$6.9 billion in cash, payable to Teck on closing and subject to customary closing adjustments. NSC agreed to acquire a 20% interest in EVR in exchange for its 2.5% interest in Elkview Operations plus US$1.3 billion in cash paid at closing to Teck and US$0.4 billion paid subsequently to Teck out of cash flows from EVR. Teck will continue to operate the steelmaking coal business and will retain all cash flows from EVR until closing of the Glencore transaction.

Closing of the transaction with Glencore is subject to the satisfaction of customary conditions, including receipt of regulatory approvals, which are underway. While closing could occur earlier, it is expected no later than the third quarter of 2024. Closing of the sale of the minority interest in EVR to NSC occurred on January 3, 2024 and cash proceeds of US$1.3 billion were received. Also, on January 3, 2024, POSCO exchanged its

2.5% interest in Elkview Operations and its 20% interest in the Greenhills joint venture, for a 3% interest in EVR.

Following the closing of that transaction, Teck will have no further financial interest in EVR.

San Nicolás Arrangement

On April 6, 2023, we closed the transaction with Agnico Eagle Mines Limited (Agnico Eagle), forming a 50:50 joint arrangement to advance the San Nicolás copper-zinc development project located in Zacatecas, Mexico. Agnico Eagle has agreed to subscribe for a 50% interest in San Nicolás for US$580 million, to be contributed as study and development costs are incurred by San Nicolás.

We concluded that San Nicolás is a joint operation where we share joint control with Agnico Eagle due to the key facts that Teck and Agnico Eagle are obligated for their share of the outputs of the arrangement, and that Teck and Agnico Eagle are required to fund their respective share of cash flows to the arrangement. We account for our interest in the joint operation by recording our share of the respective assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses, and cash flows. As contributions are made by Agnico Eagle to San Nicolás, their incremental contributions will result in an increase in their share ownership and a reduction in our share ownership until Agnico Eagle has achieved a 50% interest in San Nicolás. At December 31, 2023, we had 91% of share ownership and Agnico Eagle had 9%.

We recognized a gain of $5 million in other operating income (expense), attributable to Agnico Eagle's initial subscription and incremental contributions, totalling an aggregate of 9% of the project during 2023.

Quintette Sale Transaction

On February 16, 2023, we closed the transaction with Conuma Resources Limited (Conuma) to sell all the assets and liabilities of the Quintette steelmaking coal mine in northeastern British Columbia. In exchange for the sale of the Quintette steelmaking coal mine, Conuma has agreed to pay in cash $120 million of staged payments over 36 months and an ongoing 25% net profits interest royalty, first payable after Conuma recovers its initial construction investments in Quintette.

We accounted for this transaction by recognizing:

- Cash of $30 million related to a non-refundable deposit and cash received upon closing
- A financial receivable of $69 million recorded as part of financial and other assets, which reflects the fair value of the staged payments at the close of the transaction
- A mineral interest royalty in the amount of $200 million recorded as part of property, plant and equipment that is a non-cash investing transaction and reflects the fair value of the royalty interest on closing of the transaction; the key facts and circumstances that resulted in concluding the royalty should be accounted for as a mineral interest were the alignment of cash flow risks and returns with the existing mine plan and that payments will only occur during the life of the mine

We recognized a pre-tax gain of approximately $75 million ($50 million after-tax) in other operating income (expense) upon closing of this transaction.

Mesaba Arrangement

On February 15, 2023, we closed the transaction with PolyMet Mining Corp. (PolyMet), forming a 50:50 joint arrangement to advance PolyMet's NorthMet project and Teck's Mesaba mineral deposit. The joint arrangement is held and operated through a new entity named NewRange Copper Nickel LLC (NewRange).

We concluded that NewRange is a joint operation where we share joint control with PolyMet due to the key facts that Teck and PolyMet are obligated for their share of the outputs of the arrangement, and that Teck and PolyMet are required to fund their respective share of cash flows to the arrangement. We account for our interest in the joint operation by recording our share of the respective assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses, and cash flows.

We concluded that both parties contributed groups of assets that do not constitute businesses in the formation of the NewRange joint operation, and we recorded $232 million of property, plant and equipment and $16 million of intangibles in a non-cash investing transaction. We have measured the fair value of the assets and liabilities contributed by PolyMet through reference to market share price data, adjusted for transaction-specific factors, which is classified as a Level 3 measurement within the fair value measurement hierarchy.

We recognized a pre-tax gain of approximately $191 million ($142 million after-tax) in other operating income (expense) upon closing of this transaction. The gain was determined by calculating 50% of the fair value of the NorthMet project contributed by PolyMet, less 50% of the carrying value of the Mesaba mineral deposit contributed by Teck.

Fort Hills Sale Transaction

On February 2, 2023, we completed the sale of our 21.3% interest in Fort Hills and associated downstream assets to Suncor Energy Inc. (Suncor) and TotalEnergies EP Canada Ltd. (TEPCA). TEPCA had exercised its right of first refusal to purchase its proportionate share of our Fort Hills interest.

We have accounted for this transaction by recognizing:

- Aggregate cash proceeds of approximately $1 billion from Suncor and TEPCA
- A financial liability estimated at $269 million on closing. The current portion of $26 million was recorded as part of trade accounts payable and other liabilities. The non-current portion of $243 million was recorded as part of provisions and other liabilities. This financial liability is related to the remaining term of a downstream pipeline take-or-pay toll commitment.

We recognized a loss of approximately $8 million upon closing of this transaction., which was presented in loss from discontinued operations.

During 2022, we recorded a non-cash, pre-tax asset impairment of $1.2 billion (after-tax $961 million) as a result of the announced sale of our interest in Fort Hills.

Financial Position and Liquidity

Our liquidity remained strong at $6.0 billion as at December 31, 2023, including $744 million of cash. At December 31, 2023, the principal balance of our term notes was US$2.5 billion and we maintained a US$4.0 billion undrawn revolving credit facility. As at December 31, 2023, our US$2.5 billion QB2 project financing facility had a balance of US$2.2 billion after two payments of US$147 million were made during 2023. As at December 31, 2023, Antamina's US$1.0 billion loan facility agreement, of which our 22.5% share is US$225 million, was fully drawn.

Our US$4.0 billion sustainability-linked revolving credit facility involves pricing adjustments that are aligned with our sustainability performance and strategy, and has a maturity to October 2026. Our sustainability performance over the term of the facility is measured by greenhouse gas intensity, the percentage of women in Teck's workforce, and safety. At December 31, 2023, our US$4.0 billion facility was undrawn.

Quebrada Blanca (QBSA) entered into a contract with Transelec S.A. to lease an electrical power transmission system to connect the QB2 project with the Chilean national power grid. In the fourth quarter, the Chilean National Electric Coordinator issued the certificate that approves the entry into operation for the transmission system, leading to the commencement date of the lease. The lease requires QBSA to pay approximately US$22 million per year, escalating by 2.2% annually. On initial recognition of the lease in the fourth quarter, we recorded a lease liability of approximately US$324 million, with a corresponding right-of-use asset.

Our outstanding debt was $7.6 billion at December 31, 2023, compared with $7.7 billion at the end of 2022 and $8.1 billion at the end of 2021. The decrease in 2023 is due to the redemption of the 3.75% notes due in 2023 of US$108 million, the two semi-annual repayments of US$147 million on the QB2 project financing and the strengthening of the Canadian dollar**,** partially offset by draws on the loan entered into at Carmen de Andacollo and the Transelec lease, noted above.

We maintain investment grade ratings of Baa3, BBB-, and BBB- with stable outlooks from Moody's, S&P, and Fitch respectively.

Our debt positions and credit ratios are summarized in the following table:

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	December 31, 2021
Term notes	**$ 2,470**	$ 2,585	$ 3,478
QB2 US$2.5 billion limited recourse project finance facility	**2,206**	2,500	2,252
Lease liabilities	**802**	422	547
Carmen de Andacollo short-term loans	**95**	52	—
Antamina credit facilities	**225**	225	176
Less unamortized fees and discounts	**(56)**	(71)	(89)
Debt (US$ in millions)	**$ 5,742**	$ 5,713	$ 6,364
Debt (Canadian $ equivalent)[1]	**7,595**	7,738	8,068
Less cash balances	**(744)**	(1,883)	(1,427)
Net debt[2] (A)	**$ 6,851**	$ 5,855	$ 6,641
Equity (B)	**$ 28,292**	$ 26,511	$ 23,773
Net-debt to net-debt-plus-equity ratio[2] (A/(A+B))	**19 %**	18 %	22 %
Net-debt to adjusted EBITDA ratio[2]	**1.1x**	0.6x	1.0x
Weighted average coupon rate on the term notes	**5.4%**	5.3%	5.5 %

Notes:
1. Translated at period end exchange rates.
2. This is a non-GAAP financial measure or ratio. See “Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Ratios” for further information.

At December 31, 2023, the weighted average maturity of our term notes is approximately 14.7 years and the weighted average coupon rate is approximately 5.4%.

Cash flow from operations was $4.1 billion in 2023, which was reduced by a buildup of working capital items in the year of $1.0 billion. Our cash position decreased from $1.9 billion at the end of 2022 to $744 million at December 31, 2023. Significant outflows included $4.7 billion of capital expenditures, primarily related to QB2, $1.1 billion of capitalized stripping costs, $515 million of dividends, $250 million of share buybacks and $753 million of interest and finance charges, primarily on our outstanding debt. Significant inflows during 2023 included $1.3 billion of QB2 advances from SMM/SC, and cash proceeds of approximately $1.0 billion from the sale of our 21.3% interest in Fort Hills.

We maintain various committed and uncommitted credit facilities for liquidity and for the issuance of letters of credit, including a US$4.0 billion sustainability-linked facility, which was undrawn as at December 31, 2023.

Borrowing under our primary committed revolving credit facility is subject to our compliance with the covenants in the agreement and our ability to make certain representations and warranties at the time of the borrowing request. Our US$4.0 billion sustainability-linked facility does not contain an earnings or cash flow-based financial covenant, a credit rating trigger or a general material adverse borrowing condition. The only financial covenant under our credit agreements is a requirement for our net debt to capitalization ratio not to exceed 60%. That ratio was 20% at December 31, 2023.

In addition to our US$4.0 billion sustainability-linked facility, we maintain uncommitted bilateral credit facilities primarily for the issuance of letters of credit to support our future reclamation obligations. At December 31,

2023, we had $2.6 billion of letters of credit outstanding. We also had $1.2 billion in surety bonds outstanding at December 31, 2023, mostly to support current and future reclamation obligations.

Under the terms of the silver streaming agreement relating to Antamina, if there is an event of default under the agreement or Teck insolvency, Teck Base Metals Ltd., our subsidiary that holds our interest in Antamina, is restricted from paying dividends or making other distributions to Teck to the extent that there are unpaid amounts under the agreement. In addition, the QB2 project finance arrangements include customary restrictions on the payment of dividends and other distributions from the project company until project completion has been achieved; such distributions are also subject to compliance with certain other conditions.

Early repayment of borrowings under our US$4.0 billion credit facility, outstanding public debt and the QB2 project finance arrangements may be required if an event of default under the relevant agreement occurs. In addition, we are required to offer to repay indebtedness outstanding under our revolving credit facility and certain of our public debt in the event of a change of control, as determined under the relevant agreements.

Capital Allocation Framework

Our capital allocation framework describes how we allocate funds to sustaining and growth capital, maintaining solid investment grade credit metrics and returning excess cash to shareholders. This framework reflects our intention to make additional returns to shareholders by supplementing our base dividend with at least an additional 30% of available cash flow after certain other repayments and expenditures have been made. For this purpose, we define available cash flow (ACF) as cash flow from operating activities after interest and finance charges, lease payments and distributions to non-controlling interests less: (i) sustaining capital and capitalized stripping; (ii) committed growth capital; (iii) any cash required to adjust the capital structure to maintain solid investment grade credit metrics; (iv) our base $0.50 per share annual dividend; and (v) any share repurchases executed under our annual buyback authorization. Proceeds from any asset sales may also be used to supplement available cash flow. Any additional cash returns may be made through share repurchases and/or supplemental dividends depending on market conditions at the relevant time.

Our results can be highly variable, as they are dependent on commodity prices and various other factors. Investors should not assume that there will be available cash or any supplemental returns in any given year.
In 2023, we returned cash to shareholders through dividends and share buybacks. We paid dividends of $515 million in 2023, comprised of a $250 million supplemental dividend and $265 million of base dividends. We also returned $250 million during 2023 through the purchase of our Class B subordinate voting shares. Since 2019, we have returned $3.9 billion to shareholders, including $2.5 billion of Class B subordinate voting share buybacks**.**

On February 21, 2024, the Board authorized up to a $500 million share buyback, and approved the payment of our quarterly base dividend of $0.125 per share payable on March 28, 2024 to shareholders of record on March 15, 2024. Additional buybacks will be considered regularly in the context of market conditions.

Operating Cash Flow

Cash flow from operations was $4.1 billion in 2023, compared with $8.0 billion in 2022 and $4.7 billion in 2021. The decrease in 2023, compared with 2022, was primarily due to the substantial decrease in steelmaking coal prices and a buildup of working capital items, and partly due to lower zinc prices and higher operating costs across our operations. The increase in 2022, as compared to 2021, was primarily due to higher prices for our principal products, especially steelmaking coal.

Changes in working items resulted in a use of cash of $1.0 billion in 2023 compared with $107 million in 2022. In 2023, there was a buildup of trade receivables, primarily at our steelmaking coal operations, as a result of substantially higher sales volumes and the timing of those sales in the fourth quarter. In addition, there was an increase in supplies inventories at QB as a result of the ramp-up of operations, and across our other operations, reflecting inflationary cost pressures on consumables.

Investing Activities

Expenditures on property, plant and equipment were $4.7 billion in 2023, including $2.2 billion on the QB2 project, $665 million for QB2 ramp-up capital and $1.4 billion on sustaining capital. The largest component of sustaining capital expenditures was $778 million at our steelmaking coal operations.

Capitalized production stripping costs were $1.1 billion in 2023 compared with $1.0 billion in 2022. The majority of these costs are associated with the advancement of pits for future production at our steelmaking coal operations.

Capital expenditures for 2023 are summarized in the table on pages 52 to 53.

Expenditures on investments in 2023 were $137 million and included $77 million for intangible and other assets, and $45 million for marketable securities.
In February 2023, we received cash proceeds of approximately $1.0 billion from the sale of our 21.3% interest in Fort Hills. Cash proceeds from the sale of assets and investments were $162 million in 2023, $113 million in 2022 and $54 million in 2021.

Financing Activities

In 2023, debt proceeds totalled $230 million, while debt repayments totalled $710 million. Debt proceeds primarily related to short-term loans at our Carmen de Andacollo Operations. Debt repayments included the redemption of the 3.75% notes at maturity for US$108 million, the first and second semi-annual repayments of US$147 million of the QB2 project financing facility made on June 15, 2023 and December 15, 2023, and repayments of our short-term loans at our Carmen de Andacollo Operations.

In 2022, debt proceeds totalled $569 million, while debt repayments totalled $1.3 billion. Debt proceeds in 2022 included $315 million drawdown on the US$2.5 billion limited recourse project financing facility to fund the development of the QB2 project. The facility was fully drawn in April 2022. Debt proceeds also included $63 million final drawdown on Antamina's loan agreement. The loan agreement was fully drawn during the first quarter of 2022, with our share being US$225 million. Debt repayments in 2022 included the redemption of our US$150 million 4.75% note for $187 million and the purchase of US$650 million of our public notes in a waterfall tender for $892 million.

In 2021, debt proceeds totalled $1.6 billion, while debt repayments totalled $155 million. We also repaid $335 million, net, on our revolving credit facility during the year. Debt proceeds included a drawdown of $1.4 billion on the US$2.5 billion limited recourse project financing facility to fund the development of the QB2 project. Antamina entered into a US$1.0 billion loan agreement during 2021. As at December 31, 2021, our share of the amount drawn was US$158 million, which is included in our debt proceeds for the year.

During 2023, we paid $515 million in respect of our regular annual base dividend of $0.50 per share or $265 million and an additional one-time supplemental dividend of $0.50 per share or $250 million.

In 2023, we purchased and cancelled approximately 4.7 million Class B shares at a cost of $250 million under our normal course issuer bid.

Quarterly Profit and Cash Flow

($ in millions except per share data)	2023				2022			
	Q4	**Q3**	**Q2**	**Q1**	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1
Revenue	**$ 4,108**	**$ 3,599**	**$ 3,519**	**$ 3,785**	$ 3,140	$ 4,260	$ 5,300	$ 4,616
Gross profit	**$ 1,236**	**$ 831**	**$ 1,410**	**$ 1,666**	$ 1,154	$ 1,797	$ 3,142	$ 2,478
Profit (loss) attributable to shareholders	**$ 483**	**$ 276**	**$ 510**	**$ 1,140**	$ 266	$ (195)	$ 1,675	$ 1,571
Basic earnings (loss) per share	**$ 0.93**	**$ 0.53**	**$ 0.98**	**$ 2.22**	$ 0.52	$ (0.37)	$ 3.12	$ 2.93
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	**$ 0.92**	**$ 0.52**	**$ 0.97**	**$ 2.18**	$ 0.51	$ (0.37)	$ 3.07	$ 2.87
Cash flow from operations	**$ 1,126**	**$ 736**	**$ 1,130**	**$ 1,092**	$ 930	$ 1,809	$ 2,921	$ 2,323

Gross profit from our copper business unit decreased to $81 million in the fourth quarter compared with $248 million a year ago. The decline in gross profit was primarily due to elevated operating costs at QB as production ramp-up continued in the fourth quarter. QB was operating near design throughput capacity at the end of 2023.

Record copper production of 103,400 tonnes was achieved in the fourth quarter, which was 58% higher than a year ago. The increase was driven by the ramp-up of QB leading to 34,300 tonnes of copper in concentrate production, higher production from Highland Valley Copper as a result of increased mill throughput, and higher production from Antamina due to higher grades.

Gross profit from our zinc business unit increased to $71 million in the fourth quarter compared with $57 million a year ago. Improved results from our Trail Operations as a result of returning to full production rates and the benefit of higher contracted zinc premiums, were largely offset by an 18% decrease in realized zinc prices and higher operating costs at our Red Dog Operations.

At our Red Dog Operations, zinc production in the fourth quarter increased by 30% from a year ago to 155,300 tonnes, while lead production increased by 41% to 25,400 tonnes; both were driven by higher mill throughput and grades. At our Trail Operations, production volumes of refined zinc and lead were substantially higher than a year ago, as production last year was impacted by planned major asset renewal activities in both the zinc and lead circuits.

Gross profit in the fourth quarter from our steelmaking coal business unit increased to $1.1 billion compared with $849 million a year ago primarily due to higher sales volumes, partially offset by lower steelmaking coal prices. Realized steelmaking coal prices averaged US$270 per tonne in the fourth quarter compared to US$278 per tonne in the same period a year ago.

Fourth quarter sales volumes of 6.1 million tonnes were near the top end of our previously disclosed guidance of 5.8 to 6.2 million tonnes, driven by production rates in the quarter and supported by strong logistics performance. Sales volumes in the fourth quarter were significantly higher than the 4.3 million tonnes in the same period last year. Overall plant reliability and performance were strong in the fourth quarter, supported by a plant improvement initiative, which continues to show positive results.

In the fourth quarter, profit from continuing operations attributable to shareholders was $483 million or $0.93 per share compared to $247 million or $0.48 per share in the same period last year. The increase compared with a year ago is primarily due to an increase in steelmaking coal sales volumes. These increases were partially offset by lower steelmaking coal and zinc prices, and higher unit costs across our operations, including elevated costs at QB as production ramp-up continues.

Cash flow from operations in the fourth quarter was $1.1 billion compared with $930 million a year ago. The increased cash flow reflects an increase in profit attributable to shareholders primarily due to higher steelmaking coal sales volumes.

During the fourth quarter, changes in working capital items resulted in a use of cash of $184 million as result of a buildup of trade receivables at our steelmaking coal operations and at QB, reflecting the ramp-up of the operation. This compares with a use of cash of $154 million a year ago, when there was a buildup of steelmaking coal production inventories and an increase in supply inventories at QB.

Outlook

The sales of our products are denominated in U.S. dollars, while a significant portion of our expenses and capital expenditures are incurred in local currencies, particularly the Canadian dollar and the Chilean peso. Foreign exchange fluctuations can have a significant effect on our capital costs and operating margins, unless such fluctuations are offset by related changes to commodity prices.

Our U.S. dollar denominated debt is subject to revaluation based on changes in the Canadian/U.S. dollar exchange rate. As at December 31, 2023, approximately US$2.3 billion of our U.S. dollar denominated debt is designated as a hedge against our foreign operations that have a U.S. dollar functional currency. As a result, any foreign exchange gains or losses arising on that amount of our U.S. dollar debt are recorded in other comprehensive income, with the remainder being charged to profit.

Commodity markets are volatile. Prices can change rapidly and customers can alter shipment plans. This can have a substantial effect on our business and financial results. Continued uncertainty in global markets arising from the macroeconomic outlook and government policy changes, including tariffs and the potential for trade disputes, may have a significant positive or negative effect on the prices of the various products we produce.

We remain confident in the longer-term outlook for our major commodities; however, ongoing uncertainty related to global economic growth, current geopolitical uncertainty, and the potential impact of monetary policy aimed at curtailing inflation in various jurisdictions, as well as any potential resurgence of COVID-19 may have on demand and prices for our commodities, on our suppliers and employees, and on global financial markets in the future, which could be material.

As a result of the announcement of the sale of our steelmaking coal business as previously described in this document, the following describes the effect that the completion of the transaction is expected to have on our financial condition, financial performance and cash flow from operations.

We expect our cash position and liquidity will increase significantly upon closing of the Glencore transaction. The increase in our cash position and liquidity is expected to enable us to balance investment in copper growth, with debt reductions, and a higher cash balance, and consideration of further returns to shareholders, aligned with our Capital Allocation Framework.

The closing of the transaction is expected to result in a reduction in our revenue, gross profit, EBITDA[1] and cash flow from operations relative to prior years, particularly while the ramp-up continues at our expanded QB operations.

We expect our net assets on our balance sheet to remain similar upon the closing of the transaction, as the removal of the assets and liabilities of our steelmaking coal business unit will be offset by the cash proceeds received from the transaction. We expect our results to be less sensitive to the Canadian/US. dollar exchange rate. Substantially all of the sales from our steelmaking coal business are in U.S. dollars, whereas substantially all of the operating expenses in our steelmaking coal business are in Canadian dollars.

Additional information about the risks related to the transaction are available in our Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2023, filed under our profile at www.sedarplus.ca.

Commodity Prices and Sensitivities

Commodity prices are a key driver of our profit and cash flows. On the supply side, the depleting nature of ore reserves, difficulties in finding new orebodies, the permitting processes and the availability of skilled resources to develop projects, as well as infrastructure constraints, political risk and significant cost inflation, may continue to have a moderating effect on the growth in future production for the industry as a whole.

The sensitivity of our annual profit attributable to shareholders and EBITDA to changes in the Canadian/U.S. dollar exchange rates and commodity prices, before pricing adjustments, based on our current balance sheet, our expected 2024 mid-range production estimates, current commodity prices and a Canadian/U.S. dollar exchange rate of $1.30 is as follows:

[1] This is a non-GAAP financial measure or ratio. See “Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Ratios” for further information.

	2024 Mid-Range Production Estimates[1]	Change	Estimated Effect of Change On Profit (Loss) Attributable to Shareholders[2] ($ in millions)	Estimated Effect on EBITDA[2,5] ($ in millions)
US$ exchange		CAD$0.01	$ 63	$ 110
Copper (000's tonnes)	502.5	US$0.01/lb.	$ 7	$ 13
Zinc (000's tonnes)[3]	880.0	US$0.01/lb.	$ 8	$ 11
Steelmaking coal (million tonnes)	25.0	US$1/tonne	$ 14	$ 29
WTI[4]		US$1/bbl	$ 3	$ 5

Notes:
1. All production estimates are subject to change based on market and operating conditions.
2. The effect on our profit (loss) attributable to shareholders and on EBITDA of commodity price and exchange rate movements will vary from quarter to quarter depending on sales volumes. Our estimate of the sensitivity of profit and EBITDA to changes in the U.S. dollar exchange rate is sensitive to commodity price assumptions.
3. Zinc includes 282,500 tonnes of refined zinc and 597,500 tonnes of zinc contained in concentrate.
4. Our WTI oil price sensitivity takes into account the change in operating costs across our business units, as our operations use a significant amount of diesel fuel.
5. This is a non-GAAP financial measure or ratio. See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Ratios" for further information.

Guidance

Our guidance for 2024 is unchanged from our guidance released on January 15, 2024. The guidance ranges below reflect our operating plans, which include known risks and uncertainties. Events such as extreme weather, unplanned operational shutdowns and other disruptions could impact actual results beyond these estimates. Our unit costs are calculated based on production volumes and any variances from estimated production ranges will impact unit costs.

We have included range-based guidance for all categories of guidance disclosed and have provided further annual detail for our three-year production guidance to outline expected production fluctuations within that period.

Annual 2024 guidance and three-year production guidance has been provided for our steelmaking coal business. The guidance is on a 100% basis and reflects the exchange of minority interests by NSC of 2.5% in Elkview Operations and by POSCO of 2.5% in Elkview Operations and 20% in the Greenhills joint venture, as previously described. Therefore, our reported production and sales statistics will increase from 80% to 100% for Greenhills effective January 3, 2024. Our reported production and sales statistics for Elkview Operations will continue to be reported on a 100% basis, consistent with our past reported presentation.

We will include 100% of production and sales from the EVR operations in our production and sales volumes, even though we own 77% of EVR, because we will fully consolidate (100%) EVR results in our financial statements. Our revenue, gross profit, and EBITDA[1] will be on a 100% basis reflecting the fully consolidated results of EVR. Our profit (loss) attributable to shareholders will reflect our 77% ownership of EVR's results, as 23% of EVR's results will be attributable to non-controlling interests reflecting NSC's (20%) and POSCO's (3%) ownership of EVR.

We remain highly focused on managing our controllable operating expenditures. However, in line with the broader mining industry, we continue to face inflationary cost pressures across our business, which have increased our operating costs and capital expenditure compared to prior years. While our underlying key mining drivers such as strip ratios and haul distances remain relatively stable, inflationary pressures on key input costs are expected to persist through 2024. Pressures on the cost of certain key supplies, including mining equipment, labour and contractors, as well as energy costs in Chile and changing diesel prices, are reflected in our capital expenditure and annual unit cost guidance for 2024.

Production Guidance

Total copper production in 2024 is expected to significantly increase to between 465,000 and 540,000 tonnes compared to the 296,500 tonnes produced in 2023. The increase is driven by higher annual production at QB and Highland Valley Copper. QB will focus on reliability, consistency and increased availability and we expect to produce between 230,000 and 275,000 tonnes in 2024. This is slightly lower than our previous three-year production guidance, as that guidance assumed all typical ramp-up reliability issues would be addressed in

[1] This is a non-GAAP financial measure or ratio. See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Ratios" for further information.

2023. Due to the delay in construction, some of these issues are expected to be resolved in the first half of 2024. At Highland Valley Copper, production is expected to increase in 2024 as we move into the Lornex pit, which is higher grades, and as a result of improved mill availability.

Total zinc in concentrate production in 2024, including co-product zinc production from Antamina (22.5%), is expected to be between 565,000 and 630,000 tonnes compared to 644,000 tonnes in 2023. This decrease is driven by Antamina's mine plan, as the ore processed in 2024 delivers higher copper production and lower zinc production compared to that of 2023. We expect lead production from Red Dog to be in the range of 90,000 to 105,000 tonnes in 2024. In 2024, we expect Trail Operations to produce between 275,000 and 290,000 tonnes of refined zinc. Refined lead and silver production at Trail are expected to be similar to prior years, but will fluctuate as a result of concentrate feed source optimization.

Our steelmaking coal production in 2024 is expected to be between 24.0 and 26.0 million tonnes compared to 23.7 million tonnes produced in 2023. Production is expected to remain at these levels throughout 2025 to 2027.

Production Guidance

The table below shows our share of production of our principal products for 2023, our guidance for production in 2024 and our guidance for production for the following three years.

Units in thousand tonnes (excluding steelmaking coal)	**2023**	2024 Guidance	2025 Guidance	2026 Guidance	2027 Guidance
Principal Products					
Copper[1,2,3]					
Quebrada Blanca	**62.8**	230 - 275	280 - 310	280 - 310	280 - 310
Highland Valley Copper	**98.8**	112 - 125	140 - 160	130 - 150	120 - 140
Antamina	**95.3**	85 - 95	80 - 90	90 - 100	85 - 95
Carmen de Andacollo	**39.6**	38 - 45	50 - 60	50 - 60	45 - 55
	296.5	465 - 540	550 - 620	550 - 620	530 - 600
Zinc[1,2,4]					
Red Dog	**539.8**	520 - 570	460 - 510	410 - 460	365 - 400
Antamina	**104.2**	45 - 60	95 - 105	55 - 65	35 - 45
	644.0	565 - 630	555 - 615	465 - 525	400 - 445
Refined zinc					
Trail Operations	**266.6**	275 - 290	270 - 300	270 - 300	270 - 300
Steelmaking coal (million tonnes)	**23.7**	24.0 - 26.0	24.0 - 26.0	24.0 - 26.0	24.0 - 26.0
Other Products					
Lead[1]					
Red Dog	**93.4**	90 - 105	80 - 90	80 - 90	65 - 75
Molybdenum[1,2]					
Quebrada Blanca	**—**	2.9 - 3.6	5.0 - 6.4	6.4 - 7.6	7.0 - 8.0
Highland Valley Copper	**0.6**	1.3 - 1.6	1.8 - 2.3	2.3 - 2.8	2.7 - 3.2
Antamina	**0.8**	1.2 - 1.5	0.7 - 1.0	0.7 - 1.0	0.9 - 1.2
	1.4	5.4 - 6.7	7.5 - 9.7	9.4 - 11.4	10.6 - 12.4

Notes:
1. Metal contained in concentrate.
2. We include 100% of production and sales from our Quebrada Blanca and Carmen de Andacollo mines in our production and sales volumes, even though we do not own 100% of these operations, because we fully consolidate their results in our financial statements. We include 22.5% of production and sales from Antamina, representing our proportionate ownership interest in this operation.
3. Copper production includes cathode production at Quebrada Blanca and Carmen de Andacollo.
4. Total zinc includes co-product zinc production from our 22.5% proportionate interest in Antamina.

Sales Guidance

The table below shows our sales of selected products for the last quarter of 2023 and our sales guidance for the first quarter of 2024 for selected principal products.

	Q4 2023	Q1 2024 Guidance
Zinc (thousand tonnes)[1]		
Red Dog	**135**	70 - 85
Steelmaking coal (million tonnes)	**6.1**	5.9 - 6.3

Note:

1. Metal contained in concentrate.

Unit Cost Guidance

The table below reports our unit costs for 2023 and our guidance for unit costs for selected products in 2024.

(Per unit costs)	2023	2024 Guidance
Copper[1]		
Total cash unit costs[4] (US$/lb.)	**2.27**	2.15 - 2.35
Net cash unit costs[3,4] (US$/lb.)	**1.87**	1.85 - 2.25
Zinc[2]		
Total cash unit costs[4] (US$/lb.)	**0.68**	0.70 - 0.80
Net cash unit costs[3,4] (US$/lb.)	**0.55**	0.55 - 0.65
Steelmaking coal		
Adjusted site cost of sales[4]	**96**	95 - 110
Transportation costs	**49**	47 - 51

Notes:

1. Copper unit costs are reported in U.S. dollars per payable pound of metal contained in concentrate. Copper net cash unit costs include adjusted cash cost of sales and smelter processing charges, less cash margins for by-products including co-products. Guidance for 2024 assumes a zinc price of US$1.20 per pound, a molybdenum price of US$21 per pound, a silver price of US$23 per ounce, a gold price of US$1,930 per ounce, a Canadian/U.S. dollar exchange rate of $1.32 and a Chilean Peso/U.S. dollar exchange rate of 850. 2023 copper unit costs exclude Quebrada Blanca.
2. Zinc unit costs are reported in U.S. dollars per payable pound of metal contained in concentrate. Zinc net cash unit costs are mine costs including adjusted cash cost of sales and smelter processing charges, less cash margins for by-products. Guidance for 2024 assumes a lead price of US$0.95 per pound, a silver price of US$23 per ounce and a Canadian/U.S. dollar exchange rate of $1.32. By-products include both by-products and co-products.
3. After co-product and by-product margins.
4. This is a non-GAAP financial measure or ratio. See “Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Ratios” for further information.

Capital Expenditure Guidance

Our 2024 capital expenditures are expected to significantly decrease from 2023 levels, primarily driven by lower spending on QB2 development capital, as we near completion of the project.

Sustaining capital expenditure in 2024 is expected to increase marginally above 2023 levels both in our zinc business unit as we complete boiler repairs at our Trail Operations, and in our steelmaking coal business, as the Elkview Operations' administration and maintenance complex project reaches the peak of its execution plan.

Capitalized stripping costs in 2024 are expected to decrease from 2023 levels, which were a notable peak period of capitalized stripping to advance the development of mine pits to support future production in our steelmaking coal business.

Growth capital, excluding QB2 development capital, is prioritized on our copper growth projects as we focus on completing feasibility studies, advancing detailed engineering work, project execution planning, and progressing permitting, particularly at the HVC Mine Life Extension project (previously, HVC2040), San Nicolás and Zafranal. In addition, we will work to define the most capital-efficient and value-adding pathway for the expansion of QB based on the performance of the existing asset base. We also expect to continue to progress our medium- to long-term portfolio options with prudent investments to advance the path to value.

The table below reports our capital expenditures for 2023 and our guidance for capital expenditure in 2024.

(Teck's share in $ millions)		2023	2024 Guidance
Sustaining			
Copper[1]	**$**	**448**	$ 495 - 550
Zinc		**152**	190 - 210
Steelmaking coal[2]		**778**	800 - 1,000
Corporate		**24**	30 - 40
	$	**1,402**	$ 1,515 - 1,800
Growth			
Copper[3 4]	**$**	**374**	$ 400 - 460
Zinc		**70**	100 - 130
Steelmaking coal		**15**	—
	$	**459**	$ 500 - 590
Total			
Copper	**$**	**822**	$ 895 - 1,010
Zinc		**222**	290 - 340
Steelmaking coal		**793**	800 - 1,000
Corporate		**24**	30 - 40
	$	**1,861**	$ 2,015 - 2,390
QB2 project capital expenditures	**$**	**2,152**	$ 700 - 900
QB2 ramp-up capital expenditures		**665**	—
Total before SMM and SC contributions	**$**	**4,678**	$ 2,715 - 3,290
Estimated SMM and SC contributions to capital expenditures		**(1,100)**	(270) - (340)
Total, net of partner contributions and project financing	**$**	**3,578**	$ 2,445 - 2,950

Notes:

1. Copper sustaining capital includes Quebrada Blanca Operations.
2. Steelmaking coal sustaining capital in 2023 includes $94 million of water treatment capital. 2024 guidance includes $150 to $250 million of water treatment capital.
3. Excluding QB2 development capital and QB2 ramp-up capital.
4. Copper growth capital guidance includes feasibility studies, advancing detailed engineering work, project execution planning, and progressing permitting at the HVC Mine Life Extension project, San Nicolás and Zafranal. In addition, we will work to define the most capital-efficient and value-adding pathway for the expansion of QB based on the performance of the existing asset base. We also expect to continue to progress our medium-to long-term portfolio options with prudent investments to advance the path to value including for NewRange, Galore Creek, Schaft Creek and NuevaUnión.

Capital Expenditure Guidance — Capitalized Stripping

(Teck's share in CAD$ millions)		2023	2024 Guidance
Capitalized Stripping			
Copper	**$**	**379**	$ 255 - 280
Zinc		**76**	65 - 75
Steelmaking coal		**649**	550 - 750
	$	**1,104**	$ 870 - 1,105

Other Information

Climate Change and Carbon Pricing

As part of ongoing global efforts to address climate change, regulations to control greenhouse gas emissions continue to be developed and enhanced in many jurisdictions. Regulatory uncertainty and resulting uncertainty regarding the costs of technology required to comply with current or anticipated regulations make it difficult to predict the ultimate costs of compliance. Societal focus on reducing carbon emissions, minimizing climate change and implementing climate change adaptation measures continues to increase.

The Government of Canada continues to advance climate action initiatives, such as the *Canadian Net-Zero Emissions Accountability Act,* which formalizes Canada's target to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 and its "A Healthy Environment and a Healthy Economy" climate plan to advance actions to achieve Canada's climate goals, which includes a proposal to increase the federal price of carbon to $170 per tonne of carbon dioxide-equivalent (CO_2e) by 2030. The Government of Canada also formally submitted Canada's enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution to the United Nations, committing Canada to cut its greenhouse gas emissions by 40%-45% below 2005 levels by 2030.

Climate change regulations continue to evolve in most jurisdictions in which we operate, and we expect that regional, national or international regulations that seek to reduce greenhouse gas emissions will continue to be established or modified to increase their impact. The cost of progressively reducing our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions in accordance with our publicly stated carbon reduction targets through carbon reduction activities or by acquiring the equivalent amount of future credits (to the extent permitted by regulation), is a function of several evolving factors, including technology development and pace of commercialization, the regulatory environment for subsidies and incentives, and the markets for carbon credits and offsets.

Teck's Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions attributable to our operations for 2023 are estimated to be approximately 3.7 million tonnes of CO_2e. The most material indirect Scope 3 emissions associated with our activities relate to the use of our steelmaking coal by our customers. Based on our 2023 sales volumes, emissions from the use of our steelmaking coal would have been approximately 70 million tonnes of CO_2e.
For 2023, our British Columbia-based operations incurred $114.8 million in British Columbia provincial carbon tax. As a result of the CleanBC Program for Industry, we received back $21.7 million of the $88.4 million we paid under the British Columbia provincial carbon tax in 2022, and we expect to receive a similar portion of our 2023 carbon tax payments back in 2024. In 2023, the Province of British Columbia announced its intention to transition the regulation of industrial facility GHG emissions from the *Carbon Tax Act* to an Output-Based Pricing System, beginning on April 1, 2024. Final details of the Output-Based Pricing System are yet to be released.

We may in the future face similar taxation for our activities in other jurisdictions. Similarly, customers of some of our products may also be subject to new carbon costs or taxation in the future in the jurisdictions where the products are ultimately used.

We are taking action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by improving our energy efficiency and implementing low-carbon technologies at our operations. In 2020, we announced our target to achieve net-zero Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions across our operations by 2050. In 2022, we expanded our existing climate action strategy to include a new short-term goal to achieve net-zero Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 2025, and an ambition to achieve net-zero Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions by 2050. We have also focused on growing our business to rebalance our portfolio towards copper, which is an essential metal for low-carbon technology and infrastructure, while continuing to produce the high-quality steelmaking coal required for the low-carbon transition.

We have established a set of actions that progress our decarbonization goals and ambitions. Our objective is to deliver significant and cost-competitive emissions reductions. We routinely evaluate existing and emerging abatement opportunities as the pace of low-carbon technology maturation continues to accelerate, and as options that were not feasible a few years ago approach commercialization.

Financial Instruments and Derivatives

We hold a number of financial instruments, derivatives and contracts containing embedded derivatives, which are recorded on our consolidated balance sheet at fair value with gains and losses in each period included in other comprehensive income (loss) in the year and profit for the period on our consolidated statements of income and consolidated statements of other comprehensive income, as appropriate. The most significant of these instruments are investments in marketable securities and metal-related forward contracts, including those embedded in our silver and gold streaming arrangements, QB2 variable consideration to IMSA and settlement receivables. All are subject to varying rates of taxation, depending on their nature and jurisdiction. Further information about our financial instruments, derivatives and contracts containing embedded derivatives and associated risks is outlined in Note 31 in our 2023 audited annual consolidated financial statements.

Areas of Judgment and Estimation Uncertainty

In preparing our consolidated financial statements, we make judgments in applying our accounting policies. The judgments that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in our financial statements are outlined below. In addition, we make assumptions about the future in deriving estimates used in preparing our consolidated financial statements. We have outlined information below about assumptions and other sources of estimation uncertainty as at December 31, 2023 that have a risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next year.

a) Areas of Judgment

Assessment of Impairment and Impairment Reversal Indicators

Judgment is required in assessing whether certain factors would be considered an indicator of impairment or impairment reversal. We consider both internal and external information to determine whether there is an

indicator of impairment or impairment reversal present and, accordingly, whether impairment testing is required. The information we consider in assessing whether there is an indicator of impairment or impairment reversal includes, but is not limited to, market transactions for similar assets, commodity prices, treatment charges, zinc premiums, discount rates, foreign exchange rates, our market capitalization, reserves and resources, mine plans, operating plans and operating results.

As a result of the strengthening of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar affecting the Canadian dollar equivalent of our expected consideration to be received in the sale of the steelmaking coal business transactions, we performed an impairment test for our steelmaking coal group of CGUs at December 31, 2023.

In the fourth quarter of 2022, as a result of increased costs and operating challenges at our Trail CGU, we performed an impairment test for our Trail CGU.

Property, Plant and Equipment – Determination of Available for Use Date

Judgment is required in determining the date that property, plant and equipment is available for use. An asset is available for use when it is in the location and condition necessary to operate in the manner intended by management.

QB2 consists of property, plant and equipment that become available for use at different dates. When assessing when these assets are available for use, we consider several factors, the most significant of which are the status of asset commissioning and whether the assets are capable of operating near design capacity to ensure a reliable and consistent throughput rate to produce the expected quantity of outputs. The majority of the assets related to QB2 became available for use in December of 2023.

Joint Arrangements

We are a party to a number of arrangements over which we do not have control. Judgment is required in determining whether joint control over these arrangements exists and, if so, which parties have joint control and whether each arrangement is a joint venture or a joint operation. In assessing whether we have joint control, we analyze the activities of each arrangement and determine which activities most significantly affect the returns of the arrangement over its life. These activities are determined to be the relevant activities of the arrangement. If unanimous consent is required over the decisions about the relevant activities, the parties whose consent is required would have joint control over the arrangement. The judgments around which activities are considered the relevant activities of the arrangement are subject to analysis by each of the parties to the arrangement and may be interpreted differently. When performing this assessment, we generally consider decisions about activities such as managing the asset while it is being designed, developed and constructed, during its operating life and during the closure period. We may also consider other activities, including the approval of budgets, expansion and disposition of assets, financing, significant operating and capital expenditures, appointment of key management personnel, representation on the board

of directors and other items. When circumstances or contractual terms change, we reassess the control group and the relevant activities of the arrangement.

If we have joint control over the arrangement, an assessment of whether the arrangement is a joint venture or a joint operation is required. This assessment is based on whether we have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement or whether we have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. In making this determination, we review the legal form of the arrangement, the terms of the contractual arrangement and other facts and circumstances. In a situation where the legal form and the terms of the contractual arrangement do not give us rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities, an assessment of other facts and circumstances is required, including whether the activities of the arrangement are primarily designed for the provision of output to the parties and whether the parties are substantially the only source of cash flows contributing to the arrangement. The consideration of other facts and circumstances may result in the conclusion that a joint arrangement is a joint operation. This conclusion requires judgment and is specific to each arrangement. Other facts and circumstances have led us to conclude that Antamina, NewRange and San Nicolás are joint operations for the purposes of our consolidated financial statements. The other facts and circumstances considered for these arrangements include the provision of output to the parties of the joint arrangements and the funding obligations. For Antamina, NewRange and San Nicolás, we take our share of the output from the assets directly over the life of the arrangement. We have concluded that this gives us direct rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities of these arrangements proportionate to our ownership interests.

Streaming Transactions

When we enter into a long-term streaming arrangement linked to production at specific operations, judgment is required in assessing the appropriate accounting treatment for the transaction on the closing date and in future periods. We consider the specific terms of each arrangement to determine whether we have disposed of an interest in the reserves and resources of the respective operation or executed some other form of arrangement. This assessment considers what the counterparty is entitled to and the associated risks and rewards attributable to them over the life of the operation. These include the contractual terms related to the total production over the life of the arrangement as compared to the expected production over the life of the mine, the percentage being sold, the percentage of payable metals produced, the commodity price referred to in the ongoing payment and any guarantee relating to the upfront payment if production ceases.

For our silver and gold streaming arrangements at Antamina and Carmen de Andacollo, respectively, there is no guarantee associated with the upfront payment. We have concluded that control of the rights to the silver and gold mineral interests were transferred to the buyers when the contracts came into effect. Therefore, we consider these arrangements a disposition of a mineral interest.

Based on our judgment, control of the interest in the reserves and resources transferred to the buyer when the contracts were executed. At that time, we recognized the amount of the gain related to the disposition of the reserves and resources, as we had the right to payment, the customer was entitled to the commodities,

the buyer had no recourse in requiring Teck to mine the product, and the buyer had significant risks and rewards of ownership of the reserves and resources.

We recognize the amount of consideration related to refining, mining and delivery services as the work is performed.

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

Judgment is required in assessing whether deferred tax assets and certain deferred tax liabilities are recognized on the balance sheet and what tax rate is expected to be applied in the year when the related temporary differences reverse. We also evaluate the recoverability of deferred tax assets based on an assessment of our ability to use the underlying future tax deductions before they expire against future taxable profits or capital gains. Deferred tax liabilities arising from temporary differences on investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are recognized unless the reversal of the temporary differences is not expected to occur in the foreseeable future and can be controlled. Judgment is also required on the application of income tax legislation. These judgments are subject to risk and uncertainty and could result in an adjustment to the deferred tax provision and a corresponding credit or charge to profit (loss).

Assets Held for Sale

Judgment is required in assessing whether certain assets are considered as held for sale as at December 31, 2023. For non-current assets and disposal groups to be considered as held for sale, the asset or disposal group must be available for immediate disposal, by sale or otherwise, in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such assets or disposal groups, and its sale must be highly probable. Exercising judgment includes considering the likelihood of obtaining requisite regulatory, stakeholder and political approvals.

In the fourth quarter of 2023, we announced our agreement to sell our interest in our steelmaking coal business, referred to as Elk Valley Resources (EVR), through a sale of a majority stake to Glencore plc (Glencore) and a sale of minority stakes to Nippon Steel Corporation (NSC) and POSCO. The NSC and POSCO portions of the transaction closed on January 3, 2024. Closing of the sale of the majority interest in EVR to Glencore remains subject to receipt of competition approvals in several jurisdictions and approval under the *Investment Canada Act*. The timing and outcome of these processes is not known with sufficient certainty and as such, we are not in a position to conclude that receipt of the required approvals, and resulting closing of the transaction, is highly probable. Therefore, we have determined that our steelmaking coal business did not meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale at December 31, 2023.

As at December 31, 2022, we determined that the Fort Hills disposal group; the Quintette disposal group; the Mesaba property, plant and equipment assets; and the San Nicolás property, plant and equipment assets were considered as held for sale.

b) Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

Impairment Testing

For the annual goodwill impairment testing for our steelmaking coal group of CGUs, we estimated its recoverable amount based on consideration expected to be received from the sale transactions. This includes the present value of the agreed-upon cash proceeds from Glencore and NSC, plus the expected discounted cash flows from the steelmaking coal business until closing of the Glencore transaction. The most significant assumption is the U.S. dollar to Canadian dollar foreign exchange rate, which is applied to both the cash receipts and the cash flows until closing. Other significant assumptions include the steelmaking coal price, sales volumes and operating costs.

For other impairment testing required, discounted cash flow models are used to determine the recoverable amount of respective CGUs. These models are prepared internally or with assistance from third-party advisors when required. When relevant market transactions for comparable assets are available, these are considered in determining the recoverable amount of assets.

Significant assumptions used in preparing the discounted cash flow model for our Quebrada Blanca CGU goodwill impairment test include commodity prices, reserves and resources, sales volumes, operating costs, capital expenditures, discount rate and the fair value per pound of copper equivalent used in the determination of the *in situ* value.

Significant assumptions used in preparing the discounted cash flow model for our Trail CGU impairment test in 2022 include zinc prices, smelter production, operating costs, capital expenditures, treatment charges, zinc premiums, discount rate and foreign exchange rates.

Our 2023 audited annual consolidated financial statements outline the significant inputs used when performing goodwill and other asset impairment testing. These inputs are based on management’s best estimates of what an independent market participant would consider appropriate. Changes in these inputs may alter the results of impairment testing, the amount of the impairment charges or reversals recorded in the statement of income (loss) and the resulting carrying values of assets.

Goodwill Impairment Testing – October 31, 2023

Steelmaking Coal Group of CGUs

Our steelmaking coal group of CGUs has goodwill allocated to it. For our annual goodwill impairment testing, we estimated the recoverable amount of the steelmaking coal group of CGUs based on consideration expected to be received from the announced sale transactions in November 2023. This includes the present value of the agreed-upon cash proceeds from Glencore and NSC, plus the expected discounted cash flows from the steelmaking coal group of CGUs until expected closing of the Glencore transaction. The estimated recoverable amount of the steelmaking coal group of CGUs exceeded the carrying amount by approximately $600 million at October 31, 2023, our annual goodwill impairment testing date. These FVLCD estimates are classified as a Level 3 measurement within the fair value measurement hierarchy.

The recoverable amount of our steelmaking coal group of CGUs is most sensitive to changes in the U.S. dollar to Canadian dollar foreign exchange rate, which is applied to both the cash receipts and the cash flows until closing. We used a U.S. dollar to Canadian dollar exchange rate of 1.38 in our estimation, based on the forward curve at October 31, 2023. In isolation, a strengthening of the Canadian dollar to 1.33 would result in the recoverable amount of the steelmaking coal group of CGUs being approximately equal to the carrying amount. Other significant assumptions include the steelmaking coal price, sales volumes and operating costs.

Impairment Testing – December 31, 2023

Steelmaking Coal Group of CGUs

As at December 31, 2023, as a result of the strengthening of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar affecting the Canadian dollar equivalent of our expected consideration to be received in the sale of the steelmaking coal business transactions, we performed an additional impairment test for our steelmaking coal group of CGUs. We updated the estimated recoverable amount based on the consideration expected to be received, consistent with the annual goodwill impairment testing performed as at October 31, 2023. In performing this impairment test, we used a U.S. dollar to Canadian dollar foreign exchange rate of 1.32 based on the forward curve at December 31, 2023 and also updated applicable assumptions including the steelmaking coal price, sales volumes and operating costs.

The estimated recoverable amount of the steelmaking coal group of CGUs exceeded the carrying amount by approximately $80 million at December 31, 2023. These FVLCD estimates are classified as a Level 3 measurement within the fair value measurement hierarchy.

In isolation, a $0.01 strengthening in the Canadian dollar would result in the recoverable amount being approximately equal to the carrying amount.

Impairment Testing – December 31, 2022

Trail CGU and Assets Held for Sale

In the fourth quarter of 2022, as a result of increased costs and operating challenges at the Trail CGU, we performed an impairment test for our Trail CGU. Cash flow projections used in the analysis as at December 31, 2022 were based on an operating plan with cash flows covering a period of 80 years. The recoverable amount of our Trail CGU was approximately equal to the carrying amount of $1.2 billion at the date of testing. As a result, any changes in the key assumptions below could result in the carrying amount exceeding the recoverable amount.

In 2022, immediately before the initial classification of assets held for sale, we measured the assets at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Annual Goodwill Impairment Testing

Quebrada Blanca CGU

Our Quebrada Blanca CGU has goodwill allocated to it. We performed our annual goodwill impairment testing at October 31, 2023, calculating the recoverable amount on a FVLCD basis and did not identify any goodwill impairment losses. Cash flow projections in the discounted cash flow model cover the current expected mine life of Quebrada Blanca and a projected expansion, totalling 49 years, with an estimate of *in situ* value applied to the remaining resources. Given the nature of expected future cash flows used to determine the recoverable amount, a material change could occur over time, as the cash flows are significantly affected by the key assumptions described below.

Sensitivity Analysis

The recoverable amount of our Quebrada Blanca CGU exceeded the carrying amount by approximately $600 million at the date of our annual goodwill impairment testing. The recoverable amount of Quebrada Blanca is most sensitive to the long-term copper price assumption and discount rate assumption. In isolation, a US$0.10 decrease in the long-term copper price, or a 30 basis points increase in the discount rate would result in the recoverable amount of Quebrada Blanca being equal to its carrying value.

Significant assumptions used in preparing the discounted cash flow model for our Quebrada Blanca CGU goodwill impairment test include commodity prices, reserves and resources, sales volumes, operating costs, capital expenditures, discount rate and the fair value per pound of copper equivalent used in the determination of the *in situ* value.

Key Assumptions

Quebrada Blanca CGU and Trail CGU

The following are the key assumptions used in our Quebrada Blanca CGU impairment testing calculations for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	2023	2022
Copper prices per pound	**Long-term real price in 2028 of US$3.90**	Long-term real price in 2027 of US$3.60
Post-tax real discount rate	**7.0%**	6.5%

In our 2022 impairment assessment of the Trail CGU, we used long-term assumptions of US$1.25 per pound for zinc, US$277 per tonne for treatment charges, US$0.11 per pound for zinc premiums, a U.S. dollar to Canadian dollar exchange rate of 1.30 and a post-tax real discount rate of 5.5%.

Interrelation of Key Assumptions

The key assumptions used in our determination of recoverable amounts interrelate significantly with each other and with our operating plans. For example, a decrease in long-term commodity prices could result in amendments to the mine plans that would partially offset the effect of lower prices through lower operating costs and capital expenditures. It is difficult to determine how all of these factors would interrelate, but in estimating the effect of changes in these assumptions on fair values, we believe that all of these factors need to be considered together. A linear extrapolation of these effects becomes less meaningful as the change in assumption increases.

Commodity Price Assumptions

Commodity price assumptions use current prices in the initial year and trend to the long-term prices in the information referenced above. Prices are based on a number of factors, including historical data, analyst estimates and forward curves in the near term and are benchmarked with external sources of information, including information published by our peers and market transactions, where possible, to ensure they are within the range of values used by market participants.

Discount Rates

Discount rates are based on market participant mining and smelting weighted average costs of capital adjusted for risks specific to the operation or asset where appropriate.

Foreign Exchange Rates

U.S. dollar to Canadian dollar foreign exchange rates are significant to the Trail CGU and are benchmarked with external sources of information based on a range used by market participants.

Reserves and Resources, Mine Production and Smelter Production

Future mineral production is included in projected cash flows based on plant capacities, reserve and resource estimates and related exploration and evaluation work undertaken by appropriately qualified persons.

Future smelter production is included in projected cash flows based on plant capacities.

In Situ Value

The fair value of resources beyond production included in the discounted cash flow model are estimated on a fair value per pound on a copper equivalent basis using available comparable market data.

Operating Costs and Capital Expenditures

Operating costs and capital expenditures are based on life of mine plans, operating plans and internal management forecasts, as applicable. Cost estimates incorporate management experience and expertise, current operating costs, the nature and location of each operation, and the risks associated with each operation. Future capital expenditures are based on management's best estimate of expected future capital requirements, with input from management's experts where appropriate. All committed and anticipated capital expenditures based on future cost estimates have been included in the projected cash flows. Operating cost and capital expenditure assumptions are subject to ongoing optimization and review by management.

Recoverable Amount Basis

In the absence of a relevant market transaction, we estimate the recoverable amount of our CGU on a FVLCD basis using a discounted cash flow methodology, taking into account assumptions likely to be made by market participants unless it is expected that the value in use methodology would result in a higher recoverable amount. For the asset impairment and goodwill impairment analyses performed in 2023 and 2022, we have applied the FVLCD basis. These estimates are classified as a Level 3 measurement within the fair value measurement hierarchy.

Estimated Recoverable Reserves and Resources

Mineral reserve and resource estimates are based on various assumptions relating to operating matters as set forth in National Instrument 43-101, *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects.* Assumptions used include production costs, mining and processing recoveries, cut-off grades, sales volumes, long-term

commodity prices, exchange rates, inflation rates, tax and royalty rates and capital costs. Cost estimates are based on prefeasibility or feasibility study estimates or operating history. Estimates are prepared by or under the supervision of appropriately qualified persons, but will be affected by forecasted commodity prices, inflation rates, exchange rates, capital and production costs and recoveries, among other factors. Estimated recoverable reserves and resources are used in performing impairment testing, to determine the depreciation of property, plant and equipment at operating mine sites, in accounting for capitalized production stripping costs and also in forecasting the timing of settlement of decommissioning and restoration costs. Changes in reserve and resource estimates are most significant to estimating the recoverable amount in impairment tests.

Decommissioning and Restoration Provisions

Decommissioning and restoration provisions (DRPs) are based on future cost estimates using information available at the balance sheet date that are developed by management's experts. DRPs represent the present value of estimated costs of future decommissioning and other site restoration activities, including costs associated with the management of water and water quality in and around each closed site. DRPs are adjusted at each reporting period for changes to factors such as the expected amount of cash flows required to discharge the liability, the timing of such cash flows and the credit-adjusted discount rate. DRPs require significant estimates and assumptions, including the requirements of the relevant legal and regulatory framework and the timing, extent and costs of required decommissioning and restoration activities. Our estimates of the costs associated with the management of water and water quality in and around each closed site include assumptions with respect to the volume and location of water to be treated, the methods used to treat the water and the related water treatment costs. To the extent the actual costs differ from these estimates, adjustments will be recorded and the statement of income (loss) may be affected.

Provision for Income Taxes

We calculate current and deferred tax provisions for each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. Actual amounts of income tax expense are not final until tax returns are filed and accepted by the relevant authorities. This occurs subsequent to the issuance of our financial statements and the final determination of actual amounts may not be completed for a number of years. Therefore, profit (loss) in subsequent periods will be affected by the amount that estimates differ from the final tax assessment.

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

Assumptions about the generation of future taxable profits and repatriation of retained earnings depend on management's estimates of future production and sales volumes, commodity prices, reserves and resources, operating costs, decommissioning and restoration costs, capital expenditures, dividends and other capital management transactions. These estimates could result in an adjustment to the deferred tax provision and a corresponding adjustment to profit (loss).

Adoption of New Accounting Standards and Accounting Developments

New IFRS Accounting Standards Pronouncements

Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16 – Interest Rate Benchmark Reform – Phase 2

In August 2020, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* (IFRS 9), IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, IFRS 4, *Insurance Contracts* and IFRS 16, *Leases* as a result of Phase 2 of the IASB's Interest Rate Benchmark Reform project. The amendments address issues arising in connection with reform of benchmark interest rates, including the replacement of one benchmark rate with an alternative one. The amendments were effective January 1, 2021.

Term Secured Overnight Financing Rate (Term SOFR) was formally recommended by the Alternative Reference Rates Committee (a committee convened by the U.S. Federal Reserve Board) as the recommended fallback for USD London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) based loans. Term SOFR is expected to be largely equivalent on an economic basis to LIBOR, allowing for use of the practical expedient under IFRS 9. Our Quebrada Blanca Phase 2 project (QB2) financing facility, Compañía Minera Antamina S.A. (Antamina) loan agreement and QB2 advances from Sumitomo Metal Mining Co., Ltd. and Sumitomo Corporation (together referred to as SMM/SC) are our most significant financial instruments that were exposed to LIBOR.

We transitioned our sustainability-linked revolving credit facility to Term SOFR in 2022. This did not affect our financial statements as this credit facility remains undrawn. We transitioned the remaining financial instruments that used LIBOR settings to Term SOFR in the second quarter of 2023. The transition did not result in a significant change to our financial statements, our interest rate risk management strategy or our interest rate risk.

Amendment to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2 – Disclosure of Accounting Policies

We adopted the amendments to IAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements* (IAS 1) on January 1, 2023 with prospective application. The amendments to IAS 1 replace the requirement to disclose "significant" accounting policies with a requirement to disclose "material" accounting policies. The adoption of these amendments has been reflected in the accounting policy information disclosed.

We also referenced the amended IFRS Practice Statement 2 *Making Materiality Judgements* in application of the amendments to IAS 1.

Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 – Supplier Finance Arrangements

In May 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 7, *Statement of Cash Flows* and IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosures* to provide guidance on disclosures related to supplier finance arrangements that enable users of financial statements to assess the effects of these arrangements on the entity's liabilities and cash flows and on the entity's exposure to liquidity risk. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024, with early adoption permitted.

We have chosen to early adopt these amendments effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. The adoption of these amendments did not have a material effect on our annual financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 12 – International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules

In May 2023, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 12, *Income Taxes* (IAS 12), to clarify the application of IAS 12 to income taxes arising from tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Pillar Two Model rules.

Effective immediately upon release, the amendments introduced a mandatory temporary exception to the accounting for deferred taxes arising from the implementation of Pillar Two Model rules which an entity must disclose if it has applied the exception. In addition, effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, disclosure is required to help users of the entity's financial statements to better understand the entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes.

In Canada, draft legislation to implement the *Global Minimum Tax Act* (GMTA) within the framework of the OECD's Pillar Two Model rules was released in August 2023 for public consultation but as of December 31, 2023, the GMTA has not been substantively enacted. Based on Pillar Two legislation already enacted in the United Kingdom, Ireland, and Japan, where we have ancillary operations, there is no exposure to any material Pillar Two taxes.

Amendments to IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

In October 2022, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements* titled *Non-current Liabilities with Covenants.* These amendments sought to improve the information that an entity provides when its right to defer settlement of a liability is subject to compliance with covenants within 12 months after the reporting period. These amendments to IAS 1 override and incorporate the previous amendments, *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current,* issued in January 2020, which clarified that liabilities are classified as either current or non-current, depending on the rights that exist at the end of the reporting period. Liabilities should be classified as non-current if a company has a substantive right to defer settlement for at least 12 months at the end of the reporting period. The amendments are effective January 1, 2024, with early adoption permitted. Retrospective application is required on adoption. We do not expect these amendments to have a material effect on our financial statements.

Outstanding Share Data

As at February 22, 2024**,** there were approximately 510.1 million Class B subordinate voting shares and 7.7 million Class A common shares outstanding. In addition, there were approximately 12.6 million share options outstanding with exercise prices ranging between $5.34 and $63.11 per share. More information on these instruments, and the terms of their conversion, is set out in Note 26 in our 2023 audited annual consolidated financial statements.

The Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX) accepted our notice of intention to make a normal course issuer bid (NCIB) to purchase up to 40 million Class B shares during the period starting November 22, 2023 and ending November 21, 2024, representing approximately 7.8% of the outstanding Class B shares, or 7.9% of the public float, as at November 15, 2023.

Teck is making the normal course issuer bid because it believes that the market price of its Class B subordinate voting shares may, from time to time, not reflect their underlying value and that the share buyback program may provide value by reducing the number of shares outstanding at attractive prices. Any purchases made under the NCIB will be through the facilities of the TSX, the New York Stock Exchange or other alternative trading systems in Canada and the United States, if eligible, or by such other means as may be permitted under applicable securities laws, including private agreements under an issuer bid exemption order or block purchases in accordance with applicable regulations. Any purchases made by way of private agreement under an applicable exemption order issued by a securities regulatory authority may be at a discount to the prevailing market price, as provided for in such exemption order.

Under the TSX rules, except pursuant to permitted exceptions, the number of Class B shares purchased on the TSX on any given day will not exceed 263,532 Class B shares, which is 25% of the average daily trading volume for the Class B shares on the TSX during the six-month period ended October 31, 2023 of 1,054,128, calculated in accordance with the TSX rules. The actual number of Class B shares to be purchased and the timing of any such purchases will generally be determined by us from time to time as market conditions warrant. In addition, we may from time to time repurchase Class B shares under an automatic securities

repurchase plan, which will enable purchases during times when we would typically not be permitted to purchase our shares due to regulatory or other reasons. All repurchased shares will be cancelled. During Teck's previous normal course issuer bid, which commenced on November 2, 2022, and ended on November 1, 2023, Teck purchased 1,550,000 Class B subordinate voting shares at an average purchase price of $54.89 per share. Teck sought and received approval to purchase up to 40 million Class B subordinate voting shares under the previous normal course issuer bid. Security holders may obtain a copy of the notice of intention, without charge, by request directed to the attention of our Corporate Secretary, at our offices located at Suite 3300–550 Burrard Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6C 0B3.

Contractual and Other Obligations

($ in millions)	Less than 1 Year	2–3 Years	4–5 Years	More than 5 Years	Total
Debt - Principal and interest payments	$ 909	$ 1,690	$ 1,230	$ 6,068	**$ 9,897**
Leases - Principal and interest payments [1]	203	269	191	1,139	**1,802**
Obligation to Neptune Bulk Terminals	—	31	30	143	**204**
ENAMI preferential dividend liability	—	—	—	606	**606**
QB2 advances from SMM/SC and estimated interest payments	—	—	—	5,559	**5,559**
QB2 variable consideration to IMSA	—	132	—	—	**132**
Minimum purchase obligations[2]					
Concentrate, equipment, supply and other purchases	1,181	1,141	130	26	**2,478**
Shipping and distribution	206	392	160	23	**781**
Energy contracts	538	1,064	1,041	7,640	**10,283**
NAB PILT and VIF payments [7]	44	44	—	—	**88**
Pension funding[3]	6	—	—	—	**6**
Other non-pension post-retirement benefits[4]	14	30	32	294	**370**
Decommissioning and restoration provision[5]	301	589	342	2,675	**3,907**
Other long-term liabilities and interest payments [6]	58	205	86	162	**511**
Downstream pipeline take-or-pay toll commitment	29	60	65	254	**408**
	$ 3,489	$ 5,647	$ 3,307	$ 24,589	**$ 37,032**

Notes:

1. We lease road and port facilities from the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority, through which it ships metal concentrates produced at the Red Dog mine. Minimum lease payments are US$6 million for the following 16 years and are subject to deferral and abatement for *force majeure* events.
2. The majority of our minimum purchase obligations are subject to continuing operations and *force majeure* provisions.
3. As at December 31, 2023, the company had a net pension asset of $371 million, based on actuarial estimates prepared on a going concern basis. The amount of minimum funding for 2024 in respect of defined benefit pension plans is $6 million. The timing and amount of additional funding after 2024 is dependent upon future returns on plan assets, discount rates and other actuarial assumptions.
4. We had a discounted, actuarially determined liability of $370 million in respect of other non-pension post-retirement benefits as at December 31, 2023. Amounts shown are estimated expenditures in the indicated years.
5. We accrue environmental and reclamation obligations over the life of our mining operations, and amounts shown are estimated expenditures in the indicated years at fair value, assuming credit-adjusted risk-free discount rates between 5.61% and 7.13% and an inflation factor of 2.00%.
6. Other long-term liabilities include amounts for post-closure environmental costs, other liabilities and interest payments.
7. On April 25, 2017, Teck Alaska entered into a 10-year agreement with the Northwest Arctic Borough (NAB) for payments in lieu of taxes (PILT). Payments under the agreement are based on a percentage of land, buildings and equipment at cost less accumulated depreciation. The effective date of this agreement was January 1, 2016 and this agreement expires on December 31, 2025. On April 25, 2017, Teck Alaska entered into a 10-year agreement with the NAB for payments to a village improvement fund (VIF). Payments under the agreement are based on a percentage of earnings before income taxes, with 2017–2025 having minimum payments of $4 million. The effective date of this agreement was January 1, 2016 and this agreement expires on December 31, 2025.

Disclosure Controls and Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted by us under U.S. and Canadian securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in those rules, and include controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed or submitted by us under U.S. and Canadian securities legislation is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to permit timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in the rules of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and the Canadian Securities Administrators, as at December 31, 2023. Based on this evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as at December 31, 2023.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Any system of internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well-designed, has inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. Most of our corporate office staff and many site administrative staff worked remotely through 2023. We have retained documentation in electronic form as a result of remote work through this period. There have been no significant changes in our internal controls during the year ended December 31, 2023 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, internal control over financial reporting.

Management has used the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) 2013 framework to evaluate the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Based on this assessment, management has concluded that as at December 31, 2023, our internal control over financial reporting was effective.

The effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting as at December 31, 2023, has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, who have expressed their opinion in their report included with our annual consolidated financial statements.

Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Ratios

Our financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. This document refers to a number of non-GAAP financial measures and non-GAAP ratios which are not measures recognized under IFRS Accounting Standards and do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS Accounting Standards or by Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) in the United States.

The non-GAAP financial measures and non-GAAP ratios described below do not have standardized meanings under IFRS Accounting Standards, may differ from those used by other issuers, and may not be comparable to similar financial measures and ratios reported by other issuers. These financial measures and ratios have been derived from our financial statements and applied on a consistent basis as appropriate. We disclose these financial measures and ratios because we believe they assist readers in understanding the results of our operations and financial position and provide further information about our financial results to investors. These measures should not be considered in isolation or used as a substitute for other measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards.

Adjusted profit attributable to shareholders: For adjusted profit attributable to shareholders, we adjust profit attributable to shareholders as reported to remove the after-tax effect of certain types of transactions that reflect measurement changes on our balance sheet or are not indicative of our normal operating activities.

EBITDA: EBITDA is profit before net finance expense, provision for income taxes, and depreciation and amortization.

Adjusted EBITDA: Adjusted EBITDA is EBITDA before the pre-tax effect of the adjustments that we make to adjusted profit attributable to shareholders as described above.

Adjusted profit attributable to shareholders, EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA highlight items and allow us and readers to analyze the rest of our results more clearly. We believe that disclosing these measures assists readers in understanding the ongoing cash generating potential of our business in order to provide liquidity to fund working capital needs, service outstanding debt, fund future capital expenditures and investment opportunities, and pay dividends.

Gross profit before depreciation and amortization: Gross profit before depreciation and amortization is gross profit with depreciation and amortization expense added back. We believe this measure assists us and readers to assess our ability to generate cash flow from our business units or operations.

Unit costs: Unit costs for our steelmaking coal operations are total cost of goods sold, divided by tonnes sold in the period, excluding depreciation and amortization charges. We include this information as it is frequently

requested by investors and investment analysts who use it to assess our cost structure and margins and compare it to similar information provided by many companies in the industry.

Adjusted site cash cost of sales: Adjusted site cash cost of sales for our steelmaking coal operations is defined as the cost of the product as it leaves the mine excluding depreciation and amortization charges, out-bound transportation costs and any one-time collective agreement charges and inventory write-down provisions.

Total cash unit costs: Total cash unit costs for our copper and zinc operations includes adjusted cash costs of sales, as described below, plus the smelter and refining charges added back in determining adjusted revenue. This presentation allows a comparison of total cash unit costs, including smelter charges, to the underlying price of copper or zinc in order to assess the margin for the mine on a per unit basis.

Net cash unit costs: Net cash unit costs of principal product, after deducting co-product and by-product margins, are also a common industry measure. By deducting the co- and by-product margin per unit of the principal product, the margin for the mine on a per unit basis may be presented in a single metric for comparison to other operations.

Adjusted cash cost of sales: Adjusted cash cost of sales for our copper and zinc operations is defined as the cost of the product delivered to the port of shipment, excluding depreciation and amortization charges, any one-time collective agreement charges or inventory write-down provisions and by-product cost of sales. It is common practice in the industry to exclude depreciation and amortization as these costs are non-cash, and discounted cash flow valuation models used in the industry substitute expectations of future capital spending for these amounts.

Cash margins for by-products: Cash margins for by-products is revenue from by- and co-products, less any associated cost of sales of the by- and co-product. In addition, for our copper operations, by-product cost of sales also includes cost recoveries associated with our streaming transactions.

Adjusted revenue: Adjusted revenue for our copper and zinc operations excludes the revenue from co-products and by-products, but adds back the processing and refining charges to arrive at the value of the underlying payable pounds of copper and zinc. Readers may compare this on a per unit basis with the price of copper and zinc on the LME.

The debt-related measures outlined below are disclosed as we believe they provide readers with information that allows them to assess our credit capacity and the ability to meet our short and long-term financial obligations.

Net debt: Net debt is total debt, less cash and cash equivalents.

Net debt to net debt-plus-equity ratio: Net debt to net debt-plus-equity ratio is net debt divided by the sum of net debt plus total equity, expressed as a percentage.

Net debt to adjusted EBITDA ratio: Net debt to adjusted EBITDA ratio is net debt divided by adjusted EBITDA for the 12 months ended at the reporting period, expressed as the number of times adjusted EBITDA needs to be earned to repay the net debt.

Adjusted basic earnings per share: Adjusted basic earnings per share is adjusted profit attributable to shareholders divided by average number of shares outstanding in the period.

Adjusted diluted earnings per share: Adjusted diluted earnings per share is adjusted profit attributable to shareholders divided by average number of fully diluted shares in a period.

Adjusted site cash cost of sales per tonne: Adjusted site cash cost of sales per tonne is a non-GAAP ratio comprised of adjusted site cash cost of sales divided by tonnes sold. There is no similar financial measure in our consolidated financial statements with which to compare.

Total cash unit costs per pound: Total cash unit costs per pound is a non-GAAP ratio comprised of adjusted cash cost of sales divided by payable pounds sold plus smelter processing charges divided by payable pounds sold.

Net cash unit costs per pound: Net cash unit costs per pound is a non-GAAP ratio comprised of (adjusted cash cost of sales plus smelter processing charges less cash margin for by-products) divided by payable pounds sold. There is no similar financial measure in our consolidated financial statements with which to compare. Adjusted cash cost of sales is a non-GAAP financial measure.

Cash margins for by-products per pound: Cash margins for by-products per pound is a non-GAAP ratio comprised of cash margins for by-products divided by payable pounds sold.

Profit Attributable to Shareholders and Adjusted Profit Attributable to Shareholders

($ in millions, except per share data)	2023	2022[1]	2021[3]
Profit from continuing operations attributable to shareholders	**$ 2,435**	$ 4,089	$ 2,868
Add (deduct) on an after-tax basis:			
Asset impairments (impairment reversal)	**—**	952	(150)
Loss on debt purchase	**—**	42	—
QB2 variable consideration to IMSA and ENAMI	**95**	115	124
Environmental costs	**123**	99	79
Inventory write-downs	**18**	36	2
Share-based compensation	**85**	181	94
Commodity derivatives	**9**	(25)	15
Loss (gain) on disposal or contribution of assets	**(178)**	7	—
Elkview business interruption claim	**(150)**	—	—
Chilean tax reform	**69**	—	—
Loss from discontinued operations[2]	**—**	(791)	—
Other	**201**	168	25
Adjusted profit attributable to shareholders	**$ 2,707**	$ 4,873	$ 3,057
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations	**$ 4.70**	$ 7.77	$ 5.39
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	**$ 4.64**	$ 7.63	$ 5.31
Adjusted basic earnings per share	**$ 5.23**	$ 9.25	$ 5.74
Adjusted diluted earnings per share	**$ 5.15**	$ 9.09	$ 5.66

Notes:

1. Adjustments for the year ended December 31, 2022 are the nine months ended September 30, 2022 as previously reported plus the three months ended December 31, 2022 for continuing operations.
2. Adjustment required to remove the effect of discontinued operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2022.
3. Amounts for the year ended December 31, 2021 are as previously reported.

Reconciliation of Basic Earnings per share to Adjusted Basic Earnings per share

(Per share amounts)	**2023**	2022[1]	2021[3]
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations	**$ 4.70**	$ 7.77	$ 5.39
Add (deduct):			
Asset impairments (impairment reversal)	**—**	1.81	(0.28)
Loss on debt purchase	**—**	0.08	—
QB2 variable consideration to IMSA and ENAMI	**0.18**	0.22	0.23
Environmental costs	**0.24**	0.19	0.15
Inventory write-downs	**0.03**	0.07	—
Share-based compensation	**0.17**	0.34	0.18
Commodity derivatives	**0.02**	(0.05)	0.03
Loss (gain) on disposal or contribution of assets	**(0.34)**	0.01	—
Elkview business interruption claim	**(0.29)**	—	—
Chilean tax reform	**0.13**	—	—
Loss from discontinued operations[2]	**—**	(1.51)	—
Other	**0.39**	0.32	0.04
Adjusted basic earnings per share	**$ 5.23**	$ 9.25	$ 5.74

Notes:

1. Adjustments for the year ended December 31, 2022 are the nine months ended September 30, 2022 as previously reported plus the three months ended December 31, 2022 for continuing operations.
2. Adjustment required to remove the effect of discontinued operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2022.
3. Amounts for the year ended December 31, 2021 are as previously reported.

Reconciliation of Diluted Earnings per share to Adjusted Diluted Earnings per share

(Per share amounts)	2023	2022[1]	2021[3]
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations	**$ 4.64**	$ 7.63	$ 5.31
Add (deduct):			
Asset impairments (impairment reversal)	**—**	1.78	(0.28)
Loss on debt purchase	**—**	0.08	—
QB2 variable consideration to IMSA and ENAMI	**0.18**	0.21	0.23
Environmental costs	**0.23**	0.18	0.15
Inventory write-downs	**0.03**	0.07	—
Share-based compensation	**0.16**	0.34	0.18
Commodity derivatives	**0.02**	(0.05)	0.03
Loss (gain) on disposal or contribution of assets	**(0.33)**	0.01	—
Elkview business interruption claim	**(0.29)**	—	—
Chilean tax reform	**0.13**	—	—
Loss from discontinued operations[2]	**—**	(1.48)	—
Other	**0.38**	0.32	0.04
Adjusted diluted earnings per share	**$ 5.15**	$ 9.09	$ 5.66

Notes:

1. Adjustments for the year ended December 31, 2022 are the nine months ended September 30, 2022 as previously reported plus the three months ended December 31, 2022 for continuing operations.
2. Adjustment required to remove the effect of discontinued operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2022.
3. Amounts for the year ended December 31, 2021 are as previously reported.

Reconciliation of EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, Net Debt to Adjusted EBITDA and Net Debt to Capitalization Ratio

($ in millions)	2023	2022[1]	2021[3]
Profit from continuing operations before taxes	**$ 3,944**	$ 6,565	$ 4,532
Finance expense net of finance income	**162**	150	210
Depreciation and amortization	**1,931**	1,674	1,583
EBITDA	**$ 6,037**	$ 8,389	$ 6,325
Add (deduct):			
Asset impairments (impairment reversal)	**—**	1,234	(215)
Loss on debt purchase	**—**	58	—
QB2 variable consideration to IMSA and ENAMI	**156**	188	141
Environmental costs	**168**	128	108
Inventory write-downs	**26**	50	1
Share-based compensation	**107**	236	125
Commodity derivatives	**12**	(35)	22
Loss (gain) on disposal or contribution of assets	**(244)**	9	—
Elkview business interruption claim	**(221)**	—	—
EBITDA from discontinued operations[2]	**—**	(811)	—
Other	**326**	122	66
Adjusted EBITDA	**$ 6,367**	$ 9,568	$ 6,573
Total debt at year-end	**$ 7,595**	$ 7,738	$ 8,068
Less: cash and cash equivalents at year-end	**(744)**	(1,883)	(1,427)
Net debt	**$ 6,851**	$ 5,855	$ 6,641
Debt to adjusted EBITDA ratio	**1.2**	0.8	1.2
Net debt to adjusted EBITDA ratio	**1.1**	0.6	1.0
Equity attributable to shareholders of the company	**$ 26,988**	$ 25,473	$ 23,005
Other financial obligations	**$ 268**	$ 441	$ 257
Adjusted net debt to capitalization ratio	**0.20**	0.19	0.22

Notes:

1. Adjustments for the year ended December 31, 2022 are the nine months ended September 30, 2022 as previously reported plus the three months ended December 31, 2022 for continuing operations.
2. Adjustment required to remove the effect of discontinued operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2022.
3. Amounts for the year ended December 31, 2021 are as previously reported.

Reconciliation of Gross Profit Before Depreciation and Amortization

($ in millions)	2023	2022	2021
Gross profit	**$ 5,143**	$ 8,571	$ 5,214
Depreciation and amortization	**1,931**	1,674	1,487
Gross profit before depreciation and amortization	**$ 7,074**	$ 10,245	$ 6,701
Reported as:			
Copper			
Highland Valley Copper	**$ 391**	$ 738	$ 883
Antamina	**899**	1,021	992
Carmen de Andacollo	**44**	73	209
Quebrada Blanca	**(61)**	8	42
Other	**(8)**	(3)	—
	1,265	1,837	2,126
Zinc			
Trail Operations	**103**	(18)	84
Red Dog	**611**	1,060	822
Other	**(6)**	2	12
	708	1,044	918
Steelmaking coal	**5,101**	7,364	3,657
Gross profit before depreciation and amortization	**$ 7,074**	$ 10,245	$ 6,701

Copper Unit Cost Reconciliation

(CAD$ in millions, except where noted)		2023		2022
Revenue as reported	**$**	**3,425**	$	3,381
Less:				
Quebrada Blanca revenue as reported		**(595)**		(105)
By-product revenue (A)		**(397)**		(456)
Smelter processing charges (B)		**156**		140
Adjusted revenue	**$**	**2,589**	$	2,960
Cost of sales as reported	**$**	**2,713**	$	1,982
Less: Quebrada Blanca cost of sales as reported		**(737)**		(103)
	$	**1,976**	$	1,879
Less:				
Depreciation and amortization		**(472)**		(432)
Labour settlement charges		**(9)**		(33)
By-product cost of sales (C)		**(125)**		(101)
Adjusted cash cost of sales (D)	**$**	**1,370**	$	1,313
Payable pounds sold (millions) [1] (E)		**498.0**		568.0
Per unit amounts — CAD$/pound				
Adjusted cash cost of sales (D/E)	**$**	**2.75**	$	2.31
Smelter processing charges (B/E)		**0.31**		0.25
Total cash unit costs — CAD$/pound	**$**	**3.06**	$	2.56
Cash margins for by-products — ((A–C)/E)		**(0.54)**		(0.63)
Net cash unit costs — CAD$/pound	**$**	**2.52**	$	1.93
US$ amounts[2]				
Average exchange rate (CAD$ per US$1.00)	**$**	**1.35**	$	1.30
Per unit amounts — US$/pound				
Adjusted cash cost of sales	**$**	**2.04**	$	1.78
Smelter processing charges		**0.23**		0.19
Total cash unit costs — US$/pound	**$**	**2.27**	$	1.97
Cash margins for by-products		**(0.40)**		(0.48)
Net cash unit costs — US$/pound	**$**	**1.87**	$	1.49

Notes:
1. Excludes Quebrada Blanca sales.
2. Average period exchange rates are used to convert to US$ per pound equivalent.

Zinc Unit Cost Reconciliation (Mining Operations[1])

(CAD$ in millions, except where noted)		2023		2022
Revenue as reported	**$**	**3,051**	$	3,526
Less:				
Trail Operations revenues as reported		**(1,992)**		(2,059)
Other revenues as reported		**(6)**		(11)
Add back: Intra-segment revenues as reported		**543**		655
	$	**1,596**	$	2,111
By-product revenues (A)		**(320)**		(260)
Smelter processing charges (B)		**365**		297
Adjusted revenue	**$**	**1,641**	$	2,148
Cost of sales as reported	**$**	**2,651**	$	2,755
Less:				
Trail Operations cost of sales as reported		**(1,994)**		(2,152)
Other costs of sales as reported		**(12)**		(9)
Add back: Intra-segment purchases as reported		**543**		655
	$	**1,188**	$	1,249
Less:				
Depreciation and amortization		**(203)**		(198)
Royalty costs		**(262)**		(461)
By-product cost of sales (C)		**(126)**		(65)
Adjusted cash cost of sales (D)	**$**	**597**	$	525
Payable pounds sold (millions) (E)		**1,042.8**		1,088.9
Per unit amounts — CAD$/pound				
Adjusted cash cost of sales (D/E)	**$**	**0.57**	$	0.48
Smelter processing charges (B/E)		**0.35**		0.27
Total cash unit costs — CAD$/pound	**$**	**0.92**	$	0.75
Cash margins for by-products — ((A–C)/E)		**(0.18)**		(0.18)
Net cash unit costs — CAD$/pound	**$**	**0.74**	$	0.57
US$ amounts[2]				
Average exchange rate (CAD$ per US$1.00)	**$**	**1.35**	$	1.30
Per unit amounts — US$/pound				
Adjusted cash cost of sales	**$**	**0.42**	$	0.37
Smelter processing charges		**0.26**		0.21
Total cash unit costs — US$/pound	**$**	**0.68**	$	0.58
Cash margins for by-products		**(0.13)**		(0.14)
Net cash unit costs — US$/pound	**$**	**0.55**	$	0.44

Notes:
1. Red Dog Mining Operations.
2. Average period exchange rates are used to convert to US$ per pound equivalent.

Steelmaking Coal Unit Cost Reconciliation

(CAD$ in millions, except where noted)		2023		2022
Cost of sales as reported	**$**	**4,504**	$	4,008
Less:				
Transportation (A)		**(1,165)**		(1,053)
Depreciation and amortization		**(1,070)**		(963)
Elkview shutdown (B)		**—**		(14)
Adjusted site cash cost of sales (C)	**$**	**2,269**	$	1,978
Tonnes sold (millions) (D)		**23.7**		22.2
Per unit amounts — CAD$/tonne				
Adjusted site cash cost of sales (C/D)	**$**	**96**	$	89
Transportation costs (A/D)		**49**		47
Elkview shutdown (B/D)		**—**		1
Unit costs — CAD$/tonne	**$**	**145**	$	137
US$ amounts[1]				
Average exchange rate (CAD$ per US$1.00)	**$**	**1.35**	$	1.30
Per unit amounts — US$/tonne				
Adjusted site cash cost of sales	**$**	**71**	$	68
Transportation		**36**		36
Unit costs — US$/tonne	**$**	**107**	$	104

Note:

1. Average period exchange rates are used to convert to US$/tonne equivalent.

Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Statements

This document 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 “anticipate”, “plan”, “continue”, “estimate”, “expect”, “may”, “will”, “project”, “predict”, “potential”, “should”, “believe” 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 document.

These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning: our focus and strategy; anticipated global and regional supply, demand and market outlook for our commodities; execution of the planned separation of Teck’s base metals and steelmaking coal businesses, including the ability to satisfy the closing conditions, including receipt of regulatory approvals, and expected timing of the closing of the Glencore transaction; timing and cost of completion and ramp-up of the QB2 project, including the molybdenum plant and port facilities; sufficiency of shipping capacity through existing alternate shipping arrangements; QB2 capital cost guidance and expectations for capitalized ramp-up costs; expectation of reduced CO_2 emissions in our steelmaking coal supply chain for shipments handled by NORDEN and Oldendorff; expectations with respect to continued operation near design throughput capacity at QB; expectations regarding future remediation costs at our operations and closed operations; timing of and our ability to implement a solution related to water restrictions at Carmen de Andacollo Operations; expectations with respect to execution of our copper growth strategy, including the timing and occurrence of any sanction decisions and prioritization of growth capital; expectations regarding our QB Asset Expansion studies; expectations regarding advancement of our copper growth portfolio, including advancement of study, permitting, and engineering work and completion of updated cost estimates at our San Nicolás, Zafranal and HVC Mine Life Extension projects as applicable; the completion of an updated feasibility study for the Zafranal copper-gold project; expectations for advancement of the regulator-led review of MIA-R at San Nicolás; our ability to renew or re-establish key permits at NewRange Copper Nickel; expectations for advancement of prefeasibility work for the NorthMet project; the advancement of prefeasibility study work at the Galore Creek project;our ability to obtain the permits and approvals required to advance the San Nicolás project; our ability to implement the Elk Valley Water Quality Plan and other water quality initiatives; expectations for stabilization and reduction of the selenium trend in the Elk Valley; expectations for total water treatment capacity and further reductions of selenium in the Elk Valley watershed and the Koocanusa Reservoir; projected spending, including capital and operating costs in 2024 and later years on water treatment, water management and incremental measures associated with the Direction; timing of advancement and completion of key water treatment projects; expectations regarding Trail Operations; expectations regarding advancement of our zinc growth portfolio; our expectation that we will increase our water treatment capacity to 150 million litres per day by the end of 2026; expectations regarding engagement with U.S. regulators on water quality standards; expectations regarding finance and general and administration expenses in 2024; expectations regarding timing and amount of income tax payments and our effective tax rate; liquidity and availability of borrowings under our credit facilities; our ability to obtain

additional credit for posting security for reclamation at our sites; all guidance appearing in this document including but not limited to the production, sales, cost, unit cost, capital expenditure, capitalized stripping, and other guidance under the headings “Guidance” and “Outlook” and as discussed elsewhere in the various business unit sections; our expectations regarding inflationary pressures and increased key input costs; and expectations regarding the adoption of new accounting standards and the impact of new accounting developments.

These statements are based on a number of assumptions, including, but not limited to, assumptions disclosed elsewhere in this document and assumptions regarding general business and economic conditions, interest rates, commodity and power prices; acts of foreign or domestic governments and the outcome of legal proceedings; our ability to satisfy the closing conditions of the Glencore transaction; the supply and demand for, deliveries of, and the level and volatility of prices of copper, zinc and steelmaking coal and our other metals and minerals, as well as steel, crude oil, natural gas and other petroleum products; the timing of the receipt of permits and other regulatory and governmental approvals for our development projects and other operations, including mine extensions; positive results from the studies on our expansion and development projects; our ability to secure adequate transportation, including rail and port services, for our products; our costs of production and our production and productivity levels, as well as those of our competitors; continuing availability of water and power resources for our operations; changes in credit market conditions and conditions in financial markets generally; the availability of funding to refinance our borrowings as they become due or to finance our development projects on reasonable terms; availability of letters of credit and other forms of financial assurance acceptable to regulators for reclamation and other bonding requirements; our ability to procure equipment and operating supplies in sufficient quantities and on a timely basis; the availability of qualified employees and contractors for our operations, including our new developments and our ability to attract and retain skilled employees; the satisfactory negotiation of collective agreements with unionized employees; the impact of changes in Canadian-U.S. dollar, Canadian dollar-Chilean peso and other foreign exchange rates on our costs and results; engineering and construction timetables and capital costs for our development and expansion projects; our ability to develop technology and obtain the benefits of technology for our operations and development projects; closure costs; environmental compliance costs; market competition; the accuracy of our mineral reserve and resource estimates (including with respect to size, grade and recoverability) and the geological, operational and price assumptions on which these are based; tax benefits and tax rates; the outcome of our coal price and volume negotiations with customers; the outcome of our copper, zinc and lead concentrate treatment and refining charge negotiations with customers; the resolution of environmental and other proceedings or disputes; our ability to obtain, comply with and renew permits, licenses and leases in a timely manner; and our ongoing relations with our employees and with our business and joint venture partners.

In addition, assumptions regarding the Elk Valley Water Quality Plan include assumptions that additional treatment will be effective at scale, and that the technology and facilities operate as expected, as well as additional assumptions discussed under the heading “*Elk Valley Water Management Update*.” Assumptions regarding QB2 include current project assumptions and assumptions regarding the final feasibility study, estimates of future construction capital at QB2 are based on a CLP/USD rate range of 800-850, as well as there being no further unexpected material and negative impact to the various contractors, suppliers and

subcontractors for the QB2 project that would impair their ability to provide goods and services as anticipated during remaining commissioning and ramp-up activities. Statements regarding the availability of our credit facilities are based on assumptions that we will be able to satisfy the conditions for borrowing at the time of a borrowing request and that the facilities are not otherwise terminated or accelerated due to an event of default. Assumptions regarding the costs and benefits of our projects include assumptions that the relevant project is constructed, commissioned and operated in accordance with current expectations. Expectations regarding our operations are based on numerous assumptions regarding the operations. Our Guidance tables include disclosure and footnotes with further assumptions relating to our guidance, and assumptions for certain other forward-looking statements accompany those statements within the document. Statements concerning future production costs or volumes are based on numerous assumptions regarding operating matters and on assumptions that demand for products develops as anticipated, that customers and other counterparties perform their contractual obligations, that operating and capital plans will not be disrupted by issues such as mechanical failure, unavailability of parts and supplies, labour disturbances, interruption in transportation or utilities, or adverse weather conditions, and that there are no material unanticipated variations in the cost of energy or supplies. Statements regarding anticipated steelmaking coal sales volumes and average steelmaking coal prices depend on timely arrival of vessels and performance of our steelmaking coal-loading facilities, as well as the level of spot pricing sales. The foregoing list of assumptions is not exhaustive. Events or circumstances could cause actual results to vary materially.

Factors that may cause actual results to vary materially include, but are not limited to, changes in commodity and power prices; changes in market demand for our products; changes in interest and currency exchange rates; acts of governments and the outcome of legal proceedings; inaccurate geological and metallurgical assumptions (including with respect to the size, grade and recoverability of mineral reserves and resources); operational difficulties (including failure of plant, equipment or processes to operate in accordance with specifications or expectations, cost escalation, unavailability of labour, materials and equipment, government action or delays in the receipt of government approvals, changes in royalty or tax rates, industrial disturbances or other job action, adverse weather conditions and unanticipated events related to health, safety and environmental matters); union labour disputes; any resurgence of COVID-19 and related mitigation protocols; political risk; social unrest; failure of customers or counterparties (including logistics suppliers) to perform their contractual obligations; changes in our credit ratings; unanticipated increases in costs to construct our development projects; difficulty in obtaining permits; inability to address concerns regarding permits or environmental impact assessments; and changes or further deterioration in general economic conditions. The amount and timing of capital expenditures is depending upon, among other matters, being able to secure permits, equipment, supplies, materials and labour on a timely basis and at expected costs. Certain operations and projects are not controlled by us; schedules and costs may be adjusted by our partners, and timing of spending and operation of the operation or project is not in our control. Certain of our other operations and projects are operated through joint arrangements where we may not have control over all decisions, which may cause outcomes to differ from current expectations. Current and new technologies relating to our Elk Valley water treatment efforts may not perform as anticipated, and ongoing monitoring may reveal unexpected environmental conditions requiring additional remedial measures. QB2 costs, commissioning and commercial production are dependent on, among other matters, our continued ability to advance commissioning and ramp-up as currently anticipated, including any impacts of

absenteeism and lowered productivity. QB2 costs may also be affected by claims and other proceedings that might be brought against us relating to costs and impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Production at our Red Dog Operations may also be impacted by water levels at site. Sales to China may be impacted by general and specific port restrictions, Chinese regulation and policies, and normal production and operating risks. The forward-looking statements in this document and actual results will also be impacted by the continuing effects of COVID-19 and related matters, particularly if there is a further resurgence of the virus.

We assume no obligation to update forward-looking statements except as required under securities laws. Further information concerning risks, assumptions and uncertainties associated with these forward-looking statements and our business can be found in our Annual Information Form for the year ended December 31, 2023, filed under our profile on SEDAR+ (www.sedarplus.ca) and on EDGAR (www.sec.gov) under cover of Form 40-F, as well as subsequent filings that can also be found under our profile.

Scientific and technical information in this quarterly report regarding our coal properties, which for this purpose does not include the discussion under "*Elk Valley Water Management Update*" was reviewed, approved and verified by Jo-Anna Singleton, P.Geo. and Cameron Feltin, P.Eng., each an employee of Teck Coal Limited and a Qualified Person as defined under National Instrument 43-101. Scientific and technical information in this quarterly report regarding our other properties was reviewed, approved and verified by Rodrigo Alves Marinho, P.Geo., an employee of Teck and a Qualified Person as defined under National Instrument 43-101.