Teck

INVESTOR **PRESENTATION**

September 30, 2024

CAUTION REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Both these slides and the accompanying oral presentation contain 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 presentation.

These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning: our strategy and priorities; all guidance included in this presentation, including production guidance, net cash unit cost guidance and capital expenditure guidance; sensitivity analysis of our estimated effect on adjusted profit attributable to shareholders and adjusted EBITDA; statements relating to market expectations, including expectations relating to the supply and demand of the markets for our products; our expectations regarding growth of copper production including, mine life extensions for HVC, Antamina and Red Dog, ramp up, optimization and debottlenecking at QB, and our portfolio of copper growth options; expectations for our copper projects, including expectations related to benefits and payback periods, the submission and receipt of regulatory approvals, timing for completion of studies, and expectations relating to production levels, capital and operating costs, mine life and C1 cash costs; our expectation that we have a pathway to increase copper production by a further 30% starting as early as 2028; statements regarding Teck’s capital allocation framework and the expected use of proceeds from the sale of our steelmaking coal business, including statements regarding potential returns to shareholders, potential cash flows and allocation of funds; and all other statements that are not historic facts.

Actual results and developments are likely to differ, and may differ materially, from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements contained in this presentation. Such statements 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; commodity and power prices; the supply and demand for, and the level and volatility of prices of, copper, zinc and our other metals and minerals as well as inputs required for our operations; the timing of receipt of permits and other regulatory and governmental approvals for our development projects and operations, including mine extensions; our costs of production, and our production and productivity levels, as well as those of our competitors; availability of water and power resources for our projects and operations; credit market conditions and conditions in financial markets generally; our ability to procure equipment and operating supplies and services in sufficient quantities 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 exchange rates, Canadian dollar-Chilean Peso exchange rates and other foreign exchange rates on our costs and results; 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; our ongoing relations with our employees and with our business and joint venture partners; the impact of climate change and climate change initiatives on markets and operations; and the impact of geopolitical events on mining operations and global markets. Statements concerning future production costs or volumes are based on numerous assumptions of management regarding operating matters and on assumptions that demand for products develops as anticipated; that customers and other counterparties perform their contractual obligations; that operating and capital plans will not be disrupted by issues such as mechanical failure, unavailability of parts and supplies, labour disturbances, interruption in transportation or utilities, or adverse weather conditions; and that there are no material unanticipated variations in the cost of energy or supplies.

Inherent in forward-looking statements are risks and uncertainties beyond our ability to predict or control, including, without limitation: risks that are generally encountered in the permitting and development of mineral properties such as unusual or unexpected geological formations; risks associated with unanticipated metallurgical difficulties; risks relating to delays associated with permit appeals or other regulatory processes, ground control problems, adverse weather conditions or process upsets and equipment malfunctions; risks associated with any damage to our reputation; risks associated with volatility in financial and commodities markets and global uncertainty; risks associated with labour disturbances and availability of skilled labour; risks associated with fluctuations in the market prices of our principal commodities or of our principal inputs; associated with changes to the tax and royalty regimes in which we operate; risks posed by fluctuations in exchange rates and interest rates, as well as general economic conditions and inflation; risks associated with climate change, environmental compliance, changes in environmental legislation and regulation, or changes to our reclamation obligations; risks created through competition for mining properties; risks associated with lack of access to capital or to markets; risks associated with mineral reserve and resource estimates; risks associated with changes to our credit ratings; risks associated with our material financing arrangements and our covenants thereunder; risks associated with procurement of goods and services for our business, projects and operations; risks associated with non-performance by contractual counterparties; risks associated with potential disputes with partners and co-owners; risks associated with operations in foreign countries; risks associated with information technology; risks associated with tax reassessments and legal proceedings; and other risk factors detailed in our Annual Information Form. Declaration and payment of dividends and capital allocation are 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, negative changes to commodity prices, availability of funds to purchase shares, alternative uses for funds and compliance with regulatory requirements. 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.

Teck cautions 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. See also the risks and assumptions discussed under “Risk Factors” in our most recent Annual Information Form and in subsequent filings, which can be found under our profile on SEDAR+ (www.sedarplus.ca) and on EDGAR (www.sec.gov). The forward-looking statements contained in these slides and accompanying presentation describe Teck’s expectations at the date hereof and are subject to change after such date. Except as required by law, we undertake no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking statements or the foregoing list of assumptions, risks or other factors, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

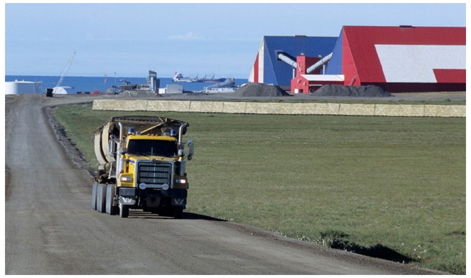
LEADING ENERGY-TRANSITION METALS COMPANY

Focused on responsibly providing metals essential to economic development and the energy transition

Premium portfolio with high-quality operations in stable and well-understood jurisdictions *and* significant near-term copper growth potential

Copper Operations

Top 10 copper producer operating in the Americas



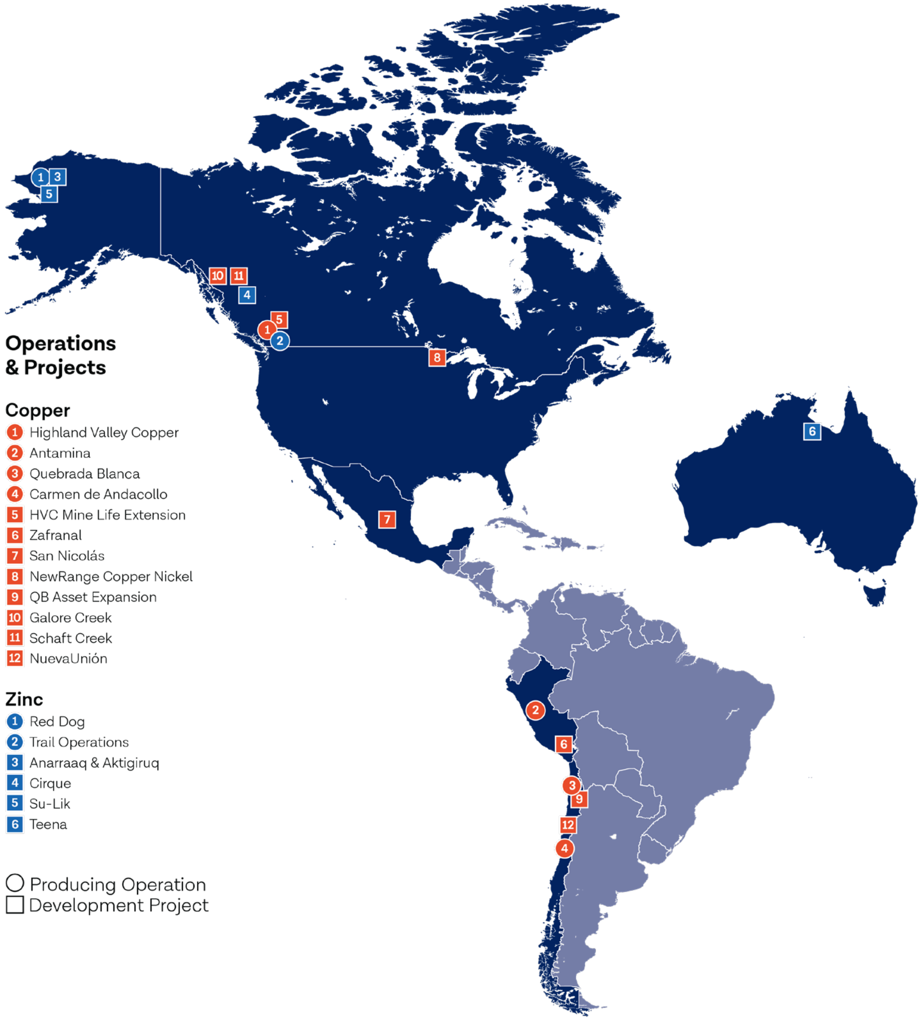
Zinc Operations

Largest net zinc miner globally

Copper Growth

Industry-leading copper growth pipeline

Portfolio has been transformed to a pure-play energy transition metals company



RESPONSIBLE GROWTH AND **VALUE CREATION**

Balancing growth with cash returns to shareholders

Driven by our purpose and values, we will grow to become one of the world's leading providers of **responsibly-produced energy transition metals**

Our strategy is focused around four pillars:

CORE EXCELLENCE	METALS FOR THE ENERGY TRANSITION	VALUE-DRIVEN GROWTH	RESILIENCE
Industry-leading capabilities, processes and talent to drive us forward	Focusing on the metals essential to meet growing demand driven by the energy transition	A rigorous approach to growth focused on value creation	Ensuring we stay resilient and able to create value throughout market cycles

TRANSFORMED INTO A PURE-PLAY ENERGY TRANSITION METALS COMPANY

February 2023	February 2023	April 2023	May 2023	March 2024	July 2024
Sold our interest in Fort Hills (oil sands)	Formed NewRange Cu-Ni JV	Formed San Nicolás Cu-Zn JV	Implemented sunset for Class A shares	Completed QB2 construction	Completed sale of steelmaking coal (EVR)

- ✓ Re-focused our portfolio towards energy transition metals
- ✓ Exited energy and steelmaking coal businesses
- ✓ Completed construction of QB2, a cornerstone asset
- ✓ Modernized our share structure with sunset for Class A shares
- ✓ Announced significant cash returns to shareholders

Going forward, continuing to balance copper growth with cash returns to shareholders

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COMPLETED THE STEELMAKING COAL SALE

Achieved a full and direct separation that positions Teck for its next phase of responsible growth and value creation

- Announced the sale of the steelmaking coal business, Elk Valley Resources (EVR), in November 2023
- Completed the sale of a 23% minority interest in January 2024
  - Nippon Steel Corporation (NSC) acquired 20% interest in EVR, in exchange for US$1.3 billion in cash and its prior 2.5% interest in Elkview Operations
  - POSCO acquired a 3% interest in EVR, in exchange for its prior 2.5% interest in Elkview Operations and 20% in Greenhills joint venture
- Closed the sale of the remaining interest in EVR on July 11th, 2024
  - Glencore acquired a 77% interest in EVR
  - Teck received transaction proceeds of **US$7.3 billion**, subject to customary closing adjustments

CAPITAL ALLOCATION FRAMEWORK GUIDES USE OF PROCEEDS

Commitment to return 30-100% of available cash flow to shareholders*

Balancing growth with cash returns to shareholders while maintaining a strong balance sheet

Cash Flow from Operations

after interest and finance charges, lease payments and distributions to non-controlling interests

Sustaining Capital

including stripping

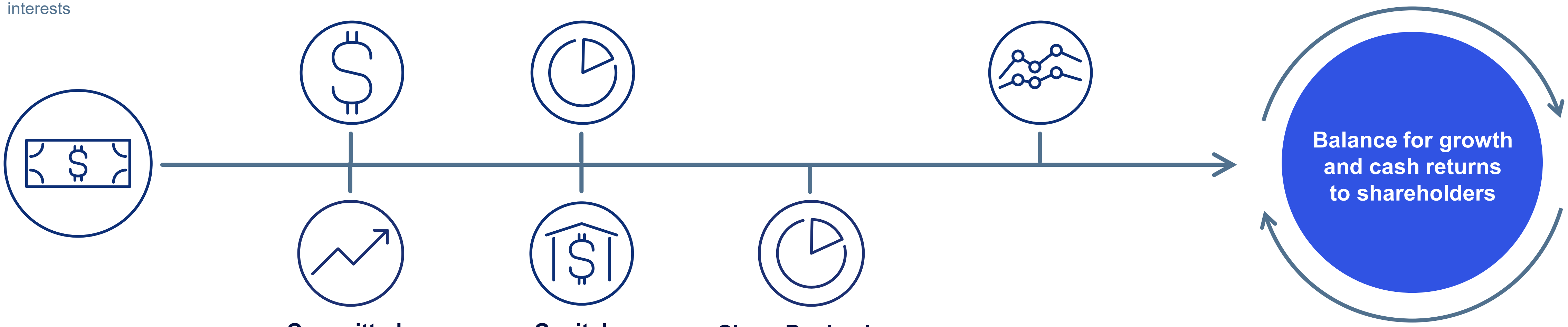
Base Dividend

C$0.50 per share

Supplemental Shareholder Distributions

minimum 30% available cash flow

RETURNS



Committed Growth Capital

Capital Structure

Share Buybacks

additional buybacks will be considered regularly

GROWTH

** 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 will be made through share repurchases and/or supplemental dividends depending on market conditions at the relevant time.*

USE OF STEELMAKING COAL SALE PROCEEDS

- **Cash returns to shareholders:** ~C$3.5B authorized in total
  - Share buyback of up to C$2.75B plus previously authorized C$500M share buyback
  - Supplemental dividend of ~C$250 million or C$0.50/share
- **Debt reduction:** up to US$2.0B
  - Completed an upsized cash tender offer of ~US$1.4B of Teck's outstanding notes
- **Transaction costs and taxes:** ~US$750M
- **Well-funded, value-accretive copper growth:** Remaining proceeds, net of taxes and transaction costs, retained to fund near-term copper projects
  - Estimated attributable capital cost of US$3.3-3.6B (C$4.5-4.9B)

The largest return of cash to shareholders in Teck's history

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RESILIENT BALANCE SHEET

US$1.4B in notes tendered; now in a net cash position

CASH
as at July 23, 2024

$8.7B

NET CASH POSITION
as at July 23, 2024

$2.9B

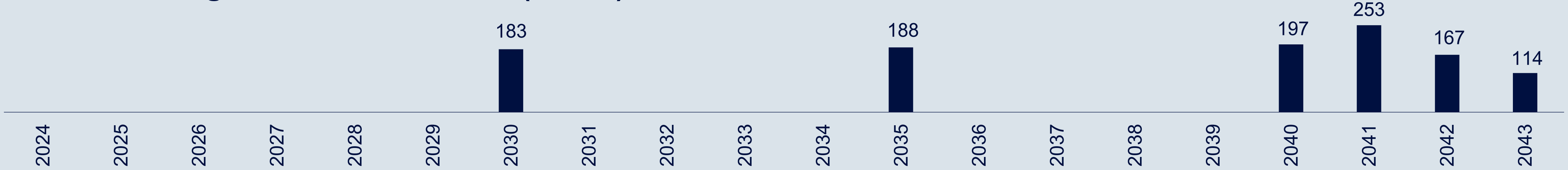
TERM NOTES OUTSTANDING
as at July 23, 2024

US$1.1B

CREDIT RATINGS
as at July 23, 2024

Investment grade

Notes Outstanding as at June 30, 2024 (US$M)



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PORTFOLIO **TRANSFORMATION**

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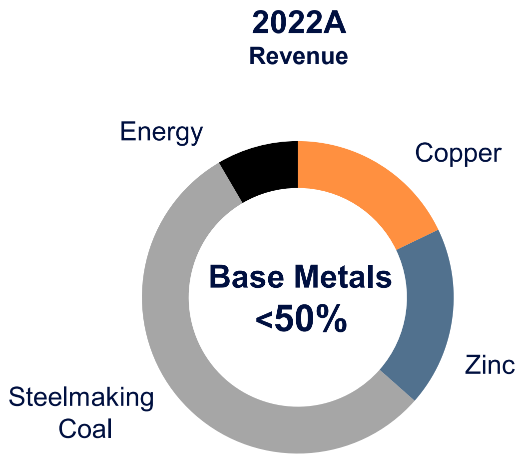
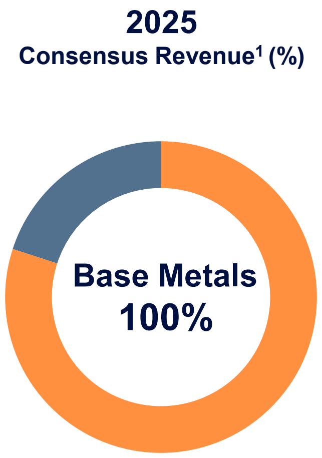
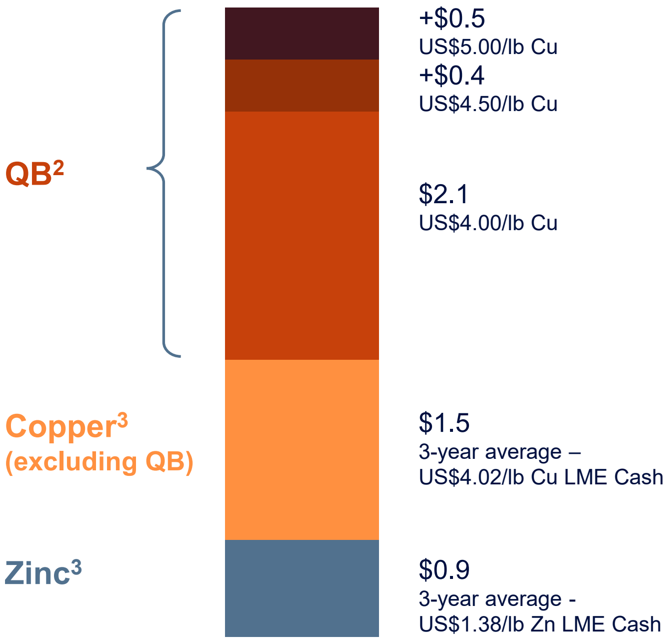
PREMIUM BASE METALS PORTFOLIO

Our commodity mix is now 100% base metals





Illustrative Annual Operating EBITDA* (C$B)



Potential to generate **>$5B** of annual base metals operating EBITDA*

Capital requirements expected to reduce to **$1.0-1.2B** of annual sustaining capital and capitalized stripping

Expect a cash flow inflection point in 2025 and beyond

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** EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure. There is no equivalent historical financial measure for business units for comparison. See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Ratios" slides.*

INDUSTRY-LEADING COPPER GROWTH

Pathway to increase copper production by a further 30% starting as early as 2028

Copper Operations

2025 Guidance: 550-620 kt[2]

Quebrada Blanca
(Cu-Mo-Ag | Chile | 60%)
With ramp-up in 2024; expected to double Teck's copper production

Highland Valley
(Cu-Mo | Canada | 100%)

Antamina
(Cu-Zn-Mo-Ag | Peru | 22.5%)

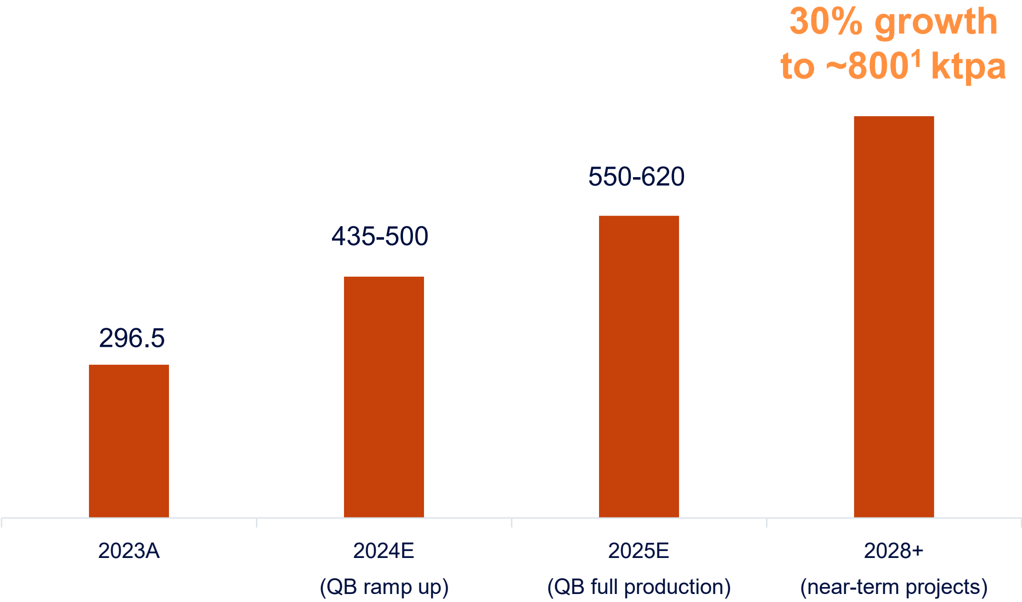
Carmen de Andacollo
(Cu-Au | Chile | 90%)

Zinc Operations

2025 Guidance: 555-615 kt[2]

Red Dog
(Zn-Pb-Ag | USA | 100%)

Antamina
(Cu-Zn-Mo-Ag | Peru | 22.5%)



Copper Mine Life Extensions

Highland Valley (Cu-Mo | Canada | 100%)
Expected to add 17 years from 2028 to 2045

Antamina (Cu-Zn-Mo-Ag | Peru | 22.5%)
Expected to add 8 years from 2028 to 2036

Zinc Mine Life Extensions

Red Dog (Zn-Pb-Ag | USA | 100%)
Early-stage studies in progress

On track to becoming a Top 10 global copper producer

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VALUE-ACCRETIVE NEAR-TERM COPPER PROJECTS

Well-funded, low capital-intensity projects with sanctioning as early as 2025

QB Optimization & Debottlenecking

(Cu-Mo-Ag | Brownfield | Tarapacá | 60%)

Optimizes value from a Tier 1 asset

- Focus on ramp-up and optimization first
- Determining a definitive plan for near-term, capital-efficient debottlenecking by the end of 2024

Highland Valley Mine Life Extension

(Cu-Mo | Brownfield | British Columbia | 100%)

Extends a core asset by 17 years

- Permitting process advancing with revised permit application accepted to proceed to next stages
- Engineering and execution plan are expected to be substantially complete by the end of Q2 2025

Zafranal

(Cu-Au | Greenfield | Arequipa | 80%)

Rapid payback expected from high grades in early years

- Competitive capital intensity; expect mid-cost curve LOM C1 cash costs
- SEIA permit approved; progressing to detailed engineering in H2 2024

San Nicolás

(Cu-Zn Ag-Au | Greenfield | Zacatecas | 50%)

Low-capital intensity and strong returns expected

- Competitive capital intensity; Agnico Eagle funds the first US$580M; expect 1st quartile LOM C1 cash costs
- Advancing feasibility study work and permitting

CONTINUING TO CREATE VALUE FOR SHAREHOLDERS

- Transformed portfolio to focus on **energy transition metals**
- Driving **best-in-class performance** and **project delivery capability**
- Expanding and optimizing **high-quality operating assets**
- Focusing on value creation through **disciplined capital allocation**
- Executing on our **record authorized share buyback of C$3.25B**
- Developing our **well-funded, capital-efficient copper growth**
- **Continuing to balance growth with returns to shareholders**

APPENDIX

COPPER OVERVIEW

Raw material supply constrained as smelter capacity growing; Consumer demand supportive as energy transition pushes ahead

- Mine production expected to peak in 2028, later and lower than previously forecast
- Operating costs, capex rising
- Mine disruptions from 2023 continue into 2024 pushing concentrate market in deficit
- New project investment slow to materialize
- Chinese concentrate imports up 4.3% YTD July after record imports in 2022 and 2023
- Spot treatment charges paid by miners to smelters fall to negative levels

- Smelter capacity increases commissioning in China, India, Indonesia and Africa
- Smelters increase scrap usage to maintain refined copper production in 2024
- Chinese refined copper production grew +14% in 2023 despite -4% in mine production
- Global cathode inventories growing, but only at 9.2 days of consumption
- Scrap usage growing, global supply chain expected to tighten as new recycling facilities set to open in the US

- Risk for ex-China recession remains, but lessens as inflation slows in many regions
- Government spending on energy transition still supportive
- China's real estate market continues to struggle, but demand remains strong
- China's end use sectors outperformed, mostly due to energy transition through NEVs, wind/solar and strong export demand
- Inflation and high interest rates weighing on consumer demand

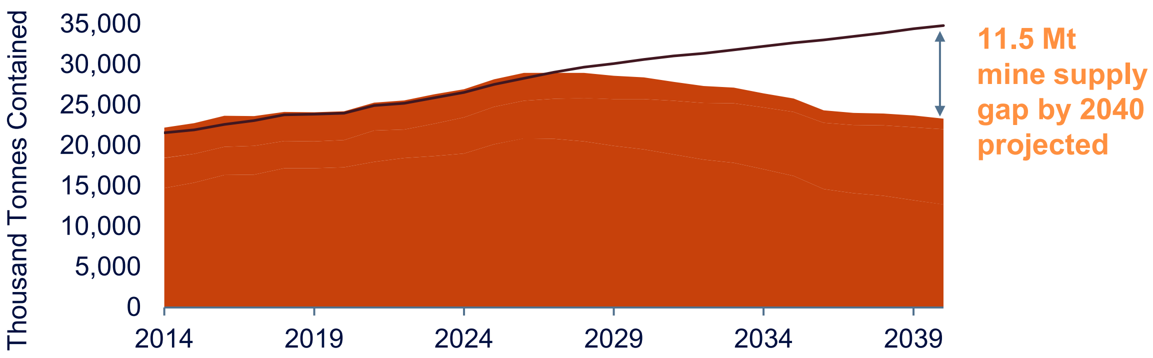
- Decarbonization growth accelerating
- Energy transition expected to account for 45% of copper demand growth
- Government support and corporate initiatives fuel growth
- Renewable energy demand and IRA in US now rolling out
- Technology lowering intensity of copper use in EVs and PHEV as production growth slows

COPPER MINE OUTLOOK

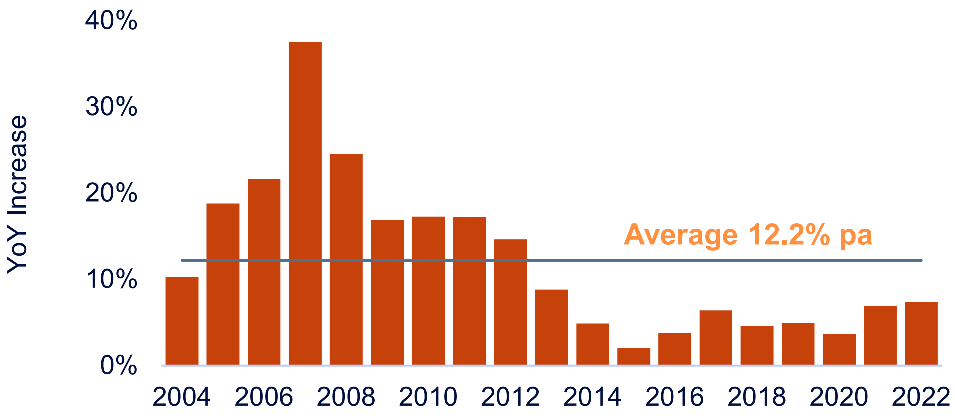
New mine production required but no appetite for investment

- Concentrate market is forecast to remain in deficit moving forward
  - Addressing the long-term projected deficit will require significant new investment in primary copper production
- Annual capital escalation has been below average for over 10 years
  - Insufficient capex spending leading to persistent issues at existing mines and lack of viable projects
- Mine production grew 7 Mt in the last 20 years and needs to repeat this in less than 10 years
- Increasing costs have pushed floor price higher
  - Current prices still not incentivizing projects
- Size, scope and number of projects at the final decision stage are lower today than they have been in decades

Copper Mine Production and Demand[1] (kt)



Annual Capital Escalation (%)



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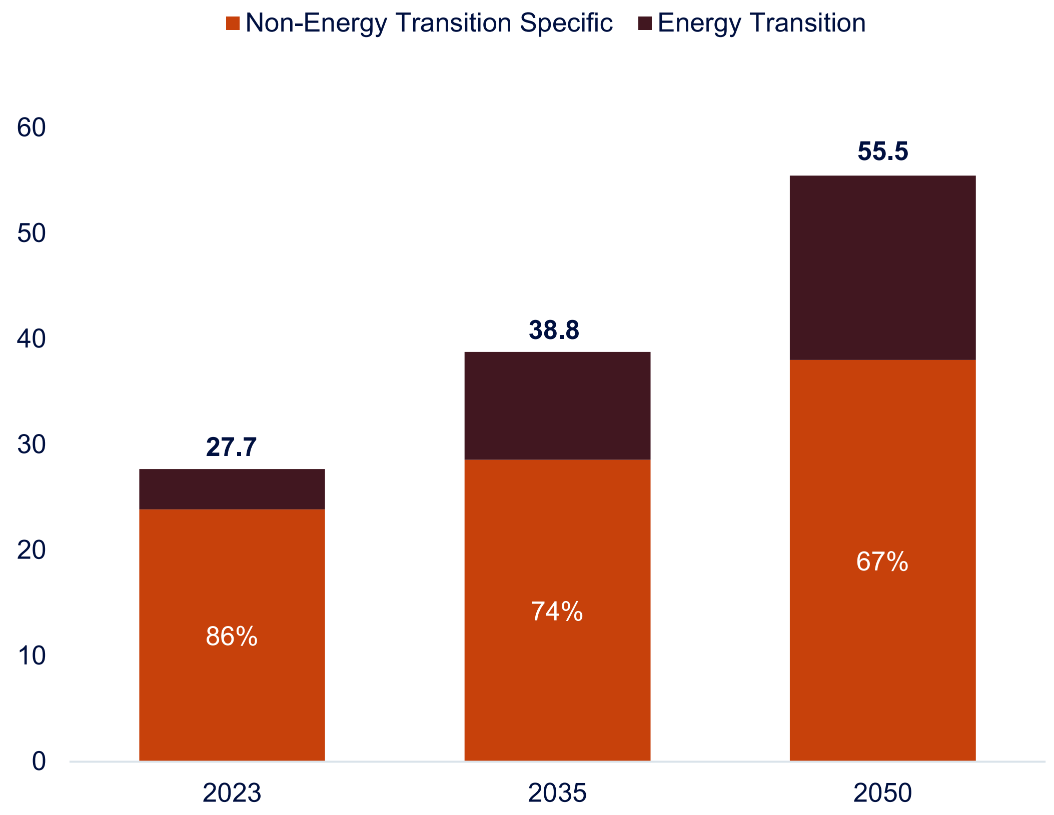
LONG-TERM COPPER MARKET FUNDAMENTALS

Significant demand growth; constrained supply; higher prices

- Copper exploration spending under pressure for last 10 years, 2023 a 4-year low point
- Near-term quality mine projects limited; >$150B investment needed in next 5 years[1]
- Energy transition growth just beginning and includes applications in AI and data centres
- About 50% of copper growth in next 10 years expected to come from non-energy transition applications
- Geopolitical uncertainty could disrupt trade flows and cause inventory stockpiling

Significant demand beyond the energy transition

Long-Term Total Copper Demand[2] (Mt)



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ZINC OVERVIEW

Supply[1] - Raw material supply at risk; smelters risk feed shortage

- Low zinc prices have put mines at risk of closure. Nearly 5% of global supply suspended or closed in 2023
- New projects are advancing, but delays and mine closures are anticipated to impact zinc supply
- Chinese domestic mine output expected to remain flat against a +150 kt increase in smelter capacity, keeping the concentrate market tight
- Chinese concentrate imports up 14% in 2023 YoY
- Output cuts at smelters likely in H1 2024 due to lack of raw material

- European market remains lower on supply: Nordenham and Budel operating at reduced capacities
- Asian refined production dropping amid Chinese early maintenance and reduced rates at Seokpo in South Korea
- North America market expected to remain net importers of zinc metal
- Metal inventories build in Asia in Q1 2024
- Spot premiums fall amid softening demand and lingering Asian exports

Demand[1] - Consumer demand pauses; decarbonization pushes ahead

- European consumer market expected to improve from low base
- North American metal market resilient and appears stable YOY
- US inflation dampens housing market and consumer spending - offset by strong auto sector, renewable energy investments, and rising non-residential construction
- EVs driving significant auto growth across multiple markets
- Chinese demand outlook remains strong despite housing slowdown. Zinc consumption benefits from strong infrastructure investment and manufacturing

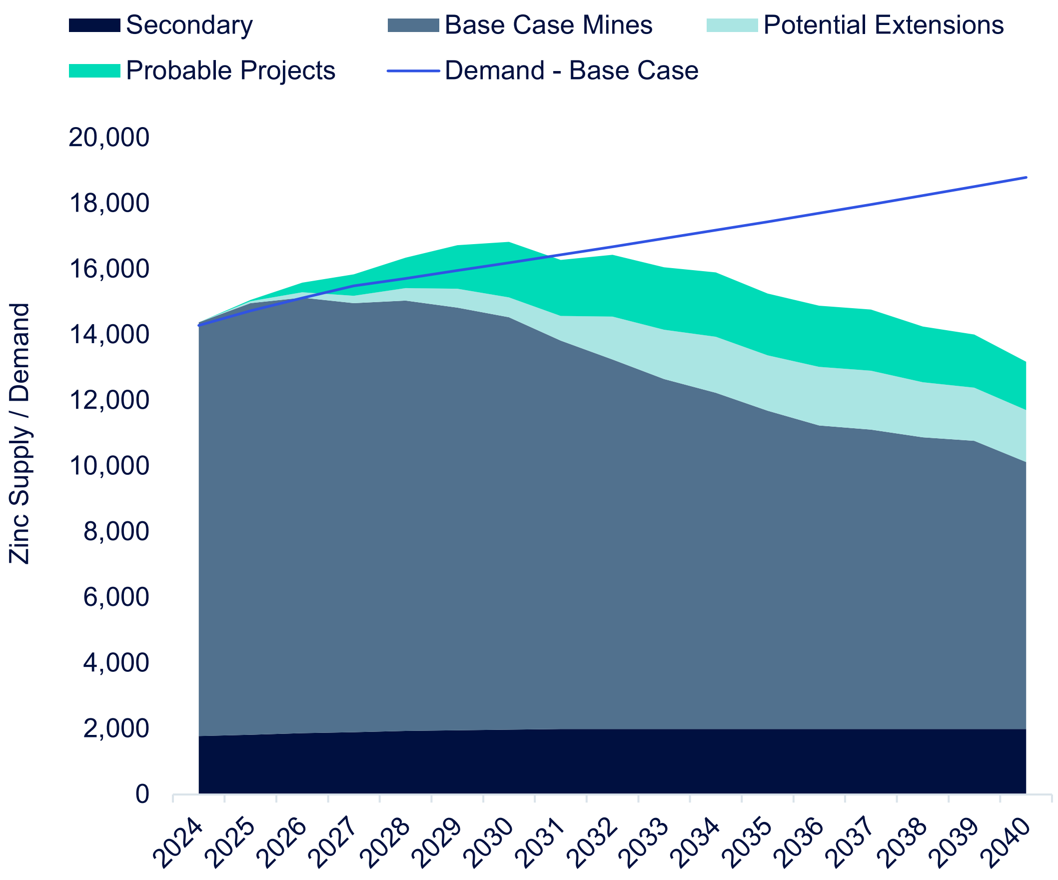
- Decarbonization to drive further zinc demand growth despite weak macroeconomic outlook
- Government and corporate initiatives support increased demand through investment in renewable infrastructure
- Wind energy, solar energy, and EVs all supported by galvanized steel
- IZA suggests additional 375 kt of zinc demand from renewables by 2030

GLOBAL ZINC SUPPLY AND DEMAND DYNAMIC

Forecasted supply deficit

- Zinc demand is expected to experience annual growth from 2025 to 2040+
- As assets in the production phase close or decline in grade profile, the forecasted slate of projects is unable to sufficiently meet demand forecasts
- In the shorter term (<5 years), project startups have consistently been delayed
- With all extensions and no new projects commissioned, the base case production deficit is forecasted at 2.8Mt in 2030 and 6.8Mt in 2035
- In the highly optimistic scenario of 75% of probable projects moving forward, deficits in the concentrate market are still unavoidable within this decade
- Secondary material (i.e., zinc from recycled steel, EAF dust) has its own geographic and economic constraints and is not suitable for many smelters

Global Zinc Supply vs. Demand[1] (kt)



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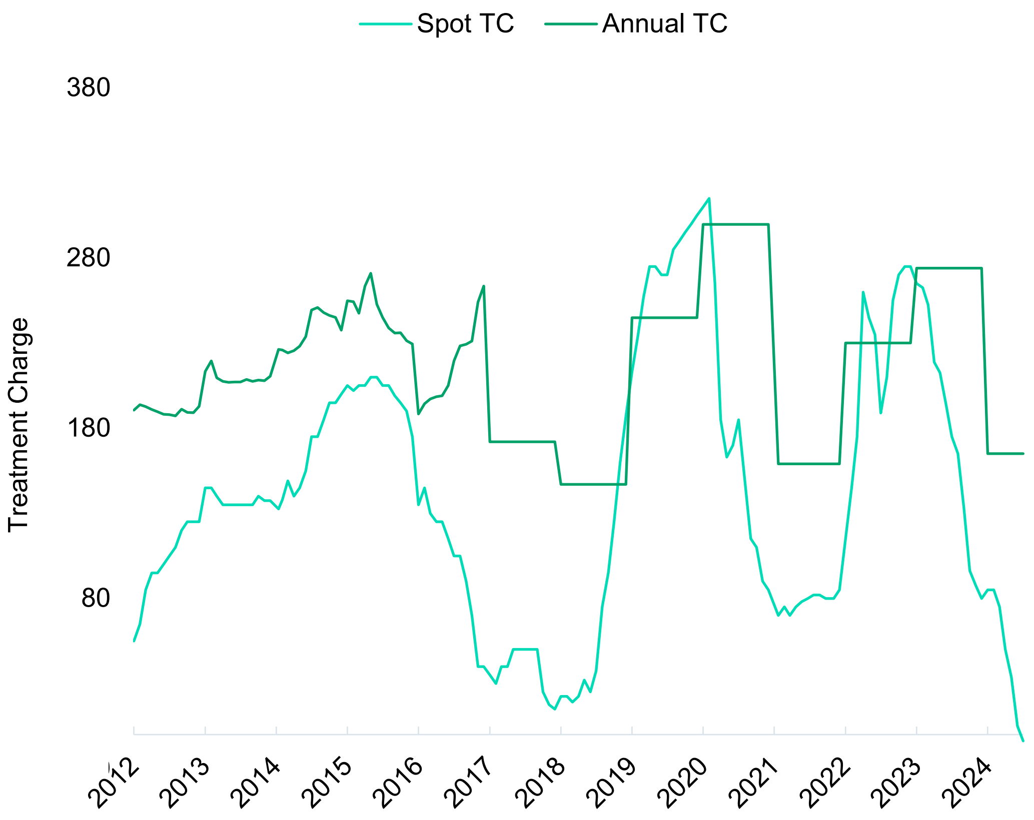
ZINC TREATMENT CHARGES

Increased Chinese concentrate imports and decreased treatment charges

- TCs dropped ~97% from Dec 2022 – July 2024 with numerous qualities trading for negative values since June
- Chinese smelters profits in 2023 were down ~82% YoY, while concentrate imports increased 14% YoY (+270 kt)
- Chinese mine production has remained roughly flat since 2018, while smelter capacity is up 7% over the same period
- Ex-China mine production has also remained flat, increasing pressure on global concentrate market

Spot and Annual Treatment Charges[1] (US$/t)



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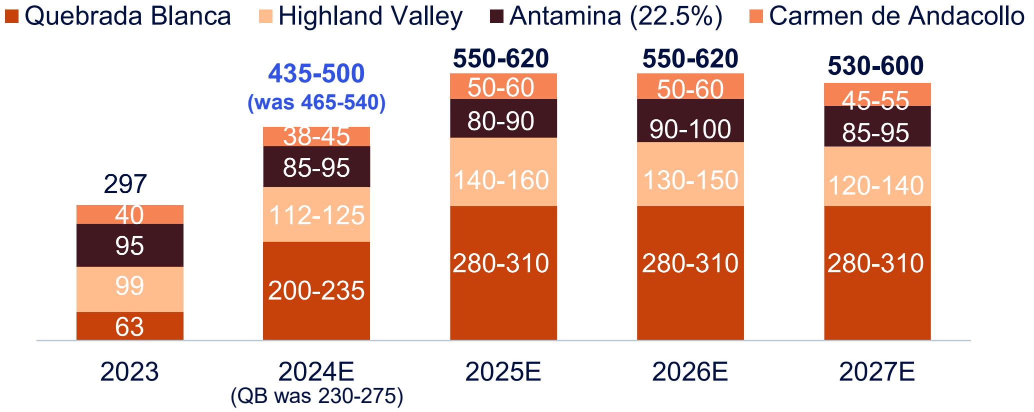
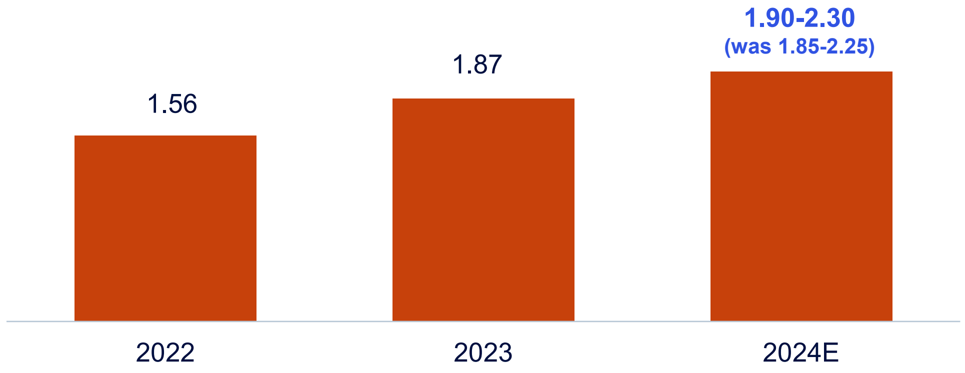
COPPER GUIDANCE

Includes Quebrada Blanca

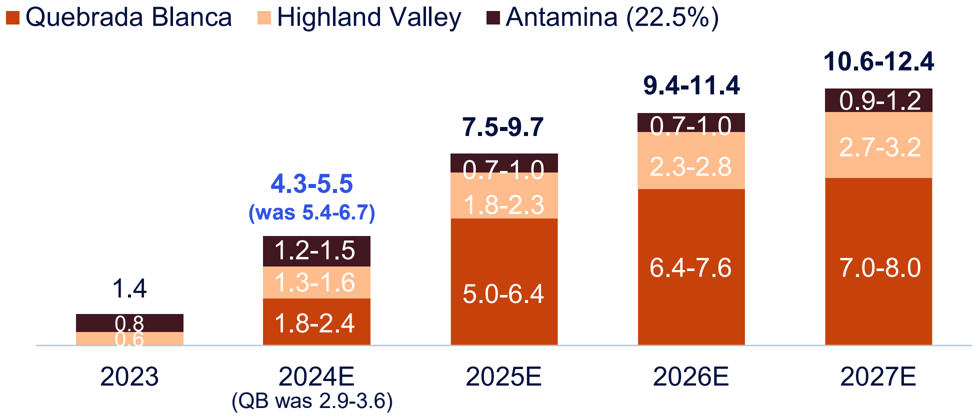
Copper in Concentrate Production[1,2] (kt)



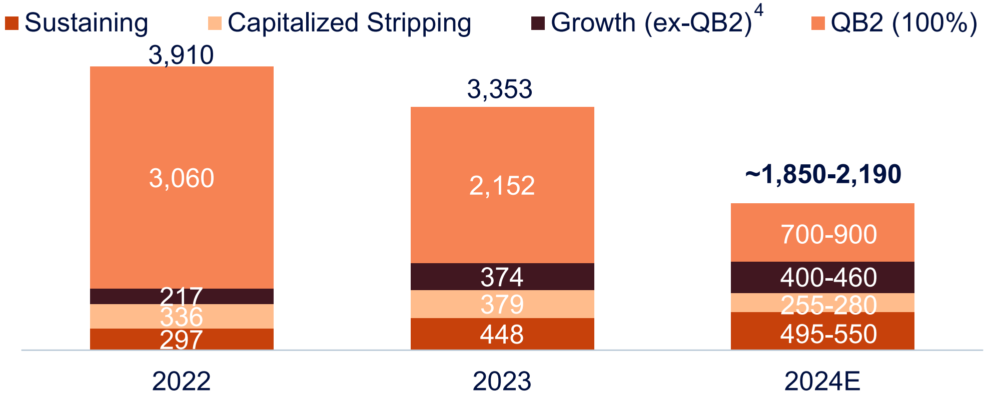
Net Cash Unit Costs*,[1,3] (US$/lb)



Molybdenum in Concentrate Production[1,2] (kt)



Capital Expenditures[1] (C$M)



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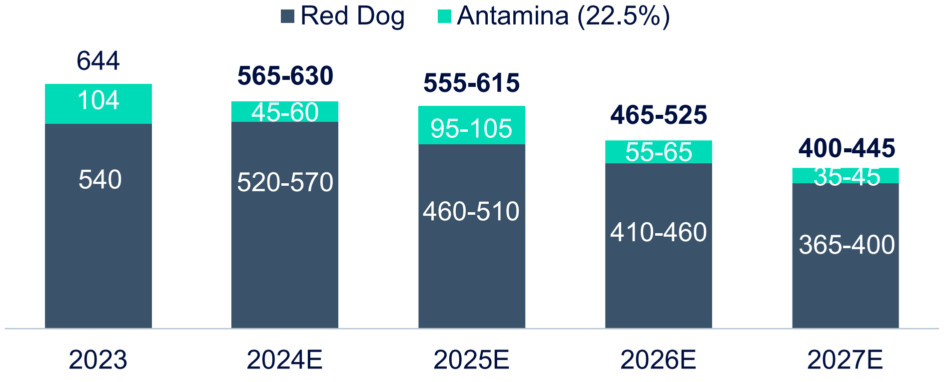
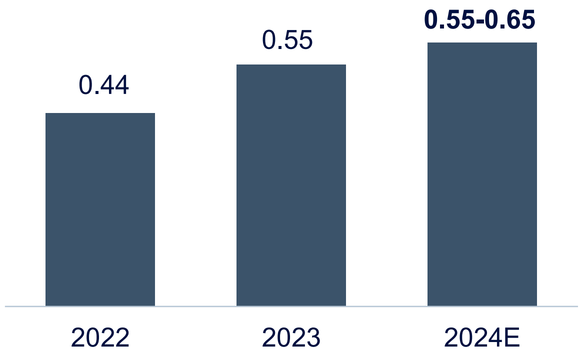
* Net cash unit costs per pound is a non-GAAP ratio. See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Ratios" slide.

ZINC GUIDANCE

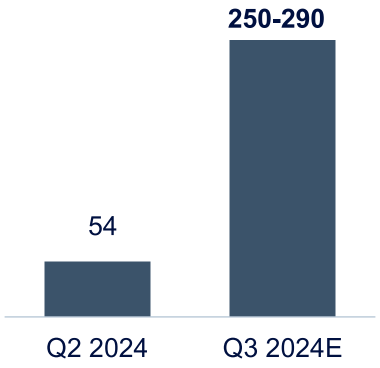
Zinc in Concentrate Production[1,2] (kt)



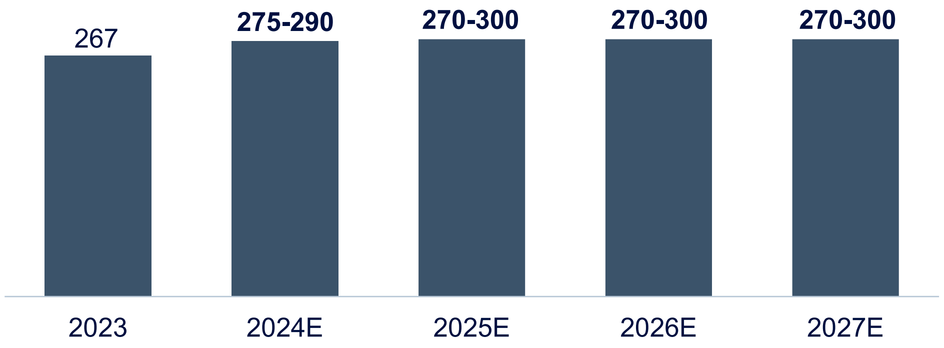
Net Cash Unit Costs*,1,3 (US$/lb)



Red Dog Sales[1,4] (kt)



Refined Zinc Production[1,2] (kt)



Capital Expenditures[1] (C$M)

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** Net cash unit costs per pound is a non-GAAP ratio. See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Ratios" slide.*

SENSITIVITIES

Estimated Effect of Changes on our Annualized Profitability[1] ($M)

	2024 Mid-Range Production Estimates[2]	Changes	Estimated Effect on Adjusted Profit (Loss) from Continuing Operations Attributable to Shareholders[3] ($ in millions)	Estimated Effect on Adjusted EBITDA[*, 3] ($ in millions)
US$ exchange		C$0.01	$ 21	$ 46
Copper (kt)	467.5	US$0.01/lb	7	12
Zinc (kt)[4]	880.0	US$0.01/lb	8	11

** Adjusted profit (loss) from continuing operations attributable to shareholders and adjusted EBITDA are non-GAAP financial measures. See "Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Ratios" slides.*

MODELLING GUIDANCE FOR EVR SALE

Balance Sheet

Assets

Add:

- EVR cash proceeds

Subtract:

- EVR property, plant and equipment
- Other assets, including net working capital and goodwill

Equity

Subtract:

- NSC and POSCO's non-controlling interest

Liabilities

Add:

- Transaction tax liability to be paid in Q1 2025

Subtract:

- Provisions and other liabilities
  - Decommissioning and restoration provisions associated with the steelmaking coal operations
  - Provisions associated with Neptune Terminals
- Deferred income tax liabilities
- Other liabilities, including leases and retirement benefits

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MODELLING GUIDANCE FOR EVR SALE

Income Statement

- Q3 EVR results to closing date reflected on the income statement as profit from discontinued operations
- Expect increased finance income in Q3, as a result of receipt of sale proceeds

Cash Flow Statement

- Q3 EVR results to closing date reflected on the cash flow statement as net cash from discontinued activities
- Proceeds from sale of EVR shown within investing activities
- Based on 2024 guidance, remove EVR sustaining capital and capitalized stripping post-closing

ENDNOTES

SLIDE 11: PREMIUM BASE METALS PORTFOLIO

1. Revenue for 2025 based on consensus estimates from 16 analyst models taken in May 2024.
2. QB illustrative EBITDA at midpoint of 2025-2027 production guidance of 285-310kt, midpoint of net cash unit costs of US$1.40-1.60/lb, assuming US$21/lb molybdenum and a Canadian to U.S. dollar exchange rate of $1.35. Net cash unit costs per pound is a non-GAAP ratio. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Ratios” slides.
3. Copper and zinc EBITDA from 2021-2023 segmented EBITDA.

SLIDE 12: INDUSTRY-LEADING COPPER GROWTH

1. Based on a 30% increase to the mid-point of 2025E production guidance for copper in concentrate.

SLIDE 17: COPPER MINE OUTLOOK

1. Source: Teck, Wood Mackenzie, CRU.

SLIDE 18: LONG-TERM COPPER MARKET FUNDAMENTALS

1. Source: CRU, Cesco 2024 Presentation, April 2024.
2. Source: Wood Mackenzie, McKinsey, Teck.

SLIDE 19: ZINC OVERVIEW

1. Source: WoodMackenzie, S&P Cap IQ, Teck

SLIDE 20: GLOBAL ZINC SUPPLY AND DEMAND DYNAMIC

1. Source: WoodMackenzie, Teck.

SLIDE 21: ZINC TREATMENT CHARGES

1. Source: Fastmarkets (monthly average of range), Shanghai Metal Market (SMM).

SLIDE 22: COPPER GUIDANCE

1. As at July 23, 2024. See Teck’s Q2 2024 press release for further details.
2. We include 100% of production from our Quebrada Blanca and Carmen de Andacollo mines in our production 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 from Antamina, representing our proportionate ownership interest. Copper production includes cathode production at Quebrada Blanca and a minimal amount at Carmen de Andacollo.
3. 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 margin for by-products including co-products. 2022 and 2023 exclude QB. Guidance for 2024 assumes a zinc price of US$1.24 per pound, a molybdenum price of US$22 per pound, a silver price of US$28 per ounce, a gold price of US$2,275 per ounce, a Canadian/U.S. dollar exchange rate of $1.36 and a Chilean peso/U.S. dollar exchange rate of 935. Cash margin for by-products is a non-GAAP ratio. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” slides.
4. Copper growth capital guidance excludes QB2 development capital and QB2 ramp-up capital. It 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.
5. Copper sustaining capital includes Quebrada Blanca Operations.

SLIDE 23: ZINC GUIDANCE

1. As at July 23, 2024. See Teck’s Q2 2024 press release for further details.
2. We include 22.5% of production from Antamina, representing our proportionate ownership interest.
3. Zinc unit costs are for Red Dog only and 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 margin for by-products. Guidance for 2024 assumes a lead price of US$0.95 per pound, a silver price of US$28 per ounce and a Canadian/U.S. dollar exchange rate of $1.36. By-products include both by-products and co-products. Cash margin for by-products is a non-GAAP ratio. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” slides.
4. Zinc in concentrate.

SLIDE 24: SENSITIVITIES

1. As at July 23, 2024. The sensitivity of our annualized adjusted profit(loss) from continuing operations attributable to shareholders and adjusted EBITDA to changes in the Canadian/U.S. dollar exchange rate and commodity prices, before pricing adjustments, based on our current balance sheet, our 2024 mid-range production estimates, current commodity prices and a Canadian/U.S. dollar exchange rate of $1.30. Our US$ exchange sensitivity excludes foreign exchange gain/losses on our US$ cash and debt balances as these amounts are excluded from our adjusted profit from continuing operations attributable to shareholders and adjusted EBITDA calculations. See Teck’s Q2 2024 press release for further details.
2. All production estimates are subject to change based on market and operating conditions.
3. The effect on our adjusted profit (loss) from continuing operations attributable to shareholders and on adjusted 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.
4. Zinc includes 282,500 tonnes of refined zinc and 597,500 tonnes of zinc contained in concentrate.

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES AND RATIOS

Our financial results are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. This presentation includes reference to certain non-GAAP financial measures and non-GAAP ratios, which are not measures recognized under IFRS, do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and may not be comparable to similar financial measures or ratios disclosed 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 in substitute for other measures of performance prepared in accordance with IFRS. For more information on our use of non-GAAP financial measures and ratios, see the section titled "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures and Ratios" in our most recent Management Discussion & Analysis, which is incorporated by reference herein and is available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca. Additional information on certain non-GAAP ratios is below.

NON-GAAP RATIOS

Net cash unit costs per pound (C1 cash unit costs per pound) – 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.

Cash margin for by-products per pound – 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.

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INVESTOR **PRESENTATION**

September 30, 2024