UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF FLORIDA

CASE NO. 1:20-CV-21630-RNS-EGT

HEREDEROS DE ROBERTO GOMEZ CABRERA, LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

TECK RESOURCES LIMITED.

Defendant.

DEFENDANT TECK RESOURCES LIMITED'S NOTICE OF FILING SUPPLEMENT TO ITS RESPONSE TO MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION AND LEAVE TO AMEND, AND MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT THEREOF

Defendant Teck Resources Limited ("Teck") respectfully submits this notice of filing exhibits in support of its response in opposition to Plaintiff Herederos de Roberto Gomez Cabrera, LLC's ("HRGC") *Motion for Reconsideration and Leave to Amend* ("Motion," Dkt. 40). When HRGC filed its *Reply in Support of its Motion for Reconsideration and Leave to Amend* ("Reply Brief," Dkt. No. 44), it referenced Teck's "'Red Dog' operations," and attached certain exhibits including information about that entity.[1] *See* Reply Brief at p.4, Exs. A-B. HRGC argued to this Court that the evidence regarding "Red Dog" was "newly discovered" hoping to convince this Court that the Purported New Evidence was not previously available.[2]

[1] Teck will collectively reference Exhibits A-B to the Reply Brief and any reference to Red Dog or its operations as the "Purported New Evidence" for ease of reference. Southern District of Florida Local Rule 7.1(c)(1) limits a reply memorandum to issues previously raised, and only then to rebuttal of matters raised in response. *See, e.g., Foley v. Wells Fargo Bank, N.A.*, 849 F. Supp. 2d 1345 (S.D. Fla. 2012); *TCC Air Servs., Inc. v. Schlesinger,* No. 05-80543-CIV, 2009 WL 565516, at *7 (S.D. Fla. Mar. 5, 2009). Here, HRGC has violated this cardinal rule, which prevented Teck from responding to the issue in its response in opposition to the Motion.

[2] To the extent that this Court believes a motion to strike under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(f) is the more appropriate vehicle, Teck respectfully requests that this Notice and the attached exhibits be treated as a motion to strike. Although by

HRGC's assertion is simply untrue. First, in its *Complaint, Amended Complaint* and *Response in Opposition to Teck's Motion to Dismiss*, HRGC affirmatively referenced Red Dog and its operations in an attempt to establish jurisdiction over Teck. *See* Dkt. Nos. 1, 7 at ¶¶ 15, 18; Dkt. No. 23 at p. 10. Plaintiff cannot argue that it was unaware of Red Dog or its operations given its express references to that entity in multiple filings. *See, e.g.*, Dkt. Nos. 1, 7 at ¶ 15 ("TECK, directly or indirectly, owns, operates, controls, manages, and/or supervises one of the world's largest zinc mines known as 'Red Dog' in Alaska, United States and an underground zinc and lead mine known as the 'Pend Oreille' in Washington State, United States."); Dkt. Nos. 1, 7 at ¶ 18 ("TECK'S U.S.-based operations alone have yielded hundreds of millions of dollars in revenue and gross profit. For instance, Teck's Red Dog mine operations yielded a $990 million gross profit before depreciation and amortization in 2018, compared with $971 million in 2017 and $749 million in 2016."); Dkt. No. 23 at p. 10 ("It is also uncontroverted that Teck, directly and through its U.S.-based subsidiaries, owns, operates, controls, manages, and/or supervises one of the world's largest zinc mines known as 'Red Dog' located in the state of Alaska…"). In short, on its face the claim that the information relating to Red Dog was newly discovered is specious.

Second, as the attached Exhibits A-E confirm, identical information regarding Teck's subsidiary was available both before HRGC filed the Motion and prior to HRGC filing its

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its plain language Rule 12(f) refers only to "pleadings" (defined under Rule 7(a) generally as a complaint, third-party complaint, answer or reply to an answer), "the Eleventh Circuit generally permits motions to strike documents other than just pleadings, so long as it is an evidentiary matter." *Keira v. Berry,* No. 13-60990-SCOLA, 2013 WL 5416900, at *1 (S.D. Fla. Sept. 26, 2013); *accord Shin Crest PTE, Ltd. v. AIU Ins. Co.,* No. 807-CV-1433-T-24-MAP, 2009 WL 1456426, at *3 (M.D. Fla. May 22, 2009) (granting motion to strike exhibits to motion for reconsideration brought pursuant Rules 12(f) and 59(e)). The only evidence that can be submitted to the Court after judgment has been entered and in support of a motion for reconsideration is newly discovered evidence. *See, e.g., Shin Crest PTE, Ltd. v. AIU Ins. Co.,* No. 807-CV-1433-T-24-MAP, 2009 WL 1456426, at *3 (M.D. Fla. May 22, 2009) (striking two expert reports and an expert deposition transcript submitted in support of motion for reconsideration where "documents were not newly discovered evidence, and as such, they cannot be considered in connection with the motion for reconsideration"), *aff'd,* 368 F. App'x 14 (11th Cir. 2010); *In re Kellogg,* 197 F.3d 1116, 1120 (11th Cir.1999) (refusing to consider newly submitted evidence in connection with a motion to reconsider because the evidence was not newly discovered).

Complaint, Amended Complaint and its Response in Opposition to Teck's Motion to Dismiss, filed in April, July and October of 2020, respectively. Dkt. Nos. 1, 7, 23. Red Dog was formed in 1989 and the information that HRGC now suggests only recently became available has been easily and publicly available for many years.[3] *See* Exs. A-E.[4] Thus, while this evidence may be new to HRGC because it failed to perform diligence at any earlier time (which seems to be the case for many of the issues before this Court), the information was readily available to anyone who visited the websites of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (www.sec.gov) or Teck itself (www.teck.com), or elsewhere on the Internet.[5] Plaintiff's evident failure to exercise diligence does not transmute readily available information into newly discovered evidence appropriate for a motion for reconsideration.

It is also noteworthy that the Purported New Evidence is wholly irrelevant to the issues that are the subject of this Court's ruling in its Order on Teck's Motion to Dismiss. *See* Dkt. No. 39. Despite its improper filing, HRGC fails to identify any jurisdictionally meaningful activities in Florida or in the United States as a whole by Red Dog (or any other Teck Subsidiary) that would or could subject Teck to specific jurisdiction (there are none), nor does it explain how zinc mining

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[3] The reference to the Purported New Evidence is a clear attempt by HRGC to pigeonhole their Motion into one of the limited categories that might support its reconsideration motion. *See Donaldson v. Carnival Corp.*, No. 20-23258-Civ-Scola, 2021 WL 111732, at *1 (S.D. Fla. Jan. 12, 2021). Such tactics are highly improper, as is HRGC's attempt to deprive Teck of an opportunity to address its improper filing by submitting the Purported New Evidence with its Reply Brief rather than its opening papers.

[4] *See* Southern District of Florida Local Rule 7.1(c)(1); *see also Gyptec, S.A. v. Hakim-Daccach,* No. 16-20810-MC, 2017 WL 10978837, at *4 (S.D. Fla. June 27, 2017) (striking content of affidavit, holding that it "is not proper supplementary material as it is not new legal authority or newly discovered evidence."); *accord Miranda v. NCL,* Case No. 12-23790-CIV, 2013 WL 504103 at *3 (S.D. Fla. Feb. 8, 2013) (striking supplemental filing that was not legal authority or newly discovered evidence).

[5] Indeed, a simple Wikipedia search for Teck Resources would have shown that "In 2016, Teck produced 662,000 tonnes of zinc in concentrate, and 311,000 tonnes of refined zinc. It was the world's third largest producer of mined zinc. Almost all of its mined zinc comes from the Red Dog mine in Alaska, one of the largest zinc mines in the world." *See* Ex. E at pp.4-5. The footnote in that entry links to a PDF of Teck's 2016 annual report, which contains detailed information about Red Dog and its operations. *See, e.g., id.* at 10, also available at https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Teck_Resources (last visited June 23, 2021). Subsequent annual reports for the company are readily available on the Internet, as well.

in Alaska by a Teck subsidiary could conceivably permit this Court to exercise general jurisdiction over Teck under controlling Supreme Court precedent. On the contrary, this is merely a final and improper attempt by HRGC to breathe life into its fatally flawed claims, in the evident hope of coercing Teck to make an unjustified settlement payment to avoid the expense of further defending a frivolous claim.

For the reasons above, given that HRGC improperly submitted new evidence and arguments in its Reply Brief, Teck respectfully submits the attached Exhibits as a supplement to its response in opposition to the Motion. Alternatively, Teck would ask this Court to strike from the record Exhibits A-B to the Reply Brief and all references and discussion of Teck's "'Red Dog' operations" contained therein.

GOOD FAITH MEET-AND-CONFER CERTIFICATE

Pursuant to Southern District of Florida Local Rule 7.1(a)(3), counsel for Teck wrote to counsel for Plaintiff in a good faith effort to resolve the issues raised herein. HRGC did not respond to such request.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that the foregoing document was filed on June 23, 2021 via CM-ECF, which will generate Notices of Electronic Filing to all counsel of record.

Respectfully submitted,

By: */s/ Jennifer Altman*

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EXHIBIT A

Horizons

2017 Annual Report

Teck

2. Basis of Preparation and New IFRS Pronouncements (continued)

We have also completed a review of our expected credit losses on our trade receivables. We do not expect to record a significant adjustment relating to the implementation of the expected credit loss model for our trade receivables as the expected credit losses are nominal based on our review at the time of transition. We have implemented a process for managing and estimating provisions relating to trade receivables going forward under IFRS 9.

We have elected not to adopt the hedging requirements of IFRS 9 as at January 1, 2018.

Leases

In January 2016, the IASB issued IFRS 16, Leases (IFRS 16), which eliminates the classification of leases as either operating or finance leases for a lessee. Under IFRS 16, all leases are considered finance leases and will be recorded on the balance sheet. The only exemptions to this classification will be for leases that are 12 months or less in duration or for leases of low-value assets. The requirement to record all leases as finance leases under IFRS 16 will increase lease assets and lease liabilities on an entity's financial statements. IFRS 16 will also change the nature of expenses relating to leases as the straight-line lease expense previously recognized for operating leases will be replaced with depreciation expense for lease assets and finance expense for lease liabilities. IFRS 16 includes an overall disclosure objective and requires a company to disclose (a) information about lease assets and expenses and cash flows related to leases, (b) a maturity analysis of lease liabilities, and (c) any additional company-specific information that is relevant to satisfying the disclosure objective. IFRS 16 is effective from January 1, 2019. We are currently assessing and quantifying the effect of this standard on our financial statements. On the transition date of January 1, 2019, we expect to recognize additional leases on our consolidated balance sheet, which will increase our debt and property, plant and equipment balances. As a result of recognizing additional finance leases, we expect an increase in depreciation expense and finance expense.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The significant 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 Resources Limited 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), Teck Washington Incorporated (TWI), Compañia Minera Teck Quebrada Blanca S.A. (Quebrada Blanca) and Carmen de Andacollo.

All subsidiaries are entities that we control, either directly or indirectly. Control is defined as the exposure, or rights, to variable returns from involvement with an investee and the ability to affect those returns through power over the investee. Power over an investee exists when our existing rights give us the ability to direct the activities that significantly affect the investee's returns. This control is generally evidenced through owning more than 50% of the voting rights or currently exercisable potential voting rights of a company's share capital. All of our intra-group balances and transactions, including unrealized profits and losses arising from intra-group transactions, have been eliminated in full. For subsidiaries that we control but do not own 100% of, the net assets and net profit attributable to outside shareholders are presented as amounts attributable to non-controlling interests in the consolidated balance sheet and consolidated statements of income and comprehensive income.

Certain of our business activities are conducted through joint arrangements. Our interests in joint operations include Galore Creek Partnership (Galore Creek, 50% share), Fort Hills Energy Limited Partnership (Fort Hills, 20.89% share) and Waneta Dam (66.7% share), which operate in Canada and Antamina (22.5% share), which operates in Peru. 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 (50% share), in Chile that we account for using the equity method (Note 14).

EXHIBIT B

Beyond

2018 Annual Report

Teck

The revised Conceptual Framework sets out the objective of general purpose financial reporting; the qualitative characteristics of useful financial information; a description of the reporting entity and its boundary; definitions of an asset, a liability, equity, income and expenses and guidance on when to derecognize them; measurement bases and guidance on when to use them; concepts and guidance on presentation and disclosure; and concepts relating to capital and capital maintenance. The revised Conceptual Framework provides concepts and guidance that underpin the decisions the IASB makes when developing standards but is not in itself an IFRS standard and does not override any IFRS standard or any requirement of an IFRS standard. The revised Conceptual Framework is applicable to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2020 for preparers who develop an accounting policy based on the Conceptual Framework. We are currently assessing the effect of the revised Conceptual Framework on our financial statements.

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Certain of our business activities are conducted through joint arrangements. Our interests in joint operations include Galore Creek Partnership (Galore Creek, 50% share) and Fort Hills Energy L.P. (Fort Hills, 21.3% share), which operate in Canada, and Compañia Minera Antamina S.A. (Antamina, 22.5% share), which operates in Peru. 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 15).

During the year ended December 31, 2018, our share of the Fort Hills oil sands mine increased from 20.89% to 21.3% on resolution of a commercial dispute between the Fort Hills partners. We funded an increased share of the project capital in the amount of $58 million, as consideration for the additional interest in the project.

All dollar amounts are presented in Canadian dollars unless otherwise specified.

Interests in Joint Arrangements

A joint arrangement can take the form of a joint venture or joint operation. All joint arrangements involve a contractual arrangement that establishes joint control, which exists only when decisions about the activities that significantly affect the returns of the investee require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. A joint operation is a joint arrangement in which we have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement. A joint venture is a joint arrangement in which we have rights to only the net assets of the arrangement.

Joint ventures are accounted for in accordance with the policy "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures". Joint operations are accounted for by recognizing our share of the assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and cash flows of the joint operation in our consolidated financial statements.

EXHIBIT C

Teck

2019 ANNUAL REPORT

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Years ended December 31, 2019 and 2018

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 steelmaking coal, copper, zinc and blended bitumen. 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

These annual consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and were approved by the Board of Directors on February 26, 2020.

In 2019, we adopted IFRS 16, Leases (IFRS 16) and IFRIC 23, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments (IFRIC 23), which both became effective January 1, 2019. Note 33 discloses the effects of the adoption of these new IFRS pronouncements for all periods presented, including the nature and effect of changes in accounting policies. Certain information has been reclassified to conform with the financial statement presentation adopted for the current year.

3. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The significant 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

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EXHIBIT D

Red Dog

Red Dog Operations is one of the world's largest zinc mines, located in northwest Alaska, USA.

Red Dog's Response to COVID-19 – Updated June 17, 2021

Red Dog Operations has enacted COVID-19 response measures to safeguard the health and safety of employees and contractors at site.

- Increased testing and expanded testing capacity at site
- Availability of COVID-19 vaccination on site for all personnel
- Increased and enhanced disinfection and cleaning of living and workspaces
- Installation of HEPA filtration in all employee bus transportation
- All personnel must wear a 3-ply medical mask facial coverings and maintain strict adherence to mandates and occupancy limits
- Daily documented effectiveness checks to drive adherence to all COVID-19 protocols and identify opportunities for improvement
- All individuals with positive test results are in isolation*. Anyone identified as having had close contact with these individuals will be quarantined** and undergo COVID-19 testing.
- Employees travelling to local communities in the region are required to be tested twice and will require two confirmed negative tests before departing. Personnel are strongly advised to also follow their community's COVID-19 mandates when returning home.
- Additional COVID-19 testing is being conducted at site.
- A 'real-time' body temperature monitoring system was installed, including four thermal imaging cameras as a means of early symptom detection.

Red Dog Operations is focused on safeguarding the health and safety of our employees and the communities in which they live. Red Dog Operations is following response protocols to ensure the health and safety of all personnel at the operation is maintained. We are also working with public health authorities and taking precautionary steps to manage the risk of transmission.

** An individual in isolation or self-isolation has tested positive for COVID-19*
*** An individual in quarantine has been identified as having had close contact with someone who has tested positive for COVID-1*

DIRECT* COVID-19 case status at Red Dog – Updated June 17, 2021

Red Dog Active Cases at Site	Red Dog Active Cases in region	Red Dog Active Cases out of region	Recovered	Total
1	0	0	165	166

** Direct cases do not include offsite positive COVID-19 cases that were prevented from coming to site.*

FAQ

What is Red Dog doing to manage COVID-19 at the operation?

Red Dog has enhanced COVID-19 protocols, requiring two negative tests to travel to the region and requiring outbound testing of Anchorage-bound employees. Additionally, every employee at Red Dog is now required to adhere to the Worker Protection Program (WPP), requiring employees to wear KN95 masks in all public and work spaces, maintain social distancing, and avoid gatherings. The dining halls have been closed, and employees are required to eat meals in their dorm rooms.

How did positive cases happen with the testing protocols in place?

How has testing capacity been expanded?

Is everyone traveling into Red Dog tested?

Is everyone traveling out of Red Dog tested?

Is everyone at Red Dog being tested?

What is the difference between isolation and quarantine?

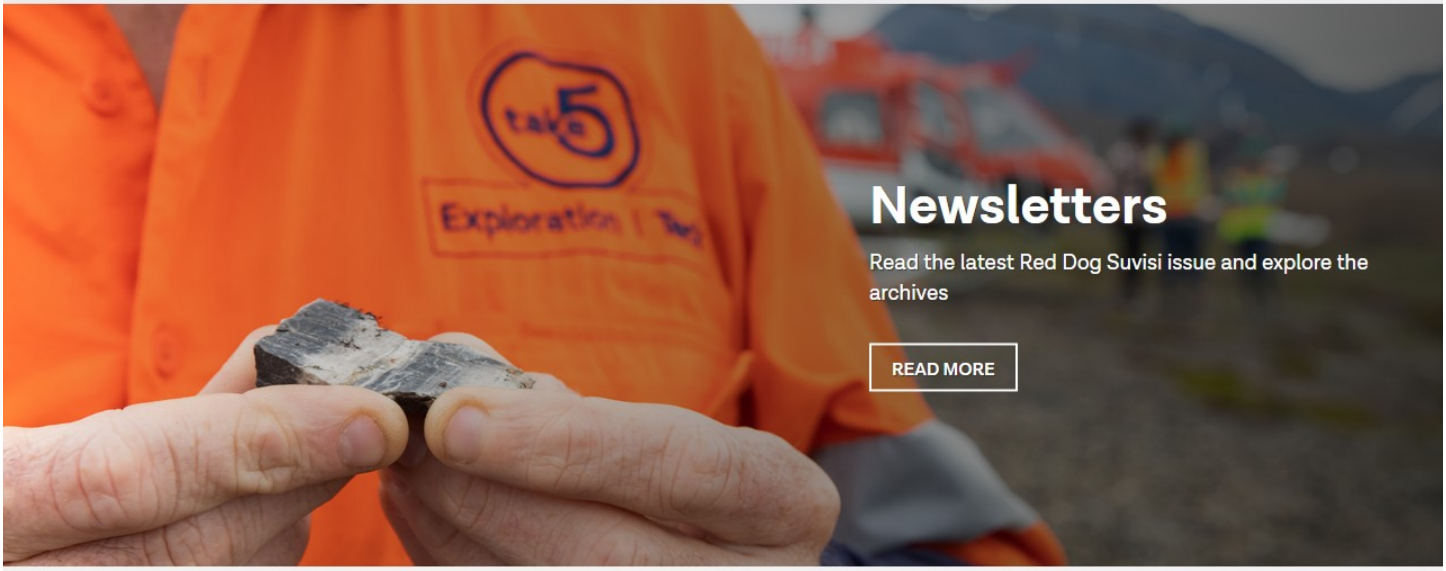
Where is Red Dog isolating personnel that have tested positive for COVID-19? Where are personnel that may have been exposed to these individuals being quarantined?

How is Red Dog ensuring that COVID-19 does not spread from isolation/quarantine areas?

How is Red Dog preventing transmission off site?

Why is Red Dog continuing to operate?

Is contact tracing taking place at Red Dog, and who is doing it?



Newsletters

Read the latest Red Dog Suvisi issue and explore the archives

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About Red Dog

Red Dog Operations is one of the world's largest zinc mines, located about 170 kilometres north of the Arctic Circle in northwest Alaska, near Kotzebue.

In 1989, Red Dog Operations was developed through an innovative operating agreement between the operator Teck and the land-owner NANA, a Regional Alaska Native corporation owned by the Iñupiat people of northwest Alaska. The mine and concentrator properties are leased from, and were developed under the agreement with NANA.

Red Dog is an open-pit truck-and-loader operation, using conventional drill and blast mining methods. Concentrates produced at Red Dog are shipped to our metallurgical facilities in Trail, British Columbia, and to customers in Asia and Europe.

The mine life is expected to continue to 2032.

Red Dog Operating Results

($ in millions)	2020	2019	2018
Revenue	$1,394	$1,594	$1,696
Gross Profit before depreciation and amortization[1][2]	$717	$837	$990
Gross Profit	$513	$696	$864
Production - Contained in concentrate (000' tonnes)	491	553	583
Sales (000' tonnes)	551	561	521

Notes:
[1] Non-GAAP Financial Measure. See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section for further information.
[2] See "Use of Non-GAAP Financial Measures" section for reconciliation.

Stories

Air

Reducing Fugitive Dust Impacts at Red Dog Operations

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Community

Responding to COVID-19 Impacts through Community Investment

READ MORE

Community

Sustainable Mining through Collaborative Governance at Red Dog Operations

READ MORE

Red Dog and the TRI

LEARN MORE

News and Related Documents

January 17, 2021 - Fatality at Red Dog Operations 0.07 MB

The Facts about the TRI and Red Dog 0.02 MB

July 14, 2016 - GCI and Teck Red Dog Operations Announce High-Speed Internet to Noatak and Red Dog Mine 0.13 MB

Fugitive Dust Risk Management Plan - 2014 Annual Report 6.53 MB

Fugitive Dust Risk Plan - Worker Dust Protection 2.69 MB

Fugitive Dust Risk Plan - Remediation Plan 0.54 MB

Fugitive Dust Risk Plan - Monitoring Plan 3.87 MB

Fugitive Dust Risk Plan - Uncertainty Reduction Plan 0.42 MB

Fugitive Dust Risk Plan - Communication Plan 0.75 MB

Latest News

JUN 21, 2021
Teck Announces Appointment of Brianne Metzger-Doran as Vice President, Health and Safety

MAY 12, 2021
Teck Donates $500,000 to UNICEF Canada to Support COVID-19 Response in India

MAY 06, 2021
Teck Media and Investor Webcast Advisory

MORE NEWS

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VIEW ALL CONTACTS

Teck

As one of Canada's leading mining companies, Teck is committed to responsible mining and mineral development with major business units focused on copper, zinc, and steelmaking coal, as well as investments in energy assets.

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EXHIBIT E

WIKIPEDIA

Teck Resources

Teck Resources Limited, known as **Teck Cominco** until late 2008, is a diversified natural resources company headquartered in Vancouver, British Columbia, that is engaged in mining and mineral development, including coal for the steelmaking industry, copper, zinc, and energy. Secondary products include lead, silver, gold, molybdenum, germanium, indium and cadmium.[2] Teck Resources was formed from the amalgamation of Teck and Cominco in 2001.[3] In the 2020 Forbes Global 2000, Teck Resources was ranked as the 1616th -largest public company in the world.[4]

In 2018, Teck Resources opened the C$17 billion Fort Hills oil sands project.[5] In 2020, Teck abandoned plans for a second, larger C$20 billion open-pit petroleum-mine proposal—Frontier Mine—25 km (16 mi) south of Wood Buffalo National Park and north of Fort McMurray in northeast Alberta.[6][5]

In 2020, a number of new executives were appointed to the company: Harry Conger as chief operating officer, Jonathan Price as chief financial officer, and Nicholas Hooper as senior vice president, corporate development.[7]

Teck Resources Limited

Type	Public
Traded as	NYSE: TECK (https://www.nyse.com/quote/XNYS:TECK) TSX: TECK.A (https://money.tmx.com/en/quote/TECK.A), T (https://money.tmx.com/en/quote/TECK.B) S&P/TSX 60 component
Industry	Metals and Mining
Founded	1906 as Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada
Headquarters	Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada
Key people	Norman B. Keevil, Chair Donald R. Lindsay, Pres/CEO Jonathan H. Price, CFO
	Coal, Zinc, Copper

Contents

Overview

Corporate history
- Cominco (1906-)
- Teck-Hughes (1913-)
- Teck Cominco
- Teck Resources (2008-)

Operations and major projects
- Coal
- Zinc
- Copper
- Solar

Oil sands open-pit mining operations
- Fort Hills

Frontier Mine
Controversies
Contamination of the Columbia River
Selenium contamination
Environmental record: Airborne Lead
Red Dog Mine toxic waste
Chinese government ties
Indigenous rights
Awards and recognition
See also
Notes
References
External links

Products	
Revenue	▲ C$12.6 billion (2018) ▲ C$11.9 billion (2017) ▲ C$9.30 billion (2016)
Net income	▲ C$3.11 billion (2018) ▲ C$2.46 billion (2017) ▲ C$1.04 billion (2016)
Total assets	▲ C$39.6 billion (2018) ▲ C$37.0 billion (2017) ▲ C$35.6 billion (2016)
Total equity	▲ C$23.0 billion (2018) ▲ C$20.0 billion (2017) ▲ C$18.0 billion (2016)
Number of employees	10,700 (2018)
Divisions	Teck Metals Ltd. (Vancouver) Teck Cominco Peru S.A. (Lima) Minera Torre de Oro, S.A. de C.V. (Mexico)
Website	www.teck.com (http

Overview

According to the company's 2018 annual report, the Vancouver-headquartered Teck Resources is a "diversified resource company" that focuses on "steelmaking coal, copper, zinc and energy",[1]:1 with ownership or interests in thirteen "operating mines, a large metallurgical complex, and several major development projects in the Americas."[1]:1 As of 2016, 44% of revenue was from steel-making coal, 34% of revenue was from zinc, and the remaining 21% was from copper.[8] In Alberta, Teck has one operational oil sands project at Fort Hills—a C$17.0 billion project.[5] Teck's application to develop a second larger C$20.0 billion open-pit petroleum mine—Frontier Mine—near Wood Buffalo National Park and north of Fort McMurray, Alberta, was withdrawn by the company in 2020.[6][5][9] With its massive size—292 km^2 (113 sq mi)—it may have been among the "largest oil sands mines ever proposed in Alberta."[10] Teck's board members include Chairman, Dominic Barton, President and CEO, Donald R. Lindsay, CFO, Jonathan H. Price, and Chairman Emeritus, Norman B. Keevil.[a][1]:6 In 2018, Teck had 10,700 employees worldwide.[1]:10 The net revenue in 2018 increased to a record high of C$12.6 billion.[1]:37 Teck credits this increase to "higher steelmaking coal and copper prices" as well as the "sale of blended bitumen from our Fort Hills oil sands mine".[1]:37

Corporate history

The Teck Cominco Lead-Zinc Smelter operation in Trail, British Columbia has its roots in the late 19th century. The smelter has been in operation for over a century.

s://www.teck.com/)

Footnotes / references

Teck 2018 Annual Report[1]:10,35,41

Cominco (1906-)

Cominco started in 1906 as The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, formed by the amalgamation of several units controlled by the Canadian Pacific Railway.[11] CM&S, or "Smelters" as it was often called by investors, changed its name to Cominco in 1966. Cominco's core Sullivan Mine in Kimberley, British Columbia which began production of lead, zinc, silver and tin in 1909, would operate for more than 90 years until its ore reserves exhausted in 2001.

Teck-Hughes (1913-)

Teck-Hughes Gold Mines Limited was established in 1913 in Ontario, following the discovery of gold in 1912 by prospectors Sandy McIntyre and James Hughes, in Teck Township—now known as Kirkland Lake.[12][13][14] An American group of investors led by Charles Land Denison, including International Nickel Company (INCo)'s Ashton W. Johnston, acquired two thirds of Teck-Hughes' shares. It was Ontario's first gold mine in commercial production. When the ore was exhausted in the 1960s, after 50 years of production, it had produced 3.7 million ounces of gold worth C$104 million.[14]:14[15] The Beaverdell Mine, purchased by Teck in 1969, went back even further to 1898, and produced silver until 1991. Norman B. Keevil (b.1910 in Pike Lake, Saskatchewan) a mining entrepreneur with a background in geophysics, acquired Teck-Hughes in the 1960s.[14]:20 In 1963, his son, geoscientist Norman Keevil Jr., then 25-years old, became vice-president of exploration at Teck.[16] Keevil Jr. was named Mining Man of the Year in 1979 for having presided over a series of mine constructions in the 1970s. From 1979 to 2015, Keevil oversaw Teck's major mining projects including Hemlo, Voisey's Bay and Antamina.[16] Over the same time period, Teck became "one of the world's largest producers of metallurgical coal."[16] In 2012, as Chairman of Teck Resources Limited, Keevil Jr. was named as the Entrepreneur Of The Year for his significant contributions to British Columbia.

Teck Cominco

The association between Teck and Cominco began in 1986, when Teck and two industry partners acquired a shareholding from CP Limited, and culminated with the merging of the two companies in July 2001.

teckcominco

Teck Cominco logo before 2008 rebranding

On May 8, 2006, Teck Cominco offered to purchase Inco for $US16 billion, but CVRD eventually purchased it for $US17 billion.

On July 29, 2008, Teck Cominco announced an agreement with Fording Canadian Coal Trust, which owned a 60% stake in the Elk Valley Coal Partnership, to purchase 100% of its assets. Teck Cominco had been the minority owner of the Elk Valley Coal Partnership, with a 40% stake. The facilities are located near Fernie, British Columbia. The purchase was closed on October 30, 2008, with a final cost of $US14 billion.[17][b] Elk Valley Coal Corporation was renamed Teck Coal Limited. The purchase resulted in Teck taking on US$9.8 billion in debt;[17] the company

suspended dividends, cut spending, and sold some assets to save money.[18] On January 9, 2009, the company also announced a plan to cut 13% of their total workforce, amounting to 1,400 jobs, saving the company US$85 million.[17] Coal production targets were also lowered by 20% in response to declining worldwide demand for steel, in the midst of the global financial crisis.[19]

Teck Resources (2008-)

Mining in British Columbia in 2016

Beginning October 1, 2008, Teck Cominco began rebranding itself as Teck.[20] The legal name of the company was changed to Teck Resources Ltd. on April 23, 2009, after being approved by shareholders the previous day.[21]

In 2008, Teck's $25 million donation to BC Children's Hospital Foundation earned its name attached to the Teck Acute Care Centre expected to complete construction in 2017.[22]

In July 2009, China Investment Corporation bought a 17% stake in Teck for C$1.74 billion.[23]

In 2012, the Company announced record earning, record profit and record production, thus ending the year 2011 with C$4.4 billion in cash. Besides expanding into the energy sector, the company was also executing two major projects in Chile and planning a C$600 million restart of its Quintette Mine near Tumbler Ridge, British Columbia.[24]

In 2021, Teck Resources was ranked no. 60 in the Arctic Environmental Responsibility Index (AERI) that includes 120 oil, gas, and mining companies involved in resource extraction north of the Arctic Circle in Alaska, Canada, Greenland, Finland, Norway, Russia, and Sweden.[25]

Operations and major projects

Teck's principal products are steel-making coal, copper, and zinc. As of 2016, 44% of revenue was from steel-making coal, 34% of revenue was from zinc, and the remaining 21% was from copper.[8] Teck also has interests in oil sands projects in Northern Alberta.

Coal

In 2018, Teck produced 26.2 million tonnes of coal from six mines in southeastern British Columbia and western Alberta,[1]:2 with most of it exported to countries in the Asia-Pacific region.[8] The coal is transported to ports and destinations in Eastern Canada through rail lines owned by Canadian Pacific. There is one in Alberta—Cardinal River Mine in Hinton, Alberta, and four steelmaking coal operations in British Columbia: Fording River coal mine in Elkford, Elkview Mine in Sparwood, Greenhills Mine in Elkford and Line Creek Mine in Sparwood.[1]:2

Zinc

In 2016, Teck produced 662,000 tonnes of zinc in concentrate, and 311,000 tonnes of refined zinc.[8] It was the world's third largest producer of mined zinc.[8] Almost all of its mined zinc comes from the Red Dog mine in Alaska, one of the largest zinc mines in the world. It also produces refined zinc at its smelting and refining complex in Trail, British Columbia. The Trail complex also produces zinc refining byproducts, which as of 2016 included 99,000 tonnes of refined lead and 24.2 million ounces of silver.

Copper

In 2016, Teck produced 324,200 tonnes of copper from mines in North and South America.[8] Its largest mine is the Highland Valley Copper mine near Logan Lake, British Columbia, with 119,000 tonnes of copper and 3.4 million pounds of molybdenum produced in 2016.[8] Teck has a 22.5% interest in the Antamina mine in Peru, one of the largest copper/zinc mines in the world. Teck also runs the Carmen de Andacollo and Quebrada Blanca mines in Chile.

Solar

In 2020, Teck announced an agreement to purchase the city of Kimberley, British Columbia's debt stake in the SunMine solar electricity generating station. The 1.05 MW facility was constructed in 2015 on land reclaimed from Teck's Sullivan Mine, which had produced zinc, lead, and silver until its closing in 2001.[26] CEO Don Lindsay explained that the company planned to use SunMine to develop expertise in solar power and renewable energy development.[27]

Oil sands open-pit mining operations

Fort Hills

In 2018, Teck Resources opened the C$17-billion Fort Hills oilsands project, which will produce 194,000 barrels per day (bbl/day).[5] Teck Resources has a 21.3 per cent stake. "Suncor Energy Inc. and Paris-based Total SE have a 54.1 per cent and 24.6 per cent ownership of the project, respectively."[5]

At the September opening of Fort Hills, Calgary-based Suncor Energy's CEO Steve Williams said that, "It's unlikely there will be projects of this type of scale again...What Fort Hills gives us is a strategic anchor in a vast reserve up here."[28] Williams was optimistic about the future of the oil sands for years to come, but at a different scale.[28]

Frontier Mine

In 2009, for the first time since the 1980s, what is now known as the Alberta Energy Regulator (AER) changed the oil sands mining boundaries in the Athabasca oil sands in northeastern Alberta, Canada, partly in response to successful exploratory work that Teck and others had launched "north of the known limits"—on the west and east sides of the Athabasca River. When they "discovered a sizable resource", the AER extended the

"boundaries" of the "surface mineable oilsands area" to include 14.5 townships.[29] Teck and UTS, who had done the exploratory work together, initiated the regulatory process for Frontier in March 2008.[29]

Frontier Mine is considered to be one of the largest oil sands mines ever proposed in Alberta.[10] The "292 km^2 (113 sq mi) open-pit petroleum-mining operation" was to be located about 120 km (75 mi) north of Fort McMurray, Alberta. The estimated cost of developing the Frontier operation was C$20 billion. According to *Financial Post*, this was more than "Teck's own market capitalization of C$18 billion."[5][c][d]

The Frontier mine 25 km (16 mi) south of Wood Buffalo National Park and north of Fort McMurray in northeast Alberta, was projected to produce 260,000 bbl/day every year for more than 40 years.[30][6] Its first phase in 2026 would produce 85,000 bbl/day. The second phase would begin in 2036.[5] The mine would potentially result in "billions of dollars of federal and province taxes".[10]

In the summer of 2019, a federal-provincial review concluded that Frontier Mine would be "in the public interest, even though it would be likely to harm the environment and the land, resources and culture of Indigenous people."[31][32] Teck would use the paraffinic froth treatment (PFT)[33] for the Frontier project, a technology that is already in use at Fort Hills, Imperial Oil's Kearl Oil Sands,[34] and Canadian Natural Resources's (CNRL) Athabasca Oil Sands Project (AOSP).[35][36][29] This technology, which eliminates the use of an upgrader, has a "lower GHG intensity than about half of the oil currently refined in the U.S.", according to Teck.[29] The federal Environment Minister, Jonathan Wilkinson, told Canadian Press on January 28, 2020, that the federal cabinet's decision...will weigh what the province is doing to help Canada achieve its climate goal of net-zero emissions by 2050.[31][e] In a statement, Jason Nixon, Alberta's Environment Minister said that "[A]ll 14 First Nation groups in the region of the proposed mine have economic agreements of support with Teck."[30] At a CIBC investor conference in Banff, Alberta, CEO Don Lindsay said that the Frontier mining project could only go ahead if the "economics of the project make sense", according to a January 29, 2020 *Globe and Mail* article.[37] Lindsay told the government that Teck will only proceed with the project if the pipeline is finished, "not just started, finished"; if Teck can find a partner; and if the price of oil makes the project viable.[37]

The decision on regulatory approval by the federal government cabinet was expected in February 2020,[10] but on February 23 Teck withdrew its application for the mine in advance of the decision.[9][38] In a statement, Teck said that it had already invested $1.13 billion and 10 years in the project, waiting for regulatory and local approval. It stated, "The promise of Canada's potential will not be realized until governments can reach agreement around how climate policy considerations will be addressed in the context of future responsible energy sector development. Without clarity on this critical question, the situation that has faced Frontier will be faced by future projects and it will be very difficult to attract future investment, either domestic or foreign.... Teck has not taken this decision lightly. It is our hope that the decision to withdraw will help to create both the space and impetus needed for this critical discussion to take place for the benefit of all Canadians."

Controversies

Contamination of the Columbia River

In 2004, in response to the decades of heavy contamination of the Columbia River by Teck, a citizen lawsuit was filed against Teck, under the 1980 Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)—now known as the Superfund.[39] Teck fought the case for years and finally lost in a 2018 ruling which fined Teck US$8 million for pollution.[40] From 1930 and 1995, the "Canadian mining giant

Teck Resources Ltd."[41] had "discharged about 400 tons of slag daily — an estimated 9.97 million tons in total"[40] — directly into the Upper Columbia River.

Cominco Tank Car

The company's smelter in Trail, British Columbia was blamed in 2003 for heavily contaminating the Columbia River.[42] Legal action taken by American citizens living in settlements downriver progressed to the U.S. Supreme Court and was denied certiorari, solidifying the Appellate Court's holding that Teck is subject to U.S. jurisdiction even though it is a Canadian company.

The Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation filed a lawsuit against Teck Cominco in 2004, claiming the company had dumped 140,000 tons of slag directly into rivers adjacent to its Trail smelter between 1896 and 1995, polluting the surface water, ground water and sediment of the upper Columbia River and Lake Roosevelt with hazardous metals including arsenic, cadmium, mercury, lead, copper and zinc.[43]

The Trail smelter was also the site of a lead spill into the Columbia River on May 28, 2008.[44]

A September 2012 *Globe and Mail* article reported that the day the 2012 trial, "Canadian mining giant Teck Resources Ltd." had admitted in a U.S. court that effluent from its smelter in southeast British Columbia ha[d] polluted the Columbia River in Washington state for more than a century."[41] The agreement, reached on the eve of the trial initiated by the Colville Confederated Tribes, stipulates that some hazardous materials in the slag discharged from Teck's smelter in Trail, B.C., ended up in the Upper Columbia River south of the border.[41]

In his 2018 ruling in *Pakootas, Michel and Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation v. Teck Cominco Metals*, the United States District Judge for the District of Oregon, Michael J. McShane, agreed with the lower courts against Teck, and fined Teck US$8 million for pollution.[40]

Selenium contamination

According to a March 8, 2021 article in *The Narwhal*, concerns have been raised about selenium pollution leaching from Teck Resources' Elk Valley open pit coal mines' waste rock, which is upstream from the Lake Koocanusa water system.[45] Lake Koocanusa is in both British Columbia, Canada and Montana, United States.[46] A September 24, 2020 Montana Department of Environmental Quality presentation to the Board of Environmental Review Meeting, reported that the 95% of the selenium coming into Lake Koocanusa originates from the Elk River "which has been contaminated by current and historic coal mining in the Elk Valley." By September 2020, the average selenium levels in Lake Koocanusa were 1 part per billion, while Montana had established new standards for selenium of 0.8 parts per billion.[45][47] Because of the high bioaccumulation of selenium in fish, excessive levels of selenium in an aquatic ecosystem has implications for human health.[48][49] In the spring of 2020, Teck Resources had "reported a dramatic decline in adult westslope cutthroat trout in Elk Valley waterways closest to its mines".[45] Since 2015, British Columbia and Montana have agreed to adopt aligned standards for selenium levels by 2020.[50] Montana's has been in force since the fall of 2020, but British Columbia has not aligned their standards yet.[50]

Environmental record: Airborne Lead

Trail, the home of Teck's large lead-zinc smelter, has an extensive history of smelting. This has resulted in above-limit levels of lead, arsenic, zinc, and cadmium in soils in certain parts of the city.[51] Starting in 2007, a free soil-testing program (paid for by Teck via the Trail Area Health and Environment Program) was instituted, with the priority being the removal of above-limit topsoils in residential yards of families with young children.[52] The existing contamination has been attributed to the smelting activities that pre-date the 1997 advent of newer technologies at the smelting operation.[53]

The Trail Area Health and Environment Program is expected to continue for the foreseeable future, with the ultimate goal entailing soil sampling (with remediation on an as-needed basis) on all properties in Trail.[52]

Red Dog Mine toxic waste

In 2007, the company's Red Dog mine operation in north-western Alaska has been ranked by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as one of the most polluting facilities in the United States based on output tonnage of toxic waste, largely (over 99%) in the form of blasted and moved, but otherwise unprocessed, waste rock from mining operations.[54][55] Residents living downstream from the mine launched a lawsuit against Teck Cominco, demanding that the Red Dog mine complies with its environmental obligations and that it pay fines for continuing to violate its water permit requirements. On November 30, 2007, the company released the final report of its six-year study, with the oversight of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, of risks of dust escaping from traffic along the DeLong Mountain Regional Transportation System Road. The final report incorporates formal comments and input from a wide range of government agencies and stakeholders, including local village residents. The risk assessment concludes it is safe to consume subsistence foods in all areas without restrictions.[56]

Chinese government ties

In 2016, Teck Resources shareholders elected deputy to China's National People's Congress, Quan Chong, to Teck's board of directors.[57][58] Executive director of IntegrityBC, Dermod Travis, said: "When I saw this, it completely jumped out. It is wrong at so many levels. I think we need to look at how we engage with foreign entities, whether they're governments or companies, in terms of buying our natural resources and ensure we are not also giving up part of our boardroom sovereignty."[59]

Indigenous rights

In 2016, Teck Alaska Inc., a subsidiary of Teck Resources Ltd., was ranked as the best of 92 oil, gas, and mining companies on upholding indigenous rights in the Arctic.[60]

Awards and recognition

On their 2007 web page, Teck Resources listed over two dozen awards that the company had received from 2004 through 2007, for specific mines and operations. This includes awards for individual operations that had low accident frequency, good underground safety, volunteerism, conservation, reclamation, and excellence in business.[61]

Teck Resources is the number one sponsor for the twenty-team ice hockey league, the Kootenay International Junior Hockey League with the KIJHL Championship named the Teck Cup.

See also

- List of coal mines in Canada
- Trail Smelter dispute
- Teck Cominco smelter

Notes

a. Both Norman Bell Keevil and Norman B. Keevil are included in the Canadian Mining Hall of Fame.

b. USD

c. In the 2018 annual report, Teck included a "Cautionary Statement on Forward-Looking Statements"[1] and listed a number of potential factors that could impact on their forward looking statements including improved "unit operating costs at Fort Hills", the "debottlenecking" of crude oil, expanded production at Fort Hills", delivery to customers, The Frontier projects's timing as related to the "review and permitting process", the "credit facilities", "sources of liquidity and capital resources", the impact of exchange rates, commodity prices (the global price of WTI crude oil), carbon pricing policies, and associated costs that would affect profits for shareholders and the EBITDA.[1]:77 See "Commodity Prices and 2018 Production".[1]

d. Fort Hills and Frontier market their crude oil, Western Canadian Select (WCS), the benchmark for Canadian crude oil, through Hardisty. It "trades at a differential below the NYMEX West Texas Intermediate WTI benchmark price".[1] At the time of their 2018 annual report, "WTI averaged US$64.77 per barrel with WCS priced at US$19.35 per barrel with an average differential or discount in Q4 of US$39.45 per barrel. "Hardisty differentials widened substantially in the quarter as increases in production strained crude oil export infrastructure and regional storage capacities."[1]:31

e. *The National Observer*, *Canadian Mining*, CBC, and Global reports are based on content first published by The Canadian Press on January 28, 2020 with files from Lauren Krugel in Calgary.

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External links

- Official website (https://www.teck.com/)

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