



Restoration Barometer

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Teck

2022 Pledge Implementation Progress Report

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2022 1T.ORG PLEDGE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS REPORT

Teck

Four Million Trees Towards a Net Positive Impact on Biodiversity

Reporting period

January 2021 – December 2021

Pledge status

Fully on track

Intervention location

Canada



Progress summary

For Teck, achieving a Net Positive Impact (NPI) on biodiversity means that biodiversity gains realised through mitigation activities in the regions where we operate exceed biodiversity losses from the impacts of our operations. Our operations use quantitative metrics to demonstrate NPI on natural terrestrial, marine and other aquatic habitats and ecosystems; on critical landscape functions; and on biodiversity elements prioritised by stakeholders and Indigenous peoples, including irreplaceable or highly threatened populations and species of plants and animals.

Between 2021 and 2030, we plan to plant four million trees in addition to shrubs, forbs and grasses at our North American sites as part of our mine rehabilitation works and efforts to achieve NPI.

Key activities and accomplishments in biodiversity and reclamation in 2021 at our North American sites include:

- **Cardinal River mine, Alberta:** executed a significant reclamation project in the site's MacKenzie Redcap area. Work included road decommissioning, soil placement, creek crossing removal and water management infrastructure removal. This reclamation has reduced the need to further actively manage water using pumps in these areas, thereby reducing risk to the environment.
- **Elk Valley steelmaking coal operations, British Columbia:** achieved over 180 hectares of land recontouring, 300 hectares of site preparation and 800 hectares revegetated in 2021, as part of the Elk Valley's largest rehabilitation programme to date. New analytical tools were utilised, leading to more informed conservation strategies, activities and measurement of results. These tools were used to monitor species such as the federally endangered white bark pine. Roughly 10,000 seedlings were planted at the Fording River Operation's Henretta High Elevation Grassland Trial, creating a new white bark pine habitat. Seeds were collected from 45 native plants from the region, many of which are unavailable commercially, to support native plant reclamation efforts. Seeds are selected by modelling target ecosystems on the reclaimed landscape and then selecting species based on comparable ecosystem information in undisturbed areas. Seeds are collected annually and stored in a central repository for current and future use. A new project was initiated to investigate bighorn sheep use of mine-impacted landscapes in the Elk Valley. Twenty kilometres of roads were rehabilitated, including 60 exploration drill pads, while 40 culverts were removed. Full reconnection of Chauncey Creek was completed through a culvert removal and highway bridge project, reconnecting approximately 14 km of fish habitat, in order to address recovery of the westslope cutthroat trout.
- **Highland Valley Copper Operations, British Columbia:** several research programmes were continued, focused on aspects of ecosystem reclamation including aquatic and riparian areas, soil microbial communities and prescribed burning.

Implementation method

On-the-ground restoration through own operations or supply chains

Ecosystems and restoration interventions concerned

Forests and woodlands

- Land / water protection / Conservation actions
- Passive natural regeneration
- Reducing or eliminating the sources of degradation and allowing recovery time, such as removing disturbances
- Assisted natural regeneration
- Native recolonisation
- Restoring natural flooding regimes, such as removing dams or barriers and creating wetlands
- Site stabilisation
- Soil improvement, such as fertiliser, liming and biostimulants
- Planting on steep slopes and along waterways to avoid or recover from erosion
- Maintaining or closing and decommissioning roads

Grasslands, shrublands and savannahs

- Passive natural regeneration
- Assisted natural regeneration
- Reintroduction of native species
- Artificial regeneration
- Reseeding with native species
- Shrub planting
- Terracing and other soil manipulation measures
- Soil augmentation, such as biochar and large-scale fertilisation
- Promoting water capture and infiltration to locally increase soil moisture, such as irrigation, reticulation, terracing and stone boundaries
- Invasive/problematic species control

Policies and strategies

Teck's Board of Directors, through its Safety and Sustainability Committee, oversees health, safety, environment and community policies, systems, performance and auditing, including our Health, Safety, Environment and Community Management Standards. The standards include specific guidance on biodiversity management, reclamation and closure.

We established our first sustainability strategy over a decade ago, setting out long-term goals to drive improved sustainability performance across our activities. In 2020, we updated our strategy to reflect changing global expectations and position Teck for the future. Our new sustainability strategy has eight strategic themes: health and safety, climate change, responsible production, our people, tailings management, water, biodiversity and reclamation, and communities and Indigenous peoples.

Our Code of Sustainable Conduct describes how we will integrate biodiversity conservation considerations through all stages of business and production activities. It also outlines our commitment to continually improve our environmental practices and ensure they are fully integrated into each of our activities.

Our reclamation approach incentivises restoration and satisfies our biodiversity goal by accounting for reclamation resources and research early in the mine life. It also encourages progressive reclamation occurrence throughout the mining process.

At closure, reclamation activities focus on returning all remaining disturbed land to a stable state for post-mining land uses, such as wetlands, various wildlife habitats, outdoor recreation and commercial uses. We work with the Indigenous peoples and local communities in the area to create closure plans focused on supporting the economic and social transition after mining ends, establishing a thriving, self-sustaining ecosystem and opportunities for a range of potential post-mining land uses.

Activities can include:

- Revegetation
- Managing water quality
- Re-sloping and contouring rock piles as necessary
- Capping or covering waste rock piles
- Closing or reclaiming water features, including tailings facilities

For our biodiversity objective, we advanced the implementation of biodiversity management plans for operating sites and conducted gap assessments to identify key work that will be required to meet our 2050 goal.

We finalised a Teck Closure Standard that includes biodiversity requirements, and updated our Bird Guideline for Canadian sites, which informs site-level plans and actions to achieve net positive impact.

Supporting documentation

- [Our Approach to Biodiversity and Reclamation](#)
- [Sustainability Approach and Goals](#)
- [Code of Sustainability Conduct](#)
- [Teck 2021 Sustainability Report](#)
- [Biodiversity and our Sustainability Strategy](#)
- [Responsible Mine Closure & Reclamation](#)

Area of land

At the end of 2021, Teck had a total footprint of 34,152 hectares, of which 28,026 hectares are yet to be reclaimed and 6,126 hectares have been reclaimed. As this data relates to both active and closed sites, the area of land yet to be reclaimed will generally increase over time until the mining areas become available for reclamation.

Supporting documentation

- [Teck 2021 Sustainability Report](#)

Biodiversity

To secure net positive impact, each of our operations has a biodiversity management plan that is aligned with the International Council on Mining and Metals Performance Expectation 7.2 and the Mining Association of Canada's Towards Sustainable Mining Biodiversity Conservation Management Protocol. We use these plans to track potential impacts and plan mitigation actions, and associated engagement with stakeholders and Indigenous peoples. We are working towards specifically identifying the biodiversity benefits of our restoration projects for the next reporting cycle.

Supporting documentation

- [Our Approach to Biodiversity and Reclamation](#)
- [Teck 2021 Sustainability Report](#)



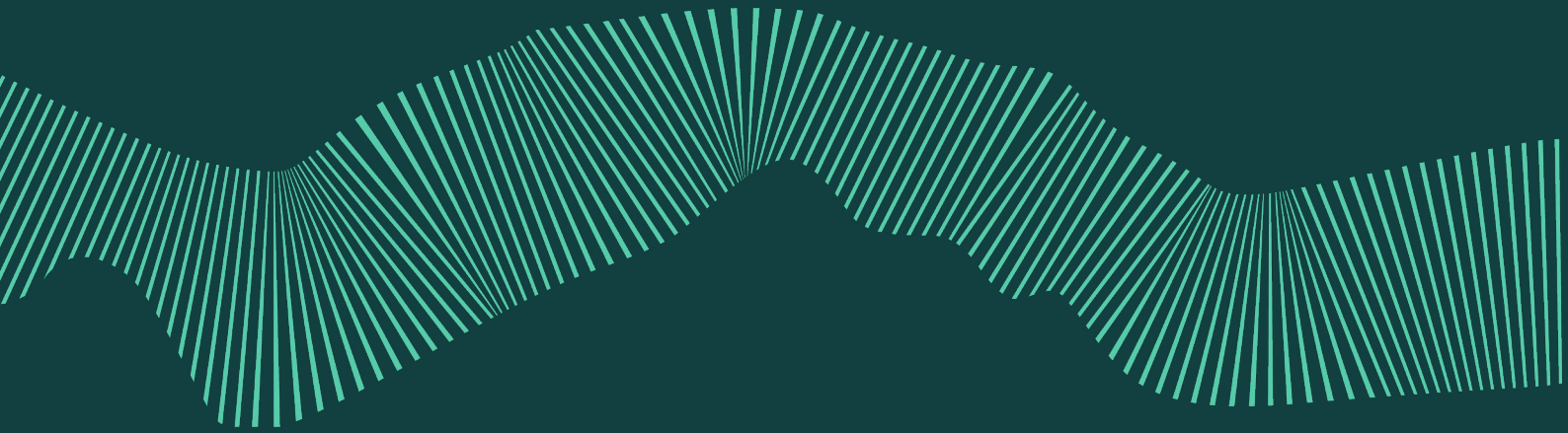


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