

Red Lake Mine

FACT SHEET / SUMMER 2011



Red Lake Gold Mines

DESCRIPTION

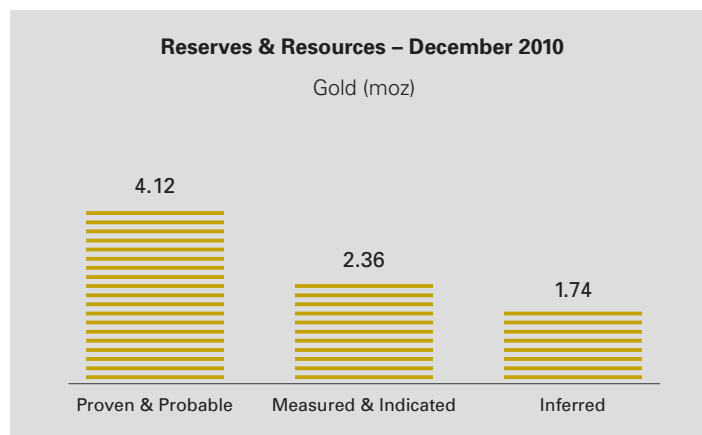
Red Lake Gold Mines (RLGM) consists of three main components: the Red Lake and Campbell mines which were integrated into one operation in 2006, and the Cochenour Project which is currently under development. Situated in one of the world's most prolific gold producing regions, RLGM has produced 20 million ounces since 1949 and it continues to be one of the highest-grade gold mines and lowest cost producers in the world. RLGM is also the largest gold mine in Canada. The High Grade Zone alone has averaged more than two ounces of gold per tonne over time.

LOCATION

RLGM is located in the Canadian Shield of northwestern Ontario, Canada, 228 kilometres north of Dryden. It covers approximately 2,335 hectares within the District of Kenora. The Red Lake municipality (population 4,500) is comprised of the towns Balmertown, Cochenour, Red Lake, McKenzie Island, Madsen, Starratt Olsen and Flat Lake.

FUTURE

Red Lake Gold Mines is focused on continued exploration drilling in the deeper sections of Red Lake's High Grade Zone and the Cochenour property. Other exploration targets include the High Grade Zone offsets and footwalls, the Party Wall zone, the Deep Campbell zone, the Far East Zone, the upper Red Lake sulphides, and surface open pit opportunities.



KEY OPERATIONAL FACTS

Location	Red Lake, Ontario
Workforce (including contractors)	1,280
Estimated mine life (reserves)	12 years
Mining type	Longhole, Underhand and Overhand Cut and Fill
Processing method	Cyanidation
Power usage	42 MW/hr
Milling/Processing capacity	3,100 tpd
2011 gold production estimate	665,000 oz

GOLD RESERVES

Proven (oz)	1,100,000
Probable (oz)	3,010,000
Proven and Probable (oz)*	4,120,000

KEY FACTS SUMMARY

Operating data

	2010A	2009A	2008A
Gold produced (oz)	703,300	622,700	629,200
Gold sold (oz)	701,000	635,300	618,300
Ore milled/processed (t)	876,600	781,700	765,500
Gold grade (g/t)	26.0	26.0	26.0
Gold recovery (%)	97%	97%	96%
By-product cash costs (US\$/oz)	\$297	\$288	\$302
Realized gold price (US\$/oz)	\$1,233	\$982	\$865
Throughput (tpd)	2,435	2,171	2,126
Mining costs per tonne mined (US\$/t moved)	\$169	\$163	\$168
Processing costs per tonne milled (US\$/t milled)	\$34	\$34	\$35

Financial data (US\$ millions)

	2010A	2009A	2008A
Revenue	\$866.2	\$624.8	\$535.8
Depreciation and depletion	\$111.9	\$101.1	\$95.4
Earnings from operations	\$527.7	\$329.2	\$231.5
Expenditures on mining interests	\$204.1	\$109.8	\$99.6

* Due to rounding, numbers may not add up.

GEOLOGY

The Red Lake Gold Mines is situated in the eastern part of the Red Lake Greenstone Belt in the Birch-Uchi Lake subprovince, in the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. The Balmer assemblage, hosting the Red Lake mine, is part of the oldest sequence in the belt, a highly deformed archean tholeiitic volcano-sedimentary complex, steeply plunging south to southwest. This folded package is overlain unconformably by the sedimentary Bruce Channel assemblage.

The deposit is comprised predominantly of intensely altered mafic flows with lesser amounts of intercalated intermediate and felsic volcanic rocks and chemical and clastic sedimentary units. Hydrothermal alteration of the deposit consists of multiple superimposed zoned alteration events. Early widespread alteration was controlled by early fault structures and zones of primary permeability. The more localized mineralization-related alteration overprints the early alteration and is contained in the portions of dilatant fault structures active during mineralization. The ore types include minor chemical sediment-hosted ore, a series of auriferous veins and zones of siliceous replacement-type mineralization.

SETTING

The climate of the Red Lake area is typical of northern continental boreal climate with warm summers and cold winters. The temperature in July is 25°C, with 62 millimetres of precipitation. In January, it is -20°C, with an average snowfall accumulation of 35 centimetres. The days are short in winter, but long and pleasant in the summer.

The Red Lake area has topography typical of the Canadian Shield with irregular hummocky hills and discontinuous ridges created by glaciofluvial material and till. These are separated by depressions and hollows occupied by lakes, ponds and muskeg. Much of the Red Lake region is undeveloped. The natural vegetation is predominantly black spruce, fir, tamarack and pine. In the better drained elevated areas the vegetation changes to poplar, birch, willow, alder and mountain ash with a variety of shrubs.

Bedrock outcrops are scattered and consist of less than 5% of the surface area. Soil in the vicinity is characterized by a 30- to 50-centimetre layer of topsoil overlying compact sand with traces of clay, gravel, scattered cobbles and boulders. Low-lying areas contain silty-clay sediments that were deposited in glacial lakes.

SAFETY INITIATIVES

Red Lake Gold Mines is involved in a number of safety programs. The "Smarties" program was recently updated and revised, and new cards have been implemented and distributed across the property. This program recognizes individuals that contribute to the Six Strategies of Goldcorp.

The Stope school training program introduces new workers to the underground environment. Training is available to both local and First Nations people who are interested in working in an



Underground Workers

underground mine. The program prepares the students to enter the workforce knowing the basics of mining with safety being a priority. In December 2010, Red Lake Gold Mines received International Cyanide Code compliance.

A new communication system for the underground mine is being deployed later this year. Testing was conducted in the first quarter and the program will be fully implemented later this year. This will greatly increase safety and communications underground.

ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

Red Lake mine has developed a series of management programs for environmental activities and tailings management.

At the Campbell Complex, a nine-hectare wetland was constructed to reduce the concentrations of copper, ammonia and low levels of other contaminants occurring in the discharge from waste rock and tailings pond facilities. The nutrients, suspended solids/some metals are removed through naturally occurring water treatment as the discharge water moves through the wetlands during the ice-free season. This process made the Campbell Complex one of the first gold mines in Ontario to use natural, microbial forces to produce a non-toxic discharge. This system is now being introduced to the Red Lake Complex.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Gold mining is the main industry in the Municipality of Red Lake. Goldcorp is at the core of many local developments and initiatives. The operation and local workforce has an enormous economic effect on area businesses. Goldcorp also operates the local recreation centre which has a swimming pool, gymnasium, curling rink, bowling alley and a variety of function rooms. This is open to both employees and local residents. Goldcorp supports a wide range of local sporting and cultural activities. Goldcorp is also actively involved in developing new housing in the local municipalities of Red Lake and Ear Falls and health care initiatives in an effort to make Red Lake a better place to live and work.

Mike Lalonde
Mine General Manager

