

goldcorp red lake gold mines



Goldcorp # 3 Shaft (Balmer Complex)

2009-2010 sustainability report

## RLGM History Timeline

Red Lake Gold Mines has had a long and colorful history. The Red Lake Gold Rush began in 1926, during the last of the era's great gold rushes. Early efforts to locate viable gold stakes were unsuccessful and most prospectors left the area in frustration. In 1944, as World War II drew to an end, exploratory drilling struck gold in what is now known as Balmertown to begin a long line of successes.

1944 The initial discovery site of the RLGM gold mineralization was trenched on the shore of Balmer Lake. George and Colin Campbell stake 12 claims which would become Campbell Red Lake Mines. In that same year, two financiers, John Brewis and Arthur White form and incorporate Dickenson Red Lake Mines Ltd., on claims adjacent to the Campbell property.

1945 Gold deposits discovered on the Campbell and Dickenson claims.

1946 Dickenson head frame erected, shaft sinking is begun.

1947 Highway 105 was completed, linking the town of Red Lake with the Trans-Canada Highway, 175 kilometres to the south. Dickenson purchases 150-ton mill and surface plant from Gold Eagle Mines Ltd, milling operations begin in Balmertown.

1949 First gold bar was poured at Dickenson Mine on January 21st. Underground mine production started at Campbell Mine.

1966 Dickenson internal shaft completed from 23 level.

1983 Goldquest Exploration Inc. formed as a holding company for all Dickenson gold properties other than those in production. Red Lake Mine changes name to Arthur W. White Mine.

1987 Campbell Red Lake Mines amalgamates with Dome Mines Ltd and Placer Development Ltd to form Placer Dome Inc.

1989 Goldcorp Investments Ltd. gains controlling shareholding interest in Dickenson Mines Ltd.

1991 Autoclaving replaced roasting in the mill at Campbell. Under the direction of Robert McEwen, Dickenson Mines Limited, Goldquest Exploration Ltd. & CSA Management were reorganized and combined into Goldcorp Inc. The Arthur W. White Mine was then renamed the Red Lake Mine.

1995 New shaft from surface approved at Campbell. This shaft would be named the Reid shaft after former Campbell Mine Manager, Stu Reid. Significant discovery announced at Red Lake Mine. Nine holes averaging 311.31 grams of gold per tonne across 2.3 metres. The mineralization was discovered at a depth and location previously thought to have no potential.

1996 On June 23rd production operations suspended at Goldcorp due to labour dispute that would last for nearly 4 years. Goldcorp completes transaction acquiring Wilanour Resources (and past producer Cochenour Mine with remnant resources).

1999 Operation of the Reid Shaft at Campbell commenced.

2000 Red Lake Mine labour dispute resolved. Red Lake Production profile on significant upward trend. Discovery on the DC Zone at Campbell. Depth development project was completed. Campbell Mine pours its 10 millionth ounce since starting production in 1949.

2002 Deep Sulphide zones are discovered at Goldcorp.

2003 No. 3 Shaft Balmer Complex begins in March to further development of High Grade Zone. Construction of the DC zone infrastructure progressed. Ore production started ahead of schedule at Campbell.

2005 On April 15th, Robert McEwan steps down as Chairman and CEO of Goldcorp after the merger with Wheaton River Minerals Ltd. Production in the Red Lake Mine's High Grade Zone doubles the historic "pre-strike" production of 3.1 million oz to 6.2 million oz in just 8.5 years.

2006 Goldcorp acquires Campbell mine to create the combined Red Lake Gold Mines. The operation is now one of the richest and most profitable gold mines in the world.

2008 Goldcorp hires over 300 workers formerly under contract. Goldcorp acquires Gold Eagles Mines Ltd. The transaction secures for Goldcorp full control of 8 kilometers of strike length in the heart of the world's richest high grade gold district.

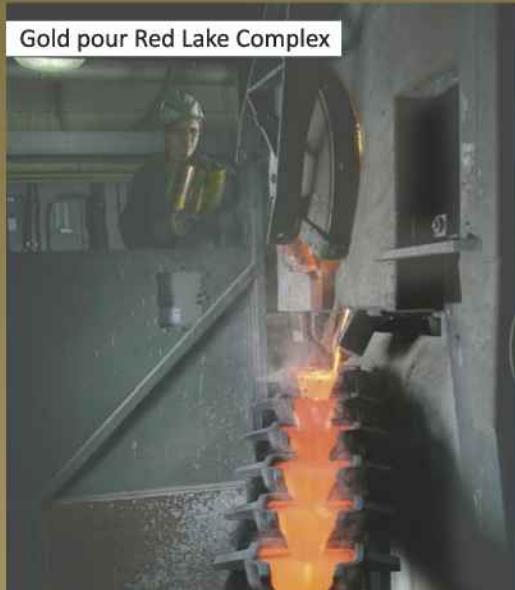
2009 Dewatering of the Cochenour Complex Shaft began to facilitate exploration and the re-activation of the Cochenour Mine site.

2010 Major infrastructure developments at the Blamer Complex including a new dry, office building and the opening of the Balmer Creek Lodge. 20 millionth ounce poured at RLGM.

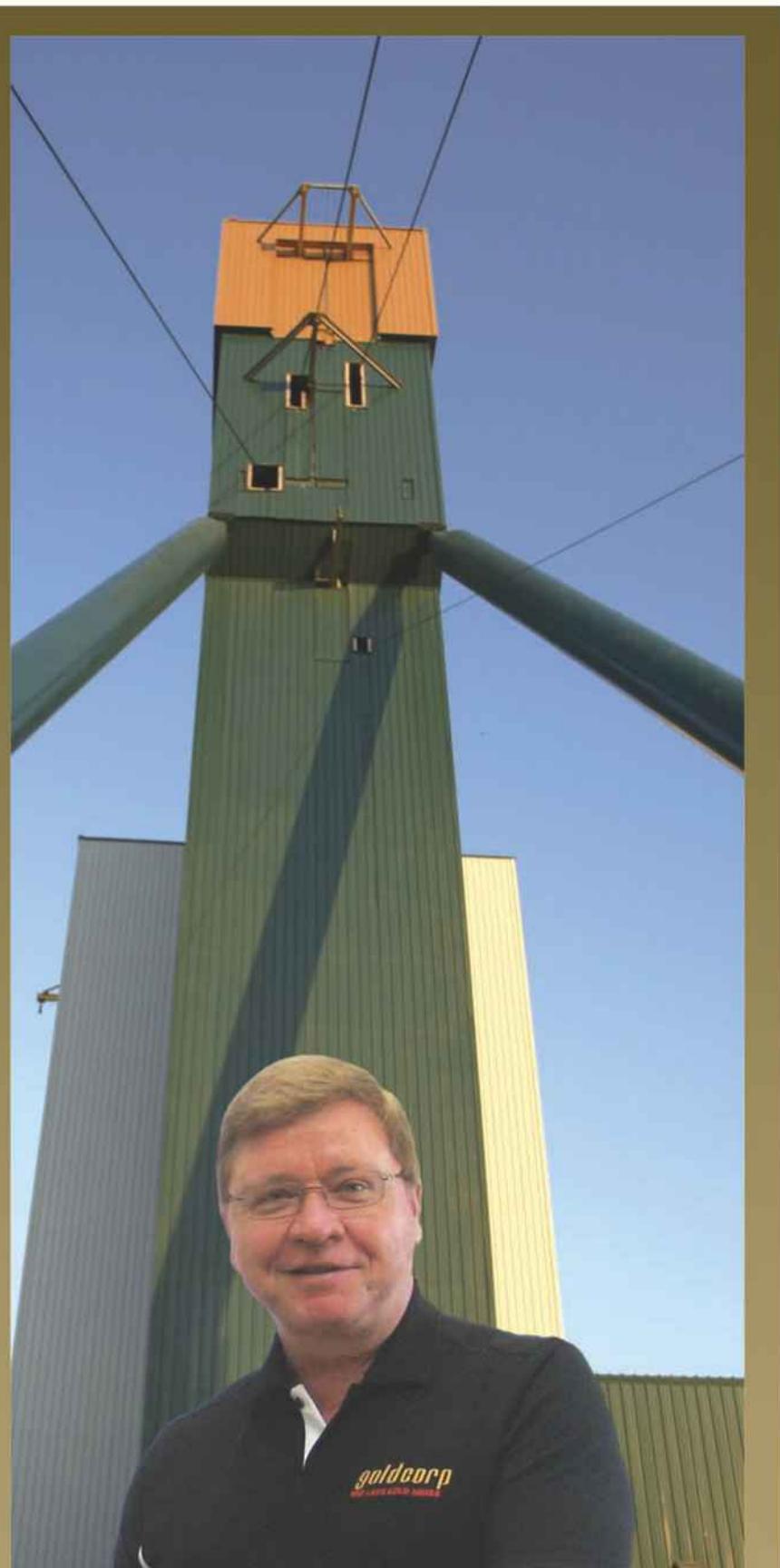
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Gold pour Red Lake Complex



RLGM 20 millionth ounce



## Welcome to the 2009-10 Red Lake Gold Mines Sustainability Report

In the last two years, Red Lake Gold Mines achieved strong production targets while continuing to construct long term infrastructure.

The Cochenour Project continued to see a lot of activity both on the exploration and construction fronts. Drilling continued from the Bruce Channel to prove up resources utilizing 2 drills on surface and 5 underground from 2050 level. The Cochenour Shaft was dewatered to the 2,400' elevation, a new concrete headframe was erected, and construction began on the surface infrastructure and hoist room. The Red Lake to Cochenour haulage drift (high speed tram) was collared and approximately 2000' of development was completed towards the Bruce Channel deposit.

At the Balmer Complex a new dry/office complex and a new "Hostel" for fly-in/fly-out employees was commissioned. This will help improve the attraction and retention of employees in addition to manpower usage efficiencies.

The site continued to implement training programs including "DELTA" and "Dare to Grow" training. Both of these programs focus on allowing employees to better understand how Goldcorp utilizes its 6 strategic business pillars. The "Delta" course focuses on safety leadership while the "Dare to Grow" training focuses on understanding yourself, team dynamics and Goldcorp's operating philosophies.

On the Partnership front, RLGM created a new position for an aboriginal affairs manager to continue to improve First Nation relationships. Mine management continued to work with the Municipality of Red Lake on strategies to assist the community. The company began several initiatives to expand housing opportunities in Red Lake, Balmertown and Ear Falls for employees, of which 10 new homes in Balmertown were completed.

RLGM exceeded its production guidance in 2010 and started the development of new underground infrastructure including the bore hole hoist to deepen the Red Lake Complex, a wet shotcrete delivery system supported by a concrete plant and an underground maintenance shop.

In May 2010 RLGM achieved a major operational milestone 20 million ounces of combined historical gold production! This celebrates the world class ore body that the Red Lake District is blessed with. RLGM continues to invest in its employees, infrastructure and its long-term future. We hope you find this report informative.

*Mike Lalonde*  
General Manager  
Goldcorp Red Lake Gold Mines

## Our People - Health and Safety

The Vision Safety Logo for Goldcorp is "Safe Enough For Our Families". The first step in achieving this vision is **caring** about our people. The second step is **thinking** about how we can make our workplace safer. The third step is to take **action**. We believe that we can achieve this vision, and the Safety Department is implementing several programs to help get us there.

**Golden Eye Reviews** – Safety at each Goldcorp site is reviewed and assessed by our peers who work at other Goldcorp sites. Safety risks are identified and corrected. The last Golden Eye Review was conducted at Red Lake Gold Mines in November 2008, when 13 visitors from other operations around North America toured our sites and identified several high risks. Changes to processes and procedures were made, and those risks were eliminated from our workplace.

**Training** - In 2009, Goldcorp embarked on a new program call DELTA. This is a one-day safety course provided to all employees. We were able to reach our objective to have all our employees complete this training by the end of 2009. It was a good course with lots of constructive feedback provided to the management team.

We continue to focus on Ministry Modular Training for our workforce. In 2009, we sent 1889 modules to the Ministry of Training Colleges and Universities (MTCU) to be registered and in 2010 there were 1322 submitted. In 2009, RLGM also became part of a new pilot project with the MTCU, wherein we now input all modular training information directly into the MTCU computer system which has reduced the time to get up-to-date transcripts and information uploaded into their system.

These are just a few of the programs that we are working on to help make Red Lake Gold Mines Safe Enough For Our Families.

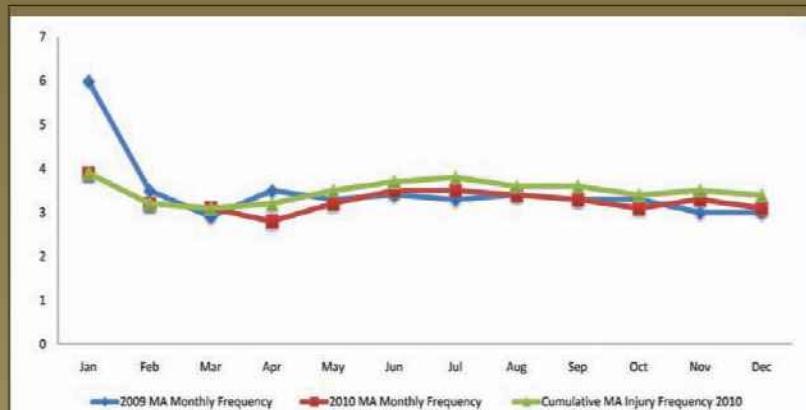
### 1.6 Million Injury-Free Hours and Zero Lost Time Accidents

In April 2010, Red Lake Gold Mines achieved 1.6 million hours worked without a lost time accident. This is recognized throughout the mining industry as a significant safety achievement. Everyone who works at the mine played an important part in making this happen and we should be proud of this great accomplishment!

### Safety Summary

	2010	2009
Hours Worked	3,446,515	2,819,884
Lost Time Injuries	5	6
Medical Aid Injuries	54	43
Total Injuries	59	49
Fatalities	0	0
LTIFR (per 200,000 hours worked)	0.3	0.5
TOFR (per 200,000 hours worked)	3.4	3.5

### Medical Frequency



### Health Monitoring Programs

	2010	2009	2008
Biological Monitoring Programs (Arsenic/Lead)	330	645	582
Respirator Fit Tests	320	810	402
Drug and Alcohol Testing	1820	1520	890
Medicals (pre-emp, mine rescue, annual)	560	470	385
Occupational Medical and OHS Visits	2750	2375	1811
Non-Occupational Visits	3000	1845	1943
Hearing / Lung / Chest X-Ray Test	360	83	476
Immunizations	450	620	507
Modified Duties Consultations	840	360	258

## Our People - Employment

### Employees at RLGM

In 2010, RLGM ended the year with 896 active full time employees and 423 contractors, compared to 891 active full time employees and 362 other mining contractors at year end in 2009.

In 2010 our workforce breakdown was as follows: 18% of our workforce was fly-in/fly-out, and 82% was local employees. We also employed contract labour consisting of 32% of our total workforce, a mix of local and rotational labour working on various mining projects.

This chart below depicts the age range of employees by department, with a strong showing of the mine and maintenance departments, as well in the Engineering and Geology departments having an older workforce. We can see that the mine must continue to develop its succession plans and continue to hire young workers in these four departments. These areas continue to see a talent drain, which the mine is working on plans and programs to retain the knowledge and talent in-house.

### Attraction and Retention

Recruiting in 2010 saw 55 new employees hired at RLGM, while turnover amounted to 36 employees leaving (1.7% of our workforce) compared to 39 last year. Challenges remain in retaining experienced Miners and Professional Technical staff such as Mine Engineers and Geologists.

In order to alleviate the manpower challenges RLGM is facing as a result high commodity prices, lack of experienced

miners, and an ageing workforce, RLGM continues to work with our local First Nation Communities, local High School, Community Colleges and various other stakeholders to seek out future employees. The Mine continues to operate its underground mining school program (Stope School) with Local and First Nation Trainees. In 2010, the mine ran three sessions and trained 21 stope school trainees, of which nine were hired full time.

### Community Donations

Aside from fully funding the local Recreation Centre which includes a full-size pool, curling rink, gymnasium, bowling alley and outdoor field, RLGM supports Red Lake and surrounding communities by providing donations to various organizations, groups and individuals in need. Contributions included monetary and in-kind donations, volunteer time, and various items that covered a wide range of needs or requests focussing on local activities that had the greatest impact for our employees and for the community at large. In 2010, RLGM total charitable donations were in excess of \$124,000. The chart below the types of organizations and respective amounts donated.

### Health Care Challenges

RLGM has been persistent in its endeavour to tackle the issue of improving health care facilities, programs and retention of doctors in Red Lake. Through the use of professional consultants in the health care field, RLGM is in a better position to understand and deal with the issues that will make the difference for health care in our community.

RLGM continues to make significant financial contribution to the community health care committee in 2010. By taking a leadership role with various community stakeholders RLGM continues to develop the plan, vision and strategy for better health care in the community, in a few short years.

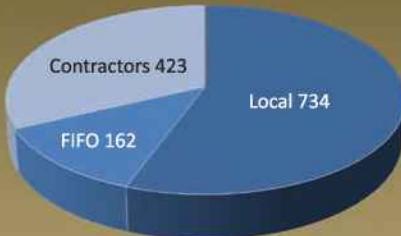
### Housing Shortage

With work and planning that began in 2009 to address the long-standing issue of lack of suitable living accommodations, RLGM made significant headway in 2010. Ten (10) new homes were built in Balmertown and they have already provided for immediate payback, by allowing the company flexibility to provide housing to key personnel and hard to attract positions. Future housing plans are also in the works for the town of Ear Falls and additional homes in Balmertown, all of which will further diminish our housing dilemma.

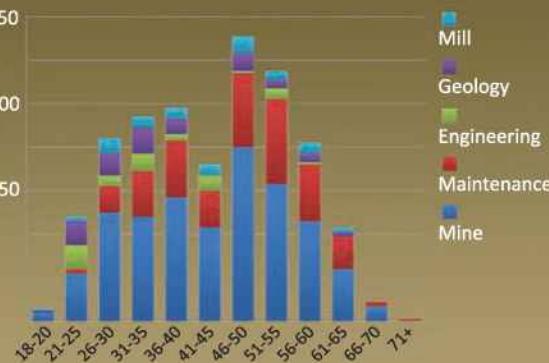
Construction of the Balmer Creek Lodge (camp facilities) was completed in the fall of 2010. The camp opened in October 2010 and now houses both Company and contract employees. The camp features 184 rooms along with a modern kitchen, dining, gaming and gym area for the occupants.

The ongoing construction of homes and filling the camp to capacity will help free up local apartments and housing for new employees and their families and increase the potential of new workers moving to our area.

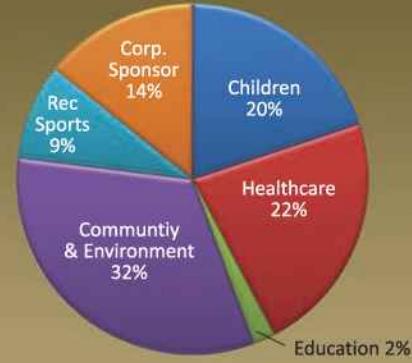
### Employees at RLGM



### Age Range by Department



### Community Donations



## Milling Operations

### Overview

In 2009 RLGM processed 781,762 tonnes, producing 630,473 oz of gold at an overall recovery of 96.61%. In 2010 RLGM processed 876,568 tonnes, producing 692,674 oz of gold at an overall recovery of 96.50%.

RLGM continues to operate two mills as the ore delivery systems from underground support separate operations, some ore mixing does occur, both underground and on surface which provides extra operating flexibility.

### 2009 & 2010 Key Mill Projects

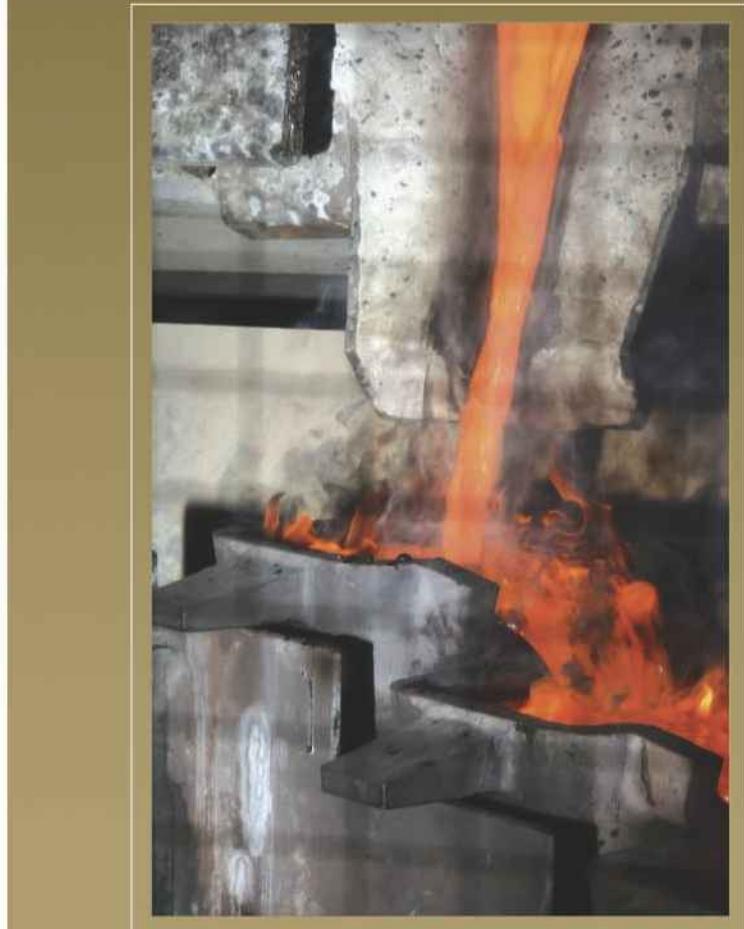
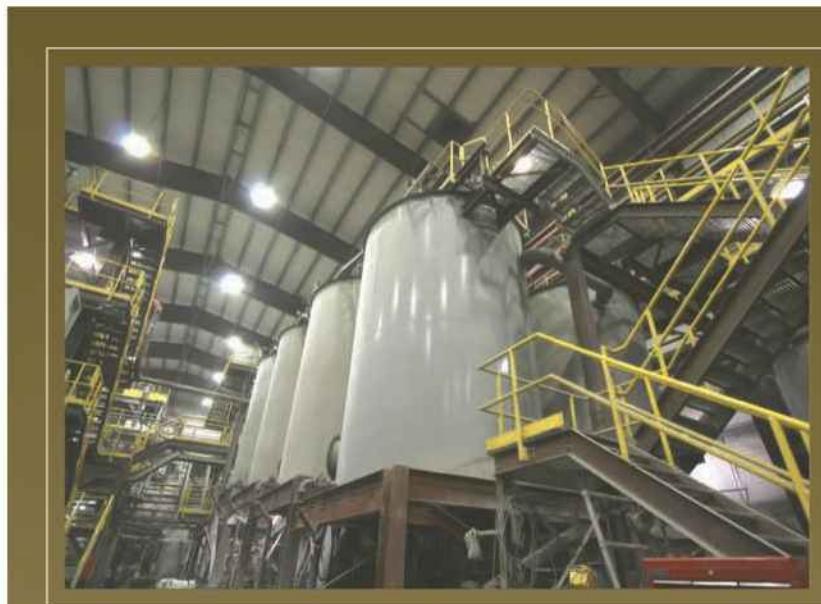
Training of operational personnel between the two mills was ongoing to allow for increased knowledge in the workforce as well as increased flexibility of manpower thus facilitating a smoother operation.

In an effort to increase water recycling a process line was installed from the Red Lake Complex Tailings Management Area (TMA) to the Red Lake Mill. This line allows water to be pumped from the TMA to the Mill to be reused. This has been an extremely successful project and water was reused in 2009 and 2010. The goal is to work towards minimizing the use of fresh water in both milling complexes.

The majority of the project activity in 2009 and 2010 were contributors towards the Cyanide Code certification, which was obtained in December 2010. Some of the sub-projects included:

- A new hydrogen cyanide gas detection system in the Campbell Mill, which consists of non visible lasers being projected over the target areas.
- The construction of a cyanide destruction circuit at the Campbell Mill which destroys the majority of the cyanide before the slurry is placed in the tailing pond.
- Increased efforts surrounding training, procedures, and documentation for all things cyanide.

Another large project in the Processing Department was the optimization of the backfill process. Tailings from the mill is mixed with flyash and concrete to make backfill which is then used underground to fill open stopes as part of the ground control program. The backfill optimization involved bringing a 3rd party consultant to the site to examine all aspects of the backfilling process including the engineering of the fill, the placement of the fill and the manufacturing of the fill to be used. These processes were streamlined with the result being a system which is much more efficient.



## Underground Operations

In 2009 RLGM completed a major capital infrastructure expansion underground. This infrastructure includes a High grade Zone ore by-pass, the expansion of the ventilation system below 37 Level, a new mine dewatering system at depth and ramp access to the bottom of #3 Shaft. Together these completed projects will help improve the deepest part of the Red Lake Complex so that we can continue to develop the ore bodies as they continue deeper into the earth.

### **The High Grade Zone Ore By-Pass**

The ore and waste by-pass system was designed to move muck from the High Grade Zone above 37 Level (5400 feet below surface) via #3 Shaft. This will eliminate the need to operate the #2 Shaft internal winze and also eliminate the re-handling of the material at 23 Level (3355 feet below surface) to take it to the #1 Shaft where it is brought to surface.

To accomplish this a 760 foot long raise connecting 42 Level (6105 feet below surface) to 38-2 Level (5480 feet below surface) was driven by DMC Mining Services last year using the Alimak raise-mining method. Boart and Goldcorp raise crews connected this to the current pass system existing from 37 Level up to 31-2 Sublevel (4470 feet below surface). The Red Lake Complex construction crews installed rail car dumps on 37 Level and chain controls on 42 Level. The rail dumps on 37 Level will allow for future development on the level as well as continued use of the 776 Ore Pass. The chain controls at 42 Level allow operations personnel to control the ore coming from above to leave capacity for trucks dumping ore from the deeper mine.

### **More Ventilation**

DMC Raisebore Division has kept the SBM-1000 Raisebore machine on site to excavate another 10 foot diameter raise in the deeper part of the mine. The 530-foot long raise completed in the second quarter connects 41-1 Sublevel (5930 feet below surface) to 37 Level (5400 feet below surface). This is the tenth raise that the DMC Raisebore crew has excavated at Red Lake Gold Mines since the machine was brought on site in November 2005.

### **The New Pumps**

The new Red Lake Complex dewatering system now has three new pumping stations. These pumping stations built and installed by Cementation are located at 30 Level, 37-1 Level and just below 42 Level near the #3 Shaft. These pumps get water out of the mine and up #3 Shaft to 23 Level where it connects into existing pumping system in #1 Shaft. This new system not only by-passes the existing smaller #2 Shaft pumping stations but will also allow for more efficient dewatering of the deeper part of the mine. All of these pumps and sumps have been fitted with monitoring and control equipment that have been programmed so the system is fully automated.



## Environmental Effects Monitoring (EEM) 2010

The Environmental Effects Monitoring (EEM) program a requirement under the Federal *Metal Mining Effluent Regulations* (MMERs). The purpose of the program is to determine whether current mining activities are having effects on fish, and /or fish habitat. The focus for RLGM is the Balmer Watershed.

In 2010, Minnow Environmental, supported by RLGM environment staff completed a 2-week field study. Minnow Environmental also set hoop nets (non-lethal) to assess the overall fish populations in Balmer Lake.

A total of 1,241 fish were captured and released over eight days of hoop netting. Of the three large-bodied species collected white sucker was by far the most abundant (1,229 fish or approximately 99% of total catch). Walleye and northern pike were much less abundant and represented less than 1% of the total catch (9 and 3 fish captured, respectively). Captured walleye appeared to be in good condition and no mortalities were observed as a result of netting or processing. The age data suggest that the walleye population, introduced in 1999 is presently self-sustaining.

The large number white sucker and newly documented presence of northern pike is further support of the continued recovery of the Balmer Lake fish community in response to improved chemical conditions.

The next phase of this program is to assess the impact any releases may have on far-field locations.

## Ammonia Reduction Strategies at Red Lake Gold Mines

In 2009 & 2010 ammonia reduction continued to be a focus for operation of the Tailings Management areas (TMA). The key strategy for ammonia reduction is the increase in water retention/storage, to achieve this a dam lift was completed in 2010 in the Red Lake TMA. In addition to the dam modification, two other strategies; water recycling and wetland treatment were identified as ammonia reduction strategies.

Effluent is now recycled from the Red Lake TMA, effluent is sent from the Secondary Pond back to the Mill to be re-used. Also, the first phase of a constructed wetland has been built and seeded during 2010 in the Primary Pond area of the Red Lake TMA. The wetland construction is expected to have a great impact on the ammonia levels at the Red Lake Complex over the upcoming years as it matures and gains efficiency. The next two phases of the wetland expansion are scheduled for construction between 2011 and 2014.

In the spring of 2010, an additional 2 ha of wetland cells were created in the Campbell TMA to expand the operating wetland. This project was also successful as the seeded areas showed growth throughout the summer. This project is expected to further reduce ammonia levels at Campbell and will assist with ammonia removal at higher flows. An additional 6 ha of wetland is scheduled for construction in the summer of 2011.

It is anticipated that these projects overall will have a positive impact on water quality in Balmer Lake.

Balmer Lake Walleye

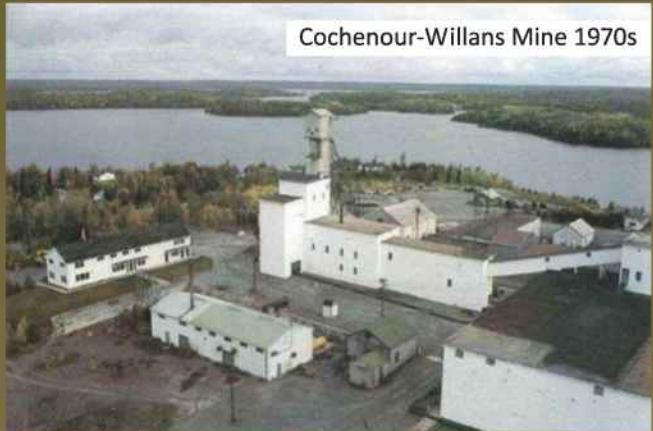


Red Lake Wetland 2010



Campbell Wetland 2010





## Closure

Red Lake Gold Mines (RLGM) maintains Closure Plans for each of its sites to comply with Part VII of the Mining Act. The Plans provide a detailed account of the current site conditions as well as the work required to decommission and rehabilitate the site once production ends. Plans are submitted to the Ministry of Northern Development, Mines and Forestry (MNDMF) where they are reviewed and filed once accepted.

In 2009 a Closure Plan Amendment was submitted to the MNDMF in order to upgrade the status of the Cochenour site from a State of Inactivity (Partial Closure) to Advanced Exploration. In 2010, a Supplemental Information Package was submitted to modify the 2009 Closure Plan Amendment. Updates to the 2009 Plan included a detailed description of the project schedule, additional planned infrastructure changes (plans for a new headframe and hoist house) as well as further progress on First Nations consultation. The 2010 Closure Plan was filed by the Director of Mine Rehabilitation in September of 2010. This plan will cover the Cochenour Complex until production begins in 2014.

RLGM is also in the process of modifying the Closure Plans for the Campbell, Red Lake and Balmer Complexes. Currently, two separate Closure Plans are filed with the MNDMF that cover the Campbell, Red Lake and Balmer Complexes. These two plans are being combined into one document in an effort to reduce administrative requirements as well as some redundancies shared in both reports.



## Mine Exploration

During 2010, exploration continued to focus on our highest priority projects: the High Grade zone, upper Red Lake Sulphides, Partywall Targets and Surface bulk mining opportunities.

Recent underground infrastructure investments led to an acceleration of High Grade zone (HGZ) exploration drilling. Development continued from the 4199 exploration drift, where three drills in-filled and extended the HGZ at depth, between the 49 and 52 levels. Strong results support the potential for increasing 2010 gold reserves in the HGZ for the first time in several years. They include, 1.1 meters approximate true width of 3,706.9 grams per tonne gold at the 50 level and 1.7 meters approximate true width of 1,826.3 grams per tonne gold below the 51 level.

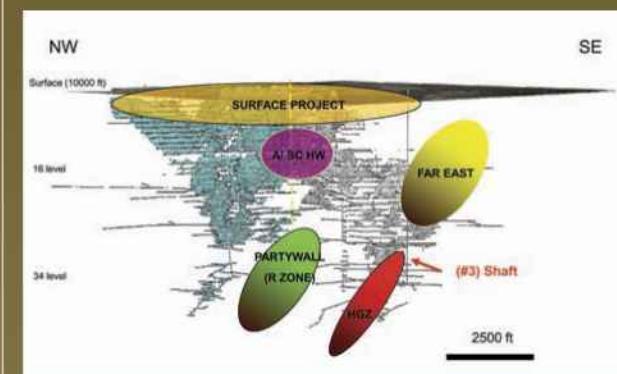
A connection drift was completed linking the Red Lake Complex to the Campbell Complex in the deepest part of the mine. This drift provides additional flexibility for HGZ development, where drilling targeted the HGZ hanging wall between the 45 and 47 levels. Exceptional results were intercepted, illustrating strong continuity of portions of the upper HGZ that have previously not been fully tested. With a result including 34.7 meters approximate true width of 136.3 grams per tonne gold on the 46 level, this area is expected to contribute new gold reserves and resource additions. In 2011, a sustained exploration program from both drifts will continue to target this prolific gold zone from several platforms.

In the upper Red Lake Complex, aggressive drilling and development continued in the Far East Zone. Drilling throughout the year targeted growth in reserves and resources between the 13 and 21 levels. Exploration drifting is currently underway on 21 level at Red Lake to provide a drill horizon for 2011 and beyond to infill and expand resources and reserves between the 18 and 23 levels.

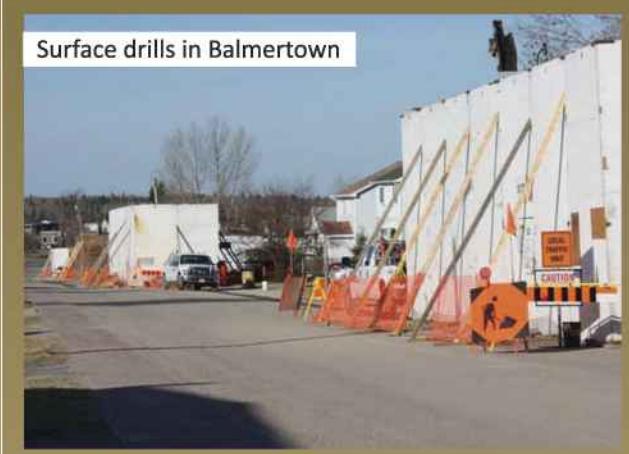
Also associated with the upper Red Lake Complex, the A/SC HW zone was drilled from an existing platform on 9 level Campbell as well as a new exploration drift from 13 level Red Lake. Continued significant drill results from 2010 and into 2011 has created a renewed interest in an otherwise tested area that will add to resource and reserve growth.

The R Zone in the deep Party Wall at Red Lake comprises the former boundary area between the Red Lake and Campbell mines that had been previously underexplored. Drilling throughout the year on the R zone returned significant assays that added reserves and resources between the 30 and 37 levels. Subsequent ore development has exposed these structures for the first time. Current resource models are being updated in the area and a new exploration and development plan will be in place in 2011 to further test the R Zone, which remains open at depth. The advancement of the surface bulk mining exploration project continued during 2010. Four surface drills completed a program along a series of sections to test the potential of a bulk low-grade resource. Data was gathered and modeling is ongoing to determine the potential economic viability of an open pit or underground bulk mining scenario.

### Major Exploration Targets



Surface drills in Balmertown



High grade drill core



## Regional Exploration

The Red Lake district has a rich history of gold mining that began in 1930, with the first gold poured at the Howey Gold Mine. After 80 years and 24 million ounces, the Red Lake district is still an energetic and developing camp. Red Lake Gold Mines itself has impressively produced over 20 million of these ounces and maintains a current reserve base of over 4.1 million ounces.

Goldcorp controls approximately 500 square km of prospective ground outside of the main mine site in the Red Lake district, consisting of a number of advanced and early stage projects. Most recently the focus of the Regional Exploration Group has been centered on advancing the Cochenour Project by delineating new resources along the Gold Eagle Shear. Intense drilling from land, ice, barge and underground resulted in our first official resource delineating 2.7 million ounces of inferred resources and another 2.9 million ounces in potential.

We have also advanced other projects on properties outside the core assets through a combination of in-house, joint venture and farm-outs projects. This involvement with external partners has allowed us to leverage more exploration dollars in the camp increasing the probability of discovery and maintaining the ground in good standing through assessment work credits.

The first ever regional compilation of a geochemistry database for the eastern Red Lake Greenstone Belt has been ongoing over the last couple of years. Innovative techniques like the Nodwell drilling project has allowed us to examine the physical and geochemical properties of the local bedrock in areas covered by swamp and till. This new comprehensive geochemical database is helping us refine our geological interpretations and has focused our exploration efforts in areas that show high potential for gold mineralization. A commitment has also been made to reprocess and reinterpret our existing geophysical data, to pull out more detail that may lead to a new discovery.

Our strategy in Red Lake is to continue to focus on core holdings and bring new projects to the table defined by historic compilation, use of new processes and technology, and by putting Geologist's feet on the ground of properties that have been dormant for many years. Other properties will continue to engage junior companies to partner and maximize the advance of all properties.



## Underground Response Team

The Underground Response Team also known as Mine Rescue is an essential part of the underground operations at Red Lake Gold Mines. Mine rescue is the specialized job of rescuing miners and others who have become trapped or injured, and combating fires and other emergencies in underground mines. Mine rescue teams are trained and equipped to deal with a wide range of hazards and situations including fires, explosions, rockfalls, toxic gases, and injuries.

The underground response team carried out training exercises in all active complexes and maintained a membership of 55 volunteers. The members attended refresher training in different problem solving scenarios to improve their emergency preparedness. New members successfully completed the rigorous five day basic/standard mine rescue training program.

The team responded to minor incidents and prescribed fire drills again proving that their commitment to training is evidence of a group of highly motivated and professional volunteers.

RLGM continues to support the District and Provincial Mine Rescue competitions which allow team members to enhance their skills, knowledge, attitude, training and experience.

Red Lake Gold Mines hosted the 56th annual District Mine Rescue competition held at Cochenour.

## Surface Response Team

Goldcorp Red Lake Gold Mines Surface Response Team is comprised of 17 volunteer members from various departments throughout the mine site.

The formation of the team is to ensure the mine has a team trained and readied to take on the needs of ongoing legislative and company requirements involving emergency response.

The Team meets monthly and the training for the team involves a combination of in house programs and bringing in outside specialized agencies.

To assist the needs for responding to incidents the team has a fire truck and response vehicle and portable spill recovery pump positioned on a trailer. The team has an array of equipment (i.e. spill suits, coveralls, turnout gear, radio's, ice water gear, SCBA's, air compressor, absorbents, rolls of plastic, shovels, picks, pumps, hoses, etc.).

Annual training includes but not limited to - site building awareness (with three active complexes to respond to). During the year the team carries out mock drills involving various scenarios (chemical based spills, ice water drills, U/G fire drills, to name a few).

2010 Mine Rescue Team



Ice Water Scenario



This year the team assisted a local charity organization in carrying out a fund raiser by having individuals jump into the local lake in cooler weather. The team along with a local diver was present to ensure no one had difficulties getting out of the cold water.

Spill Response



The team trains for handling unscheduled flows of slurry and/or solutions.



Refurbished (Original) Cochenour Head Frame



New Cochenour Head Frame under construction

## Cochenour Project

In May 2008, the Cochenour mine site once again breathed life after a long respite. Goldcorp started to refurbish the hoist and hoist house and in May 2009, dewatering of the upper levels of the mine started. Meanwhile, the existing headframe was refurbished so that underground work could commence. By June, the headframe and hoist were commissioned. This enabled crews to install additional pumps for dewatering the lower levels of the mine. As the mine was dewatered, crews were extending the dewatering lines and electrical services in the shaft.

In February 2010 work began to rehab the 2050 level in order to establish a diamond drill program. In June 2010, sinking of a 75 foot deep drop shaft was started just south of the Cochenour Shaft. The drop shaft and adjoining drift have a dual purpose - they serve as access to the shaft for stripping timber and utility services now as well as a permanent ventilation plenum down the road.

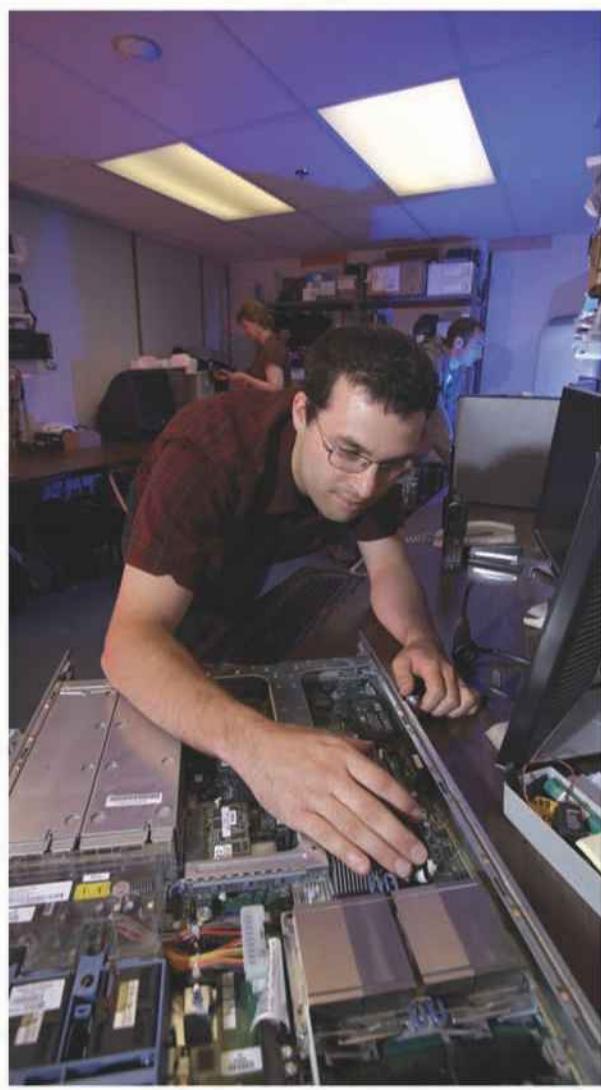
The next few months the underground operations centered on installing hoisting capabilities at the drop shaft drift in preparation for shaft stripping operations. Afterwards, the old shaft timbers, piping, and electrical cable were removed from the shaft.

The plan to reopen Cochenour mine includes the construction of a new hoist house and headframe to allow for a larger, deeper shaft. The headframe complex consists of the new concrete headframe, collar house, and ore bin. To connect the hoist complex and headframe complex, service tunnels were installed. The pouring of the 207.13 foot headframe was achieved in 11 days starting on November 29 and finishing on December 10, 2010 an amazing feat for that time of year. The concrete headframe was accomplished by a continuous concrete pour scheduled into two 12 hour shifts. Work is continuing on the headframe as the structural steel is being erected within the headframe now. The collar house foundation was completed and steel erection is in progress. The headframe complex is well underway.

While work was progressing at the Cochenour site, another exciting phase of the project was happening at the Reid Shaft in Balmertown. On 36 level a haulage drift is being developed that heads north and will eventually connect with the Cochenour mine. The haulage drift extends 19,772 feet with drift dimension of 14 foot wide by 16 foot high. The drift has advanced 5,259 feet (26.6% complete) at the end of May 2011. The haulage drift will provide the means to transport ore directly from the Cochenour Mine to the Campbell Mill.

The revitalization of Cochenour mine shows Goldcorp's commitment to extending the life of mining in the area. The new construction has changed the landscape of the area once again. Although the old headframe is gone, the new concrete headframe stands as a testament to the mining legacy in the region and the promise that mining will endure well into the future.

## Performance



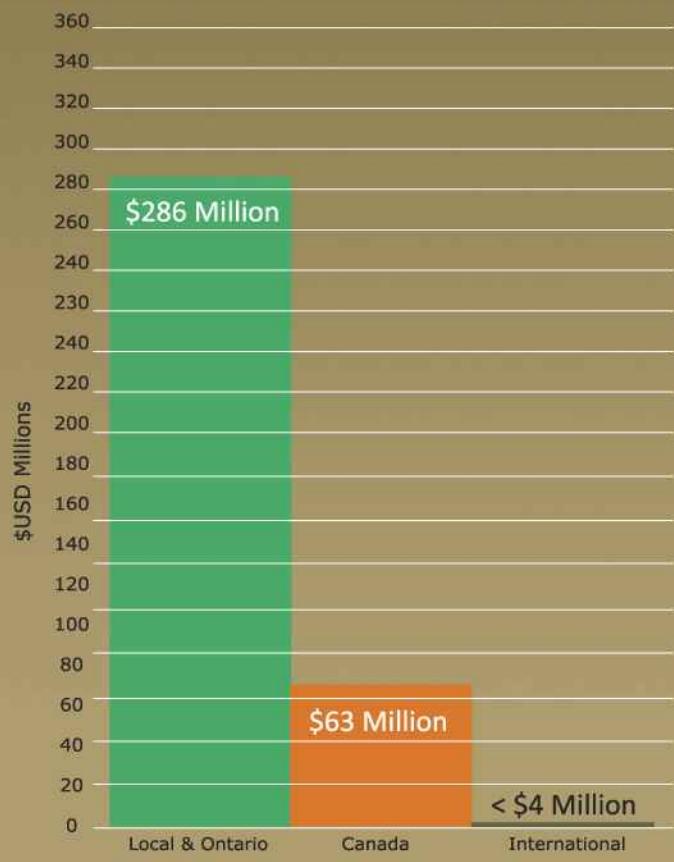
### Production Summary Comparison

	2008	2009	2010
Ore Milled Tonnes (000's)	765,5000	814,906	877,675
Average Mill Grade Au g/t	26	26	26
Average Recovery Au %	96%	97%	97%
Gold Produced Oz	629,200	622,700	703,300
Total Cash Cost US\$/oz	\$302	\$288	\$297

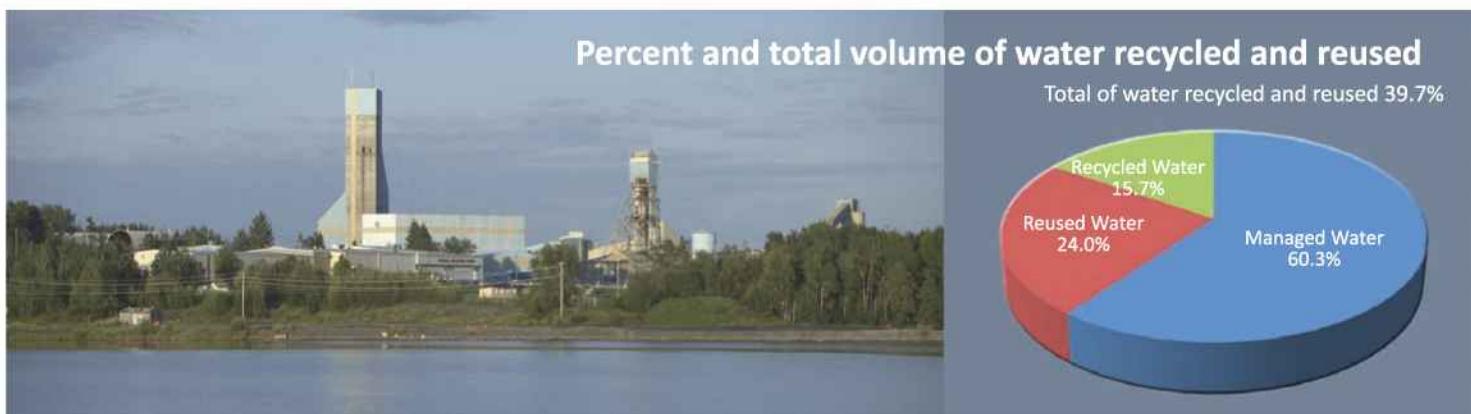
### Top Expenditures 2009 \$M USD



### RLGM Expenditures by Location 2010



Resource Inputs / Outputs				Energy Use & Greenhouse Gas Emissions			
INPUTS				INPUTS			
WATER (ML)	2010	2009	2008	ENERGY USE	2010	2009	2008
Third Party Supply	84	77	125	Grid Demand (MWh)	216,736	254,122	222,784
Surface Water	1,974	1,887	--	Auto Fuel - Diesel (L)	2,796,802	2,347,762	1,662,738
Groundwater	--	--	2,260	Auto Fuel - Gas (L)	182,173	157,379	127,460
<b>Total Managed Water</b>	<b>2,058</b>	<b>1,964</b>	<b>2,385</b>	Propane (L)	9,006,374	7,781,706	8,965,642
Reused Water	820	818	776	Explosives (tonnes)			
Recycled Water	535	297	0	Ammonium Nitrate / Fuel Oil	1,162	1,069	989
<b>Total Reused &amp; Recycled Water</b>	<b>1,355</b>	<b>1,115</b>	<b>776</b>	Emulsion	3,294	--	--
<b>Total Water Use</b>	<b>3,413</b>	<b>3,079</b>	<b>3,161</b>	OUTPUTS			
RAW MATERIALS USED (tonnes)				CO2 EMISSIONS (tCO <sub>2e</sub> )			
Cyanide	632	656	621	Stationary Energy - Pub Electricity	43,347	45,742	40,101
Lime (in all forms)	5,844	5,884	3,744	Transport - Automotive Diesel	7,509	6,447	4,566
Grinding Materials	1,242	910	1,254	Transport - Automotive Gas	427	375	304
Ore Processed	877,675	814,906	765,477	Propane & Natural Gas (Burning)	14,528	12,246	14,109
OUTPUTS				Explosives (ANFO)	194	179	166
WATER (ML)	2010	2009	2008	Explosives (Emulsion)	547	--	--
Discharge from tailings storage facilities	3,295	2,920	3,381	<b>Total (tCO<sub>2e</sub>)</b>	<b>66,552</b>	<b>64,988</b>	<b>59,271</b>
PRODUCTS & WASTE				CO2 EMISSIONS (tonnes)			
Gold (ounces)	703,347	622,773	629,177	Sulphur dioxide	6.5	3.4	3.0
Silver (ounces)	77,448	63,591	57,204	Nitrous oxide	1.0	0.8	1.0
Milled Tailings (tonnes)	525,479	453,992	554,639	Total Significant Gaseous	<b>1,023</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>906</b>
Waste Rock to Surface Dumps (tonnes)	453,427	472,006	476,975	Air Emissions	1,030	930	909
				Particulat Matter (10u)	121	104	105
				<b>Total Significant Air Emissions</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>1,015</b>



## Further Information

If you have any comments on this report or would like further information on Red Lake Gold Mines, please contact the following:

**Chris Cormier**  
Mine General Manager  
Red Lake Gold Mines  
Bag 2000  
Balmertown, Ontario P0V 1C0  
Phone: (807) 735-2077 ext. 5130  
Fax: (807) 735-2765

**Goldcorp Inc. Head Office:**  
Park Place  
Suite 3400-666 Burrard Street  
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2X8  
Telephone: (604) 696-3000  
Facsimile: (604) 696-3001

**Toronto Office:**  
3201 – 130 Adelaide Street West  
Toronto, Ontario M5H 3P5  
Telephone: (416) 865-0326  
Facsimile: (416) 359-9787

