

COEUR D ALENE MINES CORP

Form DEFM14A

October 19, 2007

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549
SCHEDULE 14A**

Proxy Statement Pursuant to Section 14(a) of
The Securities Exchange Act of 1934

Filed by the Registrant

Filed by a Party other than the Registrant

Check the appropriate box:

- Preliminary Proxy Statement
- Confidential, for Use of the Commission Only (as permitted by Rule 14a-6(e)(2))
- Definitive Proxy Statement
- Definitive Additional Materials
- Soliciting Material Pursuant to § 240.14a-12

COEUR D ALENE MINES CORPORATION

(Name of Registrant as Specified In Its Charter)

(Name of Person(s) Filing Proxy Statement, if other than the Registrant)

Payment of Filing Fee (Check the appropriate box):

- No fee required.
- Fee computed on table below per Exchange Act Rules 14(a)-6(i)(4) and 0-11.
- Fee paid previously with preliminary materials.

(1) Title of each class of securities to which transaction applies:

Common stock, par value \$1.00 per share, of Coeur d Alene Mines Corporation

(2) Aggregate number of securities to which transaction applies:

260,976,363 shares of common stock

4,049,000 options to purchase shares of common stock

(3) Per unit price or other underlying value of transaction computed pursuant to Exchange Act Rule 0 11 (set forth the amount on which the filing fee is calculated and state how it was determined):

The maximum aggregate value was determined based upon the sum of (A) 260,976,363 shares of common stock multiplied by \$3.41 per share; (B) options to purchase 4,049,000 shares of common stock multiplied by \$3.01 (which is the difference between \$3.41 and the weighted average exercise price of such options of \$0.40 per share) and (C) \$1,052,000 in cash that is payable in the transaction. In accordance with Section 14(g) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the filing fee was determined by multiplying 0.00003070 by the sum calculated in the preceding sentence.

(4) Proposed maximum aggregate value of transaction:

\$903,168,888.30

(5) Total fee paid:

\$27,727.28

o Check box if any part of the fee is offset as provided by Exchange Act Rule 0-11(a)(2) and identify the filing for which the offsetting fee was paid previously. Identify the previous filing by registration statement number, or the Form or Schedule and the date of its filing.

(1) Amount Previously Paid:

(2) Form, Schedule or Registration Statement No.:

(3) Filing Party:

(4) Date Filed:

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COEUR D ALENE MINES CORPORATION
505 Front Avenue
Post Office Box I
Coeur d Alene, Idaho 83814

October 19, 2007

Dear Coeur Shareholder:

You are cordially invited to attend a special meeting of shareholders of Coeur d Alene Mines Corporation, to be held at The Coeur d Alene Resort and Conference Center, Second Street and Front Avenue, Coeur d Alene, Idaho at 9:30 am, local time, on December 3, 2007 to consider matters relating to the proposed acquisitions of Bolnisi Gold NL and Palmarejo Silver and Gold Corporation (the Transactions), as described in the attached proxy statement. Coeur s Board of Directors unanimously believes that the Transactions are in the best interests of Coeur and its shareholders, because the combined company will be:

The world s leading primary silver company in terms of: annual silver production and low production costs (once the Palmarejo Project commences operations), expected growth rate of production over the next two years, and exploration potential, along with a leading silver resource base;

Diversified geographically, with mining operations in North America, South America and Australia, ranging from exploration stage properties to development and operating properties;

Highly leveraged to commodity prices with unhedged production;

One of the world s most liquid publicly-traded silver mining companies with listings on the NYSE and the Toronto Stock Exchange and an expected listing on the ASX in the form of CHESSE Depository Interests; and

Financially flexible with a large cash position, balance sheet strength, and enhanced access to capital markets.

At the special meeting, Coeur shareholders will be asked to vote on:

Proposal 1 an amendment to Coeur s articles of incorporation to increase the authorized number of shares of Coeur common stock from 500,000,000 to 750,000,000;

Proposal 2 the issuance of shares of Coeur common stock in the Transactions;

Proposal 3 authorization to adjourn or postpone the special meeting, if necessary or appropriate, to solicit additional votes to approve Proposals 1 and 2; and

such other matters as may be properly brought before the special meeting.

Coeur s Board of Directors has unanimously approved the Transactions and the issuance of Coeur common stock in the Transactions. **Accordingly, the Board of Directors unanimously recommends that Coeur shareholders vote FOR Proposals 1, 2 and 3.**

The effectiveness of Proposals 1 and 2 is conditioned upon the approval of both proposals. Coeur shareholders can cast separate votes on each proposal, but unless the Coeur shareholders approve both proposals, neither will take

effect.

There are certain risks associated with the Transactions, which are described in the attached proxy statement under the heading Risk Factors, beginning on page 31.

The Board of Directors hopes that you will attend the special meeting. However, whether or not you plan to attend the meeting, please sign, date and return the accompanying proxy card in the enclosed postage paid pre-addressed envelope, or otherwise return your proxy in a manner described in the accompanying proxy card, as soon as possible. Your vote is important, regardless of the number of shares you own, so please return your proxy card TODAY.

Sincerely,

DENNIS E. WHEELER

Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer

The proxy statement and accompanying proxy card are dated October 19, 2007, and are first being mailed or given to Coeur shareholders on or about October 23, 2007.

The Transactions described in the attached proxy statement have not been approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission or any other securities commission or authority, nor has any such commission or authority passed upon the fairness or merits of the Transactions or upon the accuracy or adequacy of the information contained in the attached proxy statement. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

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COEUR D ALENE MINES CORPORATION
505 Front Avenue
Post Office Box I
Coeur d Alene, Idaho 83814

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS
TO BE HELD ON DECEMBER 3, 2007

COEUR D ALENE MINES CORPORATION

To the Shareholders of Coeur d Alene Mines Corporation:

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of shareholders of Coeur d Alene Mines Corporation, an Idaho corporation (Coeur), will be held on December 3, 2007 at 9:30 am, local time at The Coeur d Alene Resort and Conference Center located at Second Street and Front Avenue, Coeur d Alene, Idaho, for the following purposes:

1. To consider and vote upon a proposal to amend and restate Coeur s articles of incorporation to increase the authorized number of shares of Coeur common stock from 500,000,000 to 750,000,000.
2. To consider and vote on the proposed issuance of new shares of Coeur common stock, par value \$1.00 per share, to Bolnisi Gold NL (Bolnisi) shareholders in connection with the combination of Bolnisi with Coeur and the proposed issuance of new shares of Coeur common stock to Palmarejo Silver and Gold Corporation (Palmarejo) shareholders in connection with the combination of Palmarejo and Coeur. The final number of new shares issued in connection with the combination will depend on whether existing Palmarejo options and warrants are exercised.
3. To approve the adjournment or postponement of the special meeting, if necessary or appropriate, to solicit additional proxies if there are insufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to adopt any of the foregoing proposals.
4. To consider and vote upon any other matters that properly come before the special meeting.

Only holders of record of Coeur common stock at the close of business on October 19, 2007, the record date of the special meeting, are entitled to notice of, and to vote at, the special meeting or any adjournments or postponements of the special meeting.

By Order of our Board of Directors,

KELLI C. KAST
Secretary

Your Vote Is Important

Your vote is important. Accordingly, please complete, sign and return the enclosed proxy card or submit your proxy by telephone or over the Internet following the instructions on the proxy card. If you have any questions or need assistance, please call D.F. King & Co., Inc., which is assisting Coeur, toll-free at 1-800-901-0068.

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Currency

The functional currency of Coeur is the U.S. dollar. Unless otherwise specified, all references to dollars, \$, or US\$ shall mean United States dollars. Bolnisi and Palmarejo use the Australian dollar (A\$) and Canadian dollar (C\$), respectively, as their functional currency.

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Summary Term Sheet

This summary term sheet highlights selected information contained in this proxy statement and may not contain all of the information that is important to you. You are urged to read this entire proxy statement carefully, including the annexes. In addition, we incorporate by reference important business and financial information about us in this proxy statement. You may obtain the information incorporated by reference into this proxy statement without charge by following the instructions in the section entitled *Where Shareholders Can Find More Information About Coeur*. In this proxy statement, the terms *we*, *us*, *our*, *Coeur* and the *Company* refer to Coeur d Alene Mines Corporation. In this proxy statement, we refer to Bolnisi Gold NL as *Bolnisi*, *Palmarejo Silver and Gold Corporation* as *Palmarejo*, *Coeur Sub Two, Inc.* as *Coeur Sub Two*, and *Coeur d Alene Mines Australia Pty Ltd* as *Australian Bidco*.

The Companies. Coeur d Alene Mines Corporation is one of the world's leading primary silver producers and a growing gold producer. Coeur has mining interests in Alaska, Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Chile, Nevada, and Tanzania. Bolnisi Gold NL is an Australia-based company listed on the Australian stock exchange under the symbol *BSG* and whose principal asset is its indirect 72.8% (as of August 23, 2007) shareholding in outstanding common shares of Palmarejo. Palmarejo is a Canadian company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol *PJO*. Palmarejo is engaged in the exploration and development of silver and gold properties located in the state of Chihuahua, in northern Mexico. Through its indirectly owned Mexican subsidiary, Palmarejo owns or has entered into agreements to acquire concessions comprising the Palmarejo-Trogan project.

The Proposed Transactions. Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo are proposing to combine the three companies in a series of mergers. Coeur will indirectly acquire all the shares of Bolnisi pursuant to a scheme of arrangement and Coeur will indirectly acquire all the shares of Palmarejo pursuant to a plan of arrangement, each in exchange for Coeur common stock and cash. On May 3, 2007, Coeur, Coeur Sub Two, Australian Bidco and Bolnisi entered into a merger implementation agreement, or MIA, for Coeur to acquire the outstanding shares of Bolnisi in accordance with a scheme of arrangement to be submitted for approval by the Federal Court of Australia. On the same day, Coeur and Palmarejo entered into a merger implementation agreement for Coeur to acquire the outstanding shares of Palmarejo not indirectly owned by Bolnisi in accordance with a plan of arrangement to be submitted for approval by the Ontario Superior Court of Justice.

Consideration to be Paid. Coeur has agreed to issue 0.682 shares of Coeur common stock (or, at the election of the Bolnisi shareholder, CHESSE Depositary Interests representing Coeur shares) and A\$0.004 in cash (or approximately US\$0.9 million in aggregate) for each Bolnisi ordinary share held on or about 5 days after the effective date of the scheme of arrangement. Coeur has agreed to issue 2.715 shares of Coeur common stock and C\$0.004 in cash (or approximately US\$0.2 million in aggregate) for each Palmarejo common share held immediately prior to the consummation of the combination excluding shares held by Bolnisi. Palmarejo will also issue new options to purchase Coeur shares that will be exchanged for all outstanding options to purchase Palmarejo shares. It is anticipated that this will result in Coeur issuing a total of approximately 261.0 million new shares, which excludes up to 11.0 million new shares that will be issuable upon the exercise of existing Palmarejo options and assumes that none of the existing Palmarejo warrants will be exercised before their expiration on October 19, 2007.

Purpose of Coeur Shareholder Vote. Coeur's shareholders are being asked to consider and vote upon a proposal to amend our articles of incorporation to increase the authorized shares of Coeur common stock and to issue shares of common stock to shareholders of Bolnisi and Palmarejo. See *The Special Meeting of Coeur Shareholders* beginning on page 44.

Coeur's Special Meeting. The Coeur shareholders' vote will take place at a special meeting to be held at 9:30 am local time on December 3, 2007, at The Coeur d'Alene Resort and Conference Center located at Second Street and Front Avenue, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Required Vote of Coeur's Shareholders. The proposals must be adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of Coeur common stock that are present or represented by proxy at the shareholder meeting. In addition, the total votes cast on the proposal to authorize the issuance of shares of Coeur common

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stock to shareholders of Bolnisi and Palmarejo must represent a majority of the shares of common stock outstanding on the date of the special meeting.

Record Date for Coeur's Shareholders. You are entitled to vote at the special meeting if you owned shares of Coeur common stock at the close of business on October 19, 2007.

Coeur Voting Information. You will have one vote for each share of Coeur common stock that you owned at the close of business on the record date. If your shares are held in street name by a broker, you will need to provide your broker with instructions on how to vote your shares. Before voting your shares of Coeur common stock you should read this proxy statement in its entirety, including its annexes, and carefully consider how the Transactions affect you. Then, mail your completed, dated and signed proxy card in the enclosed return envelope or submit your proxy by telephone or over the Internet as soon as possible so that your shares can be voted at the special meeting. For more information on how to vote your shares, please refer to The Special Meeting of Coeur Shareholders beginning on page 44.

Coeur's Board Recommendation. Coeur's board of directors unanimously recommends that Coeur's shareholders vote FOR the amendment to Coeur's articles of incorporation and the issuance of Coeur shares necessary to implement the Transactions.

Opinions of Coeur's Financial Advisor. On May 2, 2007 and July 2, 2007 Coeur's board of directors received a written opinion from CIBC World Markets Inc. each to the effect that, as of May 2, 2007 and July 2, 2007, respectively, and based upon and subject to the factors, assumptions, qualifications and limitations set forth in such opinion, the consideration to be paid by Coeur pursuant to the Transactions was fair, from a financial point of view, to Coeur.

Regulatory Approvals. Under the Corporations Act of 2001 (Cth) (Corporations Act), the Bolnisi Transaction requires court approval before it can become effective. The Corporations Act expressly prevents the Federal Court of Australia from granting approval unless: (1) a statement from the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC) that it has no objection to the Bolnisi Transaction is produced to the court; or (2) it is satisfied that the arrangement has not been proposed for the purpose of enabling any person to avoid the operation of any of the provisions of Chapter 6 of the Corporations Act (which relates to takeovers). Bolnisi intends to apply to ASIC for a statement that it has no objection to the Bolnisi Transaction and such no objection statement would be expected to be received on or about the Second Court Date, which we expect to occur on or about December 5, 2007. In addition to court approval, approval is also required from a majority of shareholders in each class of shares that are present and voting as well as 75% of the shareholders of Bolnisi present and voting. This meeting of Bolnisi shareholders is scheduled to occur on or about December 4, 2007. The Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Australia must also either issue a notice stating that the Commonwealth Government does not object to Coeur entering into and completing the Bolnisi Transaction or becomes, or be, precluded (any time before the Bolnisi Transaction becomes effective) from making an order in respect of the entry into or completion by Coeur of the Bolnisi Transaction under the Foreign Acquisition and Takeovers Act of 1975. In addition, permission must be obtained for the admission of Coeur Shares in the form of CDIs to quotation on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) by 8:00 am on the Second Court Date which is the day on which an application made to the Federal Court of Australia for orders under section 411(4)(b) of the Corporations Act approving the scheme of arrangement is heard. Any such approval may be subject to customary conditions and to the Scheme becoming Effective. Coeur also intends applying to ASX for a waiver of certain ASX Listing Rules.

Under the Canada Business Corporations Act, the Palmarejo Transaction requires court and shareholder approval. Palmarejo is expected to obtain an interim order from the Ontario Superior Court of Justice providing for the calling

and holding of the Palmarejo special meeting and other procedural matters. Subject to the approval of the Palmarejo Transaction by two-thirds of the votes cast by Palmarejo shareholders represented in person or by proxy and by a majority of minority Palmarejo shareholders (being those shareholders other than Fairview (a wholly owned subsidiary of Bolnisi) and its affiliates and interested parties) at the Palmarejo special meeting and the approval of the Coeur share issuance and Coeur amendment to the articles of incorporation by the Coeur shareholders at the Coeur special meeting, the

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hearing in respect of a final order from the Ontario Superior Court of Justice is expected to take place on or about December 6, 2007.

Anticipated Closing of the Transactions. Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo will complete the Transactions when all of the conditions to completion of the Transactions have been satisfied or waived. The parties are working toward satisfying these conditions and completing the Transactions as quickly as possible. The parties currently plan to complete the Transactions in the fourth quarter of 2007.

Additional Information. You can find more information about Coeur in the periodic reports and other information Coeur files with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC). This information is available at the SEC's public reference facilities and at the website maintained by the SEC at www.sec.gov. For a more detailed description of the additional information available, see the section entitled "Where Shareholders Can Find More Information About Coeur" beginning on page 199. For a detailed description of the additional information available about Bolnisi, see the section entitled "Where Shareholders Can Find More Information About Bolnisi" beginning on page 200. Palmarejo files reports and other information with Canadian provincial securities commissions. These reports and information are available to the public free of charge on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval of the Canadian Securities Administrators (SEDAR) at www.sedar.com.

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Questions and Answers about the Transactions and the Special Meeting

The following questions and answers are for your convenience only, and briefly address some commonly asked questions about the Transactions and the special meeting. You should still carefully read this entire proxy statement, including the attached Annexes.

Q: What are Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo proposing?

A: Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo are proposing to combine the three companies in a series of mergers. Coeur will acquire all the shares of Bolnisi pursuant to a scheme of arrangement and Coeur will acquire all the shares of Palmarejo pursuant to a plan of arrangement, each in exchange for Coeur common stock and cash. On May 3, 2007, Coeur, Coeur Sub Two, Australian Bidco and Bolnisi entered into a merger implementation agreement for Coeur to acquire the outstanding shares of Bolnisi in accordance with a scheme of arrangement to be submitted for approval by the Federal Court of Australia. On the same day, Coeur and Palmarejo entered into a merger implementation agreement for Coeur to acquire the outstanding shares of Palmarejo not indirectly owned by Bolnisi in accordance with a plan of arrangement to be submitted for approval by the Ontario Superior Court of Justice. Under the terms of the Bolnisi Transaction, Bolnisi shareholders will receive 0.682 Coeur shares (or, at the election of the Bolnisi shareholder, CHES Depositary Interests representing Coeur shares) and a cash payment equal to A\$0.004 (or approximately US\$0.9 million in aggregate) for each Bolnisi ordinary share they own. In addition, new Palmarejo options to purchase Coeur shares will be exchanged for all outstanding options to purchase Palmarejo shares. Under the terms of the Palmarejo Transaction, Palmarejo shareholders will receive 2.715 Coeur shares and a cash payment equal to C\$0.004 (or approximately US\$0.2 million in aggregate) for each Palmarejo common share they own. It is anticipated that this will result in Coeur issuing a total of approximately 261.0 million new shares, which excludes up to 11.0 million new shares that will be issuable upon the exercise of existing Palmarejo options and assumes that none of the existing Palmarejo warrants will be exercised before their expiration on October 19, 2007.

Q: How does the board of directors recommend that I vote?

A: Coeur's board of directors unanimously recommends that Coeur's shareholders vote **FOR** the amendment to Coeur's articles of incorporation and the issuance of Coeur shares necessary to implement the Transactions.

Q: Why are Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo proposing to combine?

A: We believe that following commencement of production at the Palmarejo Project the combination of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo will create the world's leading primary silver company in terms of growth rate, production costs, exploration potential, and silver resources. Once production commences for the Palmarejo Project, the combined company expects to become the largest primary silver producer in the world. The combined company is expected to be diversified geographically, with mining operations in North America, South America and Australia, ranging from exploration stage properties to development and operating properties, and will be highly leveraged to commodity prices with unhedged production. The combined company is expected to be one of the world's most liquid publicly-traded silver mining companies with listings on the NYSE and the Toronto Stock Exchange and an expected listing on the ASX in the form of CHES Depositary Interests. The combined company is expected to be financially flexible with a large cash position, balance sheet strength, and enhanced access to capital markets. Following the Transactions, the combined company is expected to have the scope, scale and financial strength to more efficiently develop existing opportunities and assets and to capitalize quickly on new growth and other opportunities within the mining industry.

Q: Are there risks I should consider in deciding whether to vote for the proposed Transactions?

A: Yes. The proposed transactions are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. Coeur may not realize the benefits it currently anticipates due to the challenges associated with integrating the companies and other risks inherent in its mining business. See *Risk Factors* beginning on page 31.

Q: How does Coeur intend to finance the Transactions?

A: Coeur has agreed to issue 0.682 shares of Coeur common stock (or, at the election of the Bolnisi shareholder, CHES Depositary Interests representing Coeur shares) and A\$0.004 (or US\$0.9 million in aggregate) in cash for each

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Bolnisi ordinary share held immediately prior to the consummation of the combination. Coeur has agreed to issue 2.715 shares of Coeur common stock and C\$0.004 (or US\$0.2 million in aggregate) in cash for each Palmarejo common share held immediately prior to the consummation of the combination. It is anticipated that this will result in Coeur issuing a total of approximately 261.0 million new shares, which excludes up to 11.0 million new shares that will be issuable upon the exercise of existing Palmarejo options and assumes that none of the existing Palmarejo warrants will be exercised before their expiration on October 19, 2007.

Q: When do Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo expect to complete the Transactions?

A: Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo will complete the Transactions when all of the conditions to completion of the Transactions have been satisfied or waived. The parties are working toward satisfying these conditions and completing the Transactions as quickly as possible. The parties currently plan to complete the Transactions in the fourth quarter of 2007.

Q: What will the share ownership, board of directors and management of Coeur look like after the combination?

A: We estimate that upon completion of the Transactions, former shareholders of Bolnisi and Palmarejo will own approximately 48.29% of the outstanding common stock of the combined company. Assuming that all existing Palmarejo options are exercised before or after the consummation of the Transactions, former shareholders of Bolnisi and Palmarejo will own approximately 49.32% of the outstanding stock of the combined company. We do not expect any change in our board of directors or management following completion of the Transactions.

Q: Why am I receiving this proxy statement?

A: You are receiving this proxy statement and enclosed proxy card because, as of October 19, 2007, the record date for the special meeting, you owned shares of Coeur common stock. Only holders of record of shares of Coeur common stock as of the close of business on October 19, 2007, will be entitled to vote those shares at the special meeting. Our Board of Directors is providing these proxy materials to give you information to determine how to vote in connection with the special meeting of our shareholders.

This proxy statement describes the issues on which we would like you, as a shareholder, to vote. It also provides you with important information about these issues to enable you to make an informed decision as to whether to vote your shares of Coeur common stock for the matters described herein.

As more fully described herein, Coeur has agreed to acquire Bolnisi pursuant to a merger implementation agreement, made and entered into as of May 3, 2007, between Coeur, Coeur d Alene Mines Australia Pty Ltd, Coeur Sub Two, Inc. and Bolnisi and Coeur has agreed to acquire Palmarejo pursuant to a merger implementation agreement, made and entered into as of May 3, 2007, between Coeur and Palmarejo.

We are holding a special meeting of shareholders in order to obtain the shareholder approval necessary to amend our articles of incorporation to increase the authorized shares of Coeur common stock and to issue shares of our common stock to shareholders of Bolnisi and Palmarejo. We will be unable to complete the Transactions unless the shareholders approve the proposals described in this proxy statement at the special meeting. We have included in this proxy statement important information about the Transactions and the special meeting. You should read this information carefully and in its entirety. We have attached a copy of the Bolnisi merger implementation agreement and the Palmarejo merger implementation agreement to this proxy statement as Annex A-1 and Annex B-1, respectively. The enclosed voting materials allow you to vote your shares without attending the special meeting.

Your vote is very important and we encourage you to complete, sign, date and mail your proxy card, as soon as possible, whether or not you plan to attend the special meeting. Convenient telephone and Internet voting options also are available. This proxy statement describes the issues on which we would like you, as a shareholder to vote.

Q: When and where is the special meeting?

A: The special meeting will be held at The Coeur d Alene Resort and Conference Center, Second Street and Front Avenue, Coeur d Alene, Idaho at 9:30 am, local time, on December 3, 2007.

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Q: Who is entitled to vote at the special meeting?

A: Holders of Coeur common stock at the close of business on October 19, 2007, the record date for the special meeting, may vote in person or by proxy at the special meeting.

Q: What am I being asked to vote upon?

A: You are being asked to consider and vote upon a proposal to increase the authorized shares of Coeur common stock from 500,000,000 to 750,000,000 in order to provide sufficient shares to issue to Bolnisi and Palmarejo shareholders in the Transactions and a proposal to authorize the issuance of shares of Coeur common stock to Bolnisi and Palmarejo's shareholders. You are also being asked to consider and vote upon a proposal to approve the adjournment or postponement of the special meeting, if necessary or appropriate, to solicit additional proxies if there are insufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to adopt such proposals. None of the proposed amendment to the existing articles of incorporation or the proposed share issuance will be implemented unless all are approved and the Transactions are completed.

Q: What vote is required to approve the proposals?

A: The proposals must be adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of Coeur common stock that are present or represented by proxy at the shareholder meeting. In addition, the total votes cast on Proposal 2 must represent a majority of the shares of common stock outstanding on the date of the special meeting.

Q: How many votes do I have?

A: You have one vote for each share of Coeur common stock that you own as of the record date.

Q: How are votes counted?

A: Votes will be counted by the inspector of election appointed for the special meeting, who will separately count FOR and Against votes, abstentions and broker non-votes. A broker non-vote occurs when a nominee holding shares for a beneficial owner does not receive instructions with respect to the proposals from the beneficial owner.

Q: How do I vote my Coeur common stock?

A: Before you vote, you should read this proxy statement in its entirety, including its Annexes, and carefully consider how the Transactions affect you. Then, mail your completed, dated and signed proxy card in the enclosed return envelope or submit your proxy by telephone or over the Internet as soon as possible so that your shares can be voted at the special meeting. For more information on how to vote your shares, see the section entitled "The Special Meeting Record Date and Voting Information."

Q: What happens if I do not vote?

A: The presence, in person or by proxy, of a majority of the shares of common stock outstanding on the date of the special meeting is necessary to constitute a quorum at the special meeting. Abstentions and broker non-votes will be counted for purposes of determining the presence or absence of a quorum, but will not be counted as present for purposes of determining whether a proposal has been approved. In addition, the total votes cast on Proposal 2 must represent a majority of the shares of common stock outstanding on the date of the special meeting. If you do

not vote, your shares will not be counted towards the approval requirement.

Q: What happens if I don't indicate how to vote on my proxy?

A: If you are a record holder of Coeur common stock and sign and send in your proxy card, but do not include instructions on how to vote, your shares will be voted **FOR** approval of the Coeur articles of incorporation amendment and the Coeur share issuance.

Q: What happens if I sell my shares of Coeur common stock before the special meeting?

A: The record date for shareholders entitled to vote at the special meeting is earlier than the expected date of the mergers. If you transfer your shares of Coeur common stock after the record date but before the special meeting you will, unless special arrangements are made, retain your right to vote at the special meeting.

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Q: If my shares are held in street name by my broker, will my broker vote my shares for me?

A: Your broker will vote your shares only if you provide instructions to your broker on how to vote. You should instruct your broker to vote your shares by following the directions provided to you by your broker.

Q: Will my shares held in street name or another form of record ownership be combined for voting purposes with shares I hold of record?

A: No. Because any shares you may hold in street name will be deemed to be held by a different shareholder than any shares you hold of record, any shares so held will not be combined for voting purposes with shares you hold of record. Similarly, if you own shares in various registered forms, such as jointly with your spouse, as trustee of a trust or as custodian for a minor, you will receive, and will need to sign and return, a separate proxy card for those shares because they are held in a different form of record ownership. Shares held by a corporation or business entity must be voted by an authorized officer of the entity. Shares held in an IRA must be voted under the rules governing the account.

Q: What does it mean if I receive more than one set of materials?

A: This means you own shares of Coeur common stock that are registered under different names. For example, you may own some shares directly as a shareholder of record and other shares through a broker or you may own shares through more than one broker. In these situations, you will receive multiple sets of proxy materials. You must vote, sign and return all of the proxy cards or follow the instructions for any alternative voting procedure on each of the proxy cards that you receive in order to vote all of the shares you own. Each proxy card you receive comes with its own prepaid return envelope. If you vote by mail, make sure you return each proxy card in the return envelope that accompanies that proxy card.

Q: What if I fail to instruct my broker?

A: Without instructions, your broker will not vote any of your shares held in street name. Broker non-votes will be counted for purposes of determining the presence or absence of a quorum, but will not be counted as present for purposes of determining whether a proposal has been approved.

Q: May I vote in person?

A: Yes. You may attend the special meeting and vote your shares in person whether or not you sign and return your proxy card. If your shares are held of record by a broker, bank or other nominee and you wish to vote in person at the special meeting, you must contact your broker or bank and obtain a legal proxy from the record holder.

Q: May I change my vote after I have mailed my signed proxy card?

A: Yes. You may revoke and change your vote at any time before your proxy card is voted at the special meeting. You can do this in one of three ways:

First, you can send a written notice to the Coeur corporate secretary stating that you would like to revoke your proxy;

Second, you can complete and submit a new proxy in writing, by telephone or over the Internet; or

Third, you can attend the meeting and vote in person. Your attendance alone will not revoke your proxy.

If you have instructed a broker to vote your shares, you must follow directions received from your broker to change those instructions.

Q: Who can help answer my questions?

A: If you have questions about the Transactions and the special meeting, including the procedures for voting your shares, you should contact our proxy solicitor D.F. King & Co., Inc. toll-free at 1-800-901-0068 (banks and brokers may call collect at (212) 269-5550).

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Introduction

This proxy statement and the accompanying form of proxy are being furnished to Coeur shareholders in connection with the solicitation of proxies by Coeur's Board of Directors for use at the special meeting to be held at The Coeur d'Alene Resort and Conference Center located at Second Street and Front Avenue, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, on December 3, 2007 at 9:30 am local time.

You are being asked to vote upon a proposal to increase the authorized shares of Coeur common stock from 500,000,000 to 750,000,000 in order to provide sufficient shares to issue to Bolnisi and Palmarejo shareholders in the Transactions and a proposal to authorize the issuance of shares of Coeur common stock to Bolnisi and Palmarejo's shareholders.

The Companies

Coeur d'Alene Mines Corporation

Coeur d'Alene Mines Corporation is one of the world's leading primary silver producers and a growing gold producer. Coeur has mining interests in Alaska, Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Chile, Nevada, and Tanzania.

Additional information about Coeur's business is set forth in Coeur's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006, which is available on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. See "Where Shareholders Can Find More Information About Coeur" on page 199.

Coeur d'Alene Mines Corporation
505 Front Avenue
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814

Coeur d'Alene Mines Australia Pty Ltd

Coeur d'Alene Mines Australia Pty Ltd, an Australian corporation ("Australian Bidco"), was formed solely for the purpose of acquiring Bolnisi. Australian Bidco is a wholly-owned direct subsidiary of Coeur Sub Two and a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of Coeur and has not engaged in any business except in anticipation of the Bolnisi Transaction.

Coeur d'Alene Mines Australia Pty Ltd
c/o CDE Australia Pty Ltd
Suite 1003
3 Spring Street
Sydney NSW 2000

Coeur Sub Two, Inc.

Coeur Sub Two, Inc., a Delaware corporation, was formed solely for the purpose of acquiring Bolnisi. Coeur Sub Two is a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of Coeur and has not engaged in any business except in anticipation of the Bolnisi Transaction.

Coeur Sub Two, Inc.
c/o Coeur d'Alene Mines Corporation

505 Front Avenue
Coeur d Alene, Idaho 83814

Bolnisi Gold NL

Bolnisi Gold NL is an Australia-based company listed on the Australian Stock Exchange under the symbol BSG and who is engaged in mining and exploration for gold and silver. Bolnisi's principal asset is its indirect 72.8% (as of August 23, 2007) shareholding in the outstanding common shares of Palmarejo. Bolnisi also has a

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portfolio of Mexican-based exploration projects, which include the Yecora Gold-Silver project, Sonora, and the El Realito Gold-Silver project, Chihuahua.

Bolnisi Gold NL
Level 8
261 George Street
Sydney NSW 2000
Australia

Palmarejo Silver and Gold Corporation

Palmarejo Silver and Gold Corporation is engaged in the exploration and development of silver and gold projects, and is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol PJO . Through its indirectly owned Mexican subsidiary, Palmarejo owns or has entered into agreements to acquire concessions comprising the Palmarejo-Trogan project. Additional information about Palmarejo s business is set forth in Palmarejo s Annual Information Form dated October 12, 2006, which is available under Palmarejo s profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Palmarejo Silver and Gold Corporation
199 Bay Street, Suite 5300
Commerce Court West
Toronto, Ontario M5L 1B9
Canada

Cautionary Statements Concerning Forward-Looking Information

This proxy statement contains numerous forward-looking statements relating to Coeur s, Bolnisi s and Palmarejo s gold and silver mining business, including estimated production data, expected operating schedules, expected operating and capital costs and other operating data and permit and other regulatory approvals. Such forward-looking statements are identified by the use of words such as believes, intends, expects, hopes, may, should, plan, projected, anticipates or similar words. Actual production, operating schedules, results of operations, ore reserve and resource estimates and other projections and estimates could differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements. The factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements include (i) the risk factors set forth below under Risk Factors , (ii) the risks and hazards inherent in the mining business (including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, weather or geologically related conditions), (iii) changes in the market prices of gold and silver, (iv) the uncertainties inherent in Coeur s, Bolnisi s and Palmarejo s production, exploratory and developmental activities, including risks relating to permitting and regulatory delays, (v) the uncertainties inherent in the estimation of gold and silver ore reserves, (vi) changes that could result from Coeur s future acquisition of new mining properties or businesses, (vii) the effects of environmental and other governmental regulations, and (viii) the risks inherent in the ownership or operation of or investment in mining properties or businesses in foreign countries. Readers are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements. Coeur disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly these forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to Coeur or persons acting on Coeur s behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained throughout this proxy statement.

All information contained in this proxy statement concerning Bolnisi has been supplied by Bolnisi and all information contained in this proxy statement concerning Palmarejo has been supplied by Palmarejo and in neither case has been independently verified by Coeur.

Table of Contents**Selected Historical Financial Data of Coeur**

The following table summarizes certain selected consolidated financial data with respect to Coeur and its subsidiaries and should be read in conjunction with Coeur's historical consolidated financial statements and related notes attached as Annex C to this proxy statement.

Shareholders also should read this summary data with the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements beginning on page 16.

Income Statement Data:	Six Months Ended		Year Ended December 31,				
	2007	2006	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
			(In thousands except per share data)				
Revenues:							
Sales of metal	\$ 102,524	\$ 98,895	\$ 216,573	\$ 156,284	\$ 109,047	\$ 93,620	\$ 67,117
Costs and expenses:							
Production costs applicable to sales	47,760	41,687	92,378	88,232	63,715	64,970	65,654
Depreciation and depletion	12,774	13,307	26,772	18,889	16,833	15,107	10,150
Administrative and general	11,884	9,618	19,369	20,624	17,499	12,264	8,806
Exploration	5,430	3,901	9,474	10,553	8,031	4,277	3,849
Pre-development				6,057	11,449	1,967	2,606
Other holding costs						4,478	3,608
Litigation settlements	507	469	2,365	1,600			
Total costs and expenses	78,355	68,982	150,358	145,955	117,527	103,063	94,673
Other income (expense)							
Interest and other income	8,866	7,314	18,654	8,385	3,165	2,064	4,080
Interest expense, net	(170)	(888)	(1,224)	(2,485)	(2,831)	(12,851)	(21,948)
Merger expenses					(15,675)		
Loss on early retirement of debt						(41,564)	(19,061)
Total other income (expense)	8,696	6,426	17,430	5,900	(15,341)	(52,351)	(36,929)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	32,865	36,339	83,645	16,229	(23,821)	(61,794)	(64,485)
Income tax (provision) benefit	(6,928)	(2,481)	(8,226)	(1,483)	5,785	7	
Income (loss) from continuing operations	25,937	33,858	75,419	14,746	(18,036)	(61,787)	(64,485)

Income (loss) from discontinued operations		1,968	1,935	(4,195)	1,178	(2,139)	(16,334)	
Gain on sale of net assets of discontinued operation		11,159	11,132					
Cumulative effect of accounting change						(2,306)		
Net income (loss)	\$	25,937	\$ 46,985	\$ 88,486	\$ 10,551	\$ (16,858)	\$ (66,232)	\$ (80,819)
Other comprehensive income (loss)		516	1,740	2,391	447	(908)	(556)	(1,470)
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$	26,453	\$ 48,725	\$ 90,877	\$ 10,998	\$ (17,766)	\$ (66,788)	\$ (82,289)

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Income Statement Data:	Six Months Ended June 30,		Year Ended December 31,				
	2007	2006	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
	(In thousands except per share data)						
Basic and Diluted Income (Loss) Per Share Data:							
Basic Income (Loss) Per Share:							
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.06	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.37)	\$ (0.82)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations		0.05	0.05	(0.02)	0.00	(0.01)	(0.21)
Cumulative effect of accounting change						(0.01)	
Net income (loss)	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.18	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.39)	\$ (1.03)
Diluted Income (Loss) Per Share:							
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.12	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.06	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.37)	\$ (0.82)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations		0.04	0.04	(0.02)	0.00	(0.01)	(0.21)
Cumulative effect of accounting change						(0.01)	
Net income (loss)	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.39)	\$ (1.03)
Weighted average number of shares of common stock							
Basic	277,720	265,049	271,357	242,915	215,969	168,186	78,193
Diluted	302,205	289,832	296,082	243,683	215,969	168,186	78,193
Balance Sheet Data:							
	June 30,		December 31,				
	2007	2006	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
	(In thousands except per share data)						
Total assets	\$ 883,912	\$ 794,083	\$ 849,626	\$ 594,816	\$ 525,777	\$ 259,467	\$ 173,491
Working capital	\$ 311,379	\$ 425,626	\$ 383,082	\$ 281,977	\$ 345,894	\$ 96,994	\$ 2,661
Long-term debt	\$ 180,000	\$ 180,000	\$ 180,000	\$ 180,000	\$ 180,000	\$ 9,563	\$ 66,797
Long-term liabilities	\$ 211,844	\$ 207,955	\$ 210,117	\$ 206,921	\$ 198,873	\$ 29,461	\$ 81,200
Shareholders equity	\$ 609,163	\$ 537,290	\$ 580,994	\$ 341,553	\$ 293,454	\$ 197,478	\$ 47,687

Table of Contents**Selected Historical Financial Data of Bolnisi**

The following selected historical financial data of Bolnisi is derived from Bolnisi's audited financial statements for each of the years in the five year period ended June 30, 2007. As of August 23, 2007 Bolnisi owns approximately 72.8% of Palmarejo whose separate selected financial data is shown separately hereafter. The consolidated amounts shown below include the accounts of Palmarejo. This summary data should be read together with Bolnisi's financial statements and the accompanying notes, included in Annex D to this proxy statement. Bolnisi's financial statements are prepared in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards (AASBS), which differs from US GAAP in certain respects. A discussion of these differences is presented in the notes to Bolnisi's financial statements contained in Annex D to this proxy statement. Selected historical financial data presented under US GAAP is also shown below. The following selected financial data is presented in Australian dollars. Historical results are not indicative of the results to be expected in the future.

Shareholders also should read this summary data with the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements beginning on page 16.

Bolnisi Historical Financial Data
Year Ended June 30,

Australian Accounting Standards(1)	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
	(Australian \$ in thousands except per share data)				
Revenue from sale of gold and silver	\$	\$	\$	\$ 24,446	\$ 49,487
mining and treatment costs				(14,173)	(22,494)
Gross profit from the sale of gold and silver				10,273	26,993
Other revenues from ordinary activities	2,458	3,253	809	6,834	126
Expenses from ordinary activities	7,124	6,452	3,824	10,623	6,339
Profit from ordinary activities before related income tax expense	(4,666)	(3,199)	(3,015)	6,484	20,780
Income tax (expense)/benefit related to ordinary activities		(420)	(493)	(2,424)	(6,380)
Profit/(loss) after tax but before profit and loss of discontinued operation and gain on sale of discontinued operation	(4,666)	(3,619)	(3,508)	4,060	14,400
Profit and loss from discontinued operations and gain on sale of discontinued operations, net of tax		10,693	6,423		
Profit/(loss) for the year	\$ (4,666)	\$ 7,074	\$ 2,915	\$ 4,060	\$ 14,400
Net profit (loss) attributable to outside equity interests	\$ (300)	\$ 3,209	\$ 574	\$ (3,449)	\$ (7,824)
Net profit (loss) attributable to members of the parent entity	\$ (4,366)	\$ 3,865	\$ 2,341	\$ 611	\$ 6,576
	\$ (.016)	\$ (.01)	\$.013	\$.004	\$.04

Basic earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations

Diluted earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations

\$	(.016)	\$	(.01)	\$.013	\$.004	\$.04
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Table of Contents**Bolnisi Historical Financial Data**

	June 30,				
	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003
	(Australian \$ in thousands)				
Balance sheet data					
Total assets	\$ 137,999	\$ 144,111	\$ 88,246	\$ 50,886	\$ 44,599
Working capital	16,056	91,387	45,015	21,869	19,355
Long-term debt	9,877		2,196	9,588	9,525
Shareholders equity	119,335	138,170	66,932	33,226	29,622

Bolnisi Historical Financial Data

	Year Ended June 30,		
US GAAP	2007	2006	2005
	(Australian \$ in thousands except per share data)		
Revenue from sale of gold and silver	\$	\$	\$
mining and treatment costs			
Gross profit from the sale of gold and silver			
Other revenues from ordinary activities	2,458	3,253	809
Expenses from ordinary activities:	7,124	6,452	3,824
Exploration and predevelopment	18,328	21,636	12,776
Profit from ordinary activities before related income tax expense	(22,994)	(24,835)	(15,791)
Income tax (expense)/benefit related to ordinary activities		(420)	(493)
Profit/(loss) after tax but before profit and loss of discontinued operation and gain on sale of discontinued operation	(22,994)	(25,255)	(16,284)
Profit and loss from discontinued operations and gain on sale of discontinued operations, net of tax		10,693	6,423
Profit/(loss) for the year before outside equity interests	(22,994)	(14,562)	(9,861)
Net profit (loss) attributable to outside equity interests	5,292	1,945	8,097
Net profit (loss) attributable to members of the parent entity	\$ (17,702)	\$ (12,617)	\$ (1,764)
Basic earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	\$ (.063)	\$ (.046)	\$ (.008)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share from continuing operations	\$ (.063)	\$ (.046)	\$ (.008)

Bolnisi Historical Financial Data

	June 30,		
	2007	2006	2005
	(Australian \$ in thousands)		

Balance sheet data

Total assets	\$ 100,152	\$ 114,410	\$ 74,979
Working capital	16,056	91,387	45,015
Long-term debt	9,877		2,196
Shareholders' equity	181,488	108,469	53,664

- (1) The consolidated financial statements for the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005 are general purpose financial statements which have been prepared in accordance Australian equivalents to International Financial Reporting Standards (AIFRS), comprising Australian Accounting Standards (AASBs) (including Australian Accounting Interpretations) adopted by the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB) and the Corporations Act 2001. These consolidated financial statements of Bolnisi comply with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and interpretations adopted by the International Accounting Standards Board. For the years ended June 30, 2004 and 2003, the consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Accounting Standards, Urgent Issues Group Consensus Views, other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board and the Corporations Act 2001.

Table of Contents**Selected Historical Financial Data of Palmarejo**

The following selected historical financial data of Palmarejo is derived from Palmarejo's audited financial statements for the years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 and for the 248-day period from Palmarejo's inception to June 30, 2005. This summary data should be read together with Palmarejo's financial statements and the accompanying notes, included in Annex E to this proxy statement. Palmarejo's financial statements are prepared in accordance with Canadian GAAP, which differs from US GAAP in certain respects. A discussion of these differences is presented in the notes to Palmarejo's financial statements contained in Annex E to this proxy statement. Selected historical financial data presented under US GAAP is also shown below. The following selected historical financial data is presented in Canadian dollars. Historical results are not indicative of the results to be expected in the future.

Shareholders also should read this summary data with the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements beginning on page 16.

	Palmarejo Historical Financial Data		
	Year Ended June 30,		
Canadian GAAP	2007	2006	2005(1)
	(In thousands except per share data)		
Operating data			
Interest income	\$ 1,805	\$ 700	\$ 73
Expenses and other	2,340	1,781	4,338
Net earnings (loss)	\$ (535)	\$ (1,081)	\$ (4,265)
Basic and diluted earnings per share	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.14)
Weighted average shares - basic and diluted	90,739	75,403	31,052
		June 30,	
	2007	2006	2005
Balance sheet data			
Total assets	\$ 129,674	\$ 104,350	\$ 15,493
Working capital	5,116	67,059	(1,603)
Long-term debt	8,918	752	
Shareholders' equity	104,061	103,097	11,208
		June 30,	
	2007	2006	2005(1)
	(In thousands except per share data)		
US GAAP			
Operating data			
Interest income	\$ 1,805	\$ 700	\$ 73
Expenses and other	19,072	20,771	9,050
Net earnings (loss)	\$ (17,267)	\$ (20,071)	\$ (8,977)

Basic and diluted earnings per share	\$ (0.19)	\$ (0.27)	\$ (0.29)
Weighted average shares basic and diluted	90,739	75,403	31,052

	2007	June 30, 2006	2005
Balance sheet data			
Total assets	\$ 81,694	\$ 73,414	\$ 10,781
Working capital	5,116	67,059	(1,603)
Long-term debt	8,918	752	
Shareholders' equity	56,081	72,161	6,496

(1) The Company commenced operations during the year ended June 30, 2005. Operating data is provided for the 248-day period ended June 30, 2005.

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Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements

On May 3, 2007, Coeur, Coeur Sub Two, Australian Bidco and Bolnisi entered into a merger implementation agreement for Coeur to acquire all of the shares of Bolnisi in accordance with a scheme of arrangement to be submitted for approval by the Federal Court of Australia. On the same day, Coeur and Palmarejo entered into a merger implementation agreement for Coeur to acquire the outstanding shares of Palmarejo not directly owned by Bolnisi in accordance with a plan of arrangement to be submitted for approval by the Ontario Superior Court of Justice. Pursuant to these agreements, Coeur will indirectly acquire all the shares of Bolnisi pursuant to a scheme of arrangement and Coeur will indirectly acquire all the shares of Palmarejo pursuant to a plan of arrangement, each in exchange for Coeur common stock and cash.

Under the terms of the Transactions, Bolnisi shareholders will receive 0.682 Coeur shares for each Bolnisi share they own (or, at the election of the Bolnisi shareholder, CHESSE Depositary Interests representing Coeur shares), and Palmarejo shareholders will receive 2.715 Coeur shares for each Palmarejo share they own. It is anticipated that this will result in Coeur issuing a total of approximately 261.0 million new shares, which excludes up to 11.0 million shares that are issuable in exchange for Palmarejo shares that may be issued upon the exercise of outstanding Palmarejo options. Upon closing, all unexercised Palmarejo options will be exchanged for options to acquire Coeur shares. In addition, Bolnisi and Palmarejo shareholders will receive a nominal cash payment equal to A\$0.004/US\$0.003 per Bolnisi share (or approximately US\$0.9 million in aggregate) and C\$0.004/US\$0.003 per Palmarejo share (or approximately US\$0.2 million in aggregate), respectively.

All holders of Palmarejo options will receive Palmarejo Replacement Options (as defined below) under the plan of arrangement. A Palmarejo Replacement Option will entitle the holder thereof to acquire the number of Coeur shares equal to the product of (i) the number of Palmarejo shares subject to the Palmarejo option immediately prior to the consummation of the Transactions, and (ii) 2.715 Coeur shares plus the portion of a Coeur share that, immediately prior to the consummation of the Transactions, has a fair market value equal to C\$0.004 for each Palmarejo share that the holder was entitled to receive, provided that if the foregoing would result in the issuance of a fraction of a Coeur share, then the number of Coeur shares otherwise issued shall be rounded down to the nearest whole number of Coeur shares. The exercise price per Coeur share subject to any such Palmarejo Replacement Option shall be an amount (rounded up to the nearest one-hundredth of a cent) equal to the quotient of (A) the exercise price per Palmarejo share subject to such Palmarejo Option immediately before the consummation of the Transactions divided by (B) 2.715 plus such portion of a Coeur share that, immediately prior to the consummation of the Transactions, has a fair market value equal to C\$0.004 cash (provided that the aggregate exercise price payable on any particular exercise of Palmarejo Replacement Options shall be rounded up to the nearest whole cent). Except as set out above, the terms of each Palmarejo Replacement Option shall be the same as the terms of the Palmarejo option exchanged therefor pursuant to the Palmarejo Share Option Plan in the plan of arrangement and any agreement evidencing the grant thereof prior to the consummation of the Transactions.

The following unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements and notes have been prepared based on Coeur's, Bolnisi's and Palmarejo's historical financial statements to assist shareholders in analyzing the potential financial results of the combined company. The Transactions are accounted for as purchases of assets and not as business combinations since Bolnisi and Palmarejo are considered to be in the development stage. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements are prepared on that basis, and are presented to give effect to the following two alternative scenarios: (i) the acquisition of Bolnisi and Palmarejo by Coeur and (ii) the acquisition of Bolnisi only (and not Palmarejo) by Coeur. For each of the alternative scenarios, the following unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements represent the combined company's unaudited pro forma condensed combined balance sheet as of June 30, 2007, and unaudited pro forma condensed combined income statements for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and the year ended December 31, 2006. The unaudited pro forma condensed

combined balance sheet gives effect to the acquisition(s) as if they occurred on the date of such balance sheet. The accompanying unaudited pro forma condensed combined income statements give effect to the acquisition(s) as if they occurred on January 1, 2006, the first day of Coeur's year ended December 31, 2006.

Coeur's historical information has been derived from its historical financial statements which were prepared and presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Bolnisi's historical consolidated financial statements are presented in Australian dollars and were prepared in accordance with AIFRS, which differs in certain respects from

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U.S. GAAP. As described in the notes to Bolnisi's financial statements included in Annex D to this proxy statement and the notes to these unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements, Bolnisi's historical consolidated financial statements were adjusted to be presented under U.S. GAAP and were translated from A\$ to US\$. As presented in the notes to Palmarejo's financial statements included in Annex E to this proxy statement and the notes to these unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements, pro forma adjustments have been made to the consolidated financial statements of Bolnisi (including Palmarejo) to conform with Coeur's presentation under U.S. GAAP.

The pro forma adjustments are based upon available information and assumptions that management of Coeur believes are reasonable. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements are presented for illustrative purposes only and are based on the estimates and assumptions set forth in the notes accompanying those statements. The companies might have performed differently had they always been combined. You should not rely on this information as being indicative of the historical results that would have been achieved had the companies always been combined or the future results that the combined company will experience after the combination. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements should be read in conjunction with the historical financial statements of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo and the related notes included as annexes to this proxy statement.

Table of Contents**Coeur d Alene Mines Corporation****Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Consolidated Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2007
(Bolnisi and Palmarejo) (Note 1)**

	Coeur	Bolnisi	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma Combined
	(In thousands except per share data)			
ASSETS				
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 236,232	\$ 16,646	(d) \$ (11,600) (e) (1,052)	\$ 240,226
Short-term investments	36,270			36,270
Receivables	38,732	4,393		43,125
Ore on leach pad	32,729			32,729
Metal and other inventory	18,353			18,353
Deferred taxes	3,872			3,872
Prepaid expenses and other	8,096	48		8,144
Total current assets	374,284	21,087	(12,652)	382,719
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT				
Property, plant & equipment, net	98,497	52,952		151,449
MINING PROPERTIES				
Operational mining properties, net	13,098			13,098
Mineral interests, net	64,891			64,891
Non producing and development properties	258,979		(c) 1,483,371 (f) (13,056)	1,729,294
	435,465	52,952	1,470,315	1,958,732
OTHER ASSETS				
Ore on leach pad, non current portion	37,374			37,374
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	21,652			21,652
Debt issuance costs, net	4,999			4,999
Deferred income taxes	1,389			1,389
Other	8,749			8,749
Total non-current assets	74,163			74,163
Total Assets	\$ 883,912	\$ 74,039	\$ 1,457,663	\$ 2,415,614
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	\$ 35,967	\$ 5,360	\$	\$ 41,327

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Accrued liabilities and other	8,877			8,877
Accrued taxes	5,363			5,363
Accrued payroll and related benefits	7,005			7,005
Accrued interest payable	1,031			1,031
Current portion of reclamation and mine closure	4,662			4,662
Current portion of capital leases		2,098		2,098
Total current liabilities	62,905	7,458		70,363
LONG TERM LIABILITIES				
11/4% Convertible senior Notes due 2024	180,000			180,000
Long-term debt		8,384		8,384
Reclamation and mine closure	27,579			27,579
Deferred income taxes			(c) 453,701 (f) (13,056)	440,645
Other long-term liabilities	4,265			4,265
Total non-current liabilities	211,844	8,384	440,645	660,873
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY				
Common stock	279,507	47,751	(a) (47,751) (b) 260,976	540,483
Additional paid in capital	779,062	(6,730)	(a) 6,730 (b) 782,930 (g) 31,309	1,593,301
Accumulated deficit	(437,285)	3,997	(a) (3,997)	(437,285)
Shares held in treasury	(13,190)		(b) (13,190)	(13,190)
Minority interest		13,179	(a) (13,179)	
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,069			1,069
Total stockholders equity	609,163	58,197	1,017,018	1,684,378
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 883,912	\$ 74,039	\$ 1,457,663	\$ 2,415,614

See accompanying notes to these pro forma financial statements.

Table of Contents**Coeur d Alene Mines Corporation****Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Income Statement for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2007
(Bolnisi and Palmarejo) (Note 1)**

	Coeur	Bolnisi	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma Combined
	(In thousands except per share data)			
REVENUES				
Sales of metals	\$ 102,524	\$	\$	\$ 102,524
COSTS AND EXPENSES				
Production costs applicable to sales	47,760			47,760
Depreciation and depletion	12,774			12,774
Administrative and general	11,884	1,808		13,692
Exploration	5,430	9,695		15,125
Litigation settlement	507			507
Other		1,863		1,863
Total costs and expenses	78,355	13,366		91,721
Operating income (loss)	24,169	(13,366)		10,803
OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Interest and other	8,866	654		9,520
Interest expense, net of capitalized interest	(170)			(170)
Total other income and expenses	8,696	654		9,350
Income (loss) before taxes	32,865	(12,712)		20,153
Income tax (provision) benefit	(6,928)			(6,928)
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$ 25,937	\$ (12,712)	\$	\$ 13,225
BASIC AND DILUTED INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE				
Basic income (loss) per share	\$ 0.09			\$ 0.03
Diluted income (loss) per share	\$ 0.09			\$ 0.02
Weighted average number of shares of common stock:				
Basic	277,720		(b) 260,976	536,696
Diluted	302,205		(b) 260,976	563,181

See accompanying notes to these pro forma financial statements.

Table of Contents**Coeur d Alene Mines Corporation****Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Income Statement for the Year Ended December 31, 2006
(Bolnisi and Palmarejo) (Note 1)**

	Coeur	Bolnisi and Palmarejo	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma Combined
	(In thousands except per share data)			
REVENUES				
Sales of metals	\$ 216,573	\$	\$	\$ 216,573
COSTS AND EXPENSES				
Production costs applicable to sales	92,378			92,378
Depreciation and depletion	26,772			26,772
Administrative and general	19,369	3,155		22,524
Exploration	9,474	15,013		24,487
Litigation settlement	2,365			2,365
Other		538		538
Total costs and expenses	150,358	18,706		169,064
Operating income (loss)	66,215	(18,706)		47,509
OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Interest and other	18,654	1,957		20,611
Interest expense, net of capitalized interest	(1,224)	(440)		(1,664)
Total other income and expenses	17,430	1,517		18,947
Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	83,645	(17,189)		66,456
Income tax (provision) benefit	(8,226)			(8,226)
INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	\$ 75,419	\$ (17,189)	\$	\$ 58,230
BASIC AND DILUTED INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS				
Basic income (loss) per share	\$ 0.28			\$ 0.11
Diluted income (loss) per share	\$ 0.26			\$ 0.10
Weighted average number of shares of common stock:				
Basic	271,357		(b) 260,976	532,333
Diluted	296,082		(b) 260,976	557,058

See accompanying notes to these pro forma financial statements.

Table of Contents**Coeur d Alene Mines Corporation****Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Consolidated Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2007
(Bolnisi Only (and not Palmarejo)) (Note 2)**

	Coeur	Bolnisi	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma Combined
	(In thousands except per share data)			
ASSETS				
CURRENT ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 236,232	\$ 16,646	(d) \$ (11,600) (e) (969)	\$ 240,309
Short-term investments	36,270			36,270
Receivables	38,732	4,393		43,125
Ore on leach pad	32,729			32,729
Metal and other inventory	18,353			18,353
Deferred taxes	3,872			3,872
Prepaid expenses and other	8,096	48		8,144
Total current assets	374,284	21,087	(12,569)	382,802
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT				
Property, plant & equipment, net	98,497	52,952		151,449
MINING PROPERTIES				
Operational mining properties, net	13,098			13,098
Mineral interests, net	64,891			64,891
Non producing and development properties	258,979		(c) 1,115,684 (f) (13,056)	1,361,607
	435,465	52,952	1,102,628	1,591,045
OTHER ASSETS				
Ore on leach pad, non current portion	37,374			37,374
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	21,652			21,652
Debt issuance costs, net	4,999			4,999
Deferred income taxes	1,389			1,389
Other	8,749			8,749
Total non-current assets	74,163			74,163
Total Assets	\$ 883,912	\$ 74,039	\$ 1,090,059	\$ 2,048,010
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY				
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Accounts payable	\$ 35,967	\$ 5,360	\$	\$ 41,327

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Accrued liabilities and other	8,877			8,877
Accrued taxes	5,363			5,363
Accrued payroll and related benefits	7,005			7,005
Accrued interest payable	1,031			1,031
Current portion of reclamation and mine closure	4,662			4,662
Current portion of capital leases		2,098		2,098
Total current liabilities	62,905	7,458		70,363
LONG TERM LIABILITIES				
11/4% Convertible senior Notes due 2024	180,000			180,000
Long-Term Debt		8,384		8,384
Reclamation and mine closure	27,579			27,579
Deferred income taxes			(c) 366,846 (f) (13,056)	353,790
Other long-term liabilities	4,265			4,265
Total non-current liabilities	211,844	8,384	353,790	574,018
Minority Interest			(g) 13,179	13,179
STOCKHOLDERS EQUITY				
Common stock	279,507	47,751	(a) (47,751) (b) 194,740	474,247
Capital surplus	779,062	(6,730)	(a) 6,730 (b) 586,547	1,365,609
Accumulated deficit	(437,285)	3,997	(a) (3,997)	(437,285)
Shares held in treasury	(13,190)			(13,190)
Minority interest		13,179	(g) (13,179)	
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,069			1,069
Total stockholders equity	609,163	58,197	723,090	1,390,450
Total liabilities and stockholders equity	\$ 883,912	\$ 74,039	\$ 1,090,059	\$ 2,048,010

See accompanying notes to these pro forma financial statements.

Table of Contents**Coeur d Alene Mines Corporation****Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Income Statement for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2007
(Bolnisi only (and not Palmarejo)) (Note 2)**

	Coeur	Bolnisi	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma Combined
	(In thousands except per share data)			
REVENUES				
Sales of metals	\$ 102,524	\$	\$	\$ 102,524
COSTS AND EXPENSES				
Production costs applicable to sales	47,760			47,760
Depreciation and depletion	12,774			12,774
Administrative and general	11,884	1,808		13,692
Exploration	5,430	9,695		15,125
Litigation settlement	507			507
Other		1,863		1,863
Total costs and expenses	78,355	13,366		91,721
Operating income (loss)	24,169	(13,366)		10,803
OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Interest and other	8,866	654		9,520
Interest expense, net of capitalized interest	(170)			(170)
Minority interest in loss of consolidated subsidiaries		3,606		3,606
Total other income and expenses	8,696	4,260		12,956
Income (loss) before taxes	32,865	(9,106)		23,759
Income tax (provision) benefit	(6,928)			(6,928)
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$ 25,937	\$ (9,106)	\$	\$ 16,831
BASIC AND DILUTED INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE				
Basic income (loss) per share	\$ 0.09			\$ 0.04
Diluted income (loss) per share	\$ 0.09			\$ 0.03
Weighted average number of shares of common stock				
Basic	277,720		(b) 194,740	472,460
Diluted	302,205		(b) 194,740	496,945

See accompanying notes to these pro forma financial statements.

Table of Contents**Coeur d Alene Mines Corporation****Unaudited Pro Forma Combined Income Statement for the Year Ended December 31, 2006
(Bolnisi only (and not Palmarejo)) (Note 2)**

	Coeur	Bolnisi	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma Combined
	(In thousands except per share data)			
REVENUES				
Sales of metals	\$ 216,573	\$	\$	\$ 216,573
COSTS AND EXPENSES				
Production costs applicable to sales	92,378			92,378
Depreciation and depletion	26,772			26,772
Administrative and general	19,369	3,155		22,524
Exploration	9,474	15,013		24,487
Litigation settlement	2,365			2,365
Other		538		538
Total costs and expenses	150,358	18,706		169,064
Operating income (loss)	66,215	(18,706)		47,509
OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES				
Interest and other	18,654	1,957		20,611
Interest expense, net of capitalized interest	(1,224)	(440)		(1,664)
Minority interest in loss of consolidated subsidiaries		3,417		3,417
Total other income and expenses	17,430	4,934		22,364
Income (loss) from continuing operations before taxes	83,645	(13,772)		69,873
Income tax (provision) benefit	(8,226)			(8,226)
INCOME (LOSS) FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	\$ 75,419	\$ (13,772)	\$	\$ 61,647
BASIC AND DILUTED INCOME (LOSS) PER SHARE FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS				
Basic income (loss) per share	\$ 0.28			\$ 0.13
Diluted income (loss) per share	\$ 0.26			\$ 0.13
Weighted average number of shares of common stock				
Basic	271,357		(b) 194,740	466,097
Diluted	296,082		(b) 194,740	490,822

See accompanying notes to these pro forma financial statements.

Table of Contents**Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements****Note 1. Pro Forma transaction adjustments for the acquisition of Bolnisi and Palmarejo as of June 30, 2007.**

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements contained herein assume that the merger transaction had been completed on January 1, 2007 (for income statement purposes) and on June 30, 2007 (for balance sheet purposes).

The existing Coeur shareholders will hold the majority of the voting stock of the combined company. The existing members of the Coeur board of directors will be retained as directors of the combined company. Thereafter, the directors will be elected annually by the holders of the combined company's shareholders. The composition of the senior management of the combined company will consist of existing Coeur senior management. Accordingly, Coeur is deemed to be the accounting acquiror. As a result, Bolnisi's and Palmarejo's assets and liabilities are recorded at their estimated fair values. The purchase price is based upon Coeur issuing a total of 261.0 million new shares. The number of Coeur shares to be issued is determined by multiplying the outstanding shares of Bolnisi ordinary shares at June 30, 2007 of 285,542,321 by the Bolnisi conversion ratio of 0.682, and multiplying the outstanding shares of Palmarejo common stock at June 30, 2007 of 91,251,738, less the 66,855,237 Palmarejo shares held by Bolnisi, by the Palmarejo conversion ratio of 2.715. In addition, the purchase price includes the fair value of new Palmarejo options to purchase Coeur shares that will be exchanged for the outstanding vested options to purchase Palmarejo shares of \$31.3 million, cash payments totaling \$1.1 million and estimated transaction costs of approximately \$11.6 million, resulting in total consideration of approximately \$1.1 billion. The estimated Coeur share price of \$4.00 on May 3, 2007, the date the merger was agreed to and announced, was used to estimate the fair value of the Coeur shares to be issued in the Transactions. The exact market price of Coeur common stock on the date of closing will be used to ultimately determine the fair value of the Coeur shares issued in the Transactions.

For purposes of preparing the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements for the merger transactions, management has made certain assumptions. The book value of Bolnisi's and Palmarejo's assets and liabilities, excluding development properties, at June 30, 2007 are assumed to approximate fair value and, as such, the excess purchase price, including the impact of deferred income taxes, has been allocated to mining properties.

The following represents the preliminary allocation of the purchase price if the Bolnisi and Palmarejo transactions had occurred on June 30, 2007:

	(In thousands)
Consideration:	
Coeur stock issued (260,976,363 shares at \$4.00)	\$ 1,043,905
Fair value of options issued	31,308
Cash payments	1,052
Transaction advisory fee and other transaction costs	11,600
 Total purchase price	 \$ 1,087,865
 Fair value of net assets acquired:	
Cash	\$ 16,646
Other current assets	4,393
Property, plant and equipment, net	52,952
Non producing and development properties	1,470,315

Other assets	46
Total assets	1,544,352
Less:	
Current liabilities	7,458
Other long-term liabilities	8,384
Deferred tax liabilities	440,645
Total liabilities	456,487
Net assets	\$ 1,087,865

Table of Contents**Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements (Continued)**

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements for the Transactions include the following adjustments:

- (a) To eliminate the Bolnisi's historical stockholders' equity accounts.
- (b) To record the issuance of an estimated 260,976,363 shares of Coeur common stock to be issued to Bolnisi and Palmarejo shareholders based on the outstanding shares of Bolnisi ordinary shares at June 30, 2007 of 285,542,321 multiplied by the exchange ratio of 0.682 and the estimated outstanding shares of Palmarejo common stock of 91,251,738, less the 66,855,237 Palmarejo shares held by Bolnisi, multiplied by the exchange ratio of 2.715.
- (c) To record the portion of the purchase price allocated to Bolnisi's mining properties. In addition, deferred income taxes are recognized for the difference between the revised carrying amounts of Bolnisi's assets and their associated income tax bases which will not change as a result of the Transactions.

This allocation is preliminary and is subject to change due to several factors including: changes in the fair values of Bolnisi's assets and liabilities up to the closing date of the transaction; the actual merger costs incurred, the number of Palmarejo stock options outstanding at the closing date; valuations of assets and liabilities that may be required which have not been completed as of the date of this proxy statement. These changes will not be known until after the closing date of the merger transaction.

- (d) To record the transaction advisory fees and estimated transaction costs to be incurred by Coeur as a result of the Bolnisi/Palmarejo-Coeur combination as follows:

	(In thousands)
Advisory fees	\$ 5,425
Legal fees	2,750
Other	3,425
	\$ 11,600

- (e) To record the distribution of the cash consideration to be paid to Bolnisi and Palmarejo shareholders in the Transactions of \$1,052,000.
- (f) To record a deferred tax asset related to net operating losses in Mexico acquired in the transactions.
- (g) To record the fair value attributable to Coeur share options to be issued in exchange for vested Palmarejo options.

Note 2. Pro Forma transaction adjustments for the acquisition of Bolnisi only (and not Palmarejo) as of June 30, 2007.

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements contained herein assume that the Bolnisi merger transaction had been completed on January 1, 2007 (for income statement purposes) and on June 30, 2007 (for balance sheet purposes).

The existing Coeur shareholders will hold the majority of the voting stock of the combined company. The existing members of the Coeur board of directors will be retained as directors of the combined company. Thereafter, the directors will be elected annually by the holders of the combined company's shareholders. The composition of the senior management of the combined company will consist of existing Coeur senior management. Accordingly, Coeur is deemed to be the accounting acquiror. As a result, Bolnisi's assets and liabilities are recorded at their estimated fair values. The purchase price is based upon Coeur issuing a total of 261.0 million new shares. The number of Coeur shares to be issued is determined by multiplying the outstanding shares of Bolnisi ordinary shares at June 30, 2007 of 285,542,321 by the conversion ratio of 0.682, and cash payments totaling \$1.0 million and estimated transaction costs of approximately \$11.6 million, resulting in total consideration of approximately \$791.5 million. The estimated Coeur share price of \$4.00 on May 3, 2007, the date the merger was agreed to and

Table of Contents**Notes to Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Combined Financial Statements (Continued)**

announced, was used to estimate the fair value of the Coeur shares to be issued in the Transactions. The exact market price of Coeur's common stock on the date of closing will be used to ultimately determine the fair value of Coeur shares issued in the Transactions.

For purposes of preparing the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements for the Bolnisi Transaction, management has made certain assumptions. The book value of Bolnisi's assets and liabilities, excluding development properties, at June 30, 2007 are assumed to approximate fair value and, as such, the excess purchase price, including the impact of deferred income taxes, has been allocated to mining properties.

The following represents the preliminary allocation of the purchase price if the Bolnisi transaction had occurred on June 30, 2007:

	(In thousands)
Consideration:	
Coeur stock issued (194,739,863 shares at \$4.00)	\$ 778,959
Cash payments	970
Transaction advisory fee and other transaction costs	11,600
Total purchase price	\$ 791,529
Fair value of net assets acquired:	
Cash	\$ 12,304
Other current assets	3,301
Property, plant and equipment, net	38,817
Non producing and development properties	1,102,628
Total assets	1,157,050
Less:	
Current liabilities	5,589
Other long-term liabilities	6,142
Deferred tax liabilities	353,790
Total liabilities	365,521
Net assets	\$ 791,529

The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements for the Transactions include the following adjustments:

(a) To eliminate the components of Bolnisi's historical stockholders' equity accounts.

(b) To record the issuance of an estimated 194,739,863 shares of Coeur common stock to be issued to Bolnisi shareholders based on the outstanding shares of Bolnisi ordinary shares at June 30, 2007 of 285,542,321 multiplied by the exchange rate of 0.682.

(c) To record the portion of the purchase price allocable to Bolnisi's mining properties. In addition, deferred income taxes are recognized for the difference between the revised carrying amounts of Bolnisi's assets and their associated tax bases which will not change as a result of the Transactions.

This allocation is preliminary and is subject to change due to several factors including: changes in the fair values of Bolnisi's assets and liabilities up to the closing date of the transaction; the actual merger costs incurred; valuations of assets and liabilities that may be required which have not been completed as of the date of these adjustments. These changes will not be known until after the closing date of the Transactions.

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(d) To record the transaction advisory fees and estimated transaction costs to be incurred by Coeur as a result of the Bolnisi/Coeur combination as follows:

	(In thousands)
Advisory fees	\$ 5,425
Legal fees	2,750
Other	3,425
	\$ 11,600

(e) To record the distribution of the cash consideration to be paid to Bolnisi shareholders in the Transaction of \$969,000.

(f) To record a deferred tax asset related to net operating losses in Mexico acquired in the transaction.

(g) To record reclassification of minority interest balance to comply with US GAAP presentation.

Note 3. Non recurring charges resulting directly from the transaction.

The company expects to recognize compensation expense of approximately \$14 million within the 12 months following consummation of the transaction. This expense is as a result of the conversion of options to purchase Palmarejo shares into options to purchase Coeur shares.

Note 4. Bolnisi and Bolnisi and Palmarejo Balances.

The Bolnisi and the Bolnisi and Palmarejo balances presented in the pro forma financial statements have been adjusted to reflect U.S. generally accepted accounting principles and to present the balances in U.S. dollars. The balances were translated to U.S. dollars at foreign exchange rates applicable for each of the periods presented. The balance sheets were translated using a rate of .8488 in effect at the balance sheet date as of June 30, 2007. Revenues and expenses reflected in the income statements were translated at an average exchange rate of .8488 for the six month period ended June 30, 2007 and .7893 for the year ended December 31, 2006, which rates approximate the average foreign exchange rates for these periods.

Table of Contents**Comparative Per Share Information**

The following table summarizes unaudited per share information for Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo separately on a historical basis and on an equivalent unaudited pro forma condensed combined basis. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined information is presented for illustrative purposes only. The companies might have performed differently had they always been combined. You should not rely on this information as being indicative of the historical results that would have been achieved had the companies always been combined or the future results that the combined company will experience after the combination. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements should be read in conjunction with the historical financial statements of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo and the related notes included as annexes to this proxy statement as well as the unaudited pro forma condensed combined financial statements and the related notes beginning on page 16. The historical book value per share is computed by dividing total shareholders' equity by the average number of shares outstanding during the applicable period. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined income per share is computed by dividing the unaudited pro forma condensed combined income from continuing operations available to holders of common stock by the unaudited pro forma condensed combined weighted average number of shares outstanding. The unaudited pro forma condensed combined book value per share is computed by dividing total unaudited pro forma condensed combined shareholders' equity by the unaudited pro forma condensed combined average number of shares outstanding during the applicable period. The historical per share information of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo was derived from the historical financial statements of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo and the related notes included as annexes to this proxy statement.

Coeur - Historical	Six Months Ended June 30, 2007	Year Ended December 31, 2006
Historical per common share:		
Income per basic share	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.28
Income per diluted share	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.26
Dividends declared	\$	\$
Book value per share	\$ 2.19	
Bolnisi - Historical (Australian Accounting Standards) (in Australian dollars)		Year Ended June 30, 2007
Historical per common share:		
(Loss) per basic share		A\$ (0.016)
(Loss) per diluted share		A\$ (0.016)
Dividends declared		A\$
Book value per share		A\$ 0.418

Table of Contents**Unaudited Bolnisi (US GAAP)
(in Australian dollars)****Year Ended
June 30, 2007**

Historical per common share:

(Loss) per basic share	A\$	(0.063)
(Loss) per diluted share	A\$	(0.063)
Dividends declared	A\$	
Book value per share	A\$	0.186

**Palmarejo - Historical (Canadian GAAP)
(in Canadian dollars)**

Historical per common share:

(Loss) per basic share	C\$	(0.01)
(Loss) per diluted share	C\$	(0.01)
Dividends declared	C\$	
Book value per share	C\$	1.14

**Unaudited Palmarejo (US GAAP)
(in Canadian dollars)**

Historical per common share:

(Loss) per basic share	C\$	(0.19)
(Loss) per diluted share	C\$	(0.19)
Dividends declared	C\$	
Book value per share	C\$	0.61

Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed**Combined (Bolnisi and Palmarejo)****(US GAAP)****Six Months
Ended****June 30, 2007****Year Ended
December 31,
2006**

Unaudited pro forma condensed combined per common share:

Income per basic share	\$	0.03	\$	0.11
Income per diluted share	\$	0.02	\$	0.10
Dividends declared	\$		\$	
Book value per share	\$	3.12		

Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed**Combined (Bolnisi Only (and not Palmarejo))****Six Months
Ended****Year Ended**

(US GAAP)	June 30, 2007	December 31, 2006
Unaudited pro forma condensed combined per common share:		
Income per basic share	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.13
Income per diluted share	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.13
Dividends declared	\$	\$
Book value per share	\$ 2.94	

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Table of Contents**Consolidated Capitalization**

The following table shows: Coeur's capitalization on June 30, 2007 and Coeur's pro forma capitalization as of June 30, 2007, assuming the completion of the Bolnisi Transaction and assuming completion of the Bolnisi and Palmarejo Transactions.

		June 30, 2007	
	Actual	Pro Forma for the Bolnisi Transaction	Pro Forma for the Bolnisi and Palmarejo Transactions
	(In thousands except for per share data)		
Cash, cash equivalents and short term investments	\$ 272,502	\$ 276,579	\$ 276,496
Long-term debt:			
11/4% convertible senior notes due January 2024	\$ 180,000	\$ 180,000	\$ 180,000
Other long-term debt		8,384	8,384
Total long-term debt	180,000	188,384	188,384
Minority interest		13,179	
Stockholders' equity:			
Common stock; par value \$1.00 per share; 500,000,000 shares authorized and 279,506,709 shares issued and outstanding, actual; 750,000,000 shares authorized and 474,247,000 shares issued and outstanding, pro forma for the Bolnisi Transaction and 750,000,000 shares authorized and 540,483,000 shares issued and outstanding, pro forma as adjusted for the Bolnisi and Palmarejo Transactions(1)(2)	279,507	474,247	540,483
Additional paid in capital	779,062	1,365,609	1,593,301
Accumulated deficit	(437,285)	(437,285)	(437,285)
Shares held in treasury	(13,190)	(13,190)	(13,190)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	1,069	1,069	1,069
Total stockholders' equity	609,163	1,390,450	1,684,378
Total capitalization	\$ 789,163	\$ 1,592,013	\$ 1,872,762

(1) The number of shares of common stock as reflected in the table above does not include:

23,684,211 shares of common stock reserved for issuance upon conversion of Coeur's 11/4% convertible senior notes due January 2024 at the conversion price of \$7.60,

5,780,157 shares of common stock reserved for issuance under Coeur s 2003 Long-Term Incentive Plan,

575,282 shares of common stock reserved for issuance under Coeur s 1989 Long-Term Incentive Plan,

369,486 shares of common stock reserved for issuance under Coeur s 2005 Non-Employee Directors Equity Incentive Plan, and

465,787 shares of common stock reserved for the issuance under Coeur s prior Non-Employee Directors Equity Incentive Plan.

- (2) The number of pro forma shares issued and outstanding for the Bolnisi and Palmarejo transactions do not include up to 10,993,035 shares to be issued in exchange for Palmarejo shares that may be issued upon the exercise of outstanding Palmarejo options or shares reserved for issuance upon the exchange of Palmarejo options into new Palmarejo options to purchase Coeur shares upon closing, and assumes that none of the existing Palmarejo warrants will be exercised before their expiration on October 19, 2007.

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Risk Factors

You should carefully consider the following risk factors related to the Transactions and the anticipated business of Coeur after the closing of the Transactions, as well as the other information contained in this proxy statement, including the attached annexes, in evaluating whether to approve the shareholder proposals.

Risks Related to the Transactions

Coeur may not realize the cost savings and other benefits it currently anticipates due to challenges associated with integrating operations, personnel and other aspects of the companies and due to liabilities that may exist at Bolnisi and Palmarejo.

The Transactions are being entered into with the expectation that their successful completion will result in increased metal production, earnings and cash flow for the combined company. These anticipated increases will depend in part on whether Coeur's, Bolnisi's and Palmarejo's operations can be integrated in an efficient and effective manner, and whether the project development in fact produces the benefits anticipated. Most operational and strategic decisions, and certain staffing decisions, with respect to the combined company have not yet been made and may not have been fully identified. These decisions and the integration of the three companies will present significant challenges to management, including the integration of systems and personnel of the three companies, and special risks, including possible unanticipated liabilities, significant one-time write-offs or restructuring charges, unanticipated costs, and the loss of key employees. There can be no assurance that there will be operational or other synergies realized by the combined company, or that the integration of the three companies' operations, management and cultures will be timely or effectively accomplished, or ultimately will be successful in increasing earnings and reducing costs. In addition, the integration of Bolnisi and Palmarejo may subject Coeur to liabilities existing at one or both of Bolnisi and Palmarejo, some of which may be unknown. While Coeur has conducted due diligence on the operations of Bolnisi and Palmarejo, there can be no guarantee that Coeur is aware of any and all liabilities of Bolnisi and Palmarejo. These liabilities, and any additional risks and uncertainties related to the Transactions not currently known to Coeur or that Coeur may currently deem immaterial, could negatively impact Coeur's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Coeur will incur significant transaction, combination-related and restructuring costs in connection with the Transactions.

Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo will be obligated to pay transaction fees and other expenses related to the Transactions of approximately \$11.6 million, including financial advisors' fees, filing fees, legal and accounting fees, soliciting fees, regulatory fees and mailing costs. Furthermore, Coeur expects to incur significant costs associated with combining the operations of the three companies. However, it is difficult to predict the amount of these costs before Coeur begins the integration process. The combined company may incur additional unanticipated costs as a consequence of difficulties arising from efforts to integrate the operations of the three companies. Although Coeur expects that the elimination of duplicative costs, as well as the realization of other efficiencies related to the integration of the businesses, can offset incremental transaction, combination-related and restructuring costs over time, Coeur cannot give any assurance that this net benefit will be achieved in the near term, or at all.

Coeur shareholders will suffer immediate and substantial dilution to their equity and voting interests as a result of the issuance of Coeur common stock to the Bolnisi and Palmarejo shareholders.

In connection with the Transactions, Coeur will issue approximately 261.0 million shares of common stock, which excludes up to 11.0 million new shares that will be issuable upon the exercise of existing Palmarejo options and

assumes that none of the existing Palmarejo warrants will be exercised before their expiration on October 19, 2007. Bolnisi and Palmarejo shareholders will own approximately 48.35% of the total number of shares of Coeur's outstanding common stock following the completion of the Transactions. Assuming that all existing Palmarejo options are exercised before or after the consummation of the Transactions, former shareholders of Bolnisi and Palmarejo will own approximately 49.32% of the outstanding stock of the combined company. Accordingly, the issuance of Coeur common stock to the Bolnisi and Palmarejo shareholders will have the effect of reducing the percentage of equity and voting interest held by each of Coeur's current shareholders. Furthermore, some Bolnisi

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and Palmarejo shareholders may not intend to hold shares of Coeur common stock. If a significant number of Bolnisi and Palmarejo shareholders seek to sell their shares of Coeur common stock, this may adversely affect the trading price of Coeur common stock.

Risks Relating to the Businesses of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo and the Combined Company

After the completion of the Transactions, the business of the combined company, as well as the price of Coeur common stock, will be subject to numerous risks currently affecting the businesses of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo.

Palmarejo has incurred losses and Coeur expects to continue incurring losses related to the Palmarejo Project and other properties.

There can be no assurance that significant losses will not occur at the Palmarejo Project in the near future or that the Palmarejo Project will be profitable in the future. Coeur's operating expenses and capital expenditures may increase in subsequent years as needed consultants, personnel and equipment associated with advancing exploration, development and commercial production of the Palmarejo Project and any other properties Coeur may acquire are added. The amounts and timing of expenditures will depend on the progress of ongoing exploration and development, the results of consultants' analyses and recommendations, the rate at which operating losses are incurred, and Coeur's acquisition of additional properties and other factors, many of which are beyond Coeur's control. While Coeur expects production at the Palmarejo Project to commence in 2009, there can be no assurance that this timetable will be met and Coeur expects to incur losses related to the Palmarejo Project until such time as the Palmarejo Project and any other properties Coeur may acquire enter into commercial production and generate sufficient revenues to fund its continuing operations. The development of the Palmarejo Project and any other properties Coeur may acquire will require the commitment of substantial resources to conduct the time-consuming exploration and development of properties. There can be no assurance that Coeur will generate any revenues or achieve profitability at the Palmarejo Project and any other properties Coeur may acquire.

Recently discovered settlement and subsidence issues at the Palmarejo Project may increase development costs and delay the start of production.

In early August 2007, Coeur representatives observed previously unnoticed ground settlement and subsidence in three main areas: the lower plant site, the upper plant site, and the site where the power plant is to be located. The initial engineering review conducted by Coeur technical personnel as well as third party engineering consultants concluded that the settlement and subsidence was occurring primarily due to issues with the original compaction and placement of fill material. This settlement became visible once heavy rainfall was experienced. Since that time, Coeur's third party engineering consultants have conducted more extensive on-site analysis and have provided Coeur with a detailed report based on its review, which recommends specific remedial actions that should be initiated. Coeur estimates that these remedial actions may cost up to \$15 million, which is an estimate endorsed by Coeur's third party engineering consultants. Coeur anticipates production from the Palmarejo Project to commence in the first quarter of 2009, which takes into account the estimated time to complete these remedial activities. There can be no assurance that these preliminary estimates will prove accurate, and any inaccuracy in such estimates could materially adversely impact the development of the Palmarejo Project and Coeur's financial condition and results of operations.

Coeur may be required to incur additional indebtedness to fund Coeur's capital expenditures.

Coeur has historically financed its operations through the issuance of common stock and convertible debt, and may be required to incur additional indebtedness in the future. During 2004, Coeur commenced construction at the San Bartolome project and in 2005 Coeur commenced construction at the Kensington project. Construction of both projects could require a total capital investment of approximately \$412 million of which approximately \$142.0 million

will be required in future periods. In addition, Coeur expects that the Palmarejo Project will require a total capital investment of approximately \$1.3 billion of which approximately \$200 million will be required in future periods. While Coeur believes that its cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments combined with cash flow generated from operations will be sufficient for it to make this level of capital investment, no assurance can be given

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that additional capital investments will not be required to be made at these or other projects. If Coeur is unable to generate enough cash to finance such additional capital expenditures through operating cash flow and the issuance of common stock, Coeur may be required to issue additional indebtedness. Any additional indebtedness would increase Coeur's debt payment obligations, and may negatively impact its results of operations.

Prior to 2005, Coeur did not have sufficient earnings to cover fixed charges, which deficiency could occur in future periods.

As a result of Coeur's net losses prior to 2005, its earnings were not adequate to satisfy fixed charges (i.e., interest, preferred stock dividends and that portion of rent deemed representative of interest) in each of the three years prior to 2005. The amounts by which earnings were inadequate to cover fixed charges were approximately \$80.8 million in 2002, \$63.9 million in 2003 and \$22.7 million in 2004. Earnings have been sufficient to cover fixed charges subsequent to 2004. In addition, Coeur is required to make annual interest payments of approximately \$2.25 million on the \$180 million principal amount of its 11/4% Senior Convertible Notes due 2024 until their maturity.

Coeur expects to satisfy its fixed charges and other obligations in the future from cash flow from operations and, if cash flow from operations is insufficient, from working capital, which amounted to approximately \$311.4 million at June 30, 2007. Prior to 2005, Coeur experienced negative cash flow from operating activities. The amount of net cash used in Coeur's operating activities amounted to approximately \$8.5 million in 2002, \$5.1 million in 2003 and \$18.6 million in 2004. During the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, Coeur generated \$91.2 million and \$6.7 million, respectively, of operating cash flow. The availability of future cash flow from operations or working capital to fund the payment of interest on the notes and other fixed charges will be dependent upon numerous factors, including Coeur's results of operations, silver and gold prices, levels and costs of production at Coeur's mining properties and the amount of Coeur's capital expenditures and expenditures for acquisitions, developmental and exploratory activities.

The market prices of silver and gold are volatile. If silver and gold prices decline, Coeur may experience a decrease in revenues, a decrease in net income or an increase in losses, and a negative affect on its business.

Silver and gold are commodities. Their prices fluctuate and are affected by many factors beyond Coeur's control, including interest rates, expectations regarding inflation, speculation, currency values, governmental decisions regarding the disposal of precious metals stockpiles, global and regional demand and production, political and economic conditions and other factors. Because Coeur currently derives approximately 69% of its revenues from continuing operations from sales of silver, Coeur's earnings are primarily related to the price of this metal.

The market prices of silver (Handy & Harman) and gold (London Final) on September 19, 2007 were \$12.98 and \$725 per ounce, respectively. The prices of silver and gold may decline in the future. Factors that are generally understood to contribute to a decline in the price of silver include sales by private and government holders and a general global economic slowdown.

If the prices of silver and gold are depressed for a sustained period and Coeur's net losses resume, Coeur may be forced to suspend mining at one or more of its properties until the prices increase, and to record additional asset impairment write-downs. Any lost revenues, continued or increased net losses or additional asset impairment write-downs would adversely affect Coeur's results of operations.

Coeur may also suffer from declines in mineral prices. Since 1999, Coeur has not engaged in any silver hedging activities and is currently not engaged in any gold hedging activities. Accordingly, Coeur has no protection from declines in mineral prices or currency fluctuations.

Coeur may have to record additional write-downs, which could negatively impact its results of operations.

Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets* (SFAS 144) established accounting standards for impairment of the value of long-lived assets such as mining properties. SFAS 144 requires a company to review the recoverability of the cost of its assets by estimating the future undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use and eventual disposition of the asset. Impairment

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must be recognized when the carrying value of the asset exceeds these cash flows, and recognizing impairment write-downs could negatively impact Coeur's results of operations.

If silver or gold prices decline or Coeur fails to control production costs or realize the mineable ore reserves at its mining properties, Coeur may be required to recognize further asset write-downs. Coeur also may record other types of additional mining property write-downs in the future to the extent a property is sold by us for a price less than the carrying value of the property or if liability reserves have to be increased in connection with the closure and reclamation of a property. Additional write-downs of mining properties could negatively impact Coeur's results of operations.

The Kensington property has been the subject of litigation involving a permit required to complete construction of a required tailings facility. On September 12, 2005 three environmental groups (Plaintiffs) filed a lawsuit in Federal District Court in Alaska against the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps of Engineers) and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) seeking to invalidate the permit issued to Coeur Alaska, Inc. for Coeur's Kensington mine. The Plaintiffs claim the Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 404 permit issued by the Corps of Engineers authorizing the deposition of mine tailings into Lower Slate Lake conflicts with the CWA. They additionally claim the USFS's approval of the amended plan of operations is arbitrary and capricious because it relies on the 404 permit issued by the Corps of Engineers.

On November 8, 2005, the Corps of Engineers filed a Motion for Voluntary Remand with the court to review the permit issued to Coeur under the CWA Section 404 and requested that the court stay the legal proceeding filed by the Plaintiffs pending the outcome of review. On November 12, 2005, the Federal District Court in Alaska granted the remand of the permit to the Corps of Engineers for further review. On November 22, 2005, the Corps of Engineers advised Coeur that it was suspending the CWA Section 404 permit pursuant to the Court's remand to further review the permit.

On March 29, 2006, the Corps of Engineers reinstated Coeur's CWA Section 404 permit. On April 6, 2006 the lawsuit challenging the permit was re-opened, and Coeur Alaska, Inc. filed its answer to the Amended Complaint and Motion to Intervene as a Defendant-Intervenor in the action. Two other parties, the State of Alaska and Goldbelt, Inc., a local native corporation, also filed Motions to Intervene as Defendant-Intervenors as supporters of the Kensington project as permitted. Coeur, the State of Alaska and Goldbelt, Inc. were granted Defendant-Intervenor status and joined the agencies in their defense of the permits as issued.

On August 4, 2006, the Federal District Court in Alaska dismissed the Plaintiffs' challenge and upheld the CWA Section 404 permit. On August 7, 2006 the Plaintiffs filed a Notice of Appeal of the decision to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals (Circuit Court) and on August 9, 2006 the Plaintiffs additionally filed a Motion for Injunction Pending Appeal with the Circuit Court. The Circuit Court granted a temporary injunction pending appeal on August 24, 2006, enjoining certain activities relating to the lake tailings facility. The Circuit Court further ordered an expedited briefing schedule on the merits of the legal challenge. As of October 13, 2006, the parties filed their briefs in the Circuit Court and participated in an oral argument on December 4, 2006.

On March 7, 2007, the Department of Justice (DOJ), on behalf of the Corps of Engineers, filed a motion for authorization under injunction pending appeal to permit construction of a western interception ditch which related to site stabilization due to spring snowmelt. On March 16, 2007, the Circuit Court panel issued an Order which denied the western interception ditch work plan. This Order further announced that the Circuit Court intended to reverse the District Court's upholding of the CWA Section 404 permit, vacate the permit authorizing the lake tailings facility and remand the order to the District Court with instructions to enter summary judgments in favor of the Plaintiffs. The Court stated that it planned to publish an opinion in the case that would explain the reasons for its holding in greater detail and directed that all tailings pond construction-related activities cease. On May 22, 2007, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the District Court's August 4, 2006 decision which had upheld Coeur's 404 permit and

issued its opinion that remanded the case to the District Court with instructions to vacate Coeur's 404 permit as well as the USFS Record of Decision approving the general tailings disposal plan as well as the Goldbelt 404 permit to construct the Cascade Point Marine Facility. The DOJ, on behalf of the Corps of Engineers and the USFS, filed for an extension of time to file a Petition for Rehearing with the Ninth Circuit. The extension was granted on June 29, 2007. On August 20, 2007, Coeur Alaska filed a Petition for Rehearing En Banc with the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, as did the State of Alaska and Goldbelt, Inc. The Department of Justice, acting on behalf of

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the federal agencies USFS, EPA and Corps of Engineers, additionally filed a limited Petition for Rehearing with the Ninth Circuit panel seeking reconsideration of the mandate of the May 22, 2007 panel. The Court ordered a reply briefing by the plaintiffs which were filed on October 11, 2007. The petitions are currently pending. Coeur cannot now predict the potential for obtaining an appeal or if it will prevail upon appeal if one is granted.

This litigation has contributed to an increase in capital costs. While Coeur believes it will ultimately prevail in the defense of the awarded permits, in the event that Coeur does not prevail, it could be necessary to seek an alternate site for the tailings disposal facility. Coeur is not aware of an alternate site that could be permitted or would be economic. Therefore, it is possible that the failure to obtain reversal upon appeal could render the project uneconomic and an asset impairment would be necessary. Based upon Coeur's estimates, an impairment writedown could be necessary should the expectation of the long-term price for gold decrease below approximately \$535 per ounce. As of June 30, 2007, the carrying value of the long-lived assets associated with the Kensington project was \$231 million.

Additionally, the value allocated to Bolnisi's long-lived assets will be subject to assessments of recoverability under SFAS 144 and these assessments could result in writedowns of carrying values in future periods.

Coeur's revenues and income (or loss) from its interest in the Endeavor and Broken Hill mines are dependent in part upon the performance of the operators of the mine.

In May and September 2005, Coeur acquired silver production and reserves at the Endeavor and Broken Hill mines in Australia, respectively. These mines are owned and operated by other mining companies. Coeur's revenues and income (or loss) from its interest in the silver production at these mines are dependent in part upon the performance of the operators of these mines. If the operators of these mines are not able to produce silver at the same rate as they have in the past, Coeur's revenues and income could decrease.

The estimation of ore reserves is imprecise and depends upon subjective factors. Estimated ore reserves may not be realized in actual production. Coeur's reported reserves and operating results may be negatively affected by inaccurate estimates.

The ore reserve figures presented in Coeur's public filings are estimates made by Coeur's technical personnel. Reserve estimates are a function of geological and engineering analyses that require Coeur to make assumptions about production costs and future silver and gold prices. Reserve estimation is an imprecise and subjective process and the accuracy of such estimates is a function of the quality of available data and of engineering and geological interpretation, judgment and experience. Assumptions about silver and gold market prices are subject to great uncertainty as those prices have fluctuated widely in the past. Declines in the market prices of silver or gold may render reserves containing relatively lower grades of ore uneconomic to exploit, and Coeur may be required to reduce reserve estimates, discontinue development or mining at one or more of its properties, or write down assets as impaired. Should Coeur encounter mineralization or geologic formations at any of its mines or projects different from those Coeur predicted, Coeur may adjust its reserve estimates and alter its mining plans. Either of these situations may adversely affect Coeur's actual production and its operating results.

Coeur based its ore reserve determinations as of December 31, 2006 on a long-term silver price average of \$8.00 per ounce, with the exception of the San Bartolome mine which used \$6.00 per ounce, the Endeavor mine which uses \$10.00 per ounce and the Broken Hill mine which uses \$10.12 per ounce of silver, and a long-term gold price average of \$475 per ounce for all properties with the exception of the Kensington property which used a gold price of \$550 per ounce. On September 19, 2007 silver and gold prices were \$12.98 per ounce and \$725 per ounce, respectively.

The estimation of the ultimate recovery of metals contained within the Rochester heap leach pad inventory is inherently inaccurate and subjective and requires the use of estimation techniques. Actual recoveries can be

expected to vary from estimations.

The Rochester mine utilizes the heap leach process to extract silver and gold from ore. The heap leach process is a process of extracting silver and gold by placing ore on an impermeable pad and applying a diluted cyanide

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solution that dissolves a portion of the contained silver and gold, which are then recovered in metallurgical processes.

The key stages in the conversion of ore into silver and gold are: (i) the blasting process in which the ore is broken into large pieces; (ii) the processing of the ore through a crushing facility that breaks it into smaller pieces; (iii) the transportation of the crushed ore to the leach pad where the leaching solution is applied; (iv) the collection of the leach solution; (v) subjecting the leach solution to the precipitation process, in which gold and silver is converted back to a fine solid; (vi) the conversion of the precipitate into doré; and (vii) the conversion by a third party refinery of the doré into refined silver and gold bullion.

Coeur uses several integrated steps to scientifically measure the metal content of ore placed on the leach pads during the key stages. As the ore body is drilled in preparation for the blasting process, samples of the drill residue are assayed to determine estimated quantities of contained metal. Coeur estimates the quantity of ore by utilizing global positioning satellite survey techniques. Coeur then processes the ore through a crushing facility where the output is again weighed and sampled for assaying. A metallurgical reconciliation with the data collected from the mining operation is completed with appropriate adjustments made to previous estimates. Coeur then transports the crushed ore to the leach pad for application of the leaching solution. As the leach solution is collected from the leach pads, Coeur continuously samples for assaying. Coeur measures the quantity of leach solution with flow meters throughout the leaching and precipitation process. After precipitation, the product is converted to doré, which is the final product produced by the mine. Coeur again weighs, samples and assays the doré. Finally, a third party smelter converts the doré and determines final ounces of silver and gold available for sale. Coeur then reviews this end result and reconcile it to the estimates Coeur developed and used throughout the production process. Based on this review, Coeur adjusts its estimation procedures when appropriate.

Coeur's reported inventories include metals estimated to be contained in the ore on the leach pads of \$70.1 million as of June 30, 2007. Of this amount, \$32.7 million is reported as a current asset and \$37.4 million is reported as a non-current asset. The distinction between current and non-current is based upon the expected length of time necessary for the leaching process to remove the metals from the crushed ore. The historical cost of the metal that is expected to be extracted within twelve months is classified as current and the historical cost of metals contained within the crushed ore that will be extracted beyond twelve months is classified as non-current. The inventory of ore on the leach pads is stated at actual production costs incurred to produce and place ore on the leach pads during the current period, adjusted for the effects on monthly production costs of abnormal production levels.

The estimate of both the ultimate recovery expected over time, and the quantity of metal that may be extracted relative to such twelve-month period, requires the use of estimates which are inherently inaccurate since they rely upon laboratory test work. Test work consists of 60-day leach columns from which Coeur projects metal recoveries into the future. The quantities of metal contained in the ore are based upon actual weights and assay analysis. The rate at which the leach process extracts gold and silver from the crushed ore is based upon laboratory column tests and actual experience occurring over approximately nineteen years of leach pad operation at the Rochester mine. The assumptions Coeur uses to measure metal content during each stage of the inventory conversion process includes estimated recovery rates based on laboratory testing and assaying. Coeur periodically reviews its estimates compared to actual experience and revises its estimates when appropriate. The length of time necessary to achieve Coeur's currently estimated ultimate recoveries of between 59% and 61.5% for silver, depending on the area being leached, and 93% for gold is estimated to be between 5 and 10 years. However, the ultimate recovery will not be known until leaching operations cease, which is currently estimated for approximately 2011.

When Coeur began leach operations in 1986, based solely on laboratory testing, Coeur estimated the ultimate recovery of silver and gold at 50% and 80%, respectively. Since 1986, Coeur has adjusted the expected ultimate recovery three times (once in each of 1989, 1997 and 2003) based upon actual experience gained from leach operations. In 2003, Coeur increased its estimated recoveries for silver and gold, respectively, to between 59% and 61.5%, depending on

the area being leached for silver, and 93% for gold. The leach cycle at the Rochester Mine requires leaching to approximately the year 2011 for all recoverable metal to be recovered.

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If Coeur's estimate of ultimate recovery requires adjustment, the impact upon its inventory valuation and upon its income statement would be as follows:

	Positive/Negative Change in Silver Recovery			Positive/Negative Change in Gold Recovery		
	1%	2%	3%	1%	2%	3%
Quantity of recoverable ounces	1.7 million	3.5 million	5.2 million	13,214	26,428	39,642
Positive impact on future cost of production per silver equivalent ounce for increases in recovery rates	\$1.28	\$2.20	\$2.90	\$ 0.54	\$ 1.01	\$ 1.43
Negative impact on future cost of production per silver equivalent ounce for decreases in recovery rates	\$1.90	\$4.99	\$10.98	\$ 0.63	\$ 1.36	\$ 2.24

Inventories of ore on leach pads are valued based upon actual production costs incurred to produce and place such ore on the leach pad during the current period, adjusted for the effects on monthly production costs of abnormal production levels, less costs allocated to minerals recovered through the leach process. The costs consist of those production activities occurring at the mine site and include the costs, including depreciation, associated with mining, crushing and precipitation circuits. In addition, refining is provided by a third party refiner to place the metal extracted from the leach pad in a saleable form. These additional costs are considered in the valuation of inventory. Negative changes in Coeur's inventory valuations and correspondingly on Coeur's income statement would have an adverse impact on Coeur's results of operations.

Coeur's estimates of current and non-current inventories may not be realized in actual production and operating results, which may negatively affect Coeur's business.

Coeur uses estimates, based on prior production results and experiences, to determine whether heap leach inventory will be recovered more than one year in the future, and is non-current inventory, or will be recovered within one year, and is current inventory. The estimates involve assumptions that may not prove to be consistent with Coeur's actual production and operating results. Coeur cannot determine the amount ultimately recoverable until leaching is completed. If Coeur's estimates prove inaccurate, Coeur's operating results may be less than anticipated.

Silver mining involves significant production and operational risks. Coeur may suffer from the failure to efficiently operate its mining projects.

Silver mining involves significant degrees of risk, including those related to mineral exploration success, unexpected geological or mining conditions, the development of new deposits, climatic conditions, equipment and/or service failures, compliance with current or new governmental requirements, current availability of or delays in installing and commissioning plant and equipment, import or customs delays and other general operating risks. Problems may also arise due to the quality or failure of locally obtained equipment or interruptions to services (such as power, water, fuel

or transport or processing capacity) or technical support, which results in the failure to achieve expected target dates for exploration or production activities and/or result in a requirement for greater expenditure. The right to export silver and gold may depend on obtaining certain licenses and quotas, the granting of which may be at the discretion of the relevant regulatory authorities. There may be delays in obtaining such licenses and quotas leading to the income receivable by Coeur being adversely affected, and it is possible that from time to time export licenses may be refused. Many of these risks are outside of the ability of Coeur's management to control and may result in a materially adverse effect on Coeur's operations and Coeur's financial results.

Mineral exploration and development inherently involves significant and irreducible financial risks. Coeur may suffer from the failure to find and develop profitable mines.

The exploration for and development of mineral deposits involves significant financial risks, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. Unprofitable efforts may result

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from the failure to discover mineral deposits. Even if mineral deposits are found, such deposits may be insufficient in quantity and quality to return a profit from production, or it may take a number of years until production is possible, during which time the economic viability of the project may change. Few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Mining companies rely on consultants and others for exploration, development, construction and operating expertise.

Substantial expenditures are required to establish ore reserves, extract metals from ores and, in the case of new properties, to construct mining and processing facilities. The economic feasibility of any development project is based upon, among other things, estimates of the size and grade of ore reserves, proximity to infrastructures and other resources (such as water and power), metallurgical recoveries, production rates and capital and operating costs of such development projects, and metals prices. Development projects are also subject to the completion of favorable feasibility studies, issuance and maintenance of necessary permits and receipt of adequate financing.

Once a mineral deposit is developed, whether it will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, including: the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure; government regulations including taxes, royalties, land tenure; land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection; and mineral prices. Factors that affect adequacy of infrastructure include: reliability of roads, bridges, power sources and water supply; unusual or infrequent weather phenomena; sabotage; and government or other interference in the maintenance or provision of such infrastructure. All of these factors are highly cyclical. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but the combination may result in not receiving an adequate return on invested capital.

Significant investment risks and operational costs are associated with Coeur's exploration, development and mining activities, such as San Bartolome, Kensington and the Palmarejo Project. These risks and costs may result in lower economic returns and may adversely affect Coeur's business.

Coeur's ability to sustain or increase its present production levels depends in part on successful exploration and development of new ore bodies and/or expansion of existing mining operations.

Development projects, such as San Bartolome, Kensington and the Palmarejo Project, may have no operating history upon which to base estimates of future operating costs and capital requirements. Development project items such as estimates of reserves, metal recoveries and cash operating costs are to a large extent based upon the interpretation of geologic data obtained from a limited number of drill holes and other sampling techniques and feasibility studies. Estimates of cash operating costs are then derived based upon anticipated tonnage and grades of ore to be mined and processed, the configuration of the orebody, expected recovery rates of metals from the ore, comparable facility and equipment costs, anticipated climate conditions and other factors. As a result, actual cash operating costs and economic returns of any and all development projects may materially differ from the costs and returns estimated, and accordingly, Coeur's business results of operations may be negatively affected.

Coeur's marketing of metals concentrates could be adversely affected if there were to be a significant delay or disruption of purchases by its third party smelter customers. In particular, a significant delay or disruption in Coeur's sales of concentrates as a result of the unexpected discontinuation of purchases by Coeur's smelter customers could have a material adverse effect on Coeur's operations.

Coeur currently markets its silver and gold concentrates to third party smelters in Mexico, Japan and Australia. The loss of any one smelter customer could have a material adverse effect on Coeur in the event of the possible unavailability of alternative smelters. No assurance can be given that alternative smelters would be timely available if the need for them were to arise, or that delays or disruptions in sales would not be experienced that would result in a materially adverse effect on Coeur's operations and Coeur's financial results. Furthermore, the marketing of metals is

dependent on market fluctuations and the availability of processing facilities and storage and transportation infrastructure at economic tariff rates over which Coeur may have limited or no control.

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Coeur's silver and gold production may decline, reducing its revenues and negatively impacting its business.

Coeur's future silver and gold production may decline as a result of an exhaustion of reserves and possible closure of mines. It is Coeur's business strategy to conduct silver and gold exploratory activities at its existing mining and exploratory properties as well as at new exploratory projects, and to acquire silver and gold mining properties and businesses or reserves that possess mineable ore reserves and are expected to become operational in the near future. Coeur can provide no assurance that its silver and gold production in the future will not decline. Accordingly, Coeur's revenues from the sale of silver and gold may decline, negatively affecting its results of operations.

There are significant hazards associated with Coeur's mining activities, not all of which are fully covered by insurance. To the extent Coeur must pay the costs associated with such risks, its business may be negatively affected.

The mining business is subject to risks and hazards, including environmental hazards, industrial accidents, the encountering of unusual or unexpected geological formations, cave-ins, flooding, earthquakes and periodic interruptions due to inclement or hazardous weather conditions. These occurrences could result in damage to, or destruction of, mineral properties or production facilities, personal injury or death, environmental damage, reduced production and delays in mining, asset write-downs, monetary losses and possible legal liability. Although Coeur maintains insurance in an amount that Coeur considers to be adequate, liabilities might exceed policy limits, in which event Coeur could incur significant costs that could adversely affect its results of operation. Insurance fully covering many environmental risks (including potential liability for pollution or other hazards as a result of disposal of waste products occurring from exploration and production) is not generally available to Coeur or to other companies in the industry. The realization of any significant liabilities in connection with Coeur's mining activities as described above could negatively affect Coeur's results of operations.

Coeur is subject to significant governmental regulations, and its related costs and delays may negatively affect Coeur's business.

Coeur's mining activities are subject to extensive federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations governing environmental protection, natural resources, prospecting, development, production, post-closure reclamation, taxes, labor standards and occupational health and safety laws and regulations including mine safety, toxic substances and other matters related to Coeur's business. Although these laws and regulations have never required Coeur to close any mine, the costs associated with compliance with such laws and regulations are substantial. Possible future laws and regulations, or more restrictive interpretations of current laws and regulations by governmental authorities could cause additional expense, capital expenditures, restrictions on or suspensions of Coeur's operations and delays in the development of its properties.

In addition, government approvals, approval of aboriginal people and permits are currently and may in the future be required in connection with the Palmarejo Project. To the extent such approvals are required and not obtained, Coeur may be curtailed or prohibited from planned mining operations or continuing its planned exploration or development of mineral properties at the Palmarejo Project.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations or in the exploration or development of mineral properties may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations.

Compliance with environmental regulations and litigation based on environmental regulations could require significant expenditures.

Environmental regulations mandate, among other things, the maintenance of air and water quality standards and land reclamation. They also set forth limitations on the generation, transportation, storage and disposal of solid

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and hazardous waste. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects, and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees.

To the extent Coeur is subject to environmental liabilities, the payment of such liabilities or the costs that it may incur to remedy environmental pollution would reduce funds otherwise available to it and could have a material adverse effect on the combined company. If Coeur is unable to fully remedy an environmental problem, it might be required to suspend operations or enter into interim compliance measures pending completion of the required remedy. The potential exposure may be significant and could have a material adverse effect.

Moreover, governmental authorities and private parties may bring lawsuits based upon damage to property and injury to persons resulting from the environmental, health and safety impacts of Coeur's past and current operations, which could lead to the imposition of substantial fines, remediation costs, penalties and other civil and criminal sanctions. Substantial costs and liabilities, including for restoring the environment after the closure of mines, are inherent in Coeur's operations. Although Coeur believes that it is in substantial compliance with applicable laws and regulations, Coeur cannot assure you that any such law, regulation, enforcement or private claim will not have a negative effect on its business, financial condition or results of operations.

Some of Coeur's mining wastes are currently exempt to a limited extent from the extensive set of federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations governing hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). If the EPA designates these wastes as hazardous under RCRA, Coeur would be required to expend additional amounts on the handling of such wastes and to make significant expenditures to construct hazardous waste disposal facilities. In addition, if any of these wastes causes contamination in or damage to the environment at a mining facility, such facility may be designated as a Superfund site under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA). Under CERCLA, any owner or operator of a Superfund site since the time of its contamination may be held liable and may be forced to undertake extensive remedial cleanup action or to pay for the government's cleanup efforts. Additional regulations or requirements are also imposed upon Coeur's tailings and waste disposal areas in Alaska under the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and in Nevada under the Nevada Water Pollution Control Law which implements the CWA. Airborne emissions are subject to controls under air pollution statutes implementing the Clean Air Act in Nevada and Alaska. Compliance with CERCLA, the CWA and state environmental laws could entail significant costs, which could have a material adverse effect on Coeur's operations.

In the context of environmental permits, including the approval of reclamation plans, Coeur must comply with standards and regulations which entail significant costs and can entail significant delays. Such costs and delays could have a dramatic impact on Coeur's operations. There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect Coeur's operations. Coeur intends to fully comply with all applicable environmental regulations.

Mining companies are required to obtain government permits to expand operations or begin new operations. The costs and delays associated with such approvals could affect Coeur's operations, reduce Coeur's revenues, and negatively affect the combined company's business as a whole.

Mining companies are required to seek governmental permits for expansion of existing operations or for the commencement of new operations such as the Kensington development project and the Palmarejo Project. Obtaining the necessary governmental permits is a complex and time-consuming process involving numerous jurisdictions and often involving public hearings and costly undertakings. The duration and success of permitting efforts are contingent on many factors that are out of Coeur's control. The governmental approval process may increase costs and cause delays depending on the nature of the activity to be permitted, and could cause Coeur to not proceed with the

development of a mine. Accordingly, this approval process could harm Coeur's results of operations.

Reference is made to the discussion of the current litigation regarding the validity of the mine tailings permit at the Kensington property in Alaska that is set forth under the above risk factor entitled "Coeur may have to record additional write-downs, which could negatively impact its results of operations."

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Meanwhile, although Palmarejo currently holds all consents that it requires in order to carry out its current drilling and development program on the Palmarejo Project, Coeur cannot be certain that it will receive the necessary permits on acceptable terms to conduct further exploration and to develop the Palmarejo Project in accordance with its pre-feasibility study. The failure to obtain such permits, or delays in obtaining such permits, could increase costs and delay activities, and could adversely affect the Palmarejo Project.

Coeur's business depends on good relations with its employees and key personnel.

Coeur could experience labor disputes, work stoppages or other disruptions in production that could adversely affect Coeur. As of June 30, 2007, unions represented approximately 22% of Coeur's worldwide workforce. On that date, Coeur had 135 employees at its Cerro Bayo mine and 96 employees at its Martha mine who were working under a collective bargaining agreement. The agreement covering the Cerro Bayo mine expires on December 21, 2007 and a collective bargaining agreement covering the Martha mine expires on June 11, 2008. Additionally, Coeur relies on its management team, and the loss of a key individual or Coeur's inability to attract qualified personnel in the future may adversely impact its business.

Coeur is an international company and is exposed to risks in the countries in which it has significant operations or interests. Foreign instability or variances in foreign currencies may cause unforeseen losses, which may affect Coeur's business.

Any foreign operations or investment is subject to political and economic risks and uncertainties. These risks and uncertainties may include exchange controls; extreme fluctuations in currency exchange rates; high rates of inflation; labor unrest; civil unrest; military repression; expropriation and nationalization; renegotiation or nullification of existing concessions, licenses, permits and contracts; illegal mining; changes in taxation policies; restrictions on foreign exchange and repatriation, and laws or policies in the U.S. affecting foreign trade investment and taxation. Further, foreign operations or investment is subject to changes in government regulations with respect to, but not limited to, restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, currency remittance, income taxes, expropriation of property, foreign investment, maintenance of claims, environmental legislation, land use, land claims of local people, water use and mine safety.

Chile, Argentina, Bolivia and Australia are the most significant foreign countries in which Coeur now directly or indirectly owns or operates mining properties or developmental projects. Coeur also conducts exploratory projects in these countries. With the acquisition of Palmarejo and Bolnisi, Coeur would also own a major mining operation in Mexico. Argentina, Bolivia, and Mexico, while currently economically and politically stable, have experienced political instability, provincial government pressures on mining operations, currency value fluctuations and changes in banking regulations in recent years. It is uncertain at this time how new mining or investment policies or shifts in political attitude may affect mining in these countries.

Coeur may enter into agreements which require Coeur to purchase currencies of foreign countries in which Coeur does business in order to ensure fixed exchange rates. In the event that actual exchange rates vary from those set forth in the hedge contracts, Coeur will experience U.S. dollar-denominated currency gains or losses. Future economic or political instabilities or changes in the laws of foreign countries in which Coeur has significant operations or interests and unfavorable fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates could negatively impact its foreign operations and its business as a whole. Further, property ownership in a foreign country is generally subject to the risk of expropriation or nationalization with inadequate compensation.

Coeur is exposed to risks with respect to the legal systems in the countries in which it has significant operations or interests, and resolutions of any disputes may adversely affect its business.

Some of the jurisdictions in which Coeur currently and may in the future operate have less developed legal systems than would be found in more established economies like the United States. This may result in risks such as potential difficulties in obtaining effective legal redress in the courts of such jurisdictions, whether in respect of a breach of law or regulation, or in an ownership dispute; a higher degree of discretion on the part of governmental authorities; the lack of judicial or administrative guidance on interpreting applicable rules and regulations;

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inconsistencies or conflicts between and within various laws, regulations, decrees, orders and resolutions; or relative inexperience of the judiciary and courts in such matters.

In certain jurisdictions the commitment of local business people, government officials and agencies and the judicial system to abide by legal requirements and negotiated agreements may be uncertain, creating particular concerns with respect to licenses and agreements for business. These may be susceptible to revision or cancellation and legal redress may be uncertain or delayed. There can be no assurance that joint ventures, licenses, license applications or other legal arrangements will not be adversely affected by the actions of government authorities or others and the effectiveness of and enforcement of such arrangements in these jurisdictions cannot be assured.

Any of Coeur's future acquisitions may result in significant risks, which may adversely affect its business.

An important element of Coeur's business strategy is the opportunistic acquisition of silver and gold mines, properties and businesses or interests therein. While it is Coeur's practice to engage independent mining consultants to assist in evaluating and making acquisitions, any mining properties or interests Coeur may acquire may not be developed profitably or, if profitable when acquired, that profitability might not be sustained. In connection with any future acquisitions, Coeur may incur indebtedness or issue equity securities, resulting in increased interest expense, or dilution of the percentage ownership of existing shareholders. Coeur intends to seek shareholder approval for any such acquisitions to the extent required by applicable law, regulations or stock exchange rules. Coeur cannot predict the impact of future acquisitions on its business or the price of its common stock. Unprofitable acquisitions, or additional indebtedness or issuances of securities in connection with such acquisitions, may impact the price of Coeur's common stock and negatively affect Coeur's results of operations.

Coeur is continuously considering possible acquisitions of additional mining properties or interests therein that are located in other countries, and could be exposed to significant risks associated with any such acquisitions.

In the ordinary course of Coeur's business, Coeur is continuously considering the possible acquisition of additional significant mining properties or interests therein that may be located in countries other than those in which Coeur now has operations or interests. Consequently, in addition to the risks inherent in the valuation and acquisition of such mining properties, as well as the subsequent development, operation or ownership thereof, Coeur could be subject to additional risks in such countries as a result of governmental policies, economic instability, currency value fluctuations and other risks associated with the development, operation or ownership of mining properties or interests therein. Such risks could adversely affect Coeur's results of operations.

Coeur's ability to find and acquire new mineral properties is uncertain. Accordingly, Coeur's prospects are uncertain for the future growth of its business.

Because mines have limited lives based on proven and probable ore reserves, Coeur is continually seeking to replace and expand its ore reserves. Identifying promising mining properties is difficult and speculative. Furthermore, Coeur encounters strong competition from other mining companies in connection with the acquisition of properties producing or capable of producing silver and gold. Competition in the precious metals mining industry is primarily for mineral rich properties which can be developed and can produce economically; the technical expertise to find, develop, and operate such properties; the labor to operate the properties; and the capital for the purpose of funding such properties. Many companies have greater financial resources than Coeur does. Consequently, Coeur may be unable to replace and expand current ore reserves through the acquisition of new mining properties or interests therein on terms Coeur considers acceptable. As a result, Coeur's revenues from the sale of silver and gold may decline, resulting in lower income and reduced growth.

Third parties may dispute Coeur's unpatented mining claims, which could result in the discovery of defective titles and losses affecting its business.

The validity of unpatented mining claims, which constitute a significant portion of Coeur's property holdings in the United States, is often uncertain and may be contested. Although Coeur has attempted to acquire satisfactory title to undeveloped properties, Coeur, in accordance with mining industry practice, does not generally obtain title

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opinions until a decision is made to develop a property. As a result, some titles, particularly titles to undeveloped properties, may be defective. Defective title to any of Coeur's mining claims could result in litigation, insurance claims, and potential losses affecting its business as a whole.

The acquisition of title to concessions and similar property interests is a detailed and time consuming process. Title to, and the area of, concessions and similar property interests may be disputed.

No assurances can be given that title defects to the Palmarejo Project do not exist. The Palmarejo Project may be subject to prior unregistered agreements, interests or native land claims and title may be affected by undetected defects. There may be valid challenges to the title of any of the claims comprising the Palmarejo Project that, if successful, could impair development and/or operations. A defect could result in Coeur losing all or a portion of its right, title, estate and interest in and to the properties to which the title defect relates. Also, while Coeur believes that the registration defects relating to certain non-material properties as described herein will be remedied; there can be no assurance as to timing or successful completion.

Coeur will not own all of the concessions comprising the Palmarejo Project, and Coeur's failure to comply with its contractual commitments on such properties may result in their loss.

Planet Gold, S.A. de C.V., a wholly-owned indirect subsidiary of Palmarejo, is the registered owner of most but not all of the concessions comprising the Palmarejo Project. If Coeur fails to meet payments or work commitments on these properties, Coeur may lose its interests in a portion of the Palmarejo Project or forfeit some of the concessions.

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The Special Meeting of Coeur Shareholders

The enclosed proxy is solicited on behalf of Coeur's Board of Directors for use at a special meeting of Coeur's shareholders to be held on December 3, 2007, at 9:30 am local time, or at any adjournments or postponements thereof, for the purposes set forth in this proxy statement and in the accompanying notice of special meeting. The special meeting will be held at The Coeur d'Alene Resort and Conference Center, Second Street and Front Avenue, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. Coeur intends to commence mailing of this proxy statement and the accompanying proxy card to Coeur's shareholders on or about October 23, 2007.

At the special meeting, Coeur's shareholders are being asked to consider and vote on:

Proposal 1 an amendment to Coeur's articles of incorporation to increase the authorized number of shares of Coeur common stock from 500,000,000 to 750,000,000;

Proposal 2 the issuance of shares of Coeur common stock in the Transactions; and

Proposal 3 adjourn or postpone the special meeting to solicit additional votes to approve Proposals 1 and 2.

Coeur does not expect a vote to be taken on any other matters at the special meeting. If any other matters are properly presented at the special meeting for consideration, however, the holders of the proxies, if properly authorized, will have discretion to vote on these matters in accordance with their best judgment.

Coeur's Board of Directors has unanimously approved the Transactions, the amendment to Coeur's articles of incorporation and the issuance of Coeur common stock in the Transactions. Accordingly, the Board of Directors unanimously recommends that Coeur shareholders vote FOR Proposals 1, 2, and 3.

The effectiveness of Proposals 1 and 2 is conditioned upon the approval of both proposals. Coeur shareholders can cast separate votes on each proposal, but unless the Coeur shareholders approve both proposals, neither will take effect.

There are certain risks associated with the Transactions, which are described under the heading Risk Factors, beginning on page 31.

Record Date and Voting Information

Only holders of record of Coeur common stock at the close of business on October 19, 2007 are entitled to notice of and to vote at the special meeting. At the close of business on October 15, 2007, 278,465,840 shares of Coeur common stock were outstanding and entitled to vote. A list of Coeur's shareholders will be available for review at Coeur's executive offices during regular business hours after the date of this proxy statement and through the date of the special meeting. Each holder of record of Coeur common stock on the record date will be entitled to one vote for each share held. The presence, in person or by proxy, of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of Coeur common stock entitled to vote at the special meeting is necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at the special meeting.

All votes will be tabulated by the inspector of election appointed for the special meeting, who will separately tabulate affirmative and negative votes, abstentions and broker non-votes. If a shareholder's shares are held of record by a broker, bank or other nominee and the shareholder wishes to vote in person at the special meeting, the shareholder must contact his or her broker or bank and obtain from the record holder a legal proxy issued in the shareholder's

name. Brokers who hold shares in street name for clients typically have the authority to vote on routine proposals when they have not received instructions from beneficial owners. Absent specific instructions from the beneficial owner of the shares, brokers are not allowed to exercise their voting discretion with respect to the approval of non-routine matters, such as Proposals 1, 2, and 3. Proxies submitted without a vote by brokers on these matters are referred to as broker non-votes. Abstentions and broker non-votes are counted for purposes of determining whether a quorum exists at the special meeting.

Proxies received at any time before the special meeting and not revoked or superseded before being voted will be voted at the special meeting. If the proxy indicates a specification, it will be voted in accordance with the specification. If no specification is indicated, the proxy will be voted FOR the adoption of the amendment to Coeur's articles of incorporation, FOR the issuance of shares of Coeur common stock in the Transactions, FOR

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the approval of the proposal to adjourn the special meeting if there are not sufficient votes to adopt Proposals 1 and 2, and, in the discretion of the persons named in the proxy with respect to any other business that may properly come before the special meeting or any adjournment of the special meeting. You may also vote in person by ballot at the special meeting.

The proposals must be adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares of Coeur common stock that are present or represented by proxy at the shareholder meeting. In addition, the total votes cast on Proposal 2 must represent a majority of the shares of common stock outstanding on the date of the special meeting.

The approval of Proposal 3 to adjourn the special meeting if there are not sufficient votes to adopt Proposals 1 and 2 requires the affirmative vote of shareholders holding a majority of the shares present in person or by proxy at the special meeting. The persons named as proxies may propose and vote for one or more adjournments of the special meeting, including adjournments to permit further solicitations of proxies. No proxy voted against Proposal 1 or 2 will be voted in favor of any adjournment of the special meeting.

How You Can Vote

Each share of Coeur common stock outstanding on October 19, 2007, the record date for shareholders entitled to vote at the special meeting, is entitled to vote at the special meeting.

If you are a shareholder of record, you may vote your shares in any of the following ways:

Voting by mail. If you choose to vote by mail, simply mark your proxy, date and sign it, and return it in the postage-paid envelope provided.

Voting by telephone. You can vote your proxy by telephone by calling the toll free number 1-888-693-8683. You will then be prompted to enter the control number printed on your proxy card and to follow the subsequent instructions. Voting by telephone is also available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, until 6:00 a.m. EDT on the morning of the special meeting. If you vote by telephone, do not return your proxy card(s).

Voting by Internet. You can also vote your proxy via the Internet. The website for Internet voting is www.cesvote.com, and voting is also available 24 hours per day, seven days a week, until 6:00 a.m. EDT on the morning of the special meeting. If you vote via the Internet, you should not return your proxy card(s). Instructions on how to vote via the Internet are located on the proxy card enclosed with this proxy statement. Have a your proxy card in hand when you access the web site and follow the instructions to obtain your records and create an electronic voting form.

Voting in Person. You can also vote by appearing and voting in person at the special meeting.

If your stock is held in street name by a bank or broker, please follow the instruction provided by your bank or broker.

If you vote your shares of Coeur common stock by submitting a proxy, your shares will be voted at the special meeting as you indicated on your proxy card, or Internet or telephone proxy. If no instructions are indicated on your signed proxy card, all of your shares of Coeur common stock will be voted **FOR** the adoption of the amendment to Coeur's articles of incorporation, the issuance of shares of Coeur common stock in the Transactions, and the approval of any proposal to adjourn the special meeting, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies in the event that there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to adopt the proposals. You should return a proxy by mail, by telephone, or via the Internet even if you plan to attend the special meeting in person.

Proxies; Revocation

Any person giving a proxy pursuant to this solicitation has the power to revoke and change it anytime before it is voted. It may be revoked and/or changed at any time before it is voted at the special meeting by:

giving written notice of revocation to Coeur's Corporate Secretary;

submitting another proper proxy via the Internet, by telephone, or a later-dated written proxy; or

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attending the special meeting and voting by paper ballot in person. Your attendance at the special meeting alone will not revoke your proxy.

If your Coeur shares are held in the name of a bank, broker, trustee or other holder of record, including the trustee or other fiduciary of an employee benefit plan, you must contact your bank or broker and obtain a legal proxy, executed in your favor from the holder of record to be able to vote in person at the special meeting.

Expenses of Proxy Solicitation

Coeur will pay the costs of soliciting proxies for the special meeting. Officers, directors and employees of Coeur may solicit proxies by telephone, mail, the Internet or in person. However, they will not be paid for soliciting proxies. Coeur will also request that individuals and entities holding shares in their names, or in the names of their nominees, that are beneficially owned by others, send proxy materials to and obtain proxies from, those beneficial owners, and will reimburse those holders for their reasonable expenses in performing those services. D.F. King has been retained by Coeur to assist it in the solicitation of proxies, using the means referred to above, and will receive a fee estimated not to exceed \$125,000, plus reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses.

Adjournments

Although it is not expected, the special meeting may be adjourned for any reason by either the Chairman of the meeting or the holders of a majority in voting power of the stock entitled to vote at the meeting. When a meeting is adjourned to another time or place, notice need not be provided of the place (if any), date and time, and the means of remote communications (if any) for shareholders and proxy holders to be deemed present in person and vote at such adjourned meeting if the adjournment is announced at the meeting. If, however, the date of the adjourned meeting is more than 30 days after the date for which the special meeting was originally called, or if a new record date is fixed, notice of place (if any), date and time, and the means of remote communications (if any) must be provided. Such notice will be mailed to you or transmitted electronically to you and will be provided not less than 10 days nor more than 60 days before the date of the adjourned meeting and will set forth the purpose of the meeting.

Other Matters

Coeur's Board of Directors is not aware of any business to be brought before the special meeting other than that described in this proxy statement.

Presence of Accountants

Representatives of KPMG LLP, Coeur's independent registered public accountants, are expected to attend the Coeur special meeting and will have an opportunity to make a statement if they desire to do so. Such representatives are also expected to be available to respond to appropriate questions.

Description of the Transactions

General

On May 3, 2007, Coeur, Coeur Sub Two, Australian Bidco and Bolnisi entered into a merger implementation agreement for Coeur to acquire all of the shares of Bolnisi in accordance with a scheme of arrangement to be submitted for approval by the shareholders of Bolnisi and, if approved, the Federal Court of Australia. On the same day, Coeur and Palmarejo entered into a merger implementation agreement for Coeur to acquire the outstanding

shares of Palmarejo not indirectly owned by Bolnisi in accordance with a plan of arrangement to be submitted for approval by the Ontario Superior Court of Justice. Under the terms of the Bolnisi Transaction, Bolnisi shareholders will receive 0.682 Coeur shares (or, at the election of the Bolnisi shareholder, CHESSE Depositary Interests representing Coeur shares) and a cash payment equal to A\$0.004 (or US\$0.9 million in aggregate) for each Bolnisi share they own. Under the terms of the Palmarejo Transaction, Palmarejo shareholders will receive 2.715 Coeur shares and a cash payment equal to C\$0.004 (or US\$0.2 million in aggregate) for each Palmarejo share they own. It is anticipated that this will result in Coeur issuing a total of approximately 261.0 million new shares excludes up to 11.0 million new shares that will be issuable upon the exercise of existing Palmarejo options and assumes that none of the existing Palmarejo warrants will be exercised before their expiration on October 19, 2007.

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Background of the Transactions

Coeur regularly reviews, as part of its strategic planning process, the acquisition of silver and gold mines, properties and businesses or interests therein in order to enhance shareholder value and its competitive and financial position. Coeur's criteria for identifying these acquisition opportunities include: significant production profile, low-cost production, highly-prospective land position that can lead to new discoveries and additions to resources and reserves, and the location of the asset in an attractive mining jurisdiction.

Mr. Dennis Wheeler, Coeur's chairman, president and chief executive officer, originally met with Mr. Norman Seckold, chairman of Bolnisi and Palmarejo, on October 10, 2005 to express Coeur's potential interest in acquiring the Palmarejo Project. No agreement of any type was reached between Coeur and Bolnisi at that time.

In September 2006, Coeur approached CIBC World Markets Inc. (CIBC World Markets), through its affiliate CIBC Australia Limited, to assist it in identifying and evaluating various strategic or financial alternatives relating to Bolnisi and/or Palmarejo. Coeur selected CIBC World Markets for this assignment based on CIBC World Market's qualifications, experience and reputation, its familiarity with Coeur and Coeur's business and the significance of the proposed transaction for Coeur. Coeur requested that CIBC World Markets approach Mr. Seckold to establish whether, and under what circumstances, Bolnisi and/or Palmarejo might be receptive to a transaction proposal from Coeur.

Representatives of CIBC World Markets met with Mr. Seckold on September 20, 2006. Mr. Seckold indicated that Bolnisi and Palmarejo would be receptive to a potential proposal from Coeur.

On November 17, 2006, Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo executed a confidentiality agreement. From November 17, 2006 to and including the date that the definitive agreements were signed and thereafter as provided by the terms of the definitive agreements, Coeur conducted a due diligence review of public and non-public materials provided by Bolnisi and Palmarejo, met with certain members of Bolnisi and Palmarejo management and visited the Palmarejo Project site in Mexico.

Representatives of Coeur completed an initial due diligence visit to the Palmarejo Project site from December 7, 2006 to December 10, 2006. Representatives of Coeur completed a more detailed follow-up due diligence visit to the Palmarejo Project site as well as to the offices of Palmarejo's technical consultants, Mine Development Associates, between January 22, 2007 and January 26, 2007. During February 2007, Mr. Wheeler was briefed on the findings from the Palmarejo Project site visits by the Coeur due diligence team.

On March 1, 2007, Coeur formally appointed CIBC World Markets as its financial advisor.

On March 20, 2007, in connection with a regularly scheduled board of directors meeting, the Coeur board of directors discussed the possibility of a transaction involving Bolnisi and Palmarejo. Representatives of CIBC World Markets attended this meeting. Coeur management provided their preliminary perspectives with respect to a possible combination of Coeur with Bolnisi and Palmarejo. At this meeting, after discussion of the merits and risks of the transaction, the board of directors authorized senior management of Coeur to continue discussions with Bolnisi and Palmarejo regarding a possible combination.

On March 23, 2007, Mr. Wheeler called Mr. Seckold to schedule a meeting in Sydney. Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Seckold met in Sydney on April 3, 2007 to discuss the basis on which Bolnisi and Palmarejo would be receptive to discussions in respect of a transaction with Coeur and discussions continued.

On April 3, 2007, Coeur authorized its legal advisors to prepare and commence negotiation of the forms of definitive transaction documents.

On April 6, 2007, the parties ceased discussions based on an inability to move negotiations forward. On April 12, 2007, the parties agreed to resume discussions. Thereafter, the parties and their financial advisors also had further discussions regarding the appropriate method for determining the exchange ratios and other terms for the proposed transaction, and Mr. Wheeler periodically provided the Coeur board of directors with telephonic updates on the status of discussions with Bolnisi and Palmarejo and discussed with members of the Coeur board of directors potential benefits and risks of the proposed transaction.

On April 15, 2007, Bolnisi formally engaged Cormark Securities Inc. as its financial advisor.

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On April 16, 2007, a special meeting was held by the Palmarejo board of directors. The Palmarejo board of directors approved the creation of a special committee comprised of three independent directors. The special committee of the Palmarejo board of directors was to consider a potential transaction with Coeur as well as investigate other strategic alternatives, among other things. The engagement of Dundee Securities Corporation (Dundee) as financial advisor to the Palmarejo special committee was discussed and a draft engagement letter was presented to the Palmarejo board of directors.

At an April 19, 2007 meeting of the Palmarejo special committee, following a discussion of the scope of the Dundee engagement and the services to be provided, the Palmarejo special committee formally appointed Dundee to act as its financial advisor in connection with the potential transaction with Coeur. In addition, subsequently in April 2007, the Palmarejo special committee retained the services of Westwind Partners Inc., to provide a separate and independent valuation required under Canadian securities laws.

At meetings in Sydney from April 23 - 25, 2007, Mr. Wheeler met with both Mr. Seckold and Mr. James Crombie, Palmarejo's president and chief executive officer, during which certain preliminary indicative terms of the transaction were discussed, subject to resolution of a number of material issues.

Between April 25, 2007 and April 27, 2007, senior technical management of Coeur conducted an additional due diligence site visit to the Palmarejo Project.

Between April 25, 2007 and May 2, 2007, Bolnisi's and Palmarejo's legal and financial advisors conducted due diligence on Coeur and its business, including reviewing public and non-public documents, meeting with various members of Coeur management, visiting Coeur's offices in Santiago, Chile, visiting Coeur's Rochester Mine in Nevada and visiting Coeur's headquarters in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

On May 2, 2007, at a special meeting of the Coeur board of directors, Mr. Wheeler reviewed for the board the status of negotiations and updated the board with the developments since his last communications and the last meeting. Coeur's legal advisors presented the final terms of the proposed Transactions and responded to questions by the board of directors members. The board discussed and reviewed with Coeur's advisors the post-signing diligence period and termination right. Members of Coeur's management provided a detailed summary of the results to that date of the technical diligence and of Coeur's plans with respect to the mine. In addition, CIBC World Markets provided the Coeur board of directors with its opinion to the effect that, as of May 2, 2007, and based upon and subject to the factors, assumptions, qualifications and limitations set forth in its opinion, the consideration to be paid by Coeur pursuant to the Transactions was fair, from a financial point of view, to Coeur. After discussion and deliberation of the merits and risks of the transaction, the Coeur board of directors unanimously approved the form of definitive agreements and the transactions contemplated by those agreements and authorized Coeur's management to finalize and execute the definitive agreements and other related agreements, subject to continuation of the due diligence as provided for in the definitive agreements.

On May 2, 2007 at a meeting of Palmarejo's special committee, Palmarejo's special committee financial advisor, Dundee Securities Corporation, reviewed with the Palmarejo special committee its financial analysis of the 2.715 exchange ratio provided for in the Palmarejo Transaction and delivered an opinion to the Palmarejo special committee to the effect that, as of May 2, 2007 and based on and subject to the matters described in its opinion, the 2.715 exchange ratio was fair, from a financial point of view, to the holders of Palmarejo shares. The special committee's separate and independent financial advisor, Westwind Partners Inc., also made a presentation to the special committee of its valuation report. Palmarejo's legal advisors presented the final terms of the proposed Transactions and responded to questions by the special committee members. After these presentations and further discussion, the Palmarejo special committee voted unanimously to approve the Palmarejo Transaction and the execution of the definitive agreement. The Palmarejo special committee subsequently recommended that the full Palmarejo board of directors approve the

Palmarejo Transaction.

On May 2, 2007 at a meeting of Palmarejo's board of directors, held immediately after the meeting of the Palmarejo special committee, the chairman of the Palmarejo special committee reported on the opinion received from Dundee, on the recommendation of the Palmarejo special committee and on the reasons for its recommendation. Presentations were made by Dundee Securities Corporation and Westwind Partners Inc. The full Palmarejo

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board of directors voted unanimously to approve the Palmarejo Transaction and the execution of the definitive agreement.

On May 3, 2007 at a meeting of Bolnisi's board of directors held in Australia, Bolnisi's legal advisors presented the final terms of the proposed transaction and responded to questions by the board of directors members. After this presentation and further discussion, the Bolnisi board of directors voted unanimously to approve the Bolnisi Transaction and to authorize the execution of the definitive agreements and other related agreements.

The definitive agreements were thereafter executed on behalf of each of the companies, and each of Bolnisi's directors entered into the call option agreements contemplated by the Bolnisi Transaction. See *The Transactions Option Deeds*. The Transactions were publicly announced on May 3, 2007.

The Merger Implementation Agreement with Bolnisi initially entitled Coeur to conduct additional diligence with respect to Bolnisi until June 8, 2007. From the period from May 3, 2007 through June 8, 2007, Coeur and its representatives conducted additional due diligence on Bolnisi and the Palmarejo Project. On June 8, 2007, Coeur and Bolnisi agreed to extend Coeur's additional due diligence period by 14 days, to June 22, 2007 to give Coeur further time to complete its review of Bolnisi and the Palmarejo Project. On June 22, 2007, Coeur and Bolnisi again agreed to extend Coeur's additional due diligence period for an additional period until July 3, 2007.

On June 29, 2007, representatives of Bolnisi and Bolnisi management and representatives of Coeur and Coeur management met in Sydney to discuss their due diligence findings and outlook for the Palmarejo Project, which included, without limitation, revisions to the operational and financial projections for the Palmarejo Project. On July 2, 2007, Coeur's board of directors met to discuss the results of the due diligence review and the outcome of the meeting between Coeur's management and representatives and Bolnisi. At this meeting, CIBC World Markets delivered an opinion, which was subsequently confirmed in writing, to the effect that, as of July 2, 2007, and based upon and subject to the factors, assumptions, qualifications and limitations set forth in its written opinion, the consideration to be paid by Coeur pursuant to the Transactions was fair, from a financial point of view, to Coeur. At the meeting, the Coeur board determined to proceed with the Transactions. Thereafter, upon the expiration of the additional due diligence period, Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo announced that Coeur had completed its due diligence investigation pursuant to the Bolnisi Merger Implementation Agreement.

Coeur's Reasons for the Transactions; Recommendation of Coeur's Board of Directors

Coeur regularly reviews, as part of its strategic planning process, the acquisition of silver and gold mines, properties and businesses or interests therein in order to enhance shareholder value and its competitive and financial position. Because mines have limited lives based on proven and probable ore reserves, Coeur is continually seeking to replace and expand its ore reserves.

On May 2, 2007 and on July 2, 2007, following completion of due diligence, Coeur's board of directors, after an extensive review and thorough discussion of all facts and issues it considered relevant with respect to the proposed transactions, concluded unanimously that the Transactions are fair to, and in the best interests of, the shareholders of Coeur, and authorized Coeur's executive officers to enter into the definitive agreements and recommend to shareholders of Coeur that they vote in favor of the shareholder proposals contained herein.

The key strategic benefits identified by Coeur's board of directors for entering into the Transactions are summarized below:

upon completion of the Transactions and following commencement of production at the Palmarejo Project, Coeur is expected to be positioned as the world's leading primary silver producer in terms of annual silver

production;

Coeur expects to possess one of the largest silver resource bases among its peers, providing Coeur with the opportunity to convert these resource ounces into reserves over time and create a substantial production profile for many years;

the addition of the Palmarejo Project to Coeur's existing pipeline of new projects that are currently under construction is expected to result in a dominant production growth rate among its peers;

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the Palmarejo Project's anticipated low operating costs are expected to materially reduce Coeur's overall cash costs per ounce of silver produced, making Coeur one of the lowest cost producers in its sector;

the addition of the Palmarejo Project to Coeur's portfolio will geographically diversify Coeur's asset mix and provide entry into a prolific mining area of Mexico, which is the world's second largest silver producing country;

the combination of Coeur's prospective exploration portfolio and the Palmarejo properties is expected to provide considerable exploration upside potential for Coeur's shareholders; and

Coeur expects to remain one of the world's most liquid publicly-traded silver mining companies based on average daily historical trading volume. Coeur is currently listed on both the NYSE and TSX, and, in connection with the Transactions, Coeur intends to seek listing of its shares on the ASX in the form of CHESSE Depositary Interests.

In reaching their conclusion and making their recommendation, the members of Coeur's board of directors relied on their knowledge of Coeur and the industry in which it is involved, on the information provided by Coeur and its advisors and on the advice of its legal and financial advisors. The Coeur board of directors considered numerous other factors to be in favor of the Transactions, including among other things, the following:

the fairness opinion provided by CIBC World Markets on May 2, 2007, subsequently confirmed in writing, to the effect that, as of May 2, 2007, and based upon and subject to the factors, assumptions, qualifications and limitations set forth in such opinion, the consideration to be paid by Coeur pursuant to the Transactions was fair, from a financial point of view, to Coeur;

the fairness opinion provided by CIBC World Markets on July 2, 2007, subsequently confirmed in writing, to the effect that, as of July 2, 2007, and based upon and subject to the factors, assumptions, qualifications and limitations set forth in such opinion, the consideration to be paid by Coeur pursuant to the Transactions was fair, from a financial point of view, to Coeur;

each of the directors of Bolnisi had agreed to enter into a call option deed, which, between them, would grant Coeur the right under certain circumstances to acquire up to 19.9% of Bolnisi's outstanding shares held by the directors at the same price as that offered by Coeur to other Bolnisi shareholders under the Bolnisi Transaction;

the current economic, industry and market trends affecting Coeur; and

the current and historical trading prices of Coeur's shares and shares of its peer companies and the anticipated market reaction to the announcement of the Transactions.

The members of Coeur's board of directors also considered adverse factors associated with the Transactions, including among other things, the following:

the fact that there was inherent uncertainty about the estimates of the future development costs that would need to be incurred at the Palmarejo Project;

the fact that there was inherent uncertainty about the quality and ultimate recoverability of the ore body at the Palmarejo Project;

the fact that Coeur may be obligated to pay a termination fee under certain circumstances;

the fact that if the Transactions are not completed, Coeur may be adversely affected due to potential disruptions in its operations and market perceptions;

the fact that the completion of the Transactions would be subject to satisfaction of various conditions, including, but not limited to, completion of additional diligence to be conducted by Coeur, the requirement that Bolnisi obtain the report of an independent expert as to whether the proposed scheme is in the best interests of Bolnisi's shareholders and receipt of Federal Court of Australia approval of the Bolnisi Transaction and the Ontario Supreme Court of Justice approval of the Palmarejo Transaction; and

the fact that Coeur would agree to a "no shop" clause for the duration of the Transactions.

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This discussion of the information and factors considered by the Coeur board of directors is not intended to be exhaustive but addresses the major information and factors considered by the Coeur board of directors in its consideration of the Transactions. In reaching its conclusion, the Coeur board of directors did not find it practical to assign, and did not assign, any relative or specific weight to the different factors that were considered, and individual members of the Coeur board of directors may have given different weight to different factors.

May 2, 2007 Opinion of CIBC World Markets (Coeur's Financial Advisor)

Coeur retained CIBC Australia Limited to act as its financial advisor and to render opinions, through its affiliate, CIBC World Markets in connection with the Transactions. At the special meeting of the Coeur board of directors on May 2, 2007, CIBC World Markets rendered its oral opinion to the Coeur board of directors, which was subsequently confirmed by a written opinion to the Coeur board of directors dated May 2, 2007, to the effect that, as of that date and based upon and subject to the factors, assumptions, qualifications and limitations set forth in such opinion, the consideration to be paid by Coeur pursuant to the Transactions was fair, from a financial point of view, to Coeur.

The full text of the opinion of CIBC World Markets dated May 2, 2007, which sets forth, among other things, the assumptions made, the procedures followed, matters considered and qualifications and limitations of the review undertaken by CIBC World Markets in rendering its opinion, is attached as Annex F-1 to this document. The summary of the CIBC World Markets opinion set forth herein is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the opinion. Coeur shareholders should read this opinion carefully and in its entirety. CIBC World Markets provided its opinion for the information and assistance of the Coeur board of directors in connection with its consideration of the Transactions, and the opinion related only to the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the consideration to be paid by Coeur pursuant to the Transactions. The CIBC World Markets opinion did not express an opinion as to any other aspect or implication of the Transactions or related transactions, the terms of the merger implementation agreements (and the exhibits thereto) or any agreement, arrangement or undertaking entered into in connection with such transactions, the fairness of the Transactions (or the merger consideration) to, or any other consideration of, the holders of any class of securities, creditors or other constituencies of Coeur, or as to the underlying decision by Coeur to engage in the Transactions. The CIBC World Markets opinion is not a recommendation to any Coeur shareholder as to how it should vote or act on any matter relating to the Transactions and should not be relied upon by any Coeur shareholder as such.

In preparing its opinion, CIBC World Markets reviewed the merger implementation agreements, as well as certain publicly available business and financial information relating to Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo, all as noted in the CIBC World Markets opinion under the heading "Scope of Review". CIBC World Markets reviewed certain other information relating to Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo, including certain information prepared by and provided to CIBC World Markets by the managements of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo regarding their respective businesses and prospects and certain publicly available estimates and forecasts relating to the business and prospects of each of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo prepared by certain research analysts and met with the managements of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo to discuss the business and prospects of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo, respectively. CIBC World Markets also considered certain financial and stock market data of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo, and CIBC World Markets compared that data with similar data for other publicly held companies in businesses CIBC World Markets deemed similar to those of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo, and CIBC World Markets considered, to the extent publicly available, the financial terms of certain other business combinations and other transactions that have been effected or announced. CIBC World Markets also considered such other information, financial studies, analyses and investigations and financial, economic and market criteria that CIBC World Markets deemed relevant.

In connection with its review, CIBC World Markets did not assume any responsibility for independent verification of any of the foregoing information and, as permitted under the terms of its engagement agreements with Coeur, CIBC World Markets relied on such information being complete and accurate in all material respects without any independent verification. CIBC World Markets was not requested to conduct, and did not conduct any valuation or appraisal of any assets or liabilities (contingent or otherwise) of Coeur, Bolnisi or Palmarejo (nor was it furnished with any valuations or appraisals), nor did it evaluate the solvency or fair value of Coeur, Bolnisi or Palmarejo under any state or federal laws relating to bankruptcy, insolvency or similar matters. CIBC World

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Markets did not assume any obligation to conduct any physical inspection of the properties or facilities of Coeur, Bolnisi or Palmarejo, did not meet with independent auditors of Coeur, Bolnisi or Palmarejo and relied upon and assumed the accuracy and fair presentation of the audited financial statements of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo and the reports of the auditors thereon. In relying on financial analyses and forecasts provided to or discussed with it by Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo, CIBC World Markets assumed that they had been reasonably prepared and reflect the best currently available estimates and judgment by Coeur's, Bolnisi's or Palmarejo's management as to the expected future results of operations and financial condition of Coeur, Bolnisi or Palmarejo, as the case may be. CIBC World Markets expressed no view as to such analyses or forecasts or the assumptions on which they were based. CIBC World Markets also assumed that the Transactions will have the tax consequences described in discussions with, and materials furnished to it by, representatives of Coeur, that, in all respects material to its analysis, the other transactions contemplated by the merger implementation agreements will be consummated as described in the respective merger implementation agreements and that the final forms of the merger implementation agreements would be substantially similar to the last draft thereof reviewed by it, without waiver, modification or amendment of any material term, condition or agreement thereof. CIBC World Markets also assumed that the representations and warranties made by Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo in the merger implementation agreements were and will be true and correct in all respects material and that the Transactions will be completed substantially in accordance with the merger implementation agreements and all applicable laws and that this document will satisfy all applicable legal requirements. CIBC World Markets is not a legal, regulatory or tax expert and relied on the assessments made by advisors to Coeur with respect to such issues. CIBC World Markets further assumed that all governmental, regulatory or other consents and approvals (contractual or otherwise) necessary for the consummation of the Transactions will be obtained without any material adverse effect on Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo or on the contemplated benefits of the Transactions.

The CIBC World Markets opinion was necessarily based on financial, economic, market and other conditions as they existed and could be evaluated on, and the information made available to it as of, the date of its opinion. Subsequent developments may affect its opinion, and CIBC World Markets does not have any obligation to update, revise, or reaffirm its opinion. The CIBC World Markets opinion was provided to the Coeur board of directors in connection with and for the sole purposes of its evaluation of the Transactions. The CIBC World Markets opinion is limited to the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the consideration to be paid by Coeur pursuant to the Transactions and CIBC World Markets is expressing no opinion as to the fairness of the Transactions (or the merger consideration) to, or any other consideration of, the holders of any class of securities, creditors or other constituencies of Coeur or as to the underlying decision by Coeur to engage in the Transactions. The opinion of CIBC World Markets did not address the relative merits of the Transactions as compared to alternative transactions or strategies that might be available to Coeur, nor did it address Coeur's underlying business decision to effect the Transactions. CIBC World Markets was not requested to, and did not, solicit third party indications of interest in acquiring all or any part of Coeur. CIBC World Markets is expressing no opinion as to the price or value of the Coeur common stock or Bolnisi ordinary shares or Palmarejo common shares at any time. The CIBC World Markets opinion does not constitute a recommendation to any shareholder of Coeur as to how such shareholder should vote or act on any matter relating to the Transactions or any other matter.

Financial Analyses of Coeur's Financial Advisors

In preparing its opinion, CIBC World Markets performed a variety of generally accepted financial and comparative analyses, including those described below. The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex process and is not susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. In arriving at its opinion, CIBC World Markets considered the results of all of its analyses as a whole and did not attribute any particular weight to any analysis or factor considered by it, but rather made its determination as to fairness on the basis of its experience and professional judgment after considering the results of all of its analyses. CIBC World Markets believes that the summary provided and the analyses described herein must be considered as a whole and that selecting any portion of its analyses, without

considering all analyses and factors, would create an incomplete view of the process underlying its analysis and opinion. As a result, the ranges of valuations resulting from any particular analysis or combination of analyses described herein were merely utilized to create points of reference for analytical purposes and should not be taken to be the view of CIBC World Markets with respect to the actual value of Coeur, Bolnisi or Palmarejo.

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In performing its analysis, CIBC World Markets made, and was provided by Coeur management with, numerous assumptions with respect to industry performance, general business, market, financial and economic conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond the control of CIBC World Markets and Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo. Analyses based on estimates or forecasts of future results are not necessarily indicative of future results or actual values, which may be significantly more or less favourable than those suggested by such analyses. The analysis does not purport to be an appraisal or to reflect the prices at which Coeur common stock will trade following the announcement or consummation of the Transactions. Because such analyses are inherently subject to uncertainty, being based upon numerous factors or events beyond the control of Coeur, Bolnisi, Palmarejo or their respective advisors, none of Coeur, Bolnisi, Palmarejo or CIBC World Markets, nor any other person assumes responsibility if future results or actual values are materially different from these forecasts or assumptions.

CIBC World Markets was not requested to, and it did not, recommend the specific form or amount of consideration offered by Coeur pursuant to the Transactions, which consideration was determined through negotiations between Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo. The decision to enter into the Transactions and related transactions was solely that of the Coeur board of directors, Bolnisi and Palmarejo. The opinion of CIBC World Markets and CIBC World Markets related financial analyses were among many factors considered by the Coeur board of directors in its evaluation of the Transactions and should not be viewed as determinative of the views of the Coeur board of directors or Coeur's management with respect to the Transactions or the consideration to be paid by Coeur pursuant to the Transactions.

The following is a summary of the material financial analyses performed by CIBC World Markets in connection with rendering its opinion. **Some of the summaries of the financial analyses include information presented in tabular format. In order to fully understand CIBC World Markets' financial analyses, the tables must be read together with the text of each summary. The tables alone do not constitute a complete description of CIBC World Markets' financial analyses. Considering the data in the tables below without considering the full narrative descriptions of the financial analyses, including the methodologies and assumptions underlying the analyses, could create a misleading or incomplete view of CIBC World Markets' analyses and opinion.**

CIBC World Markets performed its analyses with respect to each of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo on a stand-alone and a pro-forma basis based on:

Consensus analyst estimates, derived as the average of a range of market analysts' estimates. The estimates selected represented the most recent publications of those analysts covering the relevant company, with a specific cut-off date for Bolnisi and Palmarejo coverage of November 2006 to ensure that reports reflected the most recent drilling updates from the Palmarejo Project.

Coeur management's production and cost projections for each of Coeur and the Palmarejo Project, overlaid with consensus equity analyst projections of future commodity prices (Internal Estimates). CIBC World Markets derived a net asset value per share for Palmarejo based on the discounted cashflow value of the Palmarejo Project adjusted for net cash and other long term liabilities. Since the only currently measurable assets of Bolnisi are its investment in Palmarejo and net cash, the net asset value of Bolnisi was derived by multiplying the derived value per share of Palmarejo by the number of shares owned by Bolnisi, plus net cash held by Bolnisi.

For the purpose of performing many of its analyses, CIBC World Markets concluded that it was appropriate to look only at the relative financial metrics of the Palmarejo Project rather than aggregating 100% of the relevant Bolnisi financial metric with the minority share of the Palmarejo financial metric. This approach was selected as it most accurately reflects the substance of the Transactions which is that Coeur will own 100% of the Palmarejo Project as a result of the Transactions and so will have full ownership and access to the earnings and cashflows of the Palmarejo Project.

All market data used by CIBC World Markets was as of April 25, 2007, on which day Coeur's closing price on the NYSE was \$4.03.

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CIBC World Markets performed various implied valuation analyses of the ordinary shares of Coeur, Palmarejo shares and Bolnisi ordinary shares, as described below. For purposes of the implied valuation analyses, diluted shares of Palmarejo were calculated assuming that outstanding options and warrants are to be acquired based on a Black Scholes valuation as at the date of the Transactions.

Net Asset Value (NAV) Analysis. CIBC World Markets analysed implied exchange ratios based on two separate methodologies for calculating the NAV (defined as the discounted cash flow value of operating assets plus fair value of non-operating assets such as cash less fair value of non-operating liabilities such as debt) of each of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo:

1. Analyst consensus figures for each company.
2. Discounted cashflow analysis of each company based on Coeur management estimates.

Comparing analyst consensus NAVs for Bolnisi and Palmarejo to that of Coeur implied exchange ratios of 0.709 and 2.870 respectively.

A discounted cash flow analysis is a method of evaluating an asset using estimates of the future unlevered free cash flows generated by assets and taking into consideration the time value of money with respect to those future cash flows by calculating their present value. Present value refers to the current value of one or more future cash payments from the asset, which we refer to as that asset's cash flows, and is obtained by discounting those cash flows back to the present using a discount rate that takes into account macro-economic assumptions and estimates of risk, the opportunity cost of capital, capitalized returns and other appropriate factors.

In selecting appropriate discount rates to employ, CIBC World Markets gave consideration to the discount rates employed by analysts covering the three companies. It was noted that the average discount rate employed by analysts covering Coeur was 5.9% while the average for both Bolnisi and Palmarejo was 5%. These discount rates are in line with standard market practice amongst precious metals analysts who generally employ 5% as a base discount rate for all companies, adjusted, where necessary, for company specific risk factors.

Based on these analyst consensus discount rates and risk factors, CIBC World Markets employed a range of 5% - 7% for discount rates to be applied to each company. The implied exchange ratios derived from this analysis are set out in the table below:

	Discount rate	Palmarejo Project					
		5%		6%		7%	
Coeur	5%	Bolnisi	0.825	Bolnisi	0.776	Bolnisi	0.729
		Palmarejo	3.366	Palmarejo	3.161	Palmarejo	2.964
	6%	Bolnisi	0.943	Bolnisi	0.887	Bolnisi	0.837
		Palmarejo	3.847	Palmarejo	3.612	Palmarejo	3.388
	7%	Bolnisi	1.074	Bolnisi	1.010	Bolnisi	0.953
		Palmarejo	4.384	Palmarejo	4.116	Palmarejo	3.860

Comparable Companies Analysis. CIBC World Markets calculated implied exchange ratios on a price to NAV, price to cashflow and price to earnings basis for each of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo. Calculations were effected by

deriving a per share value for each company based on analyst consensus NAV, cashflow and earnings figures multiplied by the relevant average multiple for appropriate comparable trading companies.

For cashflow and earnings, estimates for 2009 were employed as this is expected to be the first full year of production at the Palmarejo Project and so is the most appropriate period to use.

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Based on its experience with companies in the mining industry, CIBC World Markets selected the following companies as being potentially relevant to an evaluation of the per share value of Coeur:

	P/NAV	P/2009E Cashflow	P/2009E Earnings
Coeur comparable company set(1)			
Hecla Mining	1.85x	10.2x	14.9x
Gammon Lake	1.37x	n/a	n/a
Pan American Silver	1.62x	n/a	14.0x
Apex Silver	0.92x	2.6x	4.9x
Silver Wheaton	1.61x	19.3x	17.8x
Average	1.47x	10.7x	12.9x

(1) Calculated based on last price on April 25, 2007

Similarly, the following companies were selected as being potentially relevant to an evaluation of the per share value of Bolnisi and Palmarejo:

	P/NAV	P/2009E Cashflow	P/2009E Earnings
Bolnisi and Palmarejo comparable company set(1)			
Endeavour Silver	0.95x	8.1x	14.5x
First Majestic	1.18x	n/a	n/a
Fortuna Silver Mines	1.21x	n/a	n/a
Minefinders	1.30x	n/a	n/a
Scorpio Mining	n/a	8.9x	10.3x
Silver Standard	2.51x	25.6x	n/a
Average	1.43x	14.19x	12.40x

(1) Calculated based on last price on April 25, 2007

Applying each of these multiples to consensus analyst estimates of NAV, 2009 cashflow and 2009 earnings for each of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo, the following implied exchange ratios were calculated:

	P/NAV	P/2009E Cashflow	P/2009E Earnings
Bolnisi/Coeur	0.709	0.696	0.480
Palmarejo/Coeur	2.87	2.756	2.560

Precedent Transactions Analysis. In identifying an appropriate universe of precedent transactions, CIBC World Markets gave consideration to the fact that there are a very limited number of silver corporate transactions due to the

lack of listed pure silver companies. Furthermore, there are even fewer examples of asset transactions, with many silver transactions being acquisitions of silver streams and therefore not directly comparable.

Hence, CIBC World Markets elected to employ gold industry corporate transactions as a proxy due to the similar valuation methodologies employed and the fact that silver is often a by-product of gold production (and vice-versa).

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Using company filings, company presentations and information from Bloomberg and Thomson, CIBC World Markets examined a total of 26 global corporate gold transactions since 2001:

Target	Acquiror	Date
Cumberland Resources Ltd.	Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd.	February 2007
Bema Gold Corp.	Kinross Gold Corp.	November 2006
Cambior Inc.	IAMGold Corp.	September 2006
Western Areas Ltd.	Gold Fields Ltd.	September 2006
Glamis Gold Ltd.	Goldcorp Inc.	August 2006
Viceroy Exploration Ltd.	Yamana Gold Inc.	August 2006
Desert Sun Mining Corp.	Yamana Gold Inc.	February 2006
Gallery Gold Ltd.	IAMGold Corp.	December 2005
Bolivar Gold Corp.	Gold Fields Ltd.	November 2005
Placer Dome Inc.	Barrick Gold Corp.	October 2005
Young-Davidson Mines Ltd.	Northgate Minerals Corp.	September 2005
Afcan Mining Corp.	Eldorado Gold Corp.	May 2005
Riddarhyttan Resources AB	Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd.	May 2005
Wheaton River Minerals Ltd.	Goldcorp Inc.	December 2004
Ashanti Goldfields Company Ltd.	AngloGold Limited	May 2003
Repadre Capital Corp.	IAMGold Corp.	October 2002
TVX Gold Inc.	Kinross Gold Corp.	June 2002
Echo Bay Mines Ltd.	Kinross Gold Corp.	June 2002
AurionGold Ltd.	Placer Dome Inc.	May 2002
Brancote Holdings Plc	Meridian Gold Inc.	April 2002
Francisco Gold Corp.	Glamis Gold Ltd.	March 2002
Hill 50 Ltd.	Harmony Gold Mining Co Ltd.	October 2001
Normandy Mining Ltd.	Newmont Mining Corp.	September 2001
Delta Gold Ltd.	Goldfields Ltd.	September 2001
PacMin Mining Corp Ltd.	Sons of Gwalia Ltd.	August 2001
Homestake Mining Company	Barrick Gold Corp.	June 2001

In each case, two key metrics were evaluated:

1. Price to NAV

2. Total Acquisition Cost (TAC) per ounce of recoverable gold as a percentage of the spot gold price at the date of announcement.

Price to NAV

Price to NAV is calculated as the equity value of a transaction divided by the analyst consensus NAV of the company being acquired. For the 26 precedent transactions, the lowest price to NAV was 0.80x, the highest was 4.06x and the average was 1.73x.

Based on market prices as at April 25, 2007 and the consensus analyst estimate of the Palmarejo Project NAV, the calculated price to NAV of the proposed Transactions was 1.31x.

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Total Acquisition Cost

TAC is a recognized market methodology for assessing precious metals transactions and is arrived at by aggregating:

Estimated cash operating cost per recovered reserve ounce (typically approximated by proven and probable reserves multiplied by the expected recovery factor);

Capital expenditure per recovered reserve ounce; and

Enterprise value of offer per recovered reserve ounce.

This TAC per ounce is then expressed as a percentage of the gold spot price at the date of the transaction.

Due to the lack of a formal reserve estimate at the Palmarejo Project, Coeur management's base case estimate of life of mine production was employed as a proxy for recoverable ounces. To ensure consistency of source, Coeur management's estimates of cash operating cost and capital costs were also employed.

For the 26 precedent transactions, the lowest TAC percentage was 66% and the highest was 146%, with an average of 104%. This compares to the calculated TAC percentage for the proposed Transactions of 105%.

Historical Exchange Ratios. CIBC World Markets calculated the implied exchange ratio for Bolnisi/Coeur and Palmarejo/Coeur based on each company's volume weighted average share price for each trading day for the two years prior to April 20, 2007. This analysis showed that while the implied exchange ratios on the first day of analysis were 0.105 and 0.658 for Bolnisi and Palmarejo respectively, the appreciation in the price of both companies has resulted in implied exchange ratios at April 20, 2007 of 0.639 and 2.471.

Other

Relative Financial Contribution Analysis. CIBC World Markets calculated the relative financial contributions of Coeur and the Palmarejo Project to the combined estimated NAV (derived from both analyst consensus estimates and Internal Estimates), market capitalization and target market capitalization (calculated as average analyst target price for each company multiplied by shares issued and outstanding) and 2009 earnings and cashflow of the companies, based on analyst estimates. Such analysis indicated that Coeur would have contributed 52% of the combined estimated analysts' NAV, 48% of combined management estimated NAV, 54% of combined market capitalization, 57% of combined target market capitalization, 55% of the combined estimated 2009 earnings and 60% of the combined 2009 estimated cashflow.

Pro-forma Accretion/Dilution Analysis. CIBC World Markets prepared an analysis of cashflow per share (defined as cashflow from operations), earnings per share and NAV per share potential accretion/dilution for Coeur pro-forma for the Transactions. Cashflow per share and earnings per share were based on 2009 analyst estimates while NAV was assessed on both an analyst estimate basis and using NAVs calculated by CIBC World Markets financial models employing Internal Estimates.

The Transactions were found to be 6% accretive on Internal Estimates and 2% dilutive on analyst NAV as well as 10% dilutive on 2009 earnings per share and 15% dilutive on 2009 cashflow per share.

Implied Transactions Multiples. CIBC World Markets calculated the implied transaction multiple based on a deal value of \$1.1 billion (based on Coeur's closing price on April 25, 2007). Based on analyst estimates of NAV, 2009 earnings and 2009 cashflow, implied transaction multiples were derived and compared to the comparable company

multiples employed in the Comparable Companies Analysis (described above). For each metric, the implied transaction multiple was in line with or below those of the comparable companies.

July 2, 2007 Opinion of CIBC World Markets (Coeur's Financial Advisor)

At the special meeting of the Coeur board of directors on July 2, 2007, CIBC World Markets rendered its oral opinion to the Coeur board of directors, which was subsequently confirmed by a written opinion to the Coeur board of directors dated July 2, 2007, to the effect that, as of that date and based upon and subject to the factors,

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assumptions, qualifications and limitations set forth in such opinion, the consideration to be paid by Coeur pursuant to the Transaction was fair, from a financial point of view, to Coeur.

The full text of the opinion of CIBC World Markets dated July 2, 2007, which sets forth, among other things, the assumptions made, the procedures followed, matters considered and qualifications and limitations of the review undertaken by CIBC World Markets in rendering its opinion, is attached as Annex F-2 to this document. The summary of the CIBC World Markets opinion set forth herein is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the opinion. Coeur shareholders should read this opinion carefully and in its entirety. CIBC World Markets provided its opinion for the information and assistance of the Coeur board of directors in connection with its consideration of the Transactions, and the opinion related only to the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the consideration to be paid by Coeur pursuant to the Transactions. The CIBC World Markets opinion did not express an opinion as to any other aspect or implication of the Transactions or related transactions, the terms of the merger implementation agreements (and the exhibits thereto) or any agreement, arrangement or undertaking entered into in connection with such transactions, the fairness of the Transactions (or the merger consideration) to, or any other consideration of, the holders of any class of securities, creditors or other constituencies of Coeur, or as to the underlying decision by Coeur to engage in the Transactions. The CIBC World Markets opinion is not a recommendation to any Coeur shareholder as to how it should vote or act on any matter relating to the Transactions and should not be relied upon by any Coeur shareholder as such.

In preparing its opinion, CIBC World Markets reviewed the merger implementation agreements, as well as certain publicly available business and financial information relating to Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo, all as noted in the CIBC World Markets opinion under the heading "Scope of Review". CIBC World Markets reviewed certain other information relating to Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo, including certain information prepared by and provided to CIBC World Markets by the managements of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo regarding their respective businesses and prospects, including operational and financial projections prepared by Coeur incorporating the findings of Coeur's post-announcement due diligence on the Palmarejo Project, and certain publicly available estimates and forecasts relating to the business and prospects of each of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo prepared by certain research analysts and met with the managements of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo to discuss the business and prospects of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo, respectively. CIBC World Markets also considered certain financial and stock market data of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo, and CIBC World Markets compared that data with similar data for other publicly held companies in businesses CIBC World Markets deemed similar to those of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo, and CIBC World Markets considered, to the extent publicly available, the financial terms of certain other business combinations and other transactions that have been effected or announced. CIBC World Markets also considered such other information, financial studies, analyses and investigations and financial, economic and market criteria that CIBC World Markets deemed relevant.

In connection with its review, CIBC World Markets did not assume any responsibility for independent verification of any of the foregoing information and, as permitted under the terms of its engagement agreements with Coeur, CIBC World Markets relied on such information being complete and accurate in all material respects without any independent verification. CIBC World Markets was not requested to conduct, and did not conduct any valuation or appraisal of any assets or liabilities (contingent or otherwise) of Coeur, Bolnisi or Palmarejo (nor was it furnished with any valuations or appraisals), nor did it evaluate the solvency or fair value of Coeur, Bolnisi or Palmarejo under any state or federal laws relating to bankruptcy, insolvency or similar matters. CIBC World Markets did not assume any obligation to conduct any physical inspection of the properties or facilities of Coeur, Bolnisi or Palmarejo, did not meet with independent auditors of Coeur, Bolnisi or Palmarejo and relied upon and assumed the accuracy and fair presentation of the audited financial statements of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo and the reports of the auditors thereon. In relying on financial analyses and forecasts provided to or discussed with it by Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo, CIBC World Markets assumed that they had been reasonably prepared and reflect the best currently

available estimates and judgment by Coeur's, Bolnisi's or Palmarejo's management as to the expected future results of operations and financial condition of Coeur, Bolnisi or Palmarejo, as the case may be. CIBC World Markets expressed no view as to such analyses or forecasts or the assumptions on which they were based. CIBC World Markets also assumed that the Transactions will have the tax consequences described in discussions with, and materials furnished to it by, representatives of Coeur and that, in all respects material to its analysis, the other

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transactions contemplated by the merger implementation agreements will be consummated as described in the respective merger implementation agreements. CIBC World Markets also assumed that the representations and warranties made by Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo in the merger implementation agreements were and will be true and correct in all respects material and that the Transactions will be completed substantially in accordance with the merger implementation agreements and all applicable laws and that this document will satisfy all applicable legal requirements. CIBC World Markets is not a legal, regulatory or tax expert and relied on the assessments made by advisors to Coeur with respect to such issues. CIBC World Markets further assumed that all governmental, regulatory or other consents and approvals (contractual or otherwise) necessary for the consummation of the Transactions will be obtained without any material adverse effect on Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo or on the contemplated benefits of the Transactions.

The CIBC World Markets opinion was necessarily based on financial, economic, market and other conditions as they existed and could be evaluated on, and the information made available to it as of, the date of its opinion. Subsequent developments may affect its opinion, and CIBC World Markets does not have any obligation to update, revise, or reaffirm its opinion. The CIBC World Markets opinion was provided to the Coeur board of directors in connection with and for the sole purposes of its evaluation of the Transactions. The CIBC World Markets opinion is limited to the fairness, from a financial point of view, of the consideration to be paid by Coeur pursuant to the Transactions and CIBC World Markets is expressing no opinion as to the fairness of the Transactions (or the merger consideration) to, or any consideration of, the holders of any class of securities, creditors or other constituencies of Coeur or as to the underlying decision by Coeur to engage in the Transactions. The opinion of CIBC World Markets did not address the relative merits of the Transactions as compared to alternative transactions or strategies that might be available to Coeur, nor did it address Coeur's underlying business decision to effect the Transactions. CIBC World Markets was not requested to, and did not, solicit third party indications of interest in acquiring all or any part of Coeur. CIBC World Markets is expressing no opinion as to the price or value of the Coeur common stock or Bolnisi ordinary shares or Palmarejo common shares at any time. The CIBC World Markets opinion does not constitute a recommendation to any shareholder of Coeur as to how such shareholder should vote or act on any matter relating to the Transactions or any other matter.

Financial Analyses of Coeur's Financial Advisors

In preparing its opinion, CIBC World Markets performed a variety of generally accepted financial and comparative analyses, including those described below. The preparation of a fairness opinion is a complex process and is not susceptible to partial analysis or summary description. In arriving at its opinion, CIBC World Markets considered the results of all of its analyses as a whole and did not attribute any particular weight to any analysis or factor considered by it, but rather made its determination as to fairness on the basis of its experience and professional judgment after considering the results of all of its analyses. CIBC World Markets believes that the summary provided and the analyses described herein must be considered as a whole and that selecting any portion of its analyses, without considering all analyses and factors, would create an incomplete view of the process underlying its analysis and opinion. As a result, the ranges of valuations resulting from any particular analysis or combination of analyses described herein were merely utilized to create points of reference for analytical purposes and should not be taken to be the view of CIBC World Markets with respect to the actual value of Coeur, Bolnisi or Palmarejo.

In performing its analysis, CIBC World Markets made and was provided by Coeur management with numerous assumptions with respect to industry performance, general business, market, financial and economic conditions and other matters, many of which are beyond the control of CIBC World Markets and Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo. Analyses based on estimates or forecasts of future results are not necessarily indicative of future results or actual values, which may be significantly more or less favourable than those suggested by such analyses. The analysis does not purport to be an appraisal or to reflect the prices at which Coeur common stock will trade following the announcement or consummation of the Transactions. Because such analyses are inherently subject to uncertainty,

being based upon numerous factors or events beyond the control of Coeur, Bolnisi, Palmarejo or their respective advisors, none of Coeur, Bolnisi, Palmarejo or CIBC World Markets, nor any other person assumes responsibility if future results or actual values are materially different from these forecasts or assumptions.

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CIBC World Markets was not requested to, and it did not, recommend the specific form or amount of consideration offered by Coeur pursuant to the Transactions, which consideration was determined through negotiations between Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo. The decision to enter into the Transactions and related transactions was solely that of the Coeur board of directors, Bolnisi and Palmarejo. The opinion of CIBC World Markets and CIBC World Markets related financial analyses were among many factors considered by the Coeur board of directors in its evaluation of the Transactions and should not be viewed as determinative of the views of the Coeur board of directors or Coeur's management with respect to the Transactions or the consideration to be paid by Coeur pursuant to the Transactions.

The following is a summary of the material financial analyses performed by CIBC World Markets in connection with rendering its opinion. **Some of the summaries of the financial analyses include information presented in tabular format. In order to fully understand CIBC World Markets' financial analyses, the tables must be read together with the text of each summary. The tables alone do not constitute a complete description of CIBC World Markets' financial analyses. Considering the data in the tables below without considering the full narrative descriptions of the financial analyses, including the methodologies and assumptions underlying the analyses, could create a misleading or incomplete view of CIBC World Markets' analyses and opinion.**

CIBC World Markets performed its analyses with respect to each of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo on a stand-alone and a pro-forma basis based on:

Consensus analyst estimates, derived as the average of a range of market analysts' estimates. The estimates selected represented the most recent publications of those analysts covering the relevant company, with a specific cut-off date for Bolnisi and Palmarejo coverage of November 2006 to ensure that reports reflected the most recent drilling updates from the Palmarejo Project.

Coeur management's production and cost projections for each of Coeur and the Palmarejo Project, in the latter case including operational and financial projections prepared by Coeur incorporating the findings of Coeur's post-announcement due diligence on the Palmarejo Project, overlaid with consensus equity analyst projections of future commodity prices (Internal Estimates). CIBC World Markets derived a net asset value per share for Palmarejo based on the discounted cashflow value of the Palmarejo Project adjusted for net cash and other long term liabilities. Since the only currently measurable assets of Bolnisi are its investment in Palmarejo and net cash, the net asset value of Bolnisi was derived by multiplying the derived value per share of Palmarejo by the number of shares owned by Bolnisi, plus net cash held by Bolnisi.

For the purpose of performing many of its analyses, CIBC World Markets concluded that it was appropriate to look only at the relative financial metrics of the Palmarejo Project rather than aggregating 100% of the relevant Bolnisi financial metric with the minority share of the Palmarejo financial metric. This approach was selected as it most accurately reflects the substance of the Transactions which is that Coeur will own 100% of the Palmarejo Project as a result of the Transactions and so will have full ownership and access to the earnings and cashflows of the Palmarejo Project.

For the purpose of performing many of its analyses, CIBC World Markets used an unaffected share price for each of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo. CIBC World Markets concluded that it was appropriate to use an unaffected share price for each of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo, where necessary, in its analyses, derived by averaging the outcomes of the following two analyses:

Adjusting the pre-announcement share price of each of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo as at May 2, 2007 by reference to the movement in the silver price since the public announcement of the Transaction on May 3, 2007 until June 27, 2007 (adjusted for each company's respective historical beta to such silver price); and

Adjusting the pre-announcement share price of each of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo as at May 2, 2007 by reference to the movement in the Philadelphia Stock Exchange Gold & Silver Index since the date of the public announcement of the Transaction on May 3, 2007 until June 27, 2007 (adjusted for each company's respective historical beta to such index). The Philadelphia Stock Exchange Gold & Silver Index was chosen as it is comprised of both U.S. and Canadian gold and silver producers and explorers.

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Implied Valuation Analyses

CIBC World Markets performed various implied valuation analyses of the ordinary shares of Coeur, Palmarejo and Bolnisi common shares, as described below. For purposes of the implied valuation analyses, diluted shares of Palmarejo were calculated assuming that outstanding options and warrants are to be acquired based on a Black Scholes valuation as at the date of the Transactions.

Net Asset Value (NAV) Analysis. CIBC World Markets analysed implied exchange ratios based on two separate methodologies for calculating the NAV (defined as the discounted cash flow value of operating assets plus fair value of non-operating assets such as cash less fair value of non-operating liabilities such as debt) of each of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo:

1. Analyst consensus figures for each company
2. Discounted cash flow analysis of each company based on Coeur management estimates including operational and financial projections prepared by Coeur incorporating the findings of Coeur's post-announcement due diligence on the Palmarejo Project.

Comparing analyst consensus NAVs for Bolnisi and Palmarejo to that of Coeur implied exchange ratios of 0.742 and 2.902 respectively.

A discounted cash flow analysis is a method of evaluating an asset using estimates of the future unlevered free cash flows generated by assets and taking into consideration the time value of money with respect to those future cash flows by calculating their present value. Present value refers to the current value of one or more future cash payments from the asset, which we refer to as that asset's cash flows, and is obtained by discounting those cash flows back to the present using a discount rate that takes into account macro-economic assumptions and estimates of risk, the opportunity cost of capital, capitalized returns and other appropriate factors.

In selecting appropriate discount rates to employ, CIBC World Markets gave consideration to the discount rates employed by analysts covering the three companies. It was noted that the average discount rate employed by analysts covering Coeur was 5.9% while the average for both Bolnisi and Palmarejo was 5%. These discount rates are in line with standard market practice amongst precious metals analysts who generally employ 5% as a base discount rate for all companies, adjusted, where necessary, for company specific risk factors.

Based on these analyst consensus discount rates for each company, the implied exchange ratios derived from this analysis were 0.694 per Bolnisi share and 2.955 per Palmarejo share.

Comparable Companies Analysis. CIBC World Markets calculated implied exchange ratios on a price to NAV, price to cashflow and price to earnings basis for each of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo. Calculations were effected by deriving a per share value for each company based on analyst consensus NAV, cashflow and earnings figures multiplied by the relevant average multiple for appropriate comparable trading companies.

For cashflow and earnings, estimates for 2009 were employed as this is expected to be the first full year of production at the Palmarejo Project and so is the most appropriate period to use.

Based on its experience with companies in the mining industry, CIBC World Markets selected the following companies as being potentially relevant to an evaluation of the per share value of Coeur:

Coeur Comparable Company Set(1)	P/NAV	P/2009E Cashflow	P/2009E Earnings
Hecla Mining	1.56x	10.5x	14.8x
Gammon Gold	1.62x	8.7x	12.4x
Pan American Silver	1.53x	11.2x	16.1x
Apex Silver	n/a	8.5x	12.6x
Silver Wheaton	1.48x	14.0x	15.4x
Average	1.47x	9.7x	13.1x

(1) Calculated based on last price on June 27, 2007

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Similarly, the following companies were selected as being potentially relevant to an evaluation of the per share value of Bolnisi and Palmarejo:

Bolnisi and Palmarejo Comparable Company Set(1)	P/NAV	P/2009E Cashflow	P/2009E Earnings
Endeavour Silver	1.63x	12.6x	22.7x
First Majestic	1.04x	n/a	n/a
Minefinders	1.01x	4.4x	5.0x
Scorpio Mining	n/a	5.6x	4.9x
Silver Standard	1.38x	n/a	n/a
Average	1.27x	7.5x	10.9x

(1) Calculated based on last price on June 27, 2007

Applying each of these multiples to consensus analyst estimates of NAV, 2009 cashflow and 2009 earnings for each of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo, the following implied exchange ratios were calculated:

	P/NAV	P/2009E Cashflow	P/2009E Earnings
Bolnisi/Coeur	0.640	0.455	0.451
Palmarejo/Coeur	2.516	1.741	2.344

Precedent Transactions Analysis. In identifying an appropriate universe of precedent transactions, CIBC World Markets gave consideration to the fact that there are a very limited number of silver corporate transactions due to the lack of listed pure silver companies. Furthermore, there are even fewer examples of asset transactions, with many silver transactions being acquisitions of silver streams and therefore not directly comparable.

Hence, CIBC World Markets elected to employ gold industry corporate transactions as a proxy due to the similar valuation methodologies employed and the fact that silver is often a by-product of gold production (and vice-versa).

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Using company filings, company presentations and information from Bloomberg and Thomson, CIBC World Markets examined a total of 26 global corporate gold transactions since 2001:

Target	Acquiror	Date
Cumberland Resources Ltd.	Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd.	February 2007
Bema Gold Corp.	Kinross Gold Corp.	November 2006
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Western Areas Ltd.	Gold Fields Ltd.	September 2006
Glamis Gold Ltd.	Goldcorp Inc.	August 2006
Viceroy Exploration Ltd.	Yamana Gold Inc.	August 2006
Desert Sun Mining Corp.	Yamana Gold Inc.	February 2006
Gallery Gold Ltd.	IAMGold Corp.	December 2005
Bolivar Gold Corp.	Gold Fields Ltd.	November 2005
Placer Dome Inc.	Barrick Gold Corp.	October 2005
Young-Davidson Mines Ltd.	Northgate Minerals Corp.	September 2005
Afcan Mining Corp.	Eldorado Gold Corp.	May 2005
Riddarhyttan Resources AB	Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd.	May 2005
Wheaton River Minerals Ltd.	Goldcorp Inc.	December 2004
Ashanti Goldfields Company Ltd.	AngloGold Limited	May 2003
Repadre Capital Corp.	IAMGold Corp.	October 2002
TVX Gold Inc.	Kinross Gold Corp.	June 2002
Echo Bay Mines Ltd.	Kinross Gold Corp.	June 2002
AurionGold Ltd.	Placer Dome Inc.	May 2002
Brancote Holdings Plc	Meridian Gold Inc.	April 2002
Francisco Gold Corp.	Glamis Gold Ltd.	March 2002
Hill 50 Ltd.	Harmony Gold Mining Co Ltd.	October 2001
Normandy Mining Ltd.	Newmont Mining Corp.	September 2001
Delta Gold Ltd.	Goldfields Ltd.	September 2001
PacMin Mining Corp Ltd.	Sons of Gwalia Ltd.	August 2001
Homestake Mining Company	Barrick Gold Corp.	June 2001

In each case, two key metrics were evaluated

(a) Price to NAV

(b) Total Acquisition Cost (TAC) per ounce of recoverable gold as a percentage of the spot gold price at the date of announcement.

Price to NAV

Price to NAV is calculated as the equity value of a transaction divided by the analyst consensus NAV of the company being acquired. For the 26 precedent transactions, the lowest price to NAV was 0.80x, the highest was 4.06x and the average was 1.73x.

Based on the unaffected share price and the consensus analyst estimate of the Palmarejo Project NAV, the calculated price to NAV of the proposed Transactions was 1.25x.

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Total Acquisition Cost

TAC is a recognized market methodology for assessing precious metals transactions and is arrived at by aggregating:

Estimated cash operating cost per recovered reserve ounce (typically approximated by proven and probable reserves multiplied by the expected recovery factor);

Capital expenditure per recovered reserve ounce; and

Enterprise value of offer per recovered reserve ounce.

This TAC per ounce is then expressed as a percentage of the gold spot price at the date of the transaction.

Due to the lack of a formal reserve estimate at the Palmarejo Project, Coeur management's base case estimate of life of mine production, incorporating the findings of Coeur's post-announcement due diligence on the Palmarejo Project, was employed as a proxy for recoverable ounces. To ensure consistency of source, Coeur management's estimates of cash operating cost and capital costs were also employed, incorporating the findings of Coeur's post-announcement due diligence on the Palmarejo Project.

For the 26 precedent transactions, the lowest TAC percentage was 66% and the highest was 146%, with an average of 104%. This compares to the calculated TAC percentage for the proposed Transactions of 92%.

Historical Exchange Ratios. CIBC World Markets calculated the implied exchange ratio for Bolnisi/Coeur and Palmarejo/Coeur based on each company's volume weighted average share price for each trading day for the two years prior to April 20, 2007. This analysis showed that while the implied exchange ratios on the first day of analysis were 0.105 and 0.658 for Bolnisi and Palmarejo respectively, the appreciation in the price of both companies has resulted in implied exchange ratios at April 20, 2007 of 0.639 and 2.471.

Other

Relative Financial Contribution Analysis. CIBC World Markets calculated the relative financial contributions of Coeur and the Palmarejo Project to the combined estimated NAV (derived from both analyst consensus estimates and Internal Estimates), market capitalization and target market capitalization (calculated as average analyst target price for each company multiplied by shares issued and outstanding) and 2009 earnings and cashflow of the companies, based on analyst estimates. Such analysis indicated that Coeur would have contributed 51% of the combined estimated analysts' NAV, 52% of combined management estimated NAV, 54% of combined market capitalization (based on the unaffected share prices for each of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo), 56% of combined target market capitalization, 52% of the combined estimated 2009 earnings and 58% of the combined 2009 estimated cash flow.

Pro-forma Accretion/Dilution Analysis. CIBC World Markets prepared an analysis of cashflow per share (defined as cashflow from operations), earnings per share and NAV per share potential accretion/dilution for Coeur pro-forma for the Transactions. Cashflow per share and earnings per share were based on 2009 analyst estimates while NAV was assessed on both an analyst estimate basis and using NAVs calculated by CIBC World Markets financial models employing Internal Estimates.

The Transactions were found to be 2% dilutive on Internal Estimates and 1% dilutive on analyst NAV as well as 4% dilutive on 2009 earnings per share and 12% dilutive on 2009 cashflow per share.

Implied Transactions Multiples. CIBC World Markets calculated the implied transaction multiple based on a deal value of \$1.05 billion (based on Coeur's unaffected share price). Based on analyst estimates of NAV, 2009 earnings and 2009 cash flow, implied transaction multiples were derived and compared to the comparable company multiples employed in the Comparable Companies Analysis (described above). For each metric, the implied transaction multiple was in line with or below those of the comparable companies.

Table of Contents***Miscellaneous***

Coeur selected CIBC World Markets based on CIBC World Markets' qualifications, experience and reputation, and its familiarity with Coeur and its business. CIBC World Markets is one of Canada's largest investment banking firms with operations in all facets of corporate and government finance, mergers and acquisitions, equity and fixed income sales and trading and investment research. The CIBC World Markets opinions were approved for delivery to the Coeur board by a committee of CIBC World Markets' managing directors and internal counsel, each of whom is experienced in merger, acquisition, divestiture and valuation matters.

CIBC World Markets is a full service securities firm engaged in securities trading and brokerage activities and provides investment banking advice and other financial services. In the ordinary course of its business, CIBC World Markets and its affiliates may acquire, hold or sell, for its and its affiliates own accounts and the accounts of customers, debt, equity and other securities and financial instruments (including bank loans and other obligations) of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo. CIBC World Markets and its affiliates have, from time to time, provided investment banking and other financial services to Coeur, and may in the future provide such services to Coeur, for which CIBC World Markets and its affiliates have received, and would expect to receive, compensation. Neither CIBC World Markets nor its affiliates are currently providing any investment banking or other financial services to Bolnisi, Palmarejo or any of their affiliates in connection with the Transactions. Coeur has agreed to pay CIBC Australia Limited a fee of approximately US\$5 million for its financial advisory services in connection with the Transactions, a significant portion of which is contingent upon the successful completion of the Transactions, and a fee of US\$750,000 for the delivery of the CIBC World Markets opinion on May 2, 2007. In addition, Coeur paid a fee of US\$250,000 for the delivery of the CIBC World Markets opinion on July 2, 2007, which amount will be deducted from the amount described above which is payable to CIBC World Markets for financial advisory services upon the successful completion of the Transactions. Coeur has also agreed to reimburse CIBC Australia for its reasonable expenses and to indemnify CIBC Australia Limited and its related parties from and against certain liabilities arising out of its engagement.

Regulatory Approvals

Under the Corporations Act, the Bolnisi Transaction requires court approval before it can become effective. The Corporations Act expressly prevents the Federal Court of Australia from granting approval unless: (1) a statement from ASIC that it has no objection to the Bolnisi Transaction is produced to the court; or (2) it is satisfied that the arrangement has not been proposed for the purpose of enabling any person to avoid the operation of any of the provisions of Chapter 6 of the Corporations Act (which relates to takeovers). Bolnisi intends to apply to ASIC for a statement that it has no objection to the Bolnisi Transaction and such no objection statement would be expected to be received on or about the Second Court Date, which is expected to occur on or about December 5. In addition to court approval, approval is also required from a majority of shareholders in each class of shares that are present and voting as well as 75% of the shareholders of Bolnisi present and voting. This meeting of Bolnisi shareholders is scheduled to occur on or about December 4, 2007. The Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Australia must also either issue a notice stating that the Commonwealth Government does not object to Coeur entering into and completing the Bolnisi Transaction or becomes, or be, precluded (any time before the Bolnisi Transaction becomes effective) from making an order in respect of the entry into or completion by Coeur of the Bolnisi Transaction under the Foreign Acquisition and Takeovers Act of 1975. In addition, permission must be obtained for the admission of Coeur Shares in the form of CDIs to quotation on the ASX by 8:00 a.m. on the Second Court Date (which is the day on which an application made to the Federal Court of Australia for orders under Section 411(4)(b) of the Corporations Act approving the scheme of arrangement is heard). Any such approval may be subject to customary conditions and to the Scheme becoming Effective. Coeur also intends applying to ASX for a waiver of certain ASX Listing Rules.

Under the Canada Business Corporations Act (CBCA), the Palmarejo Transaction requires court and shareholder approval. Palmarejo is expected to obtain an interim order from the Ontario Superior Court of Justice providing for the calling and holding of the Palmarejo special meeting and other procedural matters. Subject to the approval of the Palmarejo Transaction by two-thirds of the votes cast by Palmarejo shareholders represented in person or by proxy and by a majority of minority Palmarejo shareholders (being those shareholders other than Fairview (a wholly owned subsidiary of Bolnisi) and its affiliates and interested parties) at the Palmarejo special

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meeting and the approval of the Coeur share issuance and Coeur amendment to the articles of incorporation by the Coeur shareholders at the Coeur special meeting, the hearing in respect of a final order from the Ontario Superior Court of Justice is expected to take place on or about December 6, 2007.

Canadian Securities Law Matters

Ontario Securities Commission Rule 61-501 Insider Bids, Issuer Bids, Business Combination and Related Party Transactions (Rule 61-501) is intended to regulate certain transactions to ensure the protection and fair treatment of minority securityholders.

The Palmarejo Transaction is a business combination under Rule 61-501 because it involves a transaction that would result in Coeur, indirectly owning all the equity securities of Palmarejo. Rule 61-501 provides that, unless exempted, a corporation proposing to carry out a business combination or a going private transaction, respectively, is required to obtain a formal valuation of the affected securities from a qualified and independent valuator and to provide the holders of the affected securities with a summary of such valuation.

Rule 61-501 also requires that, in addition to any other required securityholder approval, in order to complete a business combination or a going private transaction, respectively, the approval of a simple majority of the votes cast by minority shareholders of each class of affected securities, voting separately as a class, must be obtained. In relation to the Palmarejo Transaction and for purposes of proxy statement, the Minority Shareholders of Palmarejo are all Palmarejo Shareholders other than:

interested parties, including Coeur, Bolnisi, Fairview and their respective directors and senior officers and any other interested party to the Transaction within the meaning of OSC Rule 61-501,

any other related party of Coeur, Bolnisi or Fairview or of an interested party within the meaning of Rule 61-501, subject to the exceptions set out therein, and

any person that is a joint actor with any of the foregoing for the purposes of OSC Rule 61-501.

Judicial Developments

Prior to the adoption of Rule 61-501, Canadian courts had, in few instances, granted preliminary injunctions to prohibit transactions that constituted going-private transactions (as defined in the CBCA) or business combinations within the meaning of Rule 61-501. The trend both in legislation, including the CBCA, and in Canadian judicial decisions has been towards permitting going-private transactions and business combinations to proceed subject to compliance with requirements designed to ensure procedural and substantive fairness to the minority shareholders. Shareholders should consult their legal advisors for a determination of their legal rights.

Interests of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo Directors and Officers in the Transactions

As described below under The Transactions Description of Bolnisi MIA Option Deeds , each of the directors of Bolnisi, and/or an associate(s) of each such director, entered into an Option Deed with Coeur on May 3, 2007.

No director or officer of Palmarejo had any substantial interest in the Transactions, direct or indirect, at any time during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2007.

Treatment of Palmarejo Warrants and Options

Palmarejo Options

All holders of Palmarejo options will receive Palmarejo Replacement Options (as defined below) under the plan of arrangement. A Palmarejo Replacement Option will entitle the holder thereof to acquire the number of Coeur shares equal to the product of (i) the number of Palmarejo shares subject to the Palmarejo option immediately prior to the consummation of the Transactions, and (ii) 2.715 Coeur shares plus the portion of a Coeur share that, immediately prior to the consummation of the Transactions, has a fair market value equal to C\$0.004 for each Palmarejo share that the holder was entitled to receive, provided that if the foregoing would result in the issuance of a fraction of a Coeur share, then the number of Coeur shares otherwise issued shall be rounded down to the nearest whole number of Coeur shares. The exercise price per Coeur share subject to any such Palmarejo Replacement Option shall be an amount (rounded up to the nearest one-hundredth of a cent) equal to the quotient of (A) the

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exercise price per Palmarejo share subject to such Palmarejo Option immediately before the consummation of the Transactions divided by (B) 2.715 plus such portion of a Coeur share that, immediately prior to the consummation of the Transactions, has a fair market value equal to C\$0.004 cash (provided that the aggregate exercise price payable on any particular exercise of Palmarejo Replacement Options shall be rounded up to the nearest whole cent). Except as set out above, the terms of each Palmarejo Replacement Option shall be the same as the terms of the Palmarejo option exchanged therefor pursuant to the Palmarejo Share Option Plan in the plan of arrangement and any agreement evidencing the grant thereof prior to the consummation of the Transactions.

Coeur intends to file a registration statement on Form S-3 to register the re-sale of Coeur shares to be issued upon exercise of the existing Palmarejo options.

Palmarejo Warrants

Upon completion of the plan of arrangement, and in accordance with the terms of the Palmarejo warrants, each holder of a Palmarejo warrant outstanding immediately prior to the consummation of the Transactions will receive upon the subsequent exercise or conversion of such holder's Palmarejo warrant in accordance with its terms, and will accept in lieu of each Palmarejo share to which such holder was theretofore entitled upon such exercise or conversion but for the same aggregate consideration payable therefor, 2.715 shares of Coeur stock, plus C\$0.004. Coeur intends to file a shelf registration statement on Form S-3 to register the Coeur shares to be issued upon exercise of the existing Palmarejo warrants.

Pro Forma Economic Ownership of Coeur

Upon the completion of the Transactions, we estimate that Coeur's current shareholders will own approximately 51.65% of the outstanding economic interest in the combined company, and that Bolnisi and Palmarejo's former shareholders will own approximately 48.35% of the outstanding economic interest in the combined company. Assuming that all existing Palmarejo options are exercised before or after the consummation of the Transactions, former shareholders of Bolnisi and Palmarejo will own approximately 49.32% of the outstanding stock of the combined company, while the current Coeur shareholders will own approximately 50.68%.

Accounting Treatment

Coeur will account for the Transactions as an asset acquisition under US GAAP. The purchase price will be allocated to Bolnisi's and Palmarejo's identifiable assets and liabilities based on their estimated fair market values at the date of the completion of the Transactions, and any excess of the purchase price over those fair market values will be allocated to mining properties. Final valuations of property, plant and equipment, and intangible and other assets have not yet been completed as management is still reviewing the existence, characteristics and useful lives of Bolnisi's and Palmarejo's intangible assets. The completion of the valuation work could result in significantly different amortization expenses and balance sheet classifications. After completion of the Transactions, the results of operations of Bolnisi and Palmarejo will be included in the consolidated financial statements of Coeur.

Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences

There are no material U.S. federal income tax consequences to Coeur's current shareholders that will result from the issuance of Coeur shares in the Transactions.

ASX Listing of CHESSE Depositary Interests; Supplemental Listings on NYSE and TSX

In connection with the Bolnisi Transaction, Coeur has agreed to seek listing of its shares on the ASX in the form of CHESSE Depository Interests. Coeur's Australian legal advisers are liaising with ASX in relation to the waivers that Coeur may be able to obtain from certain of the ASX Listing Rules. A formal application for listing of the CHESSE Depository Interests will be made once this process is complete. Permission must be obtained for the admission of Coeur Shares in the form of CDIs to quotation on the ASX by 8:00 a.m. on the Second Court Date (any such approval may be subject to customary conditions and to the Scheme becoming Effective).

In connection with the Transactions, Coeur has agreed to obtain supplemental listing approval from the NYSE and the TSX for the Coeur shares that will be issued in the Transactions.

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Issuance and Resale of Coeur Shares

The Coeur shares to be issued pursuant to the Transactions have not been, and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the 1933 Act) or the securities laws of any other jurisdiction. The Coeur shares to be issued in the Transactions will be issued pursuant to an exemption from the prospectus requirements of Canadian securities law and from the registration requirements provided by Section 3(a)(10) of the 1933 Act based on the approval of the plan of arrangement and scheme of arrangement by the Ontario Superior Court of Justice and the Federal Court of Australia, respectively. In the event that the exemption from registration under Section 3(a)(10) of the 1933 Act is not available for any reason to exempt the issuance of the Coeur shares in the Transactions from the registration requirements of the 1933 Act, then Coeur has agreed to take all necessary action to file a registration statement on Form S-4 (or on such other form that may be available to Coeur) in order to register such Coeur shares and all commercially reasonable efforts to cause such registration statement to become effective prior to the closing of the Transactions.

Section 3(a)(10) of the 1933 Act exempts securities issued in exchange for one or more bona fide outstanding securities from the general requirement of registration where the fairness of the terms and conditions of the issuance and exchange of the securities have been approved by any court or authorized governmental entity, after a hearing upon the fairness of the terms and conditions of exchange at which all persons to whom the securities will be issued have the right to appear and to whom adequate notice of the hearing has been given. If the Federal Court of Australia and the Ontario Superior Court of Justice approve the scheme of arrangement and plan of arrangement, respectively, their approval will constitute the basis for the Coeur shares to be issued without registration under the 1933 Act in reliance on the exemption from the registration requirements of the 1933 Act by Section 3(a)(10) of the 1933 Act.

We expect the Federal Court of Australia to issue an order on October 25, 2007 to convene a meeting of the Bolnisi shareholders to consider the resolution to approve the scheme of arrangement and, subject to the approval of the scheme of arrangement by the Bolnisi shareholders and the approval of the Coeur articles of incorporation amendment and the Coeur share issuance by the Coeur shareholders, a hearing for the Federal Court of Australia's order in respect of approval of the scheme of arrangement is expected to be held on or about December 5, 2007.

We expect the Ontario Superior Court of Justice to issue the interim order on October 29, 2007 and, subject to the approval of the plan of arrangement by the Palmarejo shareholders and the approval of the Coeur articles of incorporation amendment and the Coeur share issuance by the Coeur shareholders, a hearing for the Ontario Superior Court of Justice's final order on the fairness of the arrangement is expected to be held on or about December 6, 2007.

The shares of Coeur common stock issued in the Transactions will be freely transferable under U.S. federal securities laws, except by persons who are deemed to be affiliates (as that term is defined under the 1933 Act) of Bolnisi or Palmarejo prior to the Transactions or persons who are affiliates of Coeur after the Transactions. Shares held by Bolnisi, Palmarejo or Coeur affiliates may be resold only in transactions permitted by Rule 901 in combination with Rule 903 or Rule 904 of Regulation S under the 1933 Act, the resale provisions of Rule 145(d)(1), (2) or (3) under the 1933 Act or as otherwise permitted under the 1933 Act. Rule 145(d)(1) generally provides that affiliates of Bolnisi and Palmarejo may not sell securities of Coeur received in the Transactions unless the sale is effected by use of an effective registration statement or in compliance with the volume, current public information, manner of sale and timing limitations set forth in paragraphs (c), (e), (f) and (g) of Rule 144 under the 1933 Act. These limitations generally permit sales made by an affiliate in any three-month period that do not exceed the greater of 1% of the outstanding shares of Coeur common stock or the average weekly reported trading volume in such securities over the four calendar weeks preceding the placement of the sell order, provided the sales are made in unsolicited, open market broker transactions and that current public information on Coeur is available. Persons who may be deemed to be affiliates of an issuer generally include individuals or entities that directly or indirectly control, are controlled by, or

are under common control with, that issuer and may include officers and directors of the issuer as well as beneficial owners of 10% or more of any class of capital stock of the issuer. Rules 145(d)(2) and (3) generally provide that these limitations lapse for non-affiliates of Coeur (who were affiliates of Bolnisi or Palmarejo prior to exchange of shares in the Transactions) after a period of one or two years, respectively, from the date of share issuances, depending upon whether specified currently available information continues to be publicly available with respect to Coeur.

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The Transactions

This section of this proxy statement describes material aspects of the proposed Transactions. Although we believe that the description covers the material terms of the Transactions, this summary may not contain all of the information that is important to you. This summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the complete text of the merger implementation agreements, which are attached as Annex A-1 and B-1 to this proxy statement and incorporated into this proxy statement by reference. You should carefully read this entire proxy statement and the other documents we refer you to for a more complete understanding of the Transactions. In addition, we incorporate important business and financial information into this proxy statement by reference. You may obtain the information incorporated by reference into this proxy statement without charge by following the instructions in the section entitled "Where Shareholders Can Find More Information About Coeur" that begins on page 199 of this proxy statement.

Description of Bolnisi MIA

This section of the proxy statement summarizes some of the material provisions of the Bolnisi merger implementation agreement ("Bolnisi MIA"), but is not intended to be an exhaustive discussion of the Bolnisi MIA. The following summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the complete text of the Bolnisi MIA, which is attached as Annex A-1 to this proxy statement and incorporated into this proxy statement by reference. The rights and obligations of the parties are governed by the express terms and conditions of the Bolnisi MIA and not the summary set forth in this section or any other information contained in this proxy statement. We urge you to read the Bolnisi MIA carefully and in its entirety. Capitalized terms in this section which are not otherwise defined in this proxy statement have the meaning set out in the Bolnisi MIA.

The summary of the Bolnisi MIA in this proxy statement has been included to provide you with information regarding some of its material provisions. The Bolnisi MIA contains representations and warranties made by and to the parties thereto as of specific dates. The statements embodied in those representations and warranties were made for purposes of that contract between the parties and are subject to qualifications and limitations agreed by the parties in connection with negotiating the terms of that contract. In addition, certain representations and warranties made as of a specified date, may be subject to a contractual standard of materiality different from those generally applicable to public disclosures to shareholders, or may have been used for the purpose of allocating risk between the parties rather than establishing matters as facts.

On May 3, 2007, Coeur, Coeur d'Alene Mines Australia Pty Ltd ("Coeur Australia"), Coeur Sub Two, Inc., and Bolnisi entered in the Bolnisi MIA, under which it was agreed that, subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the Bolnisi MIA, Coeur Australia would acquire all of the Bolnisi Shares for a price equal to A\$0.004 in cash and 0.682 Coeur shares (or, at the election of the Bolnisi Shareholder, CHESSE Depository Interests ("CDIs") representing Coeur Shares) per Bolnisi share pursuant to a scheme of arrangement (the "Scheme").

Amendment to Bolnisi MIA

On September 23, 2007, the parties agreed to an amendment of the Bolnisi MIA which addressed three principal issues. First, the parties agreed to a conditional extension to the Bolnisi MIA which allows for SEC review timing. This conditional amendment provides that if any SEC review is not complete in time for the transaction to complete by December 3, 2007 (the current scheduled End Date in the Bolnisi MIA), then such End Date will be extended to 45 days from completion of the SEC review. If that date falls in the Australian Court vacation period, it will be extended instead to February 15, 2008, and any extension under this is subject to a final End Date of February 15, 2008. As used herein, "Revised End Date" means the End Date as so extended.

Second, the Option Deeds, granted to Coeur by the Bolnisi directors at the time the Bolnisi MIA was executed, have conditionally been extended so that if the End Date of the Bolnisi MIA is extended to the Revised End Date due to SEC review timing, there is a corresponding extension of the Option Deeds.

Third, in accordance with the procedures outlined in the Bolnisi MIA, Coeur, Coeur Australia and Coeur Sub Two, Inc. have consented to Bolnisi and or Palmarejo entering into a letter of intent with Macquarie Bank Limited for a \$20.0 million credit facility to fund ongoing development of the Palmarejo Project. Under the terms of Coeur's

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consent, Coeur is permitted to repay any amounts due by Bolnisi or Palmarejo to avoid Macquarie taking possession of any collateral under the bridge facility.

Conditions Precedent to the Scheme of Arrangement

The Bolnisi MIA provides that the obligations of the parties to complete the transactions contemplated by the Bolnisi MIA are subject to the satisfaction of each of the following conditions precedent to the extent and in the manner set out in the Bolnisi MIA:

(a) the Treasurer of the Commonwealth of Australia either issues a notice stating that the Commonwealth Government does not object to Coeur entering into and completing the Bolnisi MIA or become, or be, precluded (at the date of the Bolnisi MIA or at any time before the Transaction becomes Effective) from making an order in respect of the entry into or completion by Coeur of the Bolnisi MIA under the *Foreign Acquisitions and Takeovers Act 1975* (the "FATA");

(b) all applicable waiting periods under the *Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976* and any other applicable antitrust legislation shall have expired or been otherwise terminated in respect of the Scheme;

(c) ASIC and ASX issue or provide any consents or approvals or do other acts necessary to implement the transactions contemplated by the Scheme;

(d) Bolnisi Shareholders:

i. pass a resolution by the requisite majority to change the status of Bolnisi from a public company to a proprietary company limited by shares conditional upon the Federal Court of Australia approving the Scheme either unconditionally or on conditions that are customary or usual and the Scheme becoming Effective; and

ii. approve the Scheme at the meeting of Bolnisi Shareholders convened by the Federal Court of Australia by the requisite majorities;

(e) permission for the additional listing of Coeur's shares on the TSX and NYSE to be issued as part of the Scheme consideration shall have been granted by 8:00 a.m. on the second court date which is the first day on which an application made to the Federal Court of Australia for orders under section 411(4)(b) of the Corporations Act 2001 (Cth) (the "Act") approving the Scheme is heard (the "Second Court Date") (any such approval may be subject to customary conditions and the Scheme becoming Effective);

(f) permission for the listing of Coeur's shares in the form of CDIs to quotation on ASX is granted by 8:00 a.m. on the Second Court Date (any such approval may be subject to customary conditions and the Scheme becoming Effective);

(g) the Federal Court of Australia approves the Scheme in accordance with Section 411(4)(b) of the Act either unconditionally or on conditions that are customary or usual;

(h) no temporary restraining order, preliminary or permanent injunction or other order issued by any court of competent jurisdiction or other legal restraint or prohibition preventing the Transaction be in effect at 5:00 p.m. on the day before the Second Court Date;

(i) before the meeting of Bolnisi Shareholders to consider the scheme, the Coeur Shareholders shall pass all resolutions necessary in respect of the application for quotation of the Coeur shares in the form of CDIs on ASX, to increase the number of authorized shares of Common Stock of Coeur and to issue such number of Coeur shares required to pay the Scheme Consideration at a meeting of Coeur Shareholders by the requisite majorities under the

laws and regulations of the state of Idaho and the NYSE; and

(j) any required licenses, approvals, waivers, consents, permits, orders, business conditions or change of control consents in relation to the Scheme are obtained.

Each of the conditions set out in paragraphs (a), (b), (d), (g) and (i) may not be waived, whereas the conditions set out in paragraphs (c), (e), (f), (h) and (j) may only be waived by agreement in writing between the parties.

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The Scheme is subject to and conditional upon the Palmarejo Transaction becoming effective under Canadian law unless Coeur in its sole discretion waives this condition within five Business Days of the meeting of Bolnisi Shareholders to consider the Scheme taking place.

Additional conditions precedent to the obligations of Coeur

The Bolnisi MIA provides that the obligations of the parties to complete the transactions contemplated by the Bolnisi MIA are also subject to the fulfillment of each of the following conditions precedent, each of which may be waived by Coeur:

- (a) no Bolnisi Material Adverse Change is in existence at 5:00 p.m. on the day before the Second Court Date;
- (b) no Bolnisi Prescribed Occurrence has occurred as at 5:00 p.m. on the day before the Scheme Meeting and at 5:00 p.m. on the day before the Second Court Date;
- (c) no representation given by Bolnisi under clause 7.3 of the Bolnisi MIA has become materially incorrect before 5:00 p.m. on the day before the Second Court Date;
- (d) between the date of the Bolnisi MIA and 5:00 p.m. on the day before the Second Court Date, Coeur does not become aware of any matter, event, action or circumstance:
 - (i) which is materially adverse in that it would result in a decline of 5% or more in the consolidated net assets of Bolnisi for the financial year ended 30 June 2006 in relation to Bolnisi or its Related Bodies Corporate;
 - (ii) in respect of which Bolnisi has not complied with its disclosure obligations under ASX Listing Rule 3.1 at any time; and
 - (iii) which was not previously disclosed to Coeur;
- (e) between the date of the Bolnisi MIA and the Scheme Meeting, no director of Bolnisi changes or withdraws his recommendation to Bolnisi shareholders to vote in favor of the Scheme; and
- (f) completion by Coeur of satisfactory due diligence on Bolnisi.

Additional Conditions Precedent to the Obligations of Bolnisi

The obligations of the parties to complete the transaction as contemplated by the Bolnisi MIA are also subject to the following conditions precedent, each of which may be waived by Bolnisi:

- (a) no Coeur Material Adverse Change is in existence at 5:00 p.m. on the day before the Second Court Date;
- (b) no Coeur Prescribed Occurrence has occurred as at 5:00 p.m. on the day before the Scheme Meeting and at 5:00 p.m. on the day before the Second Court Date;
- (c) no representation given by Coeur under clause 7.1 of the Bolnisi MIA has become materially incorrect before 5:00 p.m. on the day before the Second Court Date; and
- (d) between the date of the Bolnisi MIA and 5:00 p.m. on the day before the Second Court Date, Bolnisi does not become aware of any matter, event, action or circumstance:

(i) which is materially adverse in that it would result in a decline of 5% or more in the consolidated net assets of Coeur for the financial year ended 31 December 2006 in relation to Coeur or its Related Bodies Corporate;

(ii) in respect of which Coeur has not complied with its continuous disclosure obligations under applicable Canadian or United States securities legislation; and

(iii) which was not previously disclosed to Bolnisi.

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Consultation on Failure of Condition Precedent

If any event occurs which would prevent any of the conditions precedent from being satisfied, or there is an occurrence that is reasonably likely to prevent the condition precedent being satisfied by the date specified in the Bolnisi MIA for its satisfaction or the Scheme has not become effective by the Revised End Date, the parties agree to consult in good faith to determine whether the Transaction may proceed by way of alternative means or methods, change the date of the application made to the Federal Court of Australia for an order under Section 411(4)(b) of the Act approving the Scheme or adjourning that application (as applicable) to another date agreed between Coeur and Bolnisi (being a date no later than five Business Days before the Revised End Date) or extend the relevant date or Revised End Date. If the parties are unable to reach such agreement within five Business Days of becoming aware of the relevant occurrence or relevant date or by the Revised End Date, then unless that condition precedent is waived as provided in the Bolnisi MIA, either party may terminate the Bolnisi MIA without, except as otherwise provided in the Bolnisi MIA, any liability to the other party because of that termination, unless the relevant occurrence or the failure of the condition precedent to be satisfied, or of the Scheme to become Effective, arises out of a breach by the terminating party of provisions of the Bolnisi MIA relating to the conditions precedent or obligations contained in the Bolnisi MIA.

Representations and Warranties

The Bolnisi MIA contains representations and warranties on the part of Bolnisi relating to the following matters, among others: execution, delivery and performance of the Bolnisi MIA, the valid incorporation and organization of Bolnisi, Bolnisi having good title to relevant property owned by it, and Bolnisi's books and records accurately, fairly and reasonably reflecting the transactions, disposals, assets of and results of operations of Bolnisi and its subsidiaries.

The Bolnisi MIA also contains representations and warranties of Coeur, relating to the following matters, among others: execution, delivery and performance of the Bolnisi MIA, the due organization and good standing of Coeur, Coeur having good title to relevant property owned by it, Coeur's books and records accurately, fairly and reasonably reflecting the transactions, disposals/assets of and results of operations of Coeur and its subsidiaries, the Transaction not constituting a change of control under certain plans and agreements and Coeur taking all action so that the transactions contemplated by the Bolnisi MIA do not result in the grant of rights to any person under a Rights Agreement entered into by Coeur and Chase Mellon Shareholder Services, LLC on May 11, 1999.

Obligations

By Bolnisi

Bolnisi must execute all documents and do all acts and things within its power as may be necessary or desirable for the implementation and performance of the Scheme on a basis consistent with the Bolnisi MIA. In particular, Bolnisi must (amongst other things) from the date of the Bolnisi MIA up to and including the Implementation Date, conduct, and ensure that each of its subsidiaries conducts, their respective businesses in the ordinary and proper course of business, which will be limited solely to the operation of the matters set out in the Project Plan Description (as defined in the Bolnisi MIA) and make all reasonable efforts to keep available the services of their officers and employees and preserve their relationships with customers, suppliers, licensors, licensees and others having business dealings with Bolnisi and any subsidiary of Bolnisi.

The Bolnisi board of directors must unanimously recommend to Bolnisi shareholders that (1) the Scheme is in the best interests of Bolnisi and Bolnisi shareholders, (2) Bolnisi shareholders vote in favor of all the resolutions to be proposed at the Scheme Meeting or approve the Scheme and (3) the Bolnisi shareholders vote in favor of the Change of Status Resolution (as defined in the Bolnisi MIA) subject to the Independent Expert opining that the Scheme is in

the best interests of Ordinary Shareholders and no superior proposal emerging (whether by way of scheme or bid). In addition, Bolnisi must ensure, among other things: the preparation of materials related to the Scheme Meeting, the calling and holding of the Scheme Meeting, the applications for orders of the Court, and the provision of information and assistance to Coeur.

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By Coeur

Coeur, Coeur Australia and Coeur Sub Two must execute all documents and do all acts and things within its power as may be necessary or desirable for the implementation and performance of the scheme of arrangement.

Coeur must also ensure that it, Coeur Australia and Coeur Sub Two, Inc, conduct their respective businesses in the ordinary and proper course of business, which requires that Coeur not make any acquisitions, disposals or capital expenditures or incur any indebtedness, in excess of US\$200,000,000 and make all reasonable efforts to keep available the services of their officers and employees and preserve their relationships with customers, suppliers, licensors, licensees and others having business dealings with Coeur and any subsidiary of Coeur.

Coeur must also ensure, among other things: that the Treasurer of Australia is notified of the Scheme as soon as practicable after the date of the Bolnisi MIA, the provision of information and assistance to Bolnisi, the convening of a meeting of the Coeur Board (or sub-committee of it) to approve the Bolnisi scheme booklet, that it uses its best endeavors to procure that the Coeur Shares are approved for listing on the TSX and NYSE and that the Coeur Shares in the form of CDIs are approved for listing on ASX (subject to the condition that the shares and CDIs are issued, with effect from the Business Day following the Effective Date of the Scheme), and that Bolnisi is provided with reasonable access to information for the purpose of implementation the Transaction.

Termination

Either Party

Either Party may terminate the Bolnisi MIA by written notice to the other at any time before 8:00 a.m. on the Second Court Date if:

- (a) the other party is in material breach of any provision of the Bolnisi MIA, provided that the party wishing to terminate has given written notice to the other setting out the relevant circumstances and stating an intention to terminate, and the relevant circumstances have continued to exist for 10 Business Days (or any shorter period ending at 5:00 p.m. on the day before the Second Court Date) from the time the notice is given;
- (b) a court of competent jurisdiction (whether foreign or Australian) or a Regulatory Authority has taken any action permanently restraining or otherwise prohibiting the Transaction, or has refused to do anything necessary to permit the Transaction, and the action or refusal has become final and cannot be appealed;
- (c) the other party breaches its obligations under the exclusivity provisions in the Bolnisi MIA; or
- (d) the Break Fee is paid.

If any event occurs which would prevent any of the conditions precedent being satisfied or there is an occurrence that is reasonably likely to prevent the conditions precedent being satisfied by the date specified in the Bolnisi MIA for its satisfaction or the Scheme has not become Effective by the Revised End Date and the parties after consulting in good faith, are unable to reach agreement within 5 Business Days of becoming aware of the relevant occurrence or relevant date or by the Revised End Date, then unless that condition precedent is waived as provided in the Bolnisi MIA, either party may terminate the Bolnisi MIA without any liability to the other party because of that termination except as otherwise provided in the Bolnisi MIA, unless the relevant occurrence or the failure of the condition precedent to be satisfied, or of the Scheme to become Effective, arises out of a breach by the terminating party of their obligations regarding implementation or the requirements of the provisions relating to the satisfaction of the conditions precedent.

By Coeur

Coeur may terminate the Bolnisi MIA by written notice to Bolnisi at any time before 8:00 a.m. on the Second Court Date if:

(a) at the Scheme Meeting or any adjournment or postponement of it at which the Scheme is voted on, the Scheme is not approved before the Revised End Date by the requisite majorities of the Bolnisi shareholders required under the Act;

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(b) any member of the Bolnisi Board withdraws or changes his recommendation in relation to the Scheme for any reason; or

(c) a Bolnisi Material Adverse Change or a Bolnisi Prescribed Occurrence takes place.

By Bolnisi

Bolnisi may terminate the Bolnisi MIA by written notice to Coeur at any time before 8:00 a.m. on the Second Court Date if a Coeur Material Adverse Change or a Coeur Prescribed Occurrence takes place.

Exclusivity

During the period from the date of the Bolnisi MIA until the earlier of its termination or the Revised End Date, Bolnisi and Coeur must not, and must ensure that their Representatives do not, except with the prior consent of the other party:

(a) directly or indirectly solicit, encourage, initiate or invite any inquiries, discussions or proposals in relation to, or which may reasonably be expected to lead to, a Third Party Proposal for that party;

(b) initiate or participate in any discussions or negotiations in relation to, or which may reasonably be expected to lead to, a Third Party Proposal for that party; or

(c) communicate to any person an intention to do any of the things referred to in (a) or (b) above.

In connection therewith, Bolnisi or Coeur must notify the other party if it receives:

(a) any approach, inquiry or proposal made to, and any attempt or intention on the part of any person to initiate or continue any negotiations or discussions with, Bolnisi or Coeur or any of their Representatives with respect to, or that could reasonably be expected to lead to, any Third Party Proposal, whether unsolicited or otherwise; or

(b) any request for information relating to Bolnisi or Coeur or any of their subsidiaries or any of its businesses or operations or any request for access to the books or records of Bolnisi or Coeur or any of their subsidiaries, which Bolnisi or Coeur (as applicable) has reasonable grounds to suspect may relate to a current or future Third Party Proposal.

In addition, each must notify the other party if there is a breach of the exclusivity provisions of the Bolnisi MIA or if its Representatives provide any information relating to Bolnisi or Coeur (as the case may be) or any of their subsidiaries or any of their businesses or operations to any person in connection with or for the purpose of a current or future Third Party Proposal. Such notice must be accompanied by all relevant details of the relevant event, including the identity of the person or persons taking any action referred to in (a) and (b) above and the terms and conditions of any Third Party Proposal or any proposed Third Party Proposal (to the extent known). Bolnisi or Coeur (as applicable) must give notice of these matters at least 48 hours before the Bolnisi Board or Coeur Board (as applicable) recommends acceptance by its shareholders of an offer for their shares under a Third Party Proposal, or otherwise recommends that shareholders approve the Third Party Proposal.

The exclusivity provisions set out in the Bolnisi MIA do not require Bolnisi or Coeur or any of their respective directors to do or refrain from doing anything with respect to a Third Party Proposal (which was not solicited by the party in breach of the exclusivity provisions and in respect of which the notice provisions were complied with), provided that the Bolnisi Board or Coeur Board (as applicable) has determined in good faith and acting reasonably

after consultation with its financial advisors and receiving legal advice from external legal advisors that failing to respond to such Third Party Proposal would be likely to constitute a breach of the directors' fiduciary or statutory obligations.

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Payment of Costs

Break Fee

Each of Bolnisi and Coeur have agreed to pay to the other the Break Fee equal to US\$7.78 million in certain circumstances. Bolnisi must pay to Coeur the Break Fee if the Bolnisi MIA is terminated or the Scheme is not implemented as a result of:

- (a) the non-satisfaction of any conditions precedent relating to Bolnisi Shareholder approvals, a Bolnisi Material Adverse Change, a Bolnisi Prescribed Occurrence, the Bolnisi representations or the Bolnisi continuous disclosure, provided that, immediately before the termination or, if the Bolnisi MIA has not been terminated, when Court approval was due to be sought, no matter has occurred which would prevent the satisfaction of the conditions precedent clauses relating to Regulatory Approvals, the listing of Coeur Shares, Restraints, a Coeur Material Adverse Change, a Coeur Prescribed Occurrence, or Coeur representations from being satisfied;
- (b) Bolnisi not using its best endeavors to cause the satisfaction of the conditions precedent regarding Bolnisi Shareholder approval or Court approval to be satisfied, provided that all other conditions precedent have been or are reasonably likely to be satisfied;
- (c) any Bolnisi Board member withdrawing or changing his recommendation or supporting a Third Party Proposal for Bolnisi;
- (d) a Third Party Proposal for Bolnisi being announced or made before the Second Court Date and, by the Revised End Date, the person making the Third Party Proposal for Bolnisi acquiring voting power of 50% or more in Bolnisi; or
- (e) Bolnisi breaching its obligations under the exclusivity provisions in the Bolnisi MIA.

Coeur must pay to Bolnisi the Break Fee if the Bolnisi MIA is terminated or the Scheme is not implemented as a result of:

- (a) the non-satisfaction of any conditions precedent relating to permission for listing of Coeur Shares on the TSX and NYSE, a Coeur Material Adverse Change, a Coeur Prescribed Occurrence, the Coeur representations, Coeur Shareholder approval or the Coeur continuous disclosure, provided that, immediately before the termination or, if the Bolnisi MIA has not been terminated, when Court approval was due to be sought, no matter has occurred which would prevent the satisfaction of the condition precedent clauses relating to Regulatory Approvals, Restraints, a Bolnisi Material Adverse Change, a Bolnisi Prescribed Occurrence, or the Bolnisi representations from being satisfied;
- (b) Coeur not using its best endeavors to cause the satisfaction of the condition precedent regarding Coeur Shareholder approval to be satisfied, provided that all other conditions precedent have been or are reasonably likely to be satisfied; or
- (c) Coeur breaching its obligations under the exclusivity provisions in the Bolnisi MIA.

Costs and Expenses

Except as otherwise provided in the Bolnisi MIA, each party must pay its own costs and expenses in connection with the negotiation, preparation, execution and performance of the Bolnisi MIA and the proposed, attempted or actual implementation of the Scheme.

Option Deeds

Each of the Directors of Bolnisi, and/or an affiliate of each such Director, entered into an Option Deed on May 3, 2007 with Coeur. These Option Deeds give Coeur the option to call for the transfer to it of an aggregate of 19.9% of all shares in Bolnisi from the shares in Bolnisi held by the Directors and/or their affiliates. The options are exercisable from the earlier of November 3, 2007 and the date which it becomes likely that the Scheme will not become effective by November 3, 2007. The options expire the earlier of December 3, 2007 and the date of the

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implementation of the Scheme, which is expected to be on or about December 20, 2007. Once the option to acquire the shares in Bolnisi is exercised, the transfer of the shares in Bolnisi is to be completed in 10 business days after the option notice is given and the exercise price payable by Coeur is the same as the purchase price to be paid by Coeur for each Bolnisi Share in the Transactions, being a price equal to A\$0.004 in cash and 0.682 Coeur shares per Bolnisi share.

The grantors of the options have agreed to a conditional extension of the options granted under the Option Deeds so that if the End Date of the MIA is extended to the Revised End Date due to SEC review timing, there is a corresponding extension of the options.

Description of Palmarejo Merger Implementation Agreement (MIA)

The following is a summary of certain material terms of the Palmarejo MIA, a copy of which is attached as Annex B-1 to this proxy statement. This summary does not contain all of the information about the Palmarejo MIA. Therefore, you should read the Palmarejo MIA carefully and in its entirety, as the rights and obligations of the parties are governed by the express terms of the Palmarejo MIA and not by this summary or any other information contained in this proxy statement.

The Palmarejo MIA contains representations and warranties made by the parties thereto. These representations and warranties, which are set forth in the Palmarejo MIA, were made by and to the parties thereto for the purposes of the Palmarejo MIA and are subject to qualifications and limitations agreed by the parties in connection with negotiating and entering into the Palmarejo MIA. In addition, these representations and warranties were made of specified dates, may be subject to a contractual standard of materiality different from what may be viewed as material to Coeur shareholders, or may have been used for the purpose of allocating risk between the parties instead of establishing such matters as facts. Moreover, information concerning the subject matter of the representations and warranties, which do not purport to be accurate as of the date of this proxy statement, may have changed since the date of the Palmarejo MIA.

On May 3, 2007, Coeur and Palmarejo entered in the Palmarejo MIA, under which it was agreed that, subject to the terms and conditions set forth in the Palmarejo MIA, Coeur would acquire, indirectly, all of the Palmarejo Shares for a price equal to C\$0.004 in cash and 2.715 Coeur shares per Palmarejo share pursuant to a plan of arrangement, subject to applicable withholding taxes (other than Palmarejo shares held by Fairview (a wholly owned subsidiary of Bolnisi) or its subsidiaries, which will be acquired indirectly by Coeur pursuant to the Bolnisi Transaction).

Amendment to Palmarejo MIA

On September 23, 2007, the parties agreed to an amendment of the Palmarejo MIA, which amendment is similar to the amendment to the Bolnisi MIA. Under the Palmarejo amendment, the parties agreed to a conditional extension to the Palmarejo MIA which allows for SEC review timing. This conditional amendment provides that if any SEC review is not complete in time for the transaction to complete by December 3, 2007 the current scheduled End Date in the Palmarejo MIA, then such End Date will be extended to 45 days from completion of the SEC review. If that date falls in the Australian Court vacation period, it will be extended instead to February 15, 2008, and any extension under this is subject to a final End Date of February 15, 2008. As noted above, as used herein, Revised End Date means the End Date as so extended.

Conditions Precedent to the Arrangement

Mutual Conditions Precedent

The Palmarejo MIA provides that the obligations of the parties to complete the transactions contemplated by the Palmarejo MIA are subject to the satisfaction of each of the following conditions precedent to the extent and in the manner set out in the Palmarejo MIA:

(a) all regulatory approvals shall have been issued or provided or, in the case of waiting or suspensory periods, expired or terminated before the effective date of the plan of arrangement;

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- (b) the plan of arrangement shall have received the necessary approvals of the Palmarejo shareholders under the CBCA, and in accordance with applicable law;
- (c) permission for the additional listing of Coeur's shares on the TSX and NYSE to be issued as part of the plan of arrangement consideration shall have been granted by 8:00 a.m. on the effective date of the plan of arrangement (any such approval may be subject to customary conditions and to the plan of arrangement becoming effective);
- (d) the necessary court approvals shall have been obtained either unconditionally or on conditions that are customary or usual;
- (e) no temporary restraining order, preliminary or permanent injunction or other order issued by any court of competent jurisdiction or other legal restraint or prohibition preventing the transaction be in effect at the effective time of the plan of arrangement;
- (f) the Coeur shareholders shall have approved the proposals set forth in this proxy statement by the requisite majorities under applicable law and the rules and regulations of the NYSE and TSX;
- (g) any required licenses, approvals, waivers, consents, permits, orders, business conditions or change of control consents in relation to the plan of arrangement are obtained or the expiry of all applicable waiting periods; and
- (h) the proposed Bolnisi Transaction becoming effective under Australian law.

Each of the conditions set out in paragraphs (a) to (e) may not be waived, whereas the conditions set out in paragraphs (g) and (h) may only be waived by agreement in writing between the parties.

Additional conditions precedent to the obligations of Coeur

The Palmarejo MIA provides that the obligations of Coeur to complete the transactions contemplated by the Palmarejo MIA are also subject to the fulfillment of each of the following conditions precedent, each of which may be waived by Coeur:

- (a) no Palmarejo Material Adverse Change has occurred and is continuing at the effective time of the plan of arrangement;
- (b) no Palmarejo Prescribed Occurrence has occurred prior to the effective time of the plan of arrangement;
- (c) no representation given by Palmarejo has become materially incorrect at the effective time of the plan of arrangement;
- (d) between the date of the Palmarejo MIA and the effective time of the plan of arrangement, Coeur has not become aware of any matter, event, action or circumstance:
 - (i) that would be a Palmarejo Material Adverse Change;
 - (ii) in respect of which Palmarejo has not complied with its continuous disclosure obligations under applicable Law at any time; and
 - (iii) which was not previously disclosed to Coeur;

(e) between the date of the Palmarejo MIA and the plan of arrangement Meeting, no director of Palmarejo changes or withdraws his recommendation to Palmarejo Shareholders to vote in favor of the plan of arrangement; and

(f) the aggregate number of Palmarejo Shares in respect of which dissent rights shall have been properly exercised in connection with the plan of arrangement shall not exceed 10% of the outstanding Palmarejo Shares.

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Additional Conditions Precedent to the Obligations of Palmarejo

The obligations of Palmarejo to complete the transaction as contemplated by the Palmarejo MIA are also subject to the following conditions precedent, each of which may be waived by Palmarejo:

- (a) no Coeur Material Adverse Change has occurred and is continuing at the effective time of the plan of arrangement;
- (b) no Coeur Prescribed Occurrence has occurred prior to the effective time of the plan of arrangement;
- (c) no representation given by Coeur has become materially incorrect at the effective time of the plan of arrangement;
- (d) between the date of the Palmarejo MIA and the Effective Date, Palmarejo does not become aware of any matter, event, action or circumstance:
 - (i) that would be a Coeur Material Adverse Change;
 - (ii) in respect of which Coeur has not complied with its continuous disclosure obligations under applicable Law at any time; and
 - (iii) which was not previously disclosed to Palmarejo; and
- (e) between the date of the Palmarejo MIA and the Coeur Meeting, the Coeur Board shall have not changed or withdrawn its recommendation to Coeur Shareholders to vote in favor of the Coeur Resolutions.

Consultation on Failure of Condition Precedent

If any event occurs which would prevent any of the conditions precedent from being satisfied, or there is an occurrence that is reasonably likely to prevent the condition precedent being satisfied by the date specified in the Palmarejo MIA for its satisfaction or the plan of arrangement has not become effective by the Revised End Date, the parties agreed to use all commercially reasonable efforts to cooperate and to take all actions proper and advisable under applicable Law to consummate the Transaction on terms consistent with the Palmarejo MIA. If the parties are unable to reach such agreement within five Business Days of becoming aware of the relevant occurrence or relevant date or by the Revised End Date, then unless that condition precedent is waived as provided in the Palmarejo MIA, either party may terminate the agreement without, except as otherwise provided in the agreement, any liability to the other party because of that termination, unless the relevant occurrence or the failure of the condition precedent to be satisfied, or of the plan of arrangement to become effective, arises out of a breach by the terminating party of its conditions precedent or obligations.

Representations and Warranties

The Palmarejo MIA contains customary representations and warranties on the part of Palmarejo relating to the following matters, among others: organization and qualification, ownership of subsidiaries, capitalization, authority relative to the Palmarejo MIA, no violations, publicly filed documents and undisclosed liabilities, absence of certain changes, disclosure and information supplied, compliance, restrictions on business activities, contracts, tax matters, title and environmental matters, employment matters, books and records, insurance, litigation, board approval, brokers and expenses, financial advisors' opinion, dispositions of property, absence of reduction of resources, disclosure controls and procedures, internal control over financial reporting, upwards reporting, stock exchange compliance, personal loans, reporting status and cease trade orders.

The Palmarejo MIA also contains customary representations and warranties of Coeur, relating to matters that include: organization and qualification, ownership of subsidiaries, capitalization, authority relative to the Palmarejo MIA, publicly filed documents and undisclosed liabilities, the information supplied by Coeur, absence of certain changes, lack of restrictions on business activities, title, insurance, litigation, board approval, brokers, compliance with laws, stock option pricing, reserves, disclosure controls and procedures, absence of rights agreements and compliance with Foreign Corrupt Practices Act.

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Covenants

Conduct of Businesses

In the Palmarejo MIA, Palmarejo agreed to certain customary negative and affirmative covenants relating to the operation of its business between the date of execution of the Palmarejo MIA and the Effective Date, including that Palmarejo shall conduct and ensure that each of its subsidiaries conducts, their respective businesses in the ordinary and proper course of business consistent with past practice, which will be limited in all material respects to the operation of the matters set out in the Project plan of arrangement Description, and make all reasonable efforts to keep available the services of their officers and employees and preserve their relationships with customers, suppliers, licensors, licensees and others having business dealings with Palmarejo and any subsidiary of Palmarejo.

Similarly, Coeur has also agreed to conduct, and ensure that each of its subsidiaries conducts, their respective businesses in the ordinary and proper course of business, which requires that Coeur not make any acquisitions, disposals or capital expenditures or incur any indebtedness, in excess of US\$200,000,000 and make all reasonable efforts to keep available the services of their offices and employees and preserve their relationships with customers, suppliers, licensors, licensees and others having business dealings with Coeur and any subsidiary of Coeur.

Other Covenants of Palmarejo

In addition, Palmarejo agreed to execute all documents and do all acts and things within its power as may be necessary or desirable for the implementation and performance of the plan of arrangement on a basis consistent with the Palmarejo MIA, including matters relating to: the continuing recommendation of the Palmarejo Board that Palmarejo Shareholders vote in favor of the plan of arrangement, the preparation of materials related to the plan of arrangement Meeting, the calling and holding of the plan of arrangement Meeting, the applications for the Interim and Final Orders of the Court, providing information and assistance to Coeur, and other matters related to the completion of the Transaction.

Other Covenants of Coeur

In the Palmarejo MIA, Coeur agreed to execute all documents and do all acts and things within its power as may be necessary or desirable for the implementation and performance of the plan of arrangement on a basis consistent with the Palmarejo MIA, including matters relating to: the continuing recommendation of the Coeur Board that Coeur Shareholders vote in favor of the Coeur Resolutions, the preparation of materials related to the Coeur Meeting, the calling and holding of the Coeur Meeting, the listing on the NYSE and TSX of the Coeur Shares to be issued as part of the plan of arrangement Consideration, providing information and assistance to Palmarejo, and other matters related to the completion of the Transaction.

Termination

Either Party

Either Party may terminate the Palmarejo MIA by written notice to the other at any time before the effective time of the plan of arrangement if:

(a) the other party is in material breach of any provision of the Palmarejo MIA, provided that the party wishing to terminate has given written notice to the other setting out the relevant circumstances and stating an intention to terminate, and the relevant circumstances have continued to exist for 10 Business Days (or any shorter period ending at the effective time of the plan of arrangement) from the time the notice is given;

(b) a court of competent jurisdiction (whether foreign or Canadian) or a Regulatory Authority has taken any action permanently restraining or otherwise prohibiting the Transaction, or has refused to do anything necessary to permit the Transaction, and the action or refusal has become final and cannot be appealed;

(c) the other party breaches its obligations under the exclusivity provisions in the Palmarejo MIA; or

(d) if any of the events for which the Break Fee is payable occurs, then upon payment of the Break Fee.

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By Coeur

Coeur may terminate the Palmarejo MIA by written notice to Palmarejo at any time before the effective time of the plan of arrangement if:

- (a) at the plan of arrangement Meeting or any adjournment or postponement of it at which the plan of arrangement is voted on, the plan of arrangement is not approved before the Revised End Date by the requisite majorities of the Palmarejo Shareholders required under the CBCA and applicable Law;
- (b) any member of the Palmarejo Board withdraws or changes his recommendation in relation to the plan of arrangement for any reason; or
- (c) a Palmarejo Material Adverse Change or a Palmarejo Prescribed Occurrence takes place.

By Palmarejo

Palmarejo may terminate the Palmarejo MIA by written notice to Coeur at any time before the effective time of the plan of arrangement if:

- (a) at the Coeur Meeting or any adjournment or postponement of it at which the Coeur Resolutions are voted on, the Coeur Resolutions are not approved before the Revised End Date by the requisite majority of the Coeur Shareholders required under applicable Law;
- (b) the Coeur Board withdraws or changes its recommendation in relation to the Coeur Resolutions for any reason; or
- (c) a Coeur Material Adverse Change or a Coeur Prescribed Occurrence takes place.

Exclusivity

During the period from execution of the Palmarejo MIA until its termination or the Revised End Date, Palmarejo and Coeur must not, and must ensure that their Representatives do not, except with the prior consent of the other party:

- (a) directly or indirectly solicit, encourage, initiate or invite any inquiries, discussions or proposals in relation to, or which may reasonably be expected to lead to, a Third Party Proposal for that party;
- (b) initiate or participate in any discussions or negotiations in relation to, or which may reasonably be expected to lead to, a Third Party Proposal for that party; or
- (c) communicate to any person an intention to do any of the things referred to in (a) or (b) above.

In connection therewith, Palmarejo or Coeur must notify the other party if it receives:

- (a) any approach, inquiry or proposal made to, and any attempt or intention on the part of any person to initiate or continue any negotiations or discussions with, Palmarejo or Coeur or any of their Representatives with respect to, or that could reasonably be expected to lead to, any Third Party Proposal, whether unsolicited or otherwise; or
- (b) any request for information relating to Palmarejo or Coeur or any of their subsidiaries or any of its businesses or operations or any request for access to the books or records of Palmarejo or Coeur or any of their subsidiaries, which Palmarejo or Coeur (as applicable) has reasonable grounds to suspect may relate to a current or future Third Party

Proposal.

In addition, each must notify the other party if there is a breach of the exclusivity provisions of the Palmarejo MIA or if its Representatives provide any information relating to Palmarejo or Coeur (as the case may be) or any of their subsidiaries or any of their businesses or operations to any person in connection with or for the purpose of a current or future Third Party Proposal. Such notice must be accompanied by all relevant details of the relevant event, including the identity of the person or persons taking any action referred to and the terms and conditions of any Third Party Proposal or any proposed Third Party Proposal (to the extent known). In addition, Palmarejo or Coeur (as applicable) must give notice of these matters at least 48 hours before the Palmarejo Board or Coeur Board (as

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applicable) recommends acceptance by its shareholders of an offer for their shares under a Third Party Proposal, or otherwise recommends that shareholders approve the Third Party Proposal.

The exclusivity provisions set out in the Palmarejo MIA do not require Palmarejo or Coeur or any of their respective directors to do or refrain from doing anything with respect to a Third Party Proposal (which was not solicited by the party in breach of the exclusivity provisions and in respect of which the notice provisions were complied with), provided that the Palmarejo Board or Coeur Board (as applicable) has determined in good faith and acting reasonably after taking into account the extent considered appropriate by such board, all financial, legal, regulatory and other aspects of such proposal and the person making such proposal and after consultation with its financial advisors and external legal counsel that (A) such Third Party Proposal (i) is reasonably capable of being completed without undue delay, (ii) is on terms and conditions more favorable from a financial point of view to the Palmarejo or Coeur Shareholders (as applicable) than those contemplated by the Palmarejo MIA, and (iii) has committed financing, to the extent required, and (B) failing to take or refrain from taking the proposed action in respect of that Third Party Proposal would likely constitute a breach of the directors' fiduciary or statutory obligations.

Payment of Costs

Break Fee

The parties have agreed to pay to the other the Break Fee equal to US\$3.07 million in certain circumstances. Palmarejo must pay to Coeur the Break Fee if the Palmarejo MIA is terminated or the plan of arrangement is not implemented as a result of:

- (a) the non-satisfaction of any conditions precedent relating to Palmarejo Shareholder approvals, a Palmarejo Material Adverse Change, a Palmarejo Prescribed Occurrence, the Palmarejo representations and the Palmarejo continuous disclosure, provided that, immediately before the termination or, if the agreement has not been terminated, when court approval was due to be sought, no matter has occurred which would prevent the satisfaction of the condition precedent clauses relating to Regulatory Approvals, the listing of Coeur Shares, no restraints, a Coeur Material Adverse Change, a Coeur Prescribed Occurrence, Coeur representations or the Coeur Shareholder approval;
- (b) Palmarejo not using all commercially reasonable endeavors to cause the satisfaction of the conditions precedent regarding Palmarejo Shareholder approval and Court approval to be satisfied, provided that all other conditions precedent have been or are reasonably likely to be satisfied;
- (c) any Palmarejo Board member withdrawing or changing his recommendation or supporting a Third Party Proposal for Palmarejo;
- (d) a Third Party Proposal for Palmarejo being announced or made before the effective date of the plan of arrangement and, within seven months of the date of the Palmarejo MIA, the person making the Third Party Proposal for Palmarejo acquiring voting power of 50% or more in Palmarejo (other than an acquisition effected only as a result of a change in ownership of Bolnisi); or
- (e) Palmarejo breaching its obligations under the exclusivity provisions in the Palmarejo MIA.

Coeur must pay to Palmarejo the Break Fee if the Palmarejo MIA is terminated or the plan of arrangement is not implemented as a result of:

- (a) the non-satisfaction of any conditions precedent relating to permission for listing of Coeur Shares on the TSX and NYSE, a Coeur Material Adverse Change, a Coeur Prescribed Occurrence, the Coeur representations, Coeur

Shareholder approval and the Coeur continuous disclosure, provided that, immediately before the termination or, if the agreement has not been terminated, when Court approval was due to be sought, no matter has occurred which would prevent the satisfaction of the condition precedent clauses relating to Regulatory Approvals, no restraints, a Palmarejo Material Adverse Change, a Palmarejo Prescribed Occurrence, or the Palmarejo representations;

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(b) Coeur not using all commercially reasonable endeavors to cause the satisfaction of the condition precedent regarding Coeur Shareholder approval to be satisfied, provided that all other conditions precedent have been or are reasonably likely to be satisfied; or

(c) Coeur breaching certain of its obligations under the exclusivity provisions in the Palmarejo MIA.

Costs and Expenses

Except as otherwise provided in the Palmarejo MIA, each party must pay its own costs and expenses in connection with the negotiation, preparation, execution and performance of the Palmarejo MIA and the proposed, attempted or actual implementation of the plan of arrangement.

Description of Palmarejo Plan of Arrangement

The following is a summary of certain material terms of the Palmarejo plan of arrangement, a copy of which is attached as Annex E to this proxy statement. This summary and certain capitalized terms referred to in this summary do not contain all the information about the plan of arrangement. Therefore, you should read the plan of arrangement carefully and in its entirety.

Upon the arrangement becoming effective, the following transactions will occur and will be deemed to occur in the order and at the times set out in the plan of arrangement:

(a) the Palmarejo shares held by any dissenting holders shall be deemed to have been transferred without any act or formality to Canadian Bidco (as defined in the plan of arrangement) (free and clear of any liens) in exchange for:

\$0.004 in cash; and

2.715 Coeur Shares;

(the Consideration)

(b) each Palmarejo share outstanding at the effective time of the plan of arrangement and held by a Palmarejo shareholder other than (i) a dissenting holder who is ultimately entitled to be paid the fair value of the Palmarejo shares held by such dissenting holder or (ii) Coeur, Canadian Bidco or any Affiliate (as defined in the plan of arrangement) thereof, which, for greater certainty, includes Fairview (which shall not be exchanged under the plan of arrangement and shall remain outstanding as a Palmarejo share held by Coeur, Canadian Bidco or any Affiliate thereof), shall be transferred without any further act or formality by the holder to Canadian Bidco in exchange for the Consideration;

(c) with respect to each Palmarejo Share transferred pursuant to (a) and (b), (i) the holder of each such Palmarejo share shall cease to be the holder of that Palmarejo share and the name of such holder shall be removed from the applicable registers as the holder of Palmarejo shares, and (ii) Canadian Bidco shall be recorded as the registered holder of the Palmarejo shares so acquired and shall be deemed the legal and beneficial owner thereof (free and clear of any liens and encumbrances);

(d) each Palmarejo option outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the plan of arrangement shall be exchanged for a new option granted by Palmarejo (a Palmarejo Replacement Option) to acquire 2.715 Coeur shares for each Palmarejo share that such holder was entitled to receive under its Palmarejo option, provided that if the foregoing would result in the issuance of a fraction of a Coeur share, then the number of Coeur shares otherwise

issued shall be rounded down to the nearest whole number of Coeur shares. The exercise price per Coeur share subject to any such Palmarejo Replacement Option shall be an amount (rounded up to the nearest one-hundredth of a cent) equal to the quotient of (A) the exercise price per Palmarejo share subject to such Palmarejo Option immediately before the consummation of the Transactions divided by (B) 2.715 plus such portion of a Coeur share that, immediately prior to the consummation of the Transactions, has a fair market value equal to C\$0.004 cash (provided that the aggregate exercise price payable on any particular exercise of Palmarejo Replacement Options shall be rounded up to the nearest whole cent). Except as set out above, the terms of each Palmarejo Replacement Option shall be the same as the terms of the

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Palmarejo option exchanged therefor pursuant to the Palmarejo Option Plan (as defined in the plan of arrangement) and any agreement evidencing the grant thereof prior to the effective time of the plan of arrangement; and

(e) Palmarejo may file an election with the CRA upon the consummation of the Transactions, to be effective on such date and prior to the steps contemplated below, to cease to be a public corporation for the purposes of the ITA.

In accordance with the terms of the Palmarejo warrants, each holder of a Palmarejo warrant outstanding immediately prior to the effective time of the plan of arrangement shall receive upon the subsequent exercise of such holder's Palmarejo warrant, in accordance with its terms, and shall accept in lieu of each Palmarejo share to which such holder was theretofore entitled upon such exercise but for the same aggregate consideration payable therefor, the Consideration.

Exchange of Certificates for Consideration

At or before the time of filing of the Articles of Arrangement, Canadian Bidco shall deposit the aggregate Consideration with the Depositary in escrow for the benefit of Palmarejo shareholders.

After the effective time of the plan of arrangement, upon surrender to the Depositary for cancellation of a certificate that immediately prior to the effective time of the plan of arrangement represented outstanding Palmarejo shares, together with a duly completed and executed Letter of Transmittal and such additional documents and instruments as the Depositary may reasonably require, the Palmarejo shareholder of such surrendered certificate shall be entitled to receive in exchange therefor, and Coeur shall cause the Depositary to deliver to such Palmarejo shareholder, the Consideration that such Palmarejo shareholder has the right to receive under the plan of arrangement (less any withholding amounts) and any certificate so surrendered shall forthwith be cancelled. Until surrendered, each certificate which immediately prior to the effective time of the plan of arrangement represented Palmarejo shares shall be deemed after the effective time of the plan of arrangement to represent only the right to receive upon surrender, the Consideration in lieu of such certificate (less any withholding amounts).

Cancellation of Rights after Six Years

Any certificate formerly representing Palmarejo shares not duly surrendered on or before the sixth anniversary of the consummation of the Transactions shall cease to represent a claim by or interest of any former Palmarejo shareholder of any kind or nature against or in Palmarejo, Coeur or Canadian Bidco. On such date, all Palmarejo shares to which the former holder of such certificate was entitled shall be deemed to have been surrendered to Canadian Bidco and consideration to which such former holder was entitled shall be deemed to have been surrendered to Coeur.

Accordingly, persons who tender certificates for Palmarejo shares after the sixth anniversary of the consummation of the Transactions will not receive Coeur shares, will not own any interest in Coeur and will not be paid any cash or other compensation.

Lost Certificates

If a certificate which immediately prior to the time of the consummation of the Transactions represented Palmarejo shares is lost, stolen or destroyed, upon the making of an affidavit of that fact by the Palmarejo shareholder so claiming, the Depositary will issue the Consideration payable to such Palmarejo shareholder deliverable in accordance with the Palmarejo shareholder's affidavit of loss.

Withholding Rights

Palmarejo, Canadian Bidco, Coeur and the Depositary shall be entitled to deduct and withhold from any consideration otherwise payable to any Palmarejo shareholder such amounts as they are required or permitted to deduct and withhold with respect to such payment under applicable tax law and treat the amounts withheld and remitted to the appropriate taxing authority as having been paid to the Palmarejo shareholder.

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Ineligible Overseas Shareholders

Where a Palmarejo shareholder is an Ineligible Overseas Shareholder (as defined in the plan of arrangement), the number of Coeur shares to which the Palmarejo shareholder would otherwise have been entitled will be issued to a nominee who will sell those Coeur shares as soon as practicable and in any event not more than 28 days after the date of the consummation of the Transactions and remit to the Palmarejo shareholder the net proceeds in full satisfaction of that Palmarejo shareholder's rights in relation to Coeur shares under the plan of arrangement.

Effective Time of Transactions

The closing of the Transactions will take place following the satisfaction or waiver of the conditions described below under Description of the Bolnisi MIA Conditions Precedent to the Arrangement and Description of the Palmarejo MIA Conditions Precedent to the Arrangement, unless Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo agree in writing to another time. The parties intend to complete the Transactions as soon as practicable following the adoption of the Bolnisi MIA by Bolnisi's shareholders, the adoption of the Palmarejo MIA by the Palmarejo shareholders and the approval by Coeur's shareholders of the proposals set forth in this proxy and the satisfaction or waiver of the conditions to closing of the Transactions set forth in the Bolnisi MIA and Palmarejo MIA. The parties to the Transactions expect to complete the merger in the fourth quarter of 2007. Because the Transactions are subject to a number of conditions, the exact timing of the Transactions cannot be determined.

Proposal No. 1

Amendment to Articles of Incorporation

General

Coeur's Board of Directors has unanimously adopted a resolution approving, declaring advisable and recommending to shareholders for their approval an amendment to Article II of Coeur's Restated and Amended Articles of Incorporation increasing the total number of shares of its authorized common stock from 500 million shares to 750 million shares.

The form of the proposed amendment to Coeur's Restated and Amended Articles of Incorporation is attached as Annex I to this proxy statement. The proposed amendment will become effective upon the filing of the amendment with the Idaho Secretary of State, which Coeur plans to do immediately prior to the closing of the Transactions.

Reasons for the Proposed Amendment

Coeur's Board of Directors recommends approval of the proposed amendment so that it will be able to have sufficient authorized but unissued and unreserved shares to issue the shares pursuant to the Transactions and to permit the pursuit and effectuation of corporate transactions requiring the issuance of common stock in the future. Those transactions include:

the issuance of common stock in connection with the growth and expansion of Coeur's business, including acquisition of mining properties or other companies engaged in the mining business;

the issuance of common stock or securities convertible into common stock in connection with financing and recapitalization transactions;

the future authorization of additional shares of common stock for issuance under Coeur's executive compensation program and Non-Employee Directors' Stock Option Plan; and

the issuance of common stock in connection with other corporate transactions that implement proper business purposes determined by the Board of Directors to be in the best interests of Coeur and its shareholders.

As explained below, only 189,616,131 shares of unissued, unreserved common stock remain available for future issuance.

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Coeur needs to increase the number of its presently authorized shares in order to issue the number of shares required by the Transactions. In addition, the Board of Directors believes that additional authorized shares should be available in the future in order to permit Coeur to pursue the various transactions described above and to provide for its growth and financial stability. Many of the above transactions arise under circumstances requiring prompt action and do not allow the necessary time to seek shareholder approval to authorize additional shares. The Board of Directors believes that it is very important for it to have the flexibility to be able to act promptly in the best interests of Coeur and its shareholders when circumstances such as those described above arise.

Coeur plans to pursue the acquisition from time to time of other mining companies, mining properties or interests in mining properties in the future. In the event the proposed increase in authorized shares of common stock is approved by shareholders, such future acquisitions may be effected for a consideration that includes the issuance of shares of Coeur common stock, or other securities convertible into Coeur common stock, in partial or full payment of the purchase price. Coeur anticipates that the terms of any acquisitions in which it issue shares will be determined through direct negotiations with the securities holders or controlling persons of the entities or properties being acquired. Factors taken into account in determining the terms may include cash flow, reserves and mineralized material, earnings power, quality of management, properties, market location and position and growth potential. Other than with respect to the Transactions, Coeur has not entered into any agreements nor made any decisions with respect to the issuance of any shares in connection with any future acquisitions. If Coeur determines to issue shares of common stock in connection with future acquisitions, Coeur will not seek shareholder approval of such issuance unless required as discussed below under Future Shareholder Approval of Common Stock Issuances. The issuance of any such shares of common stock will have no effect on the rights of existing shareholders.

Currently Authorized Common Stock

Of the 500 million currently authorized shares of Coeur common stock, 278,465,840 shares were outstanding and 1,059,211 shares were held as treasury stock at October 15, 2007. In addition, as of that date, a total of 30,858,818 shares of common stock had been reserved for possible issuance in the future for the following purposes:

23,684,211 shares were reserved for issuance upon the conversion of Coeur's \$180 million principal amount of outstanding 1.25% Convertible Senior Notes due 2024;

5,780,157 shares of common stock reserved for issuance under Coeur's 2003 Long-Term Incentive Plan,

559,177 shares of common stock reserved for issuance under Coeur's 1989 Long-Term Incentive Plan,

369,486 shares of common stock reserved for issuance under Coeur's 2005 Non-Employee Directors Equity Incentive Plan, and

465,787 shares of common stock reserved for issuance under Coeur's prior Non-Employee Directors Equity Incentive Plan.

In view of the fact that a total of 310,383,869 shares of Coeur common stock are either outstanding, held as treasury stock or reserved for future issuance as described above, there remains only 189,616,131 shares of unissued, unreserved shares available for future issuance and Coeur expects that it will issue approximately 261.0 million shares in the Transactions, which excludes up to 11.0 million new shares that will be issuable upon the exercise of existing Palmarejo options and assumes that none of the existing Palmarejo warrants will be exercised before their expiration on October 19, 2007.

Future Shareholder Approval of Common Stock Issuances

The additional shares of common stock sought by the proposed amendment would be available for future issuance without future action by shareholders, unless such action would be required by applicable law or the rules of the NYSE. Generally, NYSE rules require shareholder approval of proposed issuances of additional shares that would result in an increase of 20% or more in the total number of shares of common stock outstanding before any such proposed issuance, subject to exemptions for certain public and private offerings for cash and an exception

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where the delay in securing shareholder approval would seriously jeopardize Coeur's financial viability and where Coeur's reliance on such exception is expressly approved by the Audit Committee of its Board of Directors. Shareholder approval also is required under NYSE rules prior to an issuance of common stock that would result in a change of control of Coeur. Furthermore, NYSE rules require shareholder approval under certain circumstances with respect to certain stock option or purchase plans and with respect to proposed issuances of common stock, or of securities convertible into or exercisable for common stock, to directors, officers or substantial shareholders of Coeur or its affiliates.

Potential for Anti-Takeover Effect

Although the Board of Directors' purpose for seeking an increase in the number of authorized shares of our common stock is not intended for anti-takeover purposes, it should be noted that authorized but unissued shares of common stock, if issued, could be used by incumbent management to make more difficult and thereby discourage an attempt to acquire control of Coeur even though its shareholders might deem such an acquisition desirable. For example, the shares could be privately placed with purchasers who might support the Board of Directors in opposing a hostile take-over bid. The issuance of the new shares could also be used to dilute the stock ownership and voting power of a third party seeking to remove directors, replace incumbent directors, accomplish certain business transactions or alter or amend provisions of Coeur's Restated and Amended Articles of Incorporation. To the extent that it would impede any such attempts, the issuance of additional shares of common stock following effectiveness of the proposed amendment to Coeur's Restated and Amended Articles of Incorporation could potentially serve to perpetuate the existing management.

Required Vote and Board of Directors' Recommendation

In order to become effective, the proposed amendment must be approved by the holders of a majority of the shares of common stock that are present or represented by proxy at the special meeting, assuming a quorum is present.

YOUR BOARD RECOMMENDS THAT YOU VOTE
FOR
PROPOSAL 1 AMENDMENT TO ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

Proposal No. 2

Issuance of Coeur Common Stock

Purpose and Effect of Proposed Issuance of Stock

Coeur is seeking your approval of the proposed issuance of Coeur common stock to Bolnisi's shareholders in connection with the Bolnisi Transaction and to Palmarejo's shareholders in connection with the Palmarejo Transaction.

The proposed issuance of Coeur common stock will result in dilution in the percentage ownership interest of Coeur's existing shareholders. The exact amount of such dilution cannot be determined until the time of issuance; however, if Coeur had issued, as of June 30, 2007 the estimated number of shares of Coeur's common stock contemplated by the Transactions, which would aggregate approximately 261.0 million shares, which excludes up to 11.0 million new shares that will be issuable upon the exercise of existing Palmarejo options and assumes that none of the existing Palmarejo warrants will be exercised before their expiration on October 19, 2007, then based upon approximately 279.5 million shares of Coeur's common stock outstanding as of that date, the shares of Coeur's common stock outstanding would have increased by approximately 93.4%.

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Requirement for Shareholder Approval

Coeur's listing application with the NYSE requires shareholder approval for the issuance of Coeur common stock that represents in the aggregate more than 20% of the issued and outstanding shares of Coeur common stock.

As of October 15, 2007, 278,465,840 shares of Coeur common stock were issued and outstanding and 1,059,211 shares were held as treasury stock. Upon the consummation of the Bolnisi Transaction and the Palmarejo Transaction, Bolnisi's shareholders and Palmarejo's shareholders will acquire an aggregate of up to approximately 279.8 million shares of Coeur common stock, which represents more than 20% of the shares of Coeur common stock issued and outstanding prior to the consummation of the Transactions.

Required Vote and Board of Directors Recommendation

In order to become effective, the proposed amendment must be approved by the holders of a majority of the shares of common stock that are present or represented by proxy at the special meeting, assuming a quorum is present. In addition, NYSE rules require that the number of votes cast on the proposal must represent over 50% in interest of all securities entitled to vote on the proposal.

YOUR BOARD RECOMMENDS THAT YOU VOTE
FOR
PROPOSAL 2 ISSUANCE OF COEUR COMMON STOCK

Proposal No. 3

Authorization to Adjourn or Postpone Special Meeting

Coeur may ask its shareholders to vote on a proposal to adjourn the special meeting, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies if there are insufficient votes at the time of the meeting to approve the proposal to amend Coeur's articles of incorporation or the proposal to approve the issuance of shares of Coeur common stock in the Transactions. Coeur does not currently intend to propose adjournment at the special meeting if there are sufficient votes to approve these proposals at the date the special meeting is initially convened. If the proposal to adjourn the special meeting for the purpose of soliciting additional proxies for either proposal or both proposals, if necessary, is submitted to Coeur's shareholders for approval, the approval requires a majority of the shares represented at the meeting to be cast in favor of adjournment.

Information Concerning Coeur

Business

Introduction

Coeur d'Alene Mines Corporation is a large primary silver producer located in North America and is engaged, through its subsidiaries, in the operation and/or ownership, development and exploration of silver and gold mining properties and companies located primarily within the United States (Nevada and Alaska) South America (Chile, Argentina and Bolivia), Australia (New South Wales) and Africa (Tanzania).

Overview of Mining Properties and Interests

Coeur's most significant operating and development-stage mining properties and interests are:

The **Rochester mine** is a silver and gold surface mining operation located in northwestern Nevada and is 100% owned and operated by Coeur. It is one of the largest primary silver mines in the United States. During 1999, Coeur acquired the mineral rights to the **Nevada Packard property**, which is located one and one-half miles south of the Rochester mine, and commenced mining there in the first quarter of 2003.

Coeur owns 100% of the **Cerro Bayo mine** in southern Chile, which comprises a high grade gold and silver underground mine and processing facilities. The Cerro Bayo deposit was discovered during 2000. Initial

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mining operations commenced in late 2001 and processing started in April 2002. Coeur carries on an active exploration program on its 205 square mile property package.

Coeur owns 100% of the capital stock of Coeur Argentina S.R.L., which owns and operates the underground high-grade silver **Martha mine** located in Santa Cruz, Argentina, approximately 270 miles southeast of the Cerro Bayo mine. Mining operations commenced at the Martha mine in June 2002. Coeur carries on an active exploration program at its Martha mine and on its other land in Santa Cruz which totals over 600 square miles.

Coeur acquired, in May 2005, all of the silver production and reserves, up to 20.0 million payable ounces, contained at the **Endeavor mine** in Australia which is owned and operated by Cobar Operations Pty. Limited (Cobar), a wholly-owned subsidiary of CBH Resources Ltd. (CBH) for up to \$39.1 million. The Endeavor mine is an underground zinc/lead/silver mine located in New South Wales, Australia which has been in production since 1983.

Coeur acquired, in September 2005, all of the silver production and reserves, up to 17.2 million payable ounces, contained at the **Broken Hill mine** in Australia, which is owned and operated by Perilya Broken Hill Ltd. (PBH) for \$36.0 million. The Broken Hill Mine is located in New South Wales, Australia and is an underground zinc/lead/silver mine.

Coeur owns 100% of Empresa Minera Manquiri S.A. (Manquiri), a Bolivian company that controls the mining rights for the **San Bartolome project**, which is an open pit silver mine in Bolivia where an updated feasibility study was completed in 2004 and construction activities have commenced. Coeur expects commercial production from the San Bartolome project to commence in early 2008.

Coeur owns 100% of the **Kensington property**, located north of Juneau, Alaska, which is a development-stage gold property. An updated feasibility study was completed for the property during 2004 and construction activities commenced in 2005. A lawsuit has been filed in Federal Appellate Court challenging a certain permit necessary for construction of a required tailings facility. Coeur is currently conducting construction activities not impacted by the temporary injunction pending appeal. Coeur believes production could commence in late 2007, subject to successful and timely resolution of the permitting challenge and pending litigation described below. On September 12, 2005 three environmental groups (Plaintiffs) filed a lawsuit in Federal District Court in Alaska against the Corps of Engineers and the USFS seeking to invalidate permits issued to Coeur Alaska, Inc. for Coeur s Kensington mine. The Plaintiffs claim the CWA Section 404 permit issued by the Corps of Engineers authorizing the deposition of mine tailings into Lower Slate Lake conflicts with the CWA. They additionally claim the USFS s approval of the Amended Plan of Operations is arbitrary and capricious because it relies on the 404 permit issued by the Corps of Engineers.

On August 4, 2006, the Federal District Court in Alaska dismissed the Plaintiffs challenge and upheld the CWA Section 404 permit. On August 7, 2006 the Plaintiffs filed a Notice of Appeal of the decision to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals (Circuit Court) and on August 9, 2006 Plaintiffs additionally filed a Motion for Injunction Pending Appeal with the Circuit Court. The Circuit Court granted a temporary injunction pending appeal on August 24, 2006, enjoining certain activities relating to the lake tailings facility. The Circuit Court further ordered an expedited briefing schedule on the merits of the legal challenge. On October 13, 2006, the parties filed their briefs in the Circuit Court and subsequently participated in an oral argument on December 4, 2006. On March 7, 2007, the Department of Justice (DOJ), on behalf of the Corps of Engineers, filed a motion for authorization under injunction pending appeal to permit construction of a western interception ditch which related to site stabilization due to spring snowmelt. On March 16, 2007, the Circuit Court panel issued an Order which denied the western interception ditch work plan. On May 22, 2007, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the District Court s August 4, 2006 decision which had upheld Coeur s 404 permit and issued its opinion that remanded the case to the District Court with instructions to vacate

Coeur's 404 permit as well as the USFS Record of Decision approving the general tailings disposal plan as well as the Goldbelt 404 permit to construct the Cascade Point Marine Facility. The DOJ, on behalf of the Corps of Engineers and the USFS, filed for an extension of time to file a Petition for Rehearing with the Ninth Circuit. The extension was granted on June 29, 2007. On August 20, 2007, Coeur Alaska filed a Petition for Rehearing En Banc with the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, as did the State of

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Alaska and Goldbelt, Inc. The Department of Justice, acting on behalf of the federal agencies USFS, EPA and Corps of Engineers, additionally filed a limited Petition for Rehearing with the Ninth Circuit panel seeking reconsideration of the mandate of the May 22, 2007 panel. The Court ordered reply briefing by the Plaintiffs which were filed on October 11, 2007. The petitions are currently pending. Coeur cannot now predict the potential for obtaining an appeal or if it will prevail upon appeal if one is granted.

Coeur also has interests in other properties which are subject to silver or gold exploration activities upon which no mineable ore reserves have yet been delineated.

Exploration Stage Mining Properties

Coeur, either directly or through wholly-owned subsidiaries, owns, leases and has interests in certain exploration-stage mining properties located in the United States, Chile, Argentina, Bolivia and Tanzania. In keeping with its overall efforts to focus its resources, Coeur conducted the majority of its exploration activities during 2006 on or near existing properties where infrastructure and production facilities are already in place. During 2007, Coeur expects to invest approximately \$15.3 million in exploration and reserve development.

Business Strategy

Coeur's business strategy is to capitalize on the ore reserve/mineralized material bases located at its operating mines and the expertise of its management team to continue as one of the world's leading primary silver production companies through long-term, cash flow generating growth. The principal elements of Coeur's business strategy are to: (i) increase Coeur's silver production and reserves; (ii) decrease cash costs and increase production at Coeur's existing silver mining operations; (iii) transform development-stage properties into producing mines; (iv) acquire operating mines, mineral interests, exploration and/or development properties with a goal of reducing Coeur's overall cash and total costs per ounce of silver produced, providing immediate positive cash flow return and expanding its silver production base and reserves; and (v) continue to explore for new silver and gold discoveries and evaluate new opportunities to expand its production through acquisitions and exploration.

Sources of Revenue

The Rochester mine, Cerro Bayo mine and Martha mine, each operated by Coeur, and the Endeavor mine and Broken Hill mine operated by others, constituted Coeur's principal sources of mining revenues in 2006. The following table sets forth information regarding the percentage contribution to Coeur's total revenues (i.e., revenues from the sale of concentrates and doré) by the sources of those revenues during the past five years:

Mine/Company	Coeur	Percentage of Total Revenues(2) for the				
	Percentage Ownership at December 31, 2006	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002
Rochester Mine	100 %	47%	45%	59%	48%	78%
Cerro Bayo Mine	100	23	38	32	43	17
Martha Mine	100	16	13	9	9	5
Endeavor Mine(1)	100	3	1			
Broken Hill Mine(1)	100	11	3			

100% 100% 100% 100% 100%

- (1) Ownership interest reflects Coeur's ownership interest in the property's silver reserves. Other constituent metals are owned by another non-affiliated entity.
- (2) On June 1, 2006, Coeur completed its sale of Coeur Silver Valley (Galena). Coeur's interest in the Galena mine was 100% prior to the sale. Revenues from the Galena mine are reflected in Discontinued Operations.

Definitions

The following sets forth definitions of certain important mining terms used in this proxy statement.

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Ag is the abbreviation for silver.

Au is the abbreviation for gold.

Cash Costs are costs directly related to the physical activities of producing silver and gold, and include mining, processing, transportation and other plant costs, third-party refining and smelting costs, marketing expense, on-site general and administrative costs, royalties and in-mine drilling expenditures that are related to production and other direct costs. Sales of by-product metals, including gold, are deducted from the above in computing cash costs per ounce. Cash Costs exclude depreciation, depletion and amortization, corporate general and administrative expense, exploration, interest, and pre-feasibility costs and accruals for mine reclamation. Cash Costs are calculated and presented using the Gold Institute Production Cost Standard applied consistently for all periods presented.

Cash Costs per Ounce are calculated by dividing the cash costs computed for each of Coeur's mining properties for a specific period by the amount of gold ounces or silver ounces produced by that property during that same period. Management uses Cash Costs per Ounce produced as a key indicator of the profitability of each of its mining properties. Gold and silver are sold and priced in the world financial markets on a U.S. dollar per ounce basis. By calculating the cash costs from each of Coeur's mines on the same unit basis, management can easily determine the gross margin that each ounce of gold and silver produced is generating. While this represents a key indicator of the performance of Coeur's mining properties you are cautioned not to place undue reliance on this single measurement. To fully evaluate a mine's performance, management also monitors U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) based profit/(loss), depreciation and amortization expenses and capital expenditures for each mine as presented in Note Q Segment Information in the Notes to Coeur's Consolidated Financial Statements. Total Cash Costs per Ounce is a non-GAAP measurement and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on it and are urged to read all GAAP accounting disclosures presented in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying footnotes.

Concentrate is a product containing the valuable metal and from which most of the waste material in the ore has been eliminated.

Cut-off Grade is the lowest grade of mineral resource considered economic; used in the calculation of reserves in a given deposit.

Cyanidation is a method of extracting gold or silver by dissolving it in a weak solution of sodium or potassium cyanide.

Dilution is an estimate of the amount of waste or low-grade mineralized rock which will be mined with the ore as part of normal mining practices in extracting an ore body.

Doré is unrefined gold and silver bullion bars which contain gold, silver and minor amounts of impurities which will be further refined to almost pure metal.

Gold is a metallic element with minimum fineness of 999 parts per 1000 parts pure gold.

Heap Leaching Process is a process of extracting gold and silver by placing broken ore on an impermeable pad and applying a diluted cyanide solution that dissolves a portion of the contained gold and silver, which are then recovered in metallurgical processes.

Mineralized Material is gold and silver bearing material that has been physically delineated by one or more of a number of methods including drilling, underground work, surface trenching and other types of sampling. This material

has been found to contain a sufficient amount of mineralization of an average grade of metal or metals to have economic potential that warrants further exploration evaluation. While this material is not currently or may never be classified as reserves, it is reported as Mineralized Material only if the potential exists for reclassification into the reserves category. This material cannot be classified in the reserves category until final technical, economic and legal factors have been determined. Under the United States Securities and Exchange Commission's standards, a mineral deposit does not qualify as a reserve unless it can be economically and legally extracted at the time of reserve determination and it constitutes a proven or probable reserve (as defined below).

Non-cash Costs are costs that are typically accounted for ratably over the life of an operation and include depreciation, depletion and amortization of capital assets, accruals for the costs of final reclamation and long-term

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monitoring and care that are usually incurred at the end of mine life, and the amortization of the cost of property acquisitions.

Ore Reserve is the part of a mineral deposit which could be economically and legally extracted or produced at the time of the reserve determination.

Probable Reserve is a part of a mineralized deposit which can be extracted or produced economically and legally at the time of the reserve determination. The quantity and grade and/or quality of a Probable Reserve is computed from information similar to that used for a Proven Reserve, but the sites for inspection, sampling and measurement are farther apart or are otherwise less adequately spaced. The degree of assurance, although lower than that for Proven Reserves, is high enough to assume continuity between points of observation. Mining dilution, where appropriate, has been factored into the estimation of Probable Reserves.

Proven Reserve is a portion of a mineral deposit which can be extracted or produced economically and legally at the time of the reserve determination. The quantity of a Proven Reserve is computed from dimensions revealed in outcrops, trenches, workings or drill holes; grade and/or quality are computed from the results of detailed sampling and the sites for inspections, sampling and measurement are spaced so closely and the geologic character is so well defined that size, shape, depth and mineral content of a Proven Reserve is well-established. Mining dilution, where appropriate, has been factored into the estimation of proven reserves.

Run-of-mine Ore is mined ore which has not been subjected to any pretreatment, such as washing, sorting or crushing prior to processing.

Silver is a metallic element with minimum fineness of 995 parts per 1000 parts pure silver.

Stripping Ratio is the ratio of the number of tons of waste material to the number of tons of ore extracted at an open-pit mine.

Ton means a short ton which is equivalent to 2,000 pounds, unless otherwise specified.

Total Costs are the sum of Cash Costs and Non-cash Costs.

Properties

Silver and Gold Mining Properties

North America

Rochester Mine

The Rochester mine is a silver and gold surface mine located in Pershing County, Nevada, which is located approximately 25 road miles northeast of the town of Lovelock. The mine commenced operations in 1986. Coeur owns 100% of the Rochester mine by virtue of its 100% ownership of its subsidiary, Coeur Rochester, Inc. (Coeur

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Rochester). The property consists of 22 patented and 589 unpatented contiguous mining claims, including 54 mill-site claims and 53 unpatented, leased claims totaling approximately 11,000 acres.

Coeur acquired the Rochester property from Asarco Incorporated in 1983 and commenced mining in 1986. No mining or processing was conducted at Rochester by the prior owner. Coeur acquired initial interest in the adjacent Nevada Packard property in 1996, completed the full purchase in 1999 and commenced mining in 2003. Very limited mining and processing was conducted at Nevada Packard by the prior owner. Collectively, the Rochester and Nevada Packard properties comprise Coeur's Rochester silver and gold mining and processing operation.

Production at the Rochester mine in 2006 was approximately 5.1 million ounces of silver and 71,900 ounces of gold, compared to 5.7 million ounces of silver and 70,298 ounces of gold in 2005. Cash Costs per Ounce of silver decreased by 42% to \$2.80 per ounce in 2006, compared to \$4.82 per ounce in 2005, primarily due to increased byproduct credits.

At the Rochester mine, silver production was 1,182,796 ounces and gold production was 14,289 ounces during the first quarter of 2007 compared to 1,148,363 ounces of silver and 16,117 ounces of gold in the first quarter of 2006. Total Cash Costs per Ounce increased to \$4.92 from \$4.32 in the first quarter of 2006. The increase in Cash Costs per Ounce was primarily due to decreased by-product credits and higher operating costs.

The mine utilizes the Heap Leaching Process to extract both silver and gold from ore mined using conventional open pit methods. Approximately 34,800 tons of ore and waste per day were mined in 2006, compared to 47,300 tons per day in 2005. The average ore to waste strip ratio for the remaining life of the mine will vary based primarily on future gold and silver prices; however, it is anticipated to be less than 1:1. Mining of the existing Ore Reserves was completed in 2007. While mining operations have been discontinued, it is expected that metal production will continue as a result of residual leaching until approximately 2011.

Ore is crushed and transported by conveyor to a loadout facility where it is transferred to 150-ton trucks which transport the crushed ore to leach pads where solution is applied via drip irrigation to dissolve the silver and gold contained in the ore. Certain low-grade ores are hauled directly, as run-of-mine, by 100-ton haul trucks to leach pads where solution is applied to dissolve the silver and gold contained in the ore. The solutions containing the dissolved silver and gold are pumped to a processing plant where zinc precipitation is used to recover the silver and gold from solution as doré. The doré is transported to a refinery for final processing after which the silver and gold is sold on established markets through third party broker dealers. The property, plant and equipment are maintained in good working condition through a regular preventive maintenance program and periodic improvements as required. Mining is conducted with open pit methods. Power is provided to the mine and processing facility from the public grid servicing the local communities.

Based upon actual operating experience and certain metallurgical testing, Coeur estimates ultimate recovery rates from the crushed ore of between 59% and 61.5% for silver, depending on the area being leached, and 93% for gold. The leach cycle at the Rochester mine requires leaching to approximately the year 2011 for all recoverable metal to be recovered. A significant proportion of metal recovery occurs after mining is completed.

At the Nevada Packard satellite deposit, located south of the Rochester deposit, Coeur commenced mining of silver in the first quarter of 2003. Mining at Nevada Packard was completed in mid-2007.

Coeur's capital expenditures at the Rochester mine totaled approximately \$1.2 million in 2006. Coeur plans capital expenditures at the Rochester mine of \$0.3 million in 2007.

Asarco Incorporated (Asarco), the prior owner, had a net smelter royalty interest which is payable only when the market price of silver equals or exceeds \$21.34 per ounce up to maximum rate of 5%. No royalties were required to be paid by Coeur during the three years ended December 31, 2006.

Silver and gold mineralization is hosted in folded and faulted volcanic rocks of the Rochester Formation and overlying Weaver Formation. Silver and gold, consisting of silver sulfosalt minerals, argentite, argentian tetrahedrite and minor native gold, are contained in zones of multiple quartz veins and veinlets with variable but lesser amounts of pyrite.

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(includes Nevada Packard)**

	2006 (1,3,4,5,6)	2005 (1,3,4,5,6)	2004
Tons (000 s)	3,720	10,168	23,998
Ounces of silver per ton	0.66	0.86	0.86
Contained ounces of silver (000 s)	2,436	8,765	20,731
Ounces of gold per ton	0.007	0.011	0.009
Contained ounces of gold	26,400	112,650	213,000

Year-end Mineralized Material

	2006	2005	2004
Tons (000 s)	15,235	15,646	35,064
Ounces of silver per ton	0.94	1.03	0.86
Ounces of gold per ton	0.007	0.010	0.005

Operating Data

	2006 (2)	2005	2004
Production			
Tons ore mined (000 s)	9,804	9,023	10,751
Tons crushed/leached (000 s)	10,399	9,327	8,976
Ore grade silver (oz./ton)	0.74	0.91	0.74
Ore grade gold (oz./ton)	0.010	0.010	0.009
Recovery/Ag oz(4)	65.9%	67.5%	61.5%
Recovery/Au oz(4)	68.9%	76.2%	64.2%
Silver produced (oz.)	5,113,504	5,720,489	5,669,074
Gold produced (oz.)	71,891	70,298	69,456
Cost per Ounce of Silver			
Cash Costs(2)	\$ 2.80	\$ 4.82	\$ 3.93
Non-cash Costs	3.04	1.84	1.73
Total production costs	\$ 5.84	\$ 6.66	\$ 5.66

(1) Metal prices used in calculating Proven Reserves and Probable Reserves were \$8.00 per ounce of silver and \$475 per ounce of gold in 2006.

(2) Cash Costs per Ounce of silver or gold represent a non-GAAP measurement that management uses to monitor and evaluate the performance of its mining operations. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial

Condition and Results of Operations Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Cash Costs to GAAP Production Costs.

- (3) The Ore Reserves are open pit minable reserves and include no additional factors for mining dilution or recovery.
- (4) The leach cycle at Rochester requires 5 to 10 years to recover gold and silver contained in the ore. Coeur estimates the ultimate recovery to be approximately 61.5% for silver and 93% for gold. However, ultimate recoveries will not be known until leaching operations cease which is currently estimated for 2011. Current recovery may vary significantly from ultimate recovery. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates Ore on Leach Pad.

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- (5) Reserve estimates were prepared by Coeur's technical staff.
- (6) Ore Reserves are defined by a drill grid of at least 65 feet by 140 feet for proven and at least 100 feet by 200 feet for probable and may include open pit mine production sampling information, especially for Proven Reserves. In practice, ore reserve blocks are defined by the number of proximal composites and three-dimensional geologic controls. For Proven Reserves, the number of composites must be at least 4 at Rochester and 20 at Nevada Packard with a maximum search distance of 75 feet. For Probable Reserves, the number of composites must be at least 4 at Rochester and 5 at Nevada Packard with a maximum search distance of 150 feet for Rochester and 120 feet at Nevada Packard. Mineralized material is similarly classified.

South America

Chile Cerro Bayo Mine

The Cerro Bayo District covers about 205 square miles and is located south of Coyhaique, the capital of Region XI in southern Chile, and approximately 17 miles west of the town of Chile Chico. The Cerro Bayo mine project lies on the east side of the Andes mountain range at an elevation ranging from 600 to 4,500 feet and is serviced by a gravel road from Chile Chico. The mineral rights for the Cerro Bayo property are fully-owned by Compania Minera Cerro Bayo Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Coeur, encompassing a continuous block of 57,095 acres of mining claims. An additional 11,613 acres of exploration concessions are owned by Coeur. These concessions and separate surface use agreements from private owners, cover the reserves of the property as well as the necessary rights to permit mining.

Coeur acquired the property in 1990 from Freeport Chilean Exploration Company. No mining or processing was conducted by the prior owner. Initial mining and processing commenced by Coeur in 1995 at the Laguna Verde area in the western portion of the holdings. Mining and processing temporarily ceased in late 2000 then recommenced in 2002 at the Cerro Bayo area on the east. The entire holdings and infrastructure are now referred to as the Cerro Bayo District. Construction of two ramps to intersect the high-grade Lucero Vein in the Cerro Bayo zone on the east side of its holdings, commenced in November 2001. Additional mineralized high-grade gold and silver vein systems were discovered since then from surface and underground exploration.

Production at the Cerro Bayo mine in 2006 was approximately 2.3 million ounces of silver and 40,923 ounces of gold compared to 2.9 million ounces of silver and 61,058 ounces of gold in 2005. Cash Costs per Ounce of silver produced increased to \$3.04 in 2006 from \$0.54 in 2005 primarily due to increased production costs and lower production levels.

At the Cerro Bayo mine in Southern Chile, silver production was 351,948 ounces and 9,428 ounces of gold in the first quarter of 2007 compared to 515,822 ounces of silver and 8,794 ounces of gold in the first quarter of 2006. The decline in silver production was primarily due to a 41.7% decrease in tons mined as a result of Coeur transitioning its mining activities to higher-grade areas of the mine. Total Cash Costs per Ounce in the first quarter of 2007 was \$1.21 per ounce compared to \$3.46 per ounce in 2006. The decrease in Cash Costs per Ounce is primarily due to lower overall operating costs primarily attributed to lower tons mined and higher grades.

The ore processing mill for the Cerro Bayo mine uses a standard flotation process to produce a high grade gold and silver concentrate. During 2006, the concentrate processed at this mill was sold to third-party smelters, primarily in Japan and Mexico. The mill has a design capacity of 1,650 tons per day. During 2006, Coeur experienced recovery rates of approximately 94.7% for silver and 92.9% for gold. Electrical power is generated on-site by diesel generators and process water is obtained from a combination of the adjacent General Carrera Lake and from tailings re-circulation. The property, plant and equipment are maintained in good working condition through a regular

preventive maintenance program and periodic improvements as required. Mining is conducted utilizing underground methods. Total capital expenditures at the Cerro Bayo property in 2006 were \$7.6 million and Coeur plans approximately \$11.1 million of additional capital expenditures there in 2007.

During 2006, Coeur continued its exploration and development program in the district with its efforts concentrated in the Cerro Bayo and Laguna Verde zones in the east and west sections of Coeur's land holdings. In 2006, Coeur spent approximately \$5.3 million on exploration and mine development for new gold and silver mineralization and

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reserve definition and completed nearly 232,000 feet of core drilling. Coeur plans to continue its extensive exploration and mine development programs in the district in 2007 with a budget of \$4.7 million for this work.

Silver and gold mineralization is hosted in epithermal quartz veins and veinlets and lesser amounts of stockworks and breccias within generally sub-horizontal volcanic rocks of the Ibanez Formation. Veins and veinlets occur in sub-parallel clusters largely trending north-northwest and dipping steeply to the west and east. The main ore minerals of silver and gold are silver sulfosalt minerals, argentite and electrum (a naturally-occurring gold and silver alloy). Numerous epithermal veins located within the 205 square mile property package in the Cerro Bayo district offer exploration and development opportunities for Coeur. To date, Coeur has discovered over 100 veins, the majority of which are located within nine miles of its existing ore processing facilities. During 2006, exploration continued to focus on the Marcela Sur and Cascada veins. Marcela Sur, situated about 1,000 meters west of the current mining operations in main Cerro Bayo zone, was discovered beneath 50 to 70 meters of post-mineral gravels. Cascada lies south of the Cerro Bayo mining operations.

Year-end Proven and Probable Ore Reserves Cerro Bayo Mine

	2006 (1,3,4,5,6,7)	2005	2004
Tons (000 s)	634	935	862
Ounces of silver per ton	9.69	8.00	7.09
Contained ounces of silver (000 s)	6,144	7,476	6,109
Ounces of gold per ton	0.19	0.14	0.13
Contained ounces of gold	122,000	131,600	115,900

Year-end Mineralized Material

	2006	2005	2004
Tons (000 s)	2,509	4,113	3,829
Ounces of silver per ton	8.23	6.19	4.29
Ounces of gold per ton	0.15	0.10	0.13

Operating Data

	2006 (2)	2005	2004
Production			
Tons ore milled	428,346	403,695	456,941
Ore grade silver (oz./ton)	5.76	7.52	7.51
Ore grade gold (oz./ton)	0.103	0.163	0.137
Recovery silver (%)	94.5	94.7	94.2
Recovery gold (%)	93.0	92.8	91.8
Silver produced (oz.)	2,331,060	2,875,047	3,235,192
Gold produced (oz.)	40,923	61,058	57,558

Cash Costs(2)	\$	3.04	\$	0.54	\$	1.01
Non-cash Costs		2.42		1.76		1.42
Total production costs	\$	5.46	\$	2.30	\$	2.43

- (1) Metal prices used to calculate Proven Reserves and Probable Reserves were \$8.00/ounce of Ag and \$475/ounce of Au.
- (2) Cash Costs per Ounce of silver or gold represent a non-GAAP measurement that management uses to monitor and evaluate the performance of its mining operations. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Cash Costs to GAAP Production Costs.

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- (3) The Ore Reserves are minable reserves within underground mine designs and include factors for mining dilution and recovery.
- (4) Underground mine reserves include dilution of 5% to 25% at zero grade. Mining recovery averages between 90% to 95% for underground reserves.
- (5) Metallurgical recovery factors of 93.8% and 91.6% should be applied to the in-place silver and gold reserves ounces, respectively.
- (6) Reserve estimates were prepared by Coeur's technical staff.
- (7) Proven Reserves and Probable Reserves are defined by a drill spacing of no more than 35 meters and may include underground production sampling information, especially for Proven Reserves. In practice, ore reserve blocks are defined by the number of proximal composites and three-dimensional geologic controls. For Proven Reserves the number of composites must be at least 1 with a maximum search distance of generally 15 meters. For Probable Reserves, the number of composites must be at least 2 with a maximum search distance of generally 35 meters. Mineralized material is similarly classified.

Annex J (Certain Information Regarding Properties of Coeur d Alene Mines Corporation) contains more recent estimated amounts of Proven Reserves and Probable Reserves and mineralized material at the Cerro Bayo mine.

Argentina Martha Mine

The Martha mine, owned and operated by Coeur Argentina S.R.L., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Coeur, is located in the Santa Cruz Province of southern Argentina. Access to the mine is provided by all-weather gravel roads 30 miles northeast of the town of Gobernador Gregores and approximately 270 miles southeast of Cerro Bayo.

The mineral rights for the Martha property are fully-owned by Coeur Argentina S.R.L., encompassing a continuous block of 137,978 acres of exploration claims, 83,813 acres of discovery claims, and 351 acres of exploitation claims. The concessions cover the reserves of the property as well as the necessary rights to permit mining. The property and equipment are maintained in good working condition through a regular preventive maintenance program and periodic improvements as required. Power is provided by Company-owned diesel generators.

Coeur acquired the property in 2002 through the purchase of a subsidiary of Yamana Resources Inc. for \$2.5 million. The prior owner conducted minor underground mining on the near-surface portion of the Martha vein from late 2000 to mid 2001. Coeur is obligated to pay a 2% net smelter royalty on silver and gold production to Royal Gold Corporation.

Coeur transports ore mined utilizing underground methods at the Martha mine by truck for processing at the Cerro Bayo mill, which is located 270 miles northwest of the Martha mine. The transport costs to ship the ore to the Cerro Bayo mill from the Martha mine have necessitated a focus on the highest grade portions of the veins discovered at the Martha mine; however, lower grade mineralized material exists, but is not included in reserves. During 2007, Coeur began construction of a milling facility at the Martha mine, which is expected to reduce operating costs and may allow the process of lower grade ore. The mill is expected to cost \$13.9 million and is expected to be completed in late-2007.

In June 2002, Coeur commenced shipping of high-grade Martha mine ore to the Cerro Bayo mill. All of the production came from the Martha vein, which was one of six known veins on the Martha mine property prior to

Coeur's acquisition of the property. Also in 2002, exploration discovered both extensions of the Martha mine vein and the R4 Zone within the vein, which is located 300 feet southwest of the main Martha mine mining areas.

Production at the Martha mine in 2006 was approximately 2.7 million ounces of silver and 3,440 ounces of gold compared to 2.1 million ounces of silver and 2,589 ounces of gold in 2005. Cash Costs per Ounce of silver produced was \$4.88 in 2006 compared to \$4.60 in 2005. At the Martha mine in Southern Argentina, silver production was 623,098 ounces in the first quarter of 2007 compared to 543,486 ounces in the first quarter of 2006. The increase in silver production was primarily due to higher silver and gold grades partially offset by lower tons mined. Total Cash Costs per Ounce in the first quarter of 2007 were \$6.11 per ounce compared to \$4.93 per ounce in

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2006. The increase in total Cash Costs per Ounce was primarily due to higher costs of labor and taxes, including increased royalties resulting from higher realized metal prices in the first quarter of 2007 compared to the first quarter of 2006.

During 2006, Coeur spent \$3.6 million on exploration and mine development at the Martha mine, and at Coeur's other properties in the Santa Cruz province, to discover new silver- and gold-bearing veins and define new reserves. During 2007, Coeur expects to spend \$4.7 million on exploration for the discovery of new mineralization and reserve development, across its large land holdings in the province of Santa Cruz which totals over 600 square miles. In 2006, exploration defined extensions at depth and on strike on the Martha, R4, Catalina and Francisca ore-bearing structures which were a major focus of the year's program. In addition to the effort around the Martha mine this year, Coeur added four new exploration properties referred to as the El Aguila, Sol del Mayo, Sascha and Joaquin properties. Silver reserves at December 31, 2006 increased by 50% to 6.1 million ounces from 2005.

Silver and gold mineralization is hosted in epithermal quartz veins and veinlets within, generally sub-horizontal volcanic rocks of the Chon Aike Formation. The veins and veinlets occur as sub-parallel clusters largely trending west-northwest and dipping steeply to the southwest. The main ore minerals of silver and gold are silver sulfosalt minerals, argentite, electrum (a naturally-occurring gold and silver alloy) and native silver.

Total capital expenditures at the Martha mine in 2006 were \$2.5 million and Coeur plans approximately \$2.9 million of additional capital expenditures there in 2007.

Year-end Proven and Probable Ore Reserves Martha Mine

	2006 (1,3,4,5,6)	2005	2004
Tons (000 s)	99	67	57
Ounces of silver per ton	61.33	60.29	68.56
Contained ounces of silver (000 s)	6,084	4,054	3,930
Ounces of gold per ton	0.09	0.08	0.08
Contained ounces of gold	8,800	5,400	4,600

Year-end Mineralized Material

	2006	2005	2004
Tons (000 s)	112	134	74
Ounces of silver per ton	42.91	45.37	52.75
Ounces of gold per ton	0.05	0.05	0.06

Operating Data

2006 (2)	2005	2004
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Production

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Tons ore milled	35,843	35,293	30,276
Ore grade silver (oz./ton)	79.93	62.53	59.94
Ore grade gold (oz./ton)	0.104	0.079	0.084
Recovery silver (%)	94.7	94.9	94.2
Recovery gold (%)	92.5	92.9	91.6
Silver produced (oz.)	2,712,846	2,093,464	1,709,069
Gold produced (oz.)	3,440	2,589	2,318
Cash Costs(2)	\$ 4.88	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.08
Non-cash Costs	0.48	0.41	0.97
Total production costs	\$ 5.36	\$ 5.01	\$ 5.05

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- (1) Metal prices used in calculating Proven Reserves and Probable Reserves were \$8.00/ounce of Ag and \$475/ounce of Au.
- (2) Cash Costs per Ounce of silver or gold represent a non-GAAP measurement that management uses to monitor and evaluate the performance of its mining operations. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Cash Costs to GAAP Production Costs.
- (3) The Ore Reserves are underground minable reserves and include 10 to 25% factors for dilution at zero grade and a mining recovery of 90% to 95%.
- (4) Metallurgical recovery factors of 91.9% and 89.0% should be applied to the silver and gold reserve ounces, respectively.
- (5) Reserve estimates were prepared by Coeur's technical staff.
- (6) Proven Reserves and Probable Reserves are defined by a drill spacing of no more than 25 meters and may include underground production sampling information, especially for Proven Reserves. In practice, ore reserve blocks are defined by the number of proximal composites and three-dimensional geologic controls. For Proven Reserves the number of composites must be at least 2 with a maximum search distance of generally 18 meters. For Probable Reserves, the number of composites must be at least 2 with a maximum search distance of generally 25 meters. Mineralized material is similarly classified.

Annex J (Certain Information Regarding Properties of Coeur d'Alene Mines Corporation) contains more recent estimated amounts of Proven Reserves and Probable Reserves and mineralized material at the Martha mine.

Australia

Endeavor Mine

The Endeavor mine is located in north central New South Wales, Australia. Access to the mine is by paved roads 30 miles to the northwest from the community of Cobar.

On May 23, 2005, Coeur acquired all of the silver production and reserves, up to a maximum 17.7 million payable ounces, contained at the Endeavor mine in Australia, which is owned and operated by Cobar Operations Pty. Limited (Cobar), a wholly-owned subsidiary of CBH Resources Ltd. (CBH), for \$39.1 million. The Endeavor mine is located 720 km northwest of Sydney in New South Wales and has been in production since 1983. Under the terms of the original agreement, CDE Australia, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Coeur, paid Cobar \$15.4 million of cash at the closing. In addition, CDE Australia will pay Cobar approximately \$23.7 million upon the receipt of a report confirming that the reserves at the Endeavor mine are equal to or greater than the reported ore reserves for 2004. In addition to these upfront payments, Coeur originally committed to pay Cobar an operating cost contribution of \$1.00 for each ounce of payable silver plus a further increment when the silver price exceeds \$5.23 per ounce. This further increment was to have begun on the second anniversary of this agreement and is 50% of the amount by which the silver price exceeds \$5.23 per ounce. A cost contribution of \$0.25 per ounce is also payable by Coeur in respect of new ounces of silver Proven Reserves and Probable Reserves as they are discovered.

On March 28, 2006, CDE Australia Pty, Ltd. (CDE Australia), reached an agreement with CBH Resources Ltd. to modify the terms of the original silver purchase agreement. Under the modified terms, CDE Australia owns all silver production and reserves up to a total of 20.0 million ounces, up from 17.7 million ounces in the original agreement.

Coeur has received approximately 0.7 million payable ounces through June 30, 2007 and the current Ore Reserve contains approximately 15.3 million payable ounces based on current metallurgical recovery and current smelter contract terms. Expansion of the Ore Reserve will be required to achieve the maximum payable ounces of silver production as set forth in the modified contract. It is expected that future expansion of the Ore Reserve will occur as a result of the conversion of portions of the property's existing inventory of mineralized material and future exploration discoveries. CBH conducts regular exploration to discover new mineralization and to define reserves from surface and underground drilling platforms. The silver price-sharing provision is deferred until such time as Coeur has received approximately 2 million cumulative ounces of silver from the mine or June 2007, whichever is

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later. In addition, the silver price-sharing threshold increased to US\$7.00 per ounce, from the previous level of US\$5.23 per ounce.

In connection with the modification of the terms of the agreement, CDE Australia agreed to provide CBH with an advance of up to A\$15.0 million of the A\$30 million that remains to be paid under the terms of the original agreement. The remaining payment from Coeur to CBH is subject to the Endeavor mine achieving certain operational benchmarks. The advance, in the form of a loan facility, will bear interest at 7.75% per annum once drawn by CBH. The term is for a twelve month period with an option for CBH to extend the term for an additional six months. No advances have been drawn under the facility as of December 31, 2006.

The Endeavor mine is an underground lead/zinc/silver mine. Silver, lead, zinc and lesser amounts of copper mineralization at the Endeavor mine is contained within sulfide lenses hosted in fine-grained sedimentary rocks of the Paleozoic-aged Ampitheatre Group. Sulphide lenses are elliptically-shaped, steeply-dipping to the southwest and strike to the northwest. Principal ore minerals are galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite. Silver occurs with both lead and zinc rich sulphide zones. The mine employs bulk mining methods and utilizes a conventional flotation mill to produce a concentrate that is sold to a third party smelter. Silver recovery averaged approximately 63.5% in 2006 and 45.0% from May 28, 2005 to December 31, 2005.

The reserves at the Endeavor mine are covered by five Consolidated Mining Leases issued by the state of New South Wales to CBH Resource Ltd. The leases form a contiguous block of 10,121 acres in size. The property and equipment are maintained in good working condition, by CBH Resources, through a regular preventive maintenance program and periodic improvements as required. Power to the mine and processing facilities is provided by the grid servicing the local communities. CBH Resources Ltd. conducts regular exploration to define new reserves at the mine from both underground and surface core drilling platforms. For fiscal year 2006/2007 (July – June), the 2007 exploration budget at the mine is A\$1.7 million (US\$1.3 million). Coeur is not required to contribute to ongoing capital costs at the mine.

On October 24, 2005, CBH announced that mining operations at the Endeavor mine had been suspended below the No. Four haulage level following an uncontrolled fall of waste ground into the mine's 6Z2 crown pillar stope. Limiting production to above this level was done as a safety precaution due to the proximity of the 6Z2 crown pillar stope to the main haulage decline. In late November 2005, CBH announced that mine operations had recommenced below the No. Four haulage level, but at a reduced production rate. Based on the progress made to date in correcting issues related to the ground fall, Coeur expects the Endeavor mine to resume normal operations during 2007.

Production at the Endeavor mine in 2006 was approximately 482,000 ounces of silver compared to 316,000 ounces of silver in 2005. Cash Costs per Ounce of silver produced was \$2.85 in 2006 compared to \$2.05 in 2005. Production at the Endeavor mine in the first quarter of 2007 was 160,277 ounces of silver compared to 84,280 ounces of silver in the first quarter of 2006. Total Cash Costs per Ounce of silver produced was \$3.19 in the first quarter of 2007 compared to \$2.13 in the first quarter of 2006.

Proven and Probable Ore Reserves Endeavor Mine

	2006 (1,2,3,4)	2005
Tons (000 s)	21,385	12,125
Ounces of silver per ton	1.50	1.93
Contained ounces of silver (000 s)	31,983	23,341

Mineralized Material

	2006	2005
Tons (000 s)	9,370	8,488
Ounces of silver per ton	3.00	2.03

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	2006	2005
	(2,5)	
Production		
Tons ore milled	750,115	463,129
Ore grade silver (oz./ton)	1.01	1.52
Recovery silver (%)	63.5	45.0
Silver produced (oz.)	481,991	316,169
Cash Costs(6)	\$ 2.85	\$ 2.05
Non-cash Costs	1.02	1.30
Total production costs	\$ 3.87	\$ 3.35

- (1) Ore Reserves are reported as of June 30, 2006, which is the end of the most recent fiscal year of the operator, CBH. Metal prices used were \$10.00/ounce of silver.
- (2) The Ore Reserves are underground minable reserves and include an 11% average factor for mining dilution and mining recovery factors ranging from 40% to 100%.
- (3) Metallurgical recovery factor of 55% should be applied to the silver reserve ounces.
- (4) Classification of reserves is based on spacing from drill hole composites to reserve block centers. For Proven Reserves the maximum distance is 25 meters and for Probable Reserves it is greater than 25 meters and less than 40 meters. Mineralized material is similarly classified.
- (5) The Endeavor property was purchased on May 23, 2005. Operating data is presented commencing as of that date.
- (6) Cash Costs per Ounce of silver or gold represent a non-GAAP measurement that management uses to monitor and evaluate the performance of its mining operations. See Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Cash Costs to GAAP Production Costs.

Broken Hill Mine

The Broken Hill mine is located in western New South Wales, Australia. Access to the mine is by paved roads leading from the adjacent community of Broken Hill.

On September 8, 2005, Coeur acquired all of the silver production and reserves, up to 17.2 million payable ounces (24.5 million contained ounces), contained at the Broken Hill mine in Australia, which is owned and operated by Perilya Broken Hill Ltd. (PBH) for \$36.0 million. In addition CDE Australia will pay PBH an operating cost contribution of approximately \$2.00 for each ounce of payable silver. Under the terms of the agreement, PBH may earn up to US\$6.0 million of additional consideration by meeting certain silver production thresholds over the next eight years. No additional payments were made during 2006.

The Broken Hill mine is an underground lead/zinc/silver mine. Silver, lead and zinc mineralization at Broken Hill is contained within sulfide lenses hosted in metasedimentary and igneous rocks of Precambrian-aged Broken Hill and underlying Thackaringa groups. In general sulphide lenses are tabular in shape steeply dipping to the north-northwest and striking east-northeast. Principal ore minerals are galena, sphalerite and chalcopyrite. Silver occurs with both lead-rich and zinc-rich sulphide zones but is higher grade in the lead zones. The mine uses bulk mining methods and utilizes a conventional flotation mill to produce a concentrate that is sold to third party smelters in Australia. Silver recovery averaged approximately 74.2% in 2006 and 75.4% from September 8, 2005 to December 31, 2005.

While Coeur is entitled to all of the silver production and reserves up to a maximum of 17.2 million payable ounces, as of June 30,2007 Coeur has received 3,345,822 payable ounces and the current Ore Reserve contains approximately 12.4 million payable ounces based on current metallurgical recovery and current smelter contract terms. Expansion of the Ore Reserve will be required to achieve the maximum payable ounces of silver production as

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set forth in the contract. It is expected that future expansion of the Ore Reserves will occur as a result of conversion of portions of the property's inventory of mineralized material and future exploration discoveries on the property. Perilya conducts regular exploration to discover new mineralization and define reserves from surface and underground drilling platforms. For its fiscal year 2006/2007 (July/June), Perilya has budgeted A\$3.5 million (US\$2.7 million) for this work. Coeur is not required to contribute to ongoing capital costs at the mine.

The reserves at Broken Hill are covered by nine Consolidated Mining Leases issued by the state of New South Wales to Perilya Broken Hill Ltd. The leases form a northeast elongate contiguous block of 18,502 acres in size. The property and equipment are maintained in good working condition by Perilya Broken Hill Ltd., through a regular preventive maintenance program and periodic improvements as required. Power to the mine and processing facilities is provided by the grid servicing the local community. Perilya Broken Hill Ltd. conducts regular exploration to define new reserves, largely from underground core drilling platforms.

Coeur's share of silver production in 2006 from the Broken Hill mine amounted to approximately 2.2 million ounces of silver compared to 657,093 ounces of silver in 2005. The Cash Costs per Ounce of silver production, which includes the operating cost contribution and smelting, refining and transportation costs, was \$3.09 in 2006 compared to \$2.72 in 2005. Production at the Broken Hill Mine in the first quarter of 2007 was 302,848 ounces compared to 557,311 ounces in the first quarter of 2006. The decrease in silver production is primarily due to a 43% decrease in tons mined as a result of a mine fatality which temporarily halted certain operating activities. Normal production levels have resumed. Total Cash Costs per Ounce of silver production was \$3.16 in the first quarter of 2007 compared to \$2.89 in the first quarter of 2006.

Proven and Probable Ore Reserves Broken Hill Mine

	2006 (1,2,3,4,5)	2005
Tons (000's)	12,908	11,519
Ounces of silver per ton	1.40	1.30
Contained ounces of silver (000's)	18,015	14,955

Mineralized Material

	2006	2005
Tons (000's)	10,872	10,825
Ounces of silver per ton	3.82	1.93

Operating Data (Coeur's share) (3)

	2006 (2)	2005 (6)
Production		
Tons ore milled	2,288,355	667,140
Ore grade silver (oz./ton)	1.28	1.31

Recovery (%)	74.2	75.4
Silver produced (oz.)	2,174,585	657,093
Cost per Ounce of Silver		
Cash Costs(2)	\$ 3.09	\$ 2.72
Non-cash Costs	2.35	2.75
Total production costs	\$ 5.44	\$ 5.47

(1) Ore Reserves are effective as of June 30, 2006. Metal prices used were \$10.12/ounce of silver.

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- (2) Cash Costs per Ounce of silver or gold represent a non-GAAP measurement that management uses to monitor and evaluate the performance of its mining operations. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Cash Costs to GAAP Production Costs.
- (3) The Ore Reserves are underground minable reserves and include factors for mining dilution and recovery. Dilution ranges from 0% to 20% additional tonnage while recovery ranges from 80% to 100% of the diluted tonnage and averages 85%.
- (4) Metallurgical recovery factor of 74% should be applied to the silver reserve ounces.
- (5) The Proven Reserves and Probable Reserves are a combination of zinc, lead and silver mineralization remnant from historic mining and new parts or extensions of the mine. Proven Reserves and Probable Reserves must be accessible as defined by the site specific conditions of the mine. Furthermore, reserves are defined by definition drilling on a grid of 40 meters horizontally by 20 meters vertically and over 70% of the Proven Reserves are drilled on a 20 meter by 10 meter grid.
- (6) The Broken Hill property was purchased on September 8, 2005. Operating data is presented commencing as of that date.

Discontinued Operation Coeur Silver Valley

On June 1, 2006, Coeur completed the sale of 100% of the shares of its wholly-owned subsidiary Coeur Silver Valley, Inc. to U.S. Silver Corporation for \$15 million in cash and additional consideration received of \$1.1 million for working capital. Coeur Silver Valley was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Coeur which owned and operated the Galena underground silver mine, an operating mine, and the Coeur and Caladay properties, that adjoin to the Galena mine, located in the heart of the Coeur d'Alene Mining District. Coeur Silver Valley's property consists of 6,131 acres of Company-owned fee land, patented mining claims and unpatented claims in addition to 4,800 acres of leased claims. Coeur Silver Valley's operations are accessed by paved road from U.S. Interstate 90 south of the town of Wallace, Idaho. Silver Valley recommenced operations at the Coeur mine in June 1996 and continued mining existing reserves there through July 2, 1998 when known reserves were depleted. Silver Valley resumed production at the Galena Mine in May 1997 and operations continued to the date of the sale.

The Galena mine property is located immediately west of the City of Wallace in Shoshone County in northern Idaho. The property consists of 52 patented mining claims and 25 unpatented mining claims totaling approximately 1,100 acres.

The Galena mine is an underground silver-copper mine and is served by two vertical shafts. The No. 3 shaft is the primary production shaft and is 5,800 feet deep. The Galena shaft primarily provides utility access for water, electrical power and sand backfill for underground operations down to the 2,400 level.

The mine utilizes conventional and mechanized cut and fill mining methods with sand backfill to extract ore from the high grade silver-copper vein deposits that constitute the majority of the ore reserves. Silver and copper are recovered by a flotation mill that produces a silver rich concentrate which is sold to third-party smelters in Canada. Silver recovery through the mill averaged 96% in 2006, 97% in 2005 and 97% in 2004.

Waste material from the milling process is deposited in a tailings pond located approximately two miles from the minesite. The tailings containment pond, which is expanded on an as needed basis, has capacity for approximately seven additional years at current production rates.

Silver production at the Galena mine in 2006, up to the date of the sale, was approximately 768,674 ounces of silver versus 2.1 million ounces in 2005. Cash Costs per Ounce for 2006 were \$9.75 compared to \$8.37 in 2005. Total capital expenditures by Silver Valley at the Galena mine in 2006 were \$0.6 million.

Silver mineralization at Coeur Silver Valley is hosted in near vertical fracture filling veins that cut through quartzite and argillite of the Upper Revett Formation. Veins consist of siderite with variable amounts of pyrite and quartz. The silver ore minerals are tetrahedrite and argentiferous galena. Lead is contained in galena and copper in tetrahedrite and chalcopyrite.

Table of Contents**Year-end Proven and Probable Ore Reserves Galena Mine**

	2006	2005
Tons (000 s)	444	718
Ounces of silver per ton	24.50	18.84
Contained ounces of silver (000 s)	10,879	13,518

Year-end Mineralized Material

	2006	2005
Tons (000 s)	2,580	2,169
Ounces of silver per ton	11.74	10.92

Operating Data

	2006	2005	2004
Production			
Tons ore milled	52,876	128,502	169,413
Ore grade silver (oz./ton)	15.15	16.53	21.43
Recovery (%)	96	97	97
Silver produced (oz.)	768,674	2,060,338	3,521,813
Gold produced (oz.)	180	282	354
Cost per Ounce of Silver			
Cash Costs(1)	\$ 9.75	\$ 8.37	\$ 5.46
Non-cash Costs	0.89	0.97	0.56
Total production costs	\$ 10.64	\$ 9.34	\$ 6.02

(1) Cash Costs per Ounce of silver or gold represent a non-GAAP measurement that management uses to monitor and evaluate the performance of its mining operations. See Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Cash Costs to GAAP Production Costs.

Silver and Gold Development Properties***Bolivia - San Bartolome Silver Project***

The San Bartolome silver development project is located on the flanks of the Cerro Rico mountain near the town of Potosi, Bolivia. Access to the property is by paved and all-weather gravel roads leading south from the adjacent city of Potosi. Coeur acquired 100% of the equity in Empresa Minera Manquiri S.A. (Manquiri) from Asarco on September 9, 1999. Manquiri's principal asset is the mining rights to the San Bartolome project, a silver property located near the city of Potosi, Bolivia, on the flanks of the Cerro Rico Mountain. The silver mineralization is hosted in gravel (pallaco) and reworked gravel (sucu) deposits that occur on the flanks of Cerro Rico. Cerro Rico is a

prominent mountain in the region that reaches an elevation of over 15,400 feet. It is composed of Tertiary-aged volcanic and intrusive rocks that were emplaced into and over older sedimentary, basement rocks. Silver, along with tin and base metals, is located in multiple veins that occur in a northeast trending belt that transects Cerro Rico. The upper parts of the Cerro Rico mineralized system was subsequently eroded and redeposited into the flanking pallaco and sucu deposits. Silver is hosted in all portions of the pallacos and sucus with the best grades segregated to the coarser-grained silicified fragments. These deposits lend themselves to simple, free digging surface mining techniques and can be extracted without drilling and blasting. Of the several pallaco deposits which are controlled by Coeur and surround Cerro Rico, three are of primary importance and are known as Huacajchi, Diablo (consisting of Diablo Norte, and Diablo Este) and Santa Rita.

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The mineral rights for the San Bartolome project are held through joint venture and long-term lease agreements with several independent mining cooperatives and the Bolivian State Mining Company (COMIBOL). Manquiri controls 67 square kilometers under lease from COMIBOL and 16,600 acres under lease from the cooperatives at San Bartolome and approximately 17.8 square miles of concessions at the Khoru Huasi property, a gold exploration target south of Potosi. The San Bartolome lease agreements are generally subject to a 4% production royalty payable partially to the cooperatives and partially to COMIBOL. During 2003, Coeur acquired additional mining rights known as the Plahipo project which includes the mining rights to oxide dumps adjacent to the original property package. The properties are currently subject to annual payments for these mining rights totaling approximately \$2.5 million. Power is supplied to the development activities by the local power utility. Power for the future processing facility will be provided from the national grid via a four-mile high tension line.

Silver was first discovered in the area around 1545. Mining of silver and lesser amounts of tin has been conducted nearly continuously since that time from multiple underground mines driven into Cerro Rico. Coeur acquired the rights to the San Bartolome project in May 1999 from ASARCO Incorporated. The prior owner did not conduct any mining or processing of the surface ores at San Bartolome.

Coeur completed a preliminary feasibility study in 2000, which concluded that an open pit mine was potentially capable of producing approximately 6 million ounces of silver annually. In 2003, SRK, an independent consulting firm, was retained to review the reserve/resource estimate to include additional sampling data to incorporate additional resources acquired with the Plahipo project at Cerro Rico. During 2003, Coeur retained Fluor Daniel Wright to prepare an updated feasibility study which was completed at the end of the third quarter of 2004. The study provides for the use of a cyanide milling flow sheet with a wet preconcentration screen circuit which will result in the production of a doré that may be treated by a number of refiners under a tolling agreement which results in the return of refined silver to Coeur that is readily marketed by metal banks and brokers to the ultimate customer. Coeur estimates the capital cost (excluding political risk insurance premiums and capitalized interest) at San Bartolome to be approximately \$174 million. In the second quarter of 2004, Coeur obtained all operating permits. Coeur estimates the cash cost of production in the initial four years to average approximately \$4.00 per ounce of silver produced.

Based on the current development schedule, Coeur believes that commercial production could begin in early 2008.

Coeur expended approximately \$14.6 million in 2006 and plans to incur construction costs of approximately \$119.4 million in 2007.

The San Bartolome project involves risks that are inherent in any mining venture, as well as particular risks associated with the location of the project. The estimate of mineralized material indicated by the geologic studies performed to date are preliminary in nature and may differ materially after further metallurgical testing is completed. Also, managing mining projects in the altiplano area of Bolivia, where Cerro Rico is located, presents logistical challenges. The political and cultural differences of Bolivia may also present challenges.

Coeur has obtained a political risk insurance policy from the Overseas Private Insurance Corporation (OPIC) and a private insurer. The combined policies are in the amount of \$155 million and covers 85% of any loss arising from expropriation, political violence or currency inconvertibility. The policies are expected to cost approximately \$3.4 million during the course of construction and \$0.21 per ounce of silver produced when the project commences commercial production.

Probable Ore Reserves San Bartolome Project

April 30, December 31, December 31, December 31,

	2007 (1,2,3,4,5)	2006	2005	2004
Tons (000 s)	46,068	46,176	46,176	46,176
Ounces of silver per ton	3.37	3.29	3.29	3.29
Contained ounces of silver (000 s)	155,389	151,882	151,882	151,882

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Table of Contents**Mineralized Material San Bartolome Project**

	April 30, 2007	December 31, 2006	December 31, 2005	December 31, 2004
Tons (000 s)	12,143	1,166	1,166	1,166
Ounces of silver per ton	2.70	3.44	3.44	3.44

- (1) Metal prices used in calculating Proven Reserves and Probable Reserves were \$8.00 per ounce of silver.
- (2) The Ore Reserves are open pit minable reserves and include an average 10% factor for mining dilution and 97% for mining recovery.
- (3) An average metallurgical recovery factor of 61.3% should be applied to the mined silver reserve ounces.
- (4) Reserve estimates were prepared by Coeur's technical staff.
- (5) Proven Reserves and Probable Reserves are defined by surface sampling drill holes or vertical shafts with an average spacing of no more than 70 meters. In practice, ore reserve blocks are defined by the number of proximal composites and three-dimensional geologic controls. For Probable Reserves, the number of composites must be at least 8 with a maximum search distance of less than 275 meters. San Bartolome has only Probable Reserves. Mineralized material is similarly classified.

Alaska Kensington Gold Project

The Kensington gold development project, consisting of the Kensington and adjacent Jualin properties, is located on the east side of the Lynn Canal about 45 miles north-northwest of Juneau, Alaska. The mine will be an underground gold mine accessed by a horizontal tunnel and will utilize conventional and mechanized underground mining methods. The ore will be processed in a flotation mill that produces a concentrate which will be sold to third party smelters. Waste material will be deposited in an impoundment facility on the property. Power is supplied to the site by on-site diesel generators. Access to the project is presently by helicopter, float plane or boat from Juneau.

The Kensington property, which contains the project's reserves, consists of over 6,100 acres of patented and unpatented federal mining claims and state claims. The adjacent Jualin property to the south consists of 9,236 acres of patented and unpatented federal mining claims and state claims.

On July 7, 1995, Coeur, through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Coeur Alaska, Inc. (Coeur Alaska), acquired the 50% ownership interest of Echo Bay Exploration Inc. (Echo Bay) in the Kensington property from Echo Bay and Echo Bay Alaska, Inc. (collectively the Sellers), giving Coeur 100% ownership of the Kensington property. The Kensington project consists of approximately 6,000 acres, of which approximately 750 acres are patented claims. The property is located on the east side of Lynn Canal between Juneau and Haines, Alaska. Coeur Alaska is obligated to pay Echo Bay a scaled net smelter return royalty on 1.0 million ounces of future gold production after Coeur Alaska recoups the \$32.5 million purchase price and its construction and development expenditures incurred after July 7, 1995 in connection with placing the property into commercial production. The royalty ranges from 1% at \$400 gold prices to a maximum of 21/2% at gold prices above \$475, with the royalty to be capped at 1.0 million ounces of production.

In the second quarter of 2004, Coeur completed an updated feasibility study based on an alternative operating scenario which would eliminate the need for a man camp, simplify operating logistics and focus mining on higher-grade areas of the deposit (thereby reducing significantly the size of the mill facilities). This plan significantly reduced capital and operating costs while preserving the ability to expand production as market conditions warrant. In the second quarter of 2005, Coeur received its final construction permits and updated the construction and operating cost estimates set forth in the feasibility study. As of December 31, 2006, Coeur estimated the total cost of construction to be approximately \$238 million as compared with the previous cost estimate of \$190 million. Coeur expects the Cash Costs per Ounce of production to be approximately \$310 in the initial years of operation.

During the fourth quarter of 2004, the U.S. Forest Service issued its Record of Decision (ROD) for the Final Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (FSEIS). An environmental group, Southeast Alaska Conservation Council (SEACC), and a group of other community and private environmental groups, appealed the issuance of the ROD. On March 23, 2005, the USFS upheld the decision to approve the FSEIS. On June 28, 2005, Coeur received the EPA s National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit. In addition, Coeur

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received its CWA Section 404 permit from the Corps of Engineers, which authorized the construction of a Lower Slate Lake tailings facility, millsite road improvements and a Slate Creek Cove dock facility. All permits were reviewed for consistency by both the Alaska Coastal Management and Department of Governmental Coordination, which issued its final permit certification.

On September 12, 2005 three environmental groups (Plaintiffs) filed a lawsuit in Federal District Court in Alaska against the Corps of Engineers and the USFS seeking to invalidate the permit issued to Coeur Alaska for Coeur s Kensington mine. The Plaintiffs claim the CWA Section 404 permit issued by the Corps of Engineers authorizing the deposition of mine tailings into Lower Slate Lake conflicts with the CWA. They additionally claim the USFS s approval of the Amended Plan of Operations is arbitrary and capricious because it relies on the CWA Section 404 permit issued by the Corps of Engineers.

On November 8, 2005, the Corps of Engineers filed a Motion for Voluntary Remand with the court to review the permit issued to Coeur under the CWA Section 404 permit and requested that the court stay the legal proceeding filed by the Plaintiffs pending the outcome of review. On November 12, 2005, the Federal District Court in Alaska granted the remand of the permit to the Corps of Engineers for further review. On November 22, 2005, the Corps of Engineers advised Coeur that it was suspending the CWA Section 404 permit pursuant to the Court s remand to further review the permit.

On March 29, 2006, the Corps of Engineers reinstated Coeur s CWA Section 404 permit. On April 6, 2006 the lawsuit challenging the permit was re-opened, and Coeur Alaska filed its answer to the Amended Complaint and Motion to Intervene as a Defendant-Intervenor in the action. Two other parties, the State of Alaska and Goldbelt, Inc., a local native corporation, also filed Motions to Intervene as Defendant-Intervenors as supporters of the Kensington project as permitted. Coeur, the State of Alaska and Goldbelt, Inc. were granted Defendant-Intervenor status and joined the agencies in their defense of the permits as issued.

On August 4, 2006, the Federal District Court in Alaska dismissed the Plaintiffs challenge and upheld the CWA Section 404 permit. On August 7, 2006 the Plaintiffs filed a Notice of Appeal of the decision to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals (Circuit Court) and on August 9, 2006 Plaintiffs additionally filed a Motion for Injunction Pending Appeal with the Circuit Court. The Circuit Court granted a temporary injunction pending appeal on August 24, 2006, enjoining certain activities relating to the lake tailings facility. The Circuit Court further ordered an expedited briefing schedule on the merits of the legal challenge. As of October 13, 2006, the parties filed their briefs in the Circuit Court and participated in an oral argument on December 4, 2006.

On March 7, 2007, the Department of Justice (DOJ), on behalf of the Corps of Engineers, filed a motion for authorization under injunction pending appeal to permit construction of a western interception ditch which related to site stabilization due to spring snowmelt. On March 16, 2007, the Circuit Court panel issued an Order which denied the western interception ditch work plan. On May 22, 2007, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the District Court s August 4, 2006 decision which had upheld Coeur s 404 permit and issued its opinion that remanded the case to the District Court with instructions to vacate Coeur s 404 permit as well as the USFS Record of Decision approving the general tailings disposal plan as well as the Goldbelt 404 permit to construct the Cascade Point Marine Facility. The DOJ, on behalf of the Corps of Engineers and the USFS, filed for an extension of time to file a Petition for Rehearing with the Ninth Circuit. The extension was granted on June 29, 2007. On August 20, 2007, Coeur Alaska filed a Petition for Rehearing En Banc with the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, as did the State of Alaska and Goldbelt, Inc. The Department of Justice, acting on behalf of the federal agencies USFS, EPA and Corps of Engineers, additionally filed a limited Petition for Rehearing with the Ninth Circuit panel seeking reconsideration of the mandate of the May 22, 2007 panel. The Court ordered reply briefing by the Plaintiffs on August 27, 2007 which were filed on October 11, 2007. The petitions are currently pending. Coeur cannot now predict the potential for obtaining an appeal or if it will prevail upon appeal if one is granted.

No assurance can be given as to whether or when regulatory permits and approvals granted to Coeur may be further challenged, appealed or contested by third parties or issuing agencies, or as to whether Coeur will place the Kensington project into commercial production.

During 2006, Coeur invested \$121.6 million in connection with the development of the mine. Coeur plans to spend approximately \$70 million on the project during 2007.

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The Kensington ore deposit consists of multiple precious metals bearing mesothermal, quartz, carbonate, pyrite vein swarms and discrete quartz-pyrite veins hosted in the Cretaceous age Jualin diorite. The gold-telluride-mineral calaverite is associated with the pyrite mineralization.

Year-end Proven and Probable Ore Reserves Kensington Property

	2006 (1,2,3,4,5)	2005	2004
Tons (000 s)	4,419	4,206	4,206
Ounces of gold per ton	0.31	0.25	0.25
Contained ounces of gold	1,352,140	1,050,000	1,050,000

Year-end Mineralized Material

	2006	2005	2004
Tons (000 s)	4,320	3,116	3,116
Ounces of gold per ton	0.20	0.27	0.27

- (1) A gold price of \$550 per ounce was used to determine Ore Reserves.
- (2) The Ore Reserves are underground minable reserves and include factors for mining dilution and recovery. An allowance of 25.6% additional tonnage at 0.124 ounce per ton is included for internal dilution. A factor for external dilution, averaging 10.2% at 0.056 ounces per ton, is also included. An average 97% factor for mining recovery is included.
- (3) Average metallurgical recovery factor of 95.3% should be applied to the contained gold reserve ounces.
- (4) Reserve estimates were prepared by Coeur's technical staff. Snowden Mining Industry Consultants, an independent consultant group, performed an independent review of Coeur's updated resource estimate model used to prepare the Ore Reserve estimates.
- (5) The Kensington gold development project contains only Probable Reserves. The reserves are defined with over 408,000 feet of core drilling, largely from underground drilling fans, and 27,000 feet of underground workings. In practice, reserve blocks are defined by the number of proximal composites and three-dimensional geologic controls. Probable Reserve blocks must at least 2 drill holes spaced not more than 60 feet from the block center. Mineralized material is similarly classified.

Not all Kensington ore zones have been fully delineated internally, or at depth or on strike and several peripheral zones and veins remain to be explored. In 2006, Coeur continued the exploration program started in the third quarter of 2005 designed to increase the size and geologic continuity of gold mineralization in its mineralized material inventory and ultimately result in an increase in ore reserves. At Kensington, Coeur Alaska completed 34,035 ft of drilling during the second half of 2005 and an additional 32,249 ft of drilling in 2006. For the year, a total of \$1.5 million was spent on this developmental program. As a result of this program, ore reserves increased by approximately 29% to 1.35 million ounces of gold.

Exploration and Development Activity

Coeur, either directly or through its wholly-owned subsidiaries, owns, leases and has interests in certain exploration-stage mining properties located in the United States, Chile, Argentina, Tanzania and Bolivia. Exploration and mine development expenditures of approximately \$9.5 million, \$10.6 million and \$8.0 million were incurred by Coeur in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

US Kensington/Jualin

Coeur possesses the right to develop the Jualin property, an exploratory property located adjacent to the Kensington Property. A combined total of 18,667 feet of exploration drilling was completed in 2005 and 2006 at Jualin. Coeur plans for an aggressive drilling program for 2007 to follow up on the encouraging results from these

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programs. Coeur's rights to use and develop the Jualin property are subject to an Amended Lease Agreement dated August 5, 2005 between Hyak Mining Company Inc. as Lessor and Coeur Alaska Inc. as Lessee which expires in August 2020 with provision for lease extension. Approximately \$0.9 million was spent in exploration in 2006.

Chile Cerro Bayo Mine

Coeur continued to have exploration success at its 100%-owned Cerro Bayo gold/silver mining operation in southern Chile. Approximately \$5.3 million was spent in exploration, of which \$2.6 million was capitalized as mine development during 2006. A total of nearly 232,000 feet of core drilling was completed during the year to discover new mineral resources and define new mineral reserves. The majority of this work was devoted to expansion and definition of Ore Reserves at the recently discovered Marcela Sur and Cascada vein systems.

Coeur believes that there is potential to discover additional high grade veins within the entire Cerro Bayo district, which is over 13.6 miles east-west by 7.5 miles north-south. The exploration budget for 2007 is estimated to be \$4.7 million.

Argentina Martha Mine

In 2006, Coeur's efforts consisted of mapping, sampling and nearly 87,000 feet of core and reverse circulation drilling for a total expenditure of \$3.6 million, of which \$0.7 million was capitalized as mine development. An ongoing drill program during 2007 is planned near to the Martha mine totaling approximately \$3.0 million to explore for additional high-grade veins.

Argentina Other Properties

Coeur also continued reconnaissance in Santa Cruz Province where its activities resulted in identification and acquisition of four new exploration-stage properties believed to be prospective for silver and gold mineralization. These properties consist of the El Aguila, Sol de Mayo (Costa), Sascha and Joaquin. El Aguila and Sol del Mayo are controlled by private Argentine interest. Coeur has the right to purchase both properties from the owners, who will retain a production royalty, after completion of staged work and payment obligations. Sascha and Joaquin are controlled by Mirasol Resources Ltd. a publicly-traded, Canadian exploration company. Coeur has the right to earn up to a 71% managing interest in a joint venture with Mirasol in return for staged work and payment obligations. Coeur plans to continue to map, sample and drill targets on its new holdings in 2007 and has budgeted \$2.6 million for these activities.

Tanzania, Africa

During the first quarter of 2004, Coeur acquired ten prospecting licenses for properties located in the Lake Victoria Gold Belt of Tanzania, Africa and in 2005 added an eleventh, Saragurwa. Except for Saragurwa, which is owned by a private Tanzanian interest, all properties are held 100% by a Tanzanian subsidiary of Coeur via prospecting or primary mining license provisions of the Tanzania Mining Code.

During 2006, initial exploration work consisted of mapping, trenching, sampling and acquisition and interpretation of detailed airborne geophysical data. As a result of this work, a large zone of anomalous gold-in-soil values, measuring over 1.2 miles long in an east-west orientation, by over 0.3 miles wide was defined on the Kiziba Hill property, a 105 square kilometer sized property which lies on the same belt of Archean-aged rocks, commonly termed greenstone, which host the Geita gold mine to the east. Greenstones, a mixture of volcanic, sedimentary and intrusive rocks, are a major host to gold mineralization around the globe. Gold anomalies were also defined on the Bunda 1 property to the northeast of the city of Mwanza.

In 2006, over 44,000 feet of shallow, rotary air blast drilling was conducted over the gold-in-soil anomalies at Kiziba Hill. This work verified the bedrock's surface gold anomalies and aided in producing a map of the bedrock beneath the laterite cover, which in places reached over 75 feet in thickness. Basal rotary air blast gold anomalies are spatially coincident with contacts between volcanic rocks and later intrusive rocks of felsic (granitic) composition and along major east-west shear/fault zones. In December 2006, core drilling commenced on the Saragurwa option property and will continue into 2007.

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During 2006, Coeur spent \$1.4 million on exploration activities in Tanzania and expects to spend approximately \$1.8 million in 2007.

Certain scientific and technical information with respect to each of Coeur's properties is disclosed in Annex J (Certain Information Regarding Properties of Coeur d'Alene Mines Corporation).

Industry Overview

Coeur is one of the world's leading primary silver producers. Coeur produced 13.6 million ounces of silver in 2006 and had silver reserves of 216.5 million ounces as of January 1, 2007. Coeur also has a presence in the gold market, having produced more than 116,000 ounces of gold in 2006 with gold reserves of 1.5 million ounces as of January 1, 2007.

Silver Market Overview

According to the World Silver Survey 2007 (the Silver Survey) which is an annual survey of the world silver market that compiles estimates of the world supply and demand, the average annual price of silver in 2006 was \$11.55 per ounce, which not only represented a 58% increase over the prior year but also a 26-year high. In addition, the volatility of silver price almost doubled to 45% and the trading range jumped to 53% in 2006. Silver was the leader in price increase compared to gold (36% increase) and platinum (27% increase). The primary factor driving the increase was the continued strength in investment demand, which gained momentum in 2005 and remained resilient throughout 2006. Much of the demand last year was due to the successful launch of Barclays Global Investors iShares Silver Trust Exchange Traded Fund (ETF) in April 2006. Since the ETF-driven peak of almost \$15 in May 2006, the price of silver has been sustained at high, double-digit levels. The ETF currently holds over 135 million ounces of silver.

Demand

Despite higher and more volatile silver prices, global silver fabrication declined by less than 1% in 2006 to 840.5 million ounces. Industrial applications, which comprised more than 50% of total fabrication in 2006, experienced a 6% gain to 430.0 million ounces and achieved its fifth consecutive year of growth. This category is a key component of demand and is generally driven by external factors, such as technology and the level of industrial production, rather than price. The largest segment of industrial demand is electrical and electronics fabrication, which benefited from higher sales into consumer electronics, the automobile sector, and the photo voltaic industry. On a regional basis, industrial growth was driven by gains of 10.4% from China and 10% from Japan. In addition, the United States achieved a record level of industrial silver use in 2006, with a 6% increase to 106.8 million ounces. Although industrial applications have experienced strong overall growth, it represents the largest share of total fabrication and as a result, may render silver vulnerable to major setbacks in global industrial production.

Offsetting the gains in industrial application were losses in jewelry, silverware and photography fabrication. Jewelry fabrication experienced a 4.6% decline in 2006 to 165.8 million ounces, mostly due to higher prices that generated a 28% slump in India. However, Indonesian and Chinese jewelry fabrication grew by 18% and 16%, respectively. Also, silver jewelry has become more popular with younger consumers and sales have been drifting toward more well-known brands. Silverware demand experienced a 11.3% decline in 2006 to 59.1 million ounces, caused by lower fabrication in price sensitive countries and structural taste shifts. India was responsible for about 60% of the silverware decline. According to the Silver Survey, despite these losses, both jewelry and silverware are expected to remain fairly robust in 2007 as long as prices remain steady.

Photographic demand continued to fall, decreasing by 10.1% in 2006 to 145.8 million ounces. The losses resulted from lower consumer film demand in response to the growth of digital imaging technology. The Silver Survey

predicts that photographic demand will continue to fall in 2007 but the decline in volume should moderate. And finally, global silver coin fabrication fell below 40 million ounces for the first time in three years in 2006.

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The following table provides a summary of global silver demand:

	2005	2006	% Change
	(In million ounces)		
DEMAND:			
Fabrication			
Industrial Applications	405.8	430.0	6.0%
Photography	162.1	145.8	(10.1)%
Jewelry	173.8	165.8	(4.6)%
Silverware	66.6	59.1	(11.3)%
Coins & Medals	40.0	39.8	(0.5)%
Total Fabrication	848.3	840.5	(0.9)%
Net Government Purchases	N/A	N/A	N/A
Producer De-hedging	N/A	6.8	N/A
Implied Net Investment	77.2	64.5	(16.5)%
Total Demand	925.5	911.8	(1.5)%

Supply

Sources of global silver supply can be divided into two main categories: supply from mine production and supply from above-ground stocks. Supply from above-ground stocks consists of scrapped fabricated products and the release of metal from private and government-owned silver bullion stocks. In 2006, global silver supply declined by 1.5%.

Global mine production, which accounted for approximately 77% of total supply in 2006, increased only marginally to 646.1 million ounces. Although notable gains occurred in Peru, Mexico and China, Australian output decreased by 28% as production declined 21.7 million ounces in response to events at BHP Billiton's Cannington mine in Queensland, formerly the world's largest silver operation. Additionally, the decline of the ore grade at the Eskay Creek gold mine in Canada, which is planned for closure next year, accounted for a significant portion of Canada's overall silver production losses. More than 70% of silver output is a by-product of mining other metals. Silver generated at primary mines, which accounts for 25% of total production, declined 10% to 161.4 million ounces. Cash costs at primary silver mines fell 16% to an average of \$2.74 per ounce.

The top five silver producing nations in 2006 were Peru, Mexico, China, Australia, and Chile. The top five silver producing companies were Mexico's Industrias Peñoles with 46.9 million ounces, Poland's KGHM Polska Miedz (a copper company) with 39.9 million ounces, Australia's BHP Billiton with 37 million ounces, Kazakhstan's Kazakhmys with 21.5 million ounces and Russia's Polymetal with 17.3 million ounces. The Silver Survey forecasts an uninterrupted increase in global mine supply through 2008, with a 3% increase occurring in 2007. The Silver Survey further predicts that Australian silver production will recover and new mine supply in South America and Mexico will come on line.

Silver from above-ground stocks on a net basis dropped by 4% in 2006 to 194.4 million ounces in response to a shift of net producer hedging to the demand side. Scrap supply increased by less than 1% to 188.0 million ounces while net government sales increased by 17.9% to 77.7 million ounces. The large increase in government sales was due to significant increases in Russian sales along with ongoing sales from Indian government silver stocks, though a decline

in Chinese sales had an offsetting effect. The delta-adjusted silver hedge book at year-end 2006 was reported at 82 million ounces, an 8% decline from the 2005 year-end position. And finally, implied net investment decreased by 17% to 64.5 million ounces in 2006.

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The following table provides a summary of the world silver supply:

	2005	2006	% Change
	(In million ounces)		
SUPPLY:			
Mine Production	645.7	646.1	0.1%
Net Government Sales	65.9	77.7	17.9%
Old Silver Scrap	186.4	188.0	0.9%
Producer Hedging	27.6	N/A	N/A
Implied Net Disinvestment	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Supply	925.6	911.8	(1.5)%

Gold Market Overview

The annual average price of gold was approximately \$604 per ounce in 2006, which represented a 36% increase over the prior year. According to the Gold Survey 2007 (the Gold Survey) which is an annual survey of the world silver market that compiles estimates of the world supply and demand, the annual average price in 2007 is expected to break the record of \$614.50 set in 1980, as high oil prices and inflation trigger speculative investment demand.

Demand

Jewelry fabrication fell by 16% in 2006, with a 30% decline occurring in the first half of the year followed by a rebound during the second half. Some of the largest losses occurred in the Middle East and in East Asia, though China experienced a slight growth while India's decline was comparatively muted. Heavy western trade destocking resulted in significant fabrication losses in Italy and a drop in U.S. imports. However, other fabrication grew by just over 10% in 2006, with strong gains in electronics, official coins and imitation coins and only small losses in dental.

Implied net investment fell by almost 20% in 2006 to a little under 400 tons. The decline was caused by a swing from a buy side dominated market to a more two-way market with activity on both the buy and sell sides. In contrast, other institutional and high net worth arenas such as the OTC market, experienced higher levels of investor interest. More retail focused areas of investment remained relatively quiet while (non-western) bar hoarding declined by 14% in 2006.

Producer de-hedging more than quadrupled in 2006 to just over 370 tons. Corporate activity had a strong impact on the first half, whose volumes were almost three times those of the second half. At the end of 2006, the combined producer hedge book recorded levels that were last observed in 1994.

Supply

Global gold production fell to a 10-year low in 2006, when output declined by 3% or 79 tonnes. The largest losses occurred in Asia, despite China's 8% gain, and in North America, Africa and Oceania. Africa actually experienced modest gains from new mines but they were offset by losses from South Africa, whose production declined by 7.5% to an 84-year low. Latin America, the only region to experience any notable growth, increased output by 7%. Argentina, Mexico, Venezuela, Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia and Chile contributed to the production increase, despite the fact that the world's largest mine, Yanacocha in northern Peru, recorded a sharp 22% drop in output. Global cash costs

increased by \$45 per ounce in 2006 as a result of inflated energy, consumables and labor costs.

Net official sector sales decreased by more than 50% in 2006 to reach their lowest level since 1997. The decrease was caused by a fall in Central Bank Gold Agreement sales and a shift to small scale net purchases by other countries. Scrap surged to record levels of just over 1,100 tons. With the exception of India, most of the scrap gains occurred in countries that have traditionally been price sensitive. Industrialized countries also experienced strong growth in volume.

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According to the CPM Group's Gold Yearbook 2007, both global supply and mine production are expected to increase in 2007, as additional output is generated from new mines and old expanded mines. CPM also found that more money was being spent on mine exploration and development than ever before. Global exploration expenditure increased from an estimated \$5 billion in 2005 to \$7 billion in 2006. Roughly 50 mines with a combined annual capacity of 14.5 million ounces are being developed in Indonesia, South Africa, Australia and Canada with scheduled startup dates occurring between 2007 and 2011.

Silver and Gold Prices

Coeur's operating results are substantially dependent upon the world market prices of silver and gold. Coeur has no control over silver and gold prices, which can fluctuate widely. The volatility of such prices is illustrated by the following table, which sets forth the high and low prices of silver (as reported by Handy and Harman) and gold (London Final) per ounce during the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2006		2005		2004	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Silver	\$ 14.93	\$ 8.84	\$ 9.11	\$ 6.38	\$ 8.24	\$ 5.57
Gold	\$ 725.00	\$ 524.75	\$ 536.50	\$ 411.10	\$ 454.20	\$ 375.00

Marketing

Coeur markets its metals products and concentrates primarily to bullion trading banks and third party smelters. These customers then sell the metals to end users for use in industry applications such as electronic circuitry, jewelry and silverware production and the manufacture and development of photographic film. Sales of metals to bullion trading banks amounted to approximately 47%, 45% and 59% of total sales of metals in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively, and sales of metal concentrates to third party smelters amounted to approximately 53%, 55% and 41% of total metal sales in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Generally, the loss of a single bullion trading bank customer would not adversely affect Coeur in view of the liquidity of the product and availability of alternative trading banks. In 2006, Coeur had sales of concentrates to two third party smelters, Met-Mex Penoles and Zinifex, which each constituted 10% or more of Coeur's total metal sales. A significant delay or disruption as the result of a disruption in Coeur's contracts could have a materially adverse effect on Coeur's operations if it were unable to locate an alternate smelter to treat its concentrates.

Coeur had no future silver or gold production hedged at December 31, 2006 and has no plans to hedge its silver in the future. Coeur has historically sold the gold from its mines both pursuant to forward contracts and at spot prices prevailing at the time of sale. Silver has been sold at spot prices prevailing at the time of sale.

Government Regulation**General**

Coeur's commitment to environmental responsibility has been recognized in 24 awards received since 1987, which included the Dupont/Conoco Environmental Leadership Award, awarded to Coeur on October 1, 1991 by a judging panel that included representatives from environmental organizations and the federal government, the Star award granted on June 23, 1993 by the National Environmental Development Association, and the Environmental Waikato Regional Council award for Golden Cross environmental initiative granted on May 15, 1995 and in March 2004 the

Habitat Restoration Award from the Nevada Division of Wildlife for developing habitat at the Rochester mine. In 1994, Coeur's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, and in 1997, Coeur's Vice President of Environmental and Governmental Affairs, were awarded the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers Environmental Conservation Distinguished Service Award. In 2006, Coeur's Kensington Gold Project was awarded the prestigious 2006 Hardrock Mineral Community Outreach and Economic Security Award presented by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in recognition of responsible mineral resource development while demonstrating an understanding of sustainable development.

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Coeur's activities are subject to extensive federal, state and local laws governing the protection of the environment, prospecting, development, production, taxes, labor standards, occupational health, mine safety, toxic substances and other matters. Although Coeur is usually involved in regulatory proceedings for renewal or reissuance of various permits, such regulations have never caused Coeur to close any mine. The costs associated with compliance with such regulatory requirements are substantial and possible future legislation and regulations could cause additional expense, capital expenditures, restrictions and delays in the development and continued operation of Coeur's properties, the extent of which cannot be predicted. In the context of environmental permitting, including the approval of reclamation plans, Coeur must comply with known standards and regulations which may entail significant costs and delays. Although Coeur has been recognized for its commitment to environmental responsibility and believes it is in substantial compliance with applicable laws and regulations, amendments to current laws and regulations, the more stringent implementation thereof through judicial review or administrative action or the adoption of new laws could have a materially adverse effect upon Coeur.

For the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004, Coeur expended \$5.6 million, \$4.9 million and \$4.2 million, respectively, in connection with routine environmental compliance activities at its operating properties and expects to expend approximately \$4.0 million for that purpose in 2007. Future environmental expenditures will be determined by governmental regulations and the overall scope of Coeur's operating and development activities.

Federal Environmental Laws

Certain mining wastes from extraction and beneficiation of ores are currently exempt from the extensive set of EPA regulations governing hazardous waste, although such wastes may be subject to regulation under state law as a solid or hazardous waste. The EPA has worked on a program to regulate these mining wastes pursuant to its solid waste management authority under the RCRA. Certain ore processing and other wastes are currently regulated as hazardous wastes by the EPA under the RCRA. If Coeur's mine wastes were treated as hazardous waste or such wastes resulted in operations being designated as a Superfund site under CERCLA for cleanup, material expenditures would be required for the construction of additional waste disposal facilities or for other remediation expenditures. Under CERCLA, any present owner or operator of a Superfund site or an owner or operator at the time of its contamination generally may be held liable and may be forced to undertake remedial cleanup action or to pay for the government's cleanup efforts. Additional regulations or requirements may also be imposed upon Coeur's tailings and waste disposal in Alaska under the CWA and state law counterparts, and in Nevada under the Nevada Water Pollution Control Law which implements the CWA. Air emissions are subject to controls under Nevada's and Alaska's air pollution statutes implementing the Clean Air Act.

Proposed Mining Legislation

Legislation has been introduced regularly in the U.S. Congress over the last decade to change the Mining Law of 1872 as amended (Mining Law) under which Coeur holds unpatented mining claims on federal lands. A significant portion of Coeur's U.S. mining properties are on unpatented mining claims on federal lands. It is possible that the Mining Law may be amended or be replaced by more onerous legislation in the future. Previously proposed legislation contained a production royalty obligation, new environmental standards and conditions, additional reclamation requirements and extensive new procedural steps which would be likely to result in delays in permitting. In addition, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management have considered revising regulations governing operations under the Mining Law on federal lands they administer, which, if implemented, may result in additional procedures and environmental conditions and standards on those lands.

Any reform of the Mining Law or Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service regulations thereunder based on these initiatives could increase the costs of mining activities on unpatented mining claims, or could materially impair the ability of Coeur to develop or continue operations which derive ore from federal lands, and as a result could have

an adverse effect on Coeur and its results of operations. Until such time, if any, as new reform legislation or regulations are enacted, the ultimate effects and costs of compliance on Coeur cannot be estimated.

Foreign Government Regulations

The mining properties of Coeur that are located in Chile and Argentina are subject to various government laws and regulations pertaining to the protection of the air, surface water, ground water and the environment in general, as

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well as the health of the work force, labor standards and the socioeconomic impacts of mining facilities upon the communities. A recently established State Council for the Environment (CODEMA) has responsibility to define policy, approve plans and programs, control regulatory activities and enforce compliance. Coeur believes it is in substantial compliance with all applicable laws and regulations to which it is subject in Chile and Argentina.

The Republic of Bolivia, where the San Bartolome project is located, has adopted laws and guidelines for environmental permitting that are similar to those in effect in the United States and other South American countries. The permitting process requires a thorough study to determine the baseline condition of the mining site and surrounding area, an environmental impact analysis, and proposed mitigation measures to minimize and offset the environmental impact of mining operations. Coeur has received all permits required to build and operate the San Bartolome mine.

Coeur does not directly hold any interest in mining properties in Australia. However, under the respective Silver Sale Agreements with CBH Resources Limited and Perilya Broken Hill Limited, Coeur has purchased the silver reserves and resources in the ground of these mining companies. These two companies are responsible for the mining operation and compliance with government regulations and Coeur is not responsible for compliance. Coeur is however at risk for any production stoppages resulting from non-compliance. The mining properties of CBH and Perilya are subject to a range of state and federal government laws and regulations pertaining to the protection of the air, surface water, ground water, noise, site rehabilitation and the environment in general, as well as the occupational health and safety of the work force, labor standards and the socio-economic impacts of mining facilities among local communities. In addition, the various federal and state native title legislation recognizes and protects the rights and interests in Australia of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in land and waters, according to their traditional laws and customs, and may restrict mining and exploration activity and/or result in additional costs. CBH and Perilya are required to deal with a number of governmental departments in development and exploitation of their respective mining properties. Coeur is not aware of any substantial non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations to which its partners are subject in Australia.

Maintenance of Claims

United States

At mining properties in the United States, including the Rochester and Kensington mines, operations are conducted in part upon unpatented mining claims, as well as patented mining claims. Pursuant to applicable federal law it is necessary, in order to maintain the unpatented claims, to pay to the Secretary of the Interior, on or before August 31 of each year, a claim maintenance fee of \$125 per claim. This claim maintenance fee is in lieu of the assessment work requirement contained in the Mining Law. In addition, in Nevada, holders of unpatented mining claims are required to pay the county recorder of the county in which the claim is situated an annual fee of \$3.50 per claim. No maintenance fees are payable for patented claims. Patented claims are similar to land held by an owner who is entitled to the entire interest in the property with unconditional power of disposition.

Chile

In Chile, operations are conducted upon mineral concessions granted by the national government. For exploitation concessions (somewhat similar to a U.S. patented claim), to maintain the concession, an annual tax is payable to the government before March 31 of each year in the approximate amount of \$1.14 per hectare. For exploration concessions, to maintain the right, the annual tax is approximately \$0.30 per hectare. An exploration concession is valid for a five-year period. It may be renewed for new periods unless a third party claims the right to explore upon the property, in which event the exploration concession must be converted to an exploitation concession in order to maintain the rights to the concession.

Argentina

Minerals are owned by the Argentine government, which allows individual provinces to impose a maximum 3% mine-mouth royalty on mineral production. The first step in acquiring mining rights is filing a cateo, which gives exclusive prospecting rights for the requested area for a period of time, generally up to three years. Maximum size of each cateo is 10,000 hectares; a maximum of 20 cateos can be held by a single entity (individual or company) in any one province.

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The holder of a cateo has exclusive right to establish a Manifestation of Discovery (MD) on that cateo, but MD s can also be set without a cateo on any land not covered by someone else s cateo. MDs are filed as either a vein or disseminated discovery. A square protection zone can be declared around the discovery up to 840 hectares for vein MD or up to 7,000 hectares for a disseminated MD. The protection zone grants the discoverer exclusive rights for an indefinite period, during which the discoverer must provide an annual report presenting a program of exploration work and investments related to the protection zone. A MD can later be upgraded to a Mina (mining claim), which give the holder the right to begin commercial extraction of minerals.

Bolivia

The Bolivian national mining company, Corporacion Minera Bolivia (Comibol), is the underlying owner of all of the mining rights relating to the San Bartolome project, with the exception of the Thuru property, which is owned by the Cooperativa Reserva Fiscal, a local miners cooperative. Comibol s ownership derives from the Supreme Decree 3196 in October 1952, when the government nationalized most of the mines in Potosi, except for Thuru. Except for Thuru, Comibol has leased the mining rights for the surface sucu or pallaco gravel deposits to several Potosi cooperatives. The cooperatives in turn have subleased their mining rights to Manquiri through a series of joint venture contracts. In addition to those agreements with the cooperatives, Coeur, through its subsidiary Manquiri, holds additional mining rights under lease agreements. All of Manquiri s mining and surface rights collectively constitute the San Bartolome project.

Australia

At mining properties in Australia operated by CBH Resources Limited and Perilya Broken Hill Limited, operations are conducted on designated Mining Leases issued by the relevant state government mining department. Mining Leases are issued for a specific term and include a range of environmental and other conditions including the payment of production royalties, annual lease fees and the use of cash or a bank guarantee as security for reclamation liabilities. The amounts required to be paid to secure reclamation liabilities are determined on a case by case basis. In addition, both CBH Resources Limited and Perilya Broken Hill Limited hold a range of exploration titles permits which are also issued by the respective state government mining departments for specified terms and require payment of annual fees and completion of designated expenditure programs on the leases to maintain title. In Australia, minerals in the ground are owned by the state until severed from the ground through mining operations.

Employees

The number of full-time employees at August 1, 2007 of Coeur and its subsidiaries was:

United States Corporate Staff and Office	37
Rochester Mine	145
Kensington Property	71
South America Corporate Staff and Office	65
Cerro Bayo Mine(1)	481
Martha mine/Argentina(1)	141
San Bartolome	72
Australia	2
Tanzania	4
Total	1,018

- (1) Coeur maintains two labor agreements in South America, consisting of a labor agreement with Sindicato de Trabajadores de Compañía Minera Cerro Bayo Ltd. at its Cerro Bayo mine in Chile and with Asociacion Obrera Minera Argentina at its Martha mine in Argentina. The agreement at Cerro Bayo is effective from December 22, 2005 to December 21, 2007 and the agreement at the Martha mine is effective from June 12, 2006 to June 11, 2008. As of August 1, 2007, Coeur had approximately 34% of its worldwide labor force covered by collective bargaining agreements.

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Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations includes references to total Cash Costs per Ounce of silver produced both on an individual mine basis and on a consolidated basis. Total Cash Costs per Ounce represent a non-GAAP measurement that management uses to monitor and evaluate the performance of its mining operations. A reconciliation of total cash costs per ounce to GAAP Production Expenses is also provided herein and should be referred to when reading the total cash costs per ounce measurement.

General

The results of Coeur's operations are significantly affected by the market prices of silver and gold which may fluctuate widely and are affected by many factors beyond Coeur's control, including, without limitation, interest rates, expectations regarding inflation, currency values, governmental decisions regarding the disposal of precious metals stockpiles, global and regional political and economic conditions, and other factors.

Coeur's business strategy is to capitalize on the Ore Reserve/mineralized material bases located at its operating mines and the expertise of its management team to continue as a leading primary silver production company through long-term, cash flow generating growth. The principal elements of Coeur's business strategy are to: (i) increase Coeur's silver production and reserves; (ii) decrease Cash Costs and increase production at Coeur's existing silver mining operations; (iii) transform development-stage properties into producing mines; (iv) acquire operating mines, mineral interests, exploration and/or development properties with a view to reducing Coeur's Cash Costs and Total Costs, provide short-term positive cash flow return and expand its silver production base and reserves; and (v) continue to explore for new silver and gold discoveries primarily near its existing mine sites and evaluate new opportunities to expand its production through acquisitions and exploration.

The average price of silver (Handy & Harman) and gold (London Final) for the first six months of 2007 was \$13.33 and \$658 per ounce, respectively. The market price of silver and gold on August 6, 2007 was \$12.98 per ounce and \$672 per ounce, respectively.

Coeur's operating mines are the Rochester mine in Nevada, the Cerro Bayo mine in Chile and the Martha mine in Argentina. In addition, Coeur owns all of the silver production and reserves, up to certain limits, at the Endeavor and Broken Hill mines in Australia, which are owned and operated by other companies. As of June 1, 2006, Coeur completed the sale of Coeur Silver Valley to U.S. Silver Corporation for \$15 million in cash plus an estimated \$1.1 million working capital adjustment.

The Bolnisi and Palmarejo Transactions

On May 3, 2007, Coeur entered into definitive agreements with Bolnisi and Palmarejo to combine the three companies. Bolnisi is the majority shareholder of Palmarejo, holding 73.6% of its outstanding shares. Under the terms of the agreements, Bolnisi shareholders will receive 0.682 Coeur shares for each Bolnisi share they own (or, at the election of the Bolnisi shareholder, CHES Depositary Interests representing Coeur shares), and Palmarejo shareholders (other than Bolnisi) will receive 2.715 Coeur shares for each Palmarejo share they own. It is anticipated that this will result in Coeur issuing a total of approximately 261.0 million new shares, which excludes up to 11.0 million new shares that will be issuable upon the exercise of existing Palmarejo options and assumes that none of the existing Palmarejo warrants will be exercised before their expiration on October 19, 2007. In addition, Bolnisi and Palmarejo shareholders will receive a cash payment equal to A\$0.004 per Bolnisi share and C\$0.004 per Palmarejo share.

The Transactions are subject to approval by the shareholders of Coeur (solely with respect to the proposals set forth in this proxy statement), Bolnisi and Palmarejo, and the satisfaction of customary closing conditions (including completion of regulatory reviews and receipt of regulatory approvals, including those of antitrust agencies). The consummation of each of the Bolnisi Transaction and the Palmarejo Transaction is also conditioned upon the consummation of the other transaction, although Coeur has the right to waive this condition if the Palmarejo Transaction does not proceed, and still proceed with the Bolnisi Transaction. Both arrangements require approval by the applicable courts in Canada and Australia. Assuming timely completion of the required regulatory processes and receipt of the required shareholder and Court approvals, Coeur expects the Transactions to be completed in the fourth quarter of 2007.

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The following table presents information by mine and consolidated sales information for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 and the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006:

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2006	2005	2004
Rochester					
Tons processed	4,148,753	5,269,447	10,399,416	9,327,180	12,435,346
Ore grade/Ag oz	0.67	0.72	0.74	0.91	0.74
Ore grade/Au oz	.007	.011	0.01	0.01	0.01
Recovery/Ag oz(A)	86.2%	60.9%	65.9%	67.5%	61.5%
Recovery/Au oz(A)	103.6%	58.3%	68.9%	76.2%	64.2%
Silver production ounces	2,410,029	2,301,658	5,113,504	5,720,489	5,669,074
Gold production ounces	28,435	34,382	71,891	70,298	69,456
Cash cost/oz	\$ 3.71	\$ 3.46	\$ 2.80	\$ 4.82	\$ 3.93
Total cost/oz	\$ 6.96	\$ 6.70	\$ 5.84	\$ 6.66	\$ 5.66
Cerro Bayo					
Tons milled	157,545	215,636	428,346	403,695	456,941
Ore grade/Ag oz	4.82	6.43	5.76	7.52	7.51
Ore grade/Au oz	.133	.094	0.10	0.16	0.14
Recovery/Ag oz	95.0%	94.2%	94.5%	94.7%	94.2%
Recovery/Au oz	93.7%	92.1%	93.0%	92.8%	91.8%
Silver production ounces	721,448	1,305,568	2,331,060	2,875,047	3,235,192
Gold production ounces	19,646	18,729	40,923	61,058	57,558
Cash cost/oz	\$ 4.26	\$ 2.47	\$ 3.04	\$ 0.54	\$ 1.01
Total cost/oz	\$ 8.07	\$ 4.63	\$ 5.46	\$ 2.30	\$ 2.43
Martha Mine					
Tons milled	17,864	15,666	35,843	35,293	30,276
Ore grade/Ag oz	84.77	79.75	79.93	62.53	59.94
Ore grade/Au oz	.115	.105	0.10	0.08	0.08
Recovery/Ag oz	94.6%	94.2%	94.7%	94.9%	94.2%
Recovery/Au oz	93.3%	92.0%	92.5%	92.9%	91.6%
Silver production ounces	1,432,124	1,176,500	2,712,846	2,093,464	1,709,069
Gold production ounces	1,924	1,509	3,440	2,589	2,318
Cash cost/oz	\$ 5.59	\$ 5.04	\$ 4.88	\$ 4.60	\$ 4.08
Total cost/oz	\$ 6.00	\$ 5.50	\$ 5.36	\$ 5.01	\$ 5.05
Endeavor					
Tons milled	537,865	221,778	750,115	463,129	
Ore grade/Ag oz	0.96	1.20	1.01	1.52	
Recovery/Ag oz	55.1%	62.1%	63.5%	45.0%	
Silver production ounces	284,718	165,170	481,991	316,169	
Cash cost/oz	\$ 3.06	\$ 2.45	\$ 2.85	\$ 2.05	
Total cost/oz	\$ 4.04	\$ 3.75	\$ 3.87	\$ 3.35	
Broken Hill					
Tons milled	749,388	1,106,911	2,288,355	667,140	

Ore grade/Ag oz	1.22	1.35	1.28	1.31	
Recovery/Ag oz	85.0%	72.2%	74.2%	75.4%	
Silver production ounces	779,342	1,085,353	2,174,585	657,093	
Cash cost/oz	\$ 3.19	\$ 3.07	\$ 3.09	\$ 2.72	
Total cost/oz	\$ 5.15	\$ 5.82	\$ 5.44	\$ 5.47	
CONSOLIDATED PRODUCTION TOTALS					
Silver ounces	5,627,661	6,034,249	12,813,986	11,662,262	10,613,335
Gold ounces	50,005	54,620	116,254	133,945	129,332
Cash cost per oz/silver	\$ 4.15	\$ 3.46	\$ 3.33	\$ 3.53	\$ 3.06
Total cost/oz	\$ 6.45	\$ 5.78	\$ 5.53	\$ 5.13	\$ 4.58
CONSOLIDATED SALES TOTALS					
Silver ounces sold	5,481,913	6,127,744	12,841,634	12,579,634	9,669,283
Gold ounces sold	50,152	54,891	116,400	146,749	117,257
Realized price per silver ounce	\$ 13.60	\$ 11.82	\$ 12.03	\$ 7.47	\$ 6.72
Realized price per gold ounce	\$ 655	\$ 620	\$ 623	\$ 452	\$ 409

(A) The leach cycle at Rochester requires an extended period to recover gold and silver contained in the ore. Coeur estimates the ultimate recovery to be approximately 61.5% for silver and 93% for gold. However, ultimate

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recoveries will not be known until leaching operations cease which is currently estimated for 2011. Current recovery may vary significantly from ultimate recovery. See Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates Ore on Leach Pad.

Total Cash Costs per Ounce is a non-US-GAAP measurement and investors are cautioned not to place undue reliance on it and are urged to read all US-GAAP accounting disclosures presented in the consolidated financial statements and accompanying footnotes. In addition, see the reconciliation of Cash Costs to production costs set forth below.

Operating Statistics and Reserve Estimates

Coeur's total production from continuing operations in 2006 was 12.8 million ounces of silver and 116,254 ounces of gold, compared to 11.7 million ounces of silver and 133,945 ounces of gold in 2005. Total estimated proven and probable reserves at December 31, 2006 were approximately 216.5 million ounces of silver and 1.5 million ounces of gold, compared to silver and gold reserves at December 31, 2005 of approximately 221.4 million ounces and 1.3 million ounces, respectively.

The following table shows the estimated amounts of Proven Reserves and Probable Reserves and mineralized material at Coeur's following mine locations at year-end 2006:

	Proven and Probable(1)				Mineralized Material			
	Tons (000 s)	Grade Ag oz/t	Grade Au oz/t	Ounces AG (000 s)	Ounces AU (000 s)	Tons (000 s)	Grade Ag oz/t	Grade Au oz/t
Rochester	3,720	0.66	0.007	2,436	26	15,235	0.94	0.007
Cerro Bayo	634	9.69	0.19	6,144	122	2,509	8.23	0.15
Martha mine	99	61.33	0.09	6,084	9	112	42.91	0.05
San Bartolome	46,176	3.29		151,882		12,143	2.70	
Kensington	4,419		0.31		1,352	4,320		0.20
Endeavor(2)	21,385	1.50		31,983		9,370	3.00	
Broken Hill(2)	12,908	1.40		18,015		10,872	3.82	
Total tons	89,341			216,544	1,509			
	Total tons (000 s)	Ag oz/t (Wt. Avg.)	Au oz/t (Wt. Avg.)			Total tons (000 s)	Ag oz/t (Wt. Avg.)	Au oz/t (Wt. Avg.)
Summary by metal:								
Silver	84,922	2.55				39,264	2.89	
Gold	8,872		0.17			22,176		0.06

(1) Reserves using silver price of \$8.00 and gold price of \$475, except for Endeavor which uses a \$10.00 silver price and Broken Hill which uses a \$10.12 silver price and Kensington which uses a gold price of \$550.

- (2) Reserves are provided by the operator as of June 30, 2006, the end of the operator's most recent fiscal year. These totals do not include additions or depletions through December 31, 2006.

Annex J (Certain Information Regarding Properties of Coeur d Alene Mines Corporation) contains more recent estimated amounts of Proven Reserves and Probable Reserves and mineralized material at Coeur's mines.

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The Ore Reserves at December 31, 2006 may change with fluctuations in the price of gold and silver. The following table shows the estimated changes to Ore Reserves at mines operated by Coeur at different pricing ranges.

Proven and Probable Ore Reserve Sensitivity to Prices

	Per Ounce Silver Price	Per Ounce Gold Price	Tons (000 s)	Ounces AG (000 s)	Ounces AU (000 s)
Rochester	\$ 8.00	\$ 475	3,720	2,436	26
	\$ 9.50	\$ 510	4,229	2,972	30
	\$ 11.25	\$ 550	4,368	2,986	29
	\$ 12.00	\$ 600	4,533	3,077	30
Cerro Bayo	\$ 8.00	\$ 475	634	122	6
	\$ 9.50	\$ 510	643	124	6
	\$ 11.25	\$ 550	646	124	6
	\$ 12.00	\$ 600	668	128	6
Martha mine	\$ 8.00	\$ 475	99	9	6
	\$ 9.50	\$ 510	102	9	6
	\$ 11.25	\$ 550	102	9	6
	\$ 12.00	\$ 600	102	9	6
Kensington		\$ 475	3,710		1,220
		\$ 510	4,102		1,294
		\$ 550	4,419		1,352
		\$ 600	4,594		1,380

Operating Statistics From Discontinued Operation

The following table presents information for Coeur Silver Valley which was sold on June 1, 2006:

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006	2006	2005	2004
Silver Valley/Galena					
Tons milled		52,876	52,876	128,502	169,413
Ore grade/Silver oz		15.15	15.15	16.53	21.43
Recovery/Silver oz		96.0%	96.0%	97.0%	97.0%
Silver production ounces		768,674	768,674	2,060,338	3,521,813
Cash cost/oz	\$	9.75	\$ 9.75	\$ 8.37	\$ 5.46
Total cost/oz	\$	10.64	\$ 10.64	\$ 9.34	\$ 6.02
Gold production		180	180	282	354

Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Cash Costs to GAAP Production Costs

The tables below present reconciliations between Non-GAAP cash costs per ounce to production costs applicable to sales including depreciation, depletion and amortization (GAAP).

Total cash costs include all direct and indirect operating cash costs related directly to the physical activities of producing metals, including mining, processing and other plant costs, third-party refining and marketing expense, on-site general and administrative costs, royalties and mining production taxes, net of by-product revenues earned from all metals other than the primary metal produced at each unit. Total cash costs are a performance measure and provide management and investors an indication of net cash flow, after consideration of the realized price received for production sold. Management also uses this measurement for the comparative monitoring of performance of our

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mining operations period-to-period from a cash flow perspective. Total cash cost per ounce is a measure developed by precious metals companies in an effort to provide a comparable standard, however, there can be no assurance that our reporting of this non-GAAP measure is similar to that reported by other mining companies.

Production costs applicable to sales including depreciation, depletion and amortization, is the most comparable financial measure calculated in accordance with GAAP to total cash costs. The sum of the production costs applicable to sales and depreciation, depletion and amortization for our mines as set forth in the tables below is included in Coeur's Consolidated Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Loss.

Six Months Ended June 30, 2007

	Rochester	Cerro Bayo	Martha	Endeavor	Broken Hill	Total
	(In thousands except ounces and per ounce costs)					
Production of Silver (ounces)	2,410,029	721,448	1,432,124	284,718	779,342	5,627,661
Cash Costs per ounce	\$ 3.71	\$ 4.26	\$ 5.59	\$ 3.06	\$ 3.19	\$ 4.15
Total Cash Costs (Non-GAAP)	\$ 8,934	\$ 3,071	\$ 7,999	\$ 873	\$ 2,483	\$ 23,360
Add/Subtract:						
Third party smelting costs		(1,452)	(982)	(616)	(968)	(4,018)
By-product credit(1)	18,696	12,914	1,271			32,881
Other adjustments	650					650
Change in inventory	(3,276)	(2,333)	518	32	(54)	(5,113)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	7,181	2,749	584	279	1,528	12,321
Production costs applicable to sales, including depreciation, depletion and amortization (GAAP)	\$ 32,185	\$ 14,949	\$ 9,390	\$ 568	\$ 2,989	\$ 60,081

Six Months Ended June 30, 2006

	Rochester	Cerro Bayo	Martha	Endeavor	Broken Hill	Total
	(In thousands except ounces and per ounce costs)					
Production of Silver (ounces)	2,301,658	1,305,568	1,176,500	165,170	1,085,353	6,034,249
Cash Costs per ounce	\$ 3.46	\$ 2.47	\$ 5.04	\$ 2.45	\$ 3.07	\$ 3.46
	\$ 7,972	\$ 3,222	\$ 5,932	\$ 405	\$ 3,336	\$ 20,867

Total Cash Costs (Non-GAAP)									
Add/Subtract:									
Third party smelting costs		(1,792)	(781)	(257)	(1,334)	(4,164)			
By-product credit(1)	20,476	11,171	893			32,540			
Other adjustments	936					936			
Change in inventory	(7,022)	(1,596)	(223)	(54)	403	(8,492)			
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	6,518	2,820	540	214	2,985	13,077			
Production costs applicable to sales, including depreciation, depletion and amortization (GAAP)	\$ 28,880	\$ 13,825	\$ 6,361	\$ 308	\$ 5,390	\$ 54,764			

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	Rochester	Cerro Bayo	Martha	Endeavor(1)	Broken Hill(1)	Total
	(In thousands except ounces and per ounce costs)					
Production of Silver (ounces)	5,113,504	2,331,060	2,712,846	481,991	2,174,585	12,813,986
Cash costs per Ounce	\$ 2.80	\$ 3.04	\$ 4.88	\$ 2.85	\$ 3.09	\$ 3.33
Total Cash Costs (Non-GAAP)	\$ 14,299	\$ 7,089	\$ 13,240	\$ 1,373	\$ 6,712	\$ 42,713
Add/Subtract:						
Third Party Smelting Costs		(3,475)	(1,853)	(948)	(2,620)	(8,896)
By-Product Credit(2)	43,697	24,861	2,079			70,637
Other Adjustment	1,803					1,803
Change in Inventory	(12,489)	(1,105)	(518)	(39)	272	(13,879)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	15,548	5,638	1,297	490	5,120	28,093
Production costs applicable to sales (including depreciation, depletion and amortization (GAAP))	\$ 62,858	\$ 33,008	\$ 14,245	\$ 876	\$ 9,484	\$ 120,471

Year Ended December 31, 2005

	Rochester	Cerro Bayo	Martha	Endeavor(1)	Broken Hill(1)	Total
	(In thousands except ounces and per ounce costs)					
Production of Silver (ounces)	5,720,489	2,875,047	2,093,464	316,169	657,093	11,662,262
Cash Costs per Ounce	\$ 4.82	\$ 0.54	\$ 4.60	\$ 2.05	\$ 2.72	\$ 3.53
Total Cash Costs (Non-GAAP)	\$ 27,575	\$ 1,542	\$ 9,637	\$ 648	\$ 1,790	\$ 41,192
Add/Subtract:						
Third Party Smelting Costs		(2,783)	(1,165)	(370)	(570)	(4,888)
By-Product Credit(2)	31,601	27,114	1,152			59,867
Other Adjustment	140					140

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Change in Inventory	(14,769)	7,421	(328)		(403)	(8,079)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	10,542	5,064	843	411	1,807	18,667
Production costs applicable to sales (including depreciation, depletion and amortization (GAAP))	\$ 55,089	\$ 38,358	\$ 10,139	\$ 689	\$ 2,624	\$ 106,899

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	Rochester	Cerro Bayo	Martha	Endeavor	Broken Hill	Total
	(In thousands except ounces and per ounce costs)					
Production of Silver (ounces)	5,669,074	3,235,192	1,709,069			10,613,335
Cash Costs per Ounce	\$ 3.93	\$ 1.01	\$ 4.08			\$ 3.06
Total Cash Costs (Non-GAAP)	\$ 22,287	\$ 3,253	\$ 6,975			\$ 32,515
Add/Subtract:						
Third Party Smelting Costs		(4,106)	(887)			(4,993)
By-Product Credit(1)	28,646	23,845	951			53,442
Other Adjustment	(403)	110				(293)
Change in Inventory	(13,380)	(3,212)	(364)			(16,956)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	9,827	4,588	1,652			16,067
Production costs applicable to sales (including depreciation, depletion and amortization) (GAAP)	\$ 46,977	\$ 24,478	\$ 8,327			\$ 79,782

The following tables present a reconciliation between non-GAAP cash costs per ounce to GAAP production costs applicable to sales reported in Discontinued Operations (see Note D to Coeur's historical consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2006 attached as Annex C to this proxy statement):

Coeur Silver Valley/Galena	Six Months		Year Ended December 31,		
	2007	2006(2)	2006(2)	2005	2004
	(In thousands except ounces and per ounce costs)				
Production of Silver (ounces)		768,674	768,674	2,060,338	3,521,813
Cash Costs per ounce		\$ 9.75	\$ 9.75	\$ 8.37	\$ 5.46
Total Cash Costs (Non-GAAP)		\$ 7,498	\$ 7,498	\$ 17,248	\$ 19,231
Add/Subtract:					
Third party smelting costs		(1,464)	(1,464)	(3,091)	(5,117)
By-product credit(1)		1,473	1,473	2,722	3,766
Change in inventory		726	726	(181)	757
Depreciation, depletion and amortization		681	681	1,996	1,967
Production costs applicable to sales, including depreciation, depletion and amortization (GAAP)		\$ 8,914	\$ 8,914	\$ 18,694	\$ 20,604

(1) By-product credits are based upon production units and the period's average metal price for the purposes of reporting cash costs per ounce.

(2) Amounts represent two and five months ended May 31, 2006, respectively.

Exploration Activity

Cerro Bayo Mine (Chile)

Exploration at Cerro Bayo during the second quarter of 2007 focused on reserve development/delineation drilling and discovery of new mineralization. Approximately 17,100 meters (56,200 feet) were drilled in the two programs. The majority of the drilling (56%) was devoted to definition of new reserves around the current mine operations areas. During the quarter, this work resulted in the discovery of three new veins known as the Dagny, Fabiola and Coyita veins. Drilling commenced on the Dagny vein in the quarter. Results from both programs are

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expected to produce additional reserves and mineralized material though the impact of the new drilling will not be fully evaluated until the program is completed.

Martha Mine (Argentina)

At Martha, a total of approximately 4,000 meters (13,000 feet) of drilling was completed during the second quarter to expand reserves and discover new mineralization. The majority of this drilling (76%) was devoted to discovery of new mineralization. Results obtained from drilling R4 Deep, Francisca and Catalina continues to expand the strike and depth of the mineralization in those veins, which were discovered in 2004. Drilling will continue throughout the year on these and other targets in the Martha mine district.

In addition to its exploration program near the Martha mine, Coeur also conducts exploration in other parts of the Santa Cruz province of Argentina. In the first half of 2007, Coeur focused this effort on the Sascha and Sol de Mayo properties. Sascha is one of two properties on which Coeur has an option to earn up to a 71% interest in a joint venture with Mirasol Resources Ltd. During the quarter, Coeur drilled approximately 2,300 meters (7,500 feet) of core at both Sascha and Sol de Mayo.

Tanzania (Africa)

In the second quarter, Coeur continued exploration on its properties in the Lake Victoria Goldfields District of northern Tanzania. Core and reverse circulation drilling was conducted on the Saragurwa and Kiziba Hill properties in the quarter and total 3,571 meters (11,716 feet).

Puchuldiza, Chile

Puchuldiza is a large, epithermal, hot spring deposit in a setting very similar to other such gold deposits in the USA, New Zealand and Japan. Gold mineralization can be found throughout the property in systems of veins, veinlets and stockworks developed in explosion breccias and silicified zones.

On November 28, 2001, Coeur signed an agreement with Barrick Gold Corporation relating to Coeur's Puchuldiza gold property located approximately 250 kms northeast of the port city of Iquique in northern Chile. Under the terms of the agreement, Barrick can earn a 75% interest in the property in return for exploration expenditures of \$2.25 million over the next five years (the initial period). For an additional \$5.8 million in exploration spending, Barrick can increase its property interest to 85%. Coeur, however, can recover its full 25% interest by making a cash payment to Barrick equivalent to 25% of Barrick's additional expenditure of \$5.8 million, plus a 50% penalty.

Since 2001, Barrick has spent approximately \$1.95 million on geologic mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys and drilling on the Puchuldiza property. A total of 4,375 meters (14,350 feet) of drilling in 17 core holes has been completed. Results of their work have been encouraging enough for Barrick to plan follow-up work. Coeur granted to Barrick a 24-month extension of the initial period and Barrick must spend a cumulative total of \$2.45 million by the end of the initial period to earn a 75% interest.

Development Projects:

San Bartolome (Bolivia)

During 2004, Coeur completed an updated feasibility study, obtained all required permits and commenced construction of the San Bartolome mine. Coeur estimates the direct capital cost of the project, excluding political risk insurance premiums and capitalized interest, to be approximately \$174 million, and the annual production to be

approximately 6 to 9 million ounces of silver over a mine life of approximately 14 years.

During the first six months of 2007, construction work activity has increased in all project areas including the process plant and tailings facility. Current work includes concrete foundation work in the crusher, stockpile and mill areas, tank installation in the leach and Counter Current Decantation thickener areas and continued work at the tailings facility. Detailed engineering and procurement activities were completed in June with any remaining activities to be performed at site. All of the major construction contracts have been committed for the project. As of

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June 30, 2007, seven major contractors were employed on site with a total employment of approximately 950 workers, most of whom are Bolivian, and the project has recorded 1 million man-hours without a lost time accident. At the end of July, Coeur began stockpiling oxide dump material adjacent to the plant site in anticipation of the mill start up.

During the six months ended June 30, 2007, Coeur expended approximately \$27.7 million and plans to incur additional engineering, procurement and construction costs of approximately \$120.7 million in 2007. Coeur plans to complete construction activities toward the end of 2007.

The San Bartolome project involves risks that are inherent in any mining venture, as well as particular risks associated with the location of the project. The estimate of mineralized material indicated by the geologic studies performed to date are preliminary in nature and may differ materially after further metallurgical testing is completed. Also, managing mining projects in the altiplano area of Bolivia, where Cerro Rico is located, presents logistical challenges. The political and cultural differences of Bolivia may also present challenges.

Coeur has obtained a political risk insurance policy from the Overseas Private Insurance Corporation (OPIIC) and another private insurer. The policy is in the amount of \$155 million and covers 85% of any loss arising from expropriation, political violence or currency inconvertibility. The policy is expected to cost approximately \$3.4 million during the course of construction and \$0.21 per ounce of silver produced when the project commences commercial production.

Coeur updated its ore reserves for San Bartolome in the second quarter of 2007 using additional sampling, revised operating and capital costs and silver price.

Kensington (Alaska)

The Kensington project consists of approximately 6,000 acres, of which approximately 750 acres are patented claims. The property is located on the east side of Lynn Canal between Juneau and Haines, Alaska. Coeur Alaska is obligated to pay Echo Bay a scaled net smelter return royalty on 1.0 million ounces of future gold production after Coeur Alaska recoups the \$32.5 million purchase price and its construction and development expenditures incurred after July 7, 1995, in connection with placing the property into commercial production. The royalty ranges from 1% at \$400 gold prices to a maximum of 2 1/2% at gold prices above \$475, with the royalty to be capped at 1.0 million ounces of production.

During the fourth quarter of 2004, the USFS issued its ROD for the FSEIS. On June 28, 2005, Coeur received the EPA's NPDES Permit. In addition, Coeur received its CWA Section 404 permit from the Corps of Engineers, which authorized the construction of a Lower Slate Lake tailings facility, millsite road improvements and a Slate Creek Cove dock facility. All permits were reviewed for consistency by both the Alaska Coastal Management and Department of Governmental Coordination, which issued its final ACMP permit certification.

On September 12, 2005 three environmental groups (Plaintiffs) filed a lawsuit in Federal District Court in Alaska against the Corps of Engineers and the USFS seeking to invalidate permits issued to Coeur Alaska, Inc. for Coeur's Kensington mine. The Plaintiffs claim the CWA Section 404 permit issued by the Corps of Engineers authorizing the deposition of mine tailings into Lower Slate Lake conflicts with the CWA and is thus illegal. They additionally claim the USFS's approval of the Amended Plan of Operations is arbitrary and capricious because it relies on the CWA Section 404 permit issued by the Corps of Engineers.

On August 4, 2006, the Federal District Court in Alaska dismissed the Plaintiffs' challenge and upheld the CWA Section 404 permit. On August 7, 2006 the Plaintiffs filed a Notice of Appeal of the decision to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals (Circuit Court) and on August 9, 2006 the Plaintiffs additionally filed a Motion for Injunction

Pending Appeal with the Circuit Court. The Circuit Court granted a temporary injunction pending appeal on August 24, 2006, enjoining certain activities relating to the lake tailings facility. The Circuit Court further ordered an expedited briefing schedule on the merits of the legal challenge. As of October 13, 2006, the parties filed their briefs in the Circuit Court and participated in an oral argument in December 2006.

On March 7, 2007, the Department of Justice (DOJ), on behalf of the Corps of Engineers, filed a motion for authorization under injunction pending appeal to permit construction of a western interception ditch which related

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to site stabilization due to spring snowmelt. On March 16, 2007, the Circuit Court panel issued an Order which denied the western interception ditch work plan. On May 22, 2007, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the District Court's August 4, 2006 decision which had upheld Coeur's 404 permit and issued its opinion that remanded the case to the District Court with instructions to vacate Coeur's 404 permit as well as the USFS Record of Decision approving the general tailings disposal plan as well as the Goldbelt 404 permit to construct the Cascade Point Marine Facility. The DOJ, on behalf of the Corps of Engineers and the USFS, filed for an extension of time to file a Petition for Rehearing with the Ninth Circuit. The extension was granted on June 29, 2007. On August 20, 2007, Coeur Alaska filed a Petition for Rehearing En Banc with the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, as did the State of Alaska and Goldbelt, Inc. The Department of Justice, acting on behalf of the federal agencies USFS, EPA and Corps of Engineers, additionally filed a limited Petition for Rehearing with the Ninth Circuit panel seeking reconsideration of the mandate of the May 22, 2007 panel. The Court ordered reply briefing by the Plaintiffs on August 27, 2007 which were filed on October 11, 2007. The petitions are currently pending. Coeur cannot now predict the potential for obtaining an appeal or if it will prevail upon appeal if one is granted.

Coeur is unable to predict the outcome of the litigation or the impact of the temporary injunction. Coeur is continuing to move forward with all construction activities at the mine not related to the temporarily enjoined lake tailings facility area activities.

No assurance can be given as to whether or when regulatory permits and approvals granted to Coeur may be further challenged, appealed or contested by third parties or issuing agencies, or as to whether Coeur will place the Kensington project into commercial production. Coeur currently estimates the total cost of construction to be approximately \$238 million. The date of commencement of production is uncertain and dependent upon the outcome of the legal challenge.

Total expenditures by Coeur at the Kensington property in the six months ended June 30, 2007 were \$58.6 million. Such expenditures were used to continue the permitting and development activities. Coeur plans to incur additional construction cost of approximately \$10 million during the remainder of 2007, subject to the ultimate outcomes of the litigation appeal process.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Coeur's management considers the following policies to be most critical in understanding the judgments that are involved in preparing Coeur's consolidated financial statements and the uncertainties that could impact its results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. Coeur's consolidated financial statements are impacted by the accounting policies used and the estimates and assumptions made by management during their preparation. Coeur has identified the policies below as critical to its business operations and the understanding of its results of operations. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations are based on Coeur's consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in conformity with GAAP. The preparation of these statements requires that Coeur's management make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of its financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Coeur management bases these estimates on historical experience and on assumptions that it considers reasonable under the circumstances; however, reported results could differ from those based on the current estimates under different assumptions or conditions. The impact and any associated risks related to these policies on Coeur's business operations are discussed throughout Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations. The areas requiring the use of management's estimates and assumptions relate to recoverable ounces from proven and probable reserves that are the basis of future cash flow estimates and units-of-production depreciation and amortization calculations; useful lives utilized for depreciation, depletion, amortization and accretion of future cash flows for long lived assets; estimates of recoverable gold and silver ounces in ore on leach pad; reclamation and remediation costs; valuation allowance for

deferred tax assets; and post-employment and other employee benefit liabilities. For a detailed discussion on the application of these and other accounting policies, see Note B to Coeur's historical consolidated financial statements for the quarter ended June 30, 2007.

Table of Contents*Revenue Recognition*

Revenue includes sales value received for Coeur's principal product, silver, and associated by-product revenues from the sale of by-product metals consisting primarily of gold and copper. Revenue is recognized when title to silver and gold passes to the buyer and when collectibility is reasonably assured. The passing of title to the customer is based on terms of the sales contract. Product pricing is determined at the point revenue is recognized by reference to active and freely traded commodity markets, for example, the London Bullion Market for both gold and silver, in an identical form to the product sold.

Under Coeur's concentrate sales contracts with third-party smelters, final gold and silver prices are set on a specified future quotational period, typically one to three months, after the shipment date based on market metal prices. Revenues are recorded under these contracts at the time title passes to the buyer based on the forward price for the expected settlement period. The contracts, in general, provide for a provisional payment based upon provisional assays and quoted metal prices. Final settlement is based on the average applicable price for a specified future period, and generally occurs from three to six months after shipment. Final sales are settled using smelter weights, settlement assays (average of assays exchanged and/or umpire assay results) and are priced as specified in the smelter contract. Coeur's provisionally priced sales contain an embedded derivative that is required to be separated from the host contract for accounting purposes. The host contract is the receivable from the sale of concentrates at the forward price at the time of sale. The embedded derivative does not qualify for hedge accounting. The embedded derivative is recorded as a derivative asset in prepaid expenses and other, or a derivative liability on the balance sheet and is adjusted to fair value through revenue each period until the date of final gold and silver settlement. The form of the material being sold, after deduction for smelting and refining is in an identical form to that sold on the London Bullion Market. The form of the product is metal in flotation concentrate, which is the final process for which Coeur is responsible.

The effects of forward sales contracts are reflected in revenue at the date the related precious metals are delivered or the contracts expire. Third party smelting and refining costs are recorded as a reduction of revenue.

At June 30, 2007, Coeur had outstanding provisionally priced sales of \$73.1 million consisting of 3.8 million ounces of silver and 34,159 ounces of gold. For each one cent per ounce change in realized silver price, revenue would vary (plus or minus) approximately \$38,300; and for each one dollar per ounce change in realized gold price, revenue would vary (plus or minus) approximately \$34,200. At December 31, 2006, Coeur had outstanding provisionally priced sales of \$74.5 million consisting of 4.6 million ounces of silver and 29,577 ounces of gold, which had a fair value of approximately \$75.6 million including the embedded derivative. For each one cent per ounce change in realized silver price, revenue would vary (plus or minus) approximately \$45,700 and for each one dollar per ounce change in realized gold price, revenue would vary (plus or minus) approximately \$29,600. At December 31, 2005, Coeur had outstanding provisionally priced sales of \$47.0 million consisting of 3.5 million ounces of silver and 40,000 ounces of gold. For each one cent per ounce change in realized silver price, revenue would vary (plus or minus) approximately \$35,400 and for each one dollar per ounce change in realized gold price, revenue would vary (plus or minus) approximately \$40,000.

Estimates

The preparation of its financial statements requires Coeur to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of Coeur's financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. There can be no assurance that actual results will not differ from those estimates. The most critical accounting principles upon which Coeur's financial status depends are those requiring estimates of recoverable ounces from Proven and Probable Reserves and/or assumptions of future commodity prices. There are a number of uncertainties inherent in estimating quantities

of reserves, including many factors beyond Coeur's control. Ore Reserve estimates are based upon engineering evaluations of samplings of drill holes and other openings. These estimates involve assumptions regarding future silver and gold prices, the geology of Coeur's mines, the mining methods Coeur uses and the related costs Coeur incur to develop and mine Coeur's reserves. Changes in these assumptions could result in material adjustments to Coeur's reserve estimates. Coeur uses reserve estimates in determining the units-of-production depreciation and amortization expense, as well as in evaluating mine asset impairments.

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Coeur reviews and evaluate Coeur's long-lived assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the related carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Coeur utilizes the methodology set forth in Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets, to evaluate the recoverability of capitalized mineral property costs. An impairment is considered to exist if total estimated future cash flows or probability-weighted cash flows on an undiscounted basis is less than the carrying amount of the assets, including property, plant and equipment, mineral property, development property, and any deferred costs. The accounting estimates related to impairment are critical accounting estimates because the future cash flows used to determine whether an impairment exists is dependent on reserve estimates and other assumptions, including silver and gold prices, production levels, and capital and reclamation costs, all of which are based on detailed engineering life-of-mine plans. An impairment loss exists when estimated undiscounted cash flows expected to result from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition are less than its carrying amount. Any impairment loss recognized represents the excess of the asset's carrying value as compared to its estimated fair value. Coeur reviews the carrying value of its assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of its assets may not be fully recoverable. During the first quarter of 2007, Coeur performed an asset impairment assessment on the Kensington project as a result of a triggering event. Coeur did not record any write-downs during the periods ended March 31, 2007 and 2006. Coeur did not record any impairments during the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005 and 2004.

Coeur depreciates its property, plant and equipment, mining properties and mine development using the units-of-production method over the estimated life of the ore body based on Coeur's proven and probable recoverable reserves or on a straight-line basis over the useful life, whichever is shorter. The accounting estimates related to depreciation and amortization are critical accounting estimates because (1) the determination of reserves involves uncertainties with respect to the ultimate geology of Coeur's reserves and the assumptions used in determining the economic feasibility of mining those reserves and (2) changes in estimated Proven and Probable Reserves and useful asset lives can have a material impact on net income.

Ore on Leach Pad

The Rochester mine utilizes the Heap Leach Process to extract silver and gold from ore. The Heap Leach Process is a process of extracting silver and gold by placing ore on an impermeable pad and applying a diluted cyanide solution that dissolves a portion of the contained silver and gold, which are then recovered in metallurgical processes.

The key stages in the conversion of ore into silver and gold are (i) the blasting process in which the ore is broken into large pieces; (ii) the processing of the ore through a crushing facility that breaks it into smaller pieces; (iii) the transportation of the crushed ore to the leach pad where the leaching solution is applied; (iv) the collection of the leach solution; (v) subjecting the leach solution to the precipitation process, in which gold and silver is converted back to a fine solid; (vi) the conversion of the precipitate into dorè; and (vii) the conversion by a third party refinery of the dorè into refined silver and gold bullion.

Coeur uses several integrated steps to scientifically measure the metal content of ore placed on the leach pads during the key stages. As the ore body is drilled in preparation for the blasting process, samples of the drill residue are assayed to determine estimated quantities of contained metal. Coeur estimates the quantity of ore by utilizing global positioning satellite survey techniques. Coeur then processes the ore through a crushing facility where the output is again weighed and sampled for assaying. A metallurgical reconciliation with the data collected from the mining operation is completed with appropriate adjustments made to previous estimates. Coeur then transports the crushed ore to the leach pad for application of the leaching solution. As the leach solution is collected from the leach pads, Coeur continuously samples for assaying. Coeur measures the quantity of leach solution by flow meters throughout the leaching and precipitation process. After precipitation, the product is converted to dorè, which is the final product produced by the mine. Coeur again samples and assay the dorè. Finally, a third party smelter converts the dorè into

refined silver and gold bullion. At this point Coeur is able to determine final ounces of silver and gold available for sale. Coeur then review this end result and reconcile it to the estimates Coeur had used and developed throughout the production process. Based on this review, Coeur adjusts its estimation procedures when appropriate.

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Coeur's inventories include metals estimated to be contained in the ore on leach pad of \$70.1 million as of June 30, 2007. Of this amount, \$32.7 million is reported as a current asset and \$37.4 million is reported as a noncurrent asset. The distinction between current and noncurrent is based upon the expected length of time necessary for the leaching process to remove the metals from the broken ore. The historical cost of the metal that is expected to be extracted within twelve months is classified as current and the historical cost of metals contained within the broken ore that will be extracted beyond twelve months is classified as noncurrent. The ore on leach pad inventory is stated at actual production costs incurred to produce and place ore on the leach pad during the current period, adjusted for the effects on monthly production costs of abnormal production levels.

The estimate of both the ultimate recovery expected over time, and the quantity of metal that may be extracted relative to such twelve month period, requires the use of estimates which are inherently inaccurate since they rely upon laboratory testwork. Testwork consists of 60 day leach columns from which Coeur projects metal recoveries into the future. The quantities of metal contained in the ore are based upon actual weights and assay analysis. The rate at which the leach process extracts gold and silver from the crushed ore is based upon laboratory column tests and actual experience occurring over approximately twenty years of leach pad operation at the Rochester Mine. The assumptions Coeur uses to measure metal content during each stage of the inventory conversion process includes estimated recovery rates based on laboratory testing and assaying. Coeur periodically reviews its estimates compared to actual experience and revises its estimates when appropriate. The length of time necessary to achieve Coeur's currently estimated ultimate recoveries of 61.5% for silver and 93% for gold is estimated to be between 5 and 10 years. However, the ultimate recovery will not be known until leaching operations cease, which is currently estimated for 2011.

When Coeur began operations at the Rochester mine in 1986, based solely on laboratory testing, Coeur estimated the ultimate recovery of silver and gold at 50% and 80%, respectively. Since 1986, Coeur has adjusted the expected ultimate recovery 3 times (once in each of 1989, 1997 and 2003) based upon actual experience gained from leach operations. In 1989, Coeur increased its estimated recoveries for silver and gold to 55% and 85%, respectively. The change was accounted for prospectively as a change in estimate, which had the effect of increasing the estimated recoverable ounces of silver and gold contained in the heap by 1.6 million ounces and 10,000 ounces, respectively. In 1997, Coeur revised its estimated recoveries for silver and gold to 59% and 89%, respectively, which increased the estimated recoverable ounces of silver and gold contained in the heap by 4.7 million ounces and 39,000 ounces, respectively. Finally, in 2003, Coeur revised its estimated recoveries for silver and gold to 61.5% and 93%, respectively, which increased the estimated recoverable ounces of silver and gold contained in the heap by 1.8 million ounces and 41,000 ounces, respectively.

If Coeur's estimate of ultimate recovery requires adjustment, the impact upon Coeur's inventory valuation and upon Coeur's income statement would be as follows:

	Positive/Negative Change in Silver Recovery			Positive/Negative Change in Gold Recovery		
	1%	2%	3%	1%	2%	3%
Quantity of recoverable ounces	1.7 million	3.5 million	5.2 million	13,214	26,428	39,642
Positive impact on future cost of production per silver equivalent ounce for increases in recovery rates	\$1.28	\$2.20	\$2.90	\$ 0.54	\$ 1.01	\$ 1.43

Negative impact on
 future cost of production
 per silver equivalent
 ounce for decreases in
 recovery rates

\$1.90	\$4.99	\$10.98	\$ 0.63	\$ 1.36	\$ 2.24
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Inventories of ore on the leach pads are valued based upon actual production costs incurred to produce and place such ore on the leach pads during the current period, adjusted for the effects on monthly production of costs of abnormal production levels, less costs allocated to minerals recovered through the leach process. The costs consist of those production activities occurring at the mine site and include the costs, including depreciation, associated with mining, crushing and precipitation circuits. In addition, refining is provided by a third party refiner to place the

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metal extracted from the leach pad in a saleable form. These additional costs are considered in the valuation of inventory.

Reclamation and Remediation Costs

Reclamation and remediation costs are based principally on legal and regulatory requirements. Management estimates costs associated with reclamation of mining properties as well as remediation cost for inactive properties. Such costs related to active mines are accrued and charged over the expected operating lives of the mines using the units-of-production method.

The estimated undiscounted cash flows generated by Coeur's assets and the estimated liabilities for reclamation and remediation are determined using Coeur's assumptions about future costs, mineral prices, mineral processing recovery rates, production levels and capital and reclamation costs. Such assumptions are based on Coeur's current mining plan and the best available information for making such estimates. On an ongoing basis, management evaluates its estimates and assumptions; however, actual amounts could differ from those based on such estimates and assumptions.

Income Taxes

Coeur computes income taxes in accordance with SFAS No. 109, Accounting for Income Taxes. SFAS No. 109 requires an asset and liability approach which results in the recognition of deferred tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences or benefits of temporary differences between the financial reporting basis and the tax basis of assets and liabilities, as well as operating loss and tax credit carryforwards, using enacted tax rates in effect in the years in which the differences are expected to reverse.

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, Coeur's management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Coeur's management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. A valuation allowance has been provided for the portion of Coeur's net deferred tax assets for which it is more likely than not that they will not be realized.

Results of Operations

Six Months Ended June 30, 2007 Compared to Six Months Ended June 30, 2006

Revenues. Sales of metal from continuing operations in the six months ended June 30, 2007 increased by \$3.6 million, or 3.7%, over the same period of 2006 to \$102.5 million. The increase in product sales of metal was primarily attributable to higher realized metal prices, partially offset by a decrease in the quantity of ounces sold during the six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to the same period in 2006. In the six months ended June 30, 2007, Coeur sold 5.5 million ounces of silver and 50,200 ounces of gold compared to 6.1 million ounces of silver and 54,900 ounces of gold for the same period in 2006. Realized silver and gold prices were \$13.60 and \$655 per ounce, respectively, in the six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to \$11.82 and \$620, respectively, in the comparable period of 2006.

Included in revenues is the by-product revenue associated with by-product metal sales consisting of gold. In the six months ended June 30, 2007, by-product revenues totaled \$33.3 million compared to \$33.4 million for the same period of 2006. The decrease in by-product revenues is primarily due to a decrease in the number of gold ounces sold offset by an increase in the realized prices for gold. Coeur believes, based on best estimates, that presentation of these revenue streams as by-products will continue to be appropriate in the future.

In the six months ended June 30, 2007, Coeur's continuing operations produced a total of 5,627,661 ounces of silver and 50,005 ounces of gold, compared to 6,034,249 ounces of silver and 54,620 ounces of gold in the same period of 2006. The decrease in silver production is primarily due to decreased production from the Cerro Bayo and Broken Hill mines, offset by increased production from the Rochester, Martha and Endeavor mines.

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Costs and Expenses. Production costs applicable to sales from continuing operations in the six months ended June 30, 2007 increased by \$6.1 million, or 14.6%, from the same period of 2006 to \$47.8 million. The increase in the six months ended June 30, 2007 is primarily due to higher costs of labor, fuel, power and other consumables.

Depreciation and depletion decreased by \$0.5 million, or 4%, for the first six months of 2007 compared to the first six months of 2006 primarily due to lower depletion expense from the Rochester mine.

Administrative and general expenses increased by \$2.3 million, or 24%, in the six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to the same period in 2006 due to business development activities primarily related to the proposed Bolnisi and Palmarejo merger.

Exploration expenses increased by \$1.5 million in the six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to the same period in 2006 as a result of increased exploration activity.

Litigation settlement expense increased slightly in the first six months of 2007 to \$0.5 million as a result of accruals pursuant to the Federal Natural Resource settlement decree dated May 14, 2001. Under the terms of the settlement, Coeur is required to pay a net smelter royalty on all of its domestic and foreign operations until the earlier of May 14, 2021 or once the cumulative amount of \$3.0 million has been paid. Coeur has made its final payment to the U.S. government called for under the May 2001 settlement agreement.

Other Income and Expenses. Interest and other income in the six months ended June 30, 2007 increased by \$1.6 million to \$8.9 million compared with the same period of 2006. The increase was primarily due to higher levels of invested cash and short-term investments on hand during the six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to the same period in 2006.

Interest expense was \$0.2 million in the six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to \$0.9 million in the six months ended June 30, 2006. The decrease in interest expense is due to an increase in the amounts of interest expense capitalized as a result of higher capital expenditures at the Kensington and San Bartolome development projects. Capitalized interest was \$1.1 million in the six months ended June 30, 2007 compared to \$0.4 million in the same period of 2006.

Income Taxes. For the six months ended June 30, 2007, Coeur reported an income tax provision of approximately \$6.9 million compared to an income tax provision of \$2.5 million in the same period of 2006. The following table summarizes the components of Coeur's income tax provision for the six months ended June 30, 2007 and 2006.

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2007	2006
Current:		
United States Alternative minimum tax	\$ (309)	\$ (469)
United States Foreign withholding	(666)	(492)
Foreign Argentina	(2,906)	(2,511)
Foreign Australia	(1,773)	(2,141)
Deferred:		
Foreign Argentina	(174)	492
Foreign Australia	(361)	199
Foreign Chile	(739)	2,441

Income tax provision	\$ (6,928)	\$ (2,481)
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During the six months ended June 30, 2007, due to higher metals prices, Coeur recognized a current provision in the U.S. and certain foreign operating jurisdictions. Further, Coeur accrued foreign withholding taxes of approximately \$0.7 million on inter-company transactions from the U.S. parent to the Argentina and Australia subsidiaries. Finally, Coeur recognized a \$1.3 million deferred tax provision in foreign jurisdictions from utilization of tax loss carryforwards in Chile and the recognition of taxable temporary differences in Argentina and Australia.

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During the six months ended June 30, 2007, Coeur recorded \$0.5 million in income tax provision resulting from its assessment of prior period tax contingencies across its various tax jurisdictions.

During the six months ended June 30, 2006, due to significantly higher metals prices, Coeur recognized a current provision in the U.S. and certain foreign operating jurisdictions. Further, Coeur recognized a \$2.4 million deferred tax benefit in Chile related to the release of valuation allowance on net operating loss carryforwards due to significantly higher metal prices and additional proven and probable reserves.

Results of Discontinued Operations. On June 1, 2006, Coeur completed the sale of 100% of the shares of Coeur Silver Valley Inc. to U.S. Silver Corporation for \$15 million in cash plus a post-closing working capital adjustment of \$1.1 million. Pursuant to FAS 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets, Coeur Silver Valley was classified as an asset held for sale and the results of operations reported in discontinued operations for all periods presented. Coeur recognized a gain of approximately \$11.2 million on the sale in the six months ended June 30, 2006.

The following is a summary of Coeur's discontinued operations included in the consolidated statements of operations for the six months ended June 30, 2006 (in thousands):

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2006	
Sales of metal	\$	11,223
Production costs applicable to sales		(8,233)
Depreciation and depletion		(681)
Mining exploration		(279)
Other		(62)
Income from discontinued operations	\$	1,968
Gain on sale of net assets of discontinued operations		11,159
Net income from discontinued operations	\$	13,127

Year Ended December 31, 2006 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2005

Revenues. Sales of metal from continuing operations in the year ended December 31, 2006 increased by \$60.3 million, or 39%, over the year ended December 31, 2005 to \$216.6 million. The increase in sales of metal was primarily attributable to increased metal prices realized, partially offset by a decrease in the quantity of ounces of gold sold during 2006 as compared to 2005. In 2006, Coeur sold 12.8 million ounces of silver and 116,400 ounces of gold, compared to sales of 12.6 million ounces of silver and 146,749 ounces of gold in 2005. In the year ended December 31, 2006, Coeur realized average silver and gold prices of \$12.03 and \$623, respectively, compared with realized average prices of \$7.47 and \$452, respectively, in the prior year.

Included in revenues is the by-product revenue associated with by-product metal sales consisting of gold. In 2006, by-product revenues totaled \$68.8 million compared to \$64.4 million in 2005. The increase is due to an increase in realized prices for gold. Coeur believes, based on the best estimates, that presentation of these revenue streams as by-products from its current operations will continue to be appropriate in the future.

In the year ended December 31, 2006, Coeur produced a total of 12.8 million ounces of silver and 116,254 ounces of gold compared to 11.7 million ounces of silver and 133,945 ounces of gold in 2005. The increase in silver production in 2006, as compared to 2005, was primarily due to higher silver production from the Martha mine and the silver production from the Endeavor and Broken Hill mines, in which Coeur acquired certain silver production and reserves on May 23, 2005 and September 8, 2005, respectively, offset by decreased silver production at the Rochester and Cerro Bayo mines.

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Costs and Expenses. The following table sets forth year 2006 versus year 2005 costs and expenses:

The increase in production costs applicable to sales for the year is primarily the result of production costs associated with the Endeavor and Broken Hill mines, in which Coeur acquired the silver production and reserves on May 23, 2005 and September 8, 2005, respectively.

Depreciation and amortization increased in the year ended December 31, 2006 by \$7.9 million, or 42%, over the prior year, primarily due to the increase in depletion associated with the newly acquired Endeavor and Broken Hill mines, and at the Rochester mine as a result of changes in its ore reserve estimates.

Administrative and general expenses decreased \$1.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2006 compared to 2005 due primarily to a \$1.4 million decrease in general corporate services and outside audit services related to financial reporting compliance activities, partially offset by a \$0.1 million increase in holding costs on inactive properties.

Total exploration expenses decreased \$1.1 million in the year ended December 31, 2006 compared to 2005, primarily as a result of lower exploration activities at the Kensington, Cerro Bayo and Martha mines.

Pre-development expense decreased \$6.1 million due to the classification of the Kensington project as a development-stage property in third quarter of 2005.

Litigation settlement expenses increased by \$0.8 million in 2006 to \$2.4 million. During 2006, Coeur commenced payments pursuant to the Federal Natural Resource Settlement Decree dated May 14, 2001. Under the terms of the settlement, Coeur is required to pay royalties on all of its domestic and foreign operating properties, up to a cumulative maximum of \$3.0 million, amounting to a 2% net smelter royalty on silver production if the price of silver exceeds \$6.50 per ounce, and a \$5.00 per ounce royalty on gold production if the price of gold exceeds \$325 per ounce. The royalty payment obligation commenced on May 14, 2006 and expires after May 14, 2021. As of December 31, 2006, \$2.5 million (including discontinued operations) of the \$3.0 million has been paid. It is expected that the remaining \$0.5 million will be paid in the first half of 2007.

During 2005, Coeur recorded a litigation settlement of \$1.6 million related to Coeur's settlement of the suit by Credit Suisse First Boston. See Note R to Coeur's historical consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2006 attached as Annex C to this proxy statement.

Other Income and Expenses. Interest and other income in the year ended December 31, 2006 increased by \$11.5 million compared with the year ended December 31, 2005. The increase was primarily due to higher levels of invested cash and short-term investments on hand and higher interest rates earned on Coeur's cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments. Interest expense decreased \$1.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2006 compared to 2005, due to increased capitalized interest expense associated with the higher capital expenditures at the Kensington and San Bartolome development projects. Capitalized interest was \$1.4 million in 2006 compared to \$0.2 million in 2005.

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Income Taxes. For the year ended December 31, 2006, Coeur recorded an income tax provision of approximately \$8.2 million compared to \$1.5 million in 2005. The following table summarizes the components regarding Coeur's income tax (provision) benefit for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2006	2005
Current:		
United States Alternative minimum tax	\$ (900)	\$ 212
United States Foreign withholding	(713)	
Foreign Argentina	(4,842)	(66)
Foreign Australia	(4,673)	
Deferred:		
Foreign Argentina	65	929
Foreign Australia	(93)	(404)
Foreign Chile	2,930	(2,154)
Income tax benefit (provision)	\$ (8,226)	\$ (1,483)

In 2006, due to significantly higher metals prices, additional Proven and Probable Reserves, and a full year of operation in Australia, Coeur recognized a current provision in the U.S. and all foreign operating jurisdictions. Further, Coeur accrued foreign withholding taxes of approximately \$0.7 million on interest payable on inter-company loans from the U.S. Parent to the Argentina and Australia subsidiaries. Finally, Coeur recognized an additional \$2.9 million deferred tax benefit in Chile as anticipated metals prices and projections of future pre-tax income are sufficient to utilize the remaining net operating loss carry-forwards in Chile.

In 2005, Coeur recognized a \$0.2 million current U.S. benefit from the refund of prior year alternative minimum taxes, an estimated current provision in Argentina, and \$0.9 million Argentina deferred tax benefit from the anticipated utilization of other deductible temporary differences. Further, Coeur recognized a \$0.4 million Australia deferred tax provision on originating temporary differences, and a \$2.2 million Chile deferred tax provision related to the utilization of net operating loss carry-forwards for which deferred tax assets were previously recognized.

Results of Discontinued Operations. On June 1, 2006, Coeur completed the sale of 100% of the shares of Coeur Silver Valley Inc. to U.S. Silver Corporation for \$15 million in cash. Pursuant to FAS 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets, Coeur Silver Valley has been classified as an asset held for sale and reported in discontinued operations for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005. Coeur recognized a gain of approximately \$11.1 million on the sale in 2006.

The following is a summary of Coeur's discontinued operations included in the consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005 (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2006	2005

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Sales of metal	\$ 11,223	\$ 16,052
Production costs applicable to sales	(8,233)	(16,698)
Depreciation and depletion	(681)	(1,996)
Mining exploration	(279)	(1,361)
Other	(95)	(192)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations, net of taxes	1,935	(4,195)
Gain on sales of net assets of discontinued operations	11,132	
Net income (loss) for discontinued operations, net of taxes	\$ 13,067	(4,195)

Table of Contents***Year Ended December 31, 2005 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2004***

Revenues. Sales of metal in the year ended December 31, 2005 increased by \$47.2 million, or 43%, over the year ended December 31, 2004 to \$156.3 million. The increase in sales was primarily attributable to an increase in the quantity of silver and gold sold during 2005 and increased metal prices realized in 2005 as compared to 2004. In 2005, Coeur sold 12.6 million ounces of silver and 146,749 ounces of gold, compared to sales of 9.7 million ounces of silver and 117,257 ounces of gold in 2004. In the year ended December 31, 2005, Coeur realized average silver and gold prices of \$7.47 and \$452, respectively, compared with realized average prices of \$6.72 and \$409, respectively, in the prior year.

Included in revenues is the by-product revenue associated with by-product metal sales consisting of gold. In 2005, by-product revenues totaled \$64.4 million compared to \$45.9 million in 2004. The increase is primarily due to an increase in the quantity of gold sold and higher gold prices realized in 2005 compared to 2004. Coeur believes, based on the best estimates, that presentation of these revenue streams as by-products from its current operations will continue to be appropriate in the future.

In the year ended December 31, 2005, Coeur produced a total of 11.7 million ounces of silver and 133,945 ounces of gold compared to 10.6 million ounces of silver and 129,332 ounces of gold in 2004. The higher silver production in 2005, as compared to 2004, was primarily due higher silver production from the Rochester and Martha mines. In addition, on May 23, 2005, Coeur acquired silver production and reserves contained at the Endeavor mine in Australia, which is owned and operated by Cobar Operations Pty. Limited, a subsidiary of CBH Resources Ltd. Coeur's share of silver production there amounted to 316,169 ounces. On September 8, 2005, Coeur acquired silver production and reserves contained at the Broken Hill mine in Australia, which is owned and operated by Perilya Broken Hill Ltd. Coeur's share of silver production at that mine from September 8, 2005 to December 31, 2005 amounted to 657,093 ounces.

Costs and Expenses. The following table sets forth year 2005 versus year 2004 costs and expenses:

The increase in production costs applicable to sales for the year is primarily the result of higher diesel, utility and operating materials and supply costs at Coeur's mining operations and Coeur's operating costs associated with Coeur's newly acquired interests in the Endeavor and Broken Hill mines.

Depreciation and amortization increased in the year ended December 31, 2005 by \$2.1 million, or 12%, over the prior year, primarily due to the increased depletion associated with Coeur's newly acquired interests in the Endeavor and Broken Hill mines.

Administrative and general expenses increased \$3.1 million in the year ended December 31, 2005 compared to 2004 due primarily to higher outside audit services of \$1.4 million related to financial reporting compliance activities, higher compensation costs of \$0.7 million and \$1.0 million in increased other general administration expenses.

Exploration expenses increased \$2.5 million in the year ended December 31, 2005 compared to 2004, due to increased exploration activities at the Kensington, Cerro Bayo and Martha mines.

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Pre-development expense decreased \$5.4 million due to the classification of the San Bartolome and Kensington projects as development-stage properties in the fourth quarter of 2004 and the third quarter of 2005, respectively.

During 2005, Coeur recorded a litigation settlement of \$1.6 million related to Coeur's settlement of the suit by Credit Suisse First Boston. See Note T to Coeur's historical consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2006 attached as Annex C to this proxy statement.

Other Income and Expenses. Interest and other income in the year ended December 31, 2005 increased by \$5.2 million compared with the year ended December 31, 2004 due to higher interest rates earned on Coeur's cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments. Interest expense decreased \$0.3 million in the year ended December 31, 2005 compared to 2004, due to the fact that Coeur began capitalizing a portion of its interest expense associated with the capitalization of development expenditures at the Kensington and San Bartolome development projects. Capitalized interest was \$0.2 million in 2005 compared to \$0.1 million in 2004.

Expenses of \$15.7 million were incurred in 2004 in connection with Coeur's tender offer for outstanding shares of Wheaton River Minerals Ltd. That offer expired on September 30, 2004, with Coeur not purchasing any Wheaton shares tendered due to unsatisfied conditions of the offer. No such expenses were incurred in 2005.

Income Taxes. For the year ended December 31, 2005, Coeur recorded an income tax provision of approximately \$1.5 million compared to a tax benefit of approximately \$5.8 million in 2004. The following table summarizes the components of Coeur's income tax provision (benefit) for the years 2005 and 2004:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2005	2004
Current:		
United States Alternative minimum tax	\$ 212	\$ 1,382
Foreign Argentina	(66)	
Deferred:		
Foreign Argentina	929	
Foreign Australia	(404)	
Foreign Chile	(2,154)	4,403
Income tax benefit (provision)	\$ (1,483)	\$ 5,785

In 2005, Coeur recognized a \$0.2 million current U.S. benefit from the refund of prior year alternative minimum taxes, an estimated current provision in Argentina, and \$0.9 million Argentina deferred tax benefit from the anticipated utilization of other deductible temporary differences. Further, Coeur recognized a \$0.4 million Australia deferred tax provision on originating temporary differences, and a \$2.2 million Chile deferred tax provision related to the utilization of net operating loss carry-forwards for which deferred tax assets were previously recognized.

In 2004, Coeur recognized a \$1.4 million U.S. current benefit associated with the reversal of a prior year tax accrual and a \$4.4 million Chile deferred tax benefit associated with the anticipated utilization of net operating loss carry-forwards.

Results of Discontinued Operations. On June 1, 2006, Coeur completed the sale of 100% of the shares of Coeur Silver Valley Inc. to U.S. Silver Corporation for \$15 million in cash. Pursuant to FAS 144, Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets, Coeur Silver Valley has been classified as an asset held for sale and reported in discontinued operations for years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004. Coeur recognized a gain of approximately \$11.1 million on the sale in 2006.

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The following is a summary of Coeur's discontinued operations included in the consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2005	2004
Sales of metal	\$ 16,052	\$ 23,759
Production costs applicable to sales	(16,698)	(18,637)
Depreciation and depletion	(1,996)	(1,967)
Mining exploration	(1,361)	(1,620)
Other	(192)	(357)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$ (4,195)	\$ 1,178

Liquidity and Capital Resources***Working Capital; Cash and Cash Equivalents***

Coeur's working capital at June 30, 2007, decreased by \$71.7 million to approximately \$311.4 million compared to \$383.1 million at December 31, 2006. The decrease in working capital was primarily attributed to decreased cash flow and increased capital spending related to the Kensington and San Bartolome projects. The ratio of current assets to current liabilities was 5.9 to 1 at June 30, 2007, compared to 7.5 to 1 at December 31, 2006.

Net cash provided by operating activities in the second quarter of 2007 was \$11.5 million compared to net cash provided by operating activities of \$32.0 million in the second quarter of 2006. The decrease of \$20.5 million in cash flow from operations is primarily due to the change in net income. Net cash used in investing activities in the second quarter of 2007 was \$52.9 million compared to net cash used in investing activities of \$6.2 million in the prior year's comparable period. The decrease of \$46.7 million in cash used in investing activities is due to an increase in purchases of short-term investments and an increase in capital expenditures related to construction activities at the Kensington and San Bartolome projects. Net cash used in financing activities was \$0.4 million in the second quarter of 2007, compared to \$0.1 million used in the second quarter of 2006. As a result of the above, cash and cash equivalents decreased by \$41.8 million in the second quarter of 2007 compared to an increase of \$25.7 million for the comparable period in 2006.

Net cash provided by operating activities in the six months ended June 30, 2007 was \$34.2 million compared to net cash provided by operating activities of \$49.2 million in the six months ended June 30, 2006. The decrease of \$15.0 million in cash flow from operations is primarily due to the change in net income. Net cash used in investing activities in the first six months of 2006 was \$67.6 million compared to net cash used in investing activities of \$35.8 million in the prior year's comparable period. The increase of \$31.8 million in cash used in investing activities is due to an increase in capital expenditures related to construction activities at the Kensington and San Bartolome projects and due to the fact \$14.4 million was provided by the sale of discontinued operations in 2006. Net cash used in financing activities was \$1.1 million in the first six months of 2007, compared to \$145.4 million provided by financing activities in the first six months of 2006. The decrease was primarily due to the receipt of proceeds from the issuance of common stock which was completed in the first quarter of 2006. As a result of the above, cash and cash equivalents decreased by \$34.4 million in the first six months of 2007 compared to an increase of \$158.8 million for the comparable period in 2006.

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Net cash provided by operating activities in 2006 was \$91.2 million compared with net cash provided by (used in) operating activities of \$6.7 million in 2005 and \$(18.6) million in 2004. The changes were primarily a result of the following:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2006	2005	2004
	(In thousands)		
Cash collected from customers	\$ 212,102	\$ 136,967	\$ 109,383
Cash paid to suppliers, employees, etc.	(139,417)	(134,321)	(135,422)
Interest received	17,674	9,620	4,585
Interest paid	(921)	(2,186)	(1,507)
Discontinued operations	1,792	(3,404)	4,379
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 91,230	\$ 6,676	\$ (18,582)

A total of \$20.3 million was used in investing activities in 2006 compared to \$51.8 million used in 2005. The decrease of \$31.5 million is primarily due to an increase in capital expenditures related to the construction activities at the Kensington and San Bartolome projects and the acquisition of silver reserves and production from the Endeavor and Broken Hill mines, partially offset by net proceeds from sales of short-term investments.

Prior to December 31, 2006, Coeur concluded that it was appropriate to classify its investments in auction rate securities as short-term investments. Previously such investments had been classified as cash and cash equivalents. Accordingly, Coeur have revised the classification to report these investments as short-term investments on the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004. Coeur also made corresponding adjustments to the consolidated statements of cash flows for the periods ended December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004 to reflect the gross purchases and sales of these investments as investing activities rather than as a component of cash and cash equivalents. As of December 31, 2005 and December 31, 2004, \$159.7 million and \$207.9 million respectively, of these investments were reclassified from cash and cash equivalents to short-term investment on the consolidated Balance Sheet. This reclassification had no effect on the total current assets, shareholders' equity, net income (loss), net income (loss) per share, or on cash provided by (used in) operating activities.

Coeur's financing activities provided \$144.9 million of cash during 2006 compared to \$34.8 million in 2005. The increase is primarily due to the sale of 27.6 million shares of common stock during the first quarter of 2006.

Coeur believes its cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments and cash from operations will be adequate to meet its obligations during the next twelve months. Nevertheless, if Coeur decides to pursue additional mineral interests or acquisitions, additional equity issuances or financing may be necessary. There can be no assurances that such financing will be available when or if needed.

Coeur estimates approximately \$235 million will be spent during 2007 on capital expenditures at its operating mines and development-stage properties.

Capitalized Expenditures

During 2006, Coeur expended \$1.2 million at the Rochester mine, \$10.0 million for continuing mine development at the Cerro Bayo and Martha mine properties, \$0.6 million at the Galena mine, \$0.6 million for corporate and other

activities, \$14.6 million for the development of the San Bartolome project and \$121.5 million for construction and development activities at the Kensington project. During 2007, Coeur plans to expend approximately \$0.3 million for investment activities at the Rochester mine, \$11.1 million at Cerro Bayo, \$2.9 million at Martha, \$77.7 million at the Kensington development property, \$119.4 million at the San Bartolome development property and \$1.0 million for corporate and other activities. In addition, Coeur expects to spend approximately \$22.7 million in 2007, related to the remaining payment for the purchase of the Endeavor silver reserves.

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Debt and Capital Resources

At June 30, 2007, Coeur had \$272.5 million of cash, cash equivalents and short-term investments. Coeur's management therefore believes that its existing and available cash and cash flow from operations will allow it to meet its obligations for the next twelve months. Coeur estimates approximately \$185.1 million will be spent in the remainder of 2007 on capital expenditures at its operating mines and development-stage properties.

A summary of financing transactions for the years 2004 to 2006 is as follows:

2004 Redemption. On February 11, 2004, Coeur announced the redemption of the remaining outstanding \$9.6 million principal amount of Coeur's 7 1/4% Convertible Subordinated Debentures due October 15, 2005. On March 11, 2004, Coeur redeemed the remaining outstanding \$9.6 million principal amount of the 7 1/4% Debentures.

2004 Issuance of 11/4% Convertible Senior Notes. On January 13, 2004 Coeur completed its offering of \$180 million aggregate principal amount of 11/4% Convertible Senior Notes due 2024 (11/4% Notes). The 11/4% Notes are convertible into shares of Coeur common stock at a conversion rate of approximately 131.5789 shares of Coeur common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of Notes, representing a conversion price of \$7.60 per share. Interest on the notes was payable in cash at the rate of 11/4% per annum beginning July 15, 2004. Coeur intends to use the proceeds of the offering for general corporate purposes, which may include the development of its Kensington gold project and its San Bartolome silver project, or the acquisition of precious metals properties or businesses. Construction commenced at the San Bartolome and Kensington projects on October 1, 2004 and July 1, 2005, respectively. The 11/4% Notes are general unsecured obligations, senior in right of payment to Coeur's other indebtedness. The offering was made through an underwriting led by Deutsche Bank Securities. Offering of the 11/4% Notes was made only by means of a prospectus under Coeur's existing shelf registration statement, including the accompanying prospectus supplement relating to the 11/4% Notes.

Issuances of Common Stock. During 2004, Coeur completed a public offering of 26.6 million shares of common stock at a public offering price of \$4.50 per share, which included 1.6 million shares purchased by the underwriter at the offering price to cover over allotment. Coeur realized total net proceeds for the offering of \$113.1 million after payment of the underwriters' discount. Offering costs incurred were \$6.7 million.

During 2005, Coeur completed a public offering of 9.9 million shares of common stock at a public offering price of \$3.70 per share. Coeur realized total net proceeds for the offering of \$35.9 million after payment of the underwriters' discount. Offering costs incurred were \$0.6 million.

During the first quarter of 2006, Coeur completed a public offering of 27.6 million shares of common stock at a public offering price of \$5.60 per share. Coeur realized net proceeds of \$146.2 million after payment of the underwriters' discount and other offering costs. Offering costs incurred were \$8.3 million.

Table of Contents**Contractual Obligations**

The following table summarizes Coeur's contractual obligations at December 31, 2006 and the effect such obligations are expected to have on Coeur's liquidity and cash flow in future periods.

Contractual Obligations	Total	Payments Due by Period			
		Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More Than 5 Years
Convertible debt(1)	\$ 180,000	\$	\$	\$	\$ 180,000
Interest on convertible debt	38,250	2,250	4,500	4,500	27,000
Operating Lease(2)	380	380			
Capital Lease(3)	916	916			
Kensington Trust(4)	839	345	494		
Hyak Mining Lease	9,699	231	462	3,462	5,544
Phlahipo Lease with Comibol	15,270	2,121	9,825	3,324	
TDA Grant(5)	546	546			
Reclamation and mine closure(6)	51,778	4,962	4,498	6,437	35,881
Severance(7)	5,168	2,170		1,183	1,815
Total	\$ 302,846	\$ 13,921	\$ 19,779	\$ 18,906	\$ 250,240

- (1) The \$180.0 million principal amount of 1 1/4% Debentures due 2024 outstanding at December 31, 2006 are convertible into shares of common stock at the option of the holder on January 15, 2011, 2014 and 2019 unless previously redeemed at a conversion rate of approximately 131.5789 shares of Coeur common stock per \$1,000 principal amount of Notes, representing a conversion price of \$7.60 per share, subject to adjustment in certain events.

Coeur is required to make semi-annual interest payments. The Debentures are redeemable at the option of Coeur before January 18, 2011, if the closing price of Coeur's common stock over a specified number of trading days has exceeded 150% of the conversion price, and anytime thereafter. The Debentures have no other funding requirements until maturity on January 15, 2024.

- (2) Coeur has entered into various operating lease agreements which expire over a period of one year.
- (3) Coeur has entered into various capital lease agreements for commitments principally over the next year.
- (4) Purchase obligation for the Kensington property in Alaska.
- (5) Coeur obtained a U.S. government grant to promote development in Bolivia. The amount received is expected to be reimbursed in 2007.
- (6) Reclamation and mine closure amounts represent Coeur's estimate of the discounted cash flows of its legal obligation to reclaim and remediate mining properties. This amount will increase over the passage of time for accretion of the obligation and will decrease as reclamation and remediation work is completed. Amounts shown on table are undiscounted.

(7) Severance amounts represent a termination benefit program at the Rochester mine as the mine approaches.

Environmental Compliance Expenditures

For the years ended December 31, 2006, 2005, and 2004, Coeur expended \$5.6 million, \$4.9 million and \$4.2 million, respectively, in connection with routine environmental compliance activities at its operating properties. Such activities include monitoring, earth moving, water treatment and re-vegetation activities.

Coeur estimates that environmental compliance expenditures during 2007 will be approximately \$4.0 million to obtain permit modifications and other regulatory authorizations. Future environmental expenditures will be determined by governmental regulations and the overall scope of Coeur's operating and development activities. Coeur places a very high priority on its compliance with environmental regulations.

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Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

Coeur has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements with Delayed Effective Dates

Income Taxes

In June 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*, (FIN 48) an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*. FIN 48 prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax positions taken or expected to be taken in a tax return. FIN 48 requires that Coeur recognize in its financial statements the impact of a tax position, if that tax position is more likely than not of being sustained on audit, based on the technical merits of the position. FIN 48 also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods and disclosure. The provisions of FIN 48 were effective beginning January 1, 2007, with the cumulative effect of the change in accounting principle recorded as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings. Coeur adopted FIN 48 on its effective date.

Fair Value Measurements

In September 2006, the FASB issued FASB Statement No. 157 *Fair Value Measurements* (FAS 157). FAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. The provisions of FAS 157 are effective for Coeur's fiscal year ending December 31, 2008. Coeur is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of this statement on Coeur's consolidated financial position, results of operations and disclosures.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure About Market Risk

Coeur is exposed to various market risks as a part of its operations. In an effort to mitigate losses associated with these risks, Coeur may, at times, enter into derivative financial instruments. These may take the form of forward sales contracts, foreign currency exchange contracts and interest rate swaps. Coeur does not actively engage in the practice of trading derivative securities for profit. This discussion of Coeur's market risk assessments contains forward looking statements that contain risks and uncertainties. Actual results and actions could differ materially from those discussed below.

Coeur's operating results are substantially dependent upon the world market prices of silver and gold. Coeur has no control over silver and gold prices, which can fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors, such as supply and demand and investor sentiment. In order to mitigate some of the risk associated with these fluctuations, Coeur will at times, enter into forward sale contracts. Coeur continually evaluates the potential benefits of engaging in these strategies based on current market conditions. Coeur may be exposed to nonperformance by counterparties as a result of its hedging activities. This exposure would be limited to the amount that the market price of the metal falls short of the contract price. Coeur has historically sold silver and gold produced by Coeur's mines pursuant to forward contracts and at spot prices prevailing at the time of sale. Since 1999, Coeur has not engaged in any silver hedging activities and is currently not engaged in any gold hedging activities.

Coeur enters into concentrate sales contracts with third-party smelters. The contracts, in general, provide for a provisional payment based upon provisional assays and quoted metal prices and the provisionally priced sales contain an embedded derivative that is required to be separated from the host contract for accounting purposes. The host contract is the receivable from the sale of concentrates at the forward price at the time of sale. The embedded

derivative, which is the final settlement price based on a future price, does not qualify for hedge accounting. These embedded derivatives are recorded as derivative assets (in Prepaid expenses and other), or derivative liabilities (in Accrued liabilities and other), on the balance sheet and are adjusted to fair value through earnings each period until the date of final settlement.

At June 30, 2007, Coeur had outstanding provisionally priced sales of \$73.1 million, consisting of 3.8 million ounces of silver and 34,159 ounces of gold, which had a fair value of approximately \$73.1 million including the embedded derivative. For each one cent per ounce change in realized silver price, revenue would vary (plus or

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minus) approximately \$38,300; and for each one dollar per ounce change in realized gold price, revenue would vary (plus or minus) approximately \$34,200.

Coeur operates in several foreign countries, specifically Bolivia, Chile, and Argentina, which exposes it to risks associated with fluctuations in the exchange rates of the currencies involved. As part of its program to manage foreign currency risk, from time to time, Coeur enters into foreign currency forward exchange contracts. These contracts enable Coeur to purchase a fixed amount of foreign currencies. Gains and losses on foreign exchange contracts that are related to firm commitments are designated and effective as hedges and are deferred and recognized in the same period as the related transaction. All other contracts that do not qualify as hedges are marked to market and the resulting gains or losses are recorded in income. Coeur continually evaluates the potential benefits of entering into these contracts to mitigate foreign currency risk and proceeds when it believes that the exchange rates are most beneficial. During the first quarter of 2006, Coeur entered into forward foreign currency exchange contracts to reduce the foreign exchange risk associated with forecasted Chilean peso operating costs for 2006 at its Cerro Bayo mine. The contracts require Coeur to exchange U.S. dollars for Chilean pesos at a weighted average exchange rate of 535 pesos to each U.S. dollar. At June 30, 2007, Coeur had foreign exchange contracts of \$3.9 million in U.S. dollars which settle monthly through the remainder of 2007. For the six months ended June 30, 2007, Coeur recorded a realized gain of approximately \$27,000 in connection with its foreign currency hedging program. As of June 30, 2007, the fair value of the foreign exchange contracts was an asset of \$0.3 million.

All of Coeur's long-term debt at June 30, 2007, is fixed-rate based. The fair value of Coeur's long-term debt at June 30, 2007 was \$159.5 million. The fair value was estimated based upon bond market closing prices at June 30, 2007.

Legal Proceedings***Federal Natural Resources Action***

An action was filed on March 22, 1996 in the United States District Court for the District of Idaho by the United States against various defendants, including Coeur, asserting claims under CERCLA and the CWA for alleged damages to federal natural resources in the Coeur d'Alene River Basin of Northern Idaho. The damages are claimed to result from alleged releases of hazardous substances from mining activities conducted in the area since the late 1800s.

In May 2001, Coeur and representatives of the U.S. Government, including the EPA, the Department of Interior and the Department of Agriculture, reached an agreement to settle the lawsuit. The terms of settlement, which have been fully satisfied by Coeur as of June 30, 2007, are set forth in a Consent Decree issued by the court. Pursuant to the terms of the Consent Decree, dated May 14, 2001, Coeur has paid the U.S. Government a total of approximately \$3.9 million, of which \$3.3 million was paid in May 2001 and the remaining \$0.6 million was paid in June 2001. In addition, Coeur (i) will pay the U.S. 50% of any future recoveries from insurance companies for claims for defense and indemnification under general liability insurance policies in excess of \$0.6 million, (ii) has accomplished certain cleanup work on the Mineral Point property and Caladay property, and (iii) has made a conveyance to the U.S. of certain real property to be used as a waste repository. Finally, commencing five years after effectiveness of the settlement, Coeur is obligated to pay royalties on all of its domestic and foreign operating properties, up to a cumulative of \$3.0 million, amounting to a 2% net smelter royalty on silver production if the price of silver exceeds \$6.50 per ounce, and a \$5.00 per ounce royalty on gold production if the price of gold exceeds \$325 per ounce. The royalty payment obligation commenced on May 14, 2006 and was to expire after May 14, 2021. As of June 30, 2007, the entire \$3.0 million has been paid. Coeur does not anticipate that there will be any future recoveries from insurance companies. Therefore, the terms of settlement have been fully satisfied.

States of Maine, Idaho and Colorado Superfund Sites Related to Callahan Mining Corporation

During 2001, the USFS made a formal request for information regarding the Deadwood Mine Site located in central Idaho. Callahan Mining Corporation had operated at this site during the 1940 s. The Forest Service believes that some cleanup action is required at the location. However, Coeur d Alene Mines Corporation did not acquire Callahan until 1991, more than 40 years after Callahan disposed of its interest in the Deadwood property. Coeur did not make any decisions with respect to generation, transport or disposal of hazardous waste at the site.

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Therefore, it is believed that Coeur is not liable for any cleanup, and if Callahan might be liable, it has no substantial assets with which to satisfy any such liability. To date, no claim has been made by the U.S. for any cleanup costs against either Coeur or Callahan.

During 2002, the EPA made a formal request for information regarding a Callahan mine site in the State of Maine. Callahan operated there in the late 1960 s, shut the operations down in the early 1970 s and disposed of the property. The EPA contends that some cleanup action is warranted at the site, and listed it on the National Priorities List in late 2002. Coeur believes that because it made no decisions with respect to generation, transport or disposal of hazardous waste at this location, it is not liable for any cleanup costs. If Callahan might have liability, it has no substantial assets with which to satisfy such liability. To date, no claim has been made for any cleanup costs against either Coeur or Callahan.

In January 2003, the USFS made a formal request for information regarding a Callahan mine site in the State of Colorado known as the Akron Mine Site. Callahan operated there in approximately the late 1930s through the 1940s, and to Coeur s knowledge, disposed of the property. Coeur is not aware of what, if any, cleanup action the Forest Service is contemplating. However, Coeur did not make decisions with respect to generation, transport or disposal of hazardous waste at this location, and therefore believes it is not liable for any cleanup costs. If Callahan might have liability, it has no substantial assets with which to satisfy such liability. To date, no claim has been made for any cleanup costs against either Coeur or Callahan.

Kensington Project Permit Challenge

On September 12, 2005 three environmental groups (Plaintiffs) filed a lawsuit in Federal District Court in Alaska against the Corps of Engineers and the USFS seeking to invalidate the permit issued to Coeur Alaska, Inc. for Coeur s Kensington mine. The Plaintiffs claim the CWA Section 404 permit issued by the Corps of Engineers authorizing the deposition of mine tailings into Lower Slate Lake conflicts with the CWA and is thus illegal. They additionally claim the USFS s approval of the Amended Plan of Operations is arbitrary and capricious because it relies on the CWA Section 404 permit issued by the Corps of Engineers.

On November 8, 2005, the Corps of Engineers filed a Motion for Voluntary Remand with the court to review the permit issued to Coeur under the CWA Section 404 and requested that the Court stay the legal proceeding filed by the Plaintiffs pending the outcome of review. On November 12, 2005, the Federal District Court of Alaska (District Court) granted the remand of the permit to the Corps of Engineers for further review. On November 22, 2005, the Corps of Engineers advised Coeur that it was suspending the CWA Section 404 permit pursuant to the Court s remand to further review the permit.

On March 29, 2006, the Corps of Engineers reinstated Coeur s CWA Section 404 permit. On April 6, 2006 the lawsuit challenging the permit was re-opened and Coeur Alaska, Inc. filed its answer to the Amended Complaint and Motion to Intervene as a Defendant-Intervenor in the action. Two other parties, the State of Alaska and Goldbelt, Inc., a local native corporation, also filed Motions to Intervene as Defendant-Intervenors as supporters of the Kensington project as permitted. Coeur, the State of Alaska and Goldbelt, Inc., were granted Defendant-Intervenors status and joined the agencies in their defense of the permits as issued.

On August 4, 2006, the District Court dismissed the Plaintiffs challenge and upheld the CWA Section 404 permit. On August 7, 2006 the Plaintiffs filed a Notice of Appeal of the decision to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals (Circuit Court) and on August 9, 2006 Plaintiffs additionally filed a Motion for Injunction Pending Appeal with the Circuit Court. The Circuit Court granted a temporary injunction pending appeal on August 24, 2006, enjoining certain activities relating to the lake tailings facility.

On March 7, 2007, the Department of Justice (DOJ), on behalf of the Corps of Engineers, filed a motion for authorization under injunction pending appeal to permit construction of a western interception ditch which related to site stabilization due to spring snowmelt. On March 16, 2007, the Circuit Court panel issued an Order which denied the western interception ditch work plan. On May 22, 2007, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the District Court's August 4, 2006 decision which had upheld Coeur's 404 permit and issued its opinion that remanded the case to the District Court with instructions to vacate Coeur's 404 permit as well as the USFS Record of Decision approving the general tailings disposal plan as well as the Goldbelt 404 permit to construct the Cascade Point

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Marine Facility. The DOJ, on behalf of the Corps of Engineers and the USFS, filed for an extension of time to file a Petition for Rehearing with the Ninth Circuit. The extension was granted on June 29, 2007. On August 20, 2007, Coeur Alaska filed a Petition for Rehearing En Banc with the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, as did the State of Alaska and Goldbelt, Inc. The Department of Justice, acting on behalf of the federal agencies USFS, EPA and Corps of Engineers, additionally filed a limited Petition for Rehearing with the Ninth Circuit panel seeking reconsideration of the mandate of the May 22, 2007 panel. The Court ordered reply briefing by the Plaintiffs on August 27, 2007 which were filed on October 11, 2007. The petitions are currently pending. Coeur cannot now predict the potential for obtaining an appeal or if it will prevail upon appeal if one is granted.

This litigation has contributed to an increase in capital costs. While Coeur believes it will ultimately prevail in the defense of the awarded permits, in the event that Coeur does not prevail, it could be necessary to seek an alternate site for the tailings disposal facility. Coeur is not aware of an alternate site that could be permitted or would be economic. Therefore, it is possible that the failure to obtain reversal upon appeal could render the project uneconomic and an asset impairment would be necessary. Based upon Coeur's estimates, an impairment writedown could be necessary should the expectation of the long-term price for gold decrease below approximately \$535 per ounce. As of June 30, 2007, the Kensington project had a carrying value of its long-lived assets of \$231 million.

Directors and Officers

The following table sets forth certain information regarding Coeur's current executive officers:

Name	Age	Positions with Coeur	Since
Dennis E. Wheeler	64	Chairman of the Board Chief Executive Officer and President	1992 1986
James A. Sabala	53	Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer	2003
Richard Weston	55	Senior Vice President, Operations	2007
Donald J. Birak	54	Senior Vice President, Exploration	2004
James K. Duff	62	President, South American Operations	2005
Alan L. Wilder	58	Senior Vice President, Project Development	2004
Mitchell J. Krebs	35	Senior Vice President, Corporate Development	2003
Kelli C. Kast	40	Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary	2005
Luke J. Russell	51	Vice President, Environmental Services	2005
Tom T. Angelos	51	Vice President, Controller and Chief Accounting Officer	2004
Carolyn S. Turner	39	Assistant Treasurer	2006

Dennis E. Wheeler has been Chairman of the Board of Coeur d'Alene Mines Corporation since May 1992 and Chief Executive Officer since December 1986. Previously, Mr. Wheeler served as President of Coeur, commencing in December 1980. Mr. Wheeler was our Chief Administrative Officer from December 1980 to December 1986, Secretary from January 1980 to December 1980 and Senior Vice President and General Counsel from 1978 to 1980.

James A. Sabala was appointed as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Coeur in January 2003. Prior to that, Mr. Sabala was Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Stillwater Mining Company from 1998 to 2003, and from 1981 to 1998 was employed by Coeur in various capacities.

Richard M. Weston was appointed Senior Vice President Operations in May 2007. Prior to that he served as Senior Vice President and Managing Director of Coeur Australia Pty. Limited and Vice President of South American Operations from December 2006 to May 2007 and also served as Senior Vice President and Managing Director of Coeur Australia and Vice President of South American Operations. Mr. Weston was employed with Barrick Australia, as General Manager of Cowal Gold Project, and Rio Tinto Australia as General Manager of the ERA, Ranger, and Jabiluka mines.

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Donald J. Birak was appointed as Senior Vice President Exploration of Coeur in January 2004. Prior to that, Mr. Birak was employed with AngloGold North America, Inc. from March 1999 to January 20, 2004, as Vice President Exploration.

James K. Duff was appointed President South American Operations September of 2005. Prior to that Mr. Duff served as President Empresa Manquiri SA from June 2005 to September 2005. Prior to that he was employed as an independent contractor by Coeur from November 2002 to June 2005 and employed from March 1990 to November 2002 as Vice President Business Development for Coeur d Alene Mines.

Alan L. Wilder was appointed Senior Vice President, Project Development in July 2004. Prior to that, Mr. Wilder was an independent consultant from July 2002 to July 2004 for Glamis Gold and Coeur d Alene Mines Corporation. Prior thereto, he was Project Manager for BHP Tintaya from February 2000 to June 2002 and from 1999 to 2000 he was an independent consultant for the mining industry.

Mitchell J. Krebs was appointed to the position of Senior Vice President, Corporate Development of Coeur in May 2006. Prior to that, Mr. Krebs served as Vice President, Corporate Development of Coeur from February 2003 to May 2006. Mr. Krebs was employed as an independent consultant by the company from May 2000 through January 2003. From August 1999 through April 2000, Mr. Krebs was an associate with Allied Capital Corporation, a private equity firm. From August 1995 through November 1997, Mr. Krebs was employed by Coeur as Manager, Acquisition Evaluation. Mr. Krebs was an analyst for the mergers and acquisitions group at PaineWebber Inc. from August 1993 to August 1995.

Kelli C. Kast was appointed Vice President, General Counsel and Corporate Secretary in May 2005. Prior to that Ms. Kast served as Corporate Counsel for HealthTech, Inc. from April 2004 to April 2005. Prior thereto, she served as Assistant General Counsel and Corporate Secretary for Global Water Technologies Inc. and Psychrometric Systems, Inc. from December 1997 through February 2003.

Luke J. Russell was appointed Vice President of Environmental Services at Coeur in 2005. Prior to that, Mr. Russell was Coeur d Alene Basin Project Manager for the State of Idaho's Department of Environmental Quality. Before that, he held a series of increasingly responsible positions in the management of environmental affairs at major mining companies and was previously Director of Environmental and Government Affairs for Coeur from 2004 to 2005 and 1995 to 2000.

Tom T. Angelos was appointed Vice President, Controller and Chief Accounting Officer in December 2006. Prior to that, he had held the position of Controller and Chief Accounting Officer of Coeur since 2004. Mr. Angelos was previously Controller of Stillwater Mining Company from 1998 to 2004, and from 1983 to 1998 was employed by Coeur in various capacities.

Carolyn S. Turner was appointed Assistant Treasurer in December 2006. Prior to that Ms. Turner served as Director of Budgeting and Forecasting from 2005 to 2006 and from 1996 to 2005 held various positions at Coeur Silver Valley, most recently as Administrative Manager.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding Coeur's current directors:

Name	Age	Positions with Coeur	Since
Dennis E. Wheeler	64	Chairman of the Board Chief Executive Officer and President	1992 1986

		Director	1978
James J. Curran	68	Director	1989
John H. Robinson	57	Director	1998
Robert E. Mellor	64	Director	1998
Timothy R. Winterer	70	Director	1998
J. Kenneth Thompson	55	Director	2002
Andrew Lundquist	46	Director	2005
Alex Vitale	42	Director	2005
Sebastian Edwards	53	Director	2007

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Dennis E. Wheeler is the Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer of Coeur d Alene Mines Corporation. Previously he served as Chairman of the Board and President from May 1992 to September 2002; President from December 1980 to September 2002 and January 2005 to present; Chief Executive Officer since December 1986.

James J. Curran served as Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of First Interstate Bank, Northwest Region (Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington) from October 1991 to April 1996. Prior to that, he was Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of First Interstate Bank of Oregon, N.A. from February 1991 to October 1991. Between March 1990 and January 1991, Mr. Curran was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of First Interstate Bank of Denver, N.A. Prior thereto he served as Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of First Interstate Bank of Idaho, N.A. from July 1984 to March 1990.

John H. Robinson has been Chairman of Hamilton Ventures LLC (consulting and investment) since founding the firm in 2006. Previously he served as Vice Chairman of Olsson Associates (engineering consultants) from 2004 to 2005; Chairman of EPCglobal Ltd. (professional engineering staffing) from 2003 to 2004; Executive Director of Amey plc (business process outsourcing and construction) from 2000 to 2002; and Managing Partner and Vice Chairman of Black & Veatch Inc (engineering and construction) from 1989 to 2000. He currently serves as a Director of Alliance Resource Management GP, LLC (coal mining); Olsson Associates; Federal Home Loan Bank of Des Moines; and COMARK Building Systems Inc (modular building systems).

Robert E. Mellor has been Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and President of Building Materials Holding Corporation (distribution, manufacturing and sales of building materials and component products) since 1997 and director since 1991. He is a member of the Board of Directors of The Ryland Group (national residential home builder) and Monro Muffler Brake. Mr. Mellor will not stand for re-election to the Board of Monro Muffler Brake in 2007.

Timothy R. Winterer was President, Chief Operating Officer and Director of Western Oil Sands from January 2000 to December 2001. Previously he served as President and Chief Executive Officer of BHP World Minerals Corporation (international resources company) from 1997 to 1998. Previously he served as Senior Vice President and Group General Manager of BHP World Minerals (1992-1996) and Senior Vice President, Operations International Minerals of BHP Minerals (1985-1992); Prior thereto, he served as Executive Vice President, Utah Development Company (1981-1985).

J. Kenneth Thompson has been President and CEO of Pacific Star Energy LLC (private energy investment firm in Alaska) since September 2000 and the Managing Director of Alaska Venture Capital Group LLC, a private oil and gas exploration company from since December 2004. He served as Executive Vice President of ARCO's Asia Pacific oil and gas operating companies in Alaska, California, Indonesia, China and Singapore from 1998 to 2000. Prior to that he was President and CEO of ARCO Alaska, Inc., the parent company's oil and gas producing division based in Anchorage from June 1994 to January 1998. He is a member of the Board of Directors of Horizon Air and Alaska Air Group, Inc., the parent corporation of Alaska Airlines and Horizon Air and is also a member of the Board of Directors of Tetra Tech, Inc., an engineering consulting firm.

Andrew Lundquist has been Managing Partner of BlueWater Strategies LLC, a business and government relations consulting and project management firm since he founded the firm in 2002 and Director of Pioneer Natural Resources Company, an oil and gas company. Previously served as a Director of Evergreen Resources, a natural gas exploration and production company based in Denver (2002-2004). Prior to that he was Director of the National Energy Policy Development Group and senior energy advisor to the President and Vice-President (2001-2002), Majority Staff Director of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources (1998-2001), Chief of Staff for Senator Frank Murkowski (1996-1998) and counsel for the Senate Energy Committee (1995-1996).

Alex Vitale has been Managing Director of Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. since April 2001. Previously he served as Director of Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. (1997-2001), Managing Director of Vitale Borghesi & Co. Inc. (1995-1997), and Vice President of Kidder, Peabody & Co. (1993-1994).

Sebastian Edwards has been Henry Ford II Professor of International Business Economics at the Anderson Graduate School of Management at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) since 1996 and Chairman of the Inter American Seminar on Economics since 1987. He has been a member of the Scientific Advisory Council of

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the Kiel Institute of World Economics in Germany since 2002 and research associate at the National Bureau of Economic Research since 1981. Previously Mr. Edwards served as President of the Latin American and Caribbean Economic Association (2001-2003) and as Chief Economist for the World Bank Group for the Latin America and Caribbean Region (1993-1996). He taught at IAE Universidad Austral in Argentina and at the Kiel Institute (2000-2004).

Executive Compensation

Compensation Discussion and Analysis

Overview

Coeur is one of the world's largest publicly-traded primary producers of silver, and has a strong presence in gold. Coeur is engaged in the development, exploration and operation of silver and gold mining properties and companies, with operations in six countries. In 2006, Coeur had sales of \$216.6 million, with approximately 68.3% of revenues from sales of silver. Coeur's primary business objectives are to increase production levels and reserves, decrease cash-production costs, and increase cash flows and earnings. Coeur aims to meet these objectives through cost-competitive operations, internal development projects, exploration and acquisitions.

The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors (the Committee) acts on behalf of the Board to establish and oversee Coeur's executive compensation program in a manner that supports Coeur's business strategy. Since November, 2005, Mercer Human Resource Consulting, Inc. (Mercer), an outside consulting firm, has been retained to advise the Committee regarding Coeur's executive compensation program. The Committee works with Mercer and the Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer of Coeur to assure that the program adheres to the principles and policies described below. The Committee formulates an annual calendar for its activity that is designed to cover necessary regular approvals as well as special topics. The Committee meets at least two times annually, or more frequently as circumstances dictate, in order to set executive compensation for the year, review recommendations of the outside consultant, and recommend compensation changes to the Board of Directors. The independent members of the Board of Directors, including the members of the Committee, are responsible for determining and approving the compensation of Coeur's Chief Executive Officer. The Committee is responsible for determining and approving non-CEO executive officer compensation. The Committee does not delegate its responsibilities to others. The Committee also monitors incentive and equity-based compensation plans, and makes recommendations regarding plan design and performance goals to the Board of Directors. The selection of non-CEO executive officers receiving grants of stock options, restricted shares, performance shares or other awards under the program, and decisions concerning the timing, pricing and amount of such grants and awards and such executives' salaries, are made by the Committee, upon recommendation of the Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer. Grants and awards to the Chairman, President, and Chief Executive Officer are recommended and approved by the independent members of the Board, including the members of the Committee.

The decisions made by the Committee are the responsibility of the Committee and may reflect factors and considerations other than the information and recommendations provided by Mercer. Further, the compensation and benefit amounts presented herein reflect the decisions of the Committee taking into account many factors and considerations (as described in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis) and may or may not be consistent with recommendations made by Mercer or any other advisor to the Committee.

Attraction and retention of executive talent is a key objective of Coeur's executive compensation program. Coeur operates in a highly competitive market for executive talent. Coeur competes with other mining companies to attract and retain executives and other employees with technical skills and experience in the mining industry. Due to the closure of several mining schools within the last five years and the migration of talent to foreign countries, there is a

shortage of industry talent in the United States. More recently, Coeur has experienced competition for talent not only with other precious metals mining companies but with base metal and industrial mineral companies as well.

Coeur operates in a commodity business that is dependent on the realized prices of silver and gold, which are affected by many factors that are beyond Coeur's control. As a result, Coeur's earnings, cash flow and, ultimately, share price performance, are also affected by many factors that are beyond Coeur's control. Therefore, in order to maintain a performance-based executive compensation program, Coeur has designed the annual incentive

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component to reward for financial performance by measuring the performance goal after adjusting for the impact of changing metal prices. Also, a portion of the long-term incentive plan rewards for performance relative to peers. This mitigates the impact of metal prices on the ultimate award value, as Coeur's peers face the same metal price issues. Finally, in addition to short-term fluctuations, the realized prices of silver and gold also exhibit a long-term cyclicity. Therefore, Coeur has designed its incentive programs for executives to focus on both short-term and long-term performance.

Executive Compensation Philosophy and Principles

Coeur's executive compensation programs are designed to attract, motivate and retain key executives who directly affect Coeur's long-term success and the creation of shareholder value. The Committee relies on the following key principles to guide the design and governance of Coeur's compensation programs for its named executive officers (Named Executive Officers), expressing the Committee's view that compensation at Coeur should be:

Performance-based. Reward for Company-wide results in addition to recognizing individual performance, focusing on objectives that are directly under the control of executives

Market-competitive. Compared to mining industry peers, target total compensation at the market 75th percentile level in order to attract, motivate and retain high caliber talent

Aligned with shareholders. Provide a significant portion of incentive compensation to executives in the form of equity-based awards. Award values fluctuate based on share value thus aligning officer and shareholder interests.

Transparent. Clearly communicate both the desired results and the incentive pay programs used to reward the achievement of these results

Compensation Policies

Coeur's compensation principles are supported through several policies.

Total Compensation

To provide a competitive overall compensation and benefits package that is tied to creating shareholder value and supports the achievement of business objectives, Coeur uses a variety of components. These components include base salary, short and long-term incentives, and various benefits and perquisites. In determining the mix of components and the value of each component, the Committee takes into account the executive's role, the competitive market, individual and Company performance, and internal equity. Amounts realized or realizable from prior compensation awards are not considered in setting other elements of compensation. Details of the various programs and how they support the overall business strategy are outlined below in Compensation Components.

Pay-for-Performance

Coeur's executive compensation program emphasizes variable compensation components, including annual cash incentives, stock options, restricted stock and performance shares. As a result, executive compensation at Coeur is dependent on both individual and company performance, including stock price performance. Annual cash incentives are determined by Company performance relative to predetermined financial and operational goals established by the Committee, and by the individual executive's performance relative to individual predetermined goals. Individual goals for the Chief Executive Officer are set and reviewed by the Compensation Committee together with the other independent members of the Board of Directors. Individual goals for other executives are set by the Chief Executive

Officer and reviewed by the Compensation Committee.

Market Positioning

Under the executive compensation program, base salary and annual incentives are targeted, in consideration of several factors including performance and levels of responsibility and experience, between the 50th and

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75th percentile of that reported for similar companies in the mining industry. The total compensation opportunity (including long-term incentives) is targeted at the 75th percentile. The Committee has established this positioning approach based on both industry experience and the continued expectation that above-market positioning is necessary in order to attract and retain experienced and high caliber executive talent in the highly competitive mining talent market.

Competitive Market Assessments

Compensation of our executive officers is reviewed annually by the Committee. Market competitiveness is one factor that the Committee considers each year in determining an individual Named Executive Officer's salary, incentive opportunity, and long-term equity award mix. The Committee relies on mining industry market studies to evaluate the market competitiveness of each pay element, including publicly-disclosed data from a peer group of companies (see discussion below) and survey data (from both published and proprietary sources) from metal and mineral mining companies and from a broader set of general industry companies. The Committee weighs the peer group and published survey data equally in developing a market composite for each Named Executive Officer position. The peer group proxy statement disclosure provides detailed pay data for the top five positions for a select group of competitor's talent. The surveys provide compensation information from a broader group of companies from which job descriptions are matched based on specific job scope and responsibilities.

Peer Group

As a member of the precious metals mining industry, Coeur competes for executive talent with other precious metals mining companies as well with base metal and mineral mining companies. As such, the Committee uses a peer group of companies comprised primarily of precious metals mining companies of a comparable size and scope of operations to Coeur. The Committee uses the peer group as a market comparison for Named Executive Officer pay levels (as described above). The peer group used for 2006 consists of the following companies: Agnico Eagle Mines, Bema Gold, Cambior, Centerra Gold, Glamis Gold, Goldcorp, Hecla Mining, Kinross Gold, Meridian Gold, Northgate Minerals, Pan American Silver and Stillwater Mining. The Committee revisits the peer group each year to determine its continued validity as a source of competitive compensation data and adds or removes companies as appropriate.

Pay Mix

Consistent with a performance-based philosophy, Coeur's compensation program for Named Executive Officers emphasizes pay at risk. The percentage of a Named Executive Officer's compensation opportunity that is at risk or variable instead of fixed is based primarily on his or her role in Coeur. Named Executive Officers with greater responsibility and more direct ability to influence overall company performance have a greater portion of their pay at risk through short and long-term incentive programs. For the CEO, the targeted pay mix for 2006 was approximately 50% of the total compensation opportunity from long-term incentives, approximately 20% from short-term incentives, and the remaining 30% from base salary. For the other Named Executive Officers, the target pay mix was approximately 40% base salary, 20% short-term incentives, and 40% long-term incentives. As mentioned earlier, long-term performance is emphasized over short-term performance in order to match the cyclical nature of the precious metals mining industry.

Forms and Mix of Long-Term Incentive Compensation

Coeur currently uses three forms of equity for long-term incentive compensation: stock options, service-vesting restricted stock and performance shares (see Long-Term Incentive Plan below for more of the specific features of each form). In 2006, Coeur's Named Executive Officers received one-third of their long-term incentive value in each of the three forms of equity. This mix provides a strong emphasis on alignment with shareholder interests, balances incentive

and retention needs, and minimizes share dilution. Stock options provide alignment with shareholders by focusing the Named Executive Officers on creating shareholder value over the long-term via share price appreciation. Service-vesting restricted stock is used for retention purposes while also providing alignment with shareholders via actual share ownership. Performance shares are earned based on performance relative to peers.

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Compensation Components

To achieve the principles described above, Coeur uses several components in its executive compensation program.

Base Salary

The annual base compensation for Coeur's Named Executive Officers is structured to ensure that Coeur is able to attract and retain high caliber executives capable of achieving Coeur's strategic and business objectives. As described above, Coeur targets base salaries between the 50th and 75th percentile levels of the competitive market. The Committee reviews Named Executive Officer salaries annually as part of its overall Competitive Market Assessment and makes adjustments based on the actual positioning relative to market, the individual's role and responsibility level, tenure and experience, education and expected future contribution.

Annual Incentive Plan (AIP)

The AIP is an annual cash incentive plan that rewards Named Executive Officers (and other employees) for achieving annual financial and operational results. To promote collaboration among Coeur's senior leadership, 50% of the target AIP award is based on Company performance against predetermined financial and operational goals established by the Committee. To promote personal accountability, the remaining 50% of the target AIP award is based on the individual executive's performance relative to predetermined individual and group objectives. The percentages allocated to Coeur and individual components may vary from year to year based on Committee approval.

AIP Target Opportunities

Under the AIP, each Named Executive Officer has a target award opportunity expressed as a percentage of base salary established at the beginning of each annual performance period, along with threshold and maximum award levels. The target award opportunities are determined based on the competitive market and the desired market positioning, the individual executive's role, level of responsibility and impact on overall Company performance, and internal equity. The target opportunity for the CEO is 65% of his base salary. The target opportunity for the CFO is 45% of his base salary, and the target opportunity for the other Named Executive Officers is 40% of their respective base salaries. Actual awards are paid after the end of each annual performance period, and range from 0% to 200% of the target awards based on actual performance versus Coeur and individual goals. If target performance is achieved, the annual incentive award is 100% of the target. If threshold performance is achieved, the annual incentive award is 50% of the target. If threshold performance is not achieved, no award is paid. If maximum performance is achieved, the annual incentive award is 200% of the target. Awards are interpolated for performance between threshold and target and between target and maximum.

AIP Performance Measures and Target Setting

For 2006, Company performance was measured against predetermined goals established by the Committee for the following four metrics: metal production, cash operating cost per ounce of silver produced, operating net income (before extraordinary charges and adjusted for price impact) and cash flow return on investment (CFROI). The four measures were weighted equally in determining overall Company performance. The Committee chose these metrics and weights for the following reasons:

Provides alignment with Coeur's business objectives and strategic priorities

Provides transparency to investors and executives

Balances growth and profitability

Balances financial and operational performance

Coeur management develops proposed targets and performance ranges for each Company performance measure based on a variety of factors, including historical Company performance, internal budgets and forecasts, peer performance, and industry and market expectations. The Committee reviews the targets and ranges, adjusts

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them as necessary, and grants its approval. For 2006, the targets for the AIP measures, based upon budgeted metals prices of \$7.25 per ounce of silver and \$450.00 per ounce of gold, were as follows:

Silver production of 16,429,872 million ounces and gold production of 128,994 ounces

Silver cash cost per ounce of \$3.81 after adjustment for by-product credits

Operating net income (before extraordinary charges) of \$20,010,000

Cash flow return on investment of 6.76% (including adjustment for scale)

For 2006, the plan measured performance based on a range for each of the targets. The threshold to maximum performance range for production, cost and net income goals was 90-110% of target performance, while the CFROI goal was 80% to 120% of target performance. This corresponds to a payout of 0-200% of target for each measure, as described above.

Once the plan metrics, weights, and performance targets and ranges are set, they are generally not subject to change for that plan year without Board approval. However, following the end of each year, the Committee does adjust the operating net income and CFROI targets for actual metal price experience over the year that differed from the assumptions that went into setting these targets. This is done in order to make the targets neutral to fluctuations in the market prices of silver and gold, which are beyond the control of Coeur and its executives. Following the end of each year, the Committee reviews Coeur's actual performance and determines the extent of achievement based on actual results.

In addition to Company measures, specific individual and group objectives are developed for each Named Executive Officer at the beginning of the year. Objectives for Named Executive Officers other than the CEO are established for each individual Named Executive Officer by the CEO, and reviewed by the Compensation Committee. Individual objectives for the CEO are established by the Committee and are reviewed with the Board of Directors. These objectives can be grouped into broad categories such as major project execution, department goals, safety and environmental compliance, personal development and other measures. The specific objectives for each Named Executive Officer are chosen to reflect each Named Executive Officer's responsibilities. To the extent possible, objective and quantifiable targets are set for the individual objectives in order to promote personal accountability and to support broader unit and corporate goals.

Following the end of each year, the CEO reviews the performance of the other Named Executive Officers on their individual objectives and determines the extent of achievement for each Named Executive Officer, which includes a significant discretionary assessment. The members of the Committee, together with the other independent members of the Board of Directors, review the performance of the CEO on his individual objectives and determines the extent of achievement, which also includes a significant discretionary assessment. AIP payouts for individual performance range from 200% of target for performance well above expectations, to 0% for performance well below expectations.

AIP awards are normally paid in cash no later than March 15 following the end of the AIP plan year, and include withholding of applicable taxes.

Long-Term Incentive Plan (LTIP)

The primary purpose of Coeur's long-term incentive plan is to align the interests of the Named Executive Officers with those of the shareholders by rewarding the Named Executive Officers for creating shareholder value over the long-term. The LTIP is also an attractive vehicle for attracting and retaining executive talent in the highly competitive

mining market. Coeur's 2003 Long-Term Incentive Plan provides for the award of stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock and restricted stock units, performance shares and performance units, and cash-based awards (see Forms and Mix of Long-Term Incentive Compensation). Currently Coeur only uses stock options, restricted stock, and performance shares in the LTIP.

The Committee has established levels of long-term incentive awards for each Named Executive Officer expressed as a percentage of base salary. The levels are determined based on the competitive market and the desired market positioning, the individual executive's role, level of responsibility and impact on overall Company

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performance, and internal equity. LTIP grants are made on an annual basis. This enables the Committee to adjust the levels, forms, and mix of long-term incentive awards, as appropriate, to respond to changes in the metal mining industry and the broader market, as well as to respond to Company-specific changes and issues. The Committee does not take into account prior equity awards when making annual equity awards to Named Executive Officers. For 2006, the target long-term incentive values (as a% of base salary) for the Named Executive Officers were as follows:

CEO:	175%
CFO:	120%
Other Named Executive Officers:	90%

The Committee makes annual long-term incentive grants to Named Executive Officers at its regular first quarter meeting (historically January to mid-March), which takes place after Coeur's annual financial statements have been completed. Grants to the CEO are approved by the independent members of the Board, including the members of the Committee. The Committee meeting date or next business day is the effective grant date for equity grants to the Named Executive Officers. The exercise price for stock options and the grant price for restricted stock and performance shares is the closing price of the stock on the day of grant or the day after the grant day if the grant day falls on a weekend or non-market day. For Named Executive Officers who are hired during the year, the Committee recommends compensation levels to the Board in connection with the Board's appointment of the executive and approves equity grants for the executive that are effective upon grant date. The Committee does not coordinate the timing of equity awards with the release of material, non-public information.

Stock Options

Stock options represent one-third of the LTIP value granted to Coeur's Named Executive Officers in 2006. The number of options granted is determined by dividing the total option grant value by the Black-Scholes value of a single option. The Committee believes that options provide an incentive for executives to drive long-term share price appreciation through the development and execution of effective long-term business strategies. Stock options are issued at 100% of the fair market value to assure that executives will receive a benefit only when the stock price increases. Stock options are therefore aligned with shareholder interests. Option awards generally have value for the executive only if the executive remains employed for the period required for the options to vest. Stock options therefore provide retention value. Options granted in 2006 vest at a rate of 33 1/3% per year and expire at the end of ten years (or earlier in the case of termination of employment). The specific terms of stock options granted to the Named Executive Officers in 2006 are disclosed in the Grants of Plan-Based Awards table included in this proxy statement.

Restricted Stock

Restricted stock represents one-third of the LTIP value granted to Coeur's Named Executive Officers in 2006. The number of restricted shares granted is determined by dividing the total restricted stock grant value by the grant price, as defined above. The Committee believes that restricted stock provides alignment with shareholders via actual share ownership while also providing retention value and provides for continuity in the senior leadership team. Restricted stock also balances the more volatile rewards associated with stock options. Restricted stock granted in 2006 vests at a rate of 33 1/3% per year based on continued employment with Coeur. There are no company based performance restrictions associated with the grants of restricted stock. The Committee may grant restricted stock with alternative vesting schedules or with performance restrictions as deemed necessary to achieve desired business goals. The specific terms of the restricted stock granted to the Named Executive Officers in 2006 are disclosed in the Grants of Plan-Based Awards table included in this proxy statement.

Performance Shares

Performance shares represent one-third of the LTIP value granted to Coeur's Named Executive Officers in 2006. The target number of performance shares granted is determined by dividing the total performance share grant value by the grant price, as defined above. Performance is measured over a three-year period in comparison to the peer group described above. The performance shares are earned at the end of the three-year period based on actual performance results based on total shareholder return (TSR). This measure is intended to focus the Named

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Executive Officers on creating shareholder value, while providing alignment with shareholders via the use of equity shares. Performance is measured relative to peers in order to mitigate the impact of metal prices on the ultimate award value, as the share prices of Coeur's peers are similarly under the influence of realized metal prices. Measuring TSR relative to peers also provides alignment with shareholders by rewarding for the creation of shareholder value in excess of what Coeur shareholders could realize by investing in other companies in the same industry. The actual number of performance shares earned is based on Coeur's TSR performance relative to the peers over the three-year period. Threshold performance is the 25th percentile of peers, which equates to a payout of 25% of the target number of shares. A participant earns no performance shares if Coeur's performance is below the threshold. Median performance compared to Coeur's peers earns the target number of shares, with a maximum earned opportunity of twice the target grant for upper quartile performance. As performance shares are earned, shares of Coeur common stock are issued to the participant. The specific term of the performance shares granted to the Named Executive Officers in 2006 are disclosed in the Grants of Plan-Based Awards table set forth in this proxy statement.

Benefits and Perquisites

The primary purpose of providing benefits and limited perquisites to Named Executive Officers is to attract and retain the talent to manage Coeur. The Committee intends the type and value of benefits and perquisites offered to be competitive with overall market practices. Coeur's primary benefits for Named Executive Officers include participation in Coeur's broad-based plans: the Defined Contribution and 401(k) Retirement Plan (which includes matching Company contributions) (the Retirement Plan), health and dental coverage, various company-paid insurance plans including disability and life insurance, paid time off and paid holidays.

With respect to perquisites, Coeur prefers to take a minimalist approach. In general, Coeur will provide Named Executive Officers with a specific perquisite only when the perquisite provides competitive value and promotes retention of executives, or when the perquisite provides shareholder value, such as ensuring the health of the CEO and other Named Executive Officers. In addition, perquisites that promote efficient performance of the Named Executive Officers are also considered.

Coeur provides the CEO and all Named Executive Officers with certain limited perquisites. These may include automobile allowance or company vehicle and fuel allowance, club membership, physical exam, and home office expense. Details of the individual Named Executive Officer's benefits and perquisites are disclosed in the All Other Compensation column of the Summary Compensation Table set forth in this proxy statement.

Employment Agreements

Coeur has an employment agreement with Dennis E. Wheeler, Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer, which provides for a term of employment until Coeur's annual shareholder meeting in May 2010 unless terminated or modified by us by written notice, subject to the terms and conditions of the agreement. Mr. Wheeler's employment agreement, which calls for a base salary of \$559,650 plus annual incentive compensation, includes the same change-in-control provisions as those included in the executive change-in-control agreements described below, and in the event of his death, his employment agreement provides for the lump sum payment to his estate of an amount equal to his annual base salary and eligible annual incentive plan payment at the time of his death.

Coeur entered into an employment agreement on January 13, 2003, with James A. Sabala, pursuant to which he was employed as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer for a two-year term commencing January 27, 2003, through January 27, 2005, in connection with the signing of which Mr. Sabala received \$100,000. The agreement is renewed from day to day so that Coeur and Employee are at all times bound to the agreement for a period of two years. His agreement calls for a base salary of \$279,450 plus annual incentive compensation. Mr. Sabala's employment agreement includes the same change of control provisions as those included in the executive change-in-control

agreements described below.

Coeur entered into an employment agreement on July 31, 2006 with Alan L. Wilder, pursuant to which he was employed as Senior Vice President, Project Development for a two-year term commencing July 31, 2006, through June 30, 2008. His agreement calls for a base salary of \$248,000 plus annual incentive compensation. Mr. Wilder's

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employment agreement includes the same change of control provisions as those included in the executive change-in-control agreements described below.

Coeur entered into an employment agreement on July 31, 2006 with James K. Duff, pursuant to which he was employed as President, South America operations for a two-year term commencing July 31, 2006, through June 30, 2008. His agreement calls for a base salary of \$277,173 plus annual incentive compensation. Mr. Duff's employment agreement includes the same change of control provisions as those included in the executive change-in-control agreements described below.

Effective July 1, 2006, Coeur entered into an amendment to its employment agreement with Donald J. Birak, pursuant to which he was employed as Senior Vice President, Exploration, to extend the term through June 30, 2008. His agreement calls for a base salary of \$242,000 plus annual incentive compensation. Mr. Birak's employment agreement includes the same change of control provisions as those included in the executive change-in-control agreements described below.

During 2006, and continuing from year-to-year thereafter unless terminated by Coeur by written notice, the executive change-in-control agreements with a total of 15 executive officers provide that certain benefits will be payable to the executives in the event of a change-in-control of Coeur and the termination of the executive's employment within two years after such change-in-control for any reason other than for cause, disability, death, normal retirement or early retirement. The term "change-in-control" for purposes of the executive change-in-control agreements has the same meaning as that discussed below under "Change-in-Control Agreements."

Termination of Employment/Severance Arrangements

Coeur has employment and severance agreements with each of its Named Executive Officers. The Committee believes that such agreements benefit Coeur by clarifying the terms of employment and ensuring Coeur is protected by noncompete and nondisclosure provisions. The Committee also believes that severance agreements are an essential component of the executive compensation program and are necessary to attract and retain senior talent in a highly competitive market.

The benefits payable to an executive in the event of a qualifying termination of employment include payments for the remaining duration of the agreement at the following levels:

The continued payment of the executive's full base salary for the term;

Short-term and long-term bonuses at 100% of the target levels under the AIP and LTIP provided at the time of the termination; and

The continued participation in Coeur's welfare benefits plans to include health, dental, disability, and life insurance for the term.

The severance agreements were developed by Coeur and the Committee based on market and industry competitive practice. Coeur and the Committee periodically review the benefits provided under the agreements to ensure that they serve Coeur's interests in retaining these key executives, are consistent with market and industry practice, and are reasonable.

Change-in-Control Agreements

Coeur provides change-in-control protection to each of the named executives through various agreements. In total, 15 executives are covered by change-in-control agreements. The Committee believes that these agreements are important to provide reasonable compensation opportunities in the unique circumstances of a change-in-control that are not provided by Coeur's other compensation programs. The Committee believes that change-in-control benefits, if structured appropriately, serve to minimize the distraction caused by a potential transaction and reduce the risk that key talent would leave Coeur before a transaction closes. The Committee also believes that these agreements motivate the executives to make decisions that are in the best interests of the shareholders should a transaction take place. They do this by providing executives with the necessary job stability and financial security during a change-in-control transaction (and the subsequent period of uncertainty) to help them stay focused on managing Coeur rather than on their own personal employment situation. The Committee believes that all of these

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objectives serve the shareholders' interests. The Committee also believes that change-in-control agreements are an essential component of the executive compensation program and are necessary to attract and retain senior talent in a highly competitive market.

The following benefits are payable to an executive in the event of a change-in-control and a subsequent qualifying termination of employment within two years following the change-in-control include payments for two years (three years for the CEO):

The continued payment of the executive's full base salary;

Short-term and long-term bonuses at 100% of the target levels provided at the time of the termination under the AIP and LTIP;

The continued payment of all medical, dental and long-term disability benefits or costs of benefits;

Acceleration of the exercise date and vesting of all outstanding stock options, restricted stock, performance plan awards and performance shares granted by Coeur under the executive compensation programs described above; and

The granting to the executive of continued vesting credit for purposes of determining the executive's retirement benefits under Coeur's Retirement Plan.

For all of the covered executives except the CEO, the agreements provide for special circumstances in the event the payment provided would constitute parachute payments under Section 280G of the Internal Revenue Code. In this case, the payment will be reduced to the amount that will result in no portion being subject to the excise tax. This clause limits the exposure of Coeur and of the executives to the parachute payment rules. Because of the critical nature of his position, the change-in-control agreement for the CEO provides that for any payment that qualifies as an excess parachute payment, Coeur will pay an additional amount in cash so that the net amount retained by him after the deduction of all applicable taxes will be equal to the initial change-in-control payment.

The change-in-control clauses and provisions were developed by Coeur and the Committee based on market and industry competitive practice. Coeur and the Committee periodically review the benefits provided under the agreements to ensure that they serve Coeur's interests in retaining these key executives, are consistent with market and industry practice, and are reasonable.

Supplementary Compensation Policies

The Committee has established additional policies to ensure that the overall compensation structure is responsive to shareholder interests and competitive with the market. Specific policies include:

Limitations on Deductibility of Compensation

Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code generally limits the tax deductibility of compensation paid by a public company to its CEO and the next four most highly compensated executive officers to \$1 million in the year the compensation becomes taxable to the executive. There is an exception to the limit on deductibility for performance-based compensation that meets certain requirements.

The Committee believes that the stock options and performance shares granted to the Named Executive Officers under Coeur's LTIP qualify under Section 162(m) as performance-based compensation. It also believes that the portion of the

AIP which makes up 50% of the potential payout, based on corporate goals, qualifies under Section 162(m). Grants of service-vesting restricted stock are not performance-based, and therefore are potentially not deductible. However, deductibility is not the sole factor used by the Committee in ascertaining appropriate levels or manner of compensation. The Committee believes that it is important to preserve flexibility in administering compensation programs in a manner designed to attract, retain and reward high-performing executives, and to promote business objectives that may not necessarily align with the requirements for full deductibility under Section 162(m). Consequently, the Committee has not adopted a policy that all compensation must qualify as deductible under Section 162(m), and Coeur may enter into compensation arrangements under which payments are not deductible under Section 162(m).

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For individual tax purposes, Coeur typically withholds common shares to cover income taxes resulting from the vesting of restricted stock, or payment of common stock earned upon satisfaction of performance share targets.

Summary Compensation Table

Set forth below is information regarding compensation earned by or paid or awarded to the following executive officers of Coeur during the year ended December 31, 2006: (i) Dennis E. Wheeler, Chairman of the Board, President, and Chief Executive Officer; (ii) James A. Sabala, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer; and (iii) James K. Duff, President South American Operations, Alan L. Wilder, Senior Vice President Project Development and Donald J. Birak, Senior Vice President Exploration, which persons are the three most highly compensated executive officers whose total compensation exceeded \$100,000. The identification of such Named Executive Officers is determined based on the individual's total compensation for the year ended December 31, 2006, as reported below.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$) (a)	Stock Awards (\$) (b)	Option Awards (\$) (c)	Non-Equity Incentive Compensation (\$) (d)	Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified Deferred Compensation (\$) (e)	All Other Compensation (\$) (f)	Total (\$)
Dennis E. Wheeler, Chairman, President & Chief Executive Officer	2006	\$ 539,438		\$ 518,943	\$ 426,619	\$ 335,790		\$ 77,156	\$ 1,897,846
James A. Sabala, Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer	2006	\$ 268,333		\$ 146,559	\$ 125,003	\$ 114,600		\$ 36,539	\$ 691,435
James K. Duff, President South American Operations	2006	\$ 267,150		\$ 144,839	\$ 41,388	\$ 96,708		\$ 17,600	\$ 567,685
Alan L. Wilder, Senior Vice President Project Development	2006	\$ 226,050	\$ 50,000	\$ 82,017	\$ 70,251	\$ 79,150		\$ 31,451	\$ 538,919
Donald J. Birak, Senior Vice President Exploration	2006	\$ 220,912		\$ 89,997	\$ 81,624	\$ 86,387		\$ 32,361	\$ 511,281

Explanatory Notes:

- (a) The dollar value of bonus earned during the fiscal year. Mr. Wilder received a \$50,000 cash bonus related to the execution of a new employment agreement.
- (b) The portion of the fair value of stock awards, as calculated in accordance with FAS 123R, that represent earned compensation cost recognized for the year as reflected in Coeur's historical consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2006 attached as Annex C to this proxy statement, including both amounts recorded as compensation expense in the income statement and amounts earned during the period that are capitalized on the balance sheet. For additional information see Note L to Coeur's historical consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2006 attached as Annex C to this proxy statement.
- (c) The portion of the fair value of option awards, as calculated in accordance with FAS 123R, that represent earned compensation cost recognized for the year as reflected in Coeur's historical consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2006 attached as Annex C to this proxy statement, including both amounts recorded as compensation expense in the income statement and amounts earned during the period that are capitalized on the balance sheet. For additional information see Note L to Coeur's historical

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consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2006 attached as Annex C to this proxy statement.

(d) The dollar value of all earnings for services performed during the fiscal year pursuant to awards under non-equity incentive plans (i.e., amounts earned, not paid out) and all earnings on any outstanding awards. The values are AIP awards made on February 1, 2007, for non-CEO Executive Officers and March 20, 2007 for the CEO, for performance during 2006. The criteria for such awards is described in detail in the Compensation Discussion and Analysis.

(e) Coeur does not maintain a defined benefit pension plan or a non-qualified deferred compensation plan.

(f) All other compensation, including perquisites, gross-ups, and amounts paid or accrued under termination or change-in-control arrangements. Mr. Wheeler's total includes \$19,600 per year in executive physicals for himself and his spouse and \$1,500 representing the personal portion of the use of a company provided automobile. Messrs. Sabala, Wilder, and Birak each receive \$11,089 as a personal vehicle allowance for company use. Mr. Duff is an expatriate who does not receive benefits in the United States. Also includes contributions to the Retirement Plan and amounts credited to our Non-Qualified Supplemental Retirement Plan (the Supplemental Plan) prior to its termination and for cash payments in lieu of contributions to the Supplemental Plan thereafter. All employees are eligible to participate in the Retirement Plan. The amount of our annual contribution is determined annually by the Board of Directors and may not exceed 15% of the participants' aggregate compensation. For the year 2006, the contribution was 5%. In addition, the Retirement Plan provides for an Employee Savings Plan which allows each employee to contribute up to 100% compensation, subject to a maximum contribution of \$15,000 and an additional \$5,000 catch-up if age 50 or over. Coeur contributes an amount equal to 50% of the first 6% of an employee's contribution. Accrued benefits under the Retirement Plan are fully vested after six years of employment on the defined contribution portion and the 401

(k) vests immediately. Retirement benefits under the Retirement Plan are based on a participant's investment fund account upon retirement. In 2006, each of Messrs. Wheeler, Sabala, Duff, Wilder, and Birak were credited with a Company contribution of \$17,600 under the Retirement Plan. In 2006, each of Messrs. Wheeler, Sabala, Duff, Wilder, and Birak were credited with an additional contribution based on 5% of their income in excess of the above-referenced Retirement Plan limit of \$38,685, \$9,702, \$2,625, \$8,022, and \$5,558, respectively.

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Set forth below is information regarding compensation earned by or paid or awarded to the following executive officers of Coeur during the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004: (i) Dennis E. Wheeler, Chairman of the Board, President, and Chief Executive Officer (ii) James A. Sabala, Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer; and (iii) Alan L. Wilder, Senior Vice President Project Development, Mitchell J. Krebs, Vice President, Corporate Development and Donald J. Birak, Senior Vice President Exploration, which persons are the three most highly compensated executive officers whose total compensation exceeded \$100,000. The identification of such Named Executive Officers is determined based on the individual's total compensation for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, as reported below.

Name and Principal Position	Year	Annual Compensation		Long Term Compensation			All Other Compensation	
		Salary	Bonus	Other Restricted Compensation	Awards	Payouts		Payouts
		(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)(3)	(#Sh) (4)	(\$)	(\$)
		(1)	(2)	(3)			(5)	(5)
Dennis E. Wheeler, Chairman, President & Chief Executive Officer	2005	\$ 525,000	\$ 455,569	\$ 427,562		207,237	\$ 51,770	
	2004	503,935	384,394	406,534		109,971	55,400	
James A. Sabala, Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer	2005	\$ 250,000	\$ 147,375	\$ 122,159		59,211	\$ 24,650	
	2004	244,411	117,000	121,962		32,991	86,516	(6)
Alan L. Wilder, Senior Vice President Project Development	2005	\$ 220,000	\$ 104,940	\$ 89,583		43,421	\$ 19,562	
	2004	89,041	45,238				2,507	
Mitchell J. Krebs Vice President, Corporate Development	2005	\$ 216,000	\$ 111,024	\$ 58,635		28,421	21,154	
	2004	212,397	85,536	58,542		15,836	23,622	
Donald J. Birak(7), Senior Vice President Exploration	2005	\$ 211,667	\$ 110,794	\$ 83,476		40,461	\$ 53,186	(8)
	2004	193,531	71,067	83,343		22,544	78,672	(9)

(1) Annual incentive payments under the AIP are paid in cash and based on target award levels established by the Compensation Committee at the beginning of each annual performance period and vary depending upon each participant's responsibilities and base salary. Awards under the AIP are paid after the annual performance period and vary from 0% to 200% of the targets based on actual performance. During 2004 and 2005, 50% of the award value was based on our Company's overall financial performance and 50% was based on the participant's individual performance. Financial objectives underlying the measurement of our Company's performance are based on certain performance data relating to production, cash costs, net income, reserves and cash flow return on investment performance. The amounts reported above for 2004, and 2005 were paid in the first quarter of 2005 and 2006, respectively.

(2) Does not report perquisites amounting to less than the lesser of \$50,000 or 10% of total salary and bonus.

- (3) On February 16, 2005, the Board of Directors awarded a total of 297,794 restricted shares, of which 109,072 shares were issued to Mr. Wheeler, 31,163 shares were issued to Mr. Sabala, 22,853 shares were issued to Mr. Wilder, 14,958 shares were issued to Mr. Krebs, 21,295 shares were issued to Mr. Birak and between 5,402 and 28,566 shares were issued to each of our 13 other executive officers. The aggregate number and market value (based on the \$4.00 per share closing price of the shares on the New York Stock Exchange on December 31, 2005) of the restricted shares of common stock granted and held by the above executive officers at December 31, 2005, were as follows: Dennis E. Wheeler 314,199 shares (\$1,256,796), James A. Sabala -129,212 shares (\$516,848), Alan L. Wilder 22,853 shares (\$91,412), Mitchell J. Krebs 70,727 shares (\$282,908), and Donald J. Birak 31,708 shares (\$126,832).
- (4) Reports the number of shares underlying nonqualified stock options and incentive stock options granted under the LTIP with respect to each of the respective years.
- (5) Includes contributions to the Defined Contribution and 401(k) Retirement Plan (the Retirement Plan) and amounts credited to our Non-Qualified Supplemental Retirement and Deferred Compensation Plan (the Supplemental Plan) prior to its termination and for cash payments in lieu of contributions to the Supplemental

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Plan thereafter. All employees are eligible to participate in the Retirement Plan. The amount of our annual contribution is determined annually by the Board of Directors and may not exceed 15% of the participants aggregate compensation. However, for the years 2004 and 2005, the contribution was 5%. In addition, the Retirement Plan provides for an Employee Savings Plan which allows each employee to contribute up to 100% of compensation, subject to a maximum contribution of \$14,000 and an additional \$4,000 catch-up if age 50 or over. We contribute an amount equal to 50% of the first 6% of any such contributed amount. Accrued benefits under the Retirement Plan are fully vested after five years of employment on the Defined Contribution and the 401(k) vests immediately. Retirement benefits under the Retirement Plan are based on a participant's investment fund account upon retirement. In 2005, each of Messrs. Wheeler, Sabala, Wilder, Krebs and Birak were credited with Company contributions of \$16,800, \$16,800, \$16,800, \$16,577, and \$16,800, respectively, under the Retirement Plan. In 2005, each of Messrs. Wheeler, Sabala, Wilder, Krebs and Birak were credited with additional contribution based on 5% of their income in excess of the above referenced retirement plan limit, of \$34,970, \$7,850, \$2,762, \$4,577, and \$3,671, respectively.

- (6) This amount includes reimbursable moving expenses of \$58,916.
- (7) Mr. Birak commenced his employment with us on February 1, 2004 as Senior Vice President, Exploration.
- (8) Includes \$31,194 of reimbursable moving expenses.
- (9) Includes \$63,988 of reimbursable moving expenses.

Grants of Plan-Based Awards

The following table sets forth information regarding all incentive plan awards that were made to the Named Executive Officers during 2006, including incentive plan awards (equity-based and non-equity based) and other planned-based awards. Disclosure on a separate line item is provided for each grant of an award made to a named executive officer during the year. The information supplements the dollar value disclosure of stock, option and non-stock awards in the Summary Compensation Table by providing additional details about such awards. Equity incentive-based awards are subject to a performance condition or a market condition as those terms are defined by FAS 123(R). Non-equity incentive plan awards are awards that are not subject to FAS 123(R) and are intended to serve as an incentive for performance to occur over a specified period.

Grant Date (a)	Estimated Future Payouts Under Non-Equity Incentive Plan Awards			Estimated Future Payouts Under Equity Incentive Plan Awards			All Other Stock Awards: Number of Shares of Stock or Units (#)(d)	All Other Option Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Options (#)(e)	Exercise or Base Price of Option Awards (\$/Sh)(f)
	Threshold (\$) (b)	Target (\$) (b)	Maximum (\$) (b)	Threshold (#) (c)	Target (#) (c)	Maximum (#) (c)			
2/20/2006	\$ 170,625	\$ 341,250	\$ 682,500	15,342	61,369	122,738	61,369	92,284	\$ 5.14

2/20/2006	\$ 56,250	\$ 112,500	\$ 225,000	5,253	21,012	42,024	21,012	31,597	\$ 5.14	\$
2/20/2006	\$ 52,000	\$ 104,000	\$ 208,000	3,908	15,630	31,260	15,630	23,504	\$ 5.14	\$
2/20/2006	\$ 44,000	\$ 88,000	\$ 176,000	3,307	13,226	26,452	13,226	19,888	\$ 5.14	\$
2/20/2006	\$ 43,000	\$ 86,000	\$ 172,000	3,231	12,925	25,850	12,925	19,436	\$ 5.14	\$

Explanatory Notes:

(a) Date of Grants for 2006 under the LTIP.

Name	Options		Date	(b)	(\$)	(c)	(d)	
	(#)	Exercisable						
	(a)	(#)	(\$)					
Dennis E. Wheeler, Chairman, President & Chief Executive Officer	26,820		\$ 3.56	3/21/2010	153,196	\$ 735,987	61,369	\$ 315,437
	218,586		\$.74	12/17/2011				
	27,712		\$ 1.23	3/19/2012				
	223,506		\$ 1.85	9/17/2012				
	62,553		\$ 1.63	10/2/2012				
	73,314	36,657	\$ 7.09	2/19/2014				
	69,080	138,157	\$ 3.92	2/16/2015				
		92,284	\$ 5.14	2/20/2016				
James A. Sabala, Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer	21,994	10,997	\$ 7.09	2/19/2014	47,521	\$ 230,094	21,012	\$ 108,002
	19,738	39,473	\$ 3.92	2/16/2015				
		31,597	\$ 5.14	2/20/2016				
James K. Duff, President, South American Operations		23,504	\$ 5.14	2/20/2016	15,630	\$ 80,338	15,630	\$ 80,338
Alan L. Wilder, Senior Vice President Project Development	14,474	28,947	\$ 3.92	2/16/2015	28,461	\$ 127,703	13,226	\$ 67,982
		19,888	\$ 5.14	2/20/2016				
Donald J. Birak, Senior Vice President Exploration	15,030	7,514	\$ 7.09	2/19/2014	31,039	\$ 149,862	12,925	\$ 66,435
	13,488	26,973	\$ 3.92	2/16/2015				
		19,436	\$ 5.14	2/20/2016				

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Explanatory Notes:

- (a) The total number of stock options unvested. For Mr. Wheeler 36,657 vests 02/19/07; 69,079 vests 02/16/07; 69,078 vests 02/16/08; 30,762 vests 02/20/07; 30,761 vests 02/20/08; and 30,761 vests 02/20/09. For Mr. Sabala 10,997 vests 02/19/07; 19,737 vests 02/16/07; 19,736 vests 02/16/08; 10,533 vests 02/20/07; 10,532 vests 02/20/08; and 10,532 vests 02/20/09. For Mr. Duff 7,835 vests 02/20/07; 7,835 vests 02/20/08; and 7,834 vests 02/20/09. For Mr. Wilder 14,474 vests 02/16/07; 14,473 vests 02/16/08; 6,630 vests 02/20/07; 6,629 vests 02/20/08; and 6,629 vests 02/20/09. For Mr. Birak 7,514 vests 02/19/07; 13,487 vests 02/16/07; 13,486 vests 02/16/08; 6,479 vests 02/20/07; 6,479 vests 02/20/08; and 6,478 vests 02/20/09.
- (b) The total number of shares of stock granted and unvested. For Mr. Wheeler 19,113 vests 02/19/07; 36,357 vests 02/16/07; 20,457 vests 02/20/07; 36,357 vests 02/16/08; 20,456 vests 02/20/08; and 20,456 vests 02/20/09. For Mr. Sabala 5,734 vests 02/19/07; 10,388 vests 02/16/07; 7,004 vests 02/20/07; 10,387 vests 02/16/08; 7,004 vests 02/20/08; and 7,004 vests 02/20/09. For Mr. Duff 5,210 vests 02/20/07; 5,210 vests 02/20/08; and 5,210 vests 02/20/09. For Mr. Wilder 7,618 vests 02/16/07; 4,409 vests 02/20/07; 7,617 vests 02/16/08; 4,409 vests 02/20/08; and 4,408 vests 02/20/09. For Mr. Birak 3,918 vests 02/19/07; 7,098 vests 02/16/07; 4,309 vests 02/20/07; 7,098 vests 02/16/08; 4,308 vests 02/20/08; and 4,308 vests 02/20/09.
- (c) The total number of performance shares which do not vest until three years from date of grant.
- (d) The total value having fair market value at close of business on date of grant.

Option Exercises and Stock Vested

The following table sets forth information regarding each exercise of stock options and vesting of restricted stock during 2006 for each of the Named Executive Officers on an aggregated basis:

Name	Option Awards		Stock Awards	
	Number of Shares Acquired on Exercise (#)	Value Realized on Exercise (\$)(a)	Number of Shares Acquired on Vesting (#)	Value Realized on Vesting (#)(b)
Dennis E. Wheeler, Chairman, President & Chief Executive Officer	140,348	\$ 628,866	122,137	\$ 659,603
James A. Sabala, Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer			57,788	\$ 319,014
James K. Duff, President, South American Operations			41,666	\$ 237,913
Alan L. Wilder, Senior Vice President Project Development			7,618	\$ 37,861
Donald J. Birak,			11,017	\$ 55,421

Senior Vice President Exploration

Explanatory Notes:

- (a) The aggregate dollar value realized upon exercise of options (i.e., the difference between the market price of the underlying shares at exercise and the exercise price), or upon the transfer of an award for value.
- (b) The aggregate dollar value realized upon vesting of stock (i.e., the number of shares times the market price of the underlying shares on the vesting date), or upon the transfer of an award for value.

Table of Contents***Pension Benefits and Non-Qualified Deferred Compensation***

Coeur does not maintain a defined benefit pension program nor does it provide a non-qualified deferred compensation program.

Potential Payments Upon Termination or Change-in-Control

The following table describes the potential payments and benefits under Coeur's compensation and benefit plans and arrangements to which the Named Executive Officers would be entitled upon termination of employment or change-in-control assuming the triggering event took place on December 29, 2006 (i.e., the last business day of 2006) and the price per share of Coeur's shares is the closing market price as of that date.

Name and Principal Position	Cash Severance Payments (a)	Incremental Pension Benefit (Present Value) (b)	Continuation of (Unamortized Expenses as of 12/31/06) (c)		Excise Tax Gross-up (d)	Total Termination Benefits
			Medical/Welfare Benefits (Present Value)	Acceleration and Continuation of Equity Awards		
Dennis E. Wheeler, Chairman, President & Chief Executive Officer						
Not for cause-involuntary Death & Disability	5,515,653		58,336	541,584		6,115,573
Not for cause-voluntary under age 65	892,238					892,238
Termination subsequent to a Change-in-Control	5,515,653		58,336	541,584	2,633,696	8,749,269
James A. Sabala, Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer						
Not for cause-involuntary Death & Disability	1,453,166		23,436	202,504		1,679,106
Not for cause-voluntary under age 65						
Termination subsequent to a Change-in-Control	1,453,166		24,924	202,504		1,680,594
James K. Duff, President South American Operations	922,710		17,475	117,739		1,057,924

Not for cause-involuntary Death & Disability Not for cause-voluntary under age 65 Termination subsequent to a Change-in-Control(e) Alan L. Wilder, Senior Vice President Project Development	481,400	24,789	117,739	623,928
Not for cause-involuntary Death & Disability Not for cause-voluntary under age 65 Termination subsequent to a Change-in-Control(e) Donald J. Birak, Senior Vice President Exploration	798,334	17,172	128,922	944,428
Not for cause-involuntary Death & Disability Not for cause-voluntary under age 65 Termination subsequent to a Change-in-Control(e)	550,769	24,384	128,922	704,075
Not for cause-involuntary Death & Disability Not for cause-voluntary under age 65 Termination subsequent to a Change-in-Control(e)	780,626	17,333	127,582	925,541
Not for cause-involuntary Death & Disability Not for cause-voluntary under age 65 Termination subsequent to a Change-in-Control(e)	779,697	24,599	127,582	931,878

Explanatory Notes:

- (a) Cash severance payments consist of base salary, annual incentive plan at target, and cash value of long-term incentive plan at target, multiplied by the contract life. In the case of Mr. Wheeler, contract term for change-in-control and employment agreement is three years; for Mr. Sabala, contract term for

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change-in-control and employment agreement is two years; for the other Named Executive Officers, contract term is two years for change-in-control and 18 months for employment agreements.

- (b) Represents the net present value of medical, life, accidental death, and disability for the term of the contract.
- (c) Represents any unvested stock options, restricted stock, or other equity awards remaining to be expensed.
- (d) Upon change-in-control, Mr. Wheeler is entitled to be reimbursed for the excise taxes as a result of Section 280 (G) excise tax rules.
- (e) Messrs. Duff, Wilder, and Birak would be limited by Golden Parachute requirements which cap benefits.

Director Compensation

Pursuant to our 2005 Non-Employee Directors Equity Incentive Plan, outside directors were required in and prior to 2006 to receive at least \$10,000 of their annual director fees in the form of common stock in lieu of \$10,000 of cash compensation and are able to elect to receive additional common stock in lieu of cash fees for up to the \$60,000 total of their annual director fees. The directors of Coeur are encouraged to hold common stock in Coeur, therefore aligning their interests with those of the shareholders. In 2005 and 2006, outside directors received an annual retainer of \$60,000. In addition to the annual board of directors retainer, Committee chairmen received an additional retainer of \$5,000. In 2006 the chairman fee for the Audit Committee was raised to \$10,000 per year. In 2007, the Committee chairmen fees for the Compensation Committee and the Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee were raised to \$7,500. Committee members and chairmen receive \$1,500 for each Committee meeting attended. Beginning in 2007, outside directors will receive an annual retainer of \$70,000, of which they must take a minimum of \$20,000 of their annual fees in the form of common stock in lieu of \$20,000 of their cash compensation and may elect to receive common stock in lieu of cash for up to the \$70,000 total compensation of their retainer.

The following table sets forth information regarding the compensation received by each of Coeur's directors during the year ended December 31, 2006:

Name	Change in Pension Value and Nonqualified						Total (\$)
	Fees Earned or Paid in Cash	Stock Awards	Option Award (\$)	Non-Equity Deferred Incentive Plan Compensation	Deferred Compensation Earnings	All Other Compensation	
	(\$) (a)	(\$) (b)	(c)	(\$) (d)	(\$) (e)	(\$) (f)	
Cecil D. Andrus	\$ 60,503	\$ 9,998					\$ 70,501
James J. Curran	\$ 69,253	\$ 9,998					\$ 79,251
Andrew Lundquist	\$ 27,319	\$ 39,997					\$ 67,316
Robert E. Mellor	\$ 65,503	\$ 9,998					\$ 75,501

John H. Robinson	\$ 56,504	\$ 19,996	\$ 76,500
Timothy R. Winterer	\$ 53,754	\$ 19,996	\$ 73,750
J. Kenneth Thompson	\$ 56,001	\$ 29,999	\$ 86,000
Alex Vitale	\$ 45,516	\$ 9,998	\$ 55,514

Explanatory Notes:

- (a) The aggregate dollar amount of all fees earned or paid in cash for services as a director, including annual retainer fees, committee and/or chairmanship fees, and meeting fees.
- (b) Each director must receive no less than \$10,000 of the annual director's fee in common stock. Stock is granted in full shares which may not equal exactly \$10,000. The total number of shares held under outstanding stock awards by each director as of December 31, 2006, is as follows: Cecil D. Andrus 5,102, James J. Curran 5,102, Andrew Lundquist 12,011, Robert E. Mellor 5,102, John H. Robinson 10,105, J. Kenneth Thompson 25,009, Alex Vitale 7,669, and Timothy R. Winterer 12,338.
- (c) For awards of stock options, the aggregate grant date fair value computed in accordance with FAS 123(R). The aggregate number of shares subject to outstanding options held by each director as of December 31, 2006, is as

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follows: Cecil D. Andrus 13,359, James J. Curran 177,513, Andrew Lundquist 0, Robert E. Mellor 33,545, John H. Robinson 49,325, J. Kenneth Thompson 66,349, Alex Vitale 0, and Timothy R. Winterer 68,968.

- (d) Coeur does not have non-equity incentive plans for directors.
- (e) Coeur does not maintain a defined benefit plan for directors.
- (f) Coeur has no other compensation plan for directors other than those addressed in columns (b) and (c).

Compensation Committee Report

The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors has reviewed and discussed the above Compensation Discussion & Analysis with management and, based on such review and discussion, has recommended to the board of directors that the Compensation Discussion & Analysis be included in Coeur's proxy statement.

J. Kenneth Thompson, Chairman
Robert E. Mellor
John H. Robinson

Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

The following table sets forth information, as of October 15, 2007, concerning the beneficial ownership of Coeur common stock by each of the directors, each of the executive officers listed in the Summary Compensation Table set forth below, and by all of Coeur's directors and executive officers as a group. No shareholder is known by Coeur to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of our outstanding shares of common stock.

	Shares Beneficially Owned	Percent of Outstanding
James J. Curran	184,702(1)(2)	*
Sebastian Edwards	8,767(2)	*
Andrew Lundquist	22,703(2)	*
Robert E. Mellor	40,734(2)	*
John H. Robinson	65,997(2)	*
J. Kenneth Thompson	98,792(1)(2)	*
Alex Vitale	12,098(2)	*
Dennis E. Wheeler	1,471,160(1)(2)	.53
Timothy R. Winterer	89,656(2)	*
Donald J. Birak	123,487(2)	*
James K. Duff	87,821(2)	*
James A. Sabala	193,524(2)	*
Alan L. Wilder	93,955(2)	*
All executive officers and directors as a group (18 persons)	2,800,197(2)	1.01

(*) Holding constitutes less than 0.1% of the outstanding shares.

- (1) Individual shares investment and voting powers over certain of his shares with his wife. The other directors have sole investment and voting power over their shares.
- (2) Holding includes the following shares which may be acquired upon the exercise of exercisable options outstanding under the 1989/2003 Long-Term Incentive Plans and the 2005 Non-Employee Directors Stock Option Plan: James J. Curran 177,513 shares; Sebastian Edwards 0 shares; Andrew Lundquist 0 shares; Robert E. Mellor 33,545 shares; John H. Robinson 49,375 shares; J. Kenneth Thompson 66,349 shares; Alex Vitale 0 shares; Dennis E. Wheeler 838,069 shares; Timothy R. Winterer 68,968 shares; Donald J. Birak 55,998 shares; James K. Duff 7,835 shares; James A. Sabala

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82,999 shares; Alan Wilder 35,578 shares; and all directors and executive officers as a group 1,478,587 shares.

Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions

Coeur's policies and procedures for the review, approval or ratification of related person transactions are set forth in its Policies and Procedures Regarding Related Person Transactions, which was previously filed with the SEC as Appendix C to Coeur's proxy statement for its 2007 annual shareholder meeting. As more fully explained therein, a related person transaction is a consummated or currently proposed transaction in which we were or are to be a participant and the amount involved exceeds \$120,000, and in which a related person (i.e., any director or executive officer or nominee for director, or any member of the immediate family of such person) has or will have a direct or indirect material interest.

During 2006, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., an investment banking firm of which Alex Vitale, a member of our Board of Directors, is a Managing Director, was paid a total of approximately \$3,091,200 by us for investment banking services in connection with its engagement as underwriters for an equity offering.

During 2006, we paid the firm BlueWater Strategies LLC, a business and government relations consulting and project managing firm of which Andrew Lundquist, a member of our Board of Directors, is Managing Partner, a total of approximately \$120,000 in connection with government relations consulting services relating to our Kensington gold production project in Alaska.

Information Concerning Bolnisi and Palmarejo

Business

Bolnisi

Bolnisi is an Australian public company headquartered in Sydney, Australia that is engaged in mining and exploration for silver and minerals. It was incorporated in September 1983 and was listed on ASX in July 1984. Bolnisi's current mining and exploration activities are all Mexican precious metals operations and its existing portfolio of projects include the Palmarejo Project (including the Trogan license area) in Chihuahua, the Yecora Gold-Silver project in Sonora and the El Realito Gold-Silver project in Chihuahua.

Bolnisi controls its interest in the Palmarejo Project and the Trogan license area through its ownership and control of approximately 73% of Palmarejo. For a description of Palmarejo's business, see below under the heading Palmarejo. Bolnisi controls the Yecora Gold-Silver project and the El Realito Gold-Silver project through its wholly-owned Mexican subsidiaries.

Palmarejo

Palmarejo is engaged in the exploration and development of silver and gold properties in the state of Chihuahua, in northern Mexico. Palmarejo has, through its 100% indirectly owned subsidiary Planet Gold, S.A. de C.V. (Planet Gold), acquired a number of mining concessions, entered into acquisition agreements over a number of mining concessions and has been granted a number of exploration licenses which all collectively comprise the Palmarejo Project and surrounding Trogan license area. Palmarejo's principal asset is its interest in the area covered by the historic Palmarejo mine concessions comprising the Palmarejo Project. Palmarejo also has an extensive land position surrounding the Palmarejo Project comprising the Trogan license area. Prospects currently under investigation by Palmarejo's exploration teams in the Trogan license area include Guadalupe/Las Animas, La Patria, Todos Santos, Maclovía, Los Hundidos, San Juan de Dios, Victoria and Guerra Al Tirano district.

Palmarejo's business objective is to continue exploration and development at the Palmarejo Project and the Trogan license area through the pre-feasibility and feasibility study stages and, following the definition of ore reserves and completion of a feasibility study, to construct and develop an operating mine in the Palmarejo Project area, with additional exploration of other geological targets within the Trogan license area. Palmarejo may stake or acquire other lands or mineral properties as such opportunities arise.

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Development of the Palmarejo Project

As of April 1, 2005, Palmarejo, through Planet Gold, entered into an agreement with Internet Engineering Pty Ltd. (Internet) under which Internet shall provide all personnel, equipment and materials required for the design, engineering and supervision of the construction and commissioning of a 2,000,000 tonne per annum flotation plant and associated infrastructure at the Palmarejo Project. Under this agreement, Planet Gold is responsible for obtaining all approvals required for completion of the work at the site as well as work permits for expatriate staff. The estimated cost of the contract is A\$3,060,500. If Planet Gold terminates the contract where there has been no default or insolvency of Internet, Internet is entitled to receive 20% of the outstanding estimated cost to complete the project in addition to the costs already incurred by Internet.

On September 19, 2005, Planet Gold entered into an asset sale agreement with A.M. King Industries Inc. (A.M. King Industries) to purchase two autogenous mill circuits, certain spares and flotation cells located at the Los Frailes mine in Aznalcollar, Spain on an as is, where is for a purchase price of US\$4,700,000 (the King Industries Agreement). Under the terms of this agreement, Planet Gold has agreed to indemnify A.M. King Industries against any claims, losses or damage arising from any act or failure to act on the part of Planet Gold in respect of the purchase and sale of the assets after October 20, 2005. Planet Gold shall also hold A.M. King Industries harmless for its failure to inspect, repair or otherwise make the assets safe. Planet Gold also undertook responsibility for all costs associated with the relocation of the assets to Mexico, including clean-up at the former site. Furthermore, Planet Gold assumed all risks associated with the removal of the assets from the former site.

In June 2006, Planet Gold entered into an agreement for the upgrade of a 100 kilometer section of the road between San Rafael and Palmarejo, and the majority of the road upgrade has been completed.

Construction of processing facilities and camp buildings has commenced and continued. Concrete foundations at the lower plant site are well advanced and the erection of steel leach tanks has commenced. Purchase orders and commitments have been issued in respect of plant (including lime staking and instrumentation) and assay laboratory facilities. A leasing arrangement for mining equipment has been entered into. Mill modification work has been completed and the shell sections of the mill have been shipped to and arrived in Mexico.

Permits for the Palmarejo Project

In January 2006, a permit known as Pitex (Program for Temporary Imports to produce Exports) was granted to Planet Gold. This Pitex permit allows the importation of equipment, machinery and consumables to create a product that will subsequently be re-exported without paying import duties. In August 2006, a permit known as Prosec (Sectoral Promotion Programs) was granted to Planet Gold. This permit provides preferential import duties for equipment originating from non-NAFTA countries.

In May 2006, the environmental permit for the Palmarejo Project was approved by SEMARNAT (the Mexican Government environmental authority, Secretariat of Environmental and Natural Resources). The permit approves mining activities for a 10-year period, plus 3 years for reclamation, based on the Palmarejo Project mine plan as submitted by Palmarejo to SEMARNAT. If Palmarejo's mine plan changes, Palmarejo can apply to SEMARNAT for an extension of the environmental permit.

In August 2006, the Change of Use of Surface Permit for the Palmarejo Project was approved by SEMARNAT. This permit allows Palmarejo to use the Palmarejo Project land for mining purposes rather than its previous use as forest land. It also specifies that the restoration, replanting, rehabilitation and upkeep requirements for the Palmarejo Project site will be undertaken by the Mexican National Forest Commission in return for a single environmental compensation payment by Palmarejo in the amount of C\$750,000 which amount has been paid.

Environmental Protection

Palmarejo is committed to comply with all environmental statutes, laws, regulations and orders applicable to its operations. To ensure such compliance, Palmarejo has established an environmental auditing program to detect and remediate any violations of environmental laws. To date, Palmarejo management believes that it is in material compliance with applicable environmental legislation and regulations.

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Employees

Palmarejo conducts its operations from offices in Temoris, Chihuahua, Mexico. Planet Gold has retained a wholly-owned subsidiary of Fairview and indirect subsidiary of Bolnisi, to provide technical services in exchange for which Planet Gold has agreed to pay the actual cost of providing such technical services, plus applicable taxes (Technical Services Agreement).

Pursuant to the Technical Services Agreement, there are approximately 65 employees and consultants providing technical and administrative services for the Palmarejo Project and the Trogan license area. Planet Gold does not employ anyone directly.

Palmarejo has retained Reunion Gold Corporation (Reunion Gold) to provide all corporate management services as may be required from time to time in order to operate the business of Palmarejo including financial and accounting services, legal services, corporate secretarial services and corporate income tax matters. The fees charged for such management services represents a portion of the salary and benefits costs of five (5) employees and a portion of the costs for office space, communication and equipment. Other expenses incurred for the benefit of Palmarejo are charged at cost (the Management Services Agreement). The office of Reunion Gold is in Longueuil, Québec. During the year ended June 30, 2007, an amount of C\$460,000 was charged by Reunion Gold under the Management Services Agreement. Palmarejo also directly employs two persons, who do not fall under the agreement with Reunion Gold. In addition, Palmarejo entered into a professional services agreement with Mr. Alain Krushnisky to act as Palmarejo s Chief Financial Officer.

Cycles

Palmarejo s success is ultimately dependent upon the ability of Palmarejo to continue finding additional mineral resources on its current and future landholding and developing such mineral resources. In addition, fluctuations in commodity prices, primarily gold and silver and currency exchange rates and other unforeseeable events impact Palmarejo s ability to continue to finance and develop its projects. Commodity price fluctuations are affected by numerous factors beyond Palmarejo s control.

Competitive Conditions

The precious and base metal mineral exploration and mining business is a competitive business. Palmarejo competes with numerous other companies and individuals in the search for and the acquisition of attractive precious and base metal mineral properties. The ability of Palmarejo to acquire precious and base metal mineral properties in the future will depend not only on its ability to develop its present properties, but also on its ability to select and acquire suitable producing properties or prospects for precious metal development or mineral exploration.

Properties

Bolnisi

Bolnisi has the following exploration projects in Mexico:

the Palmarejo Project (including the Trogan license area), Chihuahua;

the Yecora Gold-Silver project, Sonora (on the Chihuahua border); and

the El Realito Gold-Silver project, Chihuahua.

The Palmarejo and El Realito projects are located in the state of Chihuahua in Northern Mexico, approximately 15 kilometers northwest and southeast respectively of the township of Temoris, where Bolnisi has established field headquarters. Temoris is approximately 240 kilometers from Chihuahua, the state capital, where Bolnisi has established its Mexican headquarters. The Yecora project is located in Sonora, on the border with Chihuahua. Due to the focus of activities on the Palmarejo project and Trogan mine concession, no field work was undertaken at the Yecora or El Realito projects during the year ended June 30, 2007.

The Palmarejo Project and Trogan license area contain a number of mineralized properties of interest which are under investigation by Bolnisi. The most important of these to date is the Palmarejo Project in the Chinipas

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municipality in the far north of the area of interest which covers the old Palmarejo gold-silver mine based on the La Prieta and La Blanca gold-silver bearing structures. In addition to the Palmarejo Project, mineralized vein and alteration systems in the Trogan license area have been identified on four other strongly mineralized corridors including the Guadalupe-Las Animas trend; Todos Santos-La Patria-La Virginia-Maclovía; the Guerra al Tirano trend; and the Los Hundidos trend; and prospects are currently under investigation by Bolnisi's exploration teams in these areas.

Most activity to date has been carried out at Guadalupe-Las Animas with increasing activity at Todos Santos-La Patria-La Virginia-Maclovía. For a detailed description of the Palmarejo Project, see below under the heading **Palmarejo**.

Bolnisi previously had interests in the Quartzite Gold Mine and Trans Georgian Resources which are both located in the former Soviet Republic of Georgia however it sold these interests in December 2005.

Palmarejo

Property Description and Location

The Palmarejo Project and the Trogan license area (collectively, the **Palmarejo-Trogan Project**) are located in the state of Chihuahua in northern Mexico, 420 km by road southwest of the city of Chihuahua, the state capital. The Palmarejo-Trogan Project lies in the Temoris mining district, part of the gold-silver belt of the Sierra Madre Occidental, about 15 km northwest of the town of Temoris.

The Palmarejo-Trogan Project is located on the Instituto de Nacional de Estadística Geográfica e Informática (INEGI) Ciudad Obregon geological sheet and the INEGI Chinipas de Almada topographic map and is centered on coordinates 27°23' Longitude and 108°26' Latitude. The coordinate system used for all maps and sections in the technical report is the Universal Transverse Mercator (WGS 84) Zone 12 (Northern Hemisphere).

The Palmarejo-Trogan Project consists of approximately 12,115 hectares covered by mining concessions, of which about 11,817 hectares are owned outright by Planet Gold, with an additional 226 hectares held by means of leases and options to purchase, which agreements are summarized below. In addition, Planet Gold has obtained the rights to, but has not yet made all payments to complete, the purchase of 72 additional hectares.

The Chihuahua Informe Pericial (Mines Department) administers the lands in the Palmarejo-Trogan Project area. The claim boundaries are surveyed as part of the process of obtaining mining concessions in Mexico.

Technical Report and Qualified Persons

The following descriptions and summaries of the Palmarejo-Trogan Project are taken from the report entitled **Updated Technical Report Palmarejo-Trogan Project, Chihuahua, Mexico** (the **Technical Report**) prepared by Michael M. Gustin, P.Geol. and Neil B. Prenn, P.Eng. of Mine Development Associates Inc. (MDA) dated September 17, 2007. A copy of the Technical Report has been filed by Palmarejo on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Mr. Gustin and Mr. Prenn are qualified persons as defined in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101), are independent of Palmarejo and have reviewed and verified the scientific and technical mining disclosure with respect to the Palmarejo-Trogan Project contained in this proxy statement.

Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Access

Access to Palmarejo from Chihuahua is via paved Highway 127, a two-lane road, to the town of San Rafael and then by gravel road to Temoris and finally Palmarejo. The Chihuahua-Pacifico rail service operates between Chihuahua and Los Mochis on the southwest coast of Mexico. Two passenger trains and one freight train operate daily from Chihuahua. Access from the rail station at the town of Temoris to Palmarejo is along 35 km of government-maintained gravel road, which is the extension of Highway 127, that continues on through to Chinipas.

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Climate

The climate of the area is moderate. Average maximum temperature is about 34°C, with an average minimum temperature of about 5°C. Rainfall occurs mainly during the summer months, with average annual precipitation of about 800 mm. The elevation of Palmarejo is about 1,150 m above sea level. All anticipated exploration work can be conducted year round.

Local Resources and Infrastructure

The Palmarejo-Trogan area has moderately well developed infrastructure and a local work force familiar with mining operations. There are approximately four to five thousand inhabitants within about a one-hour drive of the Palmarejo-Trogan Project. Chinipas and Temoris are the two nearest towns of any size, both with an estimated population of approximately 1,500 inhabitants. The small village of Palmarejo lies immediately northwest of the Palmarejo Mine area and has an estimated population of 200.

A 33,000 volt power line has recently been constructed from Temoris to Chinipas by the Comision Federal Electricidad, the Mexican federal power authority. The line passes directly through the Palmarejo area, but is inadequate to supply the electricity requirements of mining and processing operations at Palmarejo without installation of a parallel line.

There are a number of potential sources of water in the area, including groundwater and local streams that drain the project area, as well as the Chinipas River, which is located 12 km west of the Palmarejo-Trogan Project.

The Chihuahua-Pacifico railway connects Chihuahua with Los Mochis, located on Mexico's western coast in the state of Sinaloa. Daily passenger and freight trains pass Temoris along this railway. The rail station at Temoris is 35 km by gravel road from Palmarejo. Airstrips for light aircraft are located at Temoris and Chinipas.

The Palmarejo-Trogan Project area is characterized by steep-sided hills and V-shaped valleys, although sites for mining infrastructure such as a mill should not pose a significant problem. Dumps and tailings will likely need to be placed within the upper reaches of drainage valleys, which would require the construction of a retention dam(s).

Physiography

The Palmarejo-Trogan Project is located on the western flank of the Sierra Madre Occidental, a mountain range that comprises the central spine of northern Mexico. The north-northwest-trending Sierra Madre Occidental is composed of a relatively flat-lying sequence of Tertiary volcanic rocks that forms a volcanic plateau. This volcanic plateau is deeply incised in the Palmarejo-Trogan Project area, locally forming steep-walled canyons. The Sierra Madre Occidental gives way to the west to an extensional terrain that represents the southward continuation of the Basin and Range Province of the western United States, and then to the coastal plain of western Mexico. The property lies at the boundary of the volcanic plateau and Mexican Basin and Range Province.

The Palmarejo-Trogan Project area is hilly to mountainous, with densely vegetated, steep-sided slopes with local stands of cacti. Conifers occur at high elevations, while oak trees, cacti and thorny shrubs dominate the vegetation at low elevations. Local ranchers and farmers graze cattle and grow corn and other vegetables on small-scale plots.

Certain scientific and technical information with respect to the Palmarejo-Trogan Project is disclosed in Annex K (Certain Information Regarding Mining Properties of Palmarejo and Bolnisi).

Information Concerning Bolnisi

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition

Principal activities

Bolnisi is an Australian public company headquartered in Sydney, Australia that is engaged in mining and exploration for silver and minerals. It was incorporated in September 1983 and was listed on ASX in July 1984. Bolnisi's current mining and exploration activities are all Mexican precious metals operations and its existing

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portfolio of projects include the Palmarejo Project (including the Trogan license area) in Chihuahua, the Yecora Gold-Silver project in Sonora and the El Realito Gold-Silver project in Chihuahua. No significant change in the nature of those mining and exploration activities has occurred during the year.

Bolnisi controls its interest in the Palmarejo Project and the Trogan license area through its ownership and control of approximately 73% of Palmarejo. For a detailed description of the Palmarejo Project, see Information Concerning Bolnisi and Palmarejo Properties Palmarejo.

With respect to the El Realito project, due to the focus of activities on the Palmarejo Project and Trogan tenements, no field work was undertaken during the year ended June 30, 2007. Bolnisi plans to undertake some metallurgical testwork and prepare an initial resource estimate for the El Realito project.

With respect to the Yecora Gold-Silver project, apart from limited drilling, trenching and prospecting on a single tenement, there has been no modern exploration undertaken within the license area. Due to the focus of activities on the Palmarejo Project and Trogan tenements, no drilling was undertaken during the year ended June 30, 2007. Data assessment and field reconnaissance work is ongoing. Drilling is planned to be undertaken in the future when the landowner agreements over the two tenements surrounding Bolnisi's tenements which are not controlled by Bolnisi are finalized.

Financial results

The consolidated loss after income tax attributable to members of Bolnisi for the year ended June 30, 2007 was (A\$4,366,657) (2006 profit of A\$3,864,860).

Legal Proceedings

Currently, Bolnisi is not involved in and, to the best of its knowledge, is not a party to, any material litigation.

Directors and Officers

The names of directors of Bolnisi holding office at any time during or since the financial year ended June 30, 2007 are:

Norman A. Seckold (Chairman)	Director since February 1, 1994
Dudley R. Leitch	Director since March 26, 1998
Peter J. Nightingale (Director and Company Secretary)	Director since March 4, 2004
Kenneth M. Phillips	Director since February 1, 1994
P. Martin Holt (alternate for Peter J. Nightingale)	Director since September 9, 2005
Anthony J. McClure (alternate for Kenneth M. Phillips)	Director since November 26, 2003

Norman Alfred Seckold Executive Chairman

Norman Seckold graduated with a Bachelor of Economics degree from the University of Sydney in 1970. He has spent more than 28 years in the full time management of natural resource companies, both in Australia and overseas.

Mr. Seckold has been the Chairman of a number of publicly listed companies including Moruya Gold Mines (1983) N.L., which acquired the Golden Reward heap leach gold deposit in South Dakota, USA, Pangea Resources Limited, which acquired and developed the Pauper's Dream gold mine in Montana, USA, Timberline Minerals, Inc.

which acquired and completed a feasibility study for the development of the MacArthur copper deposit in Nevada, USA, Perseverance Corporation Limited, which discovered and developed the Nagambie gold mine in Victoria, Valdora Minerals N.L., which developed the Rustler's Roost gold mine in the Northern Territory and the Ballarat East Gold Mine in Victoria, Viking Gold Corporation, which discovered a high grade gold deposit in northern Sweden and Mogul Mining N.L., which drilled out the Magistral and Ocampo gold deposits in Mexico.

Mr. Seckold is currently a director of Cockatoo Coal Limited, an Australian coal exploration and project development company, Kings Minerals N.L., a company exploring for precious and base metals in Australia and its

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Canadian listed subsidiary San Anton Resources Inc which is exploring for precious and base metals in Mexico, Planet Gas Limited, a coalbed methane gas exploration and production company operating in Australia and the USA and Bolnisi's partly owned Canadian listed subsidiary, Palmarejo Silver and Gold Corporation.

Dudley Roy Leitch Non-executive Director

Dudley Leitch is a graduate in Science, majoring in geology and mineralogy from the University of Queensland. He has over 31 years' experience in mineral and petroleum exploration and development.

Mr. Leitch was Managing Director of Valdora Minerals N.L. and a director of Perseverance Corporation Limited and Mogul Mining N.L. He was responsible for the development of the Nagambie gold mine from exploration to production in less than two years. He is a director of a private company which has made investments in the resources sector and has identified significant resources projects, including the large coalbed methane reserves of the Northern Bowen Basin which are currently being advanced by several large listed companies. Mr. Leitch is also the Managing Director of Kings Minerals N.L. and a director of Palmarejo Silver and Gold Corporation.

Peter James Nightingale Executive Director and Company Secretary

Mr. Nightingale graduated with a Bachelor of Economics degree from the University of Sydney and is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia. He has worked as a chartered accountant in both Australia and the USA.

Mr. Nightingale has, for the past 21 years, been a director or company secretary of a number of private and publicly listed companies in Australia, the USA and Europe. Mr. Nightingale has been responsible for the financial control, administration, secretarial and in-house legal functions of these companies. He is currently a director or company secretary of Biotron Limited, Cockatoo Coal Limited, IMD Group Limited, Palmarejo Silver and Gold Corporation and Planet Gas Limited.

Kenneth Macdonald Phillips Executive Director

Kenneth Phillips studied geology at Victoria University, Wellington, New Zealand and is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Phillips has enjoyed a career in mining and exploration worldwide since 1952, and has been a Sydney, Australia, based mining company executive and consultant since 1984. Prior to this, Mr. Phillips held executive and corporate positions with several major mining corporations. Mr. Phillips was responsible for the discovery and exploration of the Bougainville copper-gold deposit (1964-1967) and managed the exploration of the Ok Tedi gold-copper mine (1969-1970) in Papua New Guinea.

Mr. Phillips was also a director of Valdora Minerals N.L. and is presently a director and the principal of VOP Mining Services Pty Limited and a director of Palmarejo Silver and Gold Corporation.

Philip Martin Holt Independent and Non-executive Alternate Director for Peter J. Nightingale

Martin Holt graduated with a Bachelor of Economics degree from the University of Lancaster, UK, and is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia. For the past 22 years Mr. Holt has worked in the corporate finance sector, covering a range of activities including mergers and acquisitions, valuations, fund raising, loss assessments and litigation support. He also served for three years as a director of a private equity company. Mr. Holt is currently a director of the specialist valuation firm Lonergan Edwards & Associates Limited.

Anthony John McClure Independent and Non-executive Alternate Director for Kenneth M. Phillips

Anthony McClure graduated with a Bachelor of Science (Geology) degree from Macquarie University in 1986. Mr. McClure has 22 years of technical, management and financial experience in the resource sector within Australia, Africa and the Americas in project management and executive development roles. He has worked in the financial services sector and stockbroking, primarily as a resource analyst covering both mineral and energy sectors. Mr. McClure is currently a director of European Gas Limited, Planet Gas Limited and Verus Investments Limited.

Table of Contents**Directors Meetings**

The number of directors meetings held, including meetings held by telephone and by circulation of resolutions, and the number of those meetings attended by each of the directors of Bolnisi, while a director, during the financial year are as follows:

	Board Meetings		Audit Committee Meetings	
	Number of Meetings Held	Number of Meetings Attended	Number of Meetings Held	Number of Meetings Attended
Norman A. Seckold	3	3		
Dudley R. Leitch	3	3	2	2
Peter J. Nightingale	3	3		
Kenneth M. Phillips	3	3		
P. Martin Holt (alternate)			2	2
Anthony J. McClure (alternate)			2	2

Executive Compensation

Bolnisi's remuneration policy is to ensure the remuneration package properly reflects the persons' duties and responsibilities, and that remuneration is competitive in attracting, retaining and motivating people of the highest quality.

The directors are not employed directly by Bolnisi. Their services are provided by way of arrangements with related parties. The remuneration disclosed below represent the cost to Bolnisi and its subsidiaries for the services provided under these arrangements.

No directors or executives receive performance related remuneration, and there are no service contracts.

Details of the nature and amount of each major element of the remuneration of each director of Bolnisi and each of the named executive officers of Bolnisi are summarized in the Table below.

Summary Compensation Table(a)

Salary/ Short Term	Non-Equity Incentive Stock Option Plan	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation	Change in Pension Value and All Other
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Name and Principal Position	Year	Fees (A\$)	Bonus (A\$)	Award (A\$)	Award (A\$)	Compensation (A\$)	Compensation (A\$)	Total (A\$)
Norman A. Seckold Chairman	2007	150,000						150,000
	2006	150,000						150,000
	2005	150,000						150,000
Peter J. Nightingale, Executive Director	2007	150,000						150,000
	2006	150,000						150,000
	2005	150,000						150,000
Kenneth M. Phillips, Executive Director	2007	117,279						117,279
	2006	124,071						124,071
	2005	119,360						119,360
Dudley R. Leitch, Non-Executive Director	2007	24,000						24,000
	2006	24,000						24,000
	2005	22,917						22,917
P. Martin Holt, Alternate director for Peter J. Nightingale	2007	20,000						20,000
	2006	30,000						30,000
Anthony J. McClure, Alternate director for Kenneth M. Phillips	2007	23,833						23,833
	2006	110,000						110,000
	2005	73,000						73,000

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- (a) There are no key management personnel of Bolnisi or its subsidiaries that are not directors and no options or bonuses were granted to directors or executive officers as part of their remuneration.

Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

The following table sets forth information, as of June 30, 2007, concerning the beneficial ownership of Bolnisi shareholdings by each of the directors and key management personnel and as a group.

	Shares Beneficially Owned	Percent of Outstanding
Norman A. Seckold	38,602,799	13.5%
Dudley R. Leitch	31,185,700	10.9%
Peter J. Nightingale	3,075,000	1.1%
Kenneth M. Phillips	10,000,000	3.5%
P. Martin Holt		
Anthony J. McClure		
All directors and key management personnel as a group (6 persons)	82,863,499	29.0%

No shares were granted to key management personnel during the reporting period as compensation in 2006 or 2007.

Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions**Directors**

During the year ended June 30, 2007, Norman A. Seckold and Peter J. Nightingale had an interest in an entity, Mining Services Trust, which provided full administrative services, including rental accommodation, administrative staff, services and supplies, to Bolnisi. Fees paid to Mining Services Trust during the year, which were in the ordinary course of business and on normal terms and conditions, amounted to A\$1,101,658 (2006 A\$1,185,972). Amounts unpaid at June 30, 2007 were A\$142,074 (2006 A\$188,934).

During the year ended June 30, 2007, Kenneth M. Phillips, had an interest in an entity, VOP Mining Services Pty Ltd, which rendered administrative, geological and exploration services to Bolnisi. Fees paid to VOP Mining Services Pty Ltd during the year, which were in the ordinary course of business and on normal commercial terms and conditions, amounted to A\$140,882 (2006 A\$159,643). Of this figure A\$117,279 (2006 A\$124,071) is included in directors remuneration. Amounts unpaid at June 30, 2007 were A\$11,483 (2006 A\$30,878).

Apart from the details disclosed above, no director has entered into a material contract with Bolnisi since the end of the previous financial year and there were no material contracts involving directors' interests subsisting at year end.

Controlled entities

At June 30, 2007, Bolnisi had amounts receivable from, Fairview Gold Pty Limited of A\$57,016,176 (2006 A\$38,743,396), and Ensign Energy Pty Limited of A\$751,963 (2006 A\$701,963). These amounts are classed as investments as they are interest free, unsecured, there is no fixed term of repayment, and they are repayable out of

profits.

At June 30, 2007, Bolnisi had an amount payable to Bolnisi Mining Operations Pty Limited of A\$119,784 (2006 nil).

During the year ended June 30, 2007, an amount of A\$250,091 was charged by Servicios Auxiliares de Minería, SA de CV to Planet Gold, SA de CV for management services related to exploration and development activities (2006 nil), there were no amounts outstanding at year end. During the year an amount of A\$1,000,615

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was charged by Servicios Administrativos Palmarejo, SA de CV to Planet Gold, SA de CV for personnel expenses (2006 nil). Amounts unpaid at year end were A\$72,111 (2006 nil).

During the year ended June 30, 2006, Bolnisi Mining Operations Pty Limited paid a dividend of A\$8,985,069 to Bolnisi. No dividend was paid during the year ended June 30, 2007.

Information Concerning Palmarejo

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition

The following management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations is dated as of August 23, 2007, and was filed with the Canadian Securities Administrators on www.sedar.com.

Technical information in respect of the Palmarejo-Trogan Project in this section is dated as of a date that precedes the current technical information, derived from the Technical Report. For current technical information about Palmarejo, please see Annex K to this Proxy Statement. The Technical Report is a publicly-filed document available for review at www.sedar.com.

Scope of management's financial analysis

The following management's discussion and analysis (MD&A) of the operations, results, and financial position of Palmarejo covers the years ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 and the initial 248-day period ended June 30, 2005 and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and related notes for the periods ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005 (the June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005 consolidated financial statements).

The June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005 consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles (Canadian GAAP).

All financial results are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Nature of Activities

Palmarejo is engaged in the exploration and development of silver-gold projects located in the Temoris District of Chihuahua, Mexico. Palmarejo, through its 100%-indirectly owned subsidiary Planet Gold SA de CV (Planet Gold), owns or has entered into agreements to acquire a number of exploration and exploitation concessions, which all collectively comprise the Palmarejo Project and surrounding Trogan licence area. The Palmarejo Project and Trogan license area are located some 15 kilometres northwest of the town of Temoris in Chihuahua State and extend some 16 kilometres from Tres de Mayo in the south-southeast to beyond Palmarejo in the north-northwest covering 12,115 hectares.

The Palmarejo Project and the Trogan license area contain a number of mineralized properties of interest which are under investigation by Palmarejo. The most important of these to date is the Palmarejo mine property in the municipality of Chinipas in the far north of the area of interest which covers the old Palmarejo silver-gold mine based on the La Prieta and La Blanca silver-gold bearing structures.

Palmarejo has not yet determined whether its properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. The recovery of costs incurred on these properties is subject to the discovery of economic ore deposits and the ability to secure appropriate financing to place these properties into production. Palmarejo will periodically have to raise additional funds to continue operations, and while it has been successful in doing so in the past, there can be no

assurance it will be able to do so in the future.

Although Palmarejo has taken steps to verify title to the mineral claims in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee Palmarejo's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements and non-compliance with regulatory requirements.

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Proposed Merger Agreement

On May 3, 2007, Palmarejo and Coeur entered into a Merger Implementation Agreement. Concurrently, Coeur entered into a Merger Implementation Agreement with Bolnisi, Palmarejo's majority shareholder. Under the terms of the Palmarejo Merger Implementation Agreement, Palmarejo shareholders, other than Bolnisi, will receive 2.715 Coeur shares for each Palmarejo share they own and a nominal cash payment equal to C\$0.004 per Palmarejo share pursuant to a plan of arrangement. Under the terms of the Bolnisi Merger Implementation Agreement, Bolnisi shareholders will receive 0.682 Coeur shares for each Bolnisi share they own and a nominal cash payment equal to A\$0.004 per Bolnisi share pursuant to a scheme of arrangement.

The Transaction is subject to approval by the shareholders of Palmarejo, Coeur and Bolnisi and satisfaction of customary closing conditions (including completion of regulatory reviews and receipt of regulatory approvals). The consummation of each of the Palmarejo transaction and the Bolnisi transaction is also conditional upon the completion of the other transaction, although Coeur has the right to waive this condition, if the Palmarejo transaction does not proceed, and still proceed with the Bolnisi transaction. The Bolnisi transaction was subject to the completion of satisfactory due diligence by Coeur (which process was completed on July 3, 2007).

The Palmarejo plan of arrangement must be approved by two-thirds (2/3) of the votes cast by shareholders present and voting at a special meeting of shareholders called to consider the transaction, as well as a simple majority of the votes cast by such shareholders (excluding interested parties). The Bolnisi scheme of arrangement requires the approval of three-fourths (3/4) of the total shares voted, plus half of the shareholders present and voting at the meeting, either in person or by proxy. Both arrangements require approval by the applicable courts in Canada and Australia.

In connection with the Bolnisi transaction, each of the directors of Bolnisi has entered into a call option deed, which, between them, grants Coeur the right to acquire up to 19.9% of Bolnisi's outstanding shares held by the directors at the same price as that offered by Coeur to other Bolnisi shareholders under the Bolnisi scheme of arrangement.

The parties have also agreed to give each other exclusivity, subject to certain exceptions, and to a reciprocal break fee of 1% payable in certain circumstances.

A special committee of independent directors of Palmarejo completed a review of the transaction, including seeking advice from financial advisors and legal counsel, and the special committee received a fairness opinion from the financial advisor. The special committee also retained a separate independent financial advisor to complete a formal valuation in connection with the transaction as contemplated by Canadian securities laws. After consideration, the special committee unanimously recommended approving the transaction to the Palmarejo board of directors, which subsequently approved and authorized Palmarejo to enter into the agreement. Furthermore, the Palmarejo board, on recommendation of the special committee, has authorized the submission of the transaction to its shareholders for approval at a special meeting of shareholders and the Palmarejo board has unanimously recommended that Palmarejo shareholders vote in favour of the transaction.

Assuming timely completion of the required regulatory processes and receipt of the required shareholder and court approvals, the companies expect the transactions to be completed in the fourth quarter of calendar year 2007. There can be no assurance that the transactions will be completed as proposed or at all.

Formation of Joint Management Committee

On May 15, 2007, Palmarejo, Coeur and Bolnisi jointly announced that, in connection with their agreements to merge, they have formed a Joint Management Committee (the Committee) to oversee the management of the Palmarejo

Project through the close of the transaction.

The Committee, which is authorized to ensure the continued progress at the Palmarejo Project until the completion of the merger, is comprised of three senior management and operating personnel from each of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo (including the chairman of the special committee of the Palmarejo Board of directors). Coeur's Senior Vice president Operations, serves as Chairman of the Committee.

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The Committee has identified the following initial priorities:

Establishing Coeur's on-site presence at the Palmarejo Project and facilitating the integration of Coeur personnel with the Bolnisi and Palmarejo teams already in place;

Completing an assessment of the present status of construction activity at the Palmarejo Project;

Investigating the development of a combined open pit and underground mine plan and completing an initial estimate of proven and probable reserves at the Palmarejo Project; and

Continuing exploration initiatives at Palmarejo and formulating a strategy for future exploration activities.

Acquisition of the Palmarejo Project

Palmarejo, formerly named Bonita Capital Corporation (Bonita), was incorporated under the Alberta Business Corporations Act on May 11, 2004 and was continued as Palmarejo Gold Corporation under the Canada Business Corporations Act (CBCA) on March 21, 2005. On December 15, 2005 Palmarejo changed its name from Palmarejo Gold Corporation to Palmarejo Silver and Gold Corporation.

Palmarejo Acquisition Corporation (Palmarejo Acquisition) was incorporated under the CBCA on October 25, 2004 in order to facilitate and effect the financing, the acquisition, and the business combination described below.

On March 21, 2005, the Business Combination Transaction was completed involving: (1) the acquisition by Palmarejo Acquisition from Bolnisi of 100% of Bolnisi's interest in the Palmarejo silver-gold project (the Palmarejo Project) in consideration of 52,250,000 Palmarejo Acquisition common shares and 12,500,000 Palmarejo Acquisition warrants; and (2) the amalgamation of Palmarejo Acquisition with a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bonita (the Amalgamation), pursuant to which holders of common shares, options and warrants of Palmarejo Acquisition received, in exchange, one Palmarejo common share in exchange for each Palmarejo Acquisition common share, one Palmarejo warrant in exchange for each Palmarejo Acquisition warrant and one Palmarejo option in exchange for each Palmarejo Acquisition option.

Under Canadian generally accepted accounting principles, this Business Combination was a reverse takeover. Palmarejo Acquisition was deemed to be the purchaser and consequently the June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005 consolidated financial statements reflect the accounts of Palmarejo since the incorporation of Palmarejo Acquisition on October 25, 2004 and the accounts of Bonita Capital Corporation since its acquisition on March 21, 2005.

Exploration and Project Development Activities

During the year ended June 30, 2007, Palmarejo incurred total exploration expenditures of \$16,732,000 (\$18,990,000 in 2006 and \$4,712,000 during the initial 248-day period ended June 30, 2005), including \$9,346,000 for drilling activities, \$771,000 for tenement payments and \$6,434,000 for various technical services.

Capital assets totalled \$54,132,000 for the year, including \$14,619,000 for equipment under capital lease (power station and mobile equipment) and the balance represented by the various construction and engineering activities, including road upgrade, earthworks, camp construction, fabrication and assembly of various mill components and modification of the ball and SAG mills.

Palmarejo Exploration

Drilling at the Palmarejo project during the year was carried out with a single RC rig. The drilling has focused on testing the potential of nearby prospects at Palmarejo Norte, San Juan de Dios and Cerro de Los Hilos Southeast. A short (limited by the capacity of the drill rig) six hole RC program was drilled along the southeastern margin of the Rosario clavo along the La Blanca structure to evaluate the potential of additional mineralization between the Rosario and the 076 clavos.

Palmarejo Norte, located 1.0 kilometre north of Palmarejo, is the continuation of the main Palmarejo structure extending from the Rosario clavo where the La Blanca and La Prieta structures come together. Seven RC holes were

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drilled at Palmarejo Norte. The drilling intersected the main structure but did not encounter mineralized quartz. No further work is programmed at Palmarejo Norte at this time.

The Cerro de Los Hilos Southeast prospect is located along the southeastern extension of the Los Hundidos structure, 3.0 kilometres south of Palmarejo. The prospect is characterised by a strong colour oxidation and clay alteration zone. The first two holes of a 10 hole, 2,000 metre program were completed in May 2007. The first hole intersected sulphide bearing veinlets in a rhyolite porphyry, interpreted to have intruded the Los Hundidos fault. These veinlets yielded low grade mineralisation over a narrow interval. The remaining holes in the program are currently being drilled with the objective of crossing the structure 150 metres beneath the barren clay alteration on surface. Results to date are incomplete but have not been particularly encouraging. The Los Hundidos structure has not been exhaustively tested as yet particularly in depth but is thought to be fairly deep in the epithermal profile.

Five RC holes were drilled between the proposed North (Rosario) and South (076/108 clavos) pits at Palmarejo. The holes were drilled to assess the potential for further resources along the La Blanca structure that could connect the Rosario and 076 clavos and possibly reduce the waste tonnes in the shoulder separating the two clavos. The first three holes were drilled within an area of low grade inferred resource extrapolated at the southern margin of the Rosario pit. All three holes yielded high grade mineralisation over four to seven metres true width. The fourth and fifth holes were drilled below the limit of the inferred resource intersecting moderate widths of medium grade mineralization between Rosario and the 076 clavo. These results suggest ore grade material may exist between Rosario and 076 requiring further investigation to evaluate their significance.

Since exploration drilling began at the Palmarejo project in November 2003, a total of 568 RC holes, 119 core holes and 86 core continuations of RC pre-collars were completed for 97,485 metres of RC and 36,801 metres of diamond core drilling.

Details of the location of drill holes and assay results have been reported in full by Palmarejo and are included on Palmarejo's website.

Trogan Exploration

In addition to the Palmarejo Project, four strongly mineralized corridors have been identified in the Trogan license area as follows:

the Guadalupe-Las Animas trend;

Todos Santos-La Patria-La Virginia-Maclovía trend;

the Guerra al Tirano trend; and

the Los Hundidos trend.

Drill rig availability has limited the ability to fully explore each of these targets, with most activity to date having been carried out at Guadalupe-Las Animas and Todos Santos-La Patria-La Virginia-Maclovía.

Guadalupe-Las Animas

The Guadalupe project is located within the Trogan tenements, approximately 7.0 kilometres southeast of the Palmarejo project. The Guadalupe project is located on the greater than 2.5 kilometre-long Guadalupe fault system. Silver-gold mineralization is hosted by northeast dipping quartz breccia veins and an associated quartz stockwork

envelope. There are three main prospects located along the Guadalupe structure known from north to south as Guadalupe Norte, Guadalupe and Las Animas. A fourth prospect, El Salto, has been identified by surface mapping as a link structure between Las Animas and Guadalupe. El Salto has only been tested by near surface drilling.

Three high grade clavos (G1, G2 and G3), defined by the 50 gram metre AuEq accumulation contour, were recently identified between Guadalupe and Guadalupe Norte. The top of the well mineralized part of the epithermal profile occurs at 1,300 metres elevation, up to 300 metres below the surface at Guadalupe Norte. The top of the profile is only 100 metres below surface at Las Animas where the topographic surface is 100 to 200 metres lower than that at Guadalupe Norte. The clavos have been drilled to the 1,100 metre level and remain open at depth.

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Nine RC and three core holes have been drilled at Las Animas since drilling resumed at this prospect in May 2007. Most of the drilling has targeted the extension of the Las Animas clavo southeast of the wide, high grade intercept (29.50 metres @ 2.98 g/t Au and 195 g/t Ag). Results from five holes all yielded wide, significantly mineralized intervals across the main Guadalupe vein and have expanded the Las Animas clavo down dip and to the southeast.

Since exploration drilling began at the Guadalupe-Las Animas project in June 2005, a total of 71 RC holes, and 84 diamond core holes and 8 diamond core continuations have been drilled for 15,821 RC metres and 29,545 diamond core metres.

Details of the location of drill holes and assay results have been reported in full by Palmarejo and are included on Palmarejo's website.

The Guadalupe resource estimate (see below for details) is currently being updated and results should be released shortly.

Todos Santos-La Patria-La Virginia-Maclovia

The La Patria to Maclovia structure (known as La Patria) occupies 1.7 kilometres of a greater than 4.0-kilometre extent of the Todos Santos to Maclovia mineralized corridor and is located 6.5 kilometres south-southeast of the Palmarejo project and 4 kilometres southwest of the Guadalupe project.

Since exploration drilling began at the La Patria project in early 2006, a total of 78 RC holes and 43 diamond core holes have been drilled for 13,853 RC metres and 22,210 diamond core metres.

The La Patria-La Virginia-Maclovia drilling has been completed for the time being. The diamond core drills which were located on this structure were relocated to Guadalupe in June 2007 to allow Palmarejo to focus its efforts on extending and infilling the Guadalupe resource.

An update to the January 2007 La Patria resource estimate (see below for details) will commence following completion of the new Guadalupe resource estimate, currently underway.

Details of the location of drill holes and assay results have been reported in full by Palmarejo and are included on Palmarejo's website.

Resource Statements

During the year, the Palmarejo resource estimate has been updated and initial resource statements have been completed for the Guadalupe-Las Animas project and the La Patria-La Virginia-Maclovia section of the Todos Santos to Maclovia mineralized corridor.

Palmarejo Project Resource Update

In October 2006, Palmarejo announced an updated resource estimate for the Palmarejo Project. The updated resource estimate has a Measured and Indicated mineral resource of 0.97 M oz (million ounces) of gold and 89.26 M oz of silver. Of the total resource tonnes, 78.4% are now in the Measured and Indicated categories. The inferred mineral resource contains 169,000 oz of gold and 17.93 M oz of silver. Drill results up to and including PMDH632, completed in June 2006, are included in this estimate. No further drilling has been completed at Palmarejo since PMDH632.

PALMAREJO RESOURCE STATEMENT OCTOBER 2006

Resource Category	Tonnes	Au	Ag	AuEq		Ag	AuEq
	(Millions)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(g/t)	Au(oz)	(Moz)	(Moz)
Measured	5.4	2.22	200	5.86	384,000	34.60	1.01
Indicated	9.1	2.00	186	5.38	587,000	54.66	1.58
Inferred	4.0	1.31	138	3.82	169,000	17.93	0.50

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A 0.8 g/t AuEq cutoff has been applied to Palmarejo and only those blocks with higher interpolated grade than this cutoff have been included in the resource statement. Gold equivalent grades and ounces were calculated using a gold to silver ratio of 1:55 based on recent gold to silver ratios and projected metallurgical recoveries. This updated resource estimate was prepared in accordance with requirements of NI 43-101 by Michael M. Gustin of Mine Development Associates (MDA) (Reno, Nevada) who is a Registered Geologist in the States of Utah and Washington and a Qualified Person by Canadian NI 43-101 standards and by Kenneth M. Phillips, geologist of VOP Mining Services Pty Ltd. and a Director of Palmarejo and of Bolnisi. An updated technical report was prepared by MDA and filed with the Canadian securities regulators in early December 2006.

The majority of assessments and studies required in connection with Palmarejo's work toward completion of a feasibility study for the Palmarejo Project have been completed, including assumed mining, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and government factors. A mining plan and schedule is being undertaken by MDA as part of a feasibility study for the Palmarejo Project.

Guadalupe Resource

In October 2006, Palmarejo also announced a first inferred resource estimate for the Guadalupe Las Animas mineralization. The Guadalupe resource is in the early stages of definition with the bulk of the resource so far relating to the upper silver-rich epithermal zone comparable in grade and silver-gold ratio to the top one-third of the Palmarejo profile.

GUADALUPE RESOURCE STATEMENT OCTOBER 2006

Resource Category	Tonnes	Au	Ag	AuEq	Au(Oz)	Ag	AuEq
	(Millions)	(g/t)	(g/t)	(g/t)		(Moz)	(Moz)
Inferred	5.7	0.83	106	2.76	155,000	19.57	0.51

A 0.8 g/t AuEq cutoff has been applied to Guadalupe above the 1,300 m elevation. A 3 g/t AuEq cutoff has been applied to Guadalupe below the 1,300 m elevation to reflect the probable necessity for underground access to mineralization below that level. Only those blocks with higher interpolated grade than this cutoff have been included in the resource statement above. Gold equivalent grades and ounces are calculated using a gold to silver ratio of 1:55 based on recent gold to silver ratios and projected metallurgical recoveries. This resource estimate was also prepared in accordance with the requirements of NI 43-101 by Michael M. Gustin of MDA and by Kenneth M. Phillips. A technical report was prepared by MDA and filed with the Canadian securities regulators in early December 2006.

La Patria Resource

In January 2007, Palmarejo announced La Patria's initial inferred resource which is estimated to be 171,000 ounces of gold and 4.03 million ounces of silver, or 244,300 ounces of gold equivalent using a 0.8 g/t AuEq cutoff and a gold to silver price ratio of 1:55.

LA PATRIA RESOURCE STATEMENT JANUARY 2007

Resource Category	Tonnes	AuEq	Au(Oz)	AuEq
	(Millions)	(g/t)		(Moz)

		Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)			Ag (Moz)	
Inferred	3.6	1.49	35	2.13	171,000	4.03	0.24

This estimate is based on results from drill holes LPDH001 to LPDH061 (excluding LPDH 060) and does not include the remaining holes drilled in 2006 (LPDH060 and LPDH062 to LPDH074) and in 2007 for which results were not available for inclusion in this estimate. Some impressive down hole assay intercepts were received from these remaining holes, which results have been reported by Palmarejo in previous press releases and are available on Palmarejo's website.

This resource estimate was also prepared in accordance with the requirements of NI 43-101 by Michael M. Gustin of MDA and by Kenneth M. Phillips.

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Palmarejo Project Development

Engineering, Procurement, Design and Construction Management

Steel tank erection work at the lower plant site was well advanced by the end of June 2007 and concrete foundation work at the upper plant site for the crushing plant has commenced. Upper plant site earthwork continues; however, delays in the earthwork have been experienced due to the slow progress of the contractor. Work is ongoing to ensure that the work is completed.

Site work by the leach tank erection subcontractors was temporarily suspended in June 2007 due to safety and quality concerns. These issues are being addressed by the main contractor to enable work to recommence at the required level of safety and quality performance.

Site delivery of structural steel sections for the lower plant and thickeners commenced.

The mill modification work in South Africa was successfully completed. The cut and flanged sections (to enable transportation of smaller mill shell sections to the site) underwent a successful trial assembly and the shell sections are ready for shipment to Mexico.

Infrastructure

The widening and the modification of the 100 kilometre section of road between San Rafael and Palmarejo is well advanced with just a few sections near Palmarejo to be completed. Long term maintenance work and solutions for long term surface stability are being evaluated.

An updated cost for the construction of the high-voltage power line has been completed with the Mexican electricity commission. The cost for the line is quoted at US\$8.5 million, an increase of US\$1.0 million from the 2005 quote.

Construction work for the 18 megawatt diesel power station has commenced and the generators are currently in Chihuahua.

Mining

Mine Development Associates in Reno, Nevada have completed most elements of the mining study. Additional support work including a follow-up geotechnical review was complete as at June 30, 2007, to enable a mining resource to be published.

Proposals for contract mining were received and these are being reviewed in line with mine planning work in conjunction with work being performed by Coeur and its consultants.

Power Generation Agreement

In December 2006, Planet Gold reached an agreement with Caterpillar Arrendadora Financiera, SA de CV (Caterpillar), a Mexican subsidiary of the Caterpillar Group, to provide on a turn-key basis, for the supply, installation and lease financing of diesel generators and high voltage equipment, which have the capacity to provide the full power requirements for the Palmarejo Project processing facility.

The power station consists of 8 generators, being 2 x 3 megawatt generators and 6 x 2 megawatt generators, a transformer, switching and control/synchronisation equipment allowing full automated interfacing with the main power supply from the Mexican electricity grid.

Caterpillar agreed to provide 80% of the US\$6.9 million power station value by-way of a 2-year lease financing.

Mining Equipment Agreement

In June 2007, Planet Gold entered into a US\$30.6 million finance lease agreement with Caterpillar for the supply of all mining equipment and the mobile fleet required for the Palmarejo project. Palmarejo is currently waiting for receipt of the finance lease agreements to be executed by Caterpillar.

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The Caterpillar finance lease represents 95% of the total cost of equipment and extends for a period of 5 years. Palmarejo has paid the 5% balance of the capital cost of the equipment and delivery of some of the main components of the mining fleet, including some of the 5 out of 11 haul trucks, two shovels, bulldozers and drills, occurred in June 2007.

Permits

In 2006, the environmental permit for the Palmarejo Project was approved by SEMARNAT (Secretariat of Environmental and Natural Resources, the Mexican Government environmental authority). The permit approves mining activities for a 10 year period, plus 3 years for reclamation, based on the Palmarejo Project mine plan as submitted by Palmarejo to SEMARNAT. If Palmarejo's mine plan changes, Palmarejo can apply to SEMARNAT for an extension of the environmental permit. An application for extension of an existing operation is generally viewed favourably and is less onerous than a new application.

This permit enabled Palmarejo to commence earthworks for plant construction, and facilitated the commencement of infrastructure (access road) upgrade and the mobilization of the process plant and equipment for mine development.

A Pitex permit, for the importation of equipment, machinery and consumables to produce a product that will be exported (silver and gold) has also been received for the Palmarejo Project. Under the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), there are no Mexican import duties on equipment originating from the USA or Canada. A second permit, known as Prosec, which provides preferential import duties for equipment originating from non-NAFTA countries, has also been received, thereby commercially facilitating the import of the equipment which Palmarejo has already purchased in non-NAFTA countries.

Surface Use Agreements

In 2006, agreements were reached with all landowning communities (ejidos) which are affected by Palmarejo's Palmarejo Project development plan. These agreements secure surface use rights and a temporary occupation agreement over 958 hectares identified by Palmarejo as being required to facilitate the development, construction and mining of the Palmarejo silver-gold Project. Palmarejo has secured surface use and temporary occupation rights for 15 years, with a right to renew for a further 15 years, for annual payments totalling US\$46,000 (US\$48 per hectare).

Other

Other studies and administrative requirements, including metallurgical test work, geotechnical studies, securing change of soil permits, have been completed, thereby facilitating the development of the Palmarejo Project.

Qualified Person

The technical information contained in this management's discussion and analysis was reviewed by a competent person who is a corporate member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. The competent person is Kenneth M. Phillips, geologist of VOP Mining Services Pty Ltd who is also a director of Bolnisi, Palmarejo's majority shareholder. Mr. Phillips is a qualified person under Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101.

Cautionary Statement

The terms Measured, Indicated and Inferred resources are used in this proxy statement when discussing the Palmarejo Project. U.S. investors are advised that while such terms are recognized and required by Canadian regulations, the Securities and Exchange Commission does not recognize them. Inferred Resources have a great amount of uncertainty

as to their existence and as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an inferred resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category.

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(all amounts are in thousands of dollars except per share data)

	June 30, 2007	June 30, 2006
	\$	\$
Balance Sheet		
Cash and short-term investments	17,275,400	57,346,800
Plant and equipment	59,883,200	5,541,600
Exploration projects	47,979,900	31,248,400
Total assets	129,674,300	104,350,700
Shareholders' equity	104,061,100	103,097,300
	Year Ended June 30, 2007	Year Ended June 30, 2006
	\$	\$
		Initial 248-Day Period Ended June 30, 2005
		\$
Operations		
Revenues		
Interest	1,805,500	700,300
Expenses		
Administration	1,311,000	1,101,400
Merger-related expenses	1,538,700	
Stock-based compensation	304,300	1,216,200
Share issuance and transaction costs in excess of cash acquired at reverse takeover date		1,624,400
Gain on foreign exchange	(813,500)	(536,400)
	2,340,500	1,781,200
	4,338,000	
Net loss	(535,000)	(1,080,900)
	(0.01)	(0.01)
Basic and diluted net loss per share		(0.14)
Cash flows		
Operating activities	(1,132,900)	(468,500)
Investments in capital assets and exploration projects	(54,184,300)	(25,093,200)
Financing activities	(1,684,400)	79,254,100
		8,559,800

Since its incorporation, Palmarejo has not paid any cash dividends on its outstanding common shares. Any future dividend payment will depend on Palmarejo's financial needs to fund its exploration programs and any other factor that the board may deem necessary to consider. It is highly unlikely that any dividends will be paid in the near future.

Results of Operations

For the year ended June 30, 2007, Palmarejo incurred a net loss of \$535,000 or \$0.01 per share compared to a net loss of \$1,080,900 or \$0.01 per share in 2006. Higher interest income in 2007 combined with lower stock-based compensation costs and a higher gain on foreign exchange were partially offset by higher administrative expenses and by merger-related expenses.

The loss for the year ended June 30, 2006 compared favourably to the net loss of \$4,264,700 or \$0.14 per share for the initial 248-day period ended June 30, 2005. The loss for the comparative period included expenses of \$1,624,400 incurred as a result of the March 21, 2005 Business Combination Transaction (described under the

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caption Acquisition of the Palmarejo Project) and stock-based compensation costs of \$2,488,000 related to the grant of 5,530,000 options in December 2004.

Interest income totaled \$1,805,500 in 2007, compared to \$700,300 in 2006 and to \$73,300 during the initial 248-day period. The increase from 2006 to 2007 and from 2005 to 2006 is attributable to the significant increase in Palmarejo's cash and short-term investments position following the private placement (for net proceeds of \$71,362,000) completed in June 2006, which proceeds had been received in April 2006. This private placement is more fully described in the section entitled Liquidities and Capital Resources.

Administrative expenses for the year ended June 30, 2007 and 2006 and the initial 248-day period ended June 30, 2005 are summarized as follows (in thousands of dollars):

	Year Ended June 30, 2007 \$	Year Ended June 30, 2006 \$	Initial 248-Day Period Ended June 30, 2005 \$
Remuneration	512,200	462,200	118,700
Professional fees	183,000	128,600	40,000
Investor relations and travel	290,500	271,800	74,000
Stock exchange and transfer agent fees	92,000	77,700	7,400
Capital tax	45,700	51,700	
Others	187,600	109,400	26,800
	1,311,000	1,101,400	266,900

Expenses of \$266,900 in the initial 248-day period reflect the fact that activities of Palmarejo only started once the Business Combination Transaction was completed in March 2005.

Palmarejo incurred merger-related expenses of \$1,538,700 as at June 30, 2007, which include legal, financial advisory and accounting fees.

Stock-based compensation related to options granted in December 2004 and April and December 2005 to purchase common shares of Palmarejo amounted to \$304,300 for the year, \$1,216,200 in 2006 and \$2,488,000 for the initial 248-day period. The contributed surplus was increased by the same amount. At June 30, 2007 an amount of \$26,200 related to these stock options remains to be expensed.

The gain on foreign exchange for the year amounted to \$813,500 compared to \$536,400 in 2006 and to \$41,300 for the initial 248-day period in 2005 and resulted mostly from timing differences between the date where investments denominated in US dollars were made and the exchange rate with the Canadian dollar at period-end, and from differences in rates between the beginning and the end of the periods applied to monetary items denominated in US dollars.

Quarterly Information

The following table presents revenues, net profit (loss) and earnings (loss) per share for the last eight quarters:

Period Ended	Revenues (\$000)	Net Profit (loss) (\$000)	Net profit (loss) per share \$
June 30, 2007	279	(322)	(0.01)
March 31, 2007	360	(151)	
Dec 31, 2006	571	(546)	(0.01)
Sept 30, 2006	595	484	0.01
June 30, 2006	582	(92)	0.00
March 31, 2006	51	(340)	0.00
Dec 31, 2005	49	(709)	(0.01)
Sept 30, 2005	18	60	0.00

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During the fourth quarter ended June 30, 2007, Palmarejo incurred a net loss of \$322,000 compared to a net loss of \$92,000 during the corresponding period ended June 30, 2006. The increased loss during the fourth quarter of 2007 is attributable to lower interest income and to merger-related expenses, partially offset by lower stock-based compensation costs and a higher gain on foreign exchange.

During the fourth quarter ended June 2007, Palmarejo invested a total of \$10,490,000 on its exploration projects compared to \$6,131,000 during the corresponding quarter in 2006.

Palmarejo received proceeds of \$309,000 during the quarter ended June 30, 2007 from the exercise of warrants and options, compared to \$457,000 in 2006. Palmarejo also made capital lease repayments of \$1,714,000 during the quarter ended June 30, 2007.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At June 30, 2007, the working capital amounted to \$5,116,000 compared to \$67,059,000 at June 30, 2006. The significant variation in the working capital position is attributable to the investments made at the Palmarejo project during the year ended June 30, 2007.

Palmarejo's cash position stands at approximately \$8.5 million on August 23, 2007, of which an amount of \$6.9 million was invested in Canadian Asset-Backed Commercial Paper (ABCP). The remaining \$1.6 million is held in cash.

Palmarejo's portfolio of short-term investments meets the criteria of its investment policy and was invested on the basis of professional advice from a major financial institution. Palmarejo invested \$6.4 million in Apsley Trust E and \$0.5 million in Aurora Trust E. Each of these instruments has matured, but following recent disruptions in global credit markets, these maturities were not met and they remain outstanding.

Palmarejo's ABCP investments were all rated R1-High by the Dominion Bond Rating Service (DBRS) at the time they were purchased. While the DBRS announced last week that the investments are under review, the DBRS has rated the above trusts and their underlying assets as R1-High.

A consortium representing banks, asset providers and major investors have agreed in principle to take significant steps to re-establish normal operations in the market for Canadian asset-backed securities. These steps include all investors in such ABCP issuers to exchange their holding in each issuer for long-term note on an individual issuer and series basis. The term of the note would match the term of the assets within that ABCP issuer and series. Palmarejo continues to monitor these developments.

Palmarejo is in the process of securing a temporary financing with the National Bank of Canada in the amount of \$2.0 million. Such financing which would expire on September 30, 2007 or at a date when the liquidity crisis is resolved, would bear interest at the prime rate less 1.50% and be secured by the investment accounts held at National Bank Trust.

Palmarejo, together with its controlling shareholder, will evaluate the various financing options to pursue exploration and development and construction activities of the Palmarejo Project. However, there can be no assurance that Palmarejo will be successful in securing such financing, in the event that it becomes necessary.

In order to maintain current its rights of tenure to certain exploration tenements, Palmarejo is required to make the following payments as specified by tenement licences. These obligations, which total US \$786,000 at June 30, 2007 are payable within the next 12 months. At June 30, 2007, Palmarejo also has purchase commitments in respect of

construction and development activities of \$9,093,000 which total amount will be settled within the next 12 months.

Fairview Gold Pty Limited (Fairview), a wholly-owned subsidiary of Bolnisi advanced a total amount of \$17,682,000 during the year ended June 30, 2007 (\$1,079,500 in 2006 and a reimbursement of \$545,000 during the initial 248-day period ended June 30, 2005). See Related Party Transactions section below.

During the year, a total of 1,030,999 options were exercised for cash proceeds of \$1,194,500.

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On April 19, 2006, Palmarejo completed a private placement financing of 7,894,737 special warrants at a price of \$9.50 per special warrant for total gross proceeds of \$75,000,000. On June 19, 2006, each holder of special warrants received, without further consideration, one common share and one-half common share purchase warrant. Each whole warrant is exercisable at a price of \$12.50 at any time prior to October 19, 2007. Net proceeds from this offering totalled \$71,362,000.

During the year ended June 30, 2006, a total of 4,231,000 warrants issued pursuant to the financing of the Business Combination Transaction were exercised (following Palmarejo's decision to call for their exercise) for total cash proceeds of \$6,347,000 (287,500 of such warrants were exercised during the initial 248-day period ended June 30, 2005 for cash proceeds of \$74,000). The 6,500 unexercised financing warrants expired on November 22, 2005.

During the year ended June 30, 2006, a total of 752,575 brokers' warrants were exercised for cash proceeds of \$842,000 (224,925 brokers' warrants were exercised in the initial 248-day period ended June 30, 2005 for cash proceeds of \$216,000).

In November 2005, Bolnisi exercised its 12,500,000 warrants, each warrant exercised for one common share of Palmarejo, at a price of \$1.00 per share. The proceeds were applied to reimburse a portion of the loan from Fairview.

During the year ended June 30, 2006, a total of 685,002 options (5,000 during the initial 248-day period) were exercised for cash proceeds of \$704,000 (\$5,000 during the initial 248-day period).

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of June 30, 2007 and 2006, Palmarejo had no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Related Party Transactions

Fairview settles all exploration and project development expenditures on behalf of Palmarejo. Periodically, Palmarejo reimburses Fairview for such expenditures and on occasions, Palmarejo will advance funds to Fairview in anticipation of such exploration and development expenditures. At June 30, 2007, Palmarejo had an amount due to Fairview of \$9,259,000 (an amount receivable from Fairview of \$8,182,000 at June 30, 2006). The loan to (from) Fairview is interest free and repayable on demand. Also, an amount of \$220,790 was charged during the year (\$Nil in 2006 and 2005) by a wholly-owned subsidiary of Fairview, for management services related to exploration and development activities.

During the year, an amount of \$460,400 (\$522,000 during the year ended June 30, 2006 and \$203,900 during the initial 248-day period ended June 30, 2005) was charged by Reunion Gold Corporation (a company under common management) for management services, concluded in the normal course of business. Palmarejo and Reunion Gold entered into a Management Services Agreement on April 1, 2005 under which Reunion Gold agreed to provide corporate-related services to Palmarejo to include, without limitation, executive and management services, financial, accounting, legal and corporate secretarial services.

Book value of Mining Properties

At the end of each period, work performed on exploration projects is reviewed to evaluate its potential. Following this analysis, a write-down is recorded, if required. Palmarejo has established that no write-down was required at June 30, 2007 and 2006.

Changes in Accounting Policies

There were no changes made to accounting policies during the years ended June 30, 2007, 2006 and 2005.

Financial Instruments

Palmarejo's financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, short-term investments, sales taxes receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, amounts receivable (due to) related parties and capital leases. The fair market value of these instruments approximates their carrying value.

Table of Contents**Outstanding Share Data**

Common Shares and convertible securities outstanding at August 23, 2007 are as follows:

Securities	Expiration Date	Exercise Price	Securities Outstanding
Common shares	n / a	n / a	91,876,738
Warrants	October 19, 2007	\$12.50	3,947,368
Options	Up to December 2010	\$1.00 to \$3.90	3,424,000

If all warrants and options were exercised, total shares outstanding would be 99,248,106 shares. As at August 23, 2007, Bolnisi owns 66,855,237 common shares, representing 72.8% of the total number of issued and outstanding common shares of Palmarejo. Bolnisi also holds 1,052,618 warrants acquired from their participation in the June 2006 private placement.

Disclosure Controls and Internal Controls over Financial Reporting

Palmarejo's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer (the *Certifying Officers*) are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (the *Procedures*) which provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by Palmarejo under the various Canadian securities legislation (the *Required Filings*) is reported within the time periods specified.

The *Certifying Officers* have evaluated the effectiveness of Palmarejo's *Procedures* and have concluded that the *Procedures* in place as of the end of the period covered by the *Required Filings* are effective in providing reasonable assurance that material information relating to Palmarejo is accumulated and communicated to management and reported within the time periods specified.

Palmarejo's *Certifying Officers* are also responsible for establishing internal controls over financial reporting (*ICFR*) to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with Canadian GAAP. There was no material change in Palmarejo's *ICFR* during the period from April 1, 2007 to June 30, 2007.

Risks and Uncertainties***Exploration and mine development risks***

Resource exploration, development, and operations are highly speculative, characterized by a number of significant risks, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. Palmarejo's actual exploration results may be very different from those currently expected. The future profitability of Palmarejo depends on the successful exploration and development of the Palmarejo Project. There is no assurance that additional resources, or probable or proven reserves will be defined at the Palmarejo Project. The successful exploration and development of the Palmarejo Project will depend on such factors as the successful completion of a feasibility study, substantial additional financing to pursue its exploration and development programs, unpredictable fluctuations in the price of silver and gold and currency exchange rates and the additional risks and information described in detail in Palmarejo's Annual Information Form.

Palmarejo seeks to minimize these risks through: a) careful planning, construction and operation of its facilities; b) the hiring of competent personnel and development of their skills through training programs; c) conducting independent audits and reviews; and d) transferring some risks through purchase of insurance (if economically feasible and coverage availability).

Financial risk

Palmarejo has no history of earnings. Palmarejo's prospect is in the exploration stage only. Palmarejo does not expect to receive revenues from operations in the foreseeable future, if at all. Palmarejo expects to incur losses until such time as its prospect or any other properties Palmarejo may acquire enter into commercial production and generate sufficient revenues to fund its continuing operations. Given the nature of capital market demand for

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speculative investment opportunities, there is no assurance that additional financing will be available in the appropriate amount when required.

Foreign exchange risk

Some of Palmarejo's expenditures are in US dollars, Mexican pesos or Australian dollars. Movement in the Canadian dollar against these currencies therefore has a direct impact on Palmarejo's cost base. Palmarejo does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign exchange risks.

Risk on uncertainty of title

Although Palmarejo has taken steps to verify title to the mineral properties in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee Palmarejo's title. Property title may be subject to unregistered prior agreements and non-compliance with regulatory requirements.

Environmental risk

Palmarejo is subject to various environmental incidents that can occur during exploration work. Palmarejo maintains an environmental management system including operational plans and practices.

Political Stability and Government Regulation risks

The operations of Palmarejo are currently conducted in Mexico and, as such, the operations of Palmarejo are exposed to various levels of political, economic and other risks and uncertainties. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, fluctuations in currency exchange rates, high rates of inflation, labor unrest, war or civil unrest, expropriation and nationalization, renegotiation or nullification of existing concessions, permits and contracts, illegal mining, changes in taxation policies, restrictions on foreign exchange and repatriation and changing political conditions.

Gold and Silver Price Volatility

The market price of Palmarejo's common shares, its financial results and its exploration, development and mining activities may in the future be significantly and adversely affected by declines in the price of gold and silver. Gold and silver prices are volatile, can fluctuate widely and are affected by numerous factors beyond the control of Palmarejo such as industrial and jewellery demand, forward sales by producers, the sale or purchase of gold and silver by central banks and financial institutions, interest rates, exchange rates, inflation or deflation, fluctuation in the value of the United States dollar and other foreign currencies, and global or regional political and economic conditions.

The price of gold and silver has fluctuated widely in the past and future price declines in the market value of gold and silver could cause continued exploration, development of and commercial production from Palmarejo's properties to be impracticable.

Competition and Agreements with Other Parties

The mining industry is intensely competitive in all of its phases, and Palmarejo competes with many companies possessing greater financial resources and technical facilities than itself. Competition in the precious metals mining industry is primarily for mineral rich properties which can be developed and can produce economically. Such competition may result in Palmarejo being unable to acquire desired properties, to recruit or retain qualified

employees or to acquire the capital necessary to develop its properties. Palmarejo's inability to compete with other mining companies for these resources would have a material adverse effect on Palmarejo's results of operation and business.

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Conflicts of Interest

Certain directors of Palmarejo are also directors, officers or shareholders of other natural resource companies. Situations may arise where the directors of Palmarejo may be in competition with Palmarejo. Any conflicts of interest will be subject to and governed by the law applicable to directors' conflicts of interest. In the event that such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of Palmarejo's directors, a director who has such a conflict will abstain from voting for or against the approval of such participation or such terms. In accordance with applicable laws, the directors and officers of Palmarejo are required to act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of Palmarejo. In determining whether or not Palmarejo will participate in a particular program and the interest therein to be acquired by it, the directors will primarily consider the degree of risk to which Palmarejo may be exposed and its financial position at that time.

For a more complete discussion of these and other risk factors, reference is made to Palmarejo's most recent Annual Information Form on file with the Canadian regulatory authorities and available on Sedar (www.sedar.com).

Forward Looking Statements

Except for historical information, this MD&A may contain forward looking statements. Forward-looking statements are not historical facts and are subject to a number of known and unknown risks and uncertainties beyond Palmarejo's control. Uncertainties relate to raising sufficient financing to fund the planned work in a timely manner and on acceptable terms; the possibility that required permits may not be obtained in a timely manner or at all; changes in planned work resulting from weather, logistical, technical or other factors; potential resources, exploration results, costs and supply of material relevant to the mining industry; and future plans and objectives of Palmarejo. These statements may cause the actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievement of Palmarejo to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievement expressed or implied by these forward looking statements.

Statements relating to the effects and impacts of the market disruption are forward-looking information within the meaning of Canadian securities laws. These forward-looking statements are subject to a variety of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual events or results to differ materially from those reflected in the forward looking statements, including, ABCP market conditions, additional defaults under ABCP, the ability of ABCP funds to obtain funding from liquidity facilities supporting the ABCP, and other risks and uncertainties, including those described in this MD&A.

Additional Information and Continuous Disclosure

This MD&A has been prepared as at August 23, 2007. Additional information on Palmarejo is available through regular filings of press releases and financial statements on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) and on Palmarejo's web site (www.palmarejogold.com).

Legal Proceedings

Palmarejo is not aware of any legal proceedings, existing or contemplated, to which it is a party or of which its property is the subject.

Directors and Officers

The following table sets forth certain information regarding Palmarejo's current executive officers:

Name	Age	Positions with Palmarejo	Since
James Crombie	49	President and Chief Executive Officer	March 2005
Alain Krushnisky, CA	46	Chief Financial Officer	December 2005
Carole Plante	49	Legal Counsel and Corporate Secretary	March 2005

James Crombie has been President and Chief Executive Officer of Palmarejo since March 2005. Mr. Crombie has served as a director since January 2005.

Alain Krushnisky has been Chief Financial Officer of Palmarejo since December 2005.

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Carole Plante has been Legal Counsel and Corporate Secretary of Palmarejo since March 2005.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding Palmarejo's current directors:

Name	Age	Positions with Palmarejo	Since
Norman A. Seckold	60	Chairman of the Board	March 2005
David A. Fennell	54	Director	January 2005
D. Bruce McLeod	44	Director	January 2005
Peter Nightingale	49	Director	March 2005
Dudley R. Leitch	57	Director	March 2005
Kenneth M. Phillips	77	Director	March 2005
Anthony P. Walsh	55	Director	March 2005
James Crombie	49	Director	January 2005

Biographies of Palmarejo Directors**Norman A. Seckold**

Mr. Seckold resides in Linley Point, New South Wales, Australia. He has been a director since March 2005 and is currently Chairman of the Board. Mr. Seckold serves on the Environmental and Health and Safety Committee. During the past five years, Mr. Seckold has also served as Chairman of Bolnisi and director of Kings Minerals NL, Cockatoo Coal Limited and Planet Gas Limited, all of which are listed on the ASX.

David A. Fennell

Mr. Fennell resides in Nassau, Bahamas. He has been a director since January 2005. Mr. Fennell serves as Chairman of the Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee, and of the Environmental and Health and Safety Committee. Since May 2002, Mr. Fennell has served as the Executive Vice-Chairman of Miramar Mining Corporation (Miramar), a corporation listed on the TSX and (since March 2004) Chairman of Reunion Gold Corporation (Reunion Gold), a corporation listed on TSXV. He is also a director of the following TSX listed company: Major Drilling Group International Ltd. and the following TSXV listed companies: Queensland Minerals Ltd. and Maximus Ventures Ltd.

D. Bruce McLeod

Mr. McLeod resides in North Vancouver, British Columbia. He has been a director since January 2005, and also serves on the Audit Committee. Mr. McLeod serves as a Principal of the Northair Group, a group of associated public companies providing management and technical services to exploration and development companies. He is also Senior Officer and Director of the following listed mining companies: Sherwood, Troon Ventures Ltd., Stornoway Diamond Corporation (Stornoway), International Northair Mines Ltd., Tenajon Resources Corp., New Dimension Resources Ltd., Reunion Gold, and Full Metal Minerals Ltd.

Peter Nightingale

Mr. Nightingale graduated with a Bachelor of Economics degree from the University of Sydney and is a member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia. He has worked as a chartered accountant in both Australia and the USA.

Mr. Nightingale has, for the past 21 years, been a director or company secretary of a number of private and publicly listed companies in Australia, the USA and Europe. Mr. Nightingale has been responsible for the financial control, administration, secretarial and in-house legal functions of these companies. He is currently a director or company secretary of Biotron Limited, Cockatoo Coal Limited, IMD Group Limited, Palmarejo Silver and Gold Corporation and Planet Gas Limited.

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Dudley R. Leitch

Mr. Leitch resides in MacGregor Queensland, Australia. He has been a director since March 2005 and also serves on the Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee. Mr. Leitch is also a director of Bolnisi and King Minerals NL, a mining company listed on the ASX.

Kenneth M. Phillips

Mr. Phillips resides in Mosman, New South Wales, Australia. He has been a director since March 2005 and also serves on the Environmental and Health and Safety Committee. Mr. Phillips has served as Managing Director of VOP Mining Services Pty Ltd. for the past ten years, as well as a director of Bolnisi and V-Fund Investment Ltd. (V-Fund , a private Canadian company).

Anthony Walsh

Mr. Walsh resides in Vancouver, British Columbia. Mr. Walsh joined Miramar Mining Corporation in 1995 first serving as Vice-President, Finance and Chief Financial Officer. He now acts as President, CEO and director of Miramar. Mr. Walsh has been involved in the mining business for over 17 years. Prior to joining Miramar, he was the Chief Financial Officer and Senior Vice President, Finance of International Corona Mines Ltd., a major North American gold producer, from 1989 to 1992. From 1985 - 1989, he was Vice President, Finance of International Corona Mines Ltd. Mr. Walsh is a Chartered Accountant and has held various positions at Deloitte, Haskins & Sells for 12 years.

James Crombie

Mr. Crombie resides in Nassau, Bahamas. Mr. Crombie has been the President, Chief Executive Officer and a Director of Palmarejo since January 2005. He also acts as President, Chief Executive Officer and a Director of Reunion Gold since March 2004. He is also the Chief Executive Officer, Executive Vice-Chairman and a Director of Queensland Minerals Ltd. Mr. Crombie is a mining engineer who earned a Bachelor of Science Degree, with Honours, from the Royal School of Mines, Imperial College, University of London in 1980. Mr. Crombie was the President and Chief Executive Officer of Ariane Gold Corp., from May 2001 to November 2003 and was the Vice President of Corporate Development for Hope Bay Gold Corporations Inc. from March 1998 through May 2001. Prior to that, Mr. Crombie was a Mining Analyst/Corporate Finance Director with Yorkton Securities Inc. at its London office in the United Kingdom from September 1991 to March 1999. Mr. Crombie is also a director of Sherwood Copper Corporation and Arian Silver Corporation.

Executive Compensation

The following table sets forth the annual and long-term compensation for services in all capacities to Palmarejo or its subsidiaries paid to, or earned by, the President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of Palmarejo during the three most recently completed financial years. No other executive officer of Palmarejo had a total compensation exceeding \$150,000 during the most recently completed financial year. The President and Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer are herein collectively referred to the Named Executive Officers or the NEO .

SUMMARY COMPENSATION TABLE

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$)	Option Awards (\$)	Change in Pension Value and Non-Equity Incentives			Total (\$)
						Deferred Compensation (\$)	Other Compensation (\$)	All Compensation (\$)	
James Crombie, President & Chief Executive Officer	2007	141,118(1)	27,965						169,083
	2006	145,782(1)							145,782
	2005	36,671(1)			789,838				826,509
Alain Krushnisky, Chief Financial Officer	2007	61,625							61,625
	2006	29,688(2)			356,025				385,713
	2005								

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Note: There are no long-term compensation programs other than the grant of options pursuant to Palmarejo's Stock Option Plan.

- (1) Paid to Reunion Gold Corporation pursuant to a management services agreement. The amount paid in 2005 is for the period from March 21, 2005 to June 30, 2005. See Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions for more information.
- (2) Mr. Krushnisky was appointed Chief Financial Officer of Palmarejo on December 8, 2005. He received this amount under the terms of a consulting agreement with Palmarejo for services rendered from December 8, 2005 to June 30, 2006.

Long Term Incentive Plan (LTIP) Awards

Palmarejo does not have a LTIP. No LTIP award was paid to the Named Executive Officers during the most recently completed financial year.

Stock Option Exercises and Year-End Option Values

The following table sets forth information concerning the aggregated option exercises during the year ended July 30, 2007 by the Named Executive Officers.

Name	Option Awards*		Stock Awards	
	Number of Shares Acquired on Exercise (#)	Value Realized on Exercise (\$)	Number of Shares Acquired on Vesting (#)	Value Realized on Vesting (#)
James Crombie, President & Chief Executive Officer	200,000	1,618,000		
Alain Krushnisky, Chief Financial Officer	40,000	370,000		

* At fiscal year ended June 30, 2007, Mr. Crombie had 1,050,000 exercisable options and 0 unexercisable options. Mr. Krushnisky had 60,000 exercisable options and 50,000 unexercisable options.

Termination of Employment, Change in Responsibilities and Employment Contracts

Palmarejo has no employment agreements with its executive officers.

Mr. Crombie is President and CEO of Palmarejo and of Reunion Gold Corporation (Reunion Gold). He has an employment agreement with Reunion Gold. Half of his salary and benefits are charged to Palmarejo pursuant to a management services agreement (the MSA) with Reunion Gold (see Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions). Reunion Gold agreed to provide services to Palmarejo such as executive and management services, financial and accounting services, legal services, corporate secretarial services and corporate income tax matters. In the event of a change of control of Palmarejo, Reunion Gold may, at its sole discretion, elect to terminate the MSA, in

which case Palmarejo will have to pay to Reunion Gold, for the benefit of Mr. Crombie, an amount equal to his annual salary at the time of the Change of Control. If, when the Change of Control occurs, Mr. Crombie holds options to purchase common shares of Palmarejo under Palmarejo's Stock Option Plan, all such options so held shall, notwithstanding the terms of the Stock Option Plan or any other agreement relating to such options but subject to any required regulatory or shareholder approvals, (i) immediately vest to the extent that they have not already vested at such date and (ii) remain exercisable until their original expiry date under the same terms and conditions.

Mr. Krushnisky entered into a consulting agreement with Palmarejo on December 5, 2005. Under the agreement, Mr. Krushnisky agreed to act as Chief Financial Officer of Palmarejo and to manage all accounting, financial reporting, financial planning and internal control matters of Palmarejo. Mr. Krushnisky invoices Palmarejo based on the number of hours actually worked. The agreement can be terminated by either party with a prior written notice of 90 days. It can also be terminated by Palmarejo for cause. If, when the Change of Control occurs, Mr. Krushnisky holds options to purchase common shares of Palmarejo under Palmarejo's Stock Option

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Plan, all such options so held shall, notwithstanding the terms of the Stock Option Plan or any other agreement relating to such options but subject to any required regulatory or shareholder approvals, (i) immediately vest to the extent that they have not already vested at such date and (ii) remain exercisable until their original expiry date under the same terms and conditions.

Compensation of Directors

During the financial year ended June 30, 2007, non-employee directors received an annual retainer fee of US \$6,000. In addition, each director chairing a committee of the Board received US \$1,500. The Chairman of the Board received an additional fee of US \$3,000. Palmarejo reimbursed directors for out-of-pocket expenses related to their attendance to meetings.

Non-employee directors are entitled to participate in the Option Plan. No options were granted to non-employee directors during the financial year ended June 30, 2007.

Options to purchase 100,000 common shares of Palmarejo were exercised by the non-employee directors during the financial year ended June 30, 2007.

Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management

The following table sets forth information, as of August 28, 2007, concerning the beneficial ownership of Palmarejo common shares by each of the directors, each of the executive officers, and by all of Palmarejo's directors and executive officers as a group. Other than as set forth below, no shareholder is known by Palmarejo to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of Palmarejo's outstanding shares of common stock.

	Shares Beneficially Owned(1)	Percent of Outstanding
Bolnisi Gold NL, Sydney, Australia	66,855,237	72.8%
James A. Crombie	1,562,500	1.68%
David A. Fennell	1,000	*
Bruce McLeod	220,000	*
Norman Seckold	500,000	*
Dudley R. Leitch	500,000	*
Kenneth M. Phillips	500,000	*
Peter J. Nightingale	650,000	*
Anthony P. Walsh	207,500	*
Alain Krushnisky	61,800	*
Carole Plante	110,000	*
All executive officers and directors as a group (10 persons)	4,312,800	4.54%

(*) Holding constitutes less than 1% of the outstanding shares.

(1) Includes the number of shares that could be purchased by exercise of options available within 60 days of August 28, 2007.

Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions

Certain directors of Palmarejo are also directors, officers or shareholders of other natural resource companies. Situations may arise where the directors of Palmarejo may be in competition with Palmarejo. Any conflicts of interest will be subject to and governed by the law applicable to directors' conflicts of interest. In the event that such a conflict of interest arises at a meeting of Palmarejo's directors, a director who has such a conflict will abstain from voting for or against the approval of such participation or such terms. In accordance with applicable laws, the directors and officers of Palmarejo are required to act honestly, in good faith and in the best interests of Palmarejo. In determining whether or not Palmarejo will participate in a particular program and the interest therein to be

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acquired by it, the directors will primarily consider the degree of risk to which Palmarejo may be exposed and its financial position at that time.

Messrs. Crombie (the President, Chief Executive Officer and a director), Fennell (a director), and McLeod (a director) while serving as officers and/or directors of Palmarejo also serve, in the case of Messrs. Crombie (as President and Chief Executive Officer), Fennell (as Chair) and McLeod (as director) of Reunion Gold. Mr. Krushnisky (Chief Financial Officer) and Ms. Plante (Corporate Secretary) also serve, respectively, as Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary of Reunion Gold. Reunion Gold and Palmarejo have entered into the Management Services Agreement, which is more fully described above See *Management s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition Related Party Transactions* . During the period ended June 30, 2007, an amount of \$460,400 was charged by Reunion Gold for management services, concluded in the normal course of business. Palmarejo and Reunion Gold entered into a Management Services Agreement on April 1, 2005 under which Reunion Gold agreed to provide corporate-related services to Palmarejo to include, without limitation, executive and management services, financial, accounting, legal and corporate secretarial services.

Fairview settles all exploration and project development expenditures on behalf of Palmarejo. Periodically, Palmarejo reimburses Fairview for such expenditures and on occasions, Palmarejo will advance funds to Fairview in anticipation of such exploration and development expenditures. At June 30, 2007, Palmarejo had an amount due to Fairview of \$9,259,000 (an amount receivable from Fairview of \$8,182,000 at June 30, 2006). The loan to (from) Fairview is interest free and repayable on demand. Also, an amount of \$220,790 was charged during the year ended June 30, 2007 (\$0 in 2006 and 2005) by a wholly-owned subsidiary of Fairview, for management services related to exploration and development activities.

Information Concerning the Combined Company

Business Strategy

After the consummation of the Transactions, Coeur will continue to remain focused on its principal objective of remaining the world s leading primary silver production company by pursuing a strategy of long-term, cash flow generating growth. The primary components of Coeur s strategy and goals include:

- (i) Increasing Coeur s silver and gold production by commencing production at its 100%-owned San Bartolome silver mine located in Bolivia, currently scheduled in early 2008, completing construction and beginning production of silver and gold at the Palmarejo Project, and placing Coeur s Kensington gold mine located in Alaska into production, assuming satisfactory resolution of the tailings disposal matter;
- (ii) Remaining committed to funding exploration at its existing operations, including the Palmarejo Project with goals of increasing resources and reserves in a cost-effective manner and extending the expected mine life at Coeur s mines;
- (iii) Leveraging management and production expertise to decrease cash costs at its existing operations;
- (iv) Acquiring operating mines, mineral interests, exploration and/or development properties that are intended to reduce Coeur s overall cash production costs per ounce of silver, provide near-term positive cash flow returns and/or increase Coeur s silver production base and silver reserves and resources.

We expect the Palmarejo Project to contribute significantly to Coeur s future growth and the Transactions are expected to result in a significant increase in Coeur s overall silver and gold production profile. Once in production, which Coeur expects to commence in the first quarter of 2009, the Palmarejo Project is expected to be Coeur s largest and lowest-cost silver mine and generate the majority of Coeur s cash flow. Geographically, Mexico will become a leading

contributor to Coeur's overall silver and gold mineralized material. In the future, Coeur intends to focus on leveraging this newly-created platform to pursue other growth opportunities in Mexico, which is the world's second largest silver producing country.

Coeur has had an on-site presence in Chihuahua, Mexico and at the Palmarejo Project since May. During the second quarter of this year, Coeur, Palmarejo and Bolnisi announced the formation of a Project Development Committee, which will remain responsible for the daily management of the Palmarejo Project until the completion

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of the proposed transactions. During this time, the Project Development Committee is focused on the development of the mine, specifically the Rosario deposit, using open pit methods, as well as overall construction of the surface facilities and other management responsibilities in the areas of health, safety, environment, community relations, on-site accommodations, and earthworks. Coeur believes that its project development and underground and open-pit mining expertise will allow for the Palmarejo Project to be built and operated in the most optimal and efficient fashion, which will benefit shareholders of the combined company.

As outlined in Palmarejo's NI 43-101 Technical Report dated August 20, 2007 filed on SEDAR, the current estimated capital costs to bring the Palmarejo Project into production is approximately US\$200 million. This estimate, as well as the more detailed cost estimates presented in the table below, do not reflect the impact of any costs or delays related to remediation actions for the recently identified settlement and subsidence issues discussed under Risk Factors Risks Relating to the Businesses of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo and the Combined Company Recently discovered settlement and subsidence issues at the Palmarejo Project may increase development costs and delay the start of production above.

Item	2007 \$000 s	2008 \$000 s	Life of Mine \$000 s
Process and Ancillary Facilities	\$ 43,400	\$ 23,600	\$ 67,000
Water Supply			
Tailings Dam	6,000	6,000	32,000
Environmental Dam and Diversions	1,600	6,400	8,000
Workforce Camp	1,200	4,800	6,000
Line Power		9,000	9,000
Power Station and Distribution Owners Costs	8,000	7,000	15,000
Open Pit Mine Capital Costs	6,000	19,700	25,700
Underground Mine Capital Costs		29,890	61,000
Contingency		30,000	30,000
Totals	\$ 66,200	\$ 136,390	\$ 253,700
Cumulative Totals	\$ 66,200	\$ 202,590	\$ 253,700

Coeur and Palmarejo filed a NI 43-101 Updated and Amended Technical Report dated August 30, 2007 on SEDAR, which provides details of a scoping study completed by Coeur that assumes mining at the Palmarejo Project takes place by both open pit and underground mining methods.

During the initial five years of operations, production is expected to average approximately 10.4 million ounces of recovered silver and 115,000 ounces of recovered gold with average cash operating costs of negative \$0.41 per ounce of silver after gold by-product credits (assuming a \$550 per ounce gold price).

When combined with projected 2009 production estimates from Coeur's other operations of 17.7 million ounces of silver and 83,000 ounces of gold, Coeur expects the combined company's 2009 silver production to reach nearly 29 million ounces, making it the world's largest primary silver producer. Coeur also expects the combined company to produce nearly 200,000 ounces of gold in 2009. Based on these expected production rates from the Palmarejo Project, Coeur anticipates the combined company's silver and gold production levels to increase 142% and 65%, respectively.

In addition, once the Palmarejo Project commences production, Coeur believes the combined company will be the lowest-cost primary silver producer. As the following chart illustrates, Coeur expects to reduce its companywide cash costs by over 50% from over \$3.50 per ounce of silver to less than \$1.75 per ounce of silver due to the low-cost nature of the production from the Palmarejo Project.

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The Palmarejo Project's estimated silver and gold mineralized material are:

	Tonnes	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Contained Ounces	
				Gold	Silver
<i>Palmarejo(1)</i>					
Measured Resources	5,100,000	2.22	197	367,000	32,520,000
Indicated Resources	8,800,000	2.01	184	571,000	52,390,000
Subtotal	13,900,000			938,000	84,910,000
Inferred Resources	4,500,000	1.39	153	203,000	17,930,000
<i>Guadalupe(2)</i>					
Indicated Resources	710,000	2.15	166	49,000	3,790,000
Inferred Resources	8,000,000	1.34	136	345,000	35,120,000
<i>La Patria(3)</i>					
Inferred Resources	3,600,000	1.49	35	171,000	4,030,000

- (1) 0.8 g/t Au equivalent cut-off applied from surface to 150m depth and 2.5 g/t Au equivalent below 150m from surface. Source: Updated Technical Report dated September 17, 2007.
- (2) 0.8 g/t Au equivalent cut-off applied from surface to 150m depth and 2.5 g/t Au equivalent below 150m from surface. Source: Updated Technical Report dated September 17, 2007.
- (3) 0.8 g/t Au equivalent cut-off. Source: Updated Technical Report dated September 17, 2007.
- (4) An equivalent/tonne = Au grade + Ag grade / 55. Gold equivalent grades are calculated using a gold to silver ratio of 1:55, based on a review of historic gold and silver price ratios as well as projected metallurgical recoveries.

Subsequent to the closing of the Transactions, Coeur intends to embark on a strategy with the goals of (i) converting ounces of mineralized material into proven and probable reserves; and (ii) continuing to grow the size of the overall Palmarejo Project through ongoing exploration drilling in several areas contained within the overall concession.

Integration

The existing officers and directors of Coeur will continue to serve as such after the consummation of the transactions. Coeur anticipates merging any Australian-related administrative functions required by this transaction into its existing Australian office and infrastructure. Coeur plans to integrate all Canadian functions into its existing headquarters in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho or into the infrastructure being developed on-site in Mexico. Coeur expects to retain several employees currently working on-site at the Palmarejo project. The individuals are primarily exploration geologists.

Description of Coeur Capital Stock

The following description of the terms of the capital stock of Coeur is not meant to be complete and is qualified by reference to Coeur's restated and amended articles of incorporation and the Rights Agreement, dated as of May 11, 1999, between Coeur and ChaseMellon Shareholder Services, L.L.C., as rights agent.

Common Stock

Coeur is authorized to issue up to 500,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$1.00 per share. Coeur's common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol `CDE`, and on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol `CRM`. As of October 15, 2007:

278,465,840 shares were outstanding and 1,059,211 shares were held as treasury stock;

23,684,211 shares were reserved for issuance upon the conversion of Coeur's \$180 million principal amount of outstanding 1.25% Convertible Senior Notes due 2024;

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5,780,157 shares of common stock reserved for issuance under Coeur's 2003 LTIP,

559,177 shares of common stock reserved for issuance under Coeur's 1989 LTIP,

369,486 shares of common stock reserved for issuance under Coeur's 2005 Non-Employee Directors Equity Incentive Plan, and

465,787 shares of common stock reserved for issuance under Coeur's prior Non-Employee Directors Equity Incentive Plan.

The holders of Coeur's common stock are entitled to one vote for each share held of record on each matter submitted to a vote of shareholders. Holders may not cumulate their votes in elections of directors. Subject to preferences that may be applicable to any shares of preferred stock outstanding at the time, holders of common stock are entitled to receive ratably such dividends as may be declared by the Coeur Board of Directors out of funds legally available therefor and, in the event of our liquidation, dissolution or winding up, are entitled to share ratably in all assets remaining after payment of liabilities. Holders of common stock have no preemptive rights and have no rights to convert their common stock into any other security. The outstanding common stock is fully-paid and non-assessable.

Coeur's restated and amended articles of incorporation include in effect a fair price provision, applicable to some business combination transactions in which we may be involved. The provision requires that an interested shareholder (defined to mean a beneficial holder of 10% or more of Coeur's outstanding shares of common stock) not engage in specified transactions (e.g., mergers, sales of assets, dissolution and liquidation) unless one of three conditions is met:

a majority of the directors who are unaffiliated with the interested shareholder and were directors before the interested shareholder became an interested shareholder approve the transaction;

holders of 80% or more of the outstanding shares of common stock approve the transaction; or

the shareholders are all paid a fair price, i.e., generally the higher of the fair market value of the shares or the same price as the price paid to shareholders in the transaction in which the interested shareholder acquired its block.

By discouraging some types of hostile takeover bids, the fair price provision may tend to insulate Coeur's current management against the possibility of removal. We are not aware of any person or entity proposing or contemplating such a transaction.

Preferred Stock

Coeur is authorized to issue up to 10,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$1.00 per share, no shares of which are outstanding. Coeur's Board of Directors has the authority to determine the dividend rights, dividend rates, conversion rights, voting rights, rights and terms of redemption and liquidation preferences, redemption prices, sinking fund terms on any series of preferred stock, the number of shares constituting any such series and the designation thereof. Holders of preferred stock have no preemptive rights. Coeur reserves for issuance a sufficient number of Series B Preferred Stock for operation of its rights plan, as described below.

On May 11, 1999, the Board of Directors of Coeur declared a dividend distribution of one right for each outstanding share of our common stock. Each right entitles the registered holder to purchase from Coeur one one-hundredth of a share of Series B Preferred Stock at a purchase price of \$100 in cash, subject to adjustment. The description and terms

of the rights are set forth in a Rights Agreement, dated as of May 11, 1999, between us and ChaseMellon Shareholder Services, L.L.C., as rights agent. The rights are not exercisable or detachable from the common stock until ten days after any person or group acquires 20% or more (or commences a tender offer for 30% or more) of Coeur common stock. If any person or group acquires 30% or more of Coeur's common stock or acquires Coeur in a merger or other business combination, each right (other than those held by the acquiring person) will entitle the holder to purchase preferred stock of Coeur or common stock of the acquiring company having a market value of approximately two times the \$100 exercise price. The rights expire on May 24, 2009, and can be

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redeemed by Coeur at any time prior to their becoming exercisable. Shares of common stock issued prior to the expiration date of the rights upon conversion of Coeur's debentures will be accompanied by rights.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The transfer agent and registrar for Coeur common stock is Mellon Investor Services, L.L.C., Jersey City, N.J.

Coeur Comparative Market Prices and Dividends

Shares of Coeur common stock are listed and traded on the NYSE under the symbol **CDE**, and on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol **CDM**. The following table shows, for the periods indicated, the reported high and low sale prices per share on the NYSE for Coeur common stock.

	High	Low
Year Ended December 31, 2005		
First Quarter	4.37	3.33
Second Quarter	3.75	2.75
Third Quarter	4.32	3.36
Fourth Quarter	4.59	3.62
Year Ended December 31, 2006		
First Quarter	6.71	4.11
Second Quarter	7.37	3.95
Third Quarter	5.75	4.41
Fourth Quarter	5.45	4.35
Year Ended December 31, 2007		
First Quarter	4.80	3.95
Second Quarter	3.46	4.43
Third Quarter	4.25	2.98

On October 18, 2007, the last trading day for which information was available prior to the date of this proxy statement, the high and low sale prices for Coeur common stock as reported on the NYSE were \$3.80 and \$3.73 per share, respectively, and the closing sale price on that date was \$3.77. Coeur's shareholders should obtain a current market quotation for Coeur common stock before making any decision with respect to the shareholder proposals. On October 12, 2007, there were approximately 4,582 holders of record of Coeur common stock.

Coeur does not plan to pay any cash dividends on its common stock in the foreseeable future. Loan covenants contained in Coeur's senior notes indenture limits Coeur's ability to pay dividends on its common stock. In addition, under the merger implementation agreements, Coeur has agreed not to pay any dividends on its common stock before the closing of the Transactions.

Table of Contents**Bolnisi Comparative Market Prices and Dividends**

Shares of Bolnisi ordinary shares are listed and traded on the ASX under the symbol BSG . The following table shows, for the periods indicated, the reported high and low sale prices in Australian Dollars per share on the ASX for BSG ordinary shares.

	High	Low
Year Ended December 31, 2005		
First Quarter	0.70	0.47
Second Quarter	0.64	0.44
Third Quarter	1.05	0.59
Fourth Quarter	1.61	0.83
Year Ended December 31, 2006		
First Quarter	2.60	1.38
Second Quarter	3.00	1.60
Third Quarter	2.96	2.02
Fourth Quarter	3.43	2.36
Year Ended December 31, 2007		
First Quarter	3.25	2.51
Second Quarter	3.31	2.55
Third Quarter	3.10	2.41

On October 18, 2007, the last trading day for which information was available prior to the date of this proxy statement, the high and low sale prices for Bolnisi ordinary shares as reported on the ASX were A\$2.82 and A\$2.76 per share, respectively, and the closing sale price on that date was A\$2.78. Coeur's shareholders should obtain a current market quotation for Bolnisi ordinary shares before making any decision with respect to the shareholder proposals. On September 28, 2007, there were approximately 3,162 holders of record of Bolnisi ordinary shares.

On April 12, 2006, Bolnisi paid an interim dividend on its ordinary shares for the year ended December 31, 2006 in an amount of A\$0.0075 per share, or an aggregate of A\$2,074,407. On October 14, 2005, Bolnisi paid a final dividend on its ordinary shares for the year ended December 31, 2005 in an amount of A\$0.0075 per share, or an aggregate of A\$2,074,407.

Table of Contents**Palmarejo Comparative Market Prices and Dividends**

Shares of Palmarejo common stock are listed and traded on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol PJO . The following table shows, for the periods indicated, the reported high and low sale prices in Canadian Dollars per share on the TSX Venture Exchange for PJO common stock.

	High	Low
Year Ended June 30, 2005		
Fourth Quarter (commenced April 14, 2005)	2.75	1.33
Year Ended June 30, 2006		
First Quarter	3.25	2.05
Second Quarter	5.50	2.55
Third Quarter	10.45	5.30
Fourth Quarter	10.15	6.27
Year Ended June 30, 2007		
First Quarter	8.80	6.85
Second Quarter	9.75	6.41
Third Quarter	9.75	8.23
Fourth Quarter	11.55	8.55
Year Ended June 30, 2007		
First Quarter	11.00	7.63

On October 18, 2007, the last trading day for which information was available prior to the date of this proxy statement, the high and low sale prices for Palmarejo common stock as reported on the TSX were C\$9.50 and C\$9.50 per share, respectively, and the closing sale price on that date was C\$9.50. Coeur's shareholders should obtain a current market quotation for Palmarejo common stock before making any decision with respect to the shareholder proposals. On October 15, 2007, there were approximately 30 holders of record of Palmarejo common stock.

Since its incorporation, Palmarejo has not paid any cash dividends on its outstanding common shares. Any future dividend payment will depend on Palmarejo's financial needs to fund its exploration programs and any other factor that the board may deem necessary to consider. It is highly unlikely that any dividends will be paid in the near future.

Future Shareholder Proposals

Proposals of shareholders intended to be presented at the 2008 Annual Meeting must be received by our Secretary, 505 Front Avenue, Post Office Box I, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814 no later than December 8, 2007, (i.e., approximately 120 days prior to April 6, 2008, which is the presently expected approximate date of mailing of the proxy statement relating to next year's annual meeting), in order for them to be considered for inclusion in the 2008 Proxy Statement. A shareholder desiring to submit a proposal to be voted on at next year's Annual Meeting, but not desiring to have such proposal included in next year's proxy statement relating to that meeting, should submit such proposal to us by February 21, 2008, (i.e., at least 45 days prior to April 6, 2008, which is the presently expected approximate date of the mailing of the proxy statement relating to next year's annual meeting). Failure to comply with that advance notice requirement will permit management to use its discretionary voting authority if and when the proposal is raised at the Annual Meeting without having had a discussion of the proposal in the proxy statement.

Delivery of Documents to Shareholders Sharing an Address

Shareholders who share a single address will receive only one proxy statement at that address unless we have received instructions to the contrary from any shareholder at that address. This practice, known as householding, is designed to reduce our printing and postage costs. However, if a shareholder of record residing at such an address wishes to receive a separate copy of this proxy statement or of future proxy statements (if applicable), he or she may contact Coeur 505 Front Avenue, Post Office Box I, Coeur d Alene, Idaho 83814, Attention: Secretary. We will deliver separate copies of this proxy statement promptly upon written or oral request. If you are a shareholder of record receiving multiple copies of this proxy statement, you can request householding by contacting us in the same manner. If you own your shares of Coeur common stock through a bank, broker or other shareholder of record, you can request additional copies of this proxy statement or request householding by contacting the shareholder of record.

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Fees and Expenses

Coeur has retained CIBC World Markets Inc. to provide various financial advisory services to Coeur in connection with the Transactions. CIBC World Markets Inc. will receive customary compensation for its services in connection with the Transactions and will be reimbursed for out-of-pocket expenses, including reasonable expenses of counsel and other advisors. Coeur has agreed to indemnify CIBC World Markets Inc. and its respective affiliates against various liabilities and expenses in connection with its services in connection with the Transactions, including various liabilities and expenses under securities laws. From time to time, CIBC World Markets Inc. and its affiliates may actively trade the debt and equity securities of Coeur, Bolnisi and Palmarejo for their own account or for the accounts of customers and, accordingly, may hold a long or short position in those securities. CIBC World Markets Inc. has in the past performed various investment banking and financial advisory services for Coeur for which it has received customary compensation.

Coeur has retained D.F. King as proxy solicitor in connection with the Transactions. The proxy solicitor may contact holders of Coeur common stock by mail, telephone, telex, telegraph and personal interview and may request brokers, dealers and other nominee shareholders to forward material relating to the Coeur shareholder proposals to beneficial owners of Coeur common stock. Coeur will pay the proxy solicitor reasonable and customary compensation for these services in addition to reimbursing the proxy solicitor for its reasonable out-of-pocket expenses. Coeur has agreed to indemnify the proxy solicitor against various liabilities and expenses in connection with the Coeur shareholder proposals, including various liabilities under the U.S. federal securities laws.

In addition, Coeur has retained Mellon Investor Services as the exchange agent. Coeur will pay the exchange agent reasonable and customary compensation for its services in connection with the Transactions, and will indemnify the exchange agent against various liabilities and expenses.

Other than as set forth above, Coeur will not pay any fees or commissions to any broker, dealer or other person for soliciting proxies pursuant to the Transactions. Coeur will reimburse brokers, dealers, commercial banks and trust companies and other nominees, upon request, for customary clerical and mailing expenses incurred by them in forwarding proxy materials to their customers.

Where Shareholders Can Find More Information About Coeur

Coeur files annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission. You may read and copy any document Coeur files at the Securities and Exchange Commission's Public Reference Section at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may obtain information on the operation of the Public Reference Room by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330. Coeur's Securities and Exchange Commission filings are also available to the public at the Securities and Exchange Commission's website at <http://www.sec.gov> or at Coeur's website at <http://www.coeur.com>. Unless otherwise provided below, the information provided in Coeur's SEC filings (or available on Coeur's website) is not part of this proxy statement and is not incorporated by reference. Copies of documents filed by Coeur with the Securities and Exchange Commission are also available at the offices of The New York Stock Exchange, 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005.

The Securities and Exchange Commission allows Coeur to incorporate by reference into this document, documents it files with the Securities and Exchange Commission. This means that, if you are a Coeur shareholder, Coeur can disclose important information to you by referring you to those documents.

The information filed by Coeur and incorporated by reference is considered to be a part of this document, and later information that Coeur files with the Securities and Exchange Commission will update and supersede that

information. Statements contained in this document, or in any document incorporated in this document by reference, regarding the contents of any contract or other document are not necessarily complete and each such statement is qualified in its entirety by reference to such contract or other document filed as an exhibit with the Securities and Exchange Commission. Coeur incorporates by reference the documents listed below and any documents filed by Coeur pursuant to Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act (File No. 001-14829), after the date of this document and before the date of the special meeting:

Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006;

Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2007;

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Current Reports on Form 8-K filed on March 20, 2007, May 4, 2007, May 7, 2007, May 9, 2007, May 23, 2007, June 8, 2007, June 22, 2007, July 3, 2007, July 27, 2007, August 10, 2007 and September 25, 2007; and

Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders held on May 8, 2007.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, information furnished under Items 2.02 and 7.01 of any Current Report on Form 8-K, including the related exhibits, is not incorporated by reference in this proxy statement.

Coeur undertakes to provide without charge to each person to whom a copy of this proxy statement has been delivered, upon request, by first class mail or other equally prompt means, within one business day of receipt of the request, a copy of any or all of the documents incorporated by reference into this proxy statement, other than the exhibits to these documents, unless the exhibits are specifically incorporated by reference into the information that this proxy statement incorporates.

Requests for copies of Coeur filings should be directed to Coeur d Alene Mines Corporation, Secretary, 505 Front Avenue, Post Office Box I, Coeur d Alene, Idaho 83814.

Document requests from Coeur should be made by November 28, 2007 in order to receive them before the special meeting.

The proxy statement does not constitute an offer to sell, or a solicitation of an offer to buy, any securities, or the solicitation of a proxy, in any jurisdiction to or from any person to whom it is not lawful to make any offer or solicitation in that jurisdiction. The delivery of this proxy statement should not create an implication that there has been no change in the affairs of Coeur since the date of this proxy statement or that the information herein is correct as of any later date.

Shareholders should not rely on information other than that contained or incorporated by reference in this proxy statement. Coeur has not authorized anyone to provide information that is different from that contained in this proxy statement. This proxy statement is dated October 19, 2007. No assumption should be made that the information contained in this proxy statement is accurate as of any date other than that date, and the mailing of this proxy statement will not create any implication to the contrary.

If you have questions about the special meeting or the merger after reading this proxy, or if you would like additional copies of this proxy statement or the proxy card, you should contact Coeur d Alene Mines Corporation, Secretary, 505 Front Avenue, Post Office Box I, Coeur d Alene, Idaho 83814.

Coeur also files reports and other information with Canadian provincial securities commissions. These reports and information are available to the public free of charge on SEDAR at www.sedar.com under Coeur's profile. The information provided in Coeur's filings on SEDAR is not part of this proxy statement and is not incorporated by reference.

Where Shareholders Can Find More Information About Bolnisi

Bolnisi is listed on ASX and, as such, Bolnisi is a disclosing entity for the purposes of the Corporations Act and is subject to regular reporting and disclosure obligations. As a company listed on ASX, Bolnisi is subject to the Listing Rules which, subject to certain exceptions, require immediate disclosure to the market of any information of which Bolnisi is aware which a reasonable person would expect to have a material impact on the price or value of its securities.

ASIC also maintains records of documents lodged with it by Bolnisi, and these may be obtained from or inspected at any office of ASIC.

Information is also available on Bolnisi's website at www.bolnisigold.com.au. The information provided on Bolnisi's website is not part of this proxy statement and is not incorporated by reference.