



Dahlman Rose & Co.
4th Annual Precious Metals Conference

January 9, 2013

Hecla MINING COMPANY

Cautionary Statements

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Statements made which are not historical facts, such as anticipated payments, litigation outcome, production, sales of assets, exploration results and plans, prospects and opportunities including reserves, resources, and mineralization, costs, and prices or sales performance are "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Words such as “may”, “will”, “should”, “expects”, “intends”, “projects”, “believes”, “estimates”, “targets”, “anticipates” and similar expressions are used to identify these forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements involve a number of risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected, anticipated, expected or implied. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, metals price volatility, volatility of metals production and costs, environmental and litigation risks, operating risks, project development risks, political and regulatory risks, labor issues, ability to raise financing and exploration risks and results. Refer to the company's Form 10-K and 10-Q reports for a more detailed discussion of factors that may impact expected future results. The company undertakes no obligation and has no intention of updating forward-looking statements other than as may be required by law.

Cautionary Statements to Investors on Reserves and Resources

The United States Securities and Exchange Commission permits mining companies, in their filings with the SEC, to disclose only those mineral deposits that a company can economically and legally extract or produce. We use certain terms on this release, such as “resource,” “other resources,” and “mineralized materials” that the SEC guidelines strictly prohibit us from including in our filings with the SEC. U.S. investors are urged to consider closely the disclosure in our Form 10-K and Form 10-Q. You can review and obtain copies of these filings from the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

Cautionary Note Regarding Non-GAAP measures

Total cash cost per ounce of silver and earnings before adjustments represent non-U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) measurements. A reconciliation of total cash cost to cost of sales and other direct production costs and depreciation, depletion and amortization (GAAP) can be found in the Appendix.

Growth and Value in Silver – NYSE:HL

- Largest U.S. Primary Silver Producer
- Expected 2013 production growth with re-opening of Lucky Friday mine
- Among lowest operating cost per ounce of major producers
- Lower risk North American focus
- Strong cash position – no significant debt; revolving credit facility
- Advanced stage exploration and pre-development projects
- Dividend policy further leverages strong silver market

Delivering Growth & Value in a Strong Silver Market

NYSE:HL

Production and Cash Flow Growth

Record Exploration and Pre-Development



Low Political Risk

Low Cost Producer

Strong Balance Sheet

North American Focus

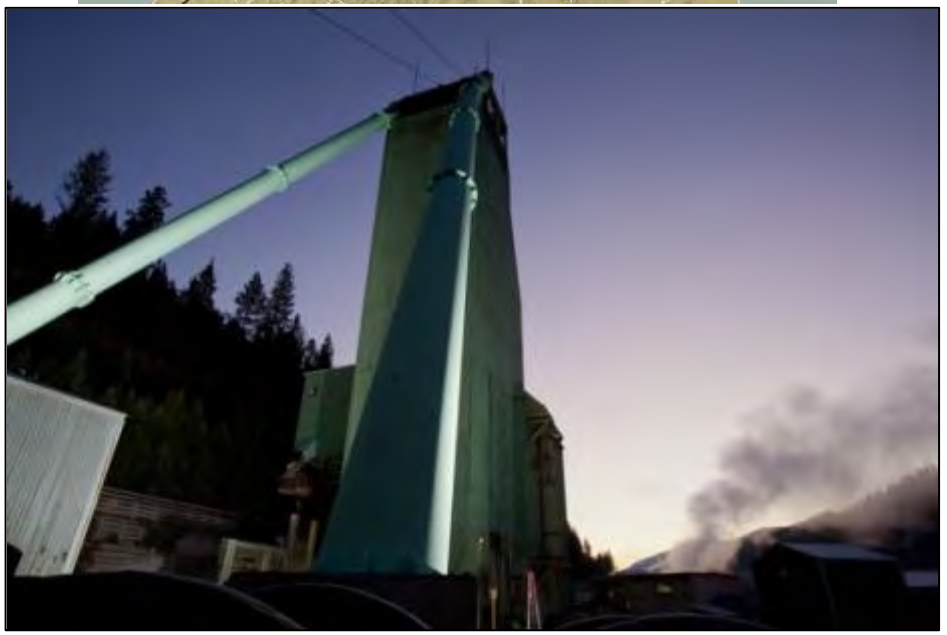
- Two **long-lived** silver mines – 148 mm ounces of high-grade silver reserves
- **Largest U.S. silver producer**
  - 2nd largest zinc
  - 3rd largest lead
- **Lucky Friday** mine expected to resume production in Q1 2013
  - 2 mm ounces annual silver production expected, increasing to 5 mm ounces by 2017
- **Organic growth:** building towards anticipated production of over 15 mm ounces by 2017



Planned Re-opening of Lucky Friday

- Mine operations/production expected to resume in Q1/2013
- Production planned to ramp up to over 2 mm ounces of silver in 2013
- Entire Silver Shaft restoration expected to be complete by January 2013
- Work to resume on #4 Shaft – access to higher grades
- Approximately 3 mm ounces of silver expected in 2014, expected to increase to approximately 5 mm ounces by 2017
- 49 mm ounces of silver reserves
- 118 mm ounces of silver resources





19% Higher Silver Production at Greens Creek in Q3

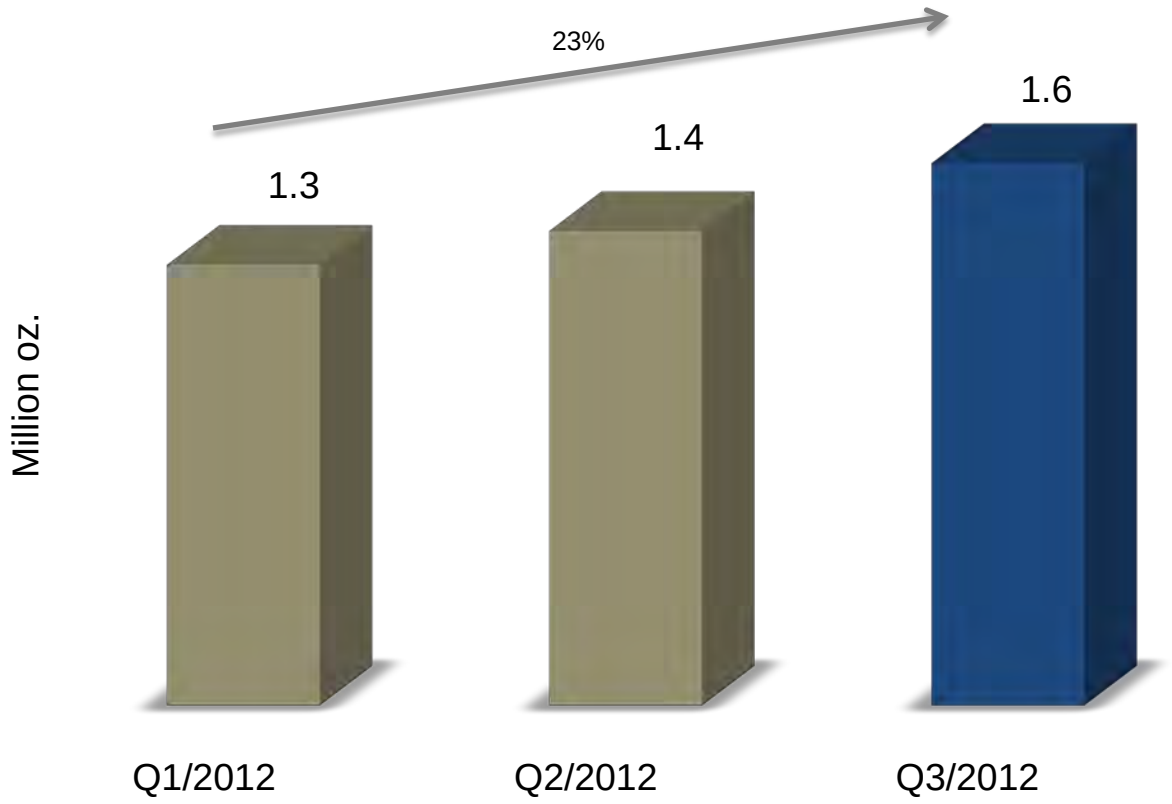
- One of the world's largest and lowest cost primary silver mines
- 1st nine months 2012 average cash costs of $2.34 per ounce of silver (non-GAAP)
- Full-year production expected at over 6 mm ounces
- Record 2012 CapEx projects
- Positive exploration drilling results
- Large and under-explored 27-square-mile land position
- 98.4 mm ounces of silver reserves



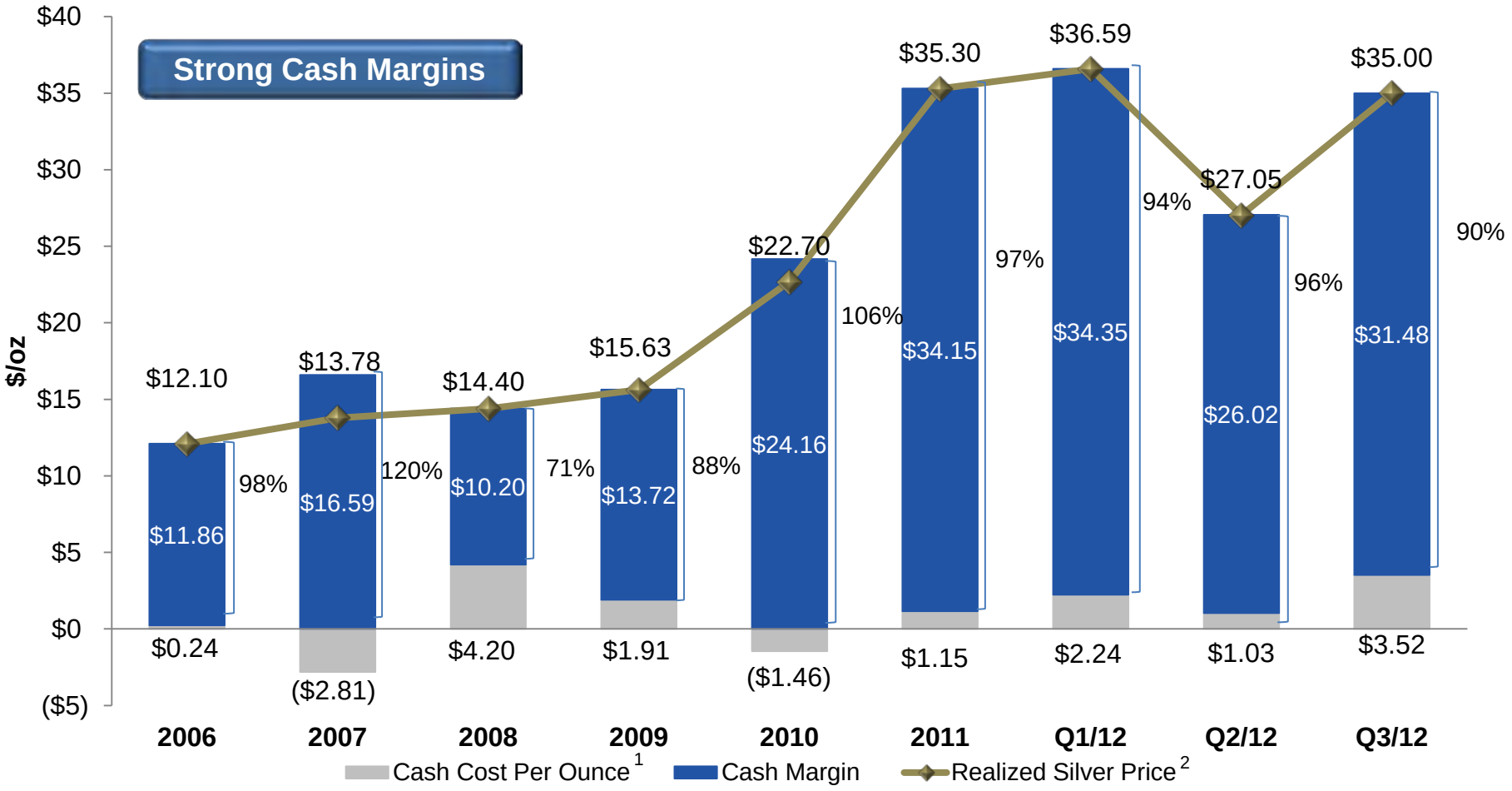


Over 6 Million Ounces of Silver Expected in 2012

Greens Creek Silver Production



Very Low Cash Costs – Q3 Margin of $31.48 Per Ounce

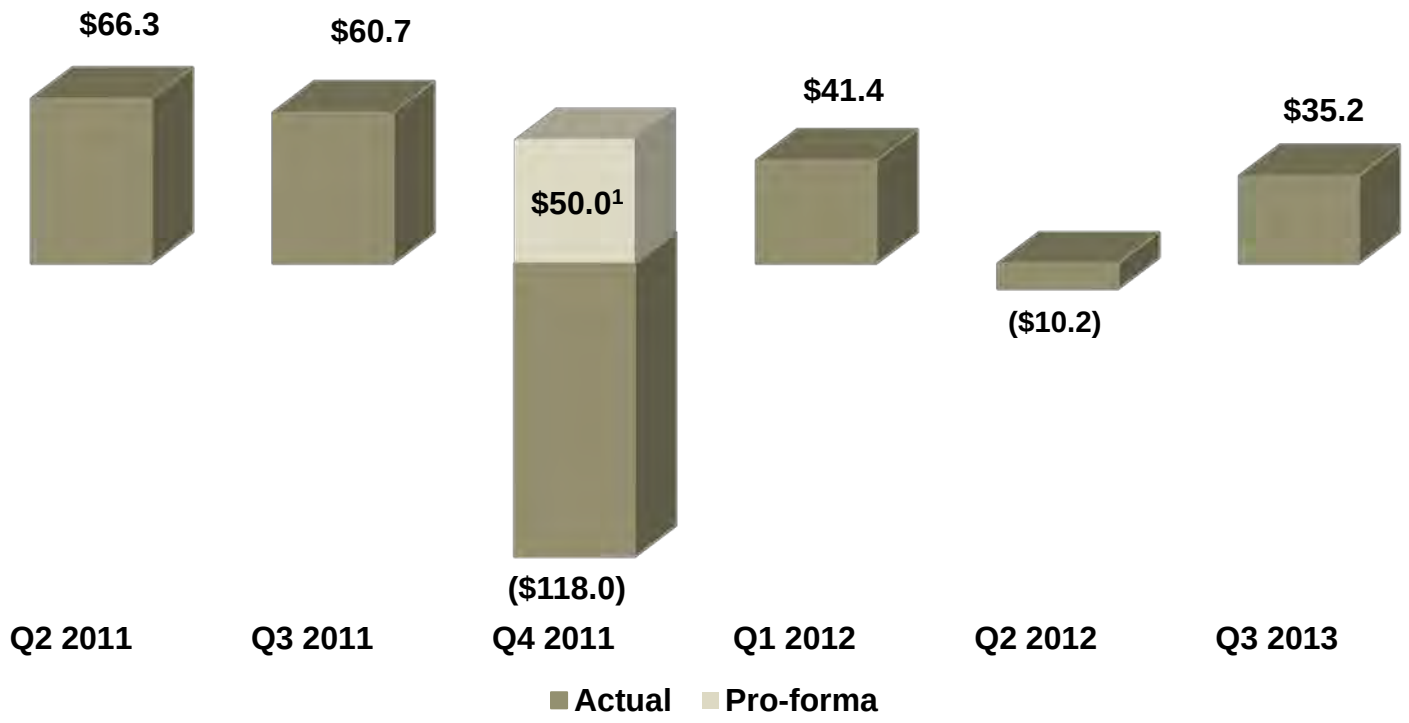


1. Total cash cost per ounce of silver represents a non-U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) measurement. A reconciliation of total cash costs to cost of sales and other direct production costs and depreciation, depletion and amortization (GAAP) can be found in the Appendix.
2. Realized prices are calculated by dividing gross revenues for each metal by the payable quantities of each metal included in the concentrate and doré sold during the period.

Strong Cash Flow

Cash Provided by Operating Activities

(millions)

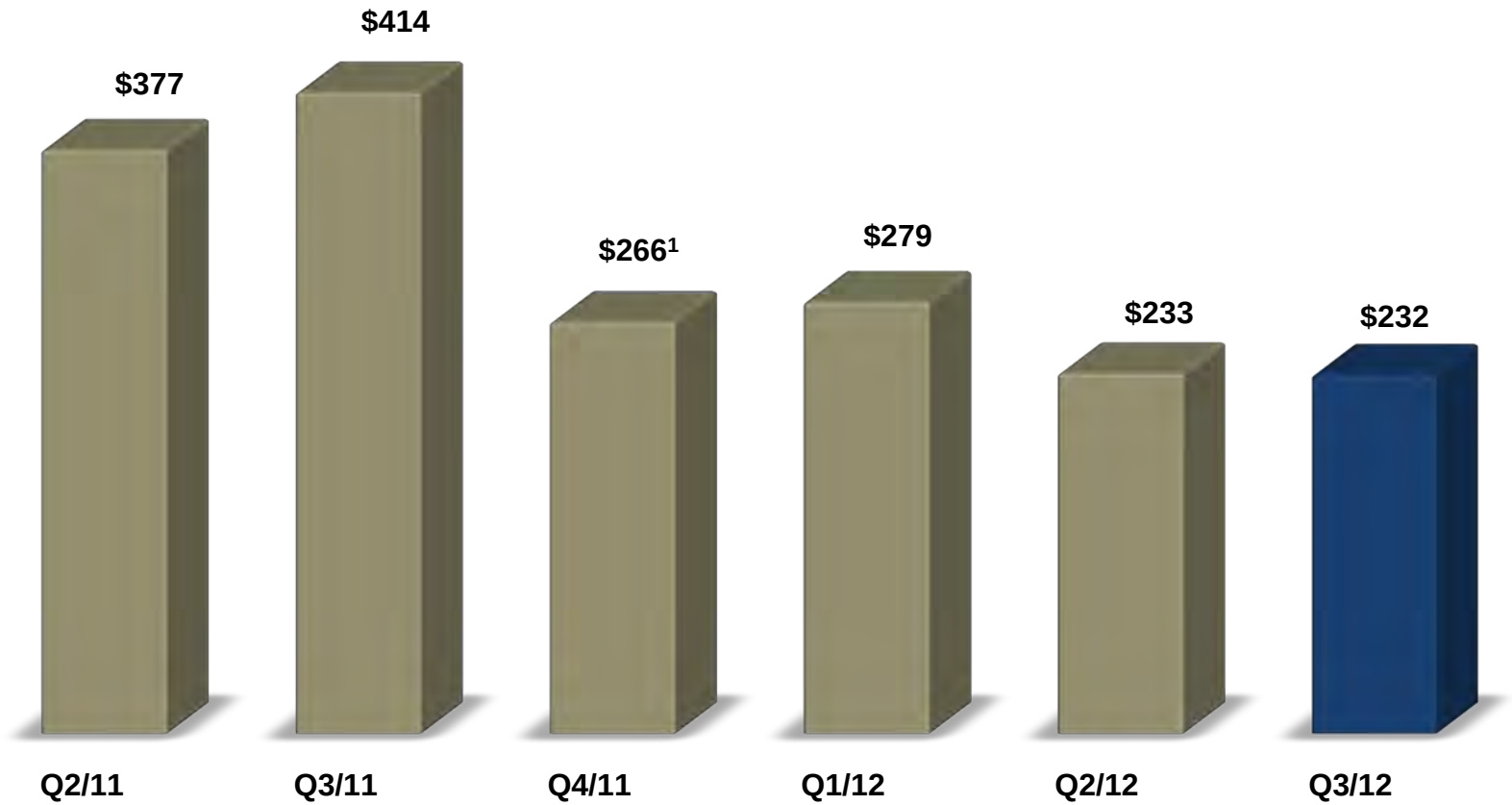


1. Operating cash flow for 2011 was $69.9 million after environmental litigation settlement payment of $168 million in the fourth quarter.

Solid Balance Sheet

Cash and Cash Equivalents

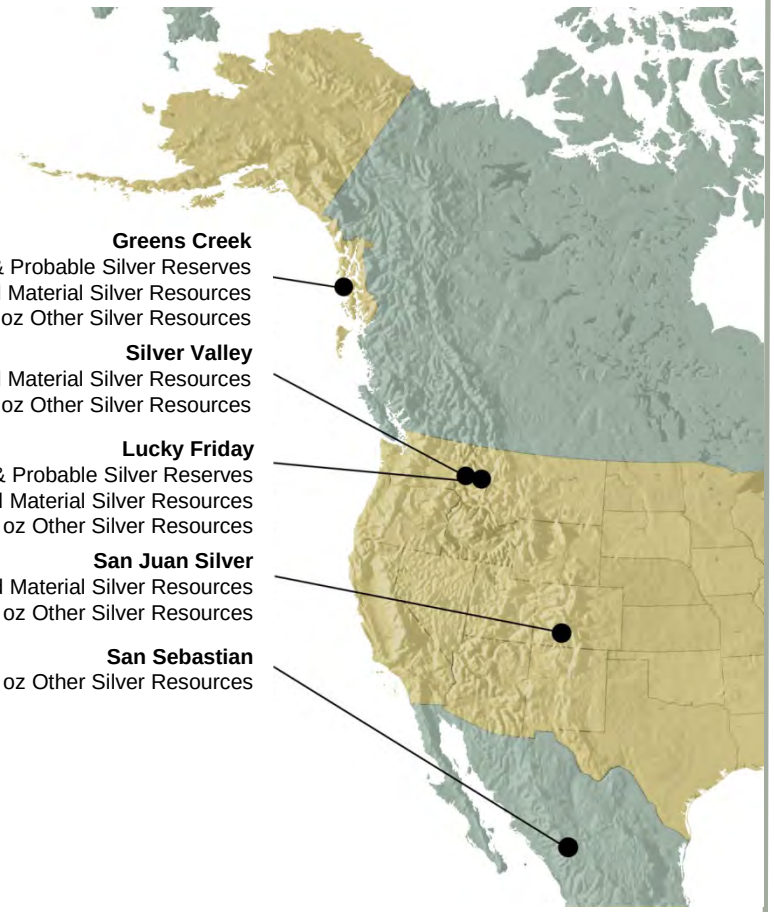
(millions)



1. After environmental litigation settlement payment of $168 million in the fourth quarter 2011.

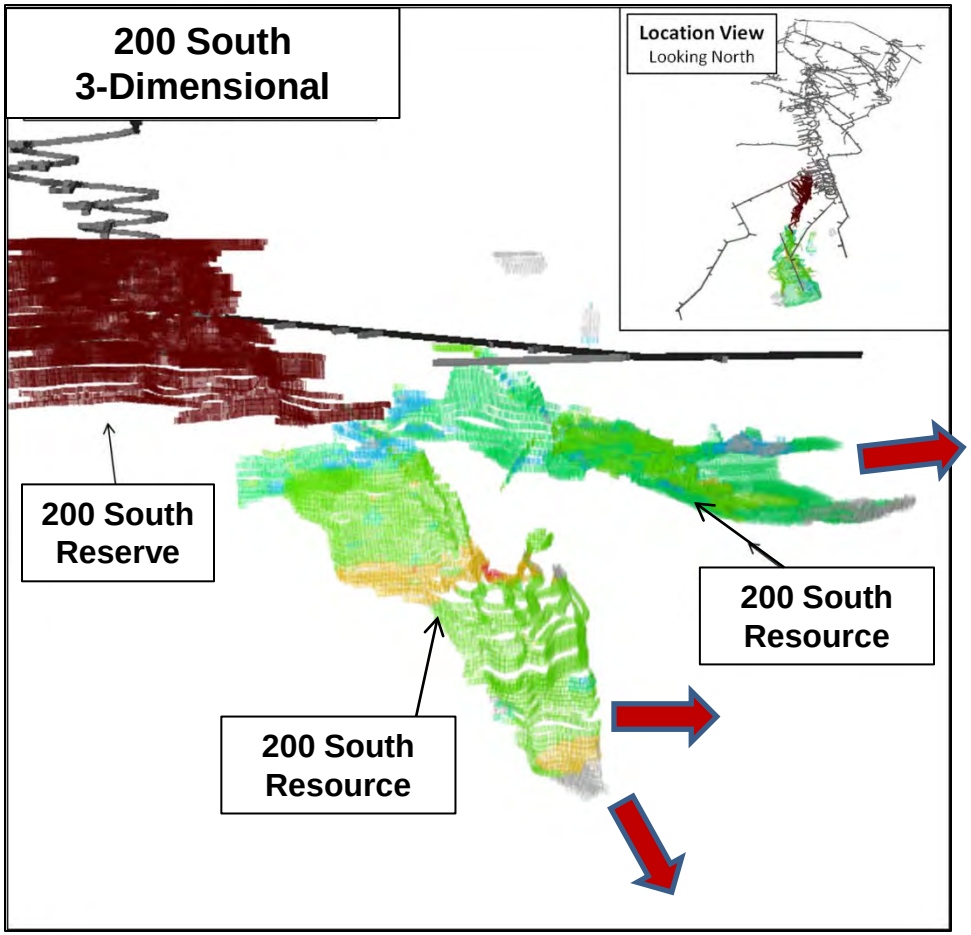
Record 2012 Exploration/Pre-Development Budget

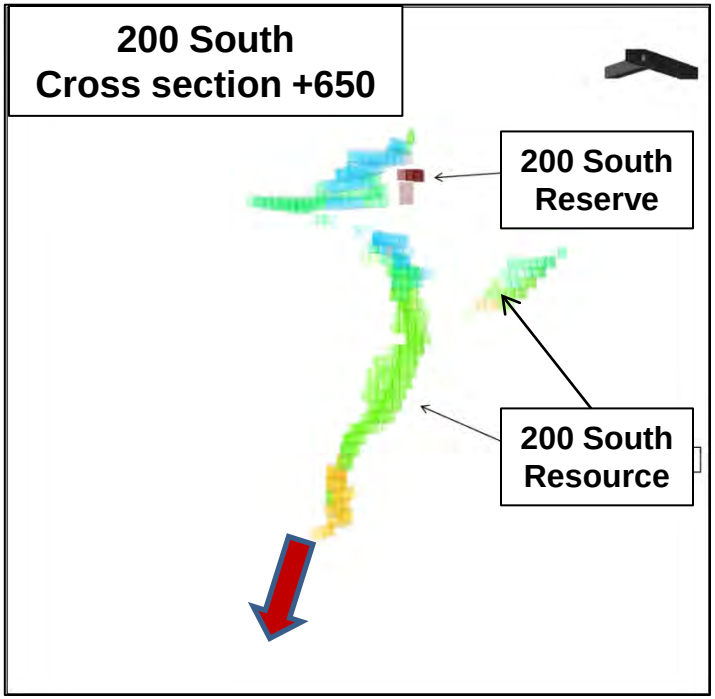
- **Estimated $53 million of exploration and pre-development**
  - Approximately $30 million exploration
  - Approximately $23 million pre-development
- **Greens Creek**
  - ~$7 million exploration
- **Silver Valley**
  - ~$7 million exploration
  - ~$5 million of pre-development at the Star complex
- **San Juan Silver**
  - ~$12 million exploration
  - ~$16 million pre-development
- **San Sebastian**
  - ~$4 million exploration
  - ~$2 million pre-development



Organic Growth - Greens Creek (Alaska)

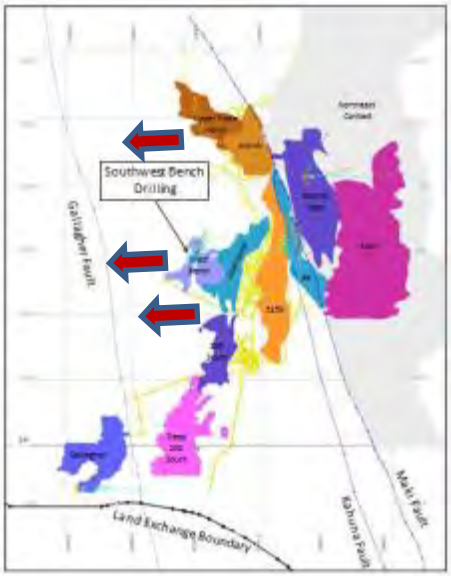
200 South - Reserves and Resources

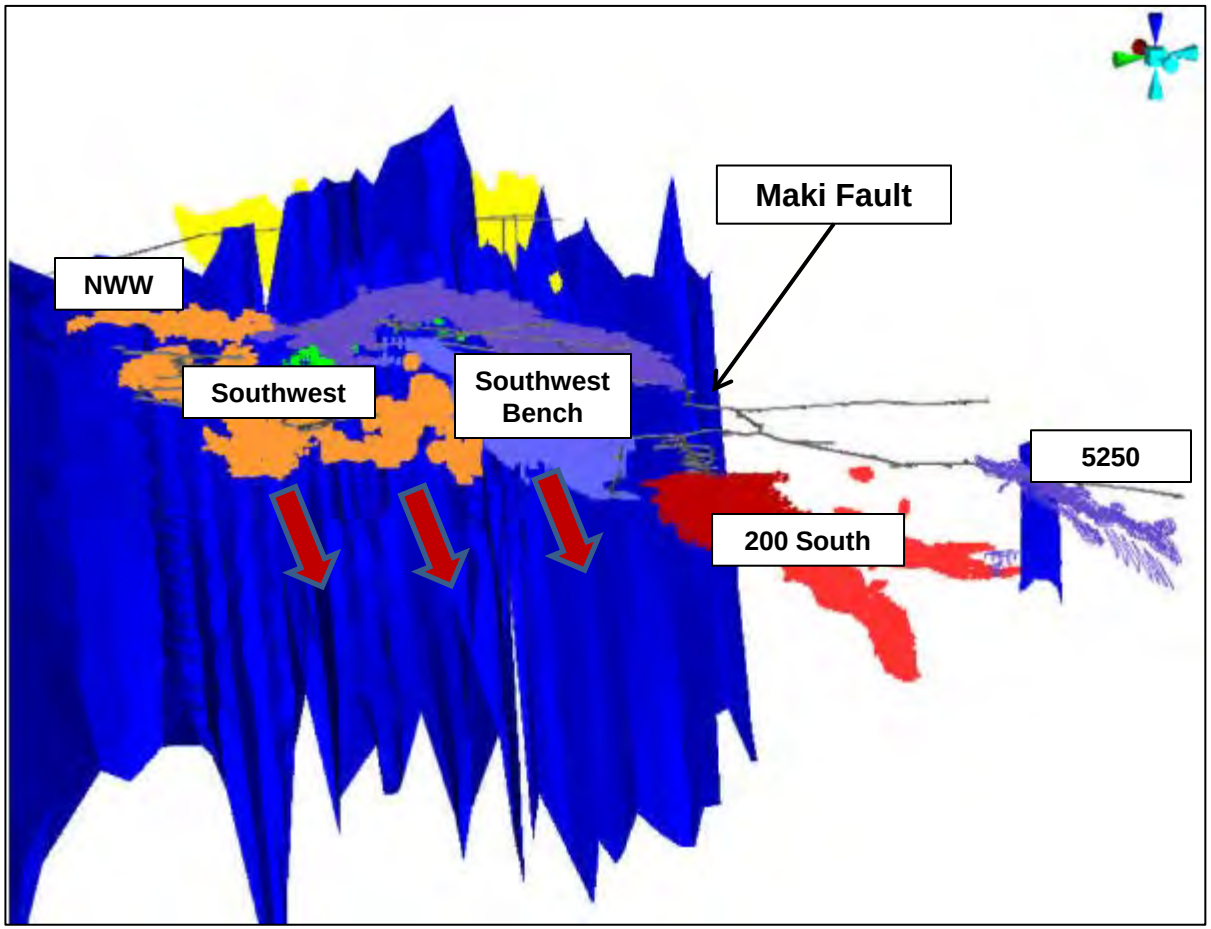




Organic Growth - Greens Creek (Alaska)

NWW, Southwest & Southwest Bench – Exploration Drilling



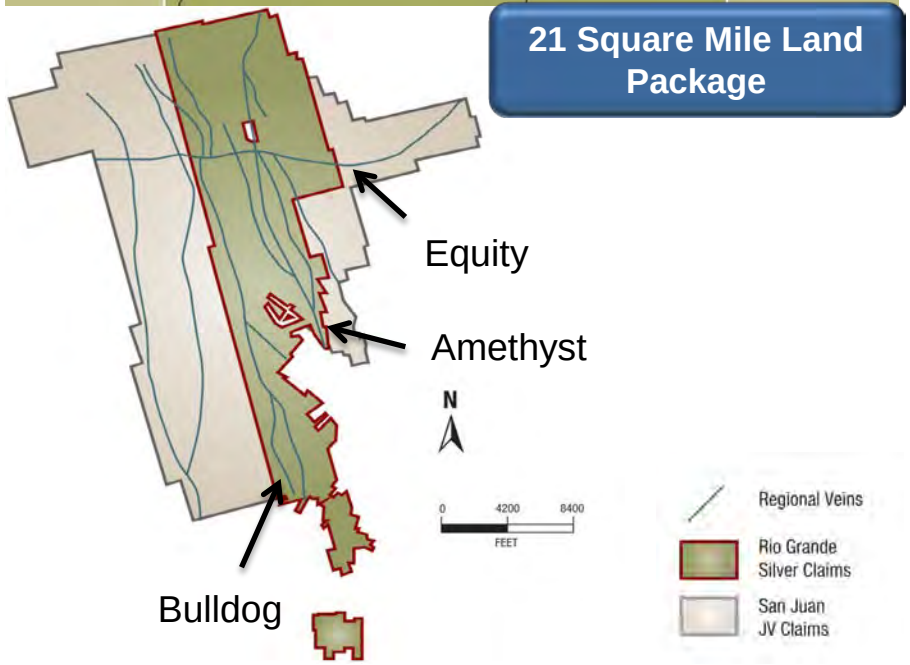


Organic Growth - San Juan Silver

- Historic Bulldog mine produced 25 mm ounces of silver before closing in 1985
- Acquired 100% interest in defined mineralization of San Juan Silver property
- Silver resources of 37.1 mm ounces
- 2012 Activities:
  - Bulldog decline portal construction underway
  - A conceptual study to evaluate the re-opening of Bulldog mine has commenced
  - Year-round underground drilling at the Equity

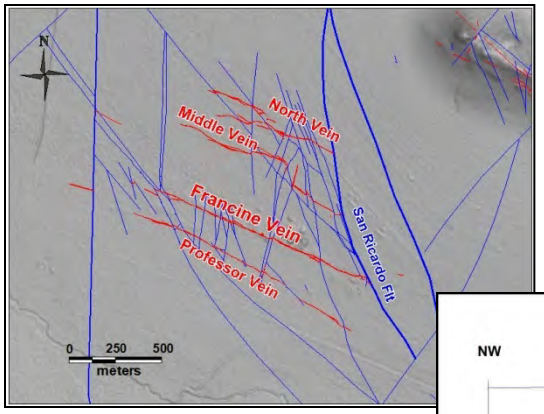


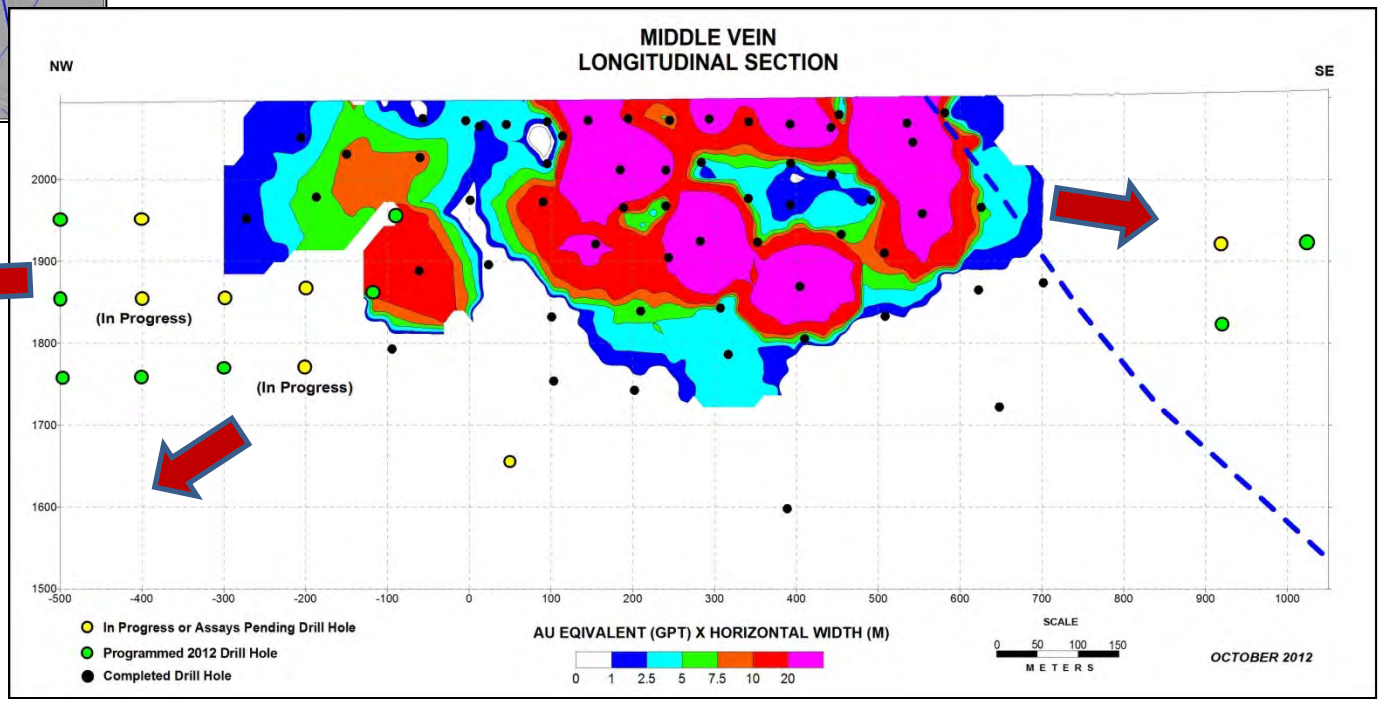
21 Square Mile Land Package



Organic Growth - San Sebastian (Mexico)

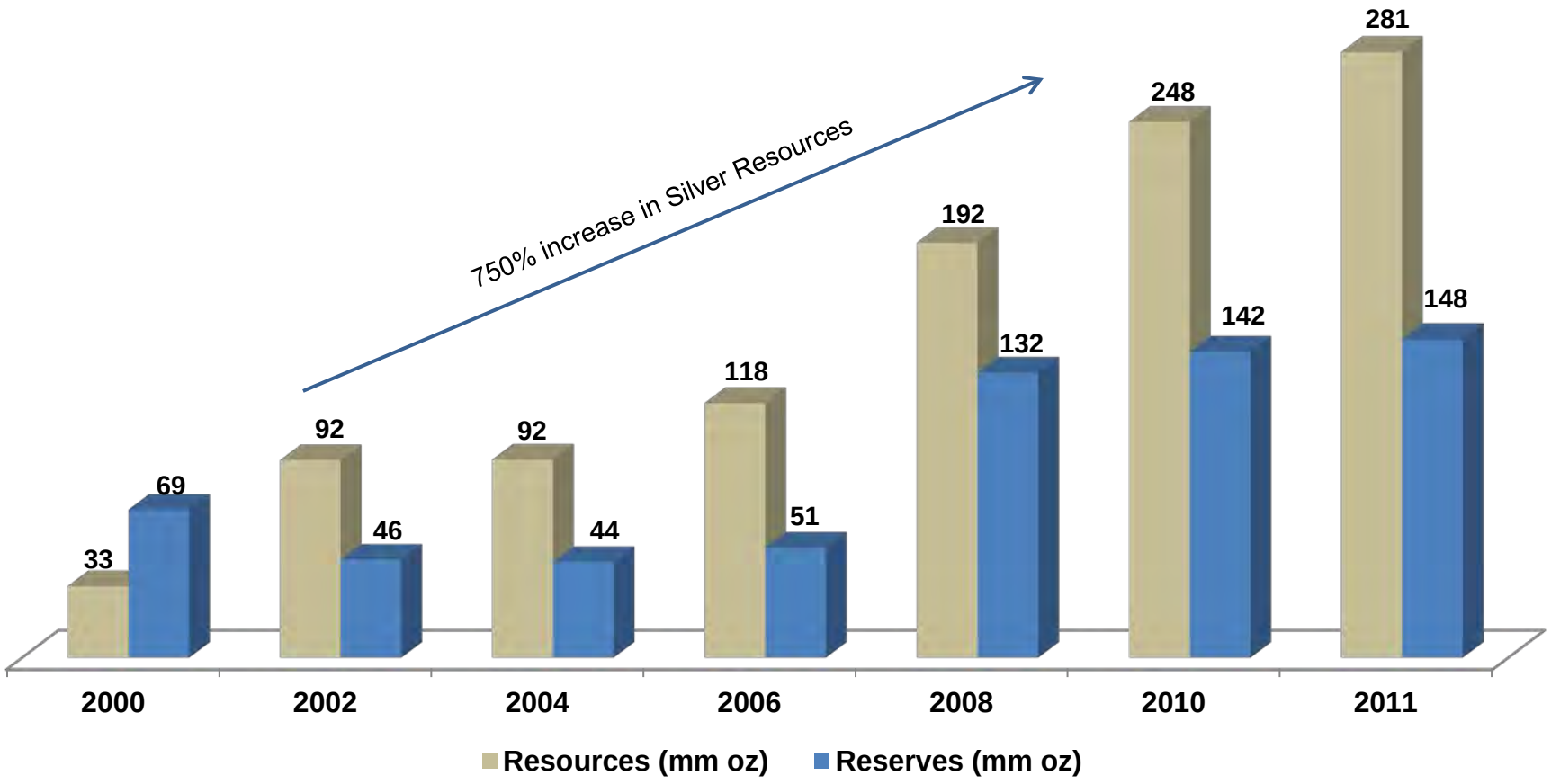
San Sebastian – Middle Vein Longitudinal





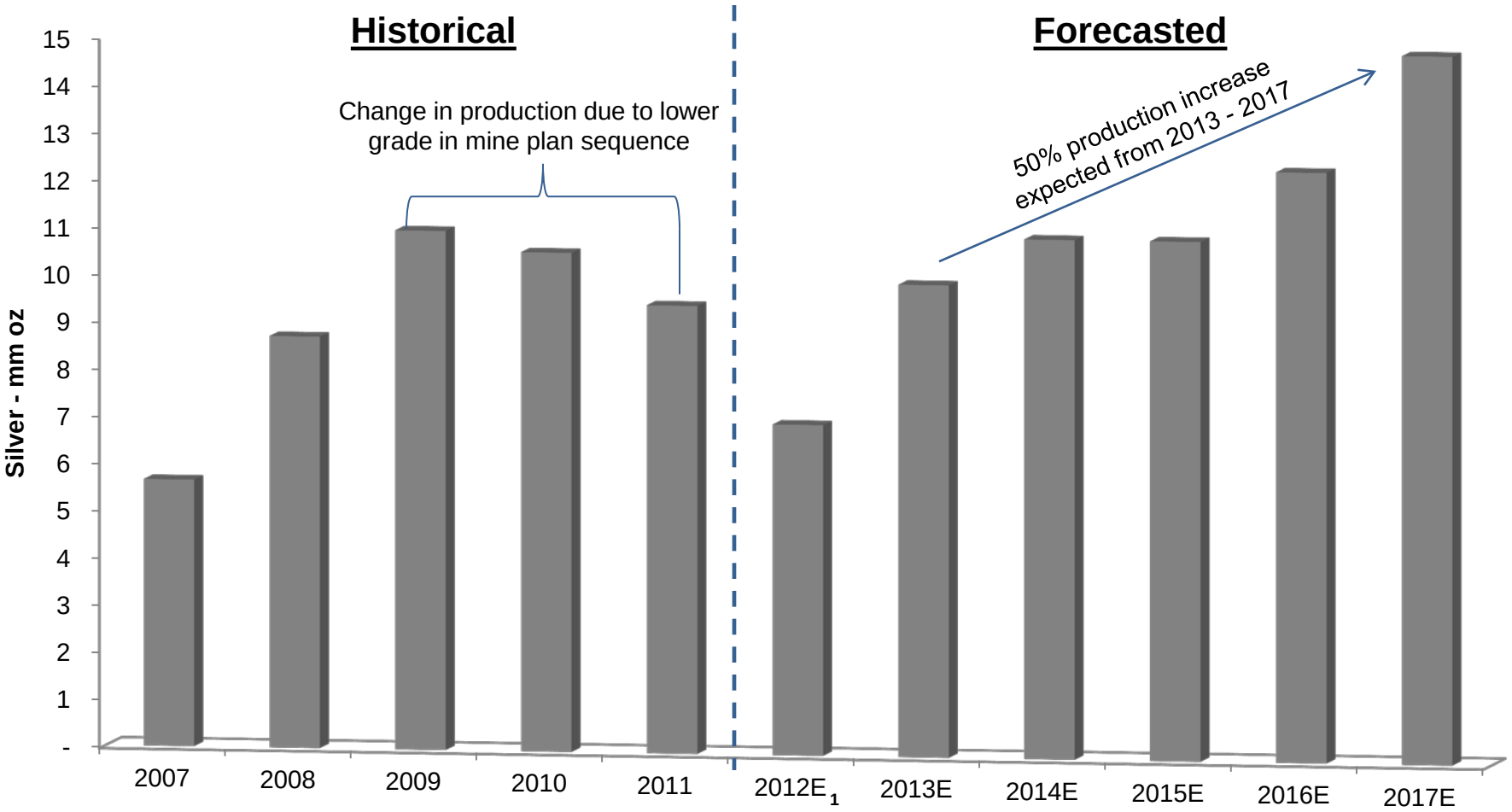
Delivering Value: Reserve and Resource Growth

115% Increase of Silver Reserves from 2000-2011



Development Driving Production Growth

Silver Production



1. No production at Lucky Friday in 2012 – Silver Shaft clean-up and mine upgrades (see slide in Appendix).

New Innovation has Changed Silver Demand

- February 1900
- Long-running popular series of simple and inexpensive cameras
- Introduced the concept of the “snapshot”
- Transformed the demand of silver
- Today new innovation has changed demand again







Silver - The Metal of This Age

- Has the highest electrical conductivity of all the metals
  - 80% more conductive than aluminum
  - 50% more conductive than gold, 6% more conductive than copper
  - Critically important in the miniaturization of circuits as electronic items become increasingly compact and users expect more power or utility
- Has superior thermal conductivity
  - Transfers heat efficiently; doesn't overheat
- Highest reflectivity (94%) in visible light of the metals
  - Gold 72%, Aluminum 92%






 Source – The Silver Institute 2011

Growing Silver Demand

Uses of Silver



Medicine: silver is added to bandages and wound-dressings, catheters and other medical instruments and is a key part of technology behind X-rays



Electronics: almost all electronics are configured with silver; its excellent conductivity makes it a natural choice



Automobiles: every electrical action in a modern car is activated with silver coated contacts; over 36 mm ounces of silver are used annually



Solar Panels: 90% of crystalline silicon photovoltaic cells use silver paste; over 100 mm ounces of silver are estimated for use by solar energy in 2015



Batteries: silver oxide batteries are replacing lithium ion batteries due to environmental and safety concerns



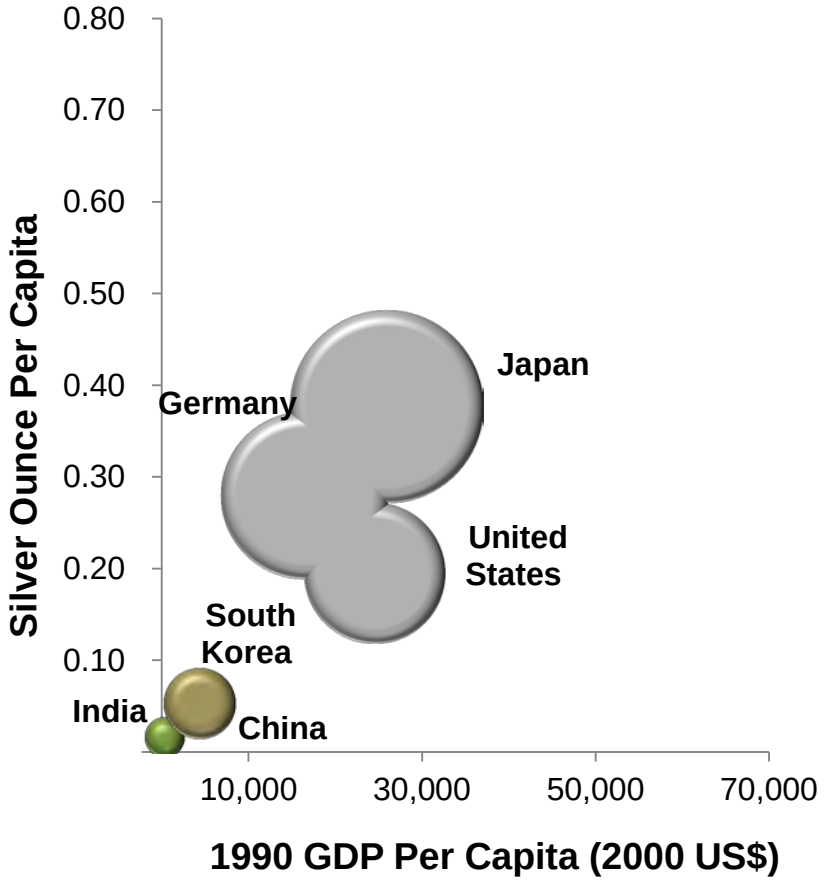
Water Filters: silver prevents bacteria and algae from building up in filters

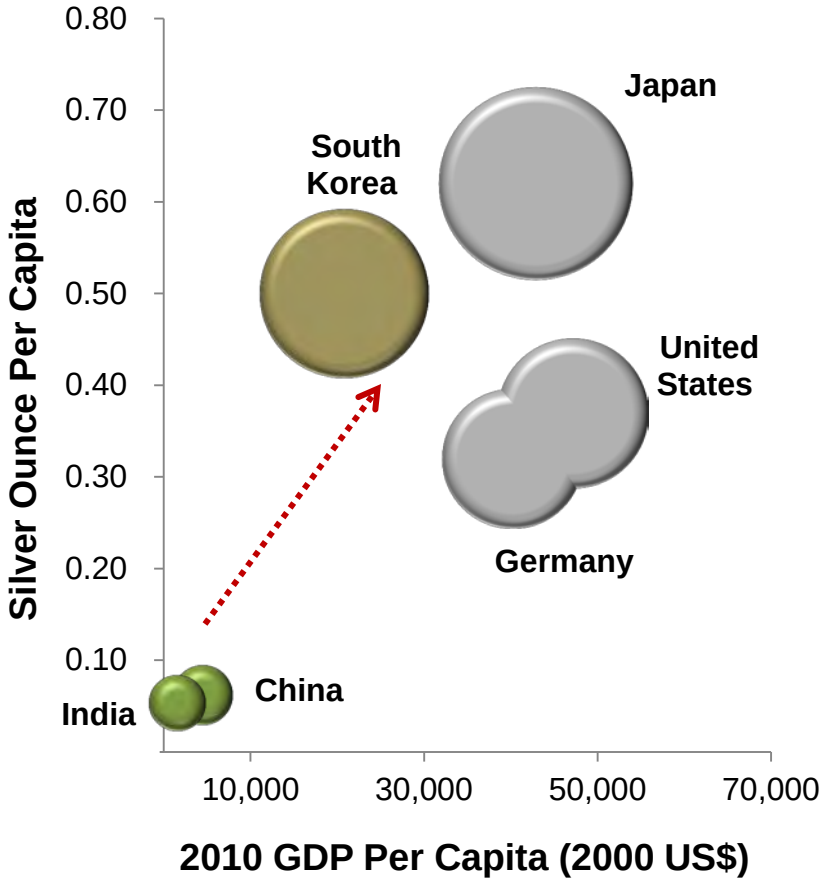
New technologies and innovations have the potential for creating new sources of silver demand such as RFID's

Source – GFMS, The Silver Institute 2012

Silver Consumption per Capita

Increasing Silver Consumption Per Person in China and India





Source – World Bank, GFMS 2011

Size of bubbles indicate relative consumption per person

Silver Price Past Decade

Silver Price 2002-2012



Source: Bloomberg

Growth and Value in Silver – NYSE:HL

- Projected full-year 2012 silver production of more than 6 million ounces
- Among lowest operating cost per ounce of major producers
- Production growth as Lucky Friday plans to resume operations in Q1: silver output expected to ramp up to over 2 million ounces in 2013
- Resumption of work on #4 Shaft at Lucky Friday expected in Q1
- Continued advancement of exploration and pre-development projects
- Strong cash position – no significant debt; revolving credit facility
- Dividend policy further leverages strong silver market





Appendix

Hecla MINING COMPANY

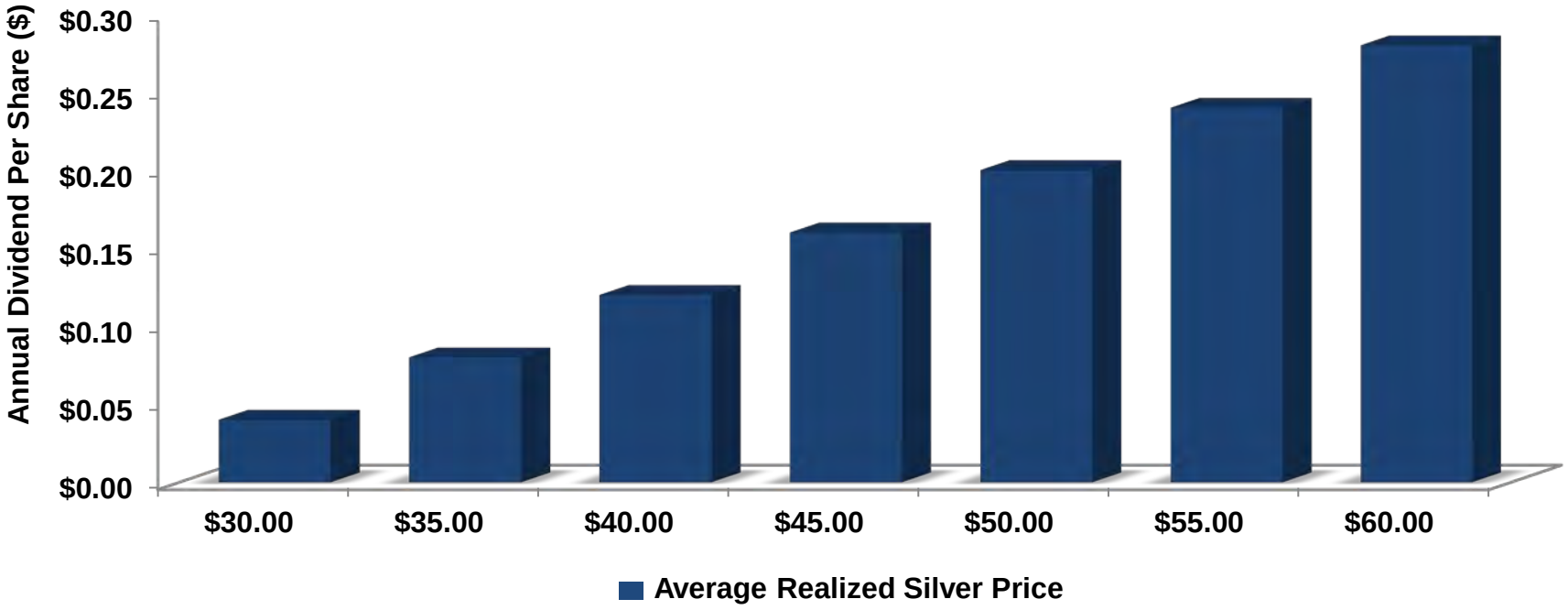
Capital Structure & Financial Position

Share Price	$6.11[1]
Market Capitalization	$1.7 B
Shares Outstanding	285 mm[1]
Analyst Coverage	9
3-month Weighted Average Daily Volume	3.90 mm[1]
Cash & Cash Equivalents	$232 mm[2]
Revolving Credit Agreement (Undrawn)	$150 mm
Debt	None
Total Liquidity	$382 mm
Dividend	$0.0225 per common share
Base Metal Hedging	35-50% hedged >$1/lb over next 24 months

1. As of January 2, 2012
2. As of September 30, 2012

Dividend Policy

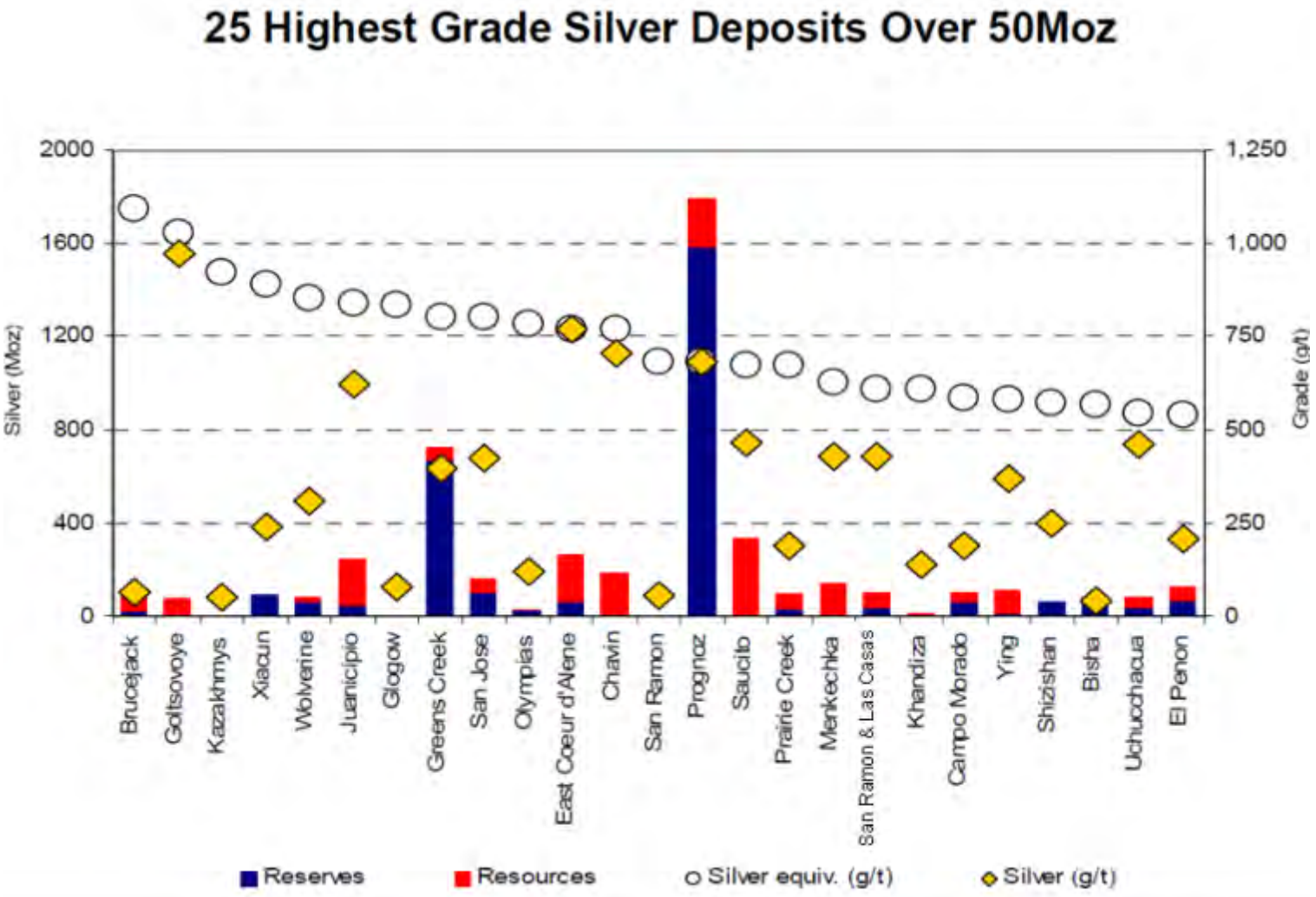
- Silver-linked dividend policy commenced in Q3/11
- Minimum annual dividend of $0.01 per share paid quarterly



Notes:

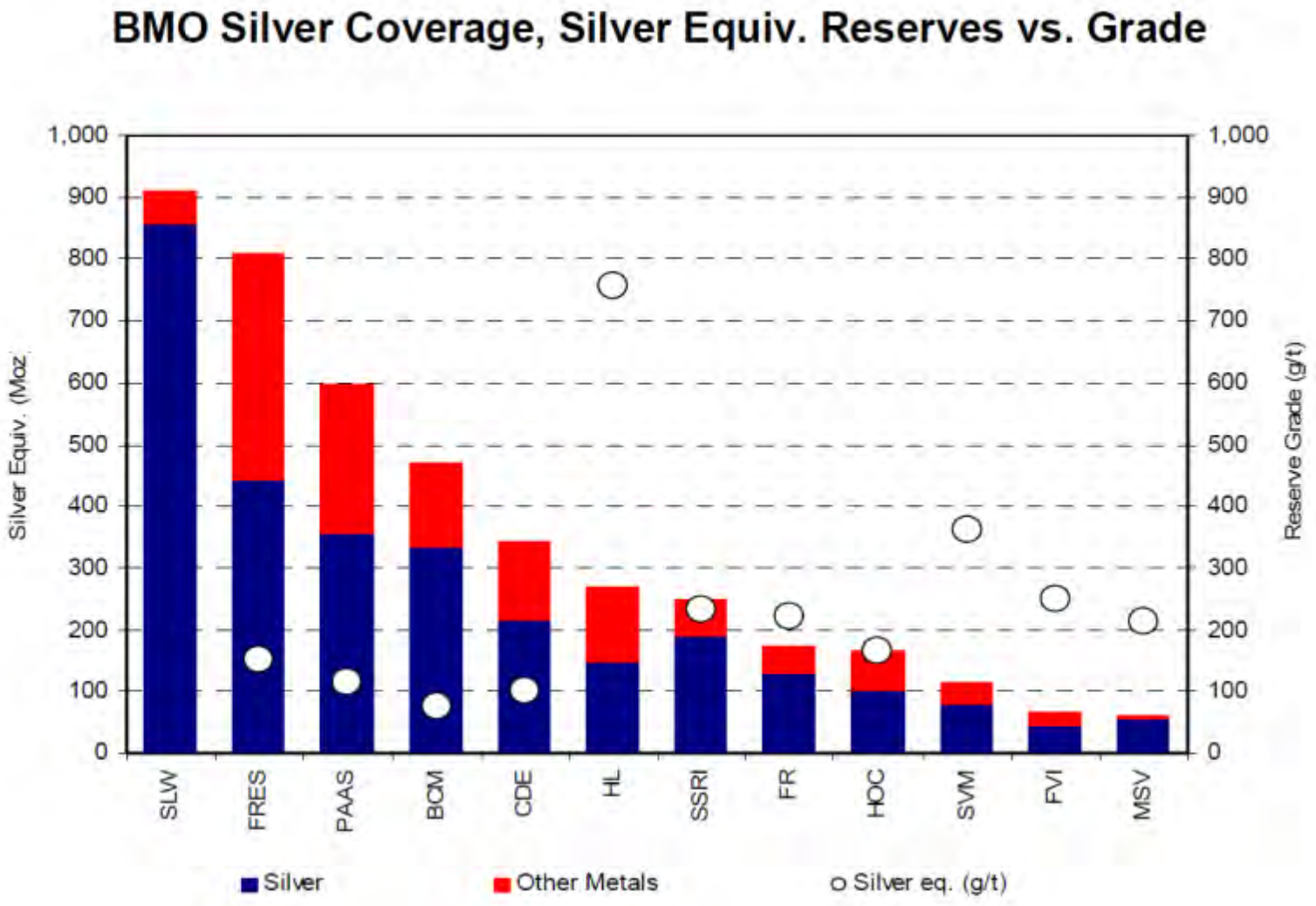
1. The declaration and payment of dividends remains at the sole discretion of the Board of Directors and will depend on Hecla's financial results, cash requirements, future prospects and other factors deemed relevant by the Board. Investors are cautioned that this new policy is not a guarantee that a dividend will be declared or paid in any particular period in the future.
2. Realized prices are calculated by dividing gross revenues for each metal by the payable quantities of each metal included in the concentrate and doré sold during the period.

Silver Space



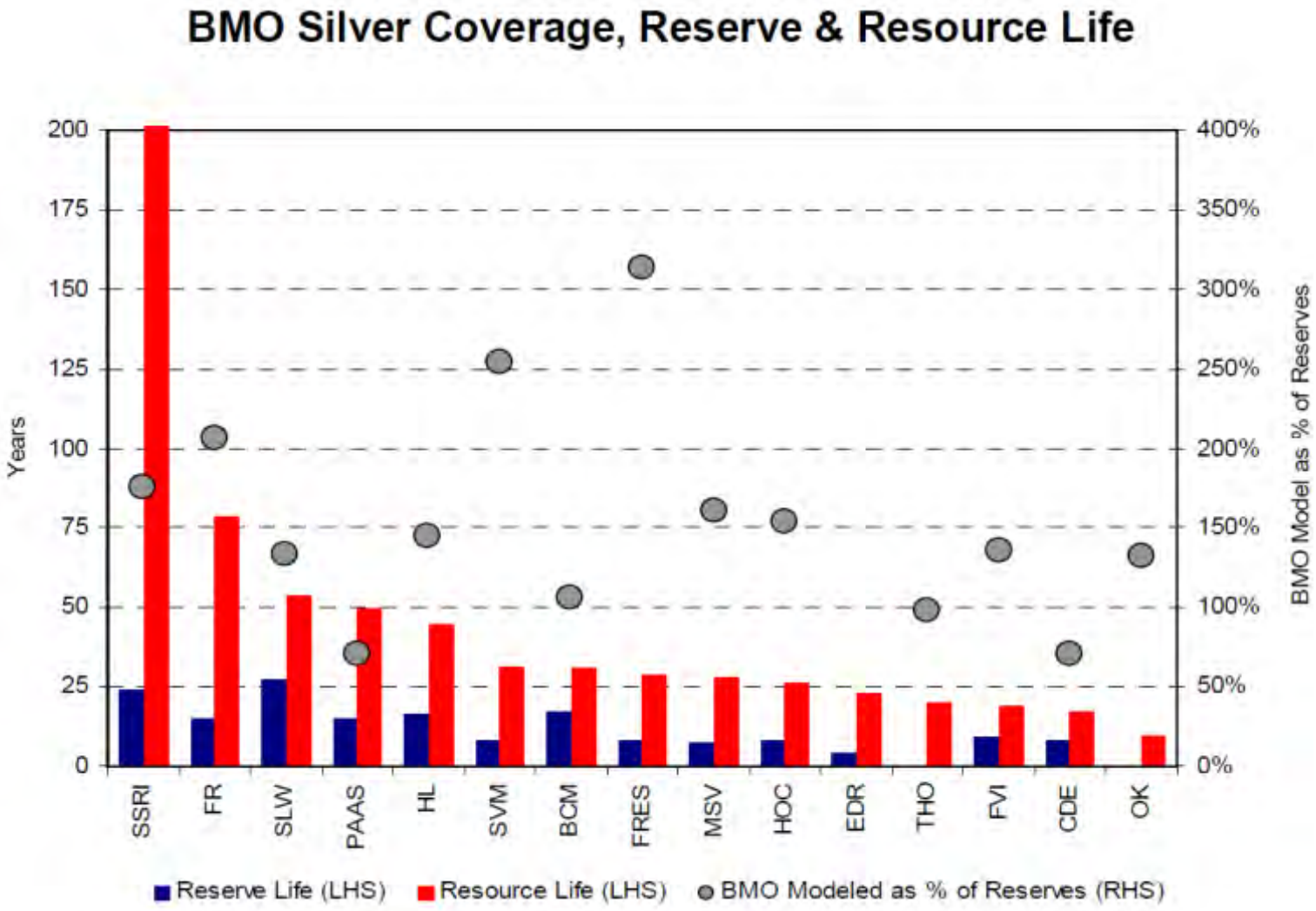
Source: MEG, BMO Capital Markets (12/17/12)

Silver Space



Source: Company Filings, BMO Capital Markets (12/17/12)

Silver Space



Source: Company Filings, BMO Capital Markets (12/17/12)

Greens Creek (Alaska) - 2011 Overview

	2011
Probable Reserves (mm oz)	98.4
Silver Resources (mm oz)	55.2
Cash Costs (net of by-products)	$ (1.29)/oz[1]
Silver Grade (oz/t)	11.5
Tons Milled	772,069
Ag Produced (oz)	6,498,337
Au Produced (oz)	56,818
Lead Produced (t)	21,055
Zinc Produced (t)	66,050
Mining & Milling Cost per Ton	$80.00

1. Total cash cost per ounce of silver represents a non-U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) measurement. A reconciliation of total cash costs to cost of sales and other direct production costs and depreciation, depletion and amortization (GAAP) can be found in the Appendix.

Lucky Friday & Silver Valley (Idaho)

2012 Work Plan

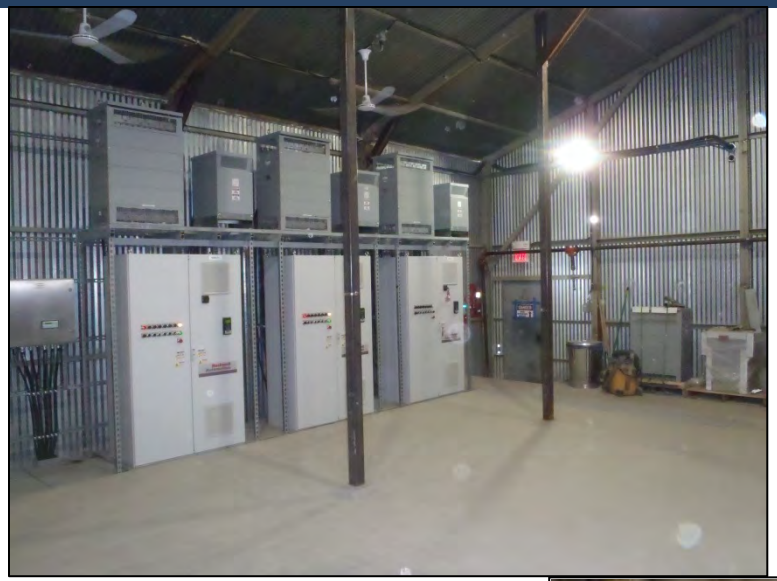
- Remove loose cementitious material and unused utilities from the Silver Shaft
- Install a metal brattice which should improve safety & functionality of Silver Shaft
- 5900 haulage way bypass construction
- Other surface and underground capital programs
- 2012 capital program ~ $60 mm
- Production is expected to resume Q1/13







Excellent Progress at Lucky Friday (Idaho)



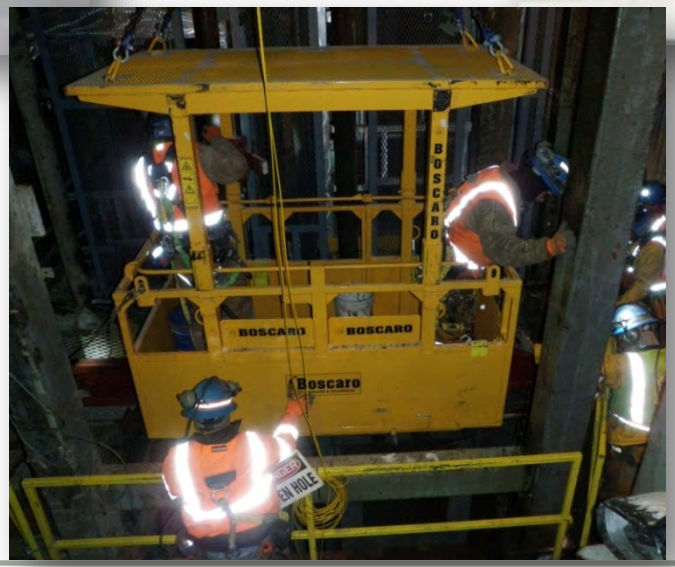




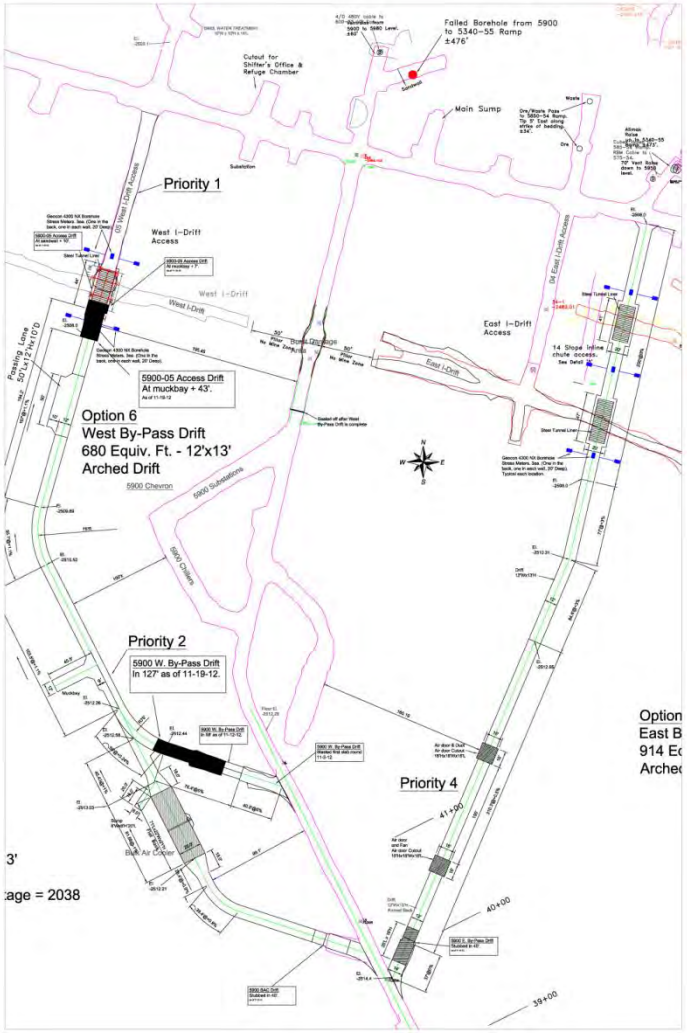
Excellent Progress at Lucky Friday (Idaho)







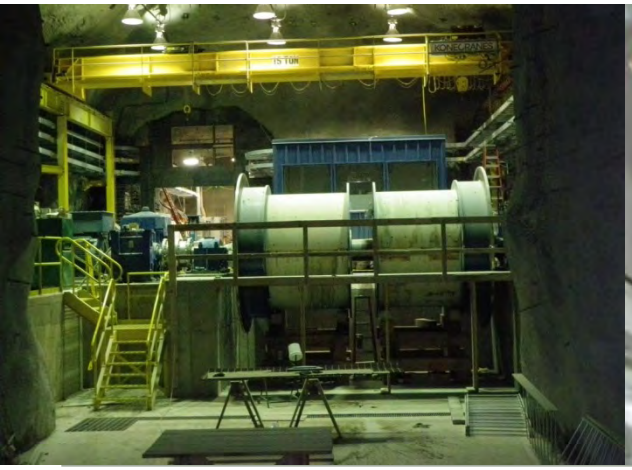
Bypass Construction at Lucky Friday (Idaho)



Lucky Friday - #4 Shaft

- Upon restart of #4 Shaft construction, work is expected to focus on shaft sinking & station development activities
- Total project is 45% complete and 80% of major procurements have been ordered or installed
- Capital expenditures for 2011 were $42 mm for a total of approximately $90 mm invested to date
- Total project capital is expected to be approximately $200 mm

Hoist Room	Shaft	Sheave Deck







Q3 2012 - Exploration Programs

Highlights of Q3/2012 exploration program consist of:

- Underground definition and exploration drilling upgrade and expand resources at 200 South, Gallagher, South West Bench, 5250 and 9a Zones at Greens Creek
- Intersections of mineralization at Killer Creek and Gallagher from surface drilling at Greens Creek
- Drilling at the Middle Vein at San Sebastian defines strong vein and breccia mineralization from surface to 300 meters (1,312 feet) depth and is now defined for over 800 meters (2,624 feet)
- Expansion of resource at the Star Complex – two underground drilling extensions of the Moffitt, Star, and North Star veins. Two surface drills extending the Noonday and Noonday Split veins
- Drilling on the Equity Vein at the San Juan Silver property extended the strike of high-grade, silver-gold mineralization up to 250 feet along a 600-foot down plunge. Drilling along the Amethyst structure has defined the upper position of two high-grade zones

Q3 2012 - Pre-Development Programs

Highlights of Q3/2012 pre-development program consist of:

- The development contractor has completed the initial structural steel support for the portal section of the Bulldog decline and advanced the drift to 110 feet as of October 26th
- The Bulldog support infrastructure including the maintenance shop and shortcrete plant are operational and winterized so development should continue to advance through the winter months
- Excavation of the southeast extension of the Star 2000 exploration drift and drill stations is complete and drilling to evaluate the silver-rich Noonday-Morning Vein extensions has begun
- Work on the ventilation drift repair at the Equity is nearing completion and a ventilation upgrade is in process to advance exploration and development activities
- The hydrology testwork at the Andrea and a new mine plan for the Hugh Zone are being completed at the San Sebastian project

Lucky Friday (Idaho) - 2011 Overview

	2011
Proven Reserves (mm oz)	29.6
Probable Reserves (mm oz)	19.7
Silver Resources (mm oz)	161.3
Cash Costs (net of by-products)	$ 6.47/oz[1]
Silver Grade (oz/t)	10.7
Tons Milled	298,672
Ag Produced (oz)	2,985,339
Lead Produced (t)	18,095
Zinc Produced (t)	7,305
Mining & Milling Cost per Ton	$77.72

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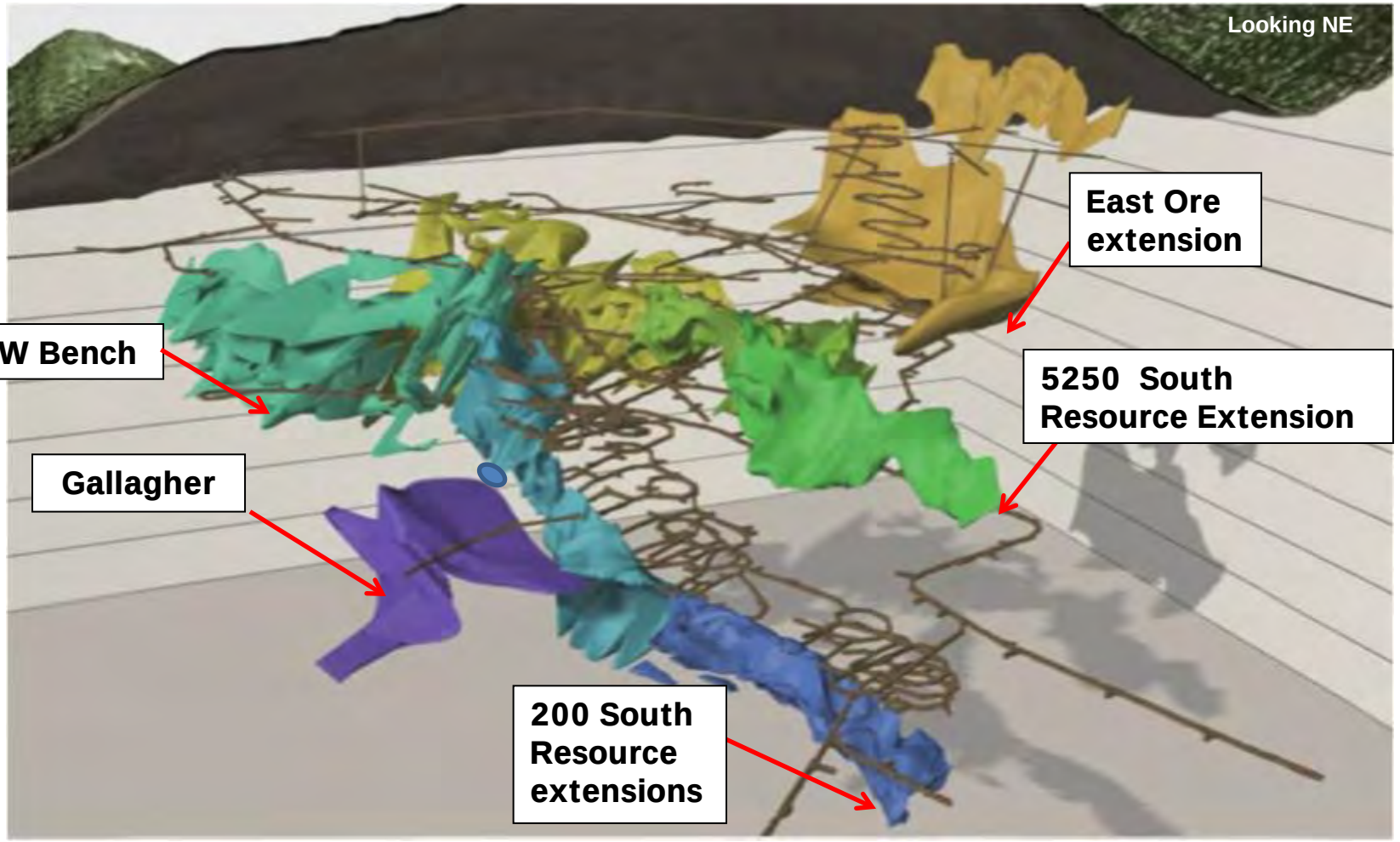
Organic Growth - Greens Creek (Alaska)

- Very large and under-explored 27-square-mile land position
- Over 30 miles of unexplored mine contact (red-trace) with multiple targets
- Surface exploration only resumed in 1999 due to establishment of Land Exchange
- 2012 Program - $7 mm
  - 3 underground drills
  - 3 surface drills (June to Sept)

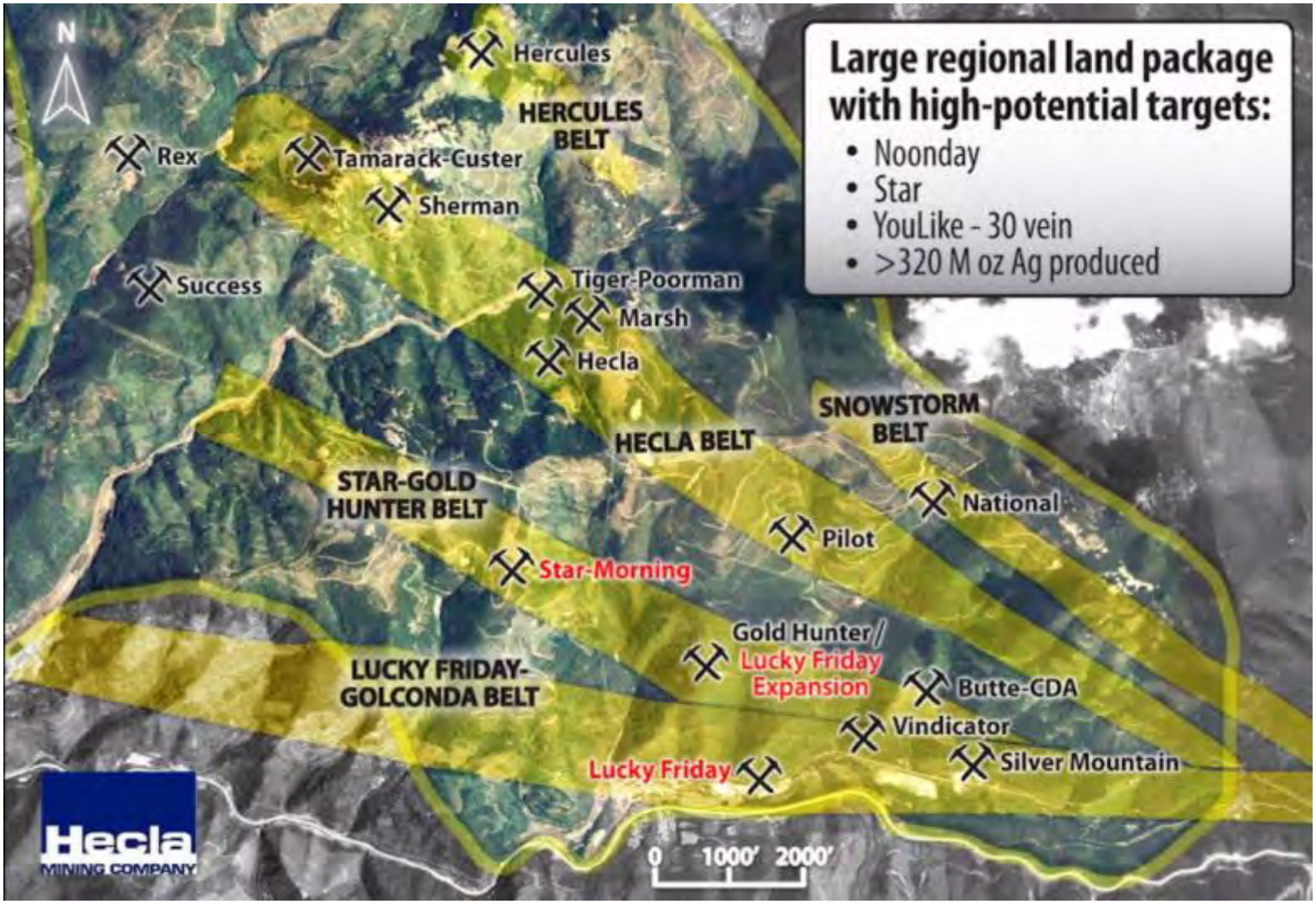


Greens Creek - Exploration

Underground Exploration Targets

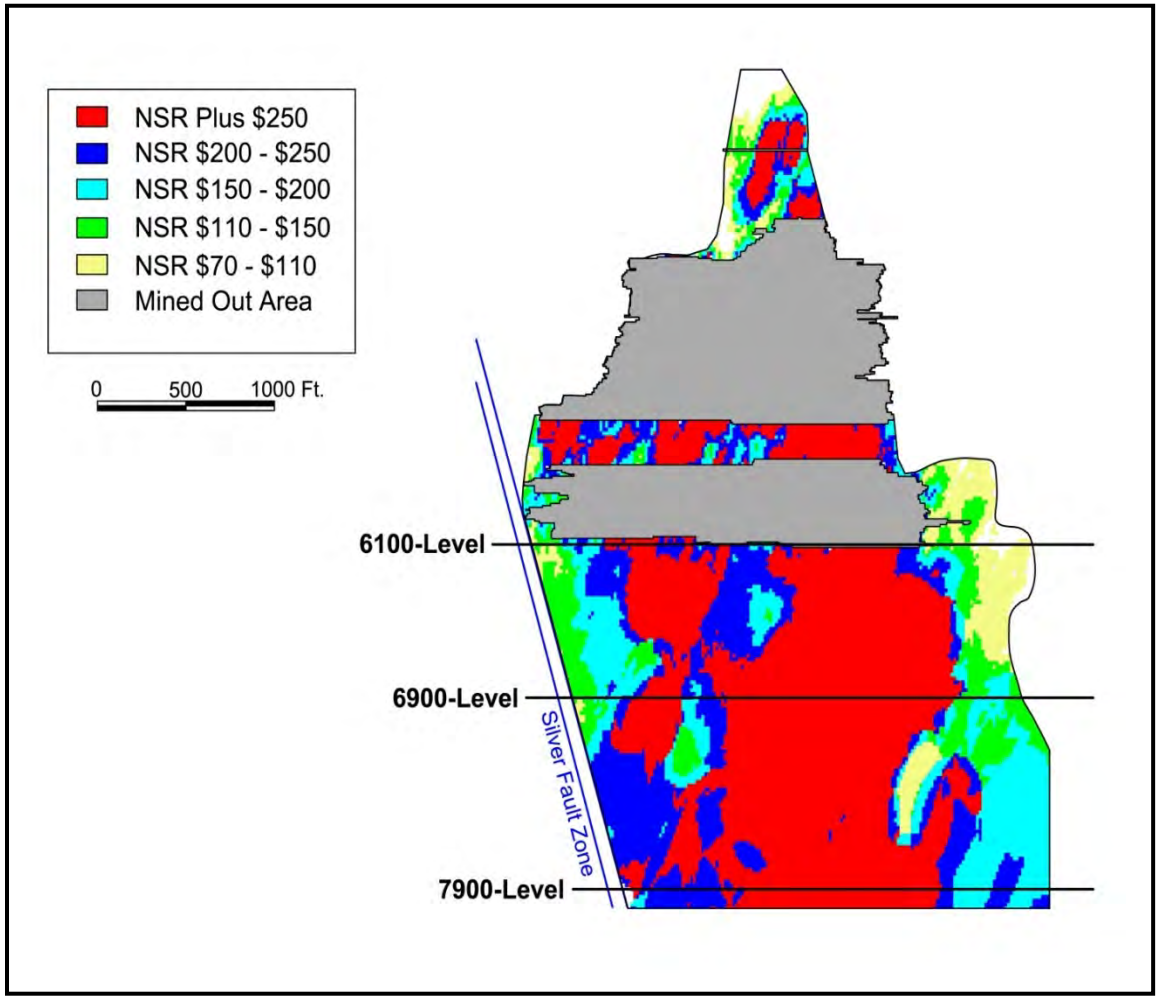


Lucky Friday & Silver Valley - Exploration



Organic Growth - Lucky Friday (Idaho)

Lucky Friday Expansion Area - Increased Grade and Thickness at Depth

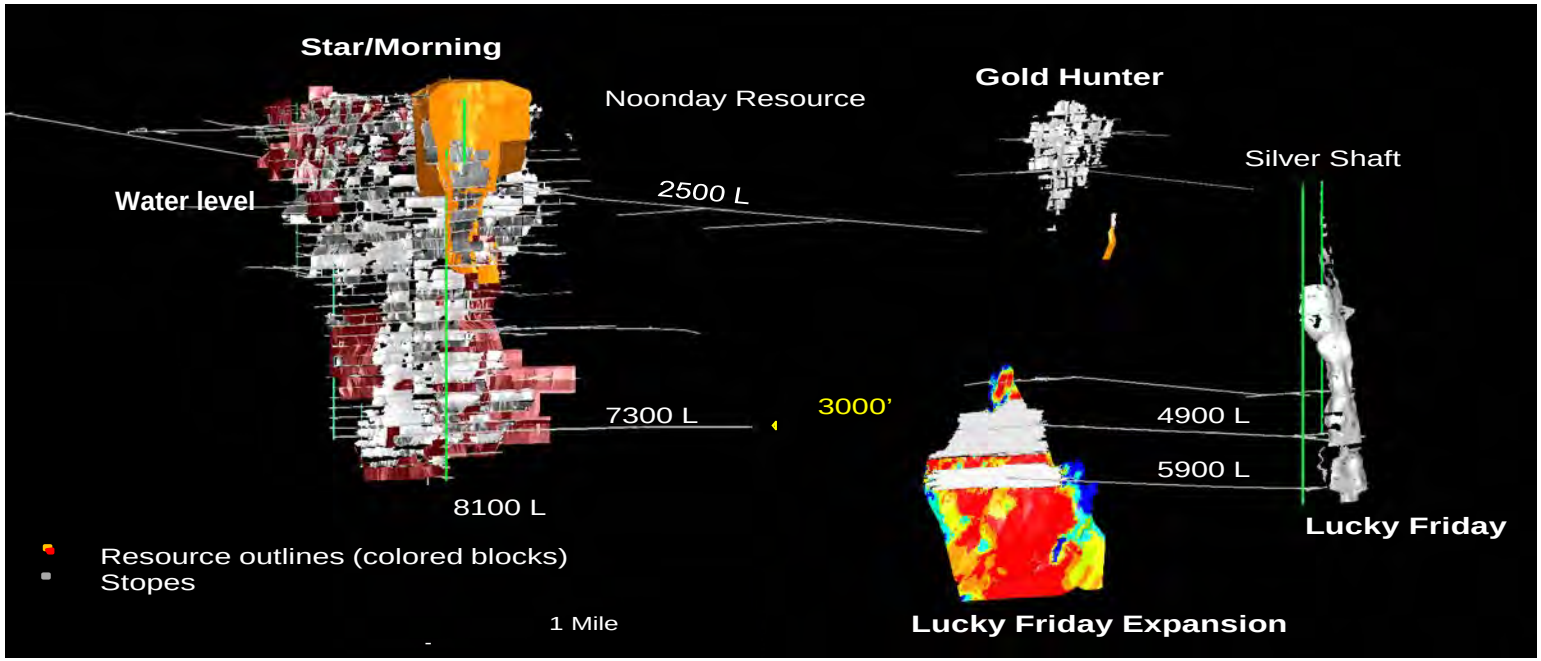


*As of 2010

Organic Growth - Star Pre-development

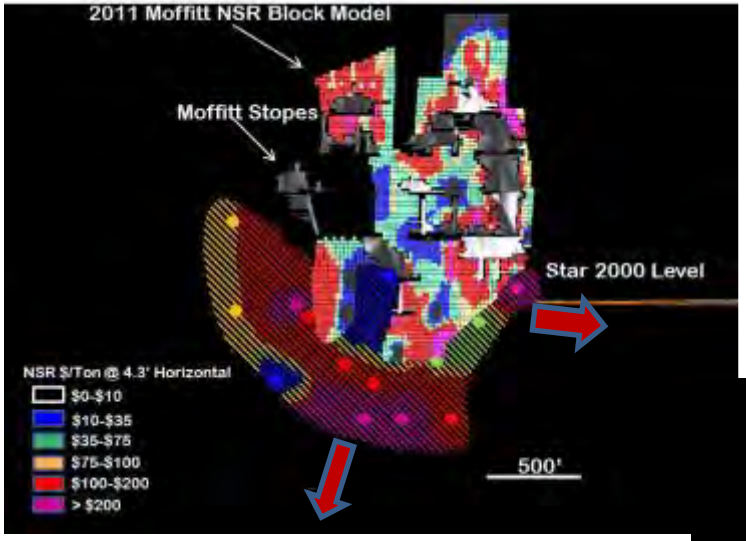
- Hecla has re-opened the Star for definition & exploration drilling
- Portal rehabilitation and ventilation adit have been successfully completed
- A Preliminary Economic Assessment (PEA) of the “Upper Country” Star mine complex is under review
- A mine dewatering study is also under way

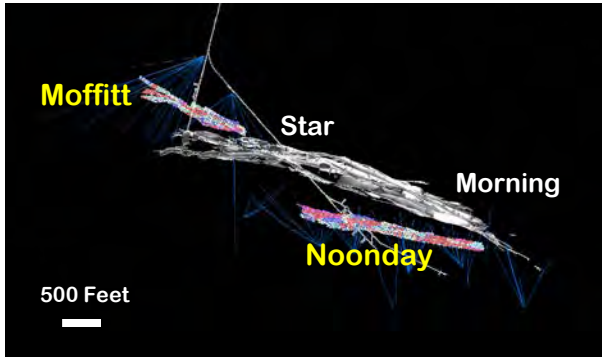
Longitudinal Section Looking North

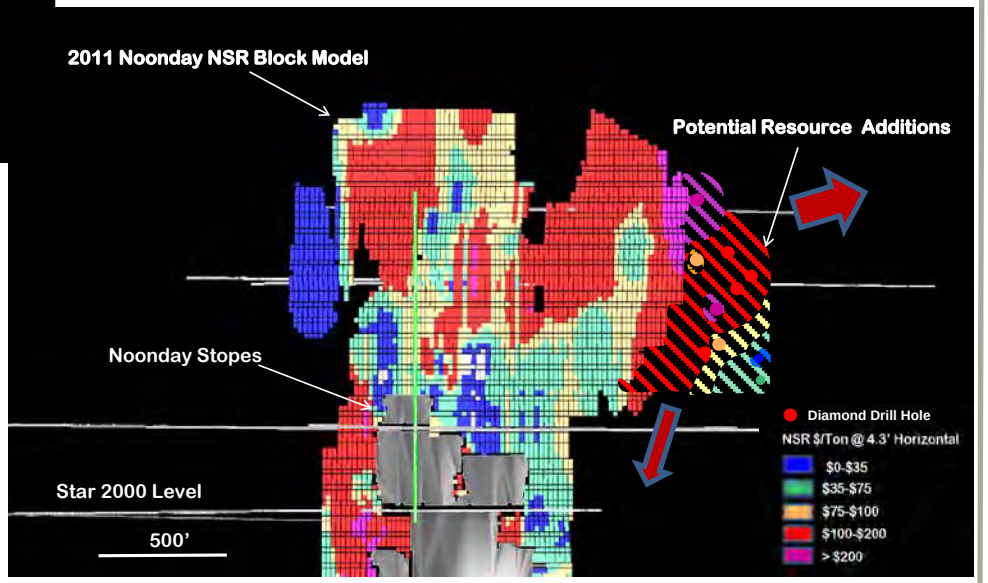


Organic Growth - Star Pre-development

Silver Valley (Star) – Moffitt & Noonday Vein Resource







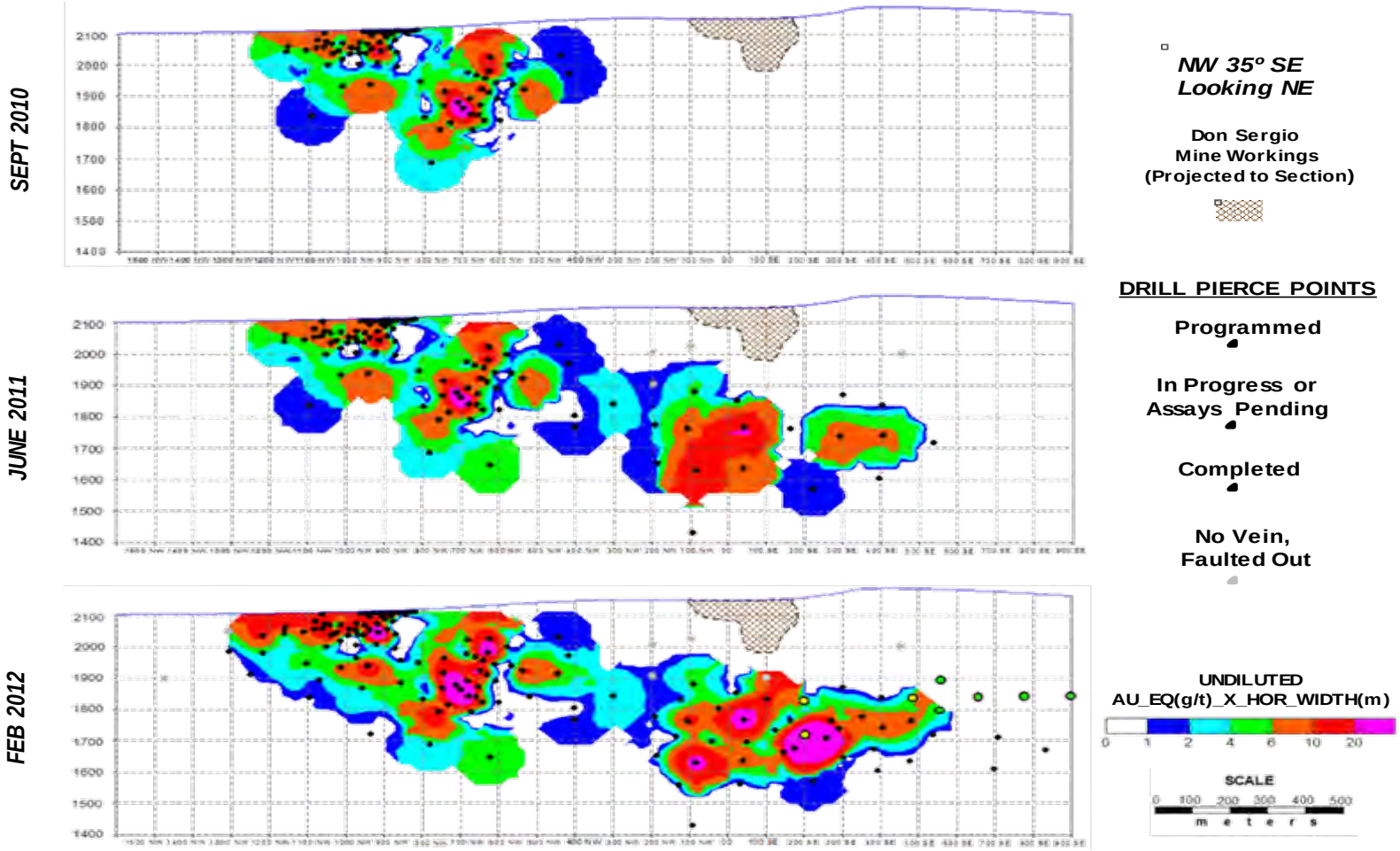
San Sebastian (Mexico)

300+ Square Mile Land Package



Organic Growth - San Sebastian (Mexico)

Andrea Vein - Potential New Silver and Gold-Rich Resource in 2012

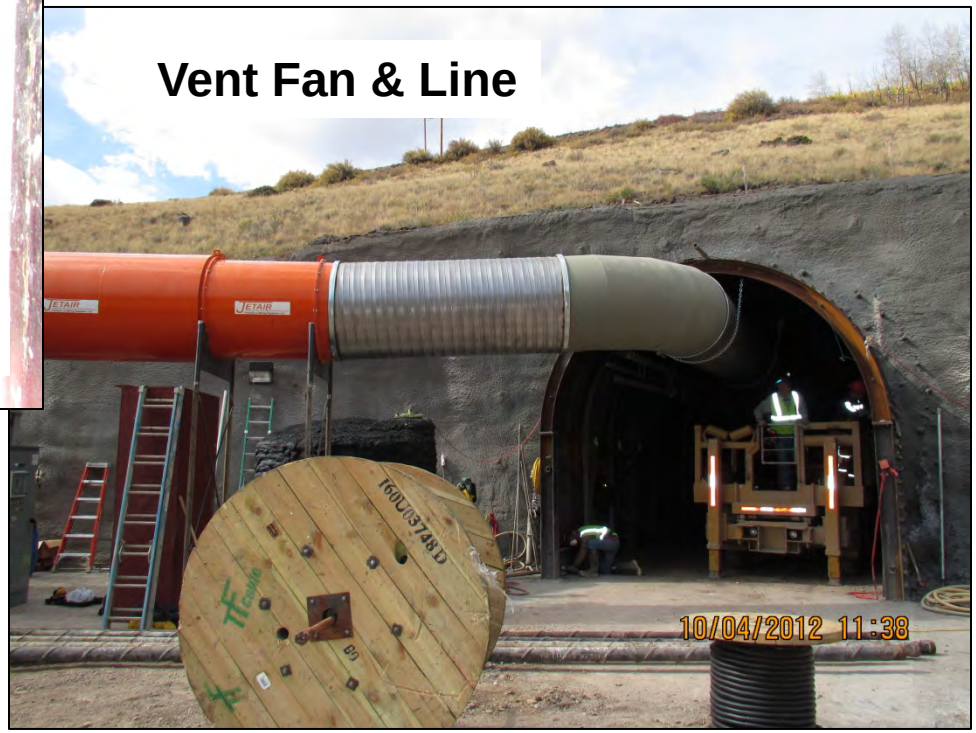


Organic Growth - San Juan Silver (Colorado)

Bulldog Development



Portal Sets & Face



Vent Fan & Line

Organic Growth - San Juan Silver (Colorado)

Bulldog Development



Rock Bolting



Flash Coating

Organic Growth - San Juan Silver (Colorado)

Bulldog Infrastructure



Organic Growth - Exploration Upside

Increasing Exploration Expenditures

	Greens Creek, AK	Lucky Friday/ Silver Valley, ID	Rio Grand Silver, CO	San Sebastian, MX
2012 Activities	Surface & U/G drilling, geochem, geophysics	Surface & U/G drilling, geochem	Surface & U/G drilling, geochem	Surface drilling & geochem
Targets	-200 South -5250 South -Gallagher -NWW -West Bruin -Cub #4 -NE Contact	-Noonday -North Star -Star Morning -Moffitt -Tamarack -North	-Equity -Amethyst	-Andrea vein -Antonella -LaRoca -Cerro Santiago -Middle Vein -Espevanza Vein
Strategic Focus	-R&R definition -Identifying new ore zones/targets	-R&R definition -Identifying new targets	-Resource expansion -Resource definition -Defining new targets	-Resource expansion -Identifying new targets
Budget	~$7mm	~$7 mm	~$12 mm	~$4 mm

Coeur d'Alene Basin Litigation

- Court approved consent decree for the Coeur d'Alene River Basin environmental litigation on September 8, 2011
- Settled Hecla Limited's historic environmental liability in the Basin and the remaining obligations in the Box
- Hecla expects to pay $159 mm, net of expected related income tax benefits of $105 million, over a three-year period

Basin Settlement Payment Schedule				
	Payments	Tax Benefit	Existing Warrants	Net
2011	$168[1] mm	$(67) mm		$101 mm
2012	$25[2] mm	$(10) mm		$15 mm
2013	$15 mm	$(6) mm		$9 mm
2014	$56 mm[3]	$(22) mm	$56 mm	$(22) mm
Total	**$264 mm**	**$(105) mm**	**$56 mm**	**$103 mm**

1. Payment made on October 11, 2011
2. Payment made on October 5, 2012
3. Proceeds from the exercise of any outstanding Series 1 and Series 3 warrants (which have an exercise price between $2.42 and $2.53 per share) will be payable as quarterly payments, with the remaining balance, if any, due in August 2014. Approximate total value of $56 mm.

Historical Milestones

Over a Century of Silver Mining Experience

1891	▪ Hecla Mining Company is incorporated & mining commences at the Star
1958	▪ Becomes the largest shareholder in the Lucky Friday Silver-Lead Mines Company
1964	▪ Merger between Hecla and Lucky Friday Silver-Lead Mines is completed ▪ Hecla is listed on the New York Stock Exchange
1979	▪ Best performer on the New York Stock Exchange
1981	▪ Merger with Day Mines consolidating the Silver Valley
1987	▪ Acquisition of 30% of Greens Creek silver-gold-zinc-lead mine on Admiralty Island
2000	▪ San Sebastian acquisition
2006	▪ Increases silver reserves & resources by 25%
2008	▪ Completes transaction to acquire remaining interest in Greens Creek silver mine ▪ Acquisition of Independence Lead Mines & San Juan Silver Joint Venture
2009	▪ Initiated construction of the #4 Shaft at Lucky Friday ▪ Greens Creek produced to date 200 mm ounces of silver and 1 mm ounces of gold
2010	▪ Reports highest annual revenue ($418.8 mm) and operating cash flow ($197.8 mm)
2011	▪ Highest level of silver reserves & resources with 148 mm ounces and 281 mm ounces, respectively ▪ New silver-linked dividend policy ▪ Settled historic Coeur d'Alene Basin environmental liability

Reserves & Resources Update (on Dec. 31, 2011)

Mine	Tons	Silver (Oz/ton)	Gold (Oz/ton)	Lead (%)	Zinc (%)	Silver (Ounces)	Gold (Ounces)	Lead (Tons)	Zinc (Tons)
Proven and Probable Reserves									
Proven Ore Reserves									
Lucky Friday Unit, USA	2,345,500	12.6	-	7.8	3.0	29,573,900	-	183,100	70,160
Subtotal Proven Reserves	**2,345,500**	**12.6**		**7.8**	**3.0**	**29,573,900**	**-**	**183,100**	**70,160**
Probable Reserves									
Lucky Friday Unit, USA	1,345,300	14.7	-	9.3	3.2	19,746,200	-	124,720	42,890
Greens Creek, USA	7,991,000	12.3	0.093	3.5	9.2	98,383,300	742,400	281,620	733,140
Subtotal Probable	**9,336,300**	**12.7**	**0.080**	**4.4**	**8.3**	**118,129,500**	**742,400**	**406,340**	**776,030**
Mineralized Material									
Lucky Friday Unit, USA [1]	18,857,800	6.3	-	4.2	2.0	118,773,700	-	783,650	369,960
Greens Creek, USA [2]	445,900	5.8	0.109	3.0	7.0	2,582,400	48,500	13,430	31,170
San JuanSilver - Creede [3]	515,500	14.8	-	2.1	1.1	7,619,600	-	10,760	5,820
Star Complex [4]	986,200	3.2	-	6.8	7.7	3,146,400	-	66,730	75,620
Total Mineralized Material						**132,122,100**	**48,500**	**874,570**	**482,570**
Other Resources									
Lucky Friday Unit, USA [5]	4,396,900	9.7	-	6.4	2.0	42,531,600	-	279,770	87,300
Greens Creek, USA [6]	4,416,700	11.9	0.093	2.3	5.7	52,581,500	412,700	101,570	253,380
San Sebastian Hugh [7]	1,142,500	8.0	0.010	2.9	4.4	9,186,200	14,300	33,020	49,930
San Sebastian Andrea [8]	2,151,300	3.1	0.057	-	-	6,654,000	122,200	-	-
San Juan Silver - Creede [9]	2,577,300	11.4	-	1.6	1.4	29,446,100	-	40,990	34,980
Star Complex [10]	2,379,100	3.5	-	5.9	6.0	8,213,800	-	139,590	142,650
Total Other Resources						**148,613,200**	**549,100**	**594,940**	**568,240**

Totals may not match due to rounding for significant figures

(1) Measured and Indicated resources from Gold Hunter and Lucky Friday vein systems, diluted and factored for expected mining recovery.

(2) Indicated resources, Gallagher ore body, factored for dilution and mining recovery.

(3) Indicated resources diluted and factored to minimum mining width mechanized 6.0 feet -A vein only -100% Hecla

(4) Indicated resources diluted and factored to minimum mining width for conventional mining.

(5) Inferred resources from Gold Hunter and Lucky Friday vein systems, diluted and factored for expected mining recovery.

(6) Inferred resources, East, West, SW, Gallagher, NWW, '9A', and 200S ore bodies, factored for dilution and mining recovery.

(7) Inferred resources, Hugh zone (Deep Francine) - diluted and factored to minimum mining width (also contains 23,540 tons copper).

(8) Inferred resources diluted and factored to minimum mining width - 2 meter.

(9) Inferred resources, diluted and factored to minimum mining width. San Juan JV (Creede, CO) - 100% Hecla in 2011.

(10) Inferred resources diluted and factored to minimum mining width for conventional mining.

Total Cash Cost GAAP Reconciliation

Reconciliation of Cash Costs per Ounce to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)

(dollars and ounces in thousands, except per ounce - unaudited)

	Q3/12	Q2/12	Q1/12	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
Total cash costs[1]	$ 5,701	$ 1,410	$ 2,976	$ 10,934	$ (15,435)	$ 20,958	$ 36,621	$ (15,873)	$ 1,329
Divided by silver ounces produced	1,619	1,365	1,329	9,483	10,566	10,989	8,709	5,643	5,510
Total cash cost per ounce produced	$ 3.52	$ 1.03	$ 2.24	$ 1.15	$ (1.46)	$ 1.91	$ 4.20	$ (2.81)	$ 0.24
Reconciliation to GAAP:									
Total cash costs	$ 5,701	$ 1,410	$ 2,976	$ 10,934	$ (15,435)	$ 20,958	$ 36,621	$ (15,873)	$ 1,329
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	$ 11,601	$ 9,879	$ 9,661	$ 47,066	$ 60,011	$ 62,837	$ 35,207	$ 12,323	$ 11,757
Treatment costs	$ (18,351)	$ (16,164)	$ (17,695)	$ (99,019)	$ (92,144)	$ (80,830)	$ (70,776)	$ (27,617)	$ (33,523)
By- products credits	$ 47,778	$ 45,352	$ 46,353	$ 254,372	$ 267,272	$ 206,608	$ 164,963	$ 112,079	$ 86,216
Change in product inventory	$ (1,944)	$ 2,101	$ 1,805	$ (4,805)	$ 3,660	$ 310	$ 20,254	$ (1,261)	$ 1,278
Suspension-related costs[2]	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 4,135	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Reclamation, severance and other costs	$ (223)	$ 473	$ (149)	$ (44)	$ 630	$ 1,596	$ 537	$ 203	$ 190
Costs of sales and other direct production costs and depreciation, depletion and amortization (GAAP)	**$ 44,562**	**$ 43,051**	**$ 42,951**	**$ 212,639**	**$ 223,994**	**$ 211,479**	**$ 186,806**	**$ 79,854**	**$ 67,247**

1. Cash cost per ounce of silver represents a non-U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) measurement that the Company believes provide management and investors an indication of net cash flow. Management also uses this measurement for the comparative monitoring of performance of mining operations period-to-period from a cash flow perspective. “Total cash cost per ounce” is a measure developed by mining 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. Cost of sales and other direct production costs and depreciation, depletion and amortization, was the most comparable financial measures calculated in accordance with GAAP to total cash costs.
2. Various accidents and other events resulted in temporary suspensions of production at the Lucky Friday unit during 2011 and 2012. Care-and-maintenance, mine rehabilitation, investigation, and other costs incurred during the suspension periods not related to production have been excluded from total cash costs.

Total Cash Cost GAAP Reconciliation

Reconciliation of Cash Costs per Ounce to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP)
(dollars and ounces in thousands, except per ounce - unaudited)

	Q3/12	Q3/11	YTD September 30, 2012	YTD September 30, 2011
Total cash costs[1]	$ 5,701	$ 1,533	$ 10,087	$ 5,257
Divided by silver ounces produced	1,619	2,288	4,313	6,993
Total cash cost per ounce produced	**$ 3.52**	**$ 0.67**	**$ 2.34**	**$ 0.75**
Reconciliation to GAAP				
Total cash costs	$ 5,701	$ 1,533	$ 10,087	$ 5,257
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	11,601	11,099	31,141	34,565
Treatment and freight costs	(18,351)	(26,078)	(52,210)	(76,261)
By-product credits	47,778	69,400	139,483	200,842
Change in product inventory	(1,944)	(3,010)	1,962	(5,641)
Reclamation and other costs	(223)	(206)	101	836
Cost of sales and other direct production costs and depreciation, depletion and amortization	**$ 44,562**	**$ 52,738**	**$ 130,564**	**$ 159,598**

1. Cash cost per ounce of silver represents a non-U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) measurement that the Company believes provides management and investors an indication of net cash flow. Management also uses this measurement for the comparative monitoring of performance of mining operations period-to-period from a cash flow perspective. “Total cash cost per ounce” is a measure developed by mining 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. Cost of sales and other direct production costs and depreciation, depletion and amortization, was the most comparable financial measures calculated in accordance with GAAP to total cash costs.

Adjusted Earnings GAAP Reconciliation

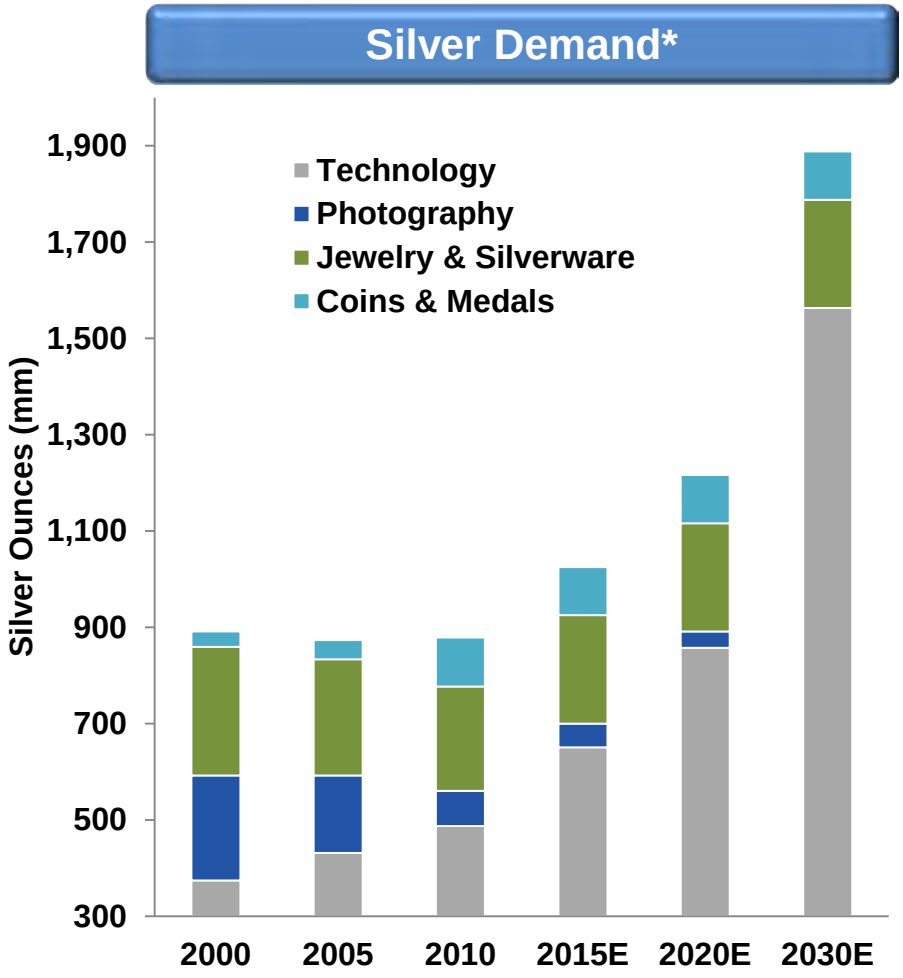
Reconciliation of Net Income Applicable to Common Shareholders (GAAP) to Earnings Before Adjustments
(dollars and ounces in thousands, except per ounce - unaudited)

	Three Months Ended September 30		Nine Months Ended September 30	
	2012	**2011**	**2012**	**2011**
Net income applicable to common shareholders (GAAP)	**$ (1,023)**	$ 55,783	**$ 13,797**	$ 132,181
Adjusting items:				
(Gains)/losses on derivatives contracts	**9,053**	(40,382)	**8,113**	(38,907)
Environmental accruals	**(2,750)**	4,851	**(1,436)**	4,851
Provisional price (gains)/losses	**(5,861)**	3,621	**(9,487)**	3,340
Lucky Friday suspension-related costs	**6,114**	-	**18,745**	-
Income tax effect of above adjustments	**(2,360)**	11,488	**(5,737)**	11,058
Adjusted income applicable to common shareholders	**$ 3,173**	$ 35,361	**$ 23,995**	$ 112,523
Weighted average shares - basic	**285,492**	279,541	**285,400**	279,067
Weighted average shares - diluted	**297,498**	295,000	**296,739**	295,739
Basic adjusted income per common share	**$ 0.01**	$ 0.13	**$ 0.08**	$ 0.40
Diluted adjusted income per common share	**$ 0.01**	$ 0.12	**$ 0.08**	$ 0.38

1. Earnings After Adjustments and Earnings After Adjustments per share are non-GAAP measures which are indicators of our performance. They exclude certain impacts which are of a nature which we believe are not reflective of our underlying performance. Management believes that earnings after adjustments per common share provides investors with the ability to better evaluate our underlying operating performance.

Strong Silver Market Fundamentals

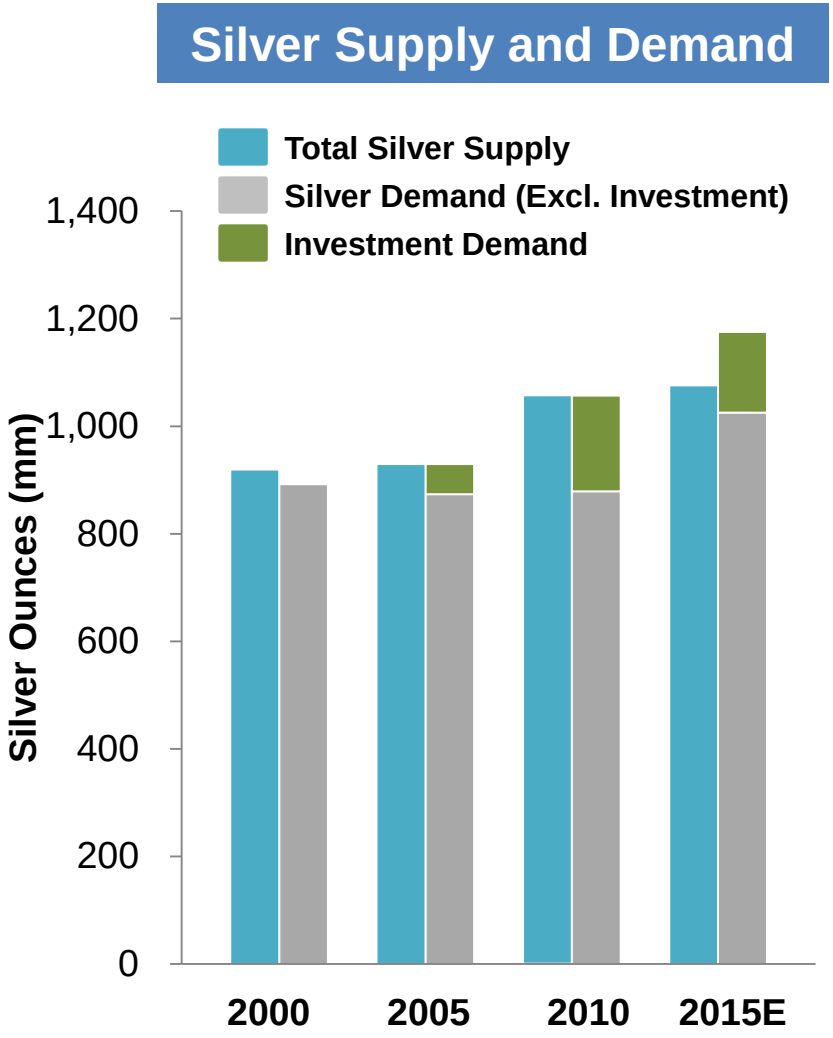
- Mine production rise of 40% over past 20 years to 700 mm ounces
- Modern/technology-driven demand up 78% in same period to nearly 500 mm ounces – nearly half total world demand
- Strong ETF demand
- China and India will see the largest growth in modern/technology driven demand of approximately 9% annually
- The U.S. and Japan will continue to be large consumers of modern silver



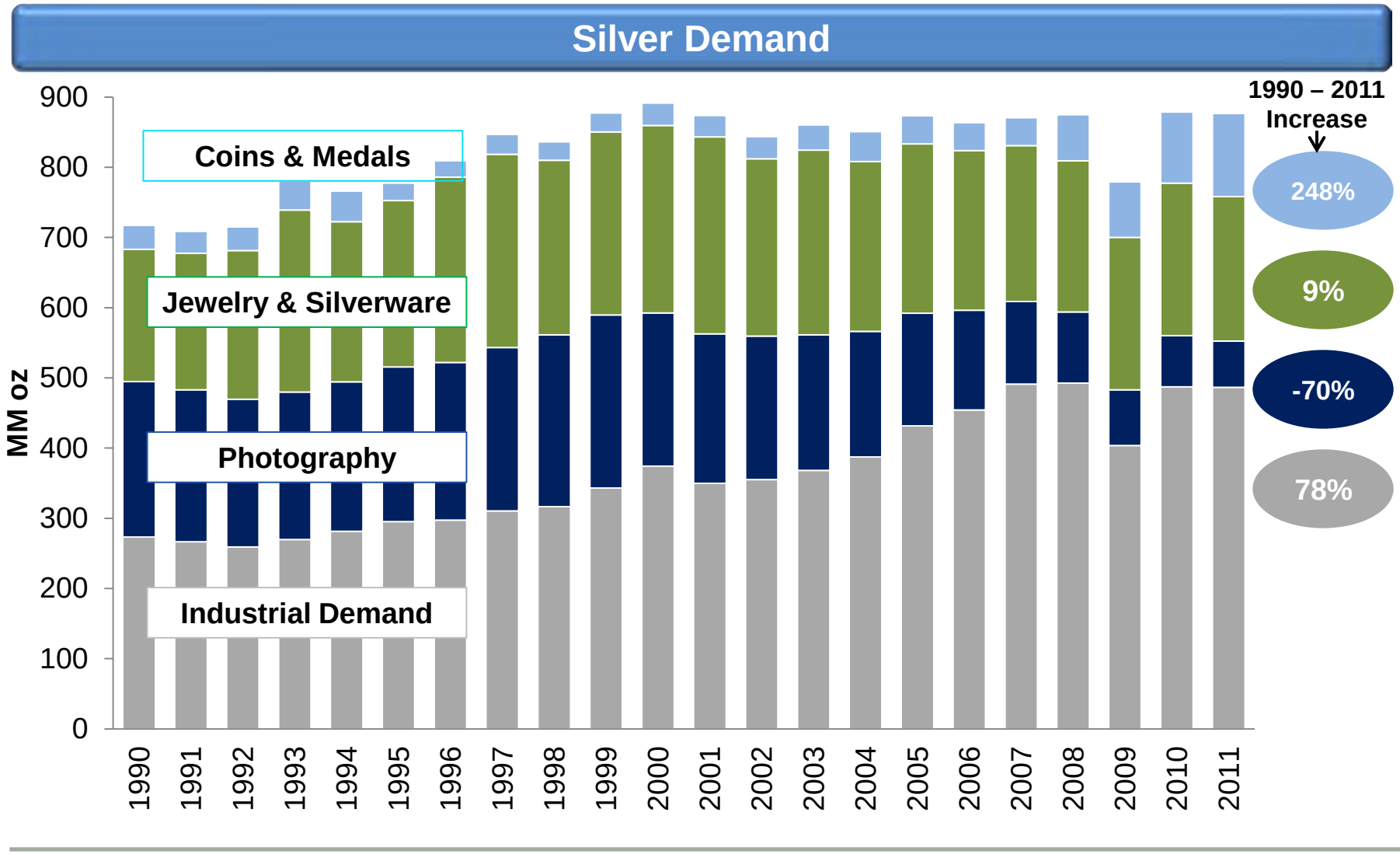
*Source GFMS – Hecla, does not include investment/ETF demand

Supply & Demand Conclusions

- Present silver supply is approximately 950 mm oz and should increase by 90 mm oz to 1.05 bn oz by 2015
- Silver demand of 1.06 bn oz today is expected grow to approximately 1.18 bn oz by 2015
- Maximum mine production achieved in 2014-15; no anticipated large scale projects in pipeline
- Growing modern demand in Asia could result in a shortage of supply



Silver Demand

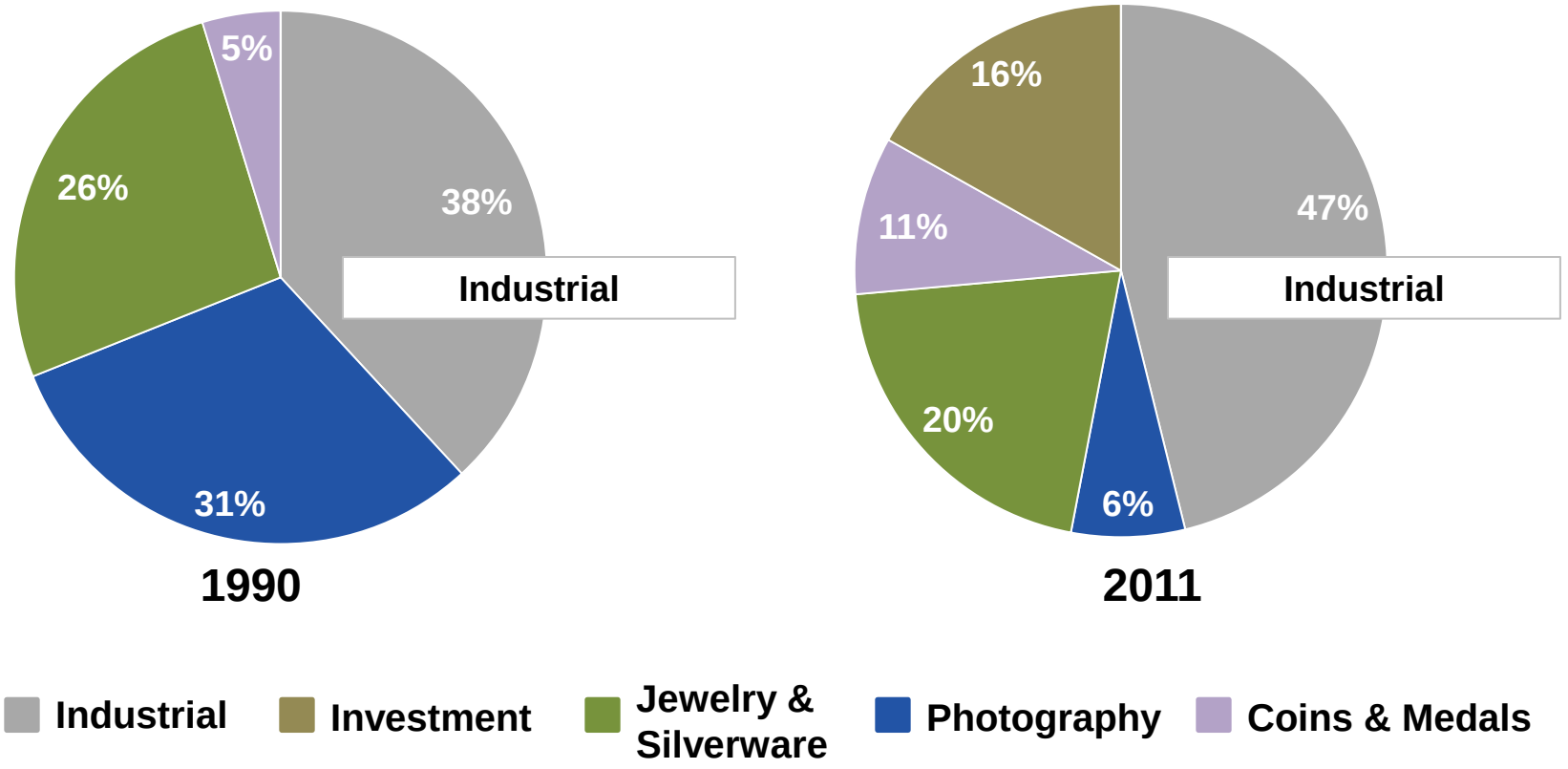


 Source - GFMS

Silver Demand

Increasing Share of Industrial Demand

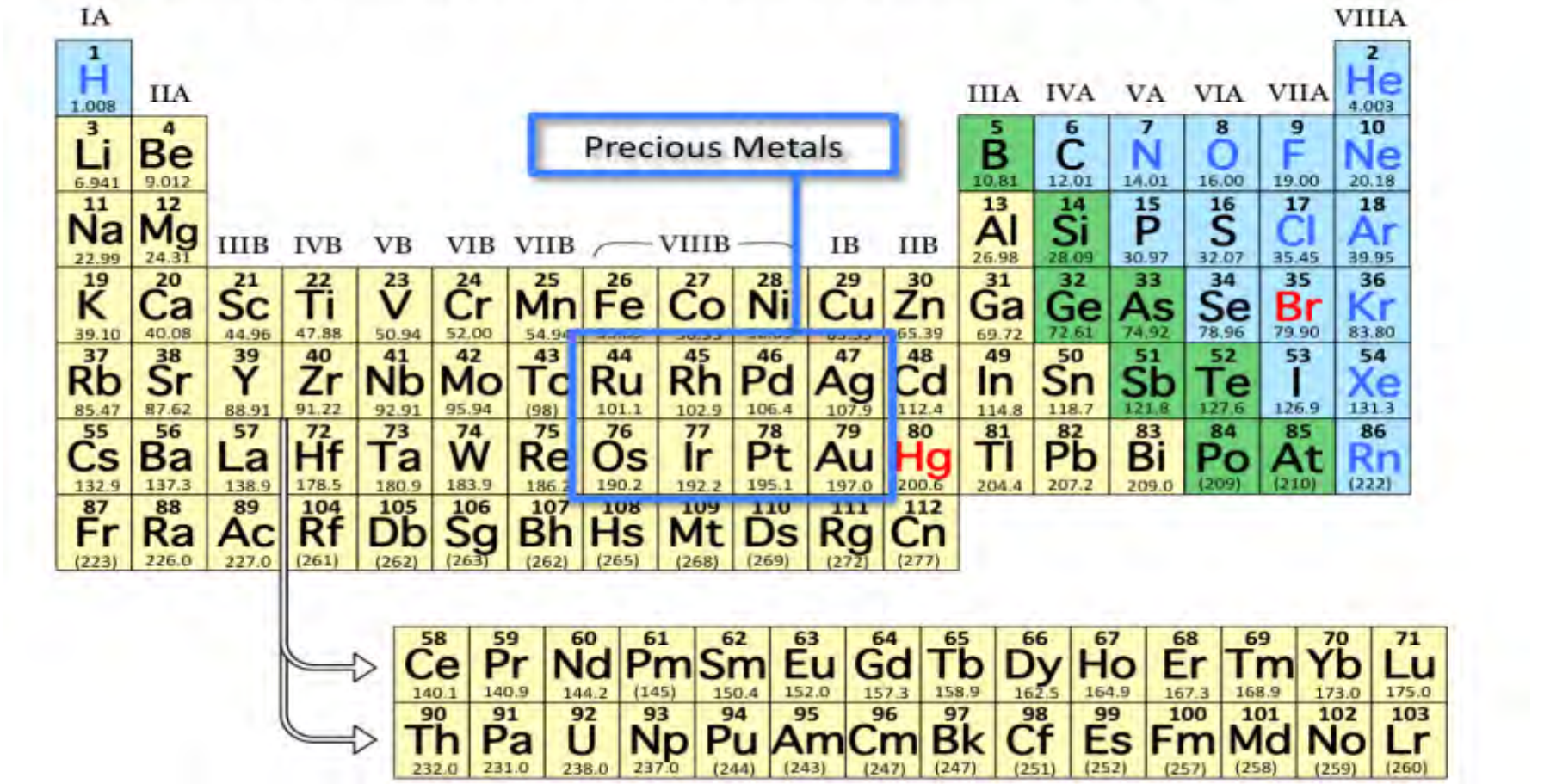
- Industrial demand increased from 274 mm oz in 1990 to 487 mm oz in 2011, an increase of 78%, and an annualized increase of 3.5%



Source - GFMS

Properties of Silver

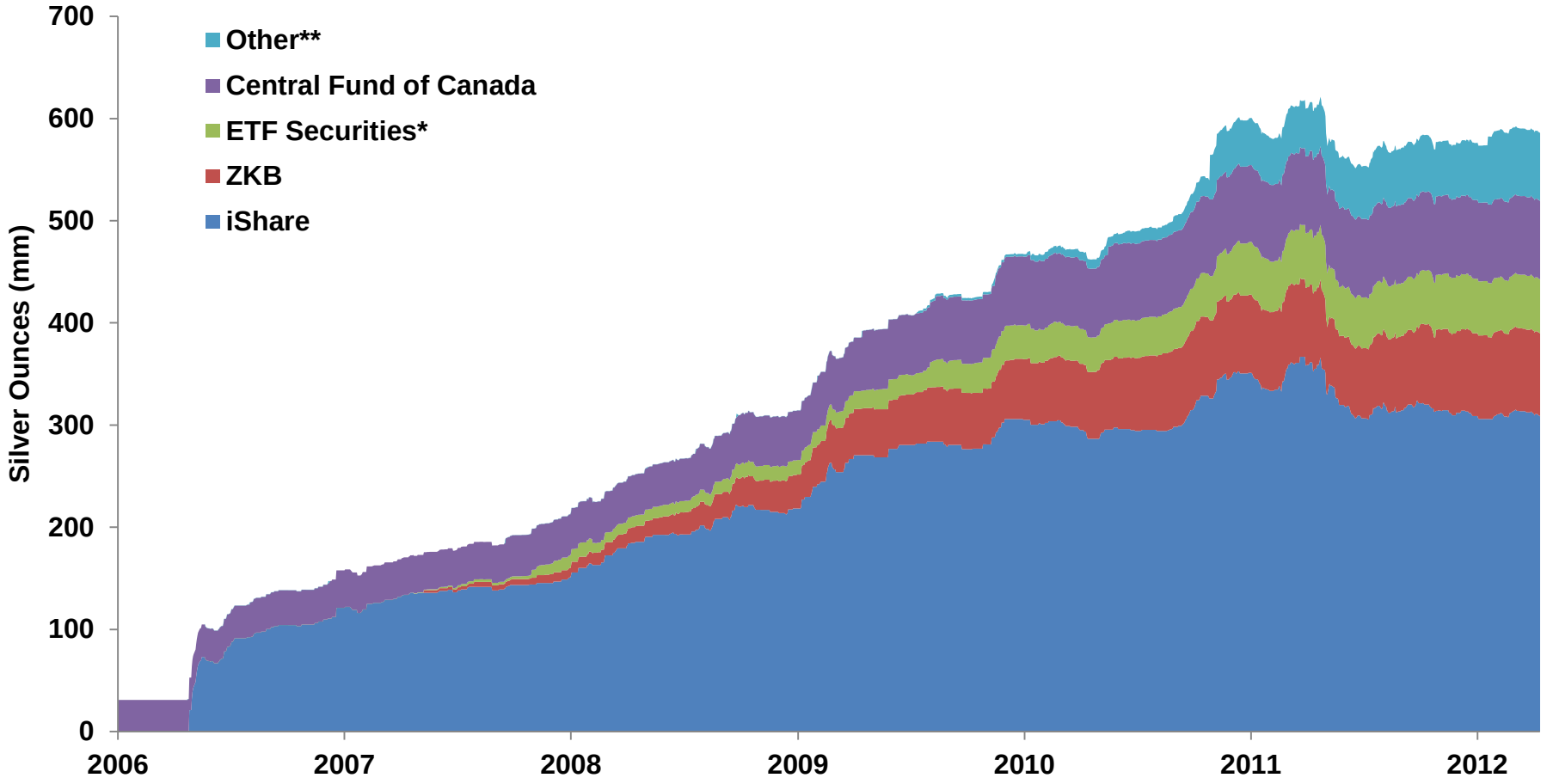
A Precious Metal…A Currency…A Lifestyle Metal



Source – Clear Science 2010

ETFs Demonstrate Strong Investment Demand

Silver ETF Holdings



*Includes ETFs London, Australia, NYSE, Glitter and WITE ** Includes Julius Baer, Mitsubishi, Sprott, Claymore, Central Fund of Canada, Silver Bullion Trust, DB Physical Silver, iShare ETC, Source: Thomson Reuters GFMS