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Cautionary Statements

Statements made which are not historical facts, such as strategies, plans, anticipated payments, litigation outcome (including settlement negotiations), production, sales of assets, exploration results and plans, 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 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 to update forward-looking statements other than as may be required by law.

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Rich History

120 years of building and operating mines

U.S.-Based Operations

two silver mines and four district-sized
land packages (U.S./Mexico)

Low Cash Costs

high silver margin with significant cash flow generation

Strong Balance Sheet

\$414 million in cash and no debt (September 30/11)
new quarterly common stock dividend

Growth

advancing organic growth projects and
evaluating M&A opportunities

INVESTOR FACT SHEET

January 2012

Operating Properties

Greens Creek

Admiralty Island, Alaska

Silver Reserves – 100 million ounces

The 100%-owned Greens Creek underground mine is located in southeast Alaska and produces silver, gold, lead and zinc concentrates. In 2008, Hecla acquired Rio Tinto's remaining 70% interest in the operation, nearly doubling its overall silver reserves and production. In the first nine months of 2011, Greens Creek produced 4.5 million ounces of silver with an average ore grade of 10.85 ounces of silver per ton. Greens Creek is one of the world's largest high-grade, low-cost silver mines, with more than 200 million ounces produced in the last 20 years, during which time it has maintained an 8 to 10-year mine life.

Lucky Friday

Mullan, Idaho

Silver Reserves – 42 million ounces

The Lucky Friday silver mine is located in one of the world's most prolific silver-producing districts: North Idaho's Silver Valley. It is the deepest operating mine in the United States and has been in commercial production since 1942. Over the past 70 years, more than 147 million ounces of silver have been mined. In the first nine months of 2011, Lucky Friday produced 2.5 million ounces of silver with an average ore grade of 10.42 ounces of silver per ton. During 2012, the Lucky Friday will be performing activities including rehabilitation of the Silver Shaft and construction of the bypass, with resumption of production expected in early 2013.

Exploration

Over the past 10 plus years, Hecla's strategy has been to build a solid asset base by acquiring district-sized land packages in four world-class mining areas. Exploration in proximity to our operating mines continues to add new resources and convert those to reserves. Significant progress has been made to define new resources at the Star mine area in the Silver Valley and at the Equity/Amethyst in Creede, CO. A recent, high-grade discovery on the Andrea vein at our San Sebastian property in Mexico will provide a complimentary resource to the Hugh Zone and is expected to re-establish production in Mexico.

Four Key Growth Initiatives

Lucky Friday #4 Shaft (Mullan, Idaho)

Once the Lucky Friday rehabilitation work is complete, construction of the #4 Shaft is expected to resume and will take approximately three years. The #4 Shaft is expected to increase silver production by 60% from approximately 3 million to 5 million ounces per year.

San Sebastian (Durango, Mexico)

Scoping study looking at potentially re-opening the Hugh Zone with completion expected in Q3 2012. Metallurgical test work and conceptual mine design have been initiated at the recently discovered Andrea vein to compliment potential production from the Hugh Zone.



Star (Silver Valley, ID)

Star 2000 rehabilitation work completed in Q3 2011. Initiated underground drilling in Q4 2011. Two scoping studies under way; the first study will evaluate the mineability of the Noonday resource and other Upper Country veins to be completed in Q1 2012; the second is a dewatering study to re-open the mine below the current water level with expected completion in Q3 2012.

San Juan Silver (Creede, CO)

Equity ramp rehabilitation completed and underground drilling to be initiated in Q4 2011. New Bulldog decline portal construction begun in Q4 2011.

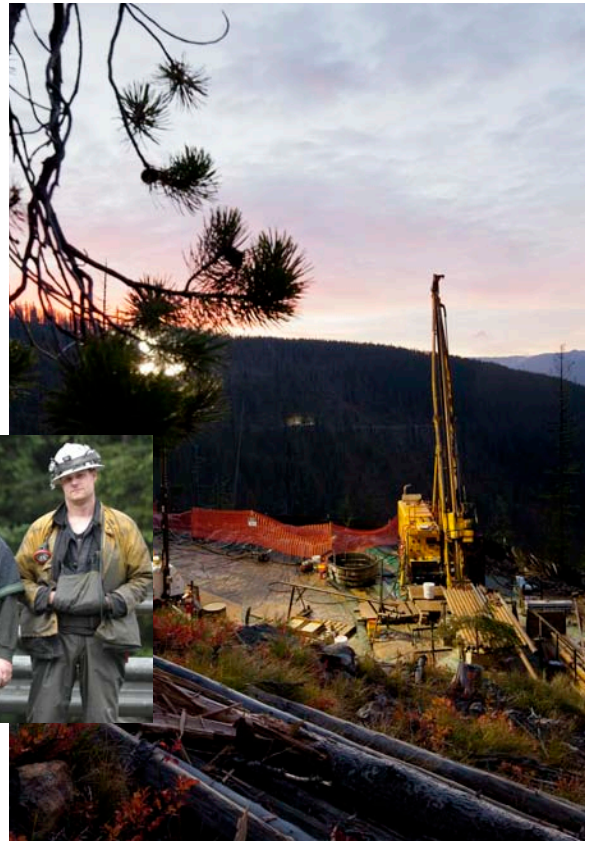
Company Profile

Hecla Mining Company is the largest and lowest-cost silver producer in the United States with over a century of operating experience. Hecla was established in 1891 in North Idaho's Silver Valley and trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "HL."

Hecla operates the Greens Creek and Lucky Friday mines in Alaska and Idaho, and owns district-sized land packages in the Silver Valley in Idaho, San Juan Silver in Creede, Colorado, and San Sebastian in Durango, Mexico. During 2012, the Lucky Friday will be conducting rehabilitation work with resumption of production expected in early 2013. Hecla has developed a solid base with long-life, low-cost mines; organic growth opportunities; exploration upside; an excellent cash position with no debt; and has recently introduced a new common stock dividend.



Underground at Lucky Friday (above).
Miners on break at Greens Creek (middle).
Exploration in North Idaho (right).



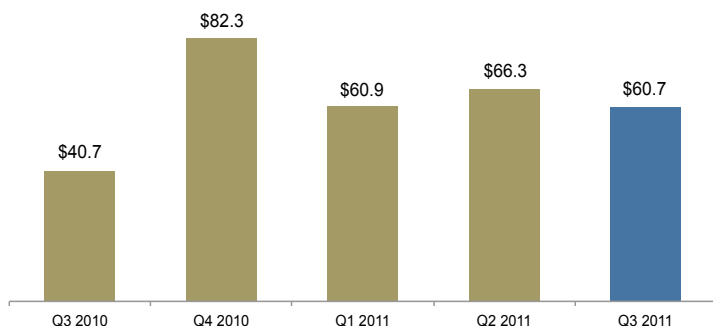
Financial Highlights

(dollars in thousands for the year ended Dec. 31)

	2008	2009	2010	9mo/2011
Sales of products	\$ 204,665	\$ 312,548	\$ 418,813	\$ 374,767
Net income (loss)	(66,563)	67,826	48,983	132,595
Cash provided by operating activities	11,046	119,165	197,809	187,938
Cash and cash equivalents at end of reporting period	36,470	104,678	283,606	413,743

Cash Flow from Operating Activities

(millions)



Share Performance

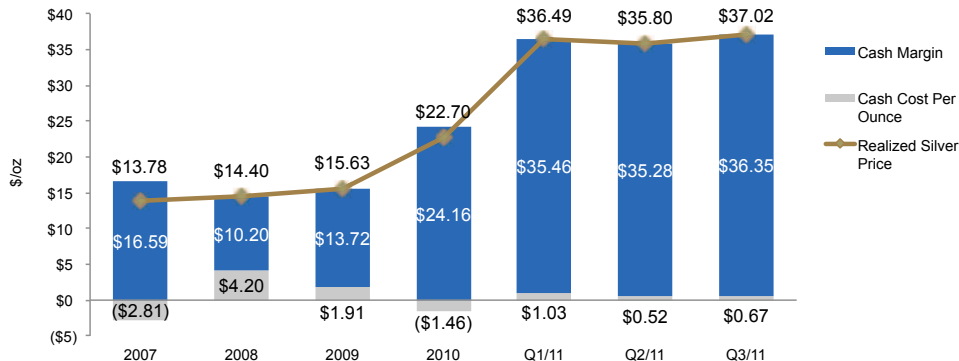
NYSE: HL

as of January 17, 2012

*as of December 31, 2011

Share Price:	\$ 4.78
52-Week Range:	\$ 4.25 - \$ 11.08
Basic Shares:	285.3 million*
Fully Diluted:	310 million*
Market Capitalization:	\$ 1.4 billion

Low Cash Cost - Record Margins



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 below. 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.

Reconciliation of Cash Costs per Ounce to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) ⁽¹⁾

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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	Q1/2011	Q2/2011	Q3/2011
Total cash costs	\$ (15,873)	\$ 36,621	\$ 20,958	\$ (15,435)	\$ 2,530	\$ 1,169	\$ 1,533
Divided by silver ounces produced	5,643	8,709	10,989	10,566	2,455	2,250	2,288
Total cash cost per ounce produced	\$ (2.81)	\$ 4.20	\$ 1.91	\$ (1.46)	\$ 1.03	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.67
Reconciliation to GAAP:							
Total cash costs	\$ (15,873)	\$ 36,621	\$ 20,958	\$ (15,435)	\$ 2,530	\$ 1,169	\$ 1,533
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	12,323	35,207	62,837	60,011	16,069	11,204	11,099
Treatment costs	(27,617)	(70,776)	(80,830)	(92,144)	(24,236)	(25,948)	(26,087)
By-product credits	112,079	164,963	206,608	267,272	64,511	66,931	69,400
Change in product inventory	(1,261)	20,254	310	3,660	1,533	(4,164)	(3,010)
Reclamation, severance and other costs	203	537	1,596	630	191	877	(206)
Costs of sales and other direct production costs and depreciation, depletion and amortization (GAAP)	\$ 79,854	\$ 186,806	\$ 211,479	\$ 223,994	\$ 56,791	\$ 50,069	\$ 52,738

(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, after consideration of the realized price received for production sold. 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 gold 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.