Hecla MINING COMPANY

MARCH 2011

INVESTOR FACT SHEET

SHARE PERFORMANCE

NYSE: HL

As of March 18, 2011

Share Price:	$ 8.34
52 week range:	$ 4.52 - $ 11.56
Basic Shares:	278 M
Fully Diluted:	304 M
Market Capitalization:	$ 2.3 B

ANALYST COVERAGE

Michael Jalonen, *BofA Merrill Lynch*
Andrew Kaip, *BMO Capital Markets*
Steven Butler, *Canaccord Genuity*
Brian Quast, *CIBC World Markets*
John Bridges, *J P Morgan*
Michael Dudas, *Jefferies & Company*
Michael Curran, *RBC Capital Markets*
David Christie, *Scotia Capital*
Chris Lichtenheldt, *UBS Securities CDN*

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Auditors
BDO USA, LLP

COMPANY PROFILE

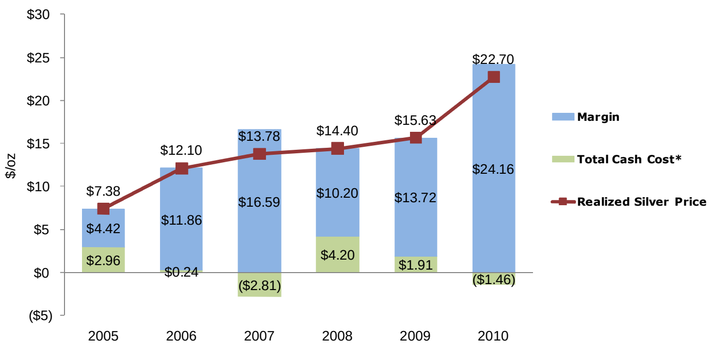
Hecla Mining Company is the largest and lowest-cost silver producer in the United States with over a century of operating experience. Hecla was established in 1891 in northern Idaho's Silver Valley and trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "HL."

Hecla operates the Greens Creek and Lucky Friday mines in Alaska and Idaho, and owns the San Juan Silver and San Sebastian exploration properties in Colorado and Mexico. Ideally positioned to grow, Hecla has developed a solid base with long-life, low-cost mines; four district-sized land positions with organic growth opportunities; and an excellent cash position with no debt.

"GO TO" SILVER PRODUCER

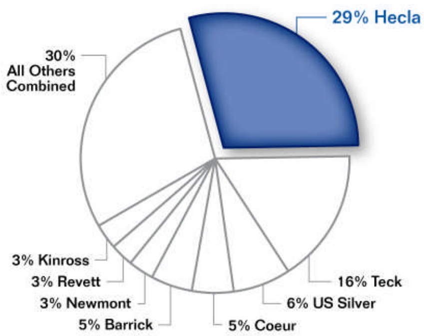
1. Rich History - 120 years of building and operating mines
2. U.S. Properties - 2 silver mines and 4 district-sized land packages (U.S./Mexico)
3. Low Cash Costs - high silver margin with significant cash flow generation
4. Strong Balance Sheet - $284 mm in cash and no debt (Dec. 31/10)
5. Growth - via exploration and through M&A opportunities

LOW CASH COST – RECORD MARGINS



*Total cash cost per ounce of silver represents non-U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) measurements. 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.

ESTIMATED 2009 U.S. SILVER PRODUCTION



- Largest and lowest-cost silver producer in the U.S.
- Over a century of mining experience
- Silver reserves located within U.S.
- Potential for decades of future production and cash flow

Source: Annual Filings, Corporate Reports, and GFMS Estimates

OPERATING PROPERTIES

Greens Creek Admiralty Island, Alaska
Silver Reserves – 100 million ounces
The 100%-owned Greens Creek silver, gold, lead, and zinc underground mining operation is located in Southeast Alaska. Since 2008, when the company acquired Rio Tinto's remaining 70% interest in the operation, Hecla nearly doubled its silver reserves and metals production. In 2010, Greens Creek produced 7.2 million ounces of silver with an average ore grade of 12.3 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.

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: northern 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 69 years, 147 million ounces of silver have been mined, with 3.4 million ounces produced with an average ore grade of 10.25 ounces of silver per ton in 2010.

EXPLORATION PROJECTS

San Juan Silver Creede, Colorado
In 2008, Hecla acquired the right to earn into a 70% joint-venture interest in a roughly 25-square-mile consolidated land package in one of Colorado's most prolific silver-producing districts. The exploration property has an identified resource of approximately 26 million ounces of silver, with potential for more resources through a targeted exploration program. The project received approval of its Environmental Assessment and 5-Year Plan in mid-2010.

San Sebastian Durango, Mexico
The San Sebastian mine is located approximately 56 miles northeast of the city of Durango, Mexico. Hecla is engaged in an exploration program on this 300-square-mile property, which is on trend with major mines and deposits in central Mexico.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

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

	2008	2009	2010
Sales of products	$ 204,665	$ 312,548	$ 418,813
Net income (loss)	(66,563)	67,826	48,983
Cash flow provided by operating activities	14,785	119,165	197,809
Cash and cash equivalents at year end	36,470	104,678	283,606

Reconciliation of Cash Costs per Ounce to Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) (1)
(dollars and ounces in thousands, except per ounce – unaudited)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total cash costs	$ 10,986	$ 1,329	$ (15,873)	$ 36,621	$ 20,958	$ (15,435)
Divided by silver ounces produced	2,085	5,510	5,643	8,709	10,989	10,566
Total cash cost per ounce produced	$ 5.27	$ 0.24	$ (2.81)	$ 4.20	$ 1.91	$ (1.46)
Reconciliation to GAAP:						
Total cash costs	$ 10,986	$ 1,329	$ (15,873)	$ 36,621	$ 20,958	$ (15,435)
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	593	11,757	12,323	35,207	62,837	60,011
Treatment costs	(7,006)	(33,523)	(27,617)	(70,776)	(80,830)	(92,144)
By-product credits	12,962	86,216	112,079	164,963	206,608	267,272
Change in product inventory (2)	5	1,278	(1,261)	20,254	310	3,660
Reclamation, severance and other costs	13	190	203	537	1,596	630
Costs of sales and other direct production costs and depreciation, depletion and amortization (GAAP)	$ 17,553	$ 67,247	$ 79,854	$ 186,806	$ 211,479	$ 223,994

(1) Cash cost per ounce of silver represents non-U.S. Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) measurements that the Company believes 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 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.

(2) The change in product inventory for the twelve months ended December 31, 2006, includes approximately $905,000 related to San Sebastian cost of sales during the first quarter of 2006 for prior period doré shipments.

DIRECTORS

Ted Crumley, *Chairman*
Phillips S. Baker, Jr.
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George R. Nethercutt, Jr.
Terry V. Rogers
Charles B. Stanley
Dr. Anthony P. Taylor

OFFICERS

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Mélanie Hennessey
VP – Investor Relations
Dean W. McDonald
VP – Exploration
Don Poirier
VP – Corporate Development
James A. Sabala
Sr. VP – Chief Financial Officer
David C. Sienko
VP – General Counsel

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements
Statements made which are not historical facts, such as anticipated payments, litigation outcome (including outcomes of 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, and 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 and has no intention of updating forward-looking statements other than as may be required by law.