



# **Cautionary Statements**



Issuer Free Writing Prospectus, dated September 2, 2008 Filed pursuant to Rule 433 Registration Statement No.: 333-145919

#### Cautionary Note Regarding Forward Looking Statements

Statements made which are not historical facts, such as anticipated payments, litigation outcome, 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, exploration risks and results, political risks, project development risks, labor issues and ability to raise financing. Refer to the company's Form 10-Q and 10-K 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.

Hecla has filed a shelf registration statement (including a prospectus) and a preliminary prospectus supplement with the SEC for the offering to which this communication relates. Before you invest, you should read the preliminary prospectus supplement and the prospectus in that registration statement and other documents Hecla has filed with the SEC for more complete information about Hecla and the offering. You may get these documents for free by visiting EDGAR on the SEC web site at www.sec.gov. Alternatively, Hecla, any underwriter or any dealer participating in the offering will arrange to send you a copy of the preliminary prospectus supplement and prospectus in the registration statement if you request it by calling Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated at 212-449-1000 or Scotia Capital (USA) Inc. at 212-225-6853.

Reconciliation of Enterprise Value (EV) and cash cost per ounce can be found in the Appendix.



# Why Hecla?



- Attractive production profile mining a great product
- Consistently one of the lowest cost silver producers in North America
- Geo-politically stable locations
  - Largest silver producer in the U.S.
  - 100% of silver reserves in the U.S.
  - Additional exploration opportunities in the U.S. and Mexico
- Strength operationally, financially, organizationally
- Established history with over 100 years of operational experience
  - Lucky Friday in operation since 1942
  - Greens Creek in operation since 1989
- Accretive acquisition not yet fully appreciated by the market
- Experienced management team



# Why Silver? A High Growth Metal





 6%/annum increase in industrial/consumer demand over last five years (54% of total demand)

- New/expanded sophisticated consumer uses (cell phones, laptops)
- Developing countries are urbanizing
- Physical properties versatile & difficult to substitute
- Jewelry/Silverware steady (26%)
- Photography use becoming irrelevant (15%)
- Also an investment vehicle store of value like gold
  - Supply shortage of physical metal



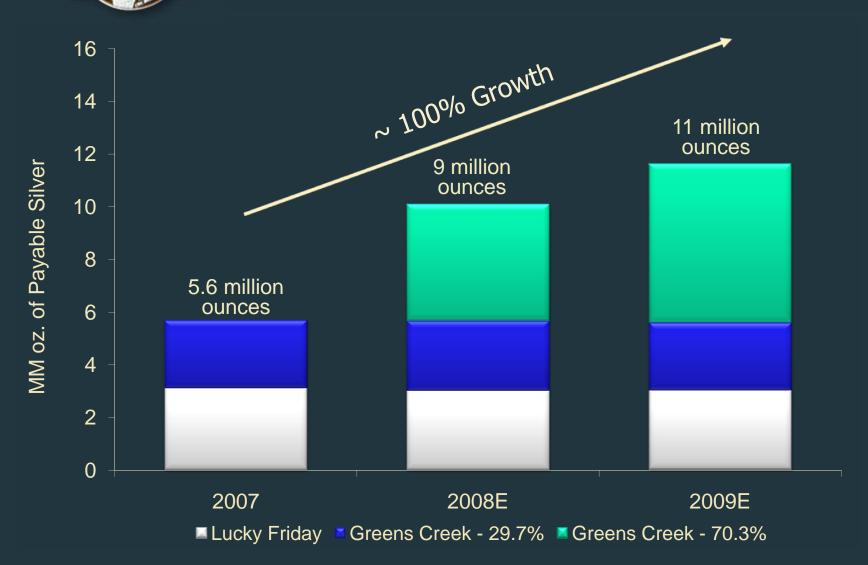
## Transforming Transactions



- On April 16, 2008, Hecla completed the acquisition of 70.3% of the Greens Creek joint venture, increasing our ownership interest to 100%
  - Funded with \$700 million in cash and approximately \$50 million in common stock
  - ➢ Gives Hecla control of 100% of the fifth largest silver mine in the world
  - Nearly doubles Hecla's annual silver production to approximately 11 million ounces
  - Significantly increases cash flow from operations
  - Maintains Hecla's already-low average cash costs per ounce of silver relative to peers
- On July 8, 2008, Hecla completed the sale of its Venezuelan properties to Rusoro Mining for \$25 million
  - Consideration consisted of \$20 million in cash and approximately 4.3 million shares of Rusoro Mining common stock

### Silver Production Growth





Note: 2008 production estimates include 3.5 months of 29.7% of Greens Creek and 8.5 months of 100.0% of Greens Creek

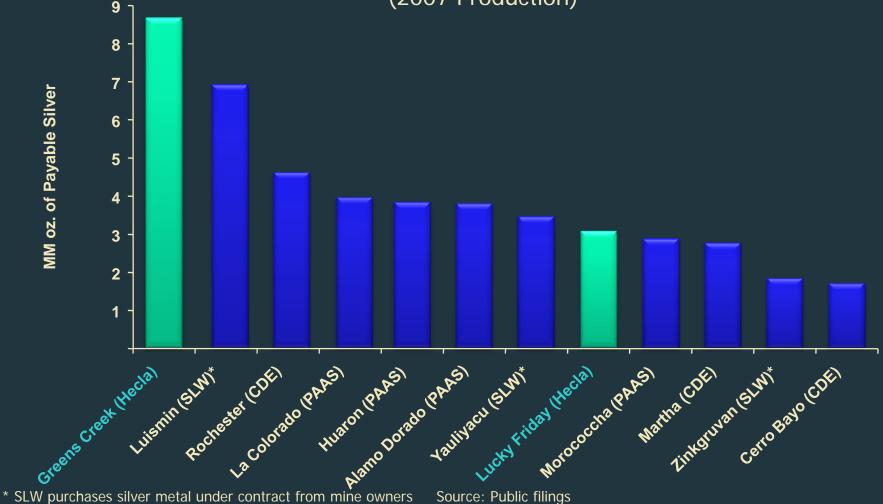


# **Largest Silver Producer**



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#### Greens Creek is the largest silver mine owned by any N. American-listed silver company (2007 Production)

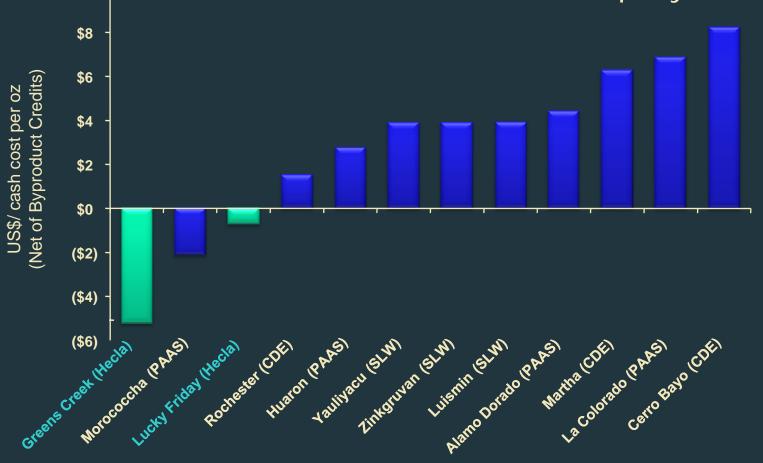




## Low Cost Producer 2007 Cash Costs



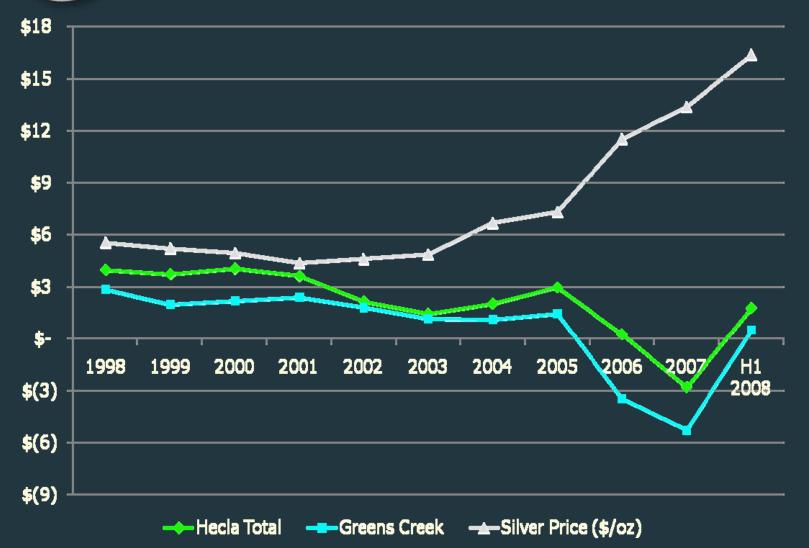
#### Greens Creek is the lowest cost mine owned by any <sup>\$10</sup> 1 North American listed silver company



Source: GFMS World Silver Survey

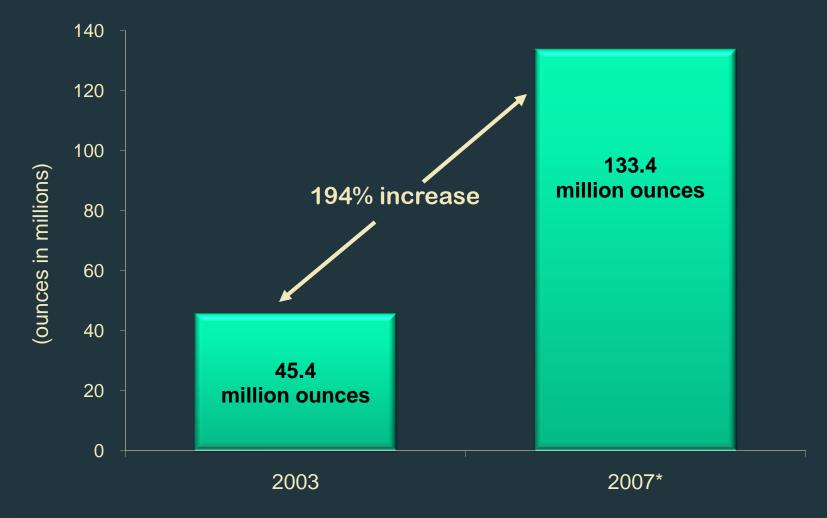


# Low Costs = High Margins





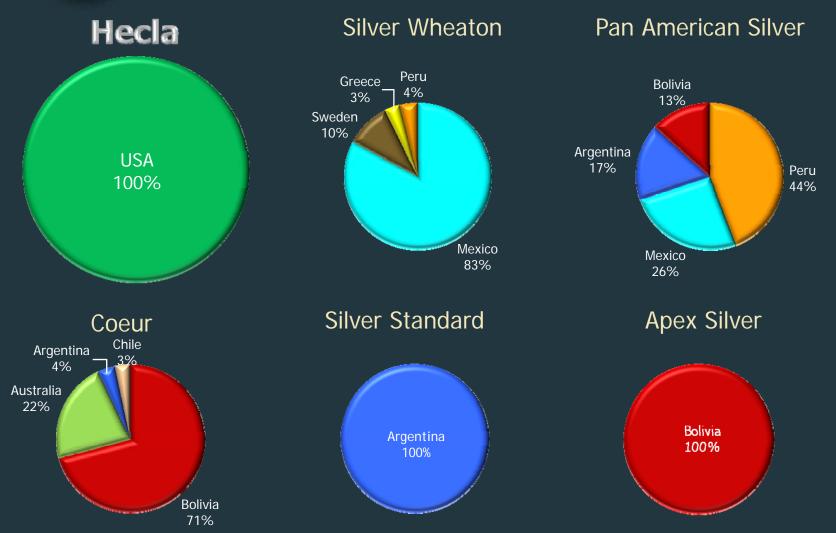
## **Silver Reserve Growth**



Hec



### Locations of Peer Group Silver Reserves



Hecla

MINING CO



### **Relative Valuation -Cash Flow**





Note: Enterprise values as of August 19, 2008 except for Hecla 30% Greens Creek, which is as of February 11, 2008 <sup>1</sup> Enterprise Value = Market Capitalization + Debt + Preferred Stock + Minority Interests – Cash and Equivalents



### Diversified Portfolio in Stable Geographies



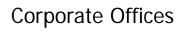
Greens Creek, Alaska

Vancouver, BC Coeur d'Alene, Idaho Lucky Friday Unit, Idaho

\*San Juan Silver, Colorado



Silver Properties Exploration Projects



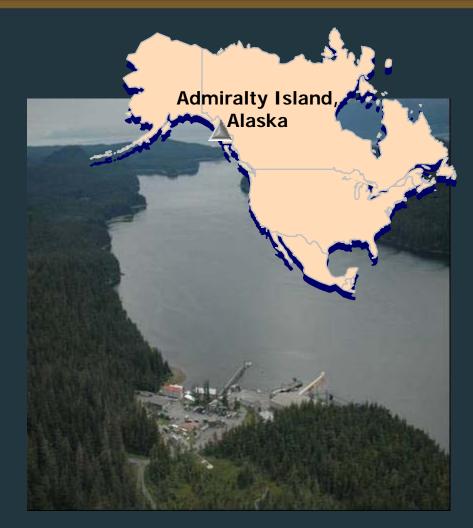
\*San Sebastian, Mexico



# **Greens Creek Mine**



- Hecla's ownership interest: 100%
- Underground silver-zinc-gold-lead mine
- World's fifth largest silver mine<sup>1</sup>
- Low cash cost producer due to significant byproduct credits
- In operation since 1989 with good history of reserve replacement
- Hecla's attributable 2008 production estimate<sup>2</sup>:
  - ≻6 million oz. of silver
  - ≻50,000 oz. of gold
  - ▶45,000 tons of zinc
  - ≻16,000 tons of lead



<sup>1</sup> Source: The Silver Institute <sup>2</sup> Includes 29.7% of Greens Creek for 3.5 months and 100.0% of Greens Creek for 8.5 months.

### **Extensions to In-Mine Ore Zones**



#### Future Resource Potential

#### **Gallagher Fault**

#### Future Resource Potential



### **Greens Creek** Long-Term Potential



#### Projected Mine Contact

Greens Creek Property Boundary

#### Greens Creek -Mine Site

Image © 2006 MDA EarthSat Image © 2006 DigitalGlobe



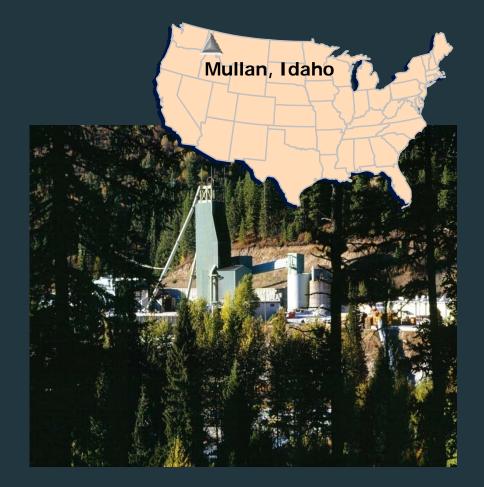
1 mile



# **Lucky Friday Mine**



- Hecla's ownership interest: 100%
- Underground silver-lead-zinc mine
- Low cash cost producer due to byproduct credits
- In operation since 1942 with good history of reserve replacement
- Excellent exploration potential
- > 2008 production estimate:
  - 3 million oz. of silver
  - 18,000 tons of lead
  - 5,500 tons of zinc





## Lucky Friday: Excellent Exploration Potential

Gap Area

4050' Level

Mined Out Area

Identified Reserve and Other Exploration Opportunities

2500'

Potential Discovery Areas 4900' Level

5900' Level

Hecla



# **A World Class District**



Hecla Land Position

#### The Silver Valley, North Idaho

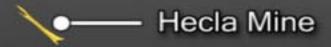
- 1.2 billion oz of historical silver production
- 300 million oz silver from Hecla's land position
- Very significant vertical continuity in the district
- Large 25-square-mile claims area
- Under-explored with modern exploration techniques

## Silver Valley Expansion Potential





Hercules Mine Tamarack Mine









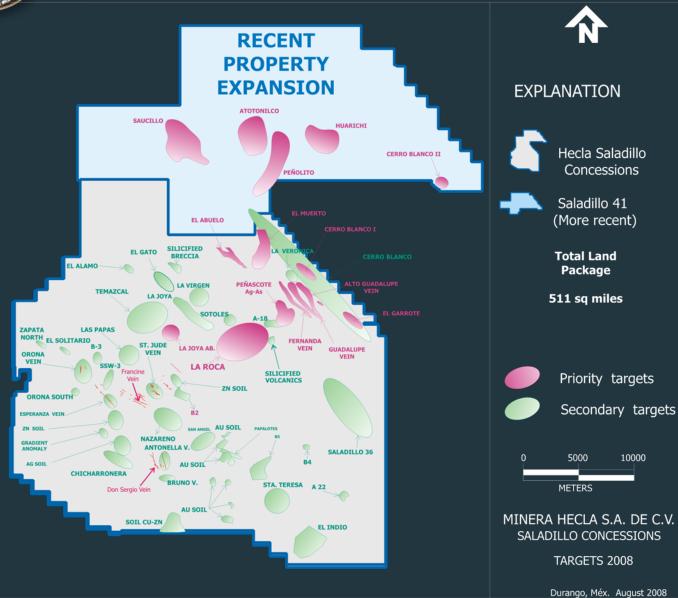
## **Mexican Silver Belt**





## San Sebastian Exploration Targets







# San Juan Silver JV



- Hecla's earn-in interest: 70%<sup>1</sup>
- Excellent exploration potential
- District has historically used narrow-vein mining
- 84 million ounces of historic silver production
- 100 million + oz potential mostly on patented ground
- Land package consolidated



<sup>1</sup> In February 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.



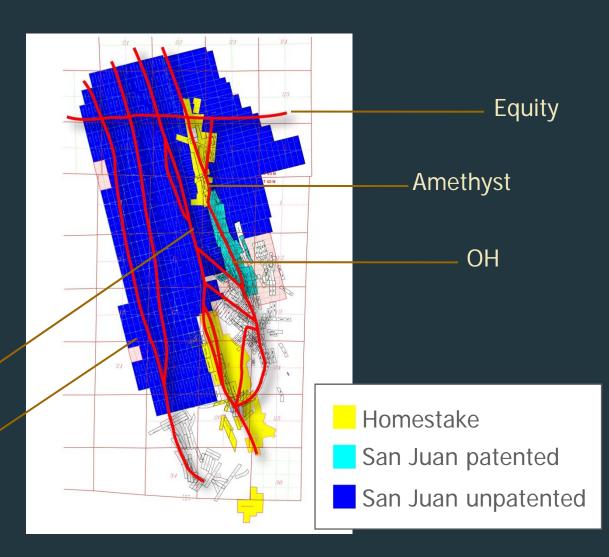
## San Juan Silver -Major Veins



- ➢ 25 sq. miles
- 30 miles of prospective veins
- An immediate drilling program
- \$23 million of work and stock for 70% of JV

Bulldog Alpha Corsair







# **Project Pipeline**



#### <u>Alaska</u>

- ➤ 5250 Zone
- ➤ West Gallagher Zone
- Surface drilling for new deposit

#### <u>Idaho</u>

- Silver Valley 3D compilation
- > 25-square-mile target area
- Lucky Friday 'Gap' area and deep underground drilling

#### <u>Mexico</u>

- 511-square-mile target area -- multiple targets
- Hugh Zone evaluation
- ➢ Rio Grande

#### <u>Colorado</u>

San Juan Silver Mining J.V.



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## APPENDIX

# Silver – A High Growth Metal Hecla



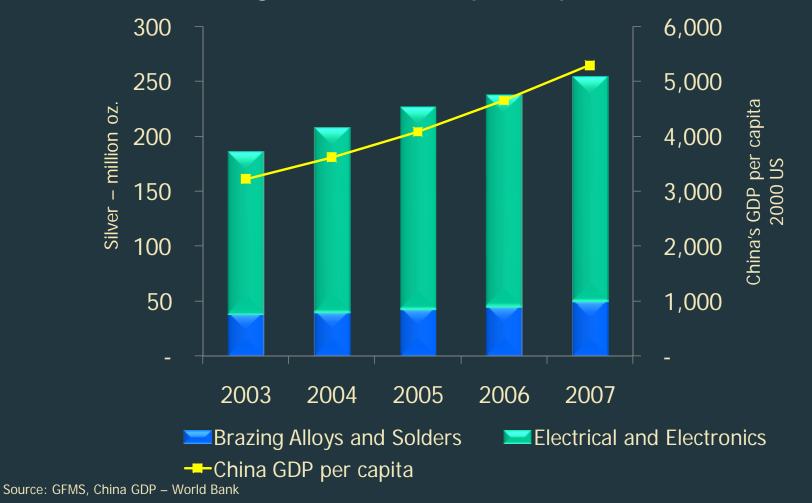
• Global aluminum consumption and industrial demand of silver have followed a similar trend in the past. Both have high end consumer uses.

• Silver's long-term industrial demand growth could be expected to parallel aluminum's future estimated growth rate of 6 - 7%.



## Industrial Demand Grows as GDP Grows

Industrial uses of silver in China have increased with the growth of GDP per capita





## Silver – The Rest of the Story



#### Investment

- Silver is an investment vehicle
- Silver's investment demand is driven by same factors as gold's (i.e. weak US dollar, negative real interest rates in US, ongoing credit market crisis, inflation fears)
- Jewelry and Silverware
  - Steady demand (30%)
- > Photographic
  - Becoming irrelevant and is not a substantial part of the total fabrication demand (15%)

Overall, silver's total fabrication demand is poised for growth

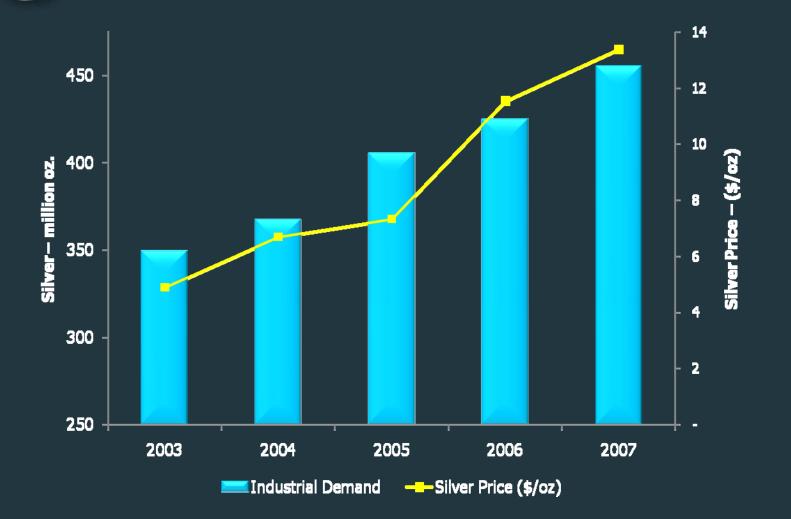


### Silver: Not Easily Substitutable



- Silver has unique properties that make it versatile and difficult to substitute
  - Natural bactericide/biocide water purification, wound dressings
  - Photosensitive photography, x-rays
  - > Highly reflective mirrors, glass coatings
  - Chemically useful catalyst for plastics and petrochemical industry; used in batteries
  - Strength and fluidity used in solders, brazing alloys

## Silver Industrial Demand is Price Inelastic





## Strong Silver Industry Fundamentals

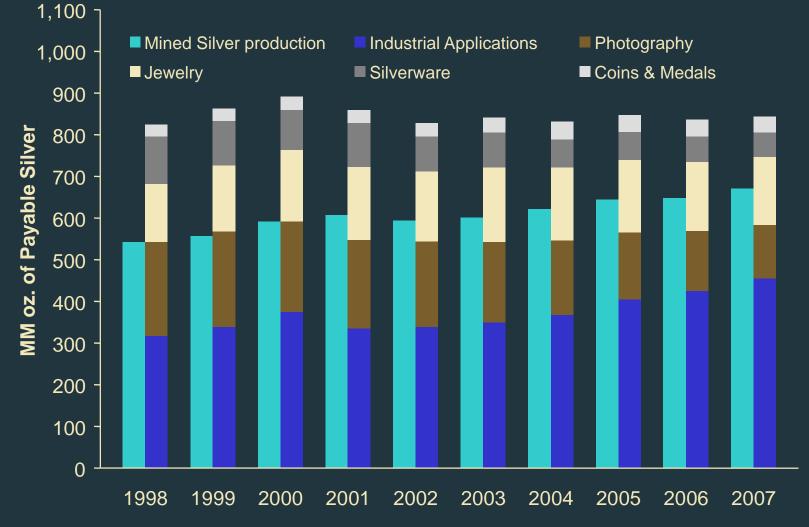


- Positive trends in end markets
  - Growth of the middle class in China and India
  - Growing use of mobile phones/other consumer products
  - Computerization in the third world
- Continued demand for industrial applications
  - Demand is relatively inelastic to the price of silver (low proportion of cost)
- Scarcity of supply
- Inventories leveling off over the past year
- Silver demand from ETFs expected to result in a continued tightening of the silver market



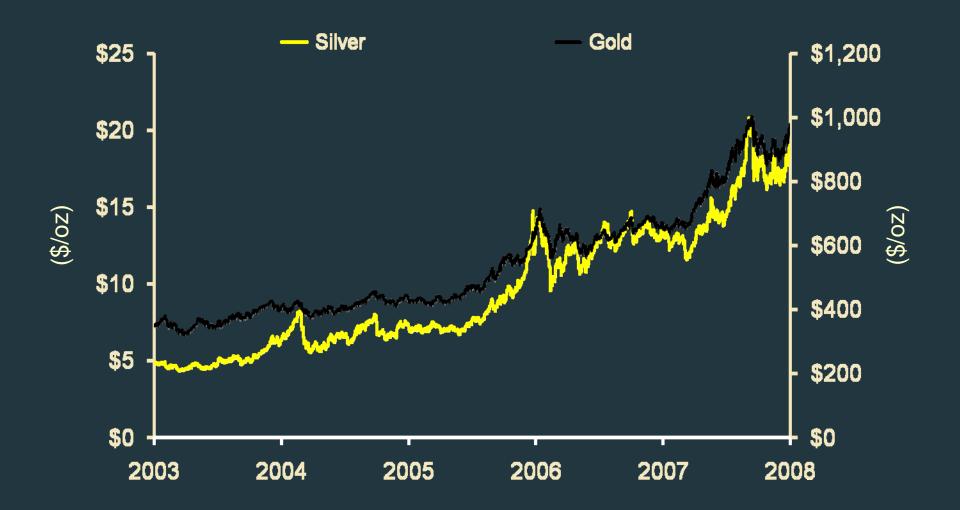


# Silver Supply & Demand









MINING



Reserves



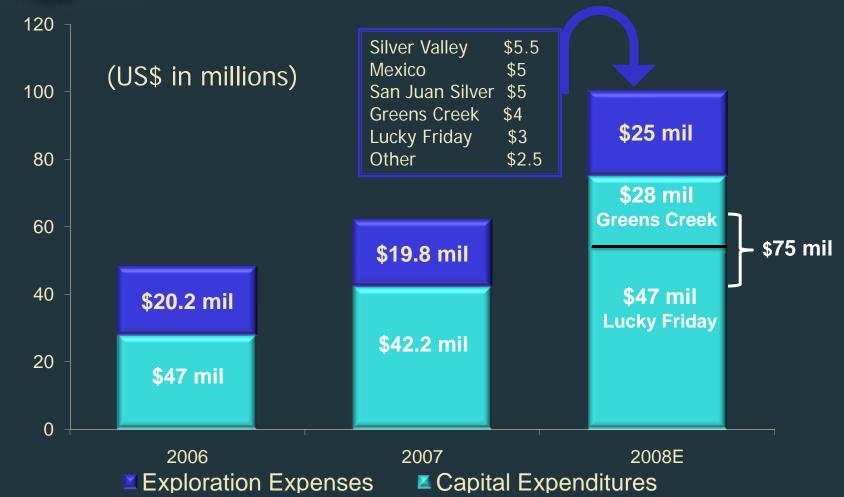
		Grade				Contained Metal			
	Ore	Silver	Gold	Lead	Zinc	Silver	Gold	Lead	Zinc
	(tons)	(oz/ton)	(oz/ton)	(%)	(%)	(000 oz.)	(000 oz.)	(MM lbs.)	(MM lbs.)
Proven reserves									
Lucky Friday	760,700	12.3		7.2	2.5	9,325	_	109	38
						9,325	_	109	38
Probable reserves									
Lucky Friday	680,000	11.9		7.5	2.5	8,065		102	33
Greens Creek	8,454,000	13.7	0.110	3.8	10.2	116,025	908	642	1,722
Total						124,090	908	744	1,755
Total Reserves						133,415	908	853	1,793

Source: Hecla's Q1 2008 Earnings Release Proforma with 100% Greens Creek, Jan. 1, 2008



### **Exploration and Capital Expenditures**









- Maintain low cash cost position among precious metal producers
- > Exploit and develop existing asset base
- Grow through new and existing exploration opportunities
- Build on the Greens Creek transaction through new acquisitions





- Market cap: US\$899 million<sup>1</sup>
- Basic shares outstanding: 126.3 million
- Fully diluted shares: 126.4 million
- Listings: NYSE: "HL"
- > 2008 share liquidity: 3.5 million/day
- Cash: US\$45.8 million<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Based on share price at August 19, 2008 and diluted shares outstanding calculated using the treasury stock method

<sup>2</sup> Cash and cash equivalents as of June 30, 2008 less cash used to acquire the Greens Creek joint venture plus cash from sale of Venezuelan gold assets



# Experienced Management Hecla



#### Phillips S. Baker, Jr.

President and Chief Executive Officer (21 years in mining)



Michael H. Callahan Vice President (18 years in mining)



#### James A. Sabala

Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (27 years in mining)



**Ronald W. Clayton** Senior Vice President – Operations (28 years in mining)



**Dr. Dean W. McDonald** Vice President – Exploration (28 years in mining)



#### Vicki Veltkamp

Vice President – Investor and Public Relations (20 years in mining)



**Don Poirier** Vice President – Corporate Development (25 years in mining)



Philip C. Wolf Senior Vice President – General Counsel (36 years in mining)



### **Enterprise Value Reconciliation**



Market Capitalization <sup>1</sup>	\$898.9
Plus: Total Debt	360.0
Plus: Preferred Stock <sup>2</sup>	156.7
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents <sup>3</sup>	(45.8)
Enterprise Value	\$1,369.8

Note: US\$ in millions

<sup>1</sup> Based on share price at August 19, 2008 and diluted shares outstanding calculated using the treasury stock method

<sup>2</sup> Based on market value of preferred stock outstanding as of August 19, 2008

<sup>3</sup> Cash and cash equivalents (including short-term investments) as of June 30, 2008 less cash used to acquire the Greens Creek joint venture plus cash from sale of Venezuelan gold assets



### Cash Cost per Ounce Reconciliation



	<u>Three Months Er</u>	nded June 30,	Six Months Ended June 30,		
	2008	2007	2008	2007	
Total cash costs <sup>1</sup>	\$8,269	(\$2,950)	\$6,484	(\$4,699)	
Divided by ounces produced	2,409	1,493	3,664	3,050	
Total cash cost per ounce produced	\$3.43	(\$1.98)	\$1.77	(\$1.54)	
Reconciliation to GAAP:					
Total cash costs	\$8,269	(\$2,950)	\$6,484	(\$4,699)	
Depreciation, depletion and amortization	9,855	3,078	12,768	6,145	
Treatment and freight costs	(23,922)	(7,647)	(34,776)	(16,108)	
By-product credits	49,147	26,694	78,729	51,526	
Change in product inventory	18,452	1,241	16,523	589	
Reclamation and other costs	569	50	617	95	
Cost of sales and other direct production costs and depreciation,					
depletion and amortization	\$62,370	\$20,466	\$80,345	\$37,548	

<sup>1</sup> Includes 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.