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Form 10-K405 -- Annual report [Sections 13 and 15(d), S-K Item 405]

HECLA MINING COMPANY FORM 10-K

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COMPANY NOTE:
The following is Hecla Mining Company SEC 10K submissions from the EDGAR.gov Website. The information concerns production and reserve data from the period 1995 to 2000 for the Rosebud mine. The annual information is somewhat repetitive, as Harvest Gold did not wish to edit the text. The reader is also is also cautioned that the "Proven and Probable Ore Reserve" data published are not NI 43-101 compliant. The following two tables summarize the Rosebud production (TABLE I) and reserve (TABLE II) data during its life as a mine. Mining began in 1997 and ended in July 2000. TABLE III shows the US$ gold price during the production period.

TABLE I
ROSEBUD RECOVERED GOLD AND SILVER
100% OUNCES PRODUCTION*

100% Interest	1997	1998	1999	2000	TOTALS
Tons Milled	198,100	342,986	280,702	181,602	1,003,390
Gold Recovered-oz	93,948	130,992	112,658	47,852	385,450
Silver Recovered-oz	337,168	556,580	247,906	111,950	1,253,604

***50% attributable to Hecla Mining**

TABLE II
ROSEBUD RESERVE STUDY*
100% TONS AND OUNCES
(December 31)

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000**
Total Tons	1,276,634	943,042	483,854	215,674	0
Gold Grade-oz/ton	0.39	0.42	0.39	0.32	
Gold Grade-grams/ton	12.19	13.06	12.19	10.05	
Au Cut-Off Grade oz	0.18				
Au Cut-Off Grade g/t	5.20				
Silver Grade-oz/t	2.70	2.92	1.80	1.23	
Silver Grade-grams/ton	83.98	90.82	55.99	38.26	
Contained Gold-oz	**500,441**	396,078	189,671	69,663	
Contained Silver-oz	3,446,912	2,753,683	870,937	265,279	

***Non-43-101 compliant**
****Refer to page 15**

It is important to realize that Rosebud produced during the worst period for the US$ gold price. The low was at US$252 in 1999, which was the bottom of the slide from the 1980 peak of US$850. The last year prior to 1999 that gold closed below US$252 was in 1979 the year before it traded to US$850.

TABLE III
GOLD PRICE
1996 to 2000

Year	High	Low	Close
12/31/1996	401.3	367.8	367.8
12/31/1997	365.2	282.5	288.8
12/31/1998	313.8	274.1	288.0
12/31/1999	326.0	252.3	287.5
12/31/2000	316.5	264.0	272.2

1995 HECLA 10K
ROSEBUD GOLD PROJECT - NEVADA

The Rosebud gold project is located in the Rosebud Mining District, in Pershing County, Nevada, and was acquired by the Company through the merger with Equinox. The Rosebud gold project consists of a 100% interest in 3 patented lode mining claims and 712 unpatented lode mining claims (the Hecla Claims), and a 52% interest in 48 lode mining claims held under a joint venture with N.A. Degerstrom Inc (The Degerstrom Claims). The total 772 claims cover approximately 15,950 acres and collectively comprise the "Rosebud Project." Patent application has been made on the 13 claims that contain all of the proven and probable mineral reserves (see Regulation of Mining Activity). The Rosebud Project may be reached from Lovelock, Nevada, by travelling northwest a distance of approximately 58 miles on an all weather gravel road. Capitalized expenditures at the Rosebud Project totalled $15.0 million at December 31, 1995.

In 1993, Equinox sold a 2.5% net smelter return royalty and an option to purchase for $2.5 million an additional 1.5% net smelter return royalty on the property to Euro-Nevada Mining Corporation Inc. (Euro-Nevada). The option must be exercised within 30 days after delivery by the Company to Euro-Nevada of a feasibility study on the Rosebud Project, but does not otherwise have an expiration date that is a date certain.

Until 1991, all significant gold mineralization and most of the 115,000 feet of drilling in 167 holes had been completed on what was known as the Dozer Hill Zone, a northeast trending zone extending a distance of about 1,500 feet within portions of 10 claims within the Hecla Claims. Further delineation drilling during 1994 resulted in identifying two distinct mineralized zones, the South Zone and the North Zone, within the original Dozer Hill Zone.

In 1991, 58,691 feet of drilling was carried out to test exploration targets east of the South Zone and to further evaluate the property. This exploration drilling encountered a new zone of high-grade gold mineralization (the East Zone) about 1,000 feet east of the South Zone contained in portions of three claims within the Hecla Claims. Mineralization appears related to the low angle South Ridge fault, which underlies most of the area of interest. Mineralization in the South and North Zones occur above this fault while mineralization in the East Zone occurs within and below this fault.

Results to date indicate that gold mineralization in the South, North and East Zones, as in many other volcanic-hosted gold deposits, is erratically distributed with numerous low-grade drill hole intercepts interspersed with higher grade drill hole intercepts over an area of approximately 1,000 feet east-west and 1,000 feet north-south. Drilling has also intersected further mineralization approximately 700 feet east of the East Zone.

In 1992, an additional 35,000 feet of drilling in 56 holes was completed on the Rosebud Project. This was followed by preliminary metallurgical studies and permit preparation for an advanced underground exploration program. The underground exploration program commenced in December 1993. During 1994, the Company spent approximately $5.6 million at the Rosebud property. Underground work included completion of 3,600 feet of drifting, 25,000 feet of underground diamond drilling, and 30,000 feet of surface diamond drilling designed to further delineate the ore body.

Permitting related work, which began during 1994, was substantially completed during 1995. The Bureau of Land Management issued a finding of "No Significant Impacts" and Decision Record on October 26, 1995 as a result of the Environmental Assessment prepared for the Rosebud Project. The 30-day appeal period mandated by the National Environmental Policy Act was completed on November 26, 1995 and the Agency received no comments. The Decision Record allows the project to proceed as planned contingent upon acquiring the necessary state and local permits. Eight of the eleven permits required by the State of Nevada were received during 1995 with the remaining three expected during the first half of 1996. All local permits are confined to normal building permits and will be obtained following a decision by the Company to commence construction.

The following table presents the proven and probable mineral reserves for the Rosebud Project as of the dates indicated:

Year End 12/31	Total Reserves (tons) (1)	Gold Avg. Grade (oz./ton)	Gold Content (ounces)	Silver Avg. Grade (oz./ton)	Silver Content (ounces)
1995	1,189,000(2)	0.452	538,000	2.75	3,275,000
1994	1,641,000(3)	0.356	584,000	2.25	3,694,000
1993	1,984,000	0.258	512,000	1.81	3,584,000

(1) For proven and probable mineral reserve assumptions, including assumed metals prices, see Glossary of Certain Mining Terms.

(2) The decrease in the tons of proven and probable mineral reserves in 1995 compared to 1994 is attributable to refinement of the mine plan, cost estimates, and cut-off grade during the feasibility study completed in November 1995.

(3) The decrease in the tons of proven and probable mineral reserves in 1994 compared to 1993 is attributable to further delineation drilling of the ore body during 1994 which resulted in fewer reserve tons. However, this was more than offset by a higher average gold grade per ton.

The Company is currently finalizing the feasibility study. The feasibility study includes a comprehensive metallurgical testing program, engineering work related to the design of the underground mine, process plant, tailings facility, and infrastructure, and detailed hydrologic and geotechnical studies. Detailed construction schedules, capital and operating cost estimates, and an economic analysis are included. Although a decision to proceed with the project has not been made by the Company, if a determination is made to develop the project, capital costs are currently expected to be $50.0 to $55.0 million.

1996 HECLA 10K
ROSEBUD GOLD PROJECT - NEVADA

The Rosebud gold project, in which the Company has a 50% interest, is located in the Rosebud Mining District, in Pershing County, Nevada, and was acquired by the Company through the merger with Equinox. The Rosebud gold project consists of a 100% interest in 3 patented lode mining claims and 712 unpatented lode mining claims (the Hecla Claims), and a 52% interest in 48 lode mining claims held under a joint venture with N.A. Degerstrom Inc. (the Degerstrom Claims). The total 772 claims cover approximately 15,950 acres and collectively comprise the "Rosebud Project." Patent application has been made on the 13 claims that contain all of the Proven and Probable ore reserves. The Rosebud Project may be reached from Lovelock, Nevada, by travelling northwest a distance of approximately 58 miles on an all weather gravel road. At December 31, 1996, Hecla's interest in the net book value of property, plant, and equipment at the Rosebud Project totalled $16.4 million.

On September 6, 1996, Hecla and Santa Fe entered into an agreement for a 50/50 joint venture to develop the Rosebud property. Pursuant to the agreement, a limited liability corporation was established to develop the Rosebud gold property with each party owning a 50% interest. Under the terms of the agreement, Hecla will manage the mining activities and ore will be hauled via truck approximately 100 miles to Santa Fe's Twin Creeks Pinon mill for processing. Total mine site capital expenditures to bring the mine into production are expected to be approximately $20-$25 million, of which $11.1 has been expended through December 31, 1996. Santa Fe funded the first $12.5 million of mine-site development and Santa Fe is responsible, under the terms of the agreement, to fund costs of road and mill facility improvements. Santa Fe also contributed to the joint venture exploration property located near the Rosebud property, and will fund the first $1.0 million in exploration expenditures, and two-thirds of future exploration expenditures beyond the initial $1.0 million.

Construction and development activities to date have included development of a second portal to the mine, 2,500 feet of underground drifting, a six mile power line, an eight mile access road, and surface plant facilities necessary to support the underground operation. At December 31, 1996, surface plant facilities are approximately 85% complete. Construction and development activities are expected to be completed and operations started early in the second quarter of 1997.

In 1993, Equinox sold for $2.5 million a 2.5% net smelter return royalty and an option to purchase an additional 1.5% net smelter return royalty on the property to Euro-Nevada Mining Corporation Inc. (Euro-Nevada). The option for the additional 1.5% royalty was exercised by Euro-Nevada in the fourth quarter of 1996. The proceeds of $2.5 million were retained by the Company under the terms of the agreement with Santa Fe.

Until 1991, all significant gold mineralization and most of the 115,000 feet of drilling in 167 holes had been completed on what was known as the Dozer Hill Zone, a northeast trending zone extending a distance of about 1,500 feet within portions of 10 claims within the Hecla Claims. Further delineation drilling during 1994 resulted in identifying two distinct mineralized zones, the South Zone and the North Zone, within the original Dozer Hill Zone.

In 1991, 58,691 feet of drilling was carried out to test exploration targets east of the South Zone and to further evaluate the property. This exploration drilling encountered a new zone of high-grade gold mineralization (the East Zone) about 1,000 feet east of the South Zone contained in portions of three claims within the Hecla Claims. Mineralization appears related to the low angle South Ridge fault, which underlies most of the area of interest. Mineralization in the South and North Zones occur above this fault while mineralization in the East Zone occurs within and below this fault.

Results to date indicate that gold mineralization in the South, North and East Zones, as in many other volcanic-hosted gold deposits, is erratically distributed with numerous low-grade drill hole intercepts interspersed with higher grade drill hole intercepts over an area of approximately 1,000 feet east-west and 1,000 feet north-south. Drilling has also intersected further mineralization approximately 700 feet east of the East Zone.

In 1992, an additional 35,000 feet of drilling in 56 holes was completed on the Rosebud Project. This was followed by preliminary metallurgical studies and permit preparation for an advanced underground exploration program. The underground exploration program commenced in December 1993. During 1994, underground work included completion of 3,600 feet of drifting, 25,000 feet of underground diamond drilling, and 30,000 feet of surface diamond drilling designed to further delineate the orebody.

Permitting related work, which began during 1994, was completed during 1996. All local permits have been obtained and construction commenced in the third quarter of 1996.

Following completion of construction and mine development activities, the mine is expected to commence operations in the second quarter of 1997, with the Company's share of gold production in 1997 expected to be approximately 38,000 to 43,000 ounces.

The following table presents the Proven and Probable ore reserves for the Rosebud Project as of the dates indicated:

	1996(3)	1995(4)	1994(5)	1993
Proven and Probable Ore Reserves (1) (2)				
Total tons	638,317	1,189,000	1,641,000	1,984,000
Gold (oz. per ton)	0.392	0.452	0.356	0.258
Contained gold (ozs)	249,942	538,000	584,000	512,000
Silver (oz. per ton)	2.70	2.75	2.25	1.81
Contained silver (ozs)	1,713,945	3,275,000	3,694,000	3,584,000

(1) 1996 Proven and Probable ore reserves reflect only the Company's share 50%) pursuant to the September 6, 1996 sale of a 50% interest in its Rosebud property. If the Company had only a 50% interest in 1993, 1994 and 1995, the Company's share of contained gold and silver would have been 256,000 and 1,792,000 in 1993, 292,000 and 1,847,000 in 1994, and 269,000 and 1,637,500 in 1995, respectively.

(2) For Proven and Probable ore reserve assumptions, including assumed metals prices, see Glossary of Certain Mining Terms.

(3) The decrease in tons of Proven and Probable ore reserves and decreased contained gold in 1996 compared to 1995 is principally attributable to the sale of a 50% interest in the property. Additionally, a decrease in the specific gravity used for calculating tonnage, revised geologic and statistical interpretation based on in-fill drilling in the South Zone of the deposit, increased dilution tonnage, and a decrease in the dilution grade resulted in an increase in tons of Proven and Probable ore reserves, and a decrease in gold ore grade and contained gold ounces.

(4) The decrease in the tons of Proven and Probable ore reserves in 1995 compared to 1994 is attributable to refinement of the mine plan, cost estimates, and cut-off grade in connection with the feasibility study completed in November 1995.

(5) The decrease in the tons of Proven and Probable ore reserves in 1994 compared to 1993 is attributable to further delineation drilling of the orebody during 1994 which resulted in fewer reserve tons. However, this was more than offset by a higher average gold grade per ton.

As of December 31, 1996, there were 57 employees at the Rosebud Project. The employees at the Rosebud Project are not represented by a bargaining agent. The Rosebud Project uses power provided by Sierra Pacific Power.

1997 HECLA 10K
ROSEBUD GOLD MINE - NEVADA

The Rosebud gold mine, in which the Company has a 50% interest, is located in the Rosebud Mining District, in Pershing County, Nevada, and was acquired by the Company through the merger with Equinox Resources Ltd. (Equinox). The Rosebud property consists of the Rosebud claims and the Degerstrom claims. The Rosebud claims consist of a 100% interest in three patented lode mining claims, 760 unpatented lode mining claims, and four additional patented lode mining claims currently under lease. The Degerstrom claims consist of a 52% interest in 48 lode-mining claims held under a joint venture agreement with N.A. Degerstrom Inc. The total 815 claims cover approximately 16,840 acres and collectively comprise the "Rosebud Mine." Patent application has been made on the 13 claims that contain all of the Proven and Probable ore reserves. The Rosebud mine may be reached from Winnemucca, Nevada, by travelling west a distance of approximately 58 miles on an all weather gravel road. At December 31, 1997, the Company's interest in the net book value of property, plant, and equipment at the Rosebud mine totalled $17.9 million.

On September 6, 1996, the Company and Santa Fe Pacific entered into a 50/50 joint venture agreement to develop the Rosebud Mine. Pursuant to the agreement, a limited liability corporation (The Rosebud Mining Company, L.L.C.) was established to develop the Rosebud gold property with each party owning a 50% interest. In May 1997, Santa Fe was merged into Newmont Gold Company thus becoming the successor in interest to Santa Fe's ownership of the Rosebud Mining Company, L.L.C. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company manages the mining activities and ore is hauled via truck approximately 110 miles to Newmont's Twin Creeks Pinon mill for processing. In early 1998, Newmont announced that operations at the Pinon mill would be suspended in 1998 and that ore from the Rosebud mine would be processed at Newmont's Juniper mill, which is located in close proximity to the Pinon mill. The Company, based on available information, does not believe the anticipated change in ore processing will have a significant impact on operating costs or mill recoveries.

Mine site construction began during September 1996 and was completed during March 1997, two months ahead of schedule. Capital expenditures to bring the mine into production totalled $18.7 million, $6.3 million (25%) less than budget. Newmont funded the first $12.5 million of mine-site development and was also responsible, under the terms of the agreement, to fund costs of road nd mill facility improvements which were completed during 1997. Newmont also contributed to the joint venture exploration property located near the Rosebud property, and has funded the first $1.0 million in exploration expenditures, and two-thirds of all exploration expenditures beyond the initial $1.0 million.

Construction and development activities included development of a second portal to the mine, 5,500 feet of underground drifting, a 640 foot ventilation shaft, a six-mile power line, an eight-mile access road, and surface plant facilities necessary to support the underground operation.

In 1993, Equinox sold for $2.5 million a 2.5% net smelter return royalty and an option to purchase an additional 1.5% net smelter return royalty on the property to Euro-Nevada Mining Corporation Inc (Euro-Nevada). The option for the additional 1.5% royalty was exercised, by Euro-Nevada, in the fourth quarter of 1996. The proceeds of $2.5 million were retained by Hecla under the terms of the agreement with Newmont.

Until 1991, all significant gold mineralization and most of the 115,000 feet of drilling in 167 holes had been completed on what was known as the Dozer Hill Zone, a northeast trending zone extending a distance of about 1,500 feet within portions of 10 claims within the Rosebud claims. Further delineation drilling during 1994 resulted in identifying two distinct mineralized zones, the South Zone and the North Zone, within the original Dozer Hill Zone.

In 1991, 58,691 feet of drilling was carried out to test exploration targets east of the South Zone and to further evaluate the property. This exploration drilling encountered a new zone of high-grade gold mineralization (the East Zone) about 1,000 feet east of the South Zone contained in portions of three claims within the Rosebud claims. Mineralization is related to the low angle South Ridge fault, which underlies most of the area of interest. Mineralization in the South and North Zones occur above this fault while mineralization in the East Zone occurs within and below this fault.

Gold mineralization in the South, North and East Zones, as in many other volcanic-hosted gold deposits, is erratically distributed with numerous low-grade drill hole intercepts interspersed with higher grade drill hole intercepts over an area of approximately 1,000 feet east-west and 1,000 feet north-south. Drilling has also intersected further mineralization approximately 700 feet west of the East Zone.

In 1992, an additional 35,000 feet of drilling in 56 holes was completed on the Rosebud Mine. This was followed by preliminary metallurgical studies and permit preparation for an advanced underground exploration program. The underground exploration program commenced in December 1993. During 1994, underground work included completion of 3,600 feet of drifting, 25,000 feet of underground diamond drilling, and 30,000 feet of surface diamond drilling designed to further delineate the orebody.

Engineering and final design work was completed during 1994 and 1995 culminating in the preparation of a feasibility study. Permit related work, which began during 1994, was completed during 1996.

Following completion of construction and mine development activities, the mine commenced operations in March of 1997. The Company’s share of production in 1997 was approximately 47,000 gold ounces and 169,000 silver ounces.

Mine production during 1997 averaged in excess of 750 tons per day of ore. Feed grades to the mill were as expected during the first year of production, 0.494 gold ounces per ton and 2.96 silver ounces per ton. The ore produced from the mine is processed in a conventional carbon in leach circuit. The mill produces a high quality gold-silver dore. During 1997, 95.9% of the gold and 57.5% of the silver processed at the mill were economically recovered.

The cash operating cost, total cash cost, and total production cost per ounce of gold during the first year of operation were $137, $156, and $263, respectively. Mine production and mine site general and administrative costs as well as capitalized construction costs were all significantly lower than anticipated during the year.

The following table presents the production, Proven and Probable ore reserves, and average cost per ounce of gold produced for the Rosebud mine as of the dates indicated:

Production (50%)	1997	1996	1995
Ore milled	99,050	- -	- -
Gold Recovered (ounces)	46,974	- -	- -
Silver Recovered (ounces)	168,584	- -	- -

Proven and Probable Ore Reserves (1,2,3,4)			
Total tons (50%)	471,521	638,317	1,189,000
Gold (ounce per ton)	0.420	0.392	0.452
Contained gold (ounces)	197,817	249,942	538,000
Silver (ounces per ton)	2.92	2.70	2.75
Contained silver (ounces)	1,378,201	1,713,945	3,275,000

Average Cost per Ounce of Gold Produced			
Cash operating costs	$ 137	- -	- -
Total cash costs	$ 156	- -	- -
Total production costs	$ 263	- -	- -

(1) Proven and Probable ore reserves in 1996 and 1997 reflect only the Company's share (50%) pursuant to the September 6, 1996 sale of a 50% interest in its Rosebud property. If the Company had only a 50% interest in 1995, the Company's share of contained gold and silver ounces would have been 269,000 and 1,637,500 respectively.
(2) For Proven and Probable ore reserve assumptions, including assumed metals prices, see Glossary of Certain Mining Terms.
(3) The decrease in the tons of Proven and Probable ore reserves in 1997 compared to 1996 is attributable to production during 1997 and a decrease in dilution in the South Zone from 27.6% at a gold grade of 0.074 oz/ton and a silver grade of 0.75 oz./ton to 13.8% at a gold grade of 0.77 oz/ton and a silver grade of 1.06 oz/ton. This reduction in dilution for the South Zone is based on actual dilution figures from production during 1997 and represents the subtraction of 40,800 tons (50%) grading 0.077 oz Au/ton, 1.06 oz./ton from the 1996 reserve.
(4) The decrease in tons of Proven and Probable ore reserves and decreased contained gold in 1996 compared to 1995 is principally attributable to the sale of a 50% interest in the property. Additionally, a decrease in the specific gravity used for calculating tonnage, revised geologic and statistical interpretation based on in-fill drilling in the South Zone of the deposit, increased dilution tonnage, and a decrease in the dilution grade resulted in an increase in tons of Proven and Probable ore reserves, and a decrease in gold ore grade and contained gold ounces.
As of December 31, 1997, there were 100 employees at the Rosebud mine. The employees at the mine are not represented by a bargaining agent. The Rosebud mine uses power provided by Sierra Pacific Power.

1998 HECLA 10K
ROSEBUD GOLD MINE - NEVADA

The Rosebud Gold Mine, in which the Company has a 50% interest, is located in the Rosebud Mining District, in Pershing County, Nevada. The Rosebud property consists of a 100% interest in three patented lode-mining claims, 760 unpatented lode-mining claims, and four additional patented lode-mining claims currently under lease. Additionally, Rosebud has a 52% interest in 48 lode-mining claims held under a joint venture agreement with N.A. Degerstrom Inc. The total 815 claims cover approximately 16,840 acres and collectively comprise the “Rosebud mine." Patent application has been made on the 13 claims that contain all of the Proven and Probable ore reserves. The Rosebud mine may be reached from Winnemucca, Nevada, by travelling west a distance of approximately 58 miles on an all-weather gravel road. At December 31, 1998, Hecla's interest in the net book value of property, plant, and equipment at the Rosebud mine totalled $11.7 million.

On September 6, 1996, the Company and Santa Fe Pacific Gold Corporation entered into a 50/50 joint venture agreement to develop the Rosebud mine. Pursuant to the agreement, a limited liability corporation (The Rosebud Mining Company, L.L.C.) was established to develop the Rosebud gold property with each party owning a 50% interest. In May 1997, Santa Fe was merged into Newmont Gold Company (Newmont) thus becoming the successor in interest to Santa Fe's portion of The Rosebud Mining Company, L.L.C. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company manages the mining activities and ore is hauled via truck approximately 110 miles to Newmont's Twin Creeks Pinon mill for processing.

Mine site construction began during September 1996 and was completed during March 1997. Capital expenditures to bring the mine into production totalled $18.7 million. Newmont funded the first $12.5 million of mine-site development and also funded costs of road and mill facility improvements which were completed during 1997. Newmont also contributed to the joint venture exploration property located near the Rosebud property, and has funded the first $1.0 million in exploration expenditures, and two-thirds of all exploration expenditures beyond the initial $1.0 million.

In 1993, the Company sold, for $2.5 million, a 2.5% net smelter return royalty and an option to purchase an additional 1.5% net smelter return royalty on the Rosebud property to Euro-Nevada Mining Corporation Inc (Euro-Nevada). The option for the additional 1.5% royalty was exercised, by Euro-Nevada, in the fourth quarter of 1996. The proceeds of $2.5 million were retained by Hecla under the terms of the agreement with Newmont.

Gold mineralization in the South, North and East Zones, as in many other volcanic-hosted gold deposits, is erratically distributed with numerous low-grade drill hole intercepts interspersed with higher grade drill hole intercepts over an area of approximately 1,000 feet east-west and 1,000 feet north-south. Drilling has also intersected further mineralization proximal to the mine.

Permitting related work, which began during 1994, was completed during 1996. Following completion of construction and mine development activities, the mine commenced operations in March of 1997. The Company’s share of production in 1997 was approximately 47,000 gold ounces and 169,000 silver ounces. The Company’s share of 1998 production was approximately 65,000 gold ounces and 278,000 silver ounces.

Mine production during 1998 averaged in excess of 900 tons-per-day of ore. Ore grades milled were 0.40 gold ounce per ton and 3.06 ounces of silver per ton. The ore produced from the mine is processed in a conventional carbon-in-leach circuit. The mill produces a high quality gold-silver dore. During 1998, 97.0% of the gold and 54.4% of the silver processed at the mill were economically recovered.

The cash operating cost, total cash cost, and total production cost per ounce of gold were $157, $176, and $274, respectively, for 1998 and $137, $156, and $263, respectively, for 1997. Mine production levels for 1998 were higher than expected. However, costs for trucking and milling were also higher than expected.

The following table presents information with respect to the Company's 50% share of production, Proven and Probable ore reserves, and the average cost per ounce of gold produced for the Rosebud Project as of the dates indicated:

	1998	1997	1996
Production (50%)			
Ore milled	171,493	99,050	- -
Gold Recovered (ounces)	65,496	46,974	- -
Silver Recovered (ounces)	278,290	168,584	- -

Proven and Probable Ore Reserves (1)(2)(3)	1998	1997	1996
Total tons (50%)	241,927	471,521	638,317
Gold (oz. per ton)	0.392	0.420	0.392
Contained gold (ounces)	94,808	197,817	249,942
Silver (ounces per ton)	1.80	2.92	2.70
Contained silver (ounces)	436,252	1,378,201	1,713,945

Average Cost per Ounce of Gold Produced	1998	1997	
Cash operating costs	$ 157	$ 137	- -
Total cash costs	$ 176	$ 156	- -
Total production costs	$ 274	$ 263	- -

(1) The Proven and Probable ore reserves reflect only the Company's share (50%) pursuant to the September 6, 1996 sale of a 50% interest in its Rosebud property.
(2) For Proven and Probable ore reserve assumptions, including assumed metals prices, see Glossary of Certain Mining Terms.
(3) The decrease in tons of Proven and Probable ore reserves in 1998 compared to 1997 is primarily attributable to production during 1998, re-estimation of the East Zone using 108 new drill holes, an increase in cutoff grade from 0.150 oz/ton to 0.180 oz./ton, and reclassification of reserve blocks that no longer meet Proven and Probable criteria. The decrease in tons of Proven and Probable ore reserves in 1997 compared to 1996 is attributable to production during 1997 and a decrease in dilution in the South Zone from 27.6% at a gold grade of 0.074 oz/ton and a silver grade of 0.75 oz./ton to 13.8% at a gold grade of 0.077 oz/ton and a silver grade of 1.06 oz/ton. This reduction in dilution for the South Zone is based on actual dilution figures from production during 1997 and represents the subtraction of 40,800 tons (50%) grading 0.077 oz Au/ton, 1.06 oz Ag/ton from the 1996 reserve.

As of December 31, 1998, there were 104 employees at the Rosebud Mine. The employees at the mine are not represented by a bargaining agent. The Rosebud mine uses power provided by Sierra Pacific Power.

1999 HECLA 10K
ROSEBUD GOLD MINE

The Rosebud Gold Mine, in which Hecla has a 50% interest, is located in the Rosebud Mining District, in Pershing County, Nevada. The Rosebud property consists of a 100% interest in three patented lode-mining claims, 786 unpatented lode-mining claims and four additional patented lode-mining claims currently under lease. Additionally, Rosebud has a majority interest in 48 lode-mining claims held under a joint venture agreement with N.A. Degerstrom Inc. The total 841 claims cover approximately 17,000 acres and collectively comprise the "Rosebud mine." Patent application has been made on the 13 claims that contain all of the Proven and Probable ore reserves. The Rosebud mine may be reached from Winnemucca, Nevada, by travelling west a distance of approximately 58 miles on an all-weather gravel road. At December 31, 1999, Hecla's interest in the net book value of property, plant and equipment at the Rosebud mine totalled $6.2 million.

On September 6, 1996, Hecla and Santa Fe Pacific Gold Corporation (Santa Fe) entered into a 50/50 joint venture agreement to develop the Rosebud mine. Pursuant to the agreement, a limited liability corporation (The Rosebud Mining Company, LLC) was established to develop the Rosebud gold property with each party owning a 50% interest. In May 1997, Santa Fe was merged into Newmont Gold Company.

Newmont thus became the successor in interest to Santa Fe's portion of The Rosebud Mining Company, LLC. Under the terms of the agreement, Hecla manages the mining activities and the ore is hauled via truck approximately 110 miles to Newmont's Twin Creeks Pinon mill for processing. In late 1999, Newmont indicated its intent to participate at a somewhat reduced level in the future, with its interest being diluted according to the agreement. Hecla estimates that its interest in the Rosebud property increased to 51.36% effective January 1, 2000.

Mine-site construction began during September 1996 and was completed during March 1997. The mine commenced operations in March 1997. Capital expenditures to bring the mine into production totaled $18.7 million. Newmont funded the first $12.5 million of mine-site development and also funded costs of road and mill facility improvements which were completed during 1997. Newmont also contributed to the joint venture exploration property located near the Rosebud property and funded the first $1.0 million in exploration expenditures and two- thirds of all exploration expenditures beyond the initial $1.0 million.In 1993, Hecla sold, for $2.5 million, a 2.5% net smelter return royalty and an option to purchase an additional 1.5% net smelter return royalty on the Rosebud property to Euro-Nevada Mining Corporation Inc. (Euro-Nevada). The option for the additional 1.5% royalty was exercised by Euro-Nevada in the fourth quarter of 1996. The proceeds of $2.5 million were retained by Hecla under the terms of the agreement with Newmont.

Gold mineralization in the South, North and East Zones, as in many other volcanic-hosted gold deposits, is erratically distributed with numerous low- grade drill hole intercepts interspersed with higher grade drill hole intercepts over an area of approximately 1,000 feet east-west and 1,000 feet north-south. Drilling has also intersected further mineralization proximal to the mine. Permitting related work, which began during 1994, was completed during 1996.

Total mine production during 1999 averaged 738 tons per day of ore. Ore grades milled were 0.42 gold ounce per ton and 1.48 ounces of silver per ton. The ore produced from the mine is processed in a conventional carbon-in-leach circuit. The mill produces a high quality gold-silver dore. During 1999, 95.1% of the gold and 59.1% of the silver processed at the mill were economically recovered. Hecla's share of 1999 production was approximately 56,000 gold ounces and 124,000 silver ounces.

The following table presents information with respect to Hecla's 50% share of production, the average cost per ounce of gold produced and Proven and Probable ore reserves for the Rosebud Project as of the dates indicated:

	1999	1998	1997
Ore milled	140,351	171,493	99,050
Gold recovered (ounces)	56,329	65,496	46,974
Silver recovered (ounces)	123,953	278,290	168,584
	Average Cost per Ounce		
Cash operating costs	$ 184	$ 157	$ 137
Total cash costs	$ 199	$ 176	$ 156
Total production costs	$ 301	$ 274	$ 263

Proven and Probable Ore Reserves (1,2,3)	1999	1998	1997
Total tons	107,837	241,927	471,521
Gold (ounce per ton)	0.323	0.392	0.420
Silver (ounces per ton)	1.23	1.80	2.92
Contained gold (ounces)	34,857	94,808	197,817
Contained silver (ounces)	132,216	436,252	1,378,201

(1) For Proven and Probable ore reserve assumptions, including assumed metals prices, see Glossary of Certain Mining Terms.
(2) The decrease in tons of Proven and Probable ore reserves in 1999 compared to 1998 is primarily attributable to production during 1999, a decrease in dilution applied to the East Zone, re-estimation of the North Zone using 89 new drill holes, re-estimation of the South Zone using 25 new drill holes, and reclassification of reserve blocks that no longer meet Proven and Probable criteria. The decrease in tons of Proven and Probable ore reserves in 1998 compared to 1997 is attributable to production during 1998, re-estimation of the East Zone using 108 new drill holes, an increase in cutoff grade from 0.150 oz./ton to 0.180 oz./ton, and reclassification of reserve blocks that no longer meet Proven and Probable criteria.
(3) Ore reserves represent in-place material, diluted and adjusted for expected mining recovery. Mill recoveries are expected to be 95% for gold and 65% for silver. Ore reserve estimates are performed by geostatistical methods in-house, based on drilling, sampling of operations experience and mine openings.

As of December 31, 1999, there were 93 employees at the Rosebud mine. The employees at the mine are not represented by a bargaining agent. The Rosebud mine uses power provided by Sierra Pacific Power.

2000 HECLA 10K
ROSEBUD GOLD MINE

The Rosebud gold mine, in which Hecla has a 50% interest, is located in the Rosebud Mining District, in Pershing County, Nevada. The Rosebud property consists of a 100% interest in three patented lode-mining claims, 618 unpatented lode-mining claims and four additional patented lode-mining claims currently under lease. The total 625 claims cover approximately 12,500 acres and collectively comprise the "Rosebud mine." The Rosebud mine may be reached from Winnemucca, Nevada, by travelling west a distance of approximately 58 miles on an all-weather gravel road.

In June 2000, Hecla and Newmont Gold Company, who holds the remaining 50% interest, announced the planned closure of the Rosebud mine when it was recognized that production would cease during the third quarter. Mining activity was completed in July 2000, and milling activity was completed in August 2000. In connection with the planned closure, Hecla recorded an adjustment to the carrying value of its interest in the Rosebud property, plant, and equipment of $4.4 million in the second quarter of 2000.

Total mine production through July 2000 averaged 714 tons per day of ore. Ore grades milled were 0.269 gold ounce per ton and 1.08 ounces of silver per ton. The ore produced from the mine was processed in a conventional carbon-in-leach circuit. The mill produced a high quality gold-silver dore. During 2000, 94.6% of the gold and 55.7% of the silver processed at the mill were economically recovered. Hecla's share of 2000 production was approximately 23,900 gold ounces and 56,000 silver ounces.

Currently, the Rosebud property is being reclaimed per the closure agreement with the Nevada Department of Environmental Protection.

The following table presents information with respect to Hecla's 50% share of production, the average cost per ounce of gold produced and Proven and Probable ore reserves for the Rosebud project as of the dates indicated:

Production	2000	1999	1998
Ore milled	90,801	140,351	171,493
Gold recovered (ounces)	23,926	56,329	65,496
Silver recovered (ounces)	55,975	123,953	278,290

	2000	1999	1998
Cash operating costs	$ 290	$ 184	$ 157
Total cash costs	$ 301	$ 199	$ 176
Total production costs	$ 392	$ 301	$ 274
Proven and Probable			
Ore Reserves (1,2,3)			
Total tons	- -	107,837	241,927
Gold (ounces per ton)	- -	0.323	0.392
Silver (ounces per ton)	- -	1.23	1.80
Contained gold (ounces)	- -	34,857	94,808
Contained silver (ounces)	- -	132,216	436,252

(1) For Proven and Probable ore reserve assumptions, including assumed metals prices, see Glossary of Certain Mining Terms.

(2) **Ore reserves were depleted in 2000 due to depletion from mining and poor reserve performance in the North zone orebody. By mid-year, tons and grades of ore remaining were insufficient to sustain the project and thus were no longer termed ore reserves. Mining was completed in July 2000.**

(3) The decrease in tons of Proven and Probable ore reserves in 1999 compared to 1998 is primarily attributable to production during 1999, a decrease in dilution applied to the East Zone, re-estimation of the North Zone using 89 new drill holes, re-estimation of the South Zone using 25 new drill holes and reclassification of reserve blocks that no longer meet Proven and Probable criteria.

(4) Ore reserves represent in-place material, diluted and adjusted for expected mining recovery. Ore reserve estimates are performed in-house using geostatistical methods based on drilling, sampling of mine openings and operations experience.

As of December 31, 2000, there were seven employees at the Rosebud mine. The employees at the mine are not represented by a bargaining agent.

A January 2001 resource and reserve estimation report from Rosebud Mining Company LLC (Newmont/Hecla JV operating company) reports "unminable" measured and indicated resources of 6,746,403 tons grading 0.033 opt Au for 224,440 oz Au in the Mine area proper plus an "unminable" 1,010,364 tons @ 0.034 opt Au for an additional 34,352 oz Au in the Far East and East Zone Hanging wall zone.

In addition, numerous intercepts were encountered during 2000 (many subsequent to this report) in another zone called the Northwest Corridor. Grades in the Northwest Corridor and Far East zone are similar to those in the underground mine.

Source: Hecla Mining Company
1995 to 2001 HECLA SEC 10K filings from the EDGAR archive website
Compiled by Bill McWilliam
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