

2009 Annual Tailings Report





Presentation Outline



- Placement data
- Stability
 - Compaction
 - Inspections
- Water level data
- Precipitation data
- Water quality at internal monitoring sites
- Snow sample results
- Sulfate Reduction Monitoring Program (SRMP) update
- ABA data
- General site management

2009 Satellite Photo





2009 Pit 5 Looking Northwest



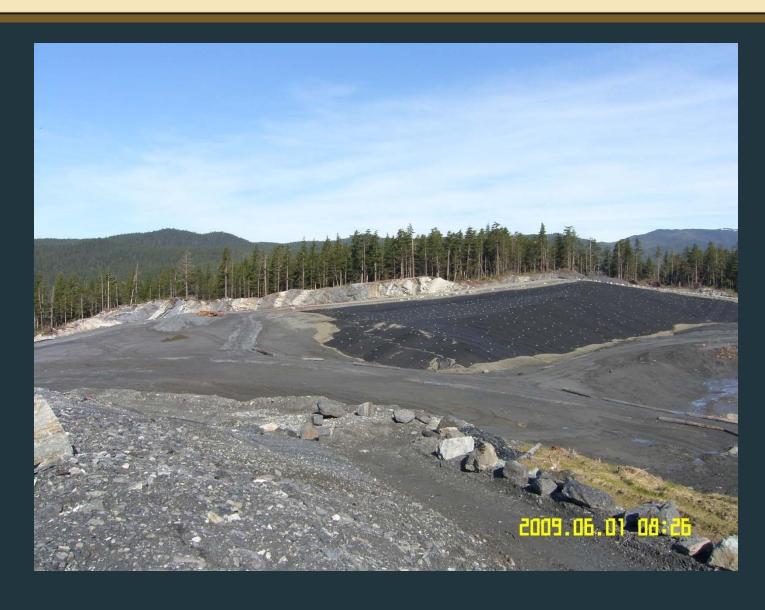


Table 2.1 Tailings Placement Data Hecla



	All Materials	All Materials Cumulative	All Materials	All Materials Cumulative	Rock from Site 23	All Other Materials	Tailings
	yd³	yd³	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
	survey	survey	calculated	calculated	truck count	truck count	calculated
2008	201,658	2,850,140	365,344	5,163,598	25,679	62,395	277,270
2009	227,817	3,078,657	412,736	5,577,603	16,117	90,584	306,035

Tons calculated at 134.2 pounds per cubic foot for tailings Remaining capacity: 4 million tons

Tailings Facility Stability Compaction



- High degree of achieving >90% compaction
- Average dry density: 141 pcf
- Average Standard Proctor dry density: 146 pcf
- Average optimum percent moisture: 11.8%
- HGCMC on-site lab 1-point Proctors
 Average dry density: 146 pcf
 Average percent moisture: 11.5%

Tailings Facility Stability - Inspections

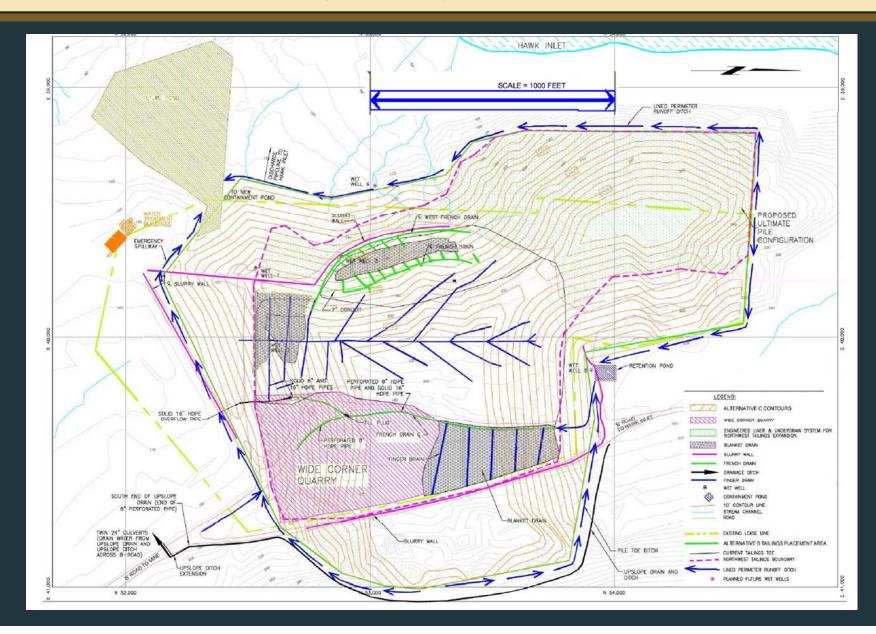


- Results of operator, engineering, environmental department and regulatory inspections revealed no signs of instability
- Agency Inspections
 - USFS 12
 - ADEC 5

Tailings Facility Water Controls

Hecla MINING COMPANY

(2003 EIS)



Tailings Facility Monitoring Well and Piezometer Water Level Data

Hecla MINING COMPANY

- Maximum saturated thickness 35 feet
- Toe foundations are well drained
- Water perches approximately 12 feet above the unsaturated underdrains

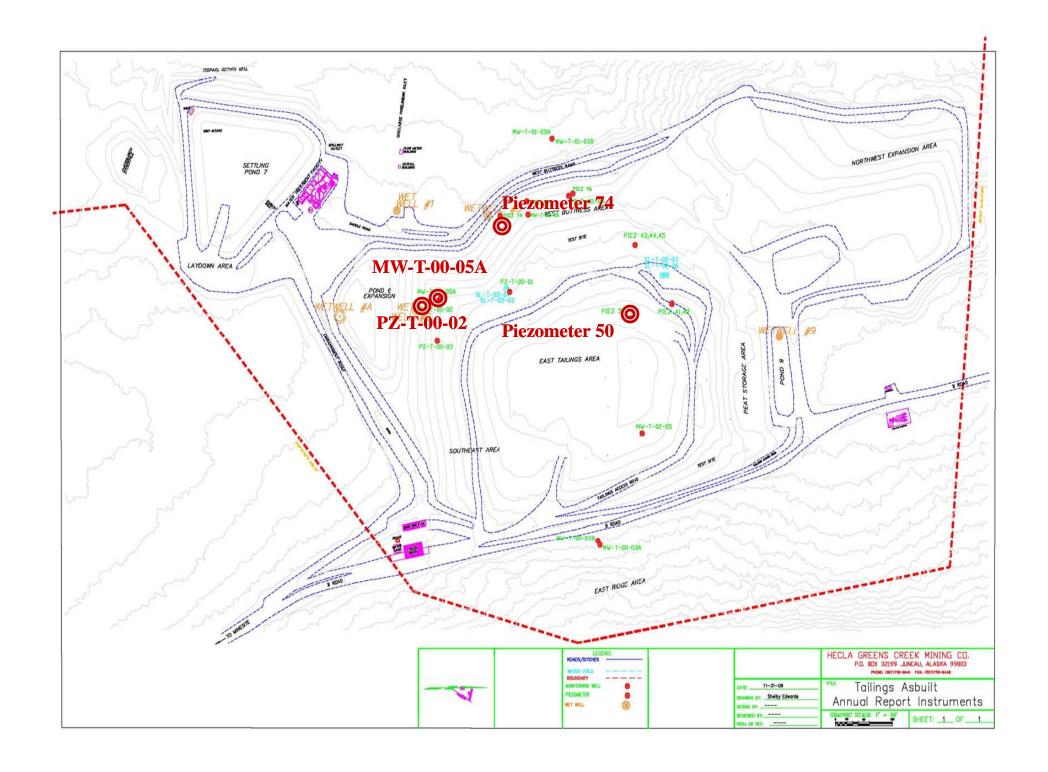


Figure 2.6 Water Level Data for Piezometer 50





PZ-T-00-02 and MW-T-00-05A Data Figures 2.12 and 2.14



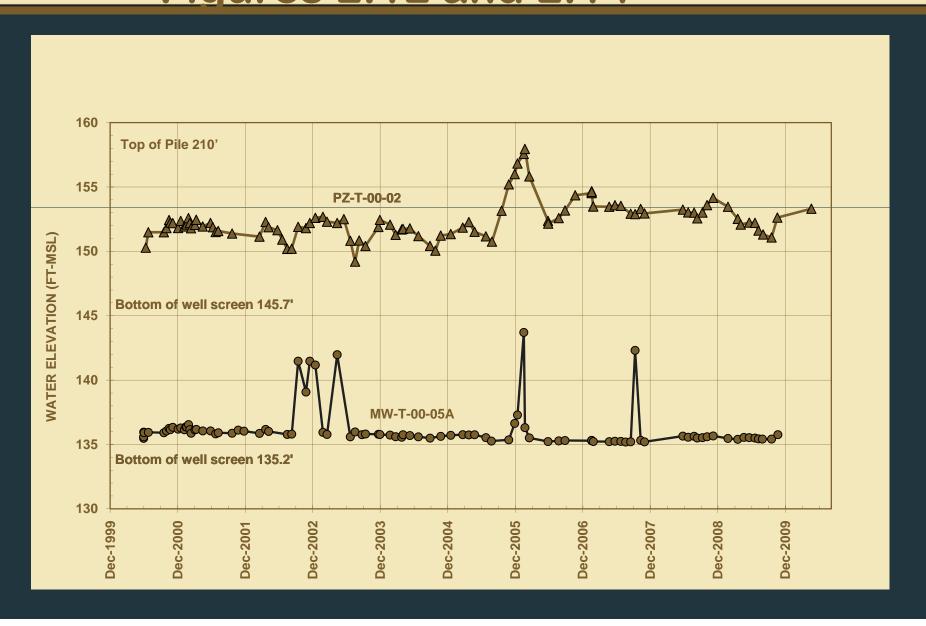


Figure 2.8 Water Level Data for Piezometer 74



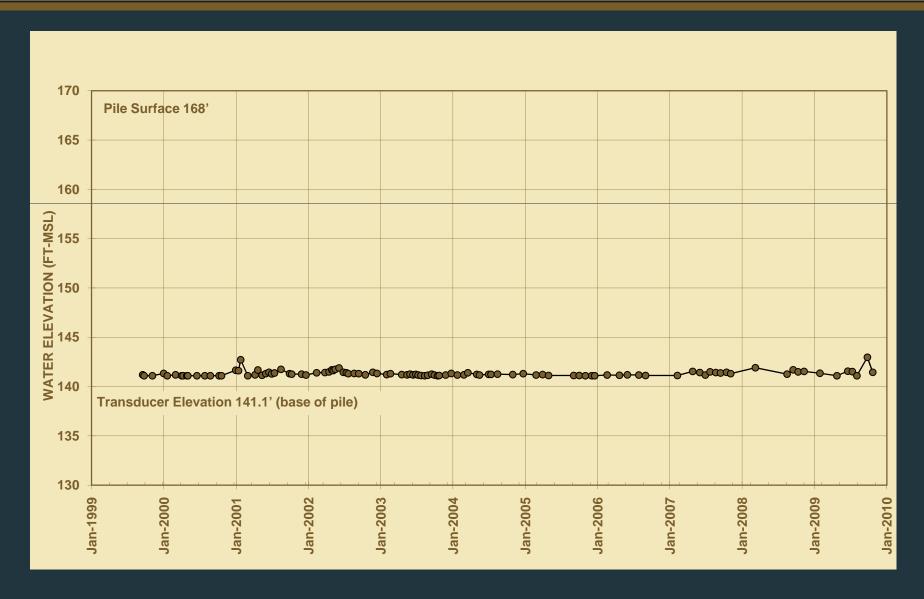


Table 2.4 Monthly Summary of Tailings Area Climate Data



Month	Avg Temp	Precipitation (in)		
January	-3.1	4.5		
February	-1.3	2.2		
March	-0.6	1.9		
April	3.6	1.0		
May	8.0	1.4		
June	11.4	1.7		
July	14.6	0.8		
August	12.8	5.5		
September	10.1	5.9		
October	6.4	4.5		
November	2.2	3.5		
December	-0.8	2.4		
2009	5.3	35.5		

Tailings Facility Internal Monitoring Sites: Water Quality Data

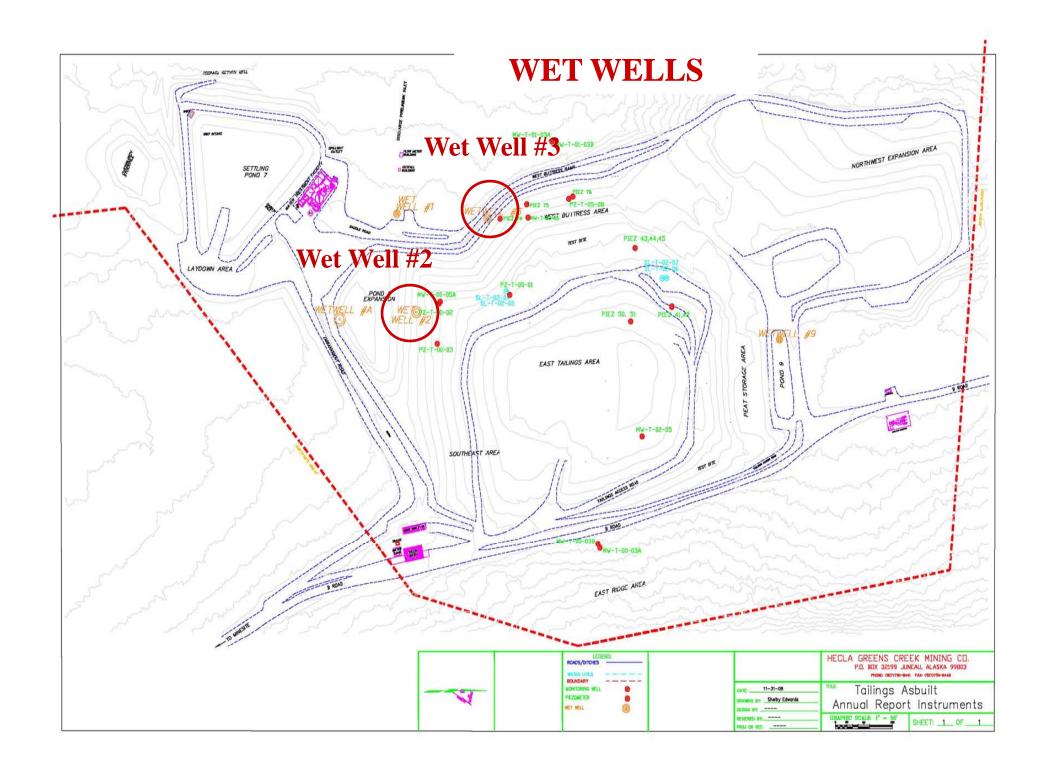


- Internal site waters captured, treated and discharged per NPDES permit
- pH between 6.0 and 8.5: Alkalinity 250 to 600 mg/L
- Conductivity in wet wells and tailings completion wells ranged from 1400 to 3700 umho/cm
- Conductivity in suction lysimeters ranged from 1400 to 6600 umho/cm
- Sulfate and hardness correlate with conductivity

Tailings Facility Internal Monitoring Sites: Water Quality Data

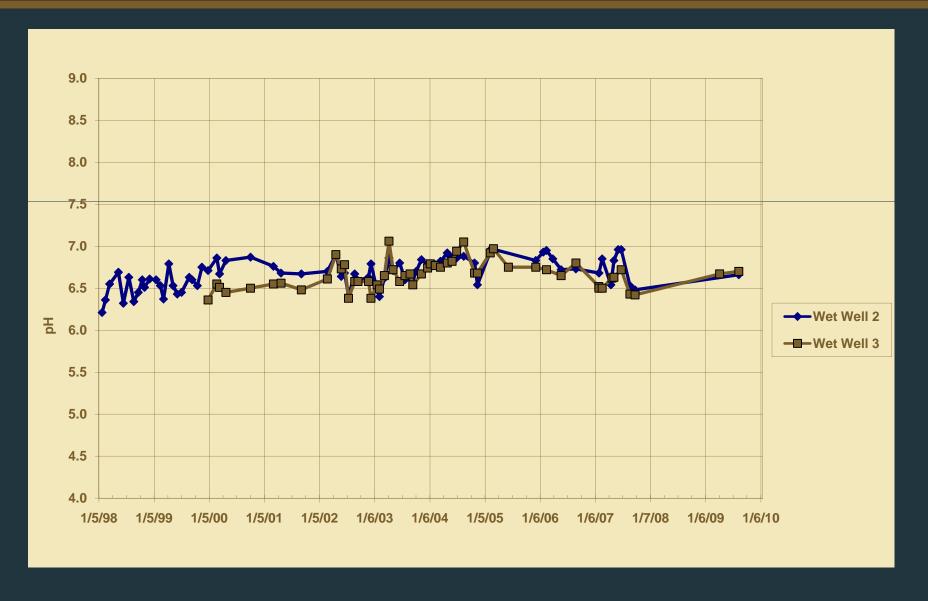


- Fluctuations in saturated zone thickness and associated redox conditions influence arsenic and iron concentrations
- Zinc is considerably more mobile than other metals
- Microbial sulfate reduction and base metal sulfide precipitation produces low metal concentrations in most saturated zone wells
- Shallow unsaturated zone and WW3 have higher metal concentrations
- Iron and manganese concentrations are elevated in wet wells, groundwater, and most of the suction lysimeters due to oxidation/reduction and buffering reactions



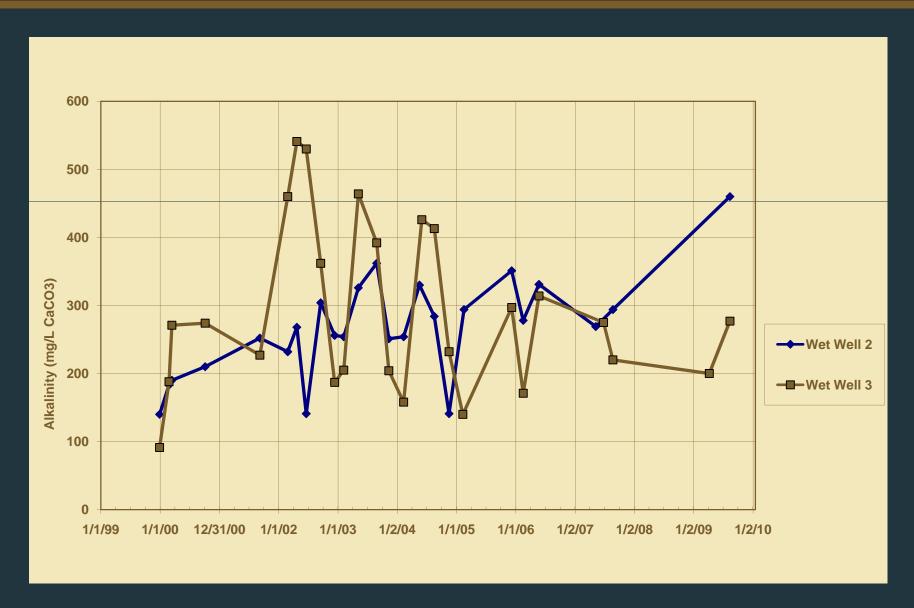
Tailings Area Internal Sites pH - Figure 2.20a





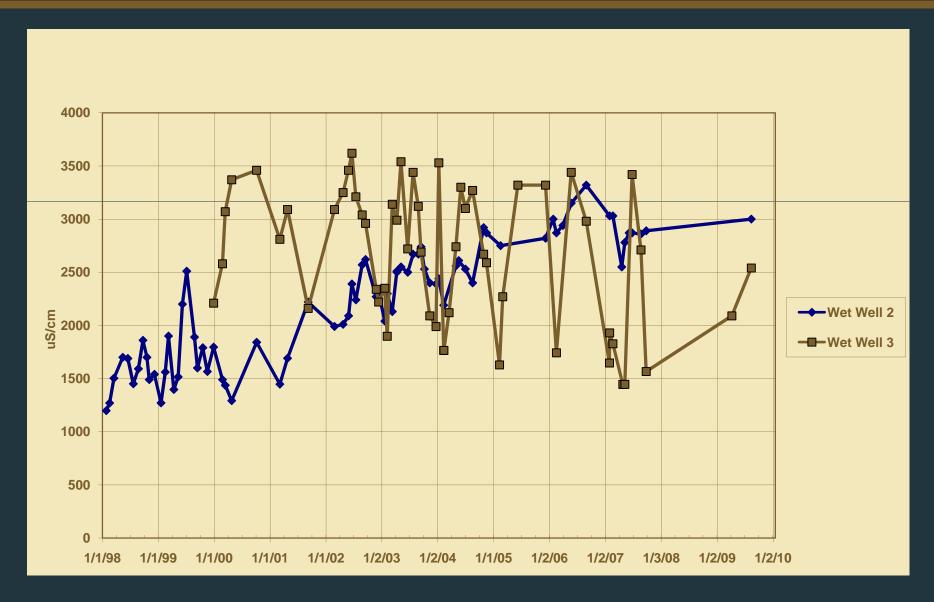
Tailings Area Internal Sites Alkalinity - Figure 2.21a





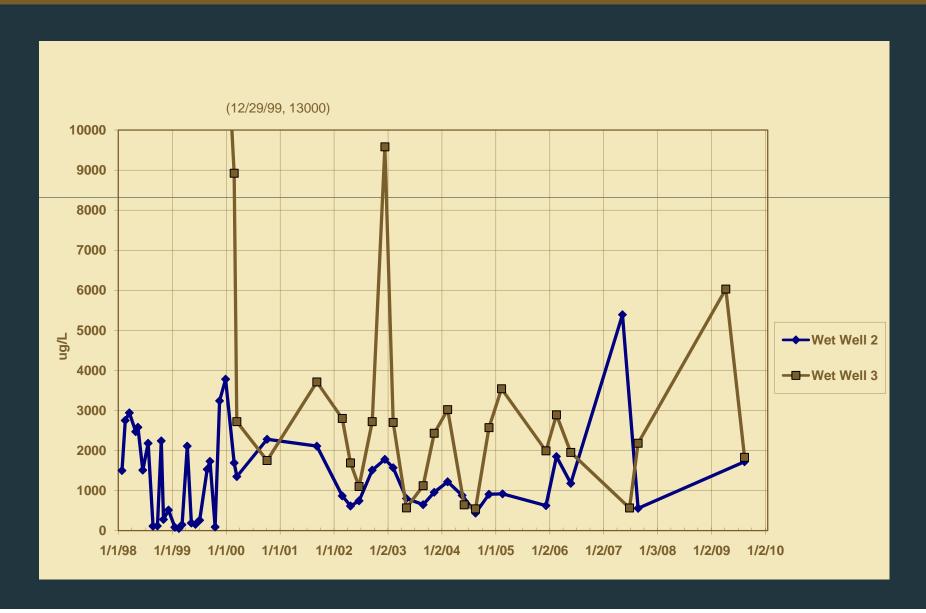
Tailings Area Internal Sites Conductivity - Figure 2.22a

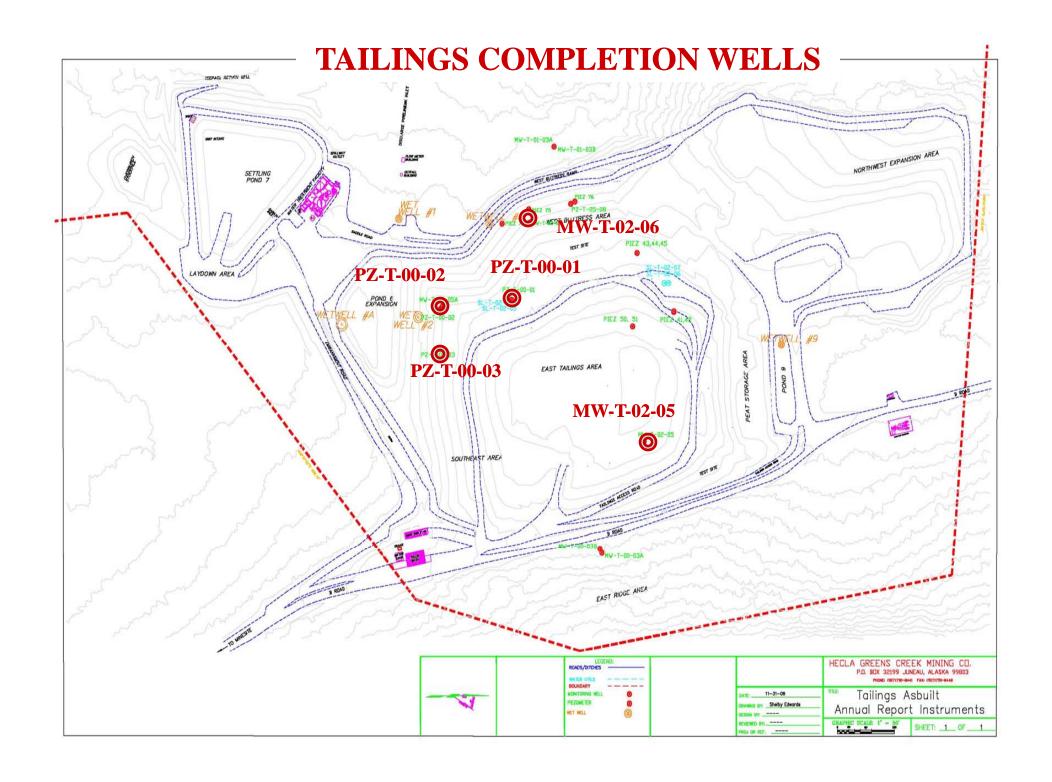




Tailings Area Internal Sites Zinc - Figure 2.26a

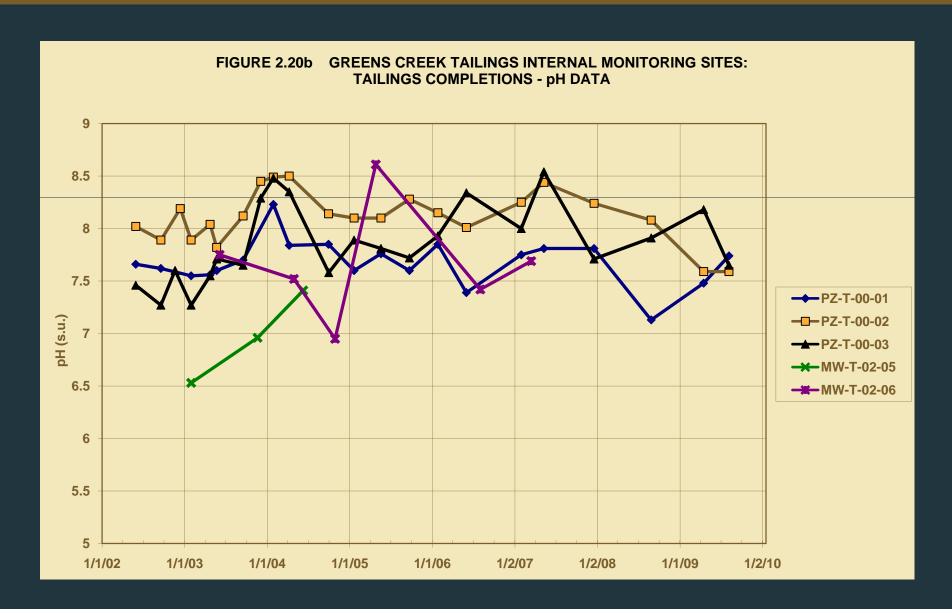






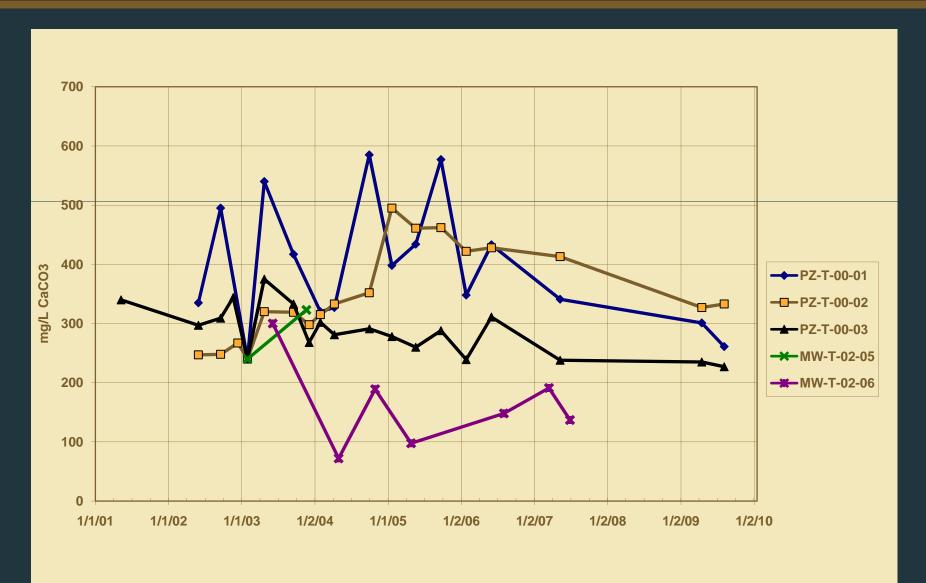
Tailings Area Internal Sites pH Figure 2.20b





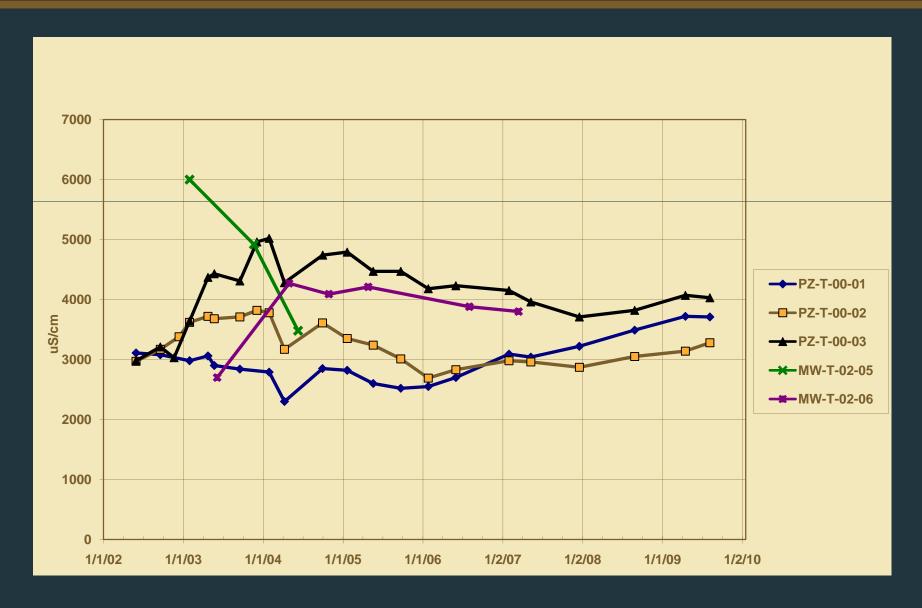
Tailings Area Internal Sites Alkalinity - Figure 2.21b





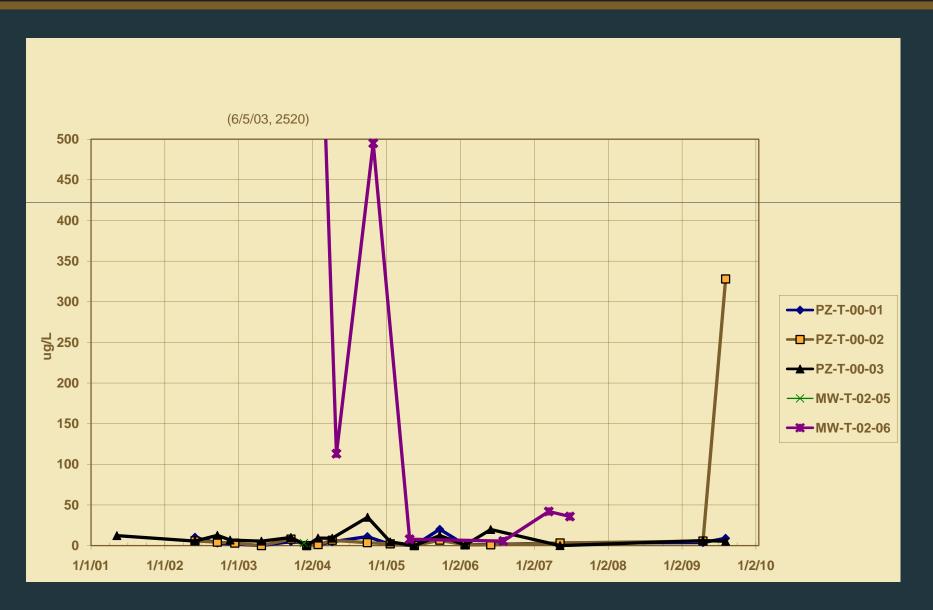
Tailings Area Internal Sites Conductivity - Figure 2.22b

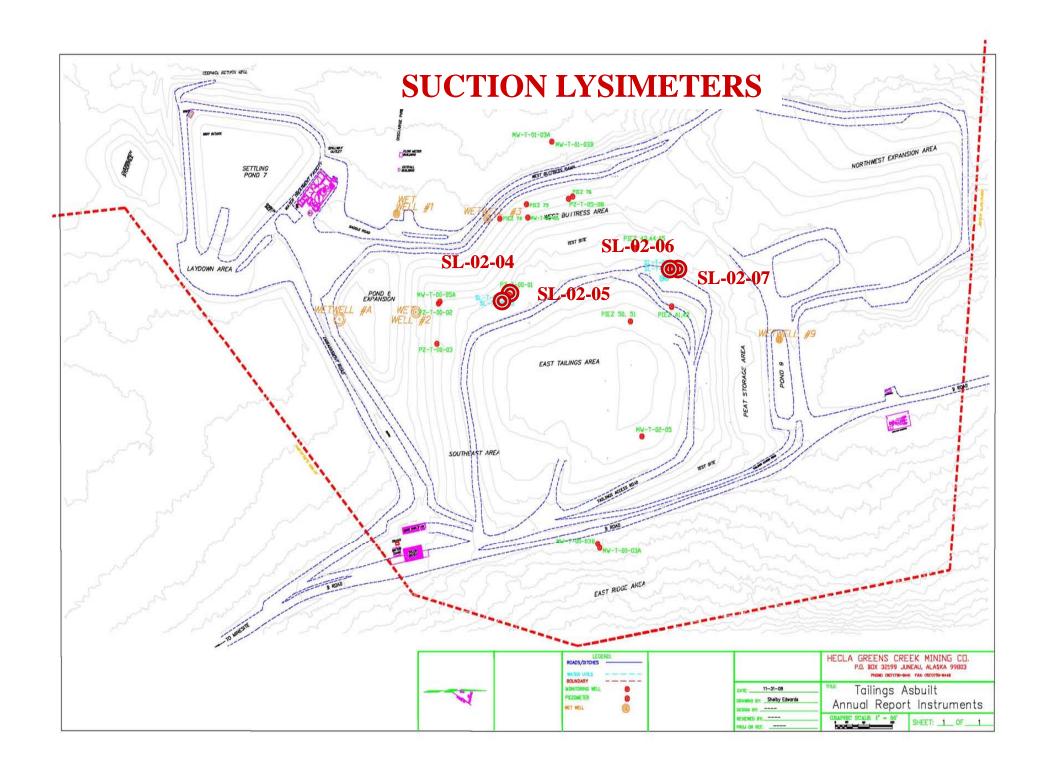




Tailings Area Internal Sites Zinc - Figure 2.26b

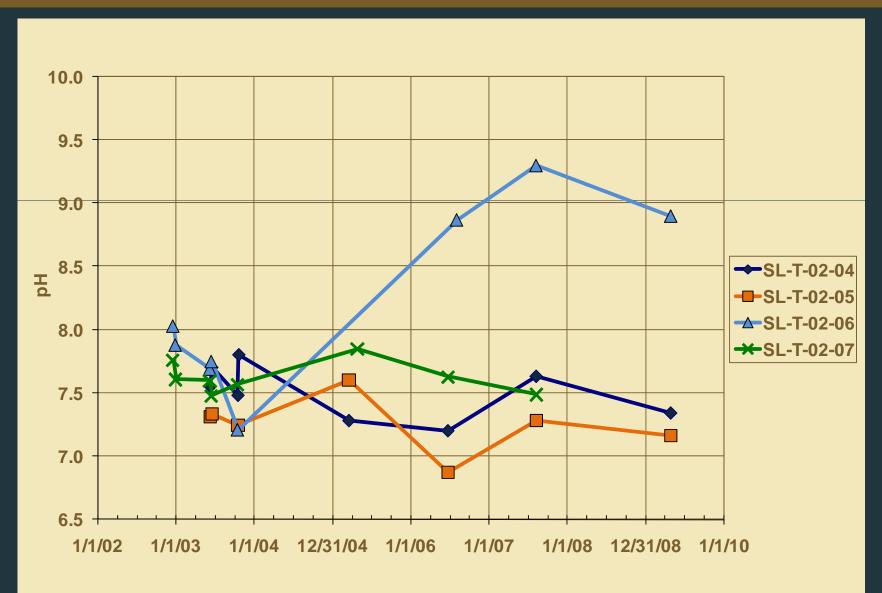






Tailings Area Internal Sites pH - Figure 2.20c





Tailings Area Internal Sites Alkalinity - Figure 2.21c





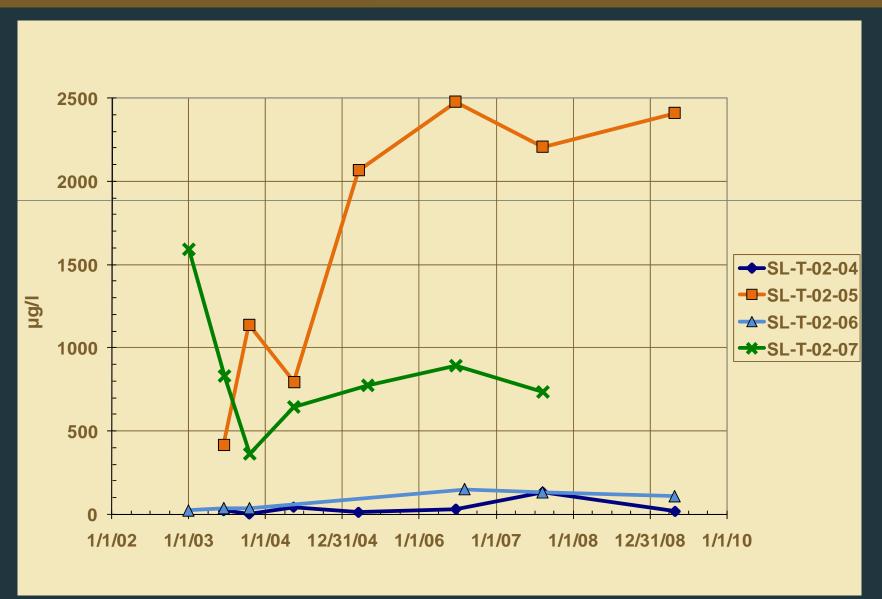
Tailings Area Internal Sites Conductivity - Figure 2.22c





Tailings Area Internal Sites Zinc - Figure 2.26c

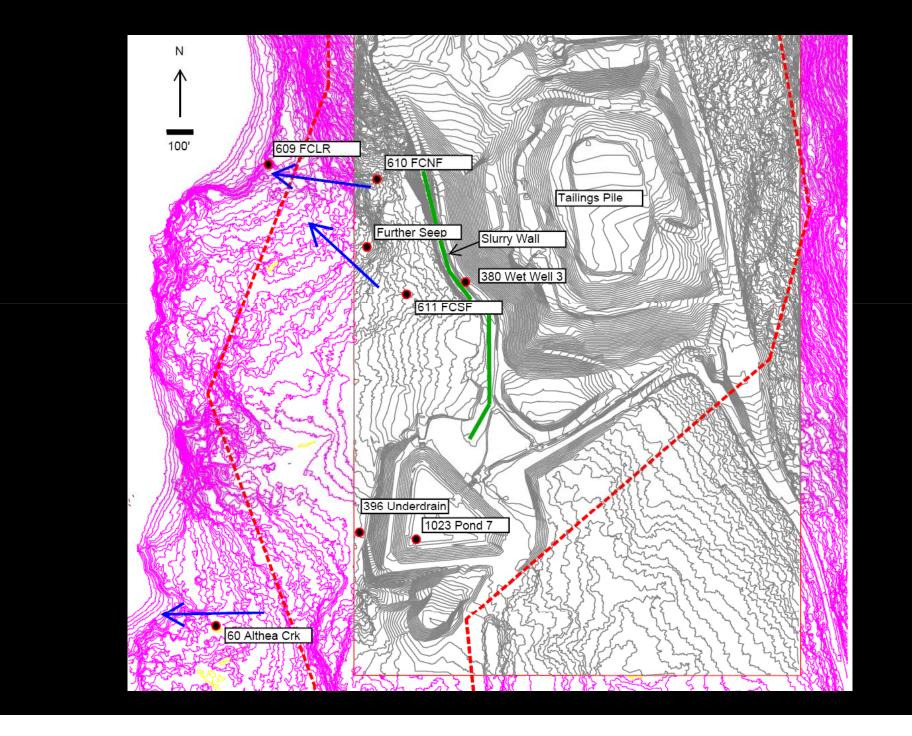




Tailings Facility Additional Monitoring



- Most perimeter wells exhibit chemistry comparable to background waters
- Pyritic rock used locally for access roads produced acidic drainage in two areas (The pyritic rock was removed from both locations)
 - Water quality shows improvement in response to remediation efforts
- Residual sulfate and metal concentrations are very low relative to contact waters but higher than background levels in localized areas
- West Tailings Facility Monitoring Action Plan submitted to regulatory agencies 12-15-2009



Tailings Facility Additional Monitoring



- A complex history of disturbance poses challenges to identifying potential leakage from the facility
- Zinc in the drainage is an order of magnitude or more lower than contact water, suggesting that effects from seepage, if any, from the tailings pile are minimal
- Zinc at sites 610 and 611 increased with construction activity but subsequently decreased
- Further Creek drainage is expected to improve. Some element concentrations may temporarily increase as the drainage returns to its naturally acidic, dilute condition

Tailings Facility Additional Monitoring



- Quarrying of Pond 7 influenced Althea Creek chemistry and collection of foundation drainage caused a return toward preconstruction conditions
- Comparison of zinc concentrations above and below the liner suggests that the liner is intact and functioning as designed
- Background conditions typical of muskeg drainages preclude compliance with AWQS for pH, alkalinity, aluminum and iron at sites 60 and 609
- Pb, Zn, Cd, Hg, Mn are expected to exceed background levels and may not meet AWQS as pH and hardness decrease to background levels. The magnitude of exceedance is expected to be small and temporary

Tails Snow Dust Sampling





Tails Snow Dust Sampling



- Mitigation
 - Snow Fences
 - Eco Blocks
 - Snow removal only in active placement area
- Lead levels in water do not directly correlate to lead loading values
- Observable up to approximately 1700 feet away
- Significant decrease in lead load over the past three years

Figure 2.35 Snow Survey Analysis



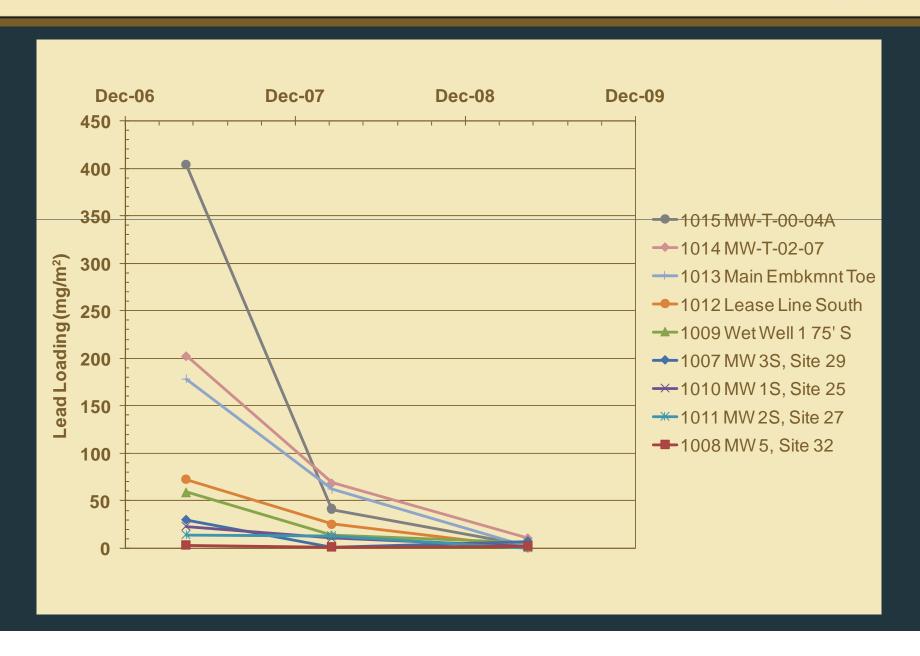


Figure 2.35 Snow Survey Analysis



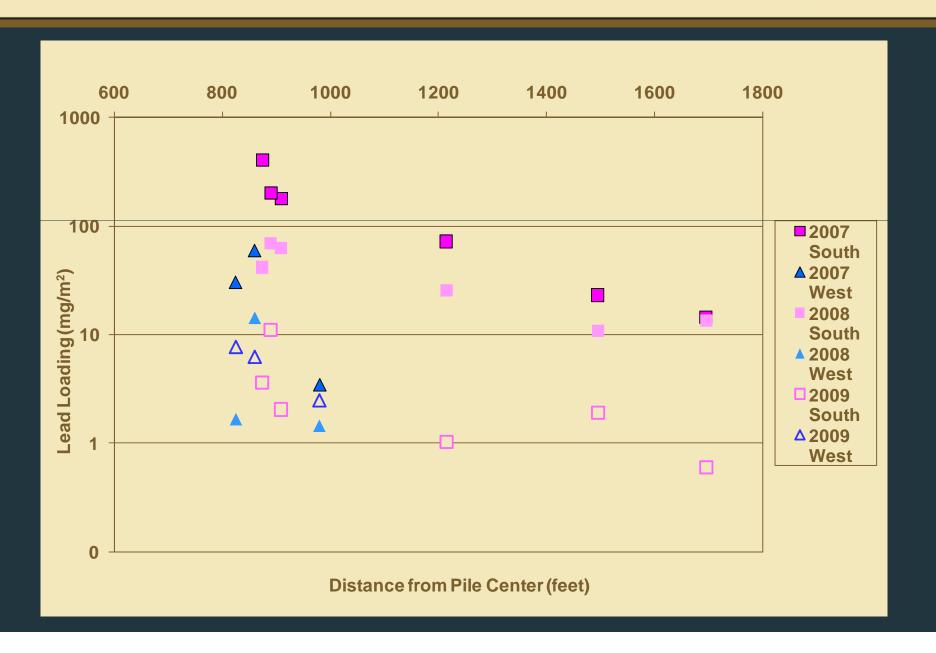
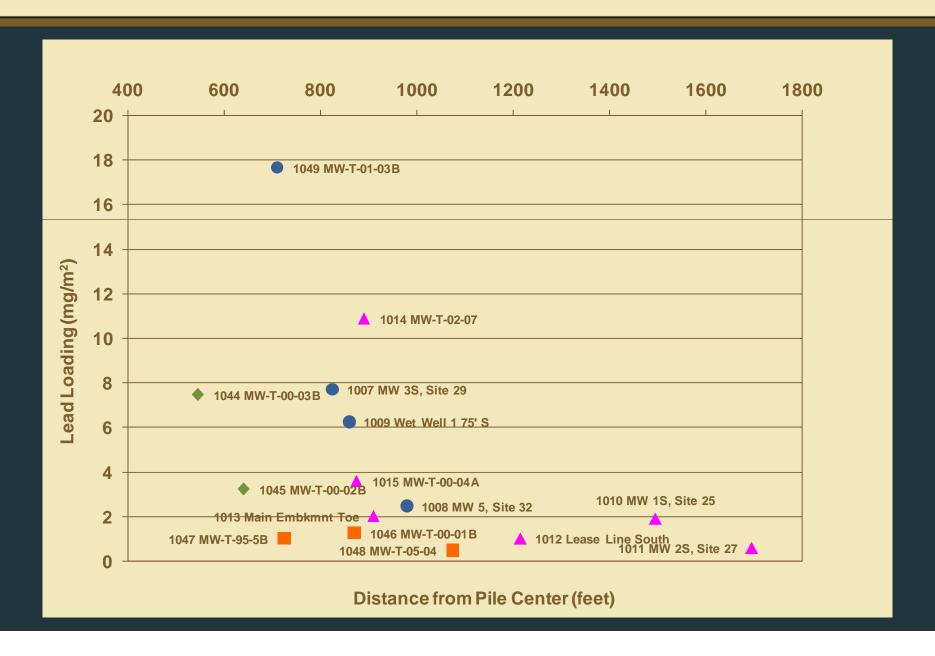


Figure 2.35 Snow Survey Analysis





Sulfate Reduction Monitoring Program (SRMP) Update



- Tailings Expansion EIS ROD required a study to determine if long term sulfate reduction is achievable and will meet closure needs; evaluate existing and additional carbon sources and application methods
- Seven field test plots (5 carbon amendments; 2 controls) constructed, instrumented (suction lysimeters, tensiometers, moisture access probes) and sampled
- Laboratory batch and column test were performed to support field tests and constrain reaction rates
- Analyses of enzymes related to cellulose degradation were performed in support of field and laboratory testing

Sulfate Reduction Monitoring <u>Program</u>

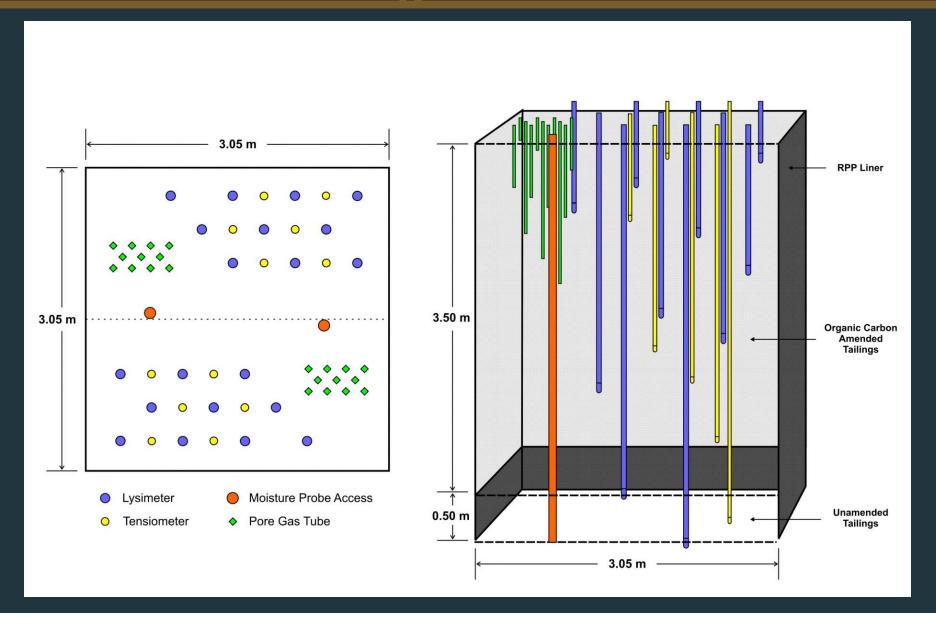


Field Test Cell Amendment Mixtures

	Tailings	Peat	Brewery	Bio-	
			Grain	Solids	
	(vol %)	(vol %)	(vol %)	(vol %)	
Cell 1	100	0	0	0	Unexcavated
Cell 2	100	0	0	0	Excavated
Cell 3	95	5	0	0	Amended
Cell 4	95	2.5	2.5	0	Amended
Cell 5	95	2.5	0	2.5	Amended
Cell 6	95	2.5	1.25	1.25	Amended
Cell 7	90	5	2.5	2.5	Amended

Sulfate Reduction Monitoring Program





Sulfate Reduction Monitoring Program (SRMP) Update



- Key findings 2004-2010
 - Microbially mediated sulfate reduction in cells 4-7
 - No significant sulfate reduction in control cells or peat-amended cell
 - Precipitation of metal sulfides contributes to a decrease in sulfate and metal concentrations
 - Increase in iron reducers, elevated dissolved Fe and As
 - Organic carbon from biosolids is rapidly consumed
 - Cells containing spent brewing grain show best performance
 - Laboratory batch and column test results support field results
 - Carbon amendment to oxidized tailings is not recommended
 - High concentrations of DOC should be avoided to minimize iron reduction and arsenic mobility
 - Laboratory analysis of enzymes related to cellulose degradation supports water chemistry and microbiology results

Sulfate Reduction Monitoring Program (SRMP) Update



- Future work planned
 - Ongoing performance sampling
 - Final reports from University of Waterloo
 - Geotechical evaluation
 - Logistical considerations
 - Program completion and final report

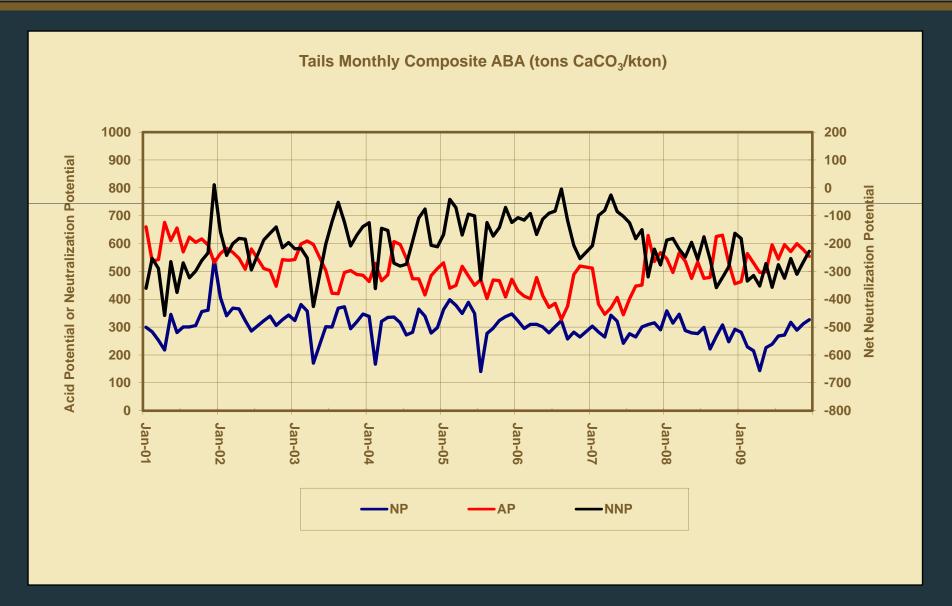
Tailings Facility Acid Base Accounting Analyses



- Tailings have the potential to generate acidic drainage if the buffering capacity of the tailings is consumed
- High carbonate content supports a long lag time for depletion of buffering capacity
- Long lag time (decades) allows time for construction and closure of the facility, including construction of an oxygen-inhibiting composite soil cover

Figure 2.32 Monthly Tailings Acid Base Accounting Data





Tailings Facility General Site Management



- Operations per GPO Appendix 3 and Waste Management Permit
- Most placement occurred in northwest expansion area
- Tailings facility activities in 2009
 - -Commissioned Pond 6 area for tailings placement
 - -Began co-disposal of Site E rock and tailings
 - -Constructed settling basins near Pond 7
 - -Began characterization of East Ridge (test pits)

Tailings Facility General Site Management



2010 Planned Tailings and Closure Planning Activities

- -Clearing of East Ridge area
- -Geotechnical and environmental drilling program
- -Continue Site E removal and co-disposal
- -SRMP field program continues
- -Stage III tailings preparation
- -Cover monitoring and vegetation study continues
- -Underground hydrology study continues