Rochester Site Tour

September 19, 2019

COEUR MINING®
We pursue a higher standard

NYSE: **CDE**

Cautionary Statements

This presentation contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of securities legislation in the United States and Canada, including statements regarding production, costs, expenditures, the Rochester mine, including operations, exploration and development activities, permitting matters, expected financial performance and costs, timing of technical report filing, among others. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties, and other factors which may cause Coeur's actual results, performance, or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance, or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Such factors include, among others, the risk that the strategies and expectations described in this presentation are not achieved on a timely basis or at all, the risks and hazards inherent in the mining business (including risks inherent in developing large-scale mining projects, environmental hazards, industrial accidents, weather, or geologically related conditions), changes in the market prices of gold, silver, zinc, and lead, and a sustained lower price environment, the uncertainties inherent in Coeur's production, exploratory and developmental activities, including risks relating to permitting and regulatory delays (including the impact of government shutdowns), ground conditions, grade variability, any future labor disputes, or work stoppages, the uncertainties inherent in the estimation of mineral reserves and resources, changes that could result from Coeur's future acquisition of new mining properties or businesses, the loss of any third-party smelter or refiner to which Coeur markets its production, the effects of environmental and other governmental regulations and government shut-downs, the risks inherent in the ownership or operation of or investment in mining properties or businesses in foreign countries, Coeur's ability to raise additional financing necessary to conduct its business, make payments or refinance its debt as well as other uncertainties and risk factors set out in filings made from time to time with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (“the SEC”), and the Canadian securities regulators, including, without limitation, Coeur's most recent reports on Forms 10-K and 10-Q. Actual results, developments, and timetables could vary significantly from the estimates presented. Readers are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward looking statements. Coeur disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly such forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events, or otherwise. Additionally, Coeur undertakes no obligation to comment on analyses, expectations, or statements made by third parties in respect of Coeur, its financial or operating results or its securities.

Christopher Pascoe, Coeur's Director, Technical Services and a qualified person under Canadian National Instrument 43-101, reviewed and approved the scientific and technical information concerning Coeur's mineral projects in this presentation. Mineral resources are in addition to mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. Inferred mineral resources are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be considered for estimation of mineral reserves, and there is no certainty that the inferred mineral resources will be realized. For a description of the key assumptions, parameters and methods used to estimate mineral reserves and resources, as well as data verification procedures and a general discussion of the extent to which the estimates may be affected by any known environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-political, marketing or other relevant factors, Canadian investors should see the Technical Reports for Silvertip as filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. The potential quantity and grade for the deposits and exploration targets described herein are conceptual in nature. There is insufficient exploratory work to define a mineral resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the applicable target being delineated as a mineral resource.

Cautionary Note to U.S. Investors - The SEC permits U.S. mining companies, in their filings with the SEC, to disclose only those mineral deposits that a company can economically and legally extract or produce. We may use certain terms in public disclosures, such as "measured," "indicated," "inferred” and “resources," that are recognized by Canadian regulations, but that SEC guidelines generally prohibit U.S. registered companies from including in their filings with the SEC. U.S. investors are urged to consider closely the disclosure in our Form 10-K which may be secured from us, or from the SEC's website at http://www.sec.gov.

Non-U.S. GAAP Measures - We supplement the reporting of our financial information determined under United States generally accepted accounting principles (“U.S. GAAP”) with certain non-U.S. GAAP financial measures, including adjusted costs applicable to sales per ounce. We believe that this adjusted measure provides meaningful information to assist management, investors and analysts in understanding our financial results and assessing our prospects for future performance. We believe these adjusted financial measures are important indicators of our recurring operations because they exclude items that may not be indicative of, or are unrelated to our core operating results, and provide a better baseline for analyzing trends in our underlying businesses. We believe adjusted costs applicable to sales per ounce is an important measure in assessing the Company's overall financial performance.

Agenda & Management Participants

Agenda

Time		Event
6:30 a.m.	9:00 a.m.	• Drive: Reno to Rochester
9:00 a.m.	9:30 a.m.	• Site orientation • Safety overview
9:30 a.m.	12:00 p.m.	• Presentation • Site tour (I)
12:00 p.m.	12:45 p.m.	• Lunch • General discussion • Q&A
12:45 p.m.	1:45 p.m.	• Site tour (II) • Debrief
1:45 p.m.	4:15 p.m.	• Drive: Rochester to Reno

Management Participants

Corporate Team



Mitchell Krebs
President and Chief Executive Officer



Terry Smith
Senior Vice President, Operations



Paul DePartout
Director, Investor Relations

Board of Directors



Brian Sandoval
Former Governor of Nevada / President of Global Gaming Development – MGM Resorts

Rochester Team



Robert Stepper
General Manager / President of Nevada Mining Association



Richard Yancey
Geology Manager

Who We Are

Based in the U.S., Coeur Mining (NYSE: CDE) is a significant producer of gold and silver, and has repositioned its portfolio with a focus on sustainable, high-quality growth and cash flow from a North American asset base

Key Highlights

5 *operating mines*

3 *top jurisdictions*

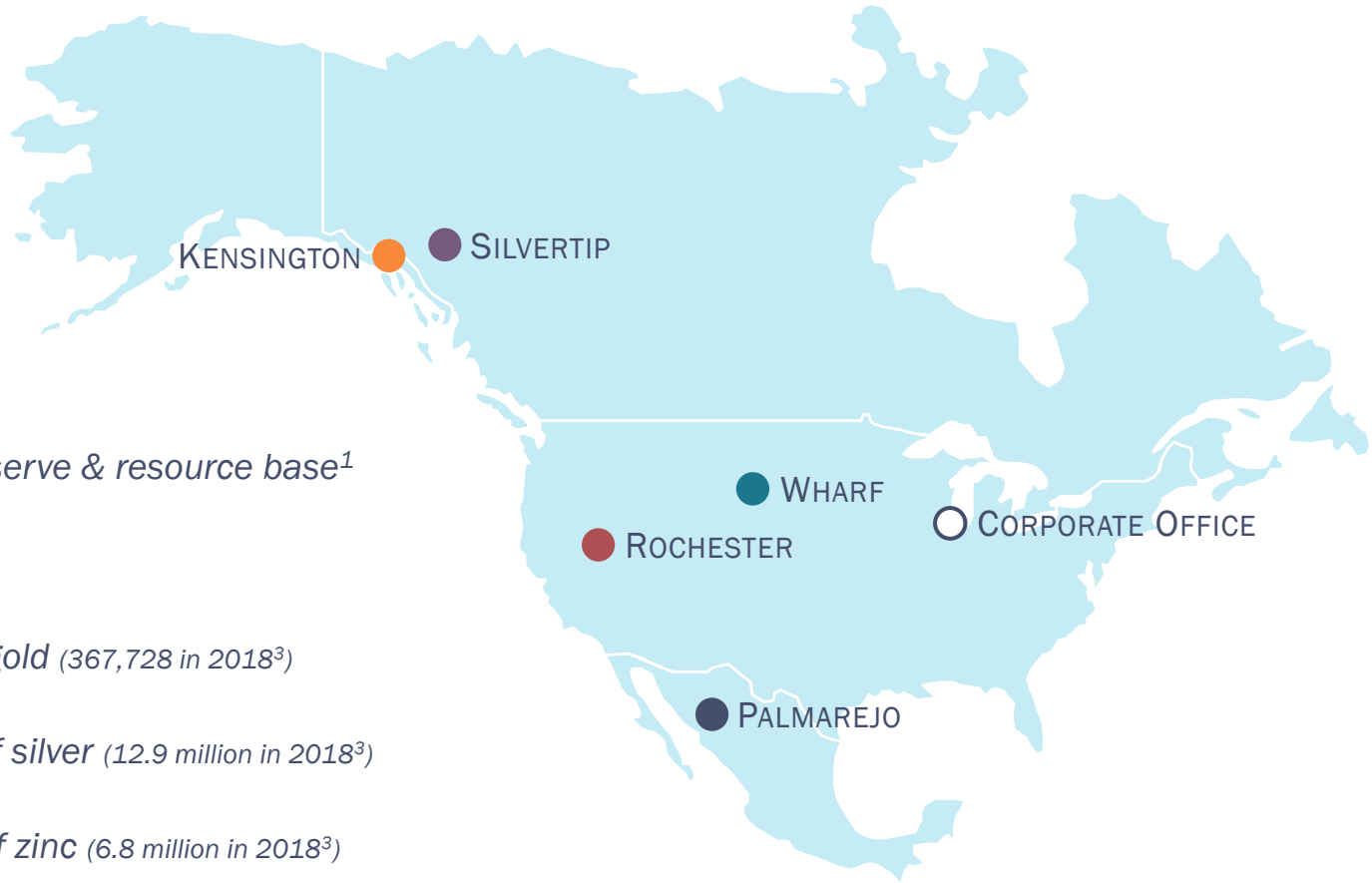
Cash flow *focused*

Leading *trading liquidity*

Large and growing *reserve & resource base[1]*

2019E[2] production:

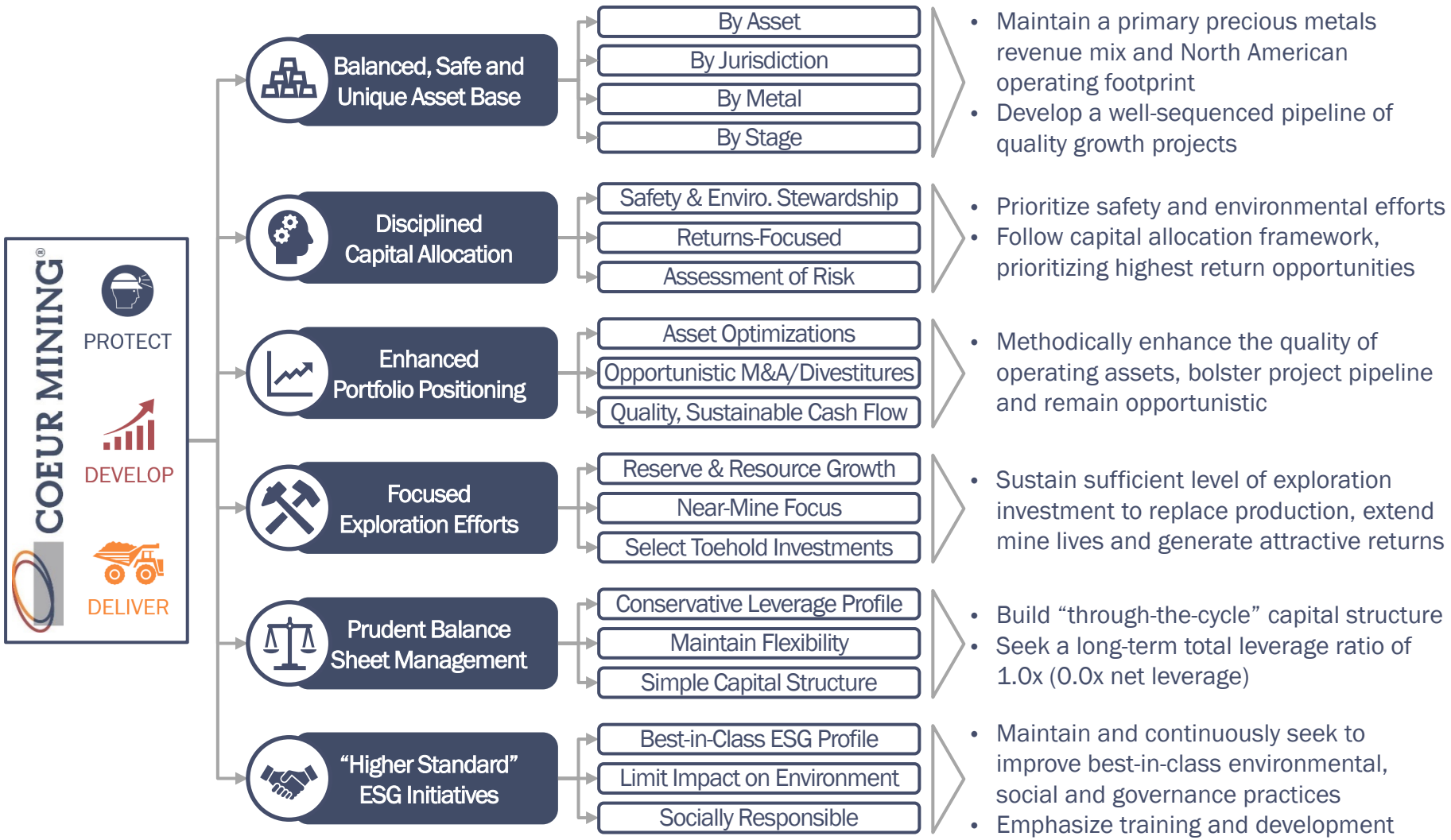
- ***353,000*** *ounces of gold (367,728 in 2018[3])*
- ***13.5*** *million ounces of silver (12.9 million in 2018[3])*
- ***32.5*** *million pounds of zinc (6.8 million in 2018[3])*
- ***27.5*** *million pounds of lead (3.9 million in 2018[3])*



Note: See slides in appendix for additional information related to mineral reserves and resources. Canadian investors should refer to the latest technical reports for Coeur's mines on file at www.sedar.com.
(1) Based on year-end 2018 reserves and resources.
(2) Based on midpoint of production guidance as published by Coeur on August 7, 2019.
(3) 2018 production figures include pre-commercial production from Kensington (Jualin) and Silvertip.

Corporate Strategy

Coeur's strategy is to safely and responsibly discover, develop and operate a balanced portfolio of quality precious metals assets to maximize cash flow, returns and net asset value



Rochester Summary Highlights

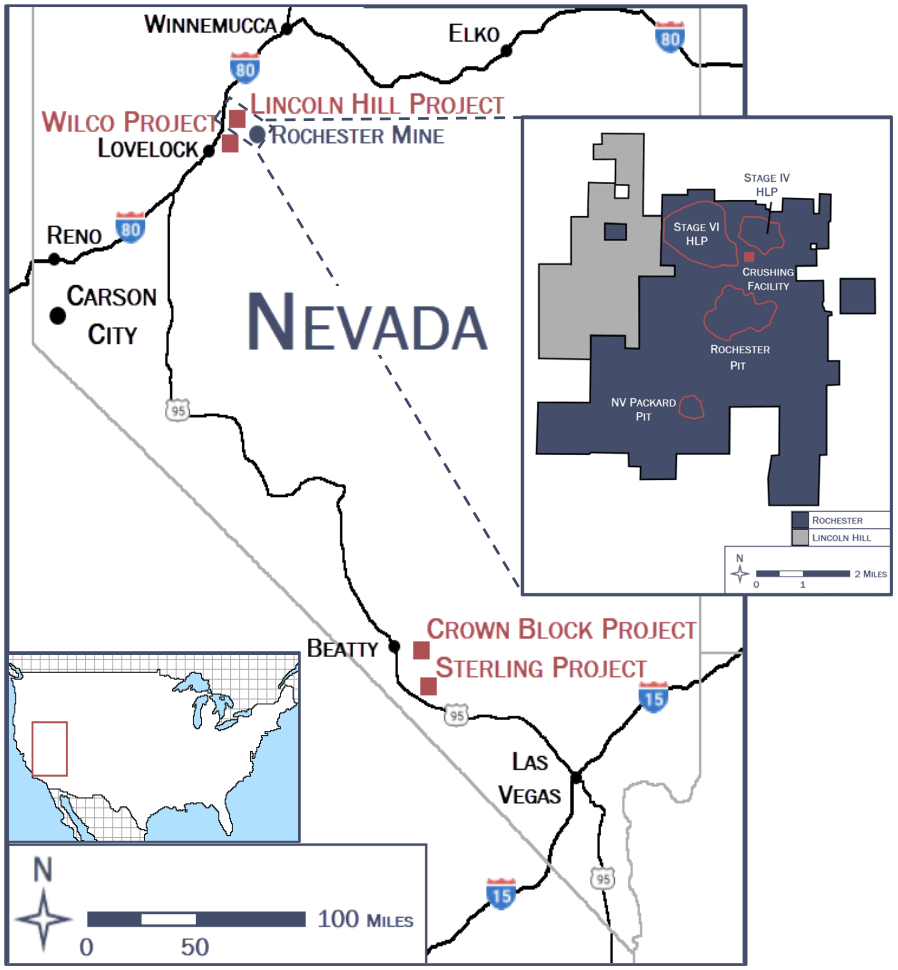
- Long-standing operation with proven track record of operational and financial results
- Recently commissioned new three-stage crushing circuit, including high-pressure grinding roll ("HPGR") unit
  - Completed on-budget with initial results on-track with original expectations
  - Improved silver recoveries and lower operating costs expected in 2H 2019
- Planning and permitting for expansion currently underway
  - Construction of two new leach pads (capacity of 360 million tons)
  - Construction of two new crushing systems (capacity of 20 million tons per year)
- Strong commitment to Nevada, the world's top mining jurisdiction[1]
  - Coeur is the largest domestic operator in Nevada
  - Rochester is the largest primary silver mine in Nevada
- Updated National Instrument 43-101 technical report expected in 2020
- Leading environmental, social and governance practices and strong safety record

(1) Fraser Institute Annual Survey of Mining Companies, 2018.

Overview of Rochester

The Rochester mine and associated heap leach facilities is an open-pit silver and gold operation located in Pershing County, Nevada approximately 26 miles northeast of the city of Lovelock

Regional Map & Claims Boundary



Facts & Figures

Ownership	• Coeur Mining, Inc.[1] / 100%
Mine Type	• Open pit and heap leach
Metals	• Silver and gold
Product	• 99% silver and 0.5% gold doré
Land Position	• 11.3 square miles / 2,170 acre mine plan
Employees	• 282[2]
Mine Life	• ~19 years
2019E Production[3]	• **Silver:** 4.2 – 5.0 million ounces • **Gold:** 40,000 – 50,000 ounces





(1) Coeur Mining, Inc. holds 100% of Rochester through its wholly-owned subsidiary, Coeur Rochester, Inc.
(2) Full-time employees as of September 4, 2019.
(3) Production guidance as published by Coeur on August 7, 2019.

Rochester Background and History

1909	• First shipments of silver ore from Nenzel Hill (location of the Rochester pit)
1983	• Coeur acquires title to Rochester from ASARCO (subsidiary of Grupo Mexico S.A. de C.V.)
1986	• Coeur begins open-pit mining of the current Rochester pit
1999	• Coeur becomes owner of adjoining Nevada Packard property
2002	• Coeur begins open-pit mining on the Nevada Packard property
2003	• Crushing facility is upgraded and relocated, allowing access to a portion of reserves contained underneath existing crusher and providing room to expand leach pad
2007	• Exploration program initiated to evaluate new targets identified in the district • Active mining ceases at Rochester and Nevada Packard – Residual leaching continues on the two active leach pads
2011	• Mining commences with the approval of Plan of Operations Amendment ("POA") 8
2016	• Coeur receives approval for POA 10 to extend mine life to 2023[1]
2017	• Construction of POA 10 heap leach expansion begins
2018	• Coeur releases re-scoped mine plan and preliminary economic assessment[1] – Outlined planned expansion of Rochester under POA 11 – Introduction of HPGR technology, highlighting the potential to increase silver recoveries and lower operating costs
2019	• Successful commissioning of new crushing circuit, including HPGR unit • Stage IV leach pad substantially constructed

(1) For additional information, Canadian investors should refer to the technical report on file at www.sedar.com.

Rochester Workforce & Commitment to Nevada

With Rochester being the largest primary silver mine in Nevada, Coeur strives to be the employer of choice and remains committed to working with its communities to develop a robust pipeline of future leaders

Overview

- **282** employees as of September 4, 2019
- **5%** internal leadership developments/promotions

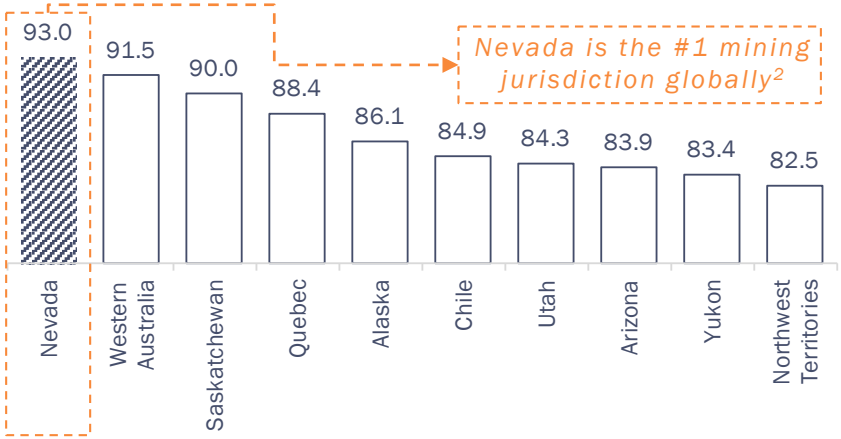
Division of Labor

- **26%** Salaried
  - Manager, Superintendents, General Foreman, Supervisors and Technical staff
- **74%** Hourly
  - Frontline workers and support staff

Workforce Residence

- **50%** Pershing County (Lovelock & Imlay)
- **27%** Humboldt County (Winnemucca)
- **21%** Other Nevada areas[1]
- **2%** Out of state

Fraser Institute: Investment Attractiveness[2]



Coeur's commitment to Nevada

- Largest domestic operator in Nevada
  - Own and operate largest primary silver mine in the "Silver State"
- Recently added former Governor of Nevada to Board of Directors
- Acquired two Nevada-based gold and silver assets in late 2018
- Maintaining strong state and local relationships

(1) Includes: Fernley, Fallon, Elko, Reno, Sparks, Dayton, Carson City and Gardnerville.
(2) Fraser Institute Annual Survey of Mining Companies, 2018.

Rochester Environmental, Social & Governance Profile

Coeur is committed to its purpose statement, We Pursue a Higher Standard, and strives to protect its people, places and planet by operating responsibly



People

- Recipient of multiple safety awards, most recently in 2019:
  - Third place in Nevada for safety performance among mid-sized surface mines 2018
  - Three Rochester employees were named as individual Safety Award recipients
- 23 participants in Coeur's IMPACT Training[1]
  - Year-long leadership development program created for frontline supervisors
- Workforce compensation is 44% above the market average in northern Nevada[2]



Places

- Community partner for over 30 years
- Significant economic driver and largest contributor to tax base, $6.5+ million in 2016
- Supports ~650 jobs regionally, ~300 of which are direct employees and contractors
- Contributed over $68,000 to 45 community organizations in 2018
- Focus on education support and workforce development activities through finance initiatives and employee time



Planet

- Over 705 man-hours of environmental training conducted in 1H 2019
- Practice concurrent reclamation with over 590 acres reclaimed to date
- Zero discharge facility; extensive water reuse and recycle with ~234% more water recycled than withdrawn in 2018
- Received 15 awards, recognitions and proclamations for excellence in planet protection, since 1991[3]

(1) As of August 14, 2019.
(2) As of March 27, 2019; according to BLS website using categories "All occupations" and "Professionals" (https://www.bls.gov/).
(3) Including for reclamation, wildlife habitat enhancement, conservation measures, cultural resources protections, and operational efficiencies.

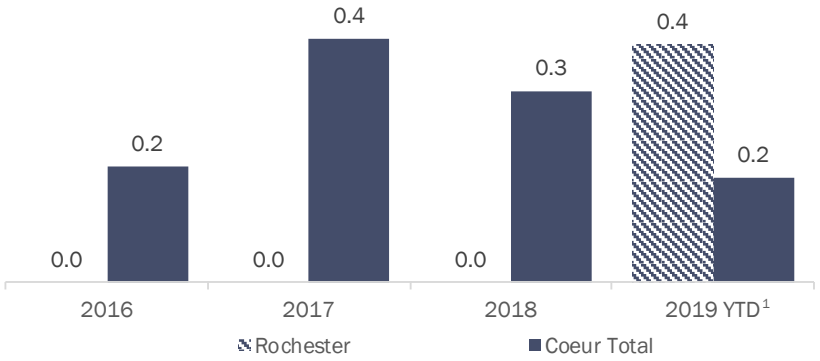
Strong Commitment to Safety at Rochester

Rochester has showcased success in health and safety for decades, with safety performance on key metrics better than other mining industry peers

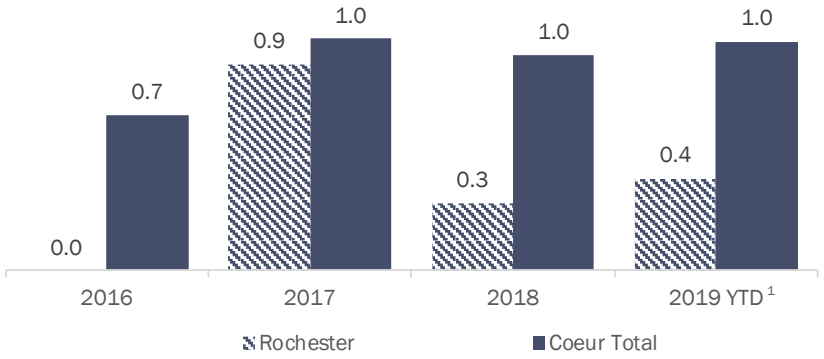
Overview of Coeur's Safety Culture

- **Foster and enhance** strong safety culture and values
- **Identify, mitigate and eliminate** workplace hazards and exposures
- **Enhance** the use of leading and lagging indicators, **working proactively** to prevent incidents
- **Empower** employees to stop, prevent and report any unsafe acts or conditions

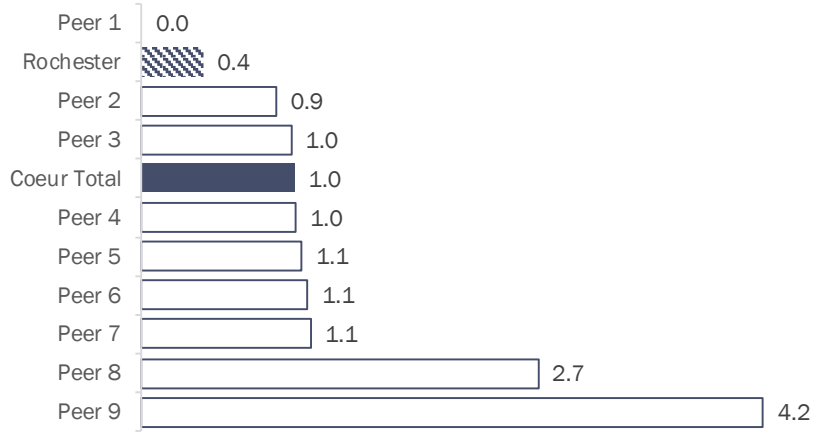
Lost-Time Injury Frequency Rate



Total Reportable Injury Frequency Rate ("TRIFR")

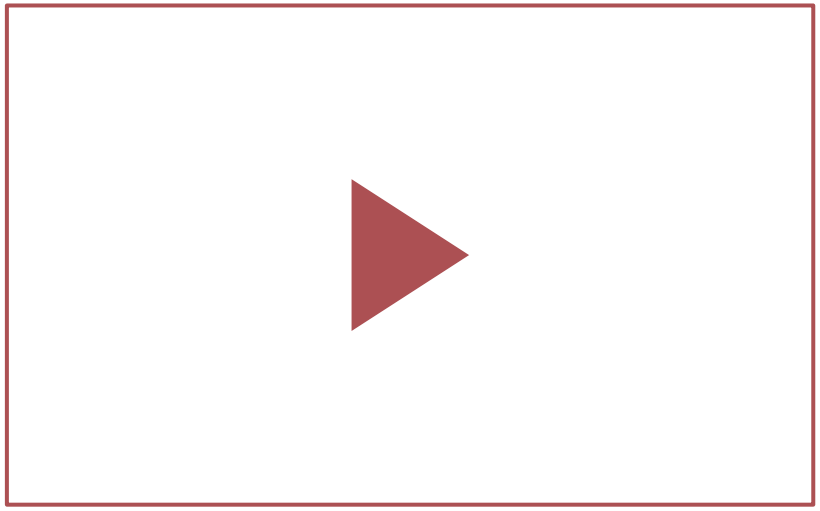


2019 TRIFR Industry Comparison[1,2]



Note: Data includes Coeur employees and contract workers. Injuries per 200,000 employee-hours worked.
(1) Coeur 2019 data through August 31, 2019.
(2) Peer data through June 30, 2019 as per U.S. Department of Labor Mine Safety and Health Administration.

The Rochester Mining Process



Rochester Mining Operations

Ore is mined using conventional open-pit methods where ore and waste rock are drilled, blasted, crushed, loaded and hauled to either leach pads or rock disposal sites

Overview

- Since 1986, mining has been by conventional open-pit drill and blast
  - In situ and stockpiled open-pit sources
- Two main deposits:
  - i) Rochester deposit
  - ii) Nevada Packard deposit
- Acquired Lincoln Hill and other nearby mining claims in late 2018
  - More than doubled Coeur's existing land position at Rochester

Production Equipment	• **2** hydraulic front shovels • **1** production loader • **11** 160-ton haul trucks
Mining Rates	• **70,000 tons** per day – **54,000 tons** of ore and **16,000 tons** of waste



Drill and Blast



Load



Haul

Newly Commissioned Crushing System at Rochester

Rochester currently uses a newly enhanced, three-stage crushing circuit, incorporating HPGR technology that is designed to help accelerate the rate of silver recoveries and lower unit costs

1

Jaw Crusher



- 48” x 60” Pennsylvania single toggle jaw crusher for minus 8”
- Ore is crushed by the jaw crusher and fed into the secondary crusher by a conveyor

2

MP800 Crusher



- Metso MP800 cone crushes to ~2”
- The MP800 product feeds the HPGR tertiary

3

HPGR Unit

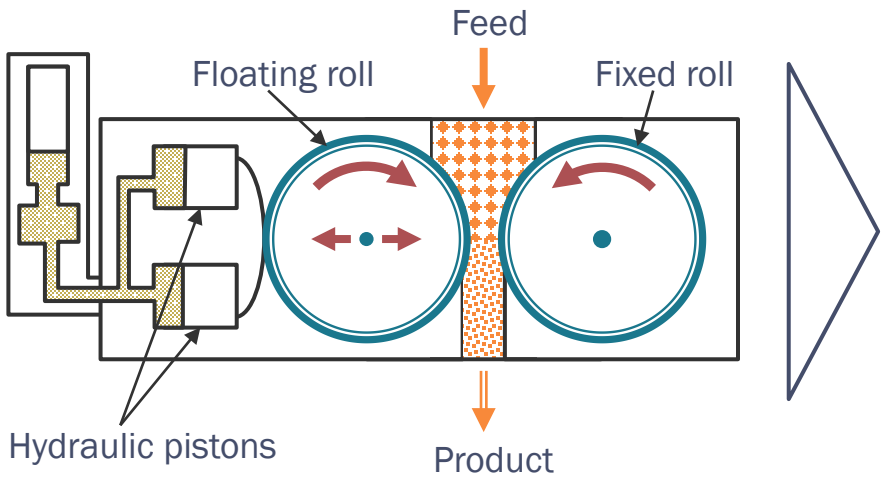


- HPGR compresses ore, creating micro fractures to allow for increased recoveries
- Final crushed material transported to the Stage IV leach pad by conveyor

Review of HPGR Technology

HPGR technology is relatively new to precious metals mining, although it has been proven in processing other materials. The implementation of HPGR at Rochester is expected to improve silver recoveries and lower operating costs

HPGR Schematic[1]



Selected Commentary

- Feed material is subjected to high compressive force exerted by the floating roll, which is regulated by hydraulic pistons
- Counter rotating rolls draw in a bed of material, which is crushed via inter-particle comminution
- Creates micro-fractures in crushed material, allowing cyanide to flow more freely
  - Increases silver recoveries when compared to other crushers

Key Advantages

- Low operational and maintenance costs due in large part to limited moving parts
- Limited downtime for wear part replacement
- Comparatively higher comminution efficiency
- Accommodates greater mineral variability



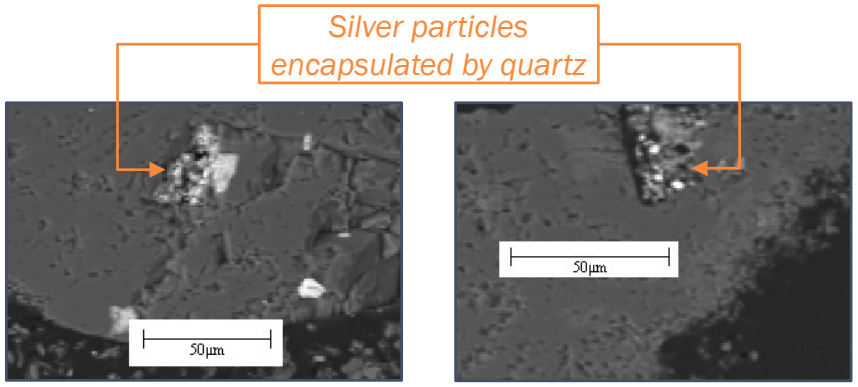
HPGR crushing unit at Rochester

(1) Thyssenkrupp Industrial Solutions POLYCOM® Installations (2018).

HPGR Microfracturing & Operation Data

Traditional Cone Crushing

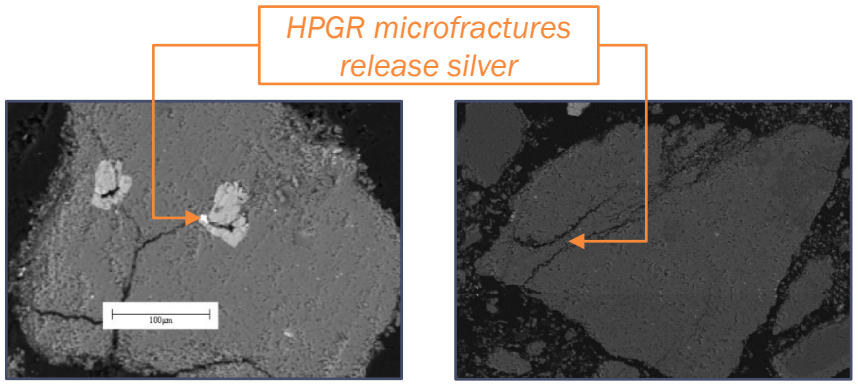
- Silver particles encapsulated by silica leads to "traditional" Rochester recovery



Unleached *Leached*

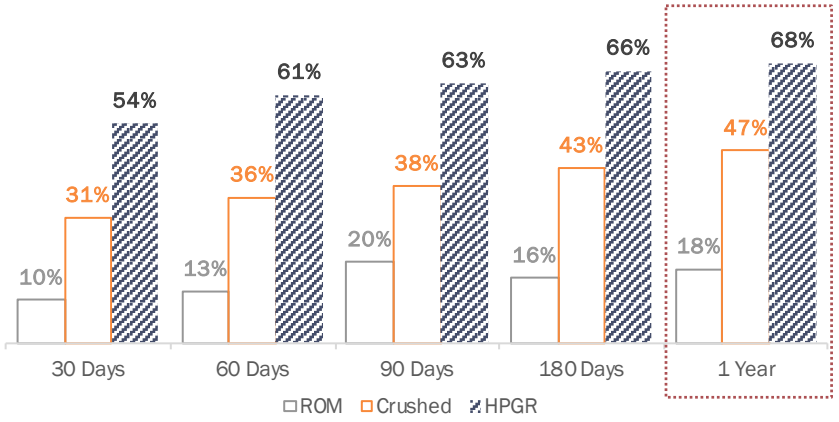
HPGR Crushing

- HPGR creates micro-fractures, breaking silica encapsulation, causing higher silver exposure



Unleached *Leached*

Rochester Expected Silver Recoveries[1]

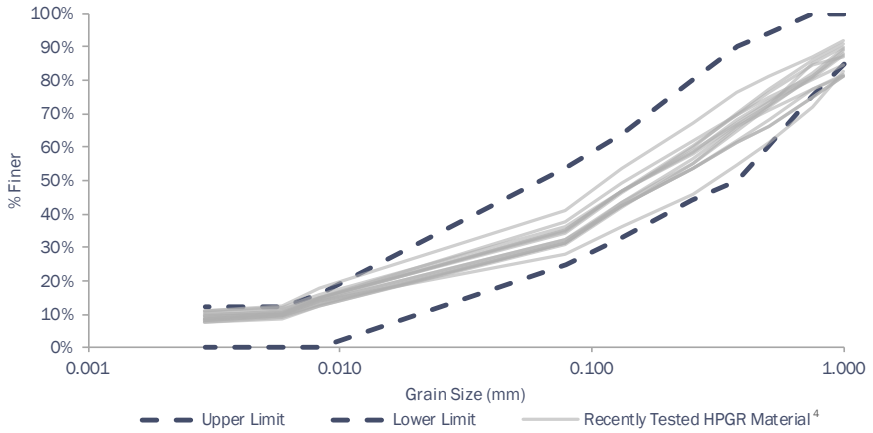


HPGR Recovery: Bottle Roll Leaching*

	Silver	Gold
Third-Party Test Work[2]	56.7%	72.7%
Coeur HPGR Operating[3]	55.5%	75.5%

**Bottle roll testing indicative of 30-day leach cycle*

Particle Size Distribution



Note: Bright spots in photographs are silver particles.
(1) Silver recoveries as presented in Rochester's re-scoped mine plan and PEA. Canadian investors should refer to the Technical Report and Preliminary Economic Assessment for Rochester dated March 5, 2018 on file at www.sedar.com.
(2) Reflects average results from test work completed in 2016 and 2017.
(3) Reflects initial results from early August 2019.
(4) Reflects results from August 2019.

Overview of Rochester's Re-Scoped Mine Plan

In early 2018, Coeur published a re-scoped mine plan and PEA for Rochester incorporating the positive economic impact expected from the addition of HPGR technology to the operation's crushing circuit

Highlights of Expected HPGR Impact

- Increases recoveries from 61% over 20 years to 70% in just over two years
- Decreases strip ratio by more than 50% from 0.8:1 to less than 0.4:1
- Lower crusher maintenance and power costs
- Marked increase in anticipated pre-tax cash flow margin from 19% to 31%

	2017 TR	2018 PEA	Δ
Mine Life	2031	2038	7 years
Silver Recovery	61%	70%	9%
Overall Silver Recovery	20 years	2 years	18 years
Strip Ratio	0.8:1	0.4:1	0.4:1
Operating Cash Flow ($M)	$831	$1,306	+57%
Capital Expenditures ($M)	$387	$351	(9%)
Average Annual Pre-Tax Cash Flow ($M)	$33	$48	+45%
$NAV_{5\%}$ ($M)	$280	$609	+118%

Note: For additional information regarding Rochester's re-scoped mine plan and PEA, please refer to the appendix of this presentation. Canadian investors should refer to the applicable Technical Reports for Rochester on file at www.sedar.com.

Rochester Leach Pads, Process Plant & Refinery

Material is placed on heap leach pads, and cyanide is used to leach silver and gold from mineralized ore. After leaching, silver and gold are extracted from the solution using the Merrill-Crowe zinc precipitation method and sold as doré bars

Leach Pads

- Typically constructed in 30-60 foot lifts
- Ultimate heights ranging 200-400 feet above liner

Leach Pad	Status	Design (M Tons)	Contained (M Tons)	% Capacity
Stage I	Complete	23.8	23.8	100%
Stage II	In-progress	47.3	47.3	100%
Stage III	In-progress	90.9	90.9	100%
Stage IV	In-progress	175.0	123.7	70.7%
Stage V	Future	50.0	0.0	0%
Stage VI	Future	300.0	0.0	0%





Process Plant & Refinery

- Merrill-Crowe zinc precipitation process
  - Permitted for 13,750 gpm[1]
  - 99% gold/silver recovery from solution
  - Two deaerator towers
  - Two retorts/condensers
  - Three U.S. Filter clarifiers
  - Five 48” filter presses (plate and frame)
  - POA11 expansion will use similar Merrill-Crowe process
- One U.S. Model 4000 reverberatory furnace



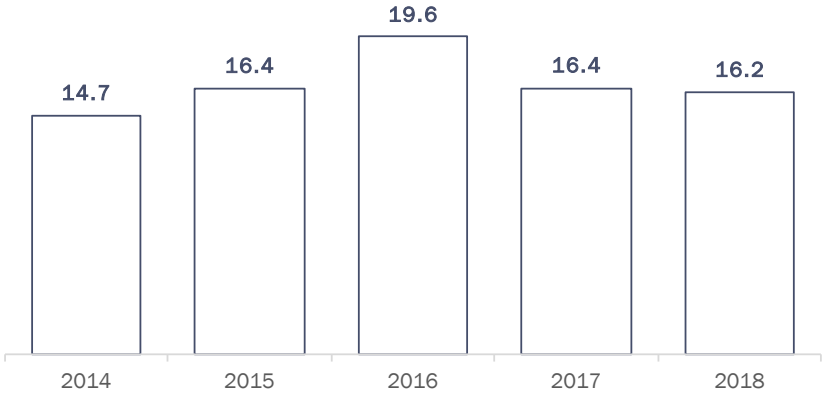


(1) Gallons per minute.

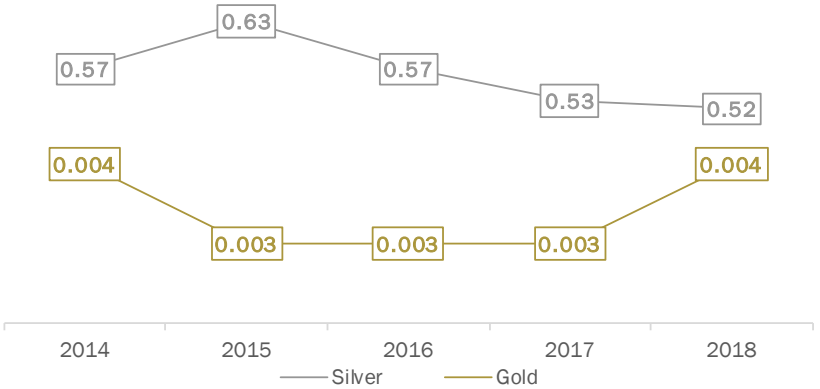
Review of Rochester Operational Performance

Operating results have been relatively consistent over the past few years; 2019 marks an important transition as Rochester began utilizing HPGR technology, which is expected to improve both operational and financial results

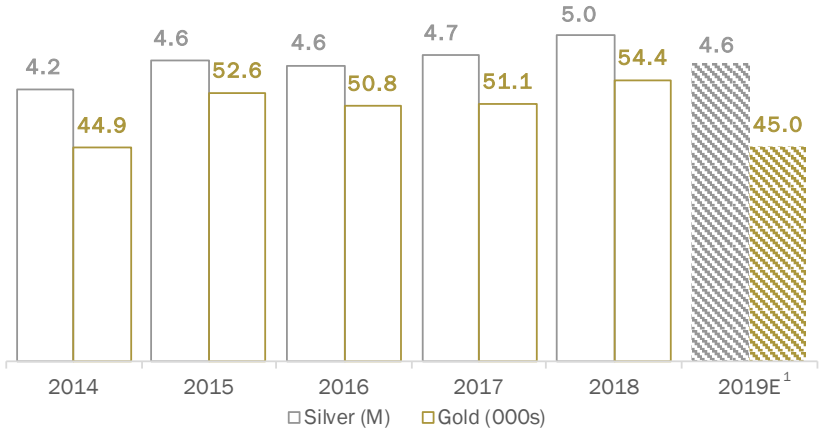
Tons Placed
(M)



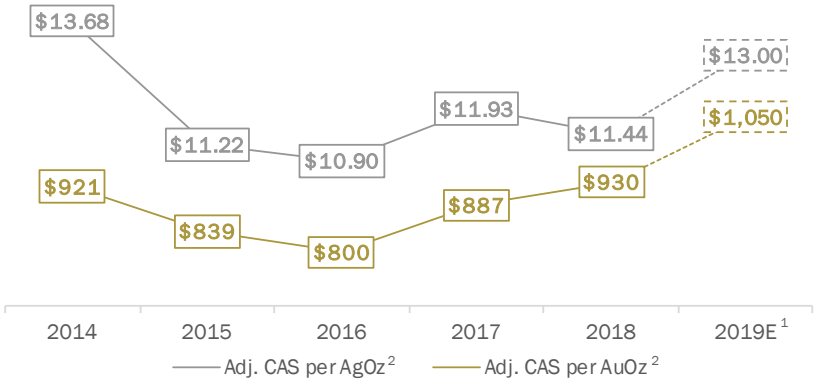
Average Grade
(oz/t)



Production
(oz)



Unit Costs
($/oz)

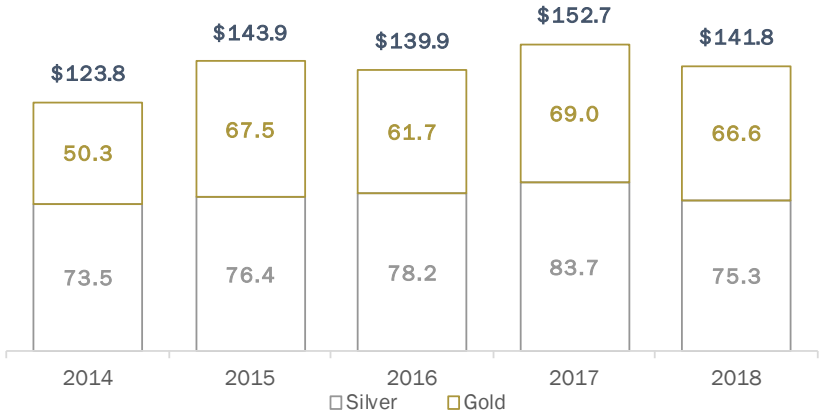


(1) Represents midpoint of guidance as reported by Coeur on August 7, 2019.
(2) See applicable non-GAAP reconciliation tables in the appendix to the presentation.

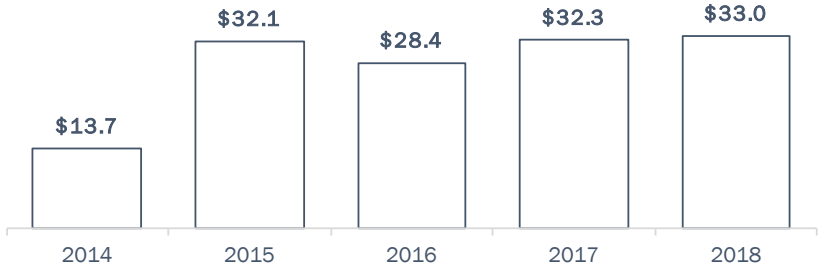
Review of Rochester Financial Performance

Rochester has a long history of stable financial performance, exhibiting strong, positive operating cash flow and high-return capital expenditures leading to improved free cash flow[1]

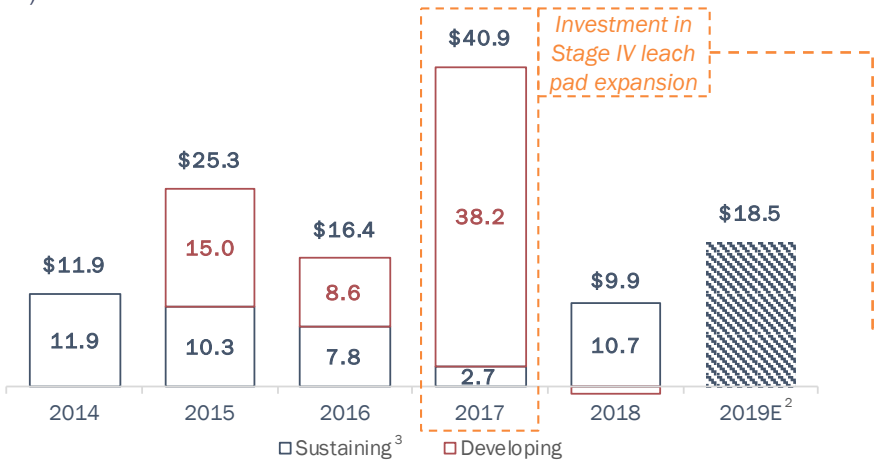
Revenues
($M)



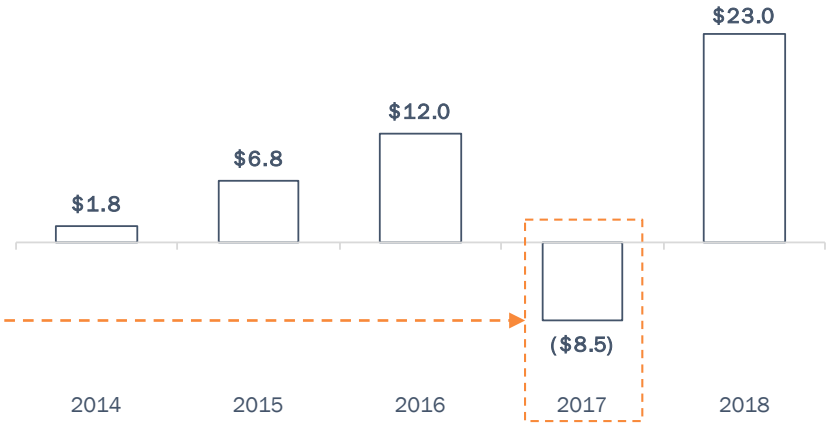
Operating Cash Flow
($M)



Capital Expenditures
($M)



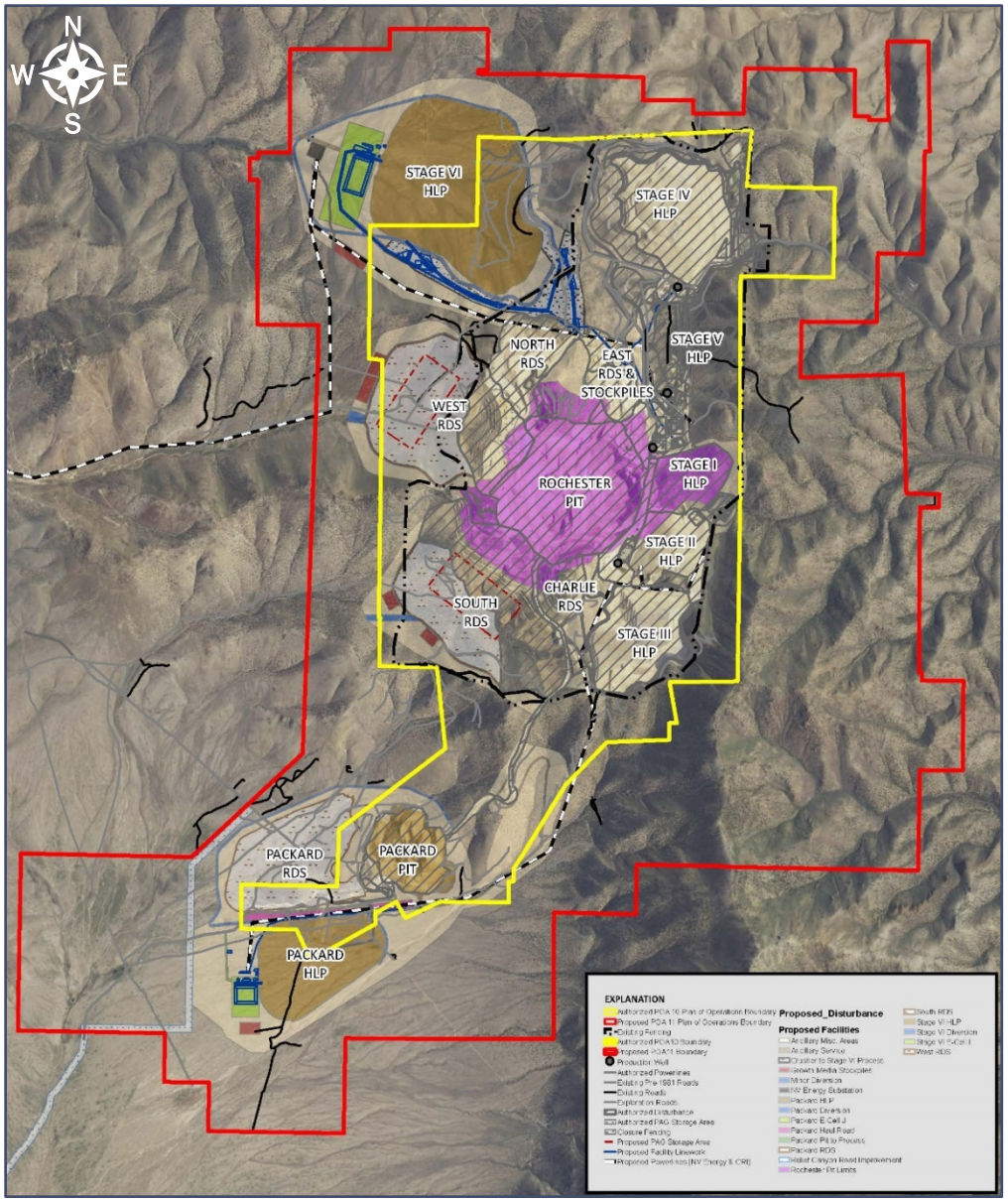
Free Cash Flow[1]
($M)



(1) Free cash flow is defined as cash flow from operating activities less capital expenditures. See reconciliation tables in the appendix to this presentation.
(2) Represents midpoint of guidance as reported by Coeur on August 7, 2019.
(3) Sustaining capital expenditures exclude capital leases.

Rochester POA 11 Expansion Overview

Detailed Map of Planned Expansion



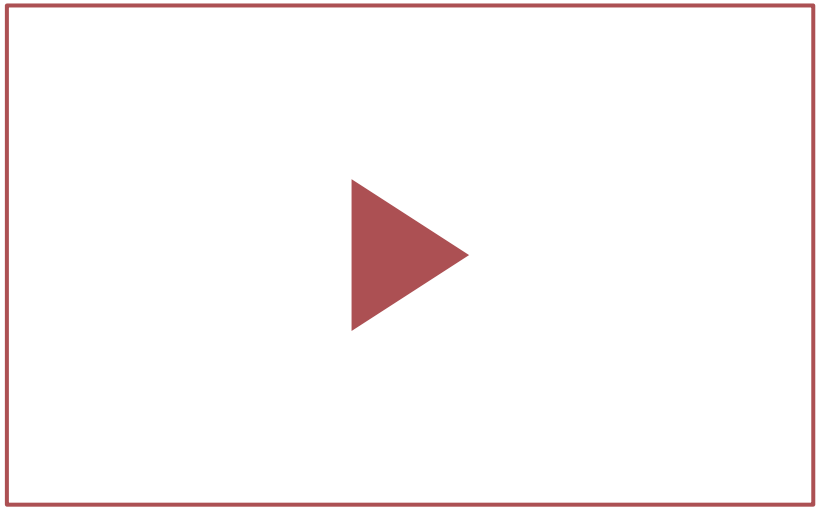
Proposed Action Items

- Expand existing Rochester and Packard pits
- Relocate spent ore from the Stage I leach and a portion of the Stage II leach pad to Stage V leach pad
- Construct two new leach pads
  - Limerick Canyon Stage VI: 300 million tons
  - Packard: 60 million tons
- Construct two new processing facilities
  - Limerick and Packard
- Expand waste rock storage capacity by 370 million tons
- Construct new Rochester and Packard crushing systems
  - Combined capacity of 20 million tons per year
- Upgrade utilities and other infrastructure

Other Key Benefits

- Continues full production until 2033
- Ability to maintain current workforce

Rochester POA 11 Expansion Overview (cont.)



Rochester POA 11 Expansion Overview (cont.)

COEUR MINING

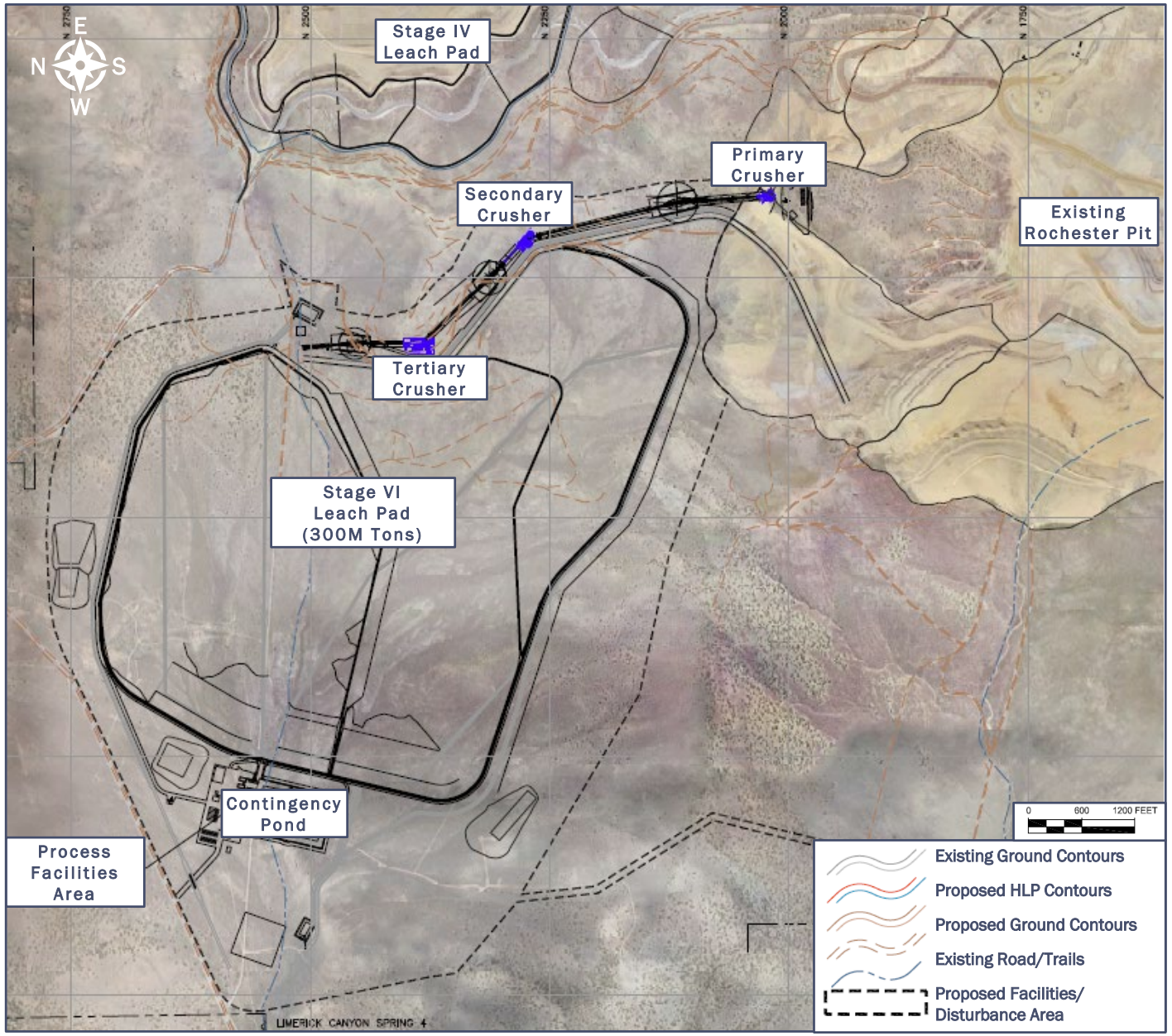
2018
Start X-Pit Expansion incorporating HPGR

2019
Commission X-Pit HPGR and advance POA 11 engineering

2020
Start POA 11 crushing plant construction[1]

2022/2023
Commission POA 11 crushing plant incorporating HPGR

2023
POA 11 crushing plant and facilities in full production

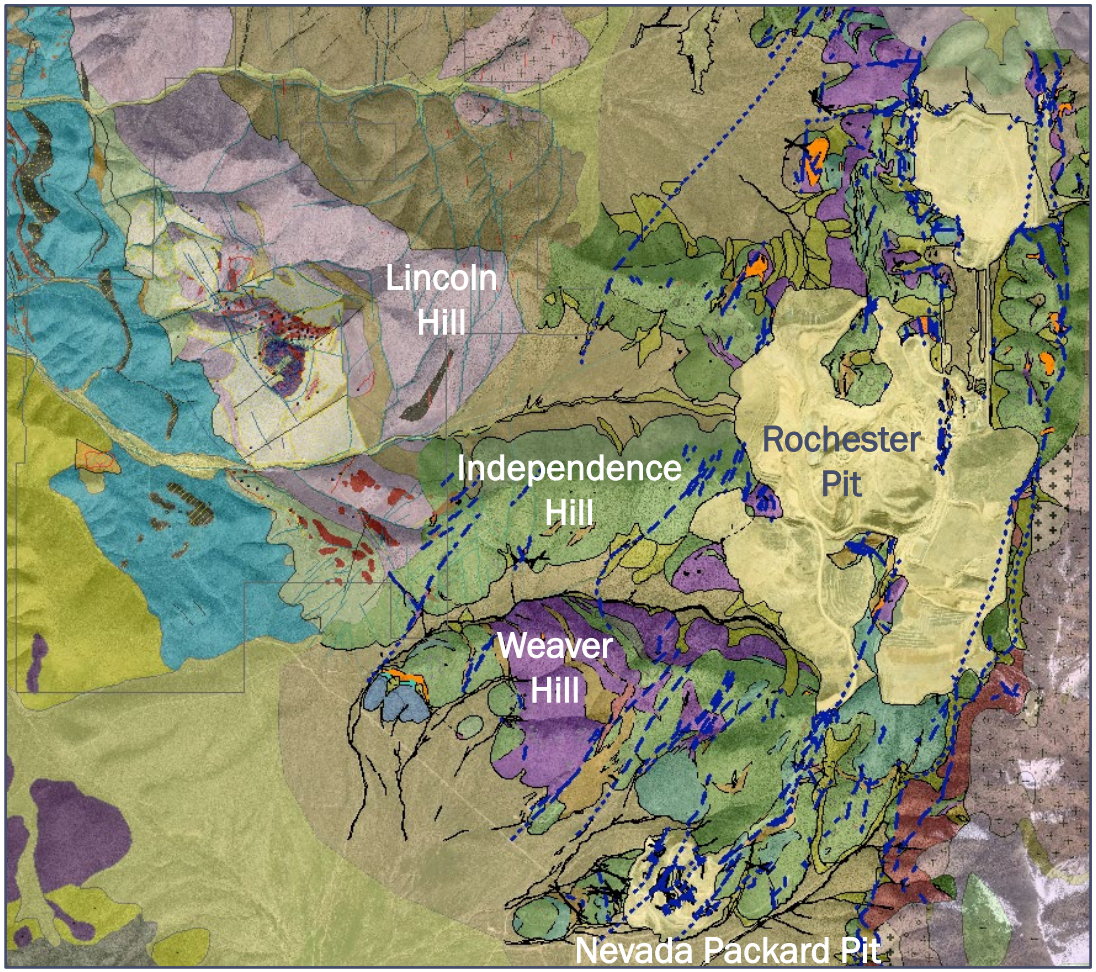


(1) Coeur expects to receive Record of Decision from the Bureau of Land Management in 1Q 2020, allowing construction on POA 11 crushing plant to begin.

Overview of Rochester Geology

Locally, the main ore bodies are controlled by brecciation and stockworks associated with low angle detachment faults where they intersect high angle normal faults within the favorable host volcanics

Rochester Geologic Map



Selected Commentary

- The low- to intermediate-sulfidation hydrothermal ore deposits at Rochester, Nevada-Packard and Lincoln Hill have similar geological settings
- Mineralization is hosted in the Weaver and Rochester volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks, especially near the contact between the two formations
- Silver and gold bearing quartz stockwork, along with brecciation, are often associated with quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration and silica flooding
  - Significant oxidation to depth
- Historical mining mainly occurred higher in the hydrothermal system on bonanza grade gold and silver quartz veins that are associated with the north- to east-northeast trending, high angle faults

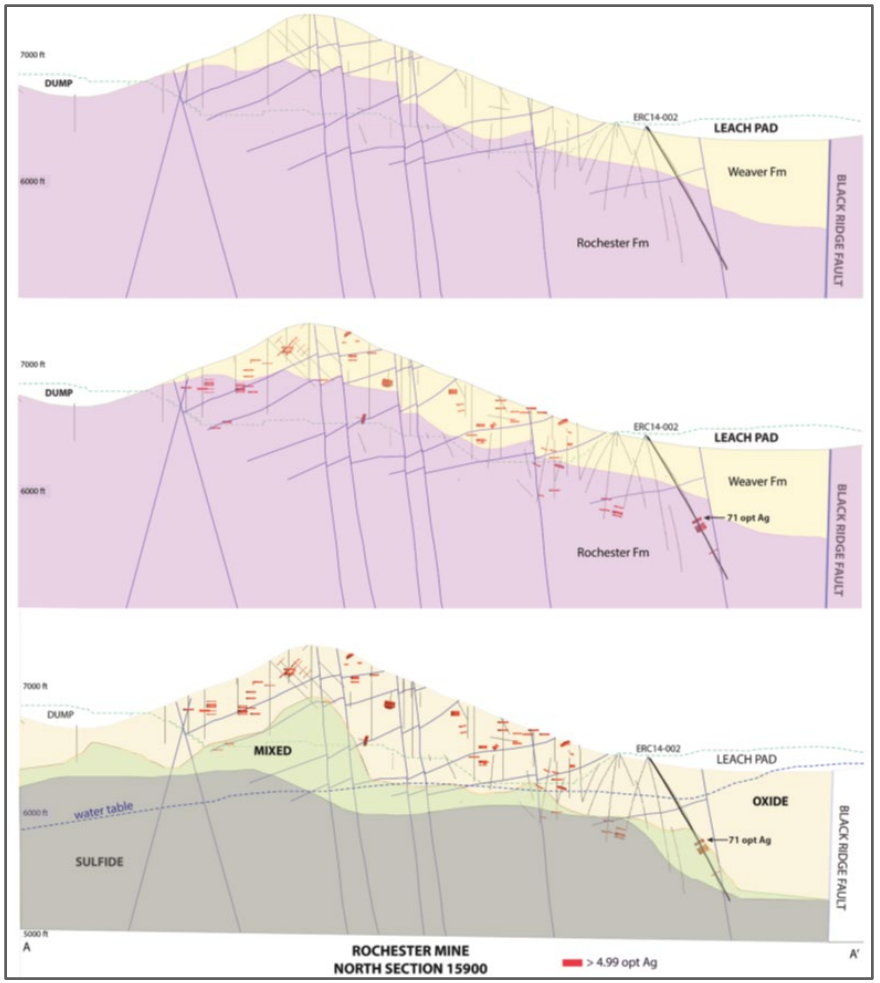
Oblique Aerial View And Cross Section of Rochester

Oblique Aerial View





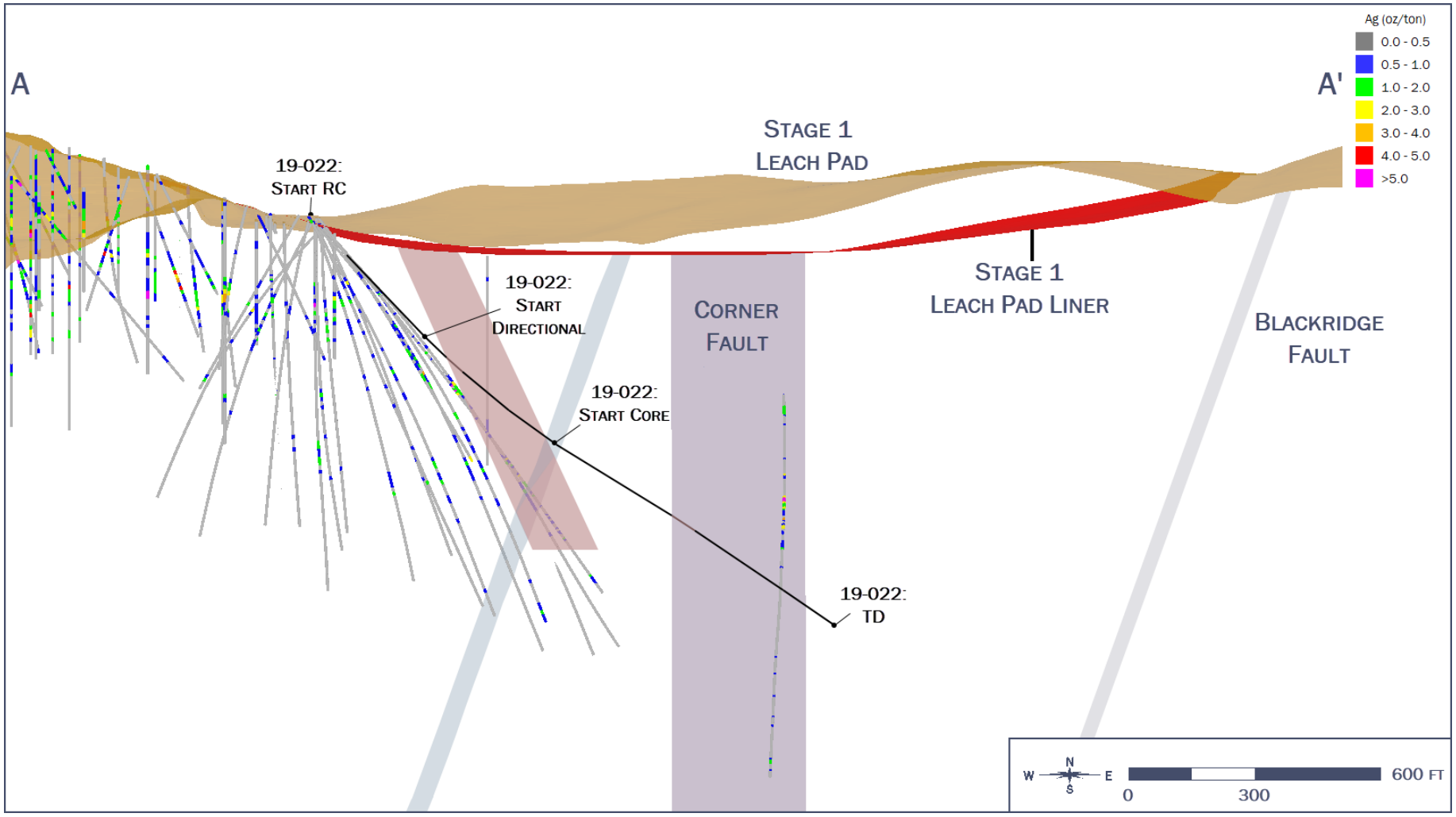
Cross Section



- Cross section A-A' through the Rochester mine looking north depicting the lack of a well-defined silver supergene enrichment blanket
- High grade zones occur at the intersections of faults and near the oxide-sulfide boundary suggesting local enrichment

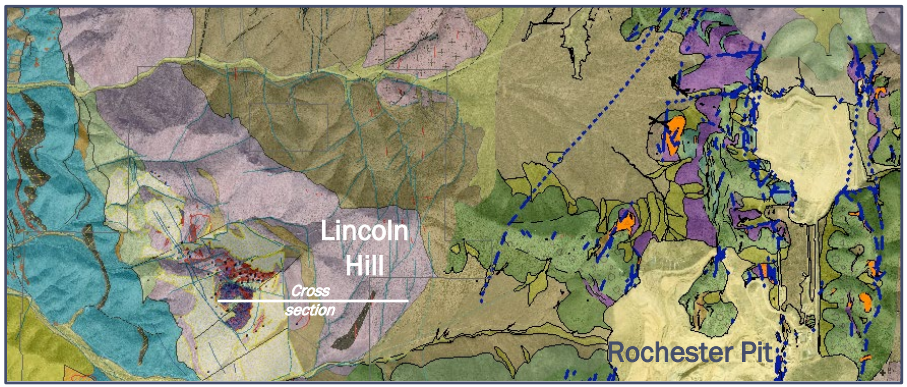
Directional Drilling Conceptual Section at Rochester

- In order to confirm a “true thickness” of mineralization in East Rochester, two directional holes are currently being drilled
  - Both holes are expected to be complete in September
- This drilling represents the second core drill hole under the Stage I leach pad
  - First core drill hole confirmed the long grades and encountered high-grade structures in 2015-2016

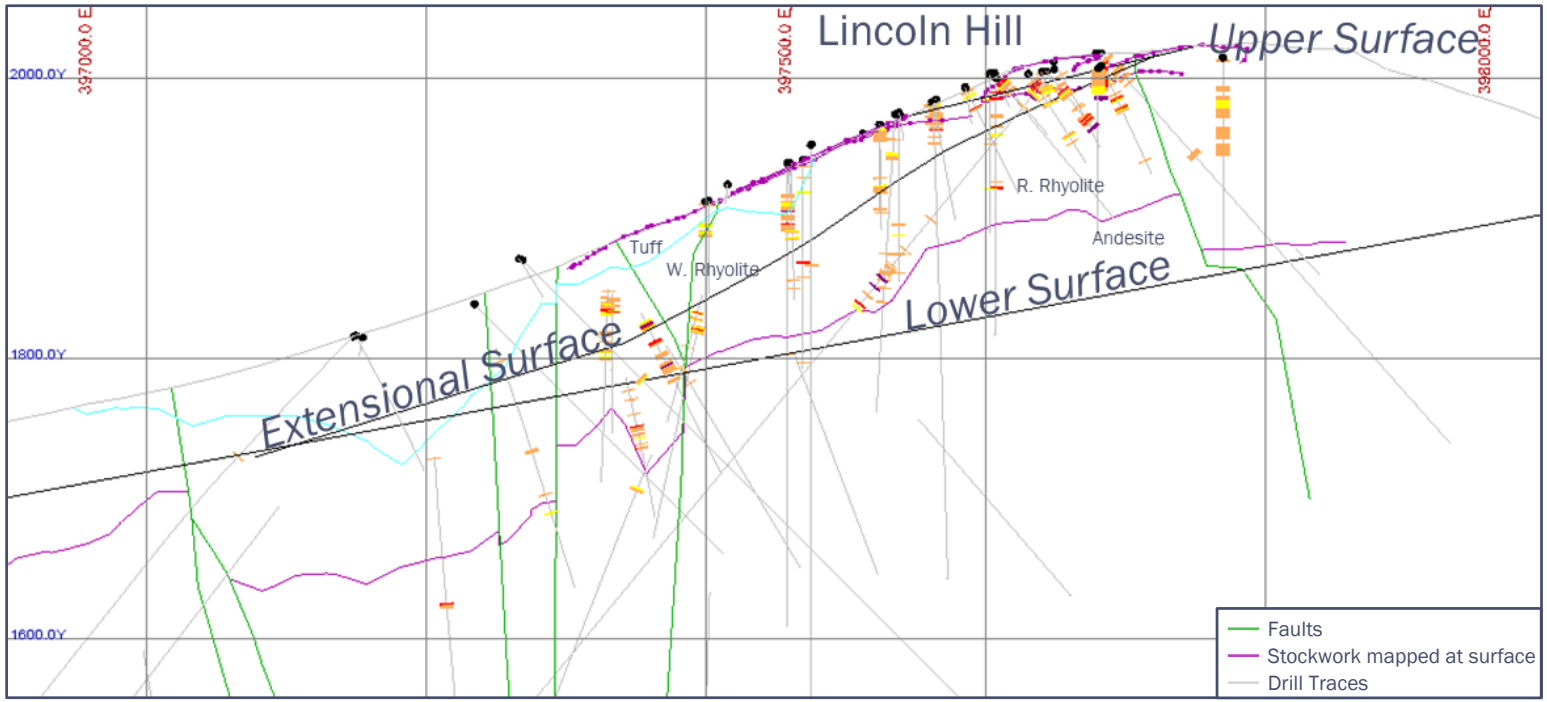


Lincoln Hill: Geologic Cross Section Overview

Lincoln Hill mineralization is very similar to the deposit at Rochester, although hosted mainly in Rochester volcanics



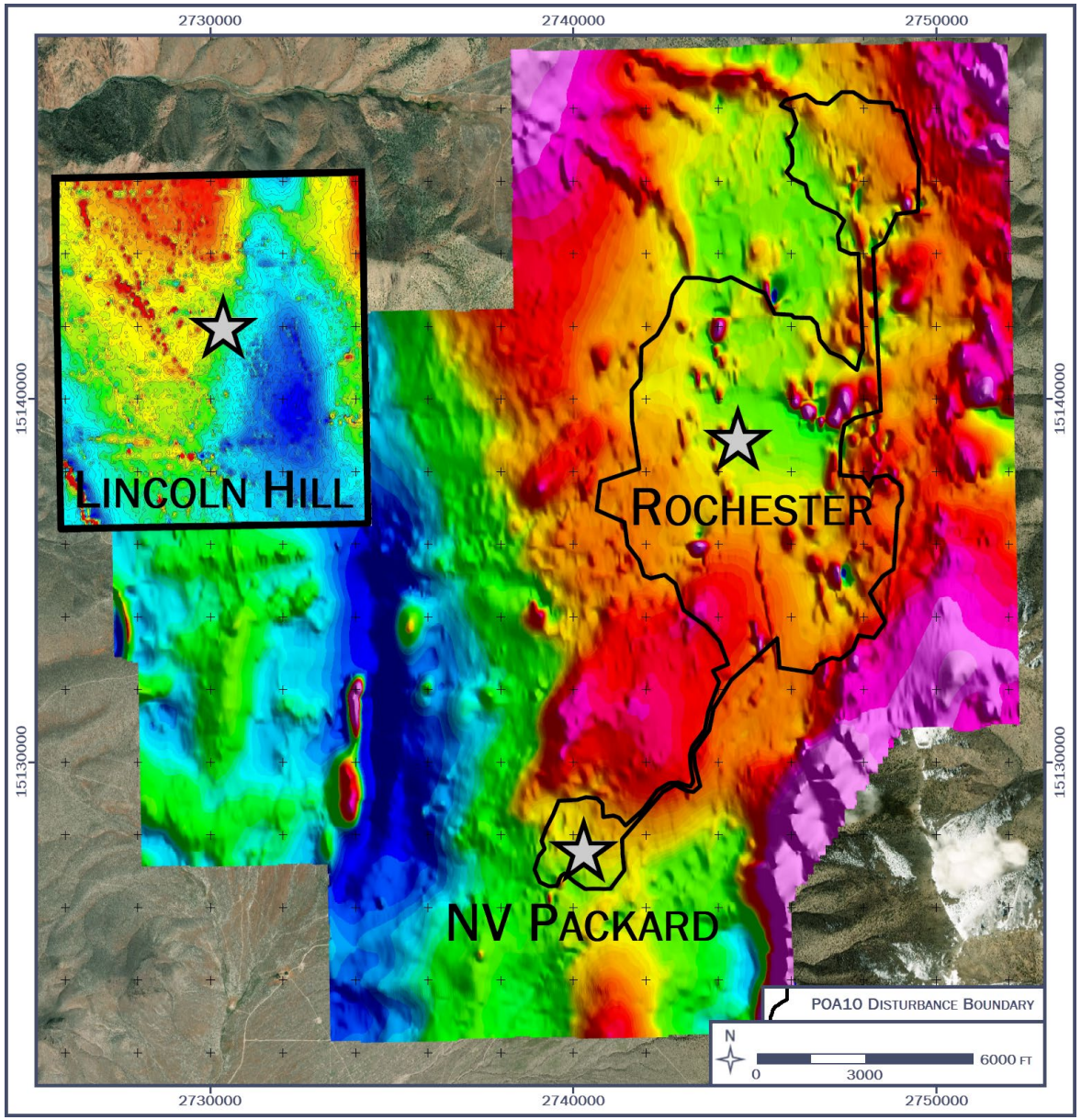
- Significant quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration, stockwork, silica flooding and brecciation has been mapped at Lincoln Hill
- Oxidation of the mineralization occurs at depth and drill assays indicate potential for average gold and silver grades higher than those at Rochester
  - Lincoln Hill's average gold resource grade is more than four-times higher than Rochester's current grade



Note: See slides in appendix for additional information related to mineral reserves and resources. Canadian investors should refer to the technical report on file at www.sedar.com.

Total Magnetic Intensity at Rochester And Lincoln Hill

- Rochester's geologic team has compiled all available geophysical and geochemical data to evaluate the regional exploration potential in the new Lincoln Hill/Rochester claim blocks
- Total magnetic intensity over the region maps a large area of magnetite destruction associated with the Rochester mineral system (e.g., where magnetite is converted to pyrite)
- The other magnetic features around Rochester are mapping volcanic rocks where magnetite is preserved
- The strong magnetic low (blue area) at Lincoln Hill, extending from Lincoln Hill to Nevada-Packard, is mapping the Lower Limerick Formation
  - Linear magnetic highs are mafic dikes



Rochester Reserve and Resource Summary

	Tons	Grade (oz/ton)		Contained Metal (oz)	
		Silver	Gold	Silver	Gold
Proven	228,413,000	0.44	0.003	101,058,000	657,000
Probable	13,166,000	0.39	0.002	5,141,000	27,000
Proven + Probable	**241,580,000**	**0.44**	**0.003**	**106,200,000**	**684,000**
Measured	164,704,000	0.35	0.002	57,121,000	372,000
Indicated	34,290,000	0.37	0.002	12,733,000	82,000
Measured + Indicated	**198,994,000**	**0.35**	**0.002**	**69,854,000**	**454,000**
Inferred	**235,062,000**	**0.37**	**0.002**	**88,075,000**	**542,000**

Notes to Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources:

(1) Effective December 31, 2018.

(2) Assumed metal prices for estimated Mineral Reserves were $17.00 per ounce of silver and $1,250 per ounce of gold.

(3) Assumed metal prices for estimated Mineral Resources were $20.00 per ounce of silver and $1,400 per ounce of gold.

(4) Mineral Resources are in addition to Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. Inferred Mineral Resources are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be considered for estimation of Mineral Reserves, and there is no certainty that the Inferred Mineral Resources will be realized.

(5) Rounding of tons and ounces, as required by reporting guidelines, may result in apparent differences between tons, grade, and contained metal content.

(6) For details on the estimation of mineral resources and reserves, including the key assumptions, parameters and methods used to estimate the Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, Canadian investors should refer to the NI 43-101 Technical Reports for Rochester on file at www.sedar.com.

Rochester Business Improvement Initiatives

Technology and Innovation



- Terrain: high-precision drill GPS to improve blasting / fragmentation / costs
- Split Camera: improved crushing particle size, improved quality control
- Digitized logs and reporting: Historian, Go-Canvas, Alteryx, Tableau, Rajant mesh
- DSS: Driver Safety System for haul trucks to monitor for distracted or fatigued driving
- Business improvement team: identify and strategically implement business improvement initiatives
- MineCare Modular: haul truck maintenance conditional monitoring of onboard CPU's
- MineStar Edge: improve operation performance, visibility, tracking and control

Process Enhancements



- Reduction in liner costs due to optimization of liner metallurgy
- Increased crusher throughput as a result of higher plant availability / better maintenance
- Reduction in cyanide costs through multi-site supply agreement
- Improved process plant flow through operational consistency
- Realize increased and faster silver recoveries with HPGR crushing
- POA11 value engineering of heap leach, process plant and crushing facilities

Mining and Processing Efficiency



- Migration from loaders to hydraulic shovels to reduce operating costs
- Reduction in blasting costs through multi-site supply agreement
- Strategic heap leach loading plans and recovery models leading to expected free cash flow[1] improvements
- Predictive maintenance leading to better availability / reduced costs
- Continuous feedback at all levels of operation to find and execute business improvement initiatives

(1) Free cash flow is defined as cash flow from operating activities less capital expenditures. See reconciliation tables in the appendix to this presentation.

Implemented / In Process / Under Evaluation

Appendix

2019 Guidance[1]

Production Outlook

	Gold (oz)	Silver (K oz)	Zinc (K lbs)	Lead (K lbs)
Palmarejo	95,000 – 105,000	6,500 – 7,200	-	-
Rochester	40,000 – 50,000	4,200 – 5,000	-	-
Kensington	117,000 – 130,000	-	-	-
Wharf	82,000 – 87,000	-	-	-
Silvertip	-	1,500 – 2,500	25,000 – 40,000	20,000 – 35,000
Consolidated	**334,000 – 372,000**	**12,200 – 14,700**	**25,000 – 40,000**	**20,000 – 35,000**

CAS Outlook[2]

	Gold ($/oz)	Silver ($/oz)	Zinc ($/lb)	Lead ($/lb)
Palmarejo (co-product)	$650 - $750	$9.00 - $10.00	-	-
Rochester (co-product)	$1,000 - $1,100	$12.50 - $13.50	-	-
Kensington	$950 - $1,050	-	-	-
Wharf (by-product)	$850 - $950	-	-	-
Silvertip (co-product)	-	$14.00 - $16.00	$1.00 - $1.25	$0.85 - $1.05

Capital, Exploration and G&A

($M)	
Capital Expenditures, Sustaining[3]	$70 – $80
Capital Expenditures, Growth	$30 – $40
Exploration, Expensed	$18 – $22
Exploration, Capitalized	$8 – $12
General & Administrative Expenses	$32 – $36

Note: The Company's guidance figures assume $1,275/oz gold, $15.50/oz silver, $1.15/lb zinc and $0.95/lb lead as well as CAD of 1.30 and MXN of 20.00.
(1) Guidance as published by Coeur on August 7, 2019.
(2) See non-GAAP reconciliation table in the appendix to this presentation.
(3) Sustaining capital expenditures exclude capital leases.

Summary of Rochester PEA[1]

PEA Highlights

- Re-scoped mine plan and PEA incorporate the anticipated economic benefit from:
  - Addition of an HPGR unit (commissioned in August 2019)
  - Planned construction in 2020 of a new crusher, including a second HPGR, with anticipated 20 million tons per year capacity (compared to current capacity of approximately 15 million tons)
- Includes approximately 80 million tons of inferred material in addition to year-end 2017 reserves
  - Inferred material would be infill drilled to reserve confidence over several years
- Anticipated benefits from HPGR technology include:
  - Improved silver recovery and accelerated timing of ultimate recovery from 20 to two years
  - Reduction of strip ratio from 0.8:1 to under 0.4:1
  - Reduced maintenance and energy consumption

		2017 TR	2018 PEA
Proven and probable reserves			
Mineralized material tons	K tons	244,804	
Mineralized material gold grade	oz/t	0.003	
Mineralized material silver grade	oz/t	0.46	
Measured and indicated resources			
Mineralized material tons	K tons		277,151
Mineralized material gold grade	oz/t		0.003
Mineralized material silver grade	oz/t		0.44
Inferred resources			
Mineralized material tons	K tons		74,632
Mineralized material gold grade	oz/t		0.002
Mineralized material silver grade	oz/t		0.38
Metallurgical recovery gold	%	92%	92%
Metallurgical recovery silver	%	61%	70%
Revenue			
Gold price (2018-LOM)	$/oz	$1,250	$1,250
Silver price (2018 - LOM)	$/oz	$17.50	$17.50
Gross revenue	$M	$2,225	$3,129
Operating costs			
Mining	$M	($549)	($602)
Crushing/Processing	$M	($613)	($904)
General and administrative	$M	($135)	($174)
Smelting and refining	$M	($20)	($29)
Corporate management fee	$M	($35)	($45)
Net proceeds tax	$M	($43)	($69)
Royalties	$M	$0	$0
Total operating cost	$M	($1,394)	($1,823)
Cost per AgEq ounce (71.4:1)	$/AgEq	$10.97	$10.20
Cost per AgEq (60.0:1)	$/AgEq	$11.79	$10.85
Cash flow			
Operating cash flow	$M	$831	$1,306
Capital	$M	($387)	($351)
Royalties and others	$M	($12)	$0
Total pre-tax cash flow	$M	$431	$955
Project pre-tax NPV (5% discount rate)	$M	$280	$609

(1) For additional information regarding Rochester's re-scoped mine plan and PEA, please refer to the next slide. Canadian investors should refer to the Technical Report and Preliminary Economic Assessment for Rochester dated March 5, 2018 on file at www.sedar.com.

Notes to Rochester's Re-Scoped Mine Plan and PEA

(a) 2018 PEA is effective December 31, 2017 and filed March 5, 2018, and the 2017 Technical Report is effective December 31, 2016.

(b) Assumed metals prices for estimated Mineral Resources included in the 2018 Technical Report were $20.00 per ounce of silver and $1,400 per ounce of gold. Assumed metal prices for estimated 2016 year-end Mineral Reserves were $17.50 per ounce of silver and $1,250 per ounce of gold and for estimated 2016 year-end Mineral Resources were $19.00 per ounce of silver and $1,275 per ounce of gold.

(c) Mineral Resources are in addition to Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. Inferred Mineral Resources are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be considered for estimation of Mineral Reserves, and there is no certainty that the Inferred Mineral Resources will be realized.

(d) Rounding of tons and ounces, as required by reporting guidelines, may result in apparent differences between tons, grade, and contained metal content.

(e) For details on the estimation of mineral reserves, mineral resources, and inferred mineral resources, including the key assumptions, parameters and methods used to estimate the Mineral Reserves, Mineral Resources, and Inferred Mineral Resources, Canadian investors should refer to the 2017 Technical Report on file at www.sedar.com as well as the 2018 Rochester Technical Report, including the PEA, filed March 5, 2018.

(f) The Mineral Reserves silver equivalent cut-off grade equals 0.49 oz/t and the gold multiplier equals 109. The gold multiplying factor for silver equivalent is based on: [($Price Au - $Refining Au) / ($Price Ag - $Refining Ag)] x [(%Recovery Au) / (%Recovery Ag)]. The Mineral Resources cut-off grade equals 0.40 oz/t and the gold multiplier equals 103.

(g) Rounding of short tons, grades, and troy ounces, as required by reporting guidelines, may result in apparent differences between tons, grades, and contained metal contents.

(h) Mineral Reserves are contained within the Measured and Indicated pit designs, or in stockpiles are supported by a plan featuring variable throughput rates, stockpiling and cut-off optimization. The PEA plan is contained within the Measured, Indicated and Inferred pit design and has a different mining sequence, variable production rate and an alternative cut-off grade as described in footnotes b, e, and f.

Non-GAAP Reconciliations

Non-GAAP to U.S. GAAP Reconciliation for Guidance

COEUR MINING

Unaudited

Costs Applicable to Sales Guidance for 2019

($ thousands, except per ounce amounts)	Palmarejo	Rochester	Kensington	Wharf	Silvertip	Total
Costs applicable to sales, including amortization (U.S. GAAP)	$196,310	$131,918	$154,285	$90,299	$156,417	$729,229
Amortization	62,808	21,606	36,909	11,583	57,177	190,083
Reported costs applicable to sales	**$133,502**	**$110,312**	**$117,376**	**$78,716**	**$99,240**	**$539,146**
By-product credit				(1,167)		(1,167)
Adjusted costs applicable to sales	**$133,502**	**$110,312**	**$117,376**	**$77,549**	**$99,240**	**$537,979**
Metal Sales						
Gold ounces	100,000	45,000	121,000	85,500		351,500
Silver ounces	6,850,000	4,800,000		75,000	2,100,000	13,825,000
Zinc pounds					35,000,000	35,000,000
Lead pounds					28,500,000	28,500,000
Revenue Split						
Gold	52%	43%	100%	100%		
Silver	48%	57%			32%	
Zinc					40%	
Lead					28%	
Costs applicable to sales						
Gold ($/oz)	$650 - $750	$1,000 - $1,100	$950 - $1,050	$850 - $950		
Silver ($/oz)	$9.00 - $10.00	$12.50 - $13.50			$14.00 - $16.00	
Zinc ($/lb)					$1.00 - $1.25	
Lead ($/lb)					$0.85 - $1.05	

Non-GAAP to U.S. GAAP Reconciliation (cont.)

COEUR MINING

Costs Applicable to Sales

Unaudited

Year ended December 31, 2018

($ thousands, except per ounce amounts)	Palmarejo	Rochester	Kensington	Wharf	Silvertip	Total
Costs applicable to sales, including amortization (U.S. GAAP)	$180,832	$126,586	$141,872	$78,273	$40,855	$568,418
Amortization	(60,744)	(20,909)	(29,508)	(11,072)	(5,235)	(127,468)
Reported costs applicable to sales	**$120,088**	**$105,677**	**$112,364**	**$67,201**	**$35,620**	**$440,950**
Inventory adjustments	(254)	(1,063)	(497)	(279)	(26,720)	(28,813)
By-product credit				(746)		(746)
Adjusted costs applicable to sales	**$119,834**	**$104,614**	**$111,867**	**$66,176**	**$8,900**	**$411,391**
Metal Sales						
Gold ounces	115,592	52,789	106,555	75,572		350,508
Silver ounces	7,229,179	4,854,579		48,085	222,974	12,354,817
Zinc pounds					4,375,995	4,375,995
Lead pounds					2,648,920	2,648,920
Silver equivalent - - 60:1	14,164,699	8,021,919	106,555	76,373	617,980	33,780,278
Silver equivalent - - average spot	16,565,544	9,118,347	8,608,282	6,153,936	731,989	41,178,098
Adjusted costs applicable to sales per ounce						
Silver equivalent - - 60:1	$8.46	$13.04	$1,050	$876	$14.40	$12.20
Silver equivalent - - average spot	$7.23	$11.47			$12.16	$10.01
Revenue Split						
Gold	54%	47%	100%	100%		
Silver	46%	53%			35%	
Zinc					41%	
Lead					24%	
Adjusted costs applicable to sales						
Gold ($/oz)	$556	$930	$1,050	$876		
Silver ($/oz)	$7.69	$11.44			$14.16	
Zinc ($/lb)					$0.83	
Lead ($/lb)					$0.80	

Non-GAAP to U.S. GAAP Reconciliation (cont.)

COEUR MINING

Costs Applicable to Sales

Unaudited

Year ended December 31, 2017

($ thousands, except per ounce amounts)	Palmarejo	Rochester	Kensington	Wharf	Endeavor	Total
Costs applicable to sales, including amortization (U.S. GAAP)	$219,920	$130,226	$152,118	$82,334	$1,044	$585,643
Amortization	(73,744)	(22,305)	(36,022)	(13,012)	(301)	(145,384)
Reported costs applicable to sales	**$146,176**	**$107,921**	**$116,096**	**$69,322**	**$744**	**$440,258**
Inventory adjustments	(1,219)	(591)	(295)	300		(1,806)
By-product credit				(1,271)		(1,271)
Adjusted costs applicable to sales	**$144,956**	**$107,330**	**$115,801**	**$68,351**	**$744**	**$437,182**
Metal Sales						
Gold ounces	131,743	54,642	125,982	98,237		410,604
Silver ounces	7,586,154	4,931,368		74,086	107,027	12,698,635
Zinc pounds						
Lead pounds						
Revenue Split						
Gold	53%	45%	100%	100%		
Silver	47%	55%			100%	
Zinc						
Lead						
Adjusted costs applicable to sales						
Gold ($/oz)	$585	$887	$919	$696		
Silver ($/oz)	$8.94	$11.93			$6.96	
Zinc ($/lb)						
Lead ($/lb)						

Non-GAAP to U.S. GAAP Reconciliation (cont.)

COEUR MINING

Costs Applicable to Sales

Year ended December 31, 2016

Unaudited

($ thousands, except per ounce amounts)	Palmarejo	Rochester	Kensington	Wharf	Endeavor	Total
Costs applicable to sales, including amortization (U.S. GAAP)	$117,418	$111,564	$131,517	$87,001	$2,363	$449,863
Amortization	(36,599)	(21,838)	(34,787)	(20,621)	(644)	(114,489)
Reported costs applicable to sales	**$80,819**	**$89,726**	**$96,731**	**$66,379**	**$1,719**	**$335,374**
Inventory adjustments	(1,309)	(319)	(568)	(3,392)		(5,590)
By-product credit				(1,617)		(1,617)
Adjusted costs applicable to sales	**$79,510**	**$89,406**	**$96,163**	**$61,370**	**$1,719**	**$328,168**
Metal Sales						
Gold ounces	59,081	49,320	121,688	108,042		338,132
Silver ounces	3,993,451	4,583,540		94,680	262,078	8,933,749
Zinc pounds						
Lead pounds						
Revenue Split						
Gold	52%	44%	100%	100%		
Silver	48%	56%			100%	
Zinc						
Lead						
Adjusted costs applicable to sales						
Gold ($/oz)	$693	$800	$790	$568		
Silver ($/oz)	$9.65	$10.90			$6.56	
Zinc ($/lb)						
Lead ($/lb)						

Non-GAAP to U.S. GAAP Reconciliation (cont.)

COEUR MINING

Costs Applicable to Sales

Year ended December 31, 2015

Unaudited

($ thousands, except per ounce amounts)	Palmarejo	Rochester	Kensington	Wharf	Endeavor	Total
Costs applicable to sales, including amortization (U.S. GAAP)	$170,899	$127,900	$147,880	$68,575	$9,059	$524,314
Amortization	(32,423)	(23,906)	(42,241)	(16,379)	(5,539)	(120,488)
Reported costs applicable to sales	**$138,476**	**$103,994**	**$105,639**	**$52,196**	**$3,520**	**$403,826**
Inventory adjustments	(10,279)	(413)	(884)	(12)		(11,589)
By-product credit				(773)		(773)
Adjusted costs applicable to sales	**$128,179**	**$103,580**	**$104,755**	**$51,411**	**$3,520**	**$391,464**
Metal Sales						
Gold ounces	73,218	57,963	131,553	73,148		335,881
Silver ounces	5,447,625	4,900,043		48,760	615,022	11,011,450
Zinc pounds						
Lead pounds						
Revenue Split						
Gold	50%	47%	100%	100%		
Silver	50%	53%			100%	
Zinc						
Lead						
Adjusted costs applicable to sales						
Gold ($/oz)	$875	$839	$798	$703		
Silver ($/oz)	$11.78	$11.22			$5.72	
Zinc ($/lb)						
Lead ($/lb)						

Non-GAAP to U.S. GAAP Reconciliation (cont.)

COEUR MINING

Costs Applicable to Sales

Unaudited

Year ended December 31, 2014

($ thousands, except per ounce amounts)	Palmarejo	Rochester	Kensington	Endeavor	Total
Costs applicable to sales, including amortization (U.S. GAAP)	$256,706	$112,252	$148,961	$8,513	$526,433
Amortization	(69,431)	(20,790)	(43,619)	(4,308)	(138,148)
Reported costs applicable to sales	**$187,275**	**$91,462**	**$105,342**	**$4,206**	**$388,285**
Inventory adjustments	(16,347)	(1,147)	(1,209)		(18,073)
By-product credit					
Adjusted costs applicable to sales	**$170,928**	**$90,315**	**$104,133**	**$4,206**	**$369,582**
Metal Sales					
Gold ounces	92,030	39,803	110,822		242,655
Silver ounces	6,639,919	3,921,732		586,242	11,147,894
Zinc pounds					
Lead pounds					
Revenue Split					
Gold	48%	41%	100%		
Silver	52%	59%		100%	
Zinc					
Lead					
Adjusted costs applicable to sales					
Gold ($/oz)	$889	$921	$940		
Silver ($/oz)	$13.42	$13.68		$7.17	
Zinc ($/lb)					
Lead ($/lb)					

Non-GAAP to U.S. GAAP Reconciliation (cont.)

Free Cash Flow, Rochester

Unaudited

($ thousands)	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Cash flow from operating activities	$32,968	$32,328	$28,440	$32,115	$13,673
Capital Expenditures	9,919	40,874	16,446	25,330	11,898
Free cash flow	**$23,049**	**$(8,546)**	**$11,994**	**$6,785**	**$1,775**

Reserves and Resources

2018 Proven and Probable Mineral Reserves

	Location	Short tons	Grade				Contained			
			Gold (oz/t)	Silver (oz/t)	Zinc (%)	Lead (%)	Gold (oz)	Silver (oz)	Zinc (lbs)	Lead (lbs)
PROVEN RESERVES										
Palmarejo	Mexico	1,283,000	0.084	4.97			108,000	6,376,000		
Rochester	Nevada, USA	228,413,000	0.003	0.44			657,000	101,058,000		
Kensington	Alaska, USA	1,600,000	0.186	-			298,000	-		
Wharf	South Dakota, USA	34,043,000	0.026	-			877,000	-		
Silvertip	Canada	280,000	-	10.81	9.83%	7.53%	-	3,026,000	55,039,000	42,156,000
Total		**265,620,000**	**0.007**	**0.42**	**-**	**-**	**1,940,000**	**110,461,000**	**55,039,000**	**42,156,000**
PROBABLE RESERVES										
Palmarejo	Mexico	8,118,000	0.072	5.39			585,000	43,788,000		
Rochester	Nevada, USA	13,166,000	0.002	0.39			27,000	5,141,000		
Kensington	Alaska, USA	986,000	0.258	-			254,000	-		
Wharf	South Dakota, USA	153,000	0.033	-			5,000	-		
Silvertip	Canada	1,489,000	-	7.98	7.93%	5.22%	-	11,885,000	236,200,000	155,305,000
Total		**23,912,000**	**0.036**	**2.54**	-	-	**870,000**	**60,815,000**	**236,200,000**	**155,305,000**
PROVEN AND PROBABLE RESERVES										
Palmarejo	Mexico	9,401,000	0.074	5.34			693,000	50,164,000		
Rochester	Nevada, USA	241,580,000	0.003	0.44			684,000	106,200,000		
Kensington	Alaska, USA	2.586,000	0.213	-			552,000	-		
Wharf	South Dakota, USA	34,196,000	0.026	-			882,000	-		
Silvertip	Canada	1,769,000	-	8.43	8.23%	5.58%	-	14,911,000	291,239,000	197,461,000
Total Proven and Probable Reserves		**289,531,000**	**0.010**	**0.59**	**-**	**-**	**2,810,000**	**171,276,000**	**291,239,000**	**197,461,000**

Reserves and Resources (cont.)

2018 Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources (excluding Reserves)

			Grade				Contained			
	Location	Short tons	Gold (oz/t)	Silver (oz/t)	Zinc (%)	Lead (%)	Gold (oz)	Silver (oz)	Zinc (lbs)	Lead (lbs)
MEASURED RESOURCES										
Palmarejo	Mexico	604,000	0.086	4.77			52,000	2,880,000		
Rochester	Nevada, USA	164,704,000	0.002	0.35			372,000	57,121,000		
Kensington	Alaska, USA	1,610,000	0.254	-			409,000	-		
Wharf	South Dakota, USA	8,070,000	0.034	-			271,000	-		
Silvertip	Canada	112,000	-	11.08	10.03	8.06	-	1,241,000	22,521,000	18,109,000
Lincoln Hill	Nevada, USA	4,642,000	0.012	0.34			58,000	1,592,000		
La Preciosa	Mexico	9,536,000	0.005	3.04			45,000	29,001,000		
Total		**189,279,000**	**0.006**	**0.49**	**-**	**-**	**1,208,000**	**91,835,000**	**22,521,000**	**18,109,000**
INDICATED RESOURCES										
Palmarejo	Mexico	7,544,000	0.054	4.27			407,000	32,194,000		
Rochester	Nevada, USA	34,290,000	0.002	0.37			82,000	12,733,000		
Kensington	Alaska, USA	1,071,000	0.245	-			262,000	-		
Wharf	South Dakota, USA	626,000	0.042	-			26,000	-		
Silvertip	Canada	1,179,000	-	6.04	8.44	3.69	-	7,118,000	199,096,000	87,082,000
Lincoln Hill	Nevada, USA	27,668,000	0.011	0.31			306,000	8,655,000		
La Preciosa	Mexico	19,141,000	0.006	3.98			118,000	76,185,000		
Total		**91,519,000**	**0.013**	**1.50**	**-**	**-**	**1,200,000**	**136,885,000**	**199,096,000**	**87,082,000**
MEASURED AND INDICATED RESOURCES										
Palmarejo	Mexico	8,149,000	0.056	4.30			458,000	35,074,000		
Rochester	Nevada, USA	198,994,000	0.002	0.35			454,000	69,854,000		
Kensington	Alaska, USA	2,681,000	0.250	-			671,000	-		
Wharf	South Dakota, USA	8,696,000	0.034	-			297,000	-		
Silvertip	Canada	1,292,000	-	6.47	8.58	4.07	-	8,359,000	221,617,000	105,191,000
Lincoln Hill	Nevada, USA	32,310,000	0.011	0.32			364,000	10,247,000		
La Preciosa	Mexico	28,677,000	0.006	3.67			163,000	105,186,000		
Total Measured and Indicated Resources		**280,798,000**	**0.009**	**0.81**	**-**	**-**	**2,408,000**	**228,720,000**	**221,617,000**	**105,191,000**

Reserves and Resources (cont.)

2018 Inferred Mineral Resources

			Grade				Contained			
	Location	Short tons	Gold (oz/t)	Silver (oz/t)	Zinc (%)	Lead (%)	Gold (oz)	Silver (oz)	Zinc (lbs)	Lead (lbs)
INFERRED RESOURCES										
Palmarejo	Mexico	5,875,000	0.065	4.36			384,000	25,609,000		
Rochester	Nevada, USA	235,062,000	0.002	0.37			542,000	88,075,000		
Kensington	Alaska, USA	710,000	0.227	-			161,000	-		
Wharf	South Dakota, USA	2,553,000	0.026	-			66,000	-		
Silvertip	Canada	583,000	-	7.91	9.31	5.02	-	4,612,000	108,621,000	58,593,000
Lincoln Hill	Nevada, USA	22,952,000	0.011	0.36			255,000	8,163,000		
Sterling	Nevada, USA	10,922,000	0.065	-			709,000	-		
Wilco	Nevada, USA	25,736,000	0.021	0.13			531,000	3,346,000		
La Preciosa	Mexico	1,761,000	0.003	3.31			6,000	5,835,000		
Total Inferred Resources		**306,154,000**	**0.009**	**0.44**	**-**	**-**	**2,655,000**	**135,641,000**	**108,621,000**	**58,593,000**

Notes to 2018 mineral reserves and resources:

(1) Effective December 31, 2018.

(2) Assumed metal prices for Mineral Reserves were $17.00 per ounce of silver, $1,250 per ounce of gold, $1.25 per pound zinc, $1.00 per pound lead.

(3) Assumed metal prices for estimated Mineral Resources were $20.00 per ounce of silver, $1,400 per ounce of gold, $1.30 per pound zinc, $1.05 per pound lead, except Lincoln Hill and Wilco at $1,350 per ounce gold and $22.00 per ounce silver, and Sterling at $1,200 per ounce of gold.

(4) Mineral Resources are in addition to Mineral Reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. Inferred Mineral Resources are considered too speculative geologically to have the economic considerations applied to them that would enable them to be considered for estimation of Mineral Reserves, and there is no certainty that the Inferred Mineral Resources will be realized. The preliminary economic assessment for the re-scoped mine plan at Kensington is preliminary in nature and includes Inferred Mineral Resources, and does not have as high a level of certainty as a plan that was based solely on proven and probable reserves and there is no certainty that the results from the preliminary economic assessment will be realized.

(5) Rounding of tons and ounces, as required by reporting guidelines, may result in apparent differences between tons, grade, and contained metal content.

(6) For details on the estimation of mineral resources and reserves, including the key assumptions, parameters and methods used to estimate the Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves, Canadian investors should refer to the NI 43-101 Technical Reports for Coeur's properties on file at www.sedar.com.

Executive Leadership

Mitchell J. Krebs – President and Chief Executive Officer. During his twenty-year tenure with Coeur, Mr. Krebs has led nearly $2 billion in capital raising and debt restructuring activities and has facilitated over $2 billion of acquisitions and divestitures. Mr. Krebs was previously Coeur's Chief Financial Officer and held various positions in the corporate development department, including Senior Vice President of Corporate Development. Mr. Krebs is a Director of Kansas City Southern and the National Mining Association, is on the Board of World Business Chicago, and was formerly President of the Silver Institute.

Thomas S. Whelan – Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer. Prior to joining Coeur, Mr. Whelan served as CFO of Arizona Mining Inc. from September 2017 to August 2018, when the company was acquired from South32 Limited. Previously, Mr. Whelan served as CFO for Nevsun Resources Ltd. from January 2014 to August 2017. He is a chartered professional accountant and was previously a partner with the international accounting firm Ernst & Young ("EY") LLP where he was the EY Global Mining & Metals Assurance sector leader, the leader of the EY Assurance practice in Vancouver and previously EY's Canadian Mining & Metals sector leader. Mr. Whelan graduated with a Bachelor of Commerce from Queen's University.

Terry F.D. Smith. – Senior Vice President, Operations. Mr. Smith joined Coeur in 2013 as the Vice President of North American Operations. Prior to joining Coeur, he served as Vice President of Project Development and Assessments of Hunter Dickenson Inc. Mr. Smith has managed projects ranging from scoping to the feasibility level, coordinated field investigations, metallurgy laboratory testing, and engineering design. He also has significant experience in strategic project planning and due diligence reviews for potential acquisitions including environmental, metallurgical, geotechnical and mining inputs. Mr. Smith has also served as Manager of Operations Support for Barrick Gold Corporation in Toronto and as Senior Mining Engineer for Teck Cominco Ltd. in Vancouver. Mr. Smith holds a Bachelor of Mining Engineering from Laurentian University in Sudbury, Ontario.

Casey M. Nault – Senior Vice President, General Counsel, and Secretary. Mr. Nault has over 20 years of experience as a corporate and securities lawyer, including prior in-house positions with Starbucks Corporation and Washington Mutual, Inc. and law firm experience with Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher. His experience includes securities compliance and SEC reporting, corporate governance and compliance, mergers and acquisitions, public and private securities offerings, other strategic transactions, general regulatory compliance, cross-border issues, land use and environmental issues, and overseeing complex litigation.

Hans Rasmussen – Senior Vice President, Exploration. Mr. Rasmussen has 30 years of experience in the mining business, 16 years of which were with senior producers Newmont Mining and Kennecott/Rio Tinto; as well as serving as a consultant for senior producers such as BHP, Teck-Cominco, and Quadra Mining. From 2004 to 2013, he was an officer or served on the Board of Directors of several junior public exploration companies with gold and silver projects in Quebec, Nevada, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia, including serving on the Board of Directors of Columbia Crest Gold Corp. since 2006.

Emilie C. Schouten – Senior Vice President, Human Resources. Ms. Schouten has 15 years of experience in Human Resources, starting her career in General Electric, where she graduated from GE's Human Resources Leadership Program. After 6 years as an HR Manager with GE, her division was acquired by the world's largest electrical distribution company, Rexel, and Ms. Schouten went on to become the Director of Training and Development. Ms. Schouten has her B.A. in Sociology from Michigan State University and her M.S. in Industrial Labor Relations from University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Board of Directors

Robert E. Mellor – Former Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, and President of Building Materials Holding Corporation (distribution, manufacturing, and sales of building materials and component products) from 1997 to January 2010, director from 1991 to January 2010; member of the board of directors of Monro Muffler/Brake, Inc. (auto service provider) since August 2010 as independent Chairman of the board of directors since June 2017 and as lead independent director from April 2011 to June 2017; member of the board of directors of CalAtlantic Group, Inc. (national residential home builder) from October 2015 to February 2018, when CalAtlantic was acquired by Lennar Corporation; member of the board of directors of The Ryland Group, Inc. (national home builder, merged with another builder to form CalAtlantic) from 1999 until October 2015; and former member of the board of directors of Stock Building Supply Holdings, Inc. (lumber and building materials distributor) from March 2010 until December 2015, when it merged with another company.

Mitchell J. Krebs – President and Chief Executive Officer. See prior slide.

Linda L. Adamany – Member of the board of directors of Jefferies Financial Group (formerly known as Leucadia National Corporation), a diversified holding company engaged in a variety of businesses, since March 2014, and a member of the board of directors of Jefferies Group Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Jefferies Financial Group Inc., since November 2018; non-executive director of the Wood plc since October 2017 following its acquisition of Amec Foster Wheeler plc, an engineering, project management, and consultancy company, where Ms. Adamany was previously a non-executive director since October 2012; non-executive director of BlackRock Institutional Trust Company since March 2018; member of the board of directors of National Grid plc, an electricity and gas generation, transmission, and distribution company, from November 2006 to November 2012. Served at BP plc in several capacities from July 1980 until her retirement in August 2007, most recently from April 2005 to August 2007 as a member of the five-person Refining & Marketing Executive Committee responsible for overseeing the day-to-day operations and human resource management of BP plc's Refining & Marketing segment, a $45 billion business at the time. She was recently selected as one of Women Inc. Magazine's 2018 Most Influential Corporate Directors.

Sebastian Edwards – Henry Ford II Professor of International Business Economics at the Anderson Graduate School of Management at the University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) from 1996 to present; Co-Director of the National Bureau of Economic Research's Africa Project from 2009 to present; taught at IAE Universidad Austral in Argentina and at the Kiel Institute from 2000 to 2004; Chief Economist for Latin America at the World Bank Group from 1993 to 1996. Currently a Member of the Board of Moneda Asset Management, an investment management firm in Chile, and Centro de Estudios Públicos, Chile.

Randolph E. Gress – Retired Chairman (November 2006 until January 2016 and director from August 2004 until January 2016) and Chief Executive Officer (from 2004 until December 2015) of Innophos Holdings, Inc., a leading international producer of performance-critical and nutritional specialty ingredients for the food, beverage, dietary supplements, pharmaceutical, and industrial end markets. Mr. Gress was with Innophos since its formation in 2004, when Bain Capital purchased Rhodia SA's North American specialty phosphate business. Prior to his time at Innophos, Mr. Gress was with Rhodia since 1997 and held various positions including Global President of Specialty Phosphates (with two years based in the U.K.) and Vice-President and General Manager of the NA Sulfuric Acid and Regeneration businesses. From 1982 to 1997, Mr. Gress served in various roles at FMC Corporation including Corporate Strategy and various manufacturing, marketing, and supply chain positions.

Eduardo Luna – Chairman of the Board of Rochester Resources Ltd., a junior natural resources company with assets in Mexico. Member of the Boards of Directors of Wheaton Precious Metals Corp. and DynaResource, Inc., Chairman of the Advisory Board of the Faculty of Mines at the University of Guanajuato, and Mexico Mining Hall of Fame inductee. Mr. Luna is the former President of the Mexican Mining Chamber and a former President of the Silver Institute and previously held senior executive and board positions at several companies including Industrial Peñoles, Goldcorp Inc., Luismin SA de CV, Wheaton River Minerals Ltd., Alamos Gold Inc., and Primero Mining Corp.

Board of Directors (cont.)

Jessica L. McDonald – Chair (former Interim CEO) of Canada Post Corporation, Chair of Trevali Mining Corporation and member of Board of Directors of Hydro One Limited. Ms. McDonald is also a Mentor at the Trudeau Foundation, was a visiting fellow at the Steyer-Taylor Center for Energy Policy and Finance at Stanford University from 2017 to 2018, was recently appointed to the Member Council of Sustainable Development Technology Canada and was named to Canada's Top 100 Most Powerful Women Hall of Fame. Ms. McDonald previously served as the President and Chief Executive Officer of BC Hydro and Power Authority, a clean energy utility with over $5.5 billion in annual revenues and more than 5,000 employees, and has held numerous senior positions in the British Columbia provincial government, including Deputy Minister to the Premier, Cabinet Secretary and Head of the BC Public Service.

John H. Robinson – Chairman of Hamilton Ventures LLC (consulting and investment) since founding the firm in 2006; Chief Executive Officer of Nowa Technology, Inc. (development and marketing of environmentally sustainable wastewater treatment technology) from 2013 to 2014; Chairman of EPC Global, Ltd. (engineering staffing company) from 2003 to 2004; Executive Director of Amey plc (British business process outsourcing company) from 2000 to 2002; Vice Chairman of Black & Veatch Inc. (engineering and construction) from 1998 to 2000. Mr. Robinson began his career at Black & Veatch and was managing partner prior to becoming Vice Chairman. Member of the board of directors of Alliance Resource Management GP, LLC (coal mining); Federal Home Loan Bank of Des Moines (financial services) and Olsson Associates (engineering consulting).

Brian E. Sandoval – President of Global Gaming Development for MGM Resorts International and served as Nevada's first Hispanic Governor from 2011 to January 2019. He also served as the Chairman of the National Governors Association from 2017 to 2018, National Council of State Governments in 2015, Western Governors Association in 2014 and the Education Commission of the States from 2013 to 2014; he focused on international outreach, hosting multiple international delegations in Nevada, and led over 18 trade missions to 16 countries on six continents. Earlier in his career, Mr. Sandoval was elected to the Nevada Assembly in 1994, serving on the Judiciary, Taxation, Labor and Management and Natural Resource Committees, and was appointed to the Nevada Gaming Commission in 1998 and became the Commission's youngest Chairman in state history the following year. In 2002, he was elected Nevada Attorney General, and in 2005, was nominated by President George W. Bush to serve as a federal judge on the U.S. District Court for the District of Nevada, and confirmed unanimously by the U.S. Senate, a position he held until resigning to run for Governor in 2009.

J. Kenneth Thompson – Chairman of Pioneer Natural Resources Company (oil and gas) and member of the board of directors of Alaska Air Group, Inc. (parent company of Alaska Airlines, Virgin America Airlines and Horizon Air), presiding (Lead) Director of Tetra Tech, Inc. (engineering consulting). President and Chief Executive Officer of Pacific Star Energy LLC (private energy investment firm in Alaska) from September 2000 to present, with a principal holding in Alaska Venture Capital Group LLC (private oil and gas exploration company) from December 2004 to present; Executive Vice President of ARCO's Asia Pacific oil and gas operating companies in Alaska, California, Indonesia, China, and Singapore from 1998 to 2000.

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