

OSISKO



Discovery and Development of the Canadian Malartic Gold Deposit



OSK:TSX

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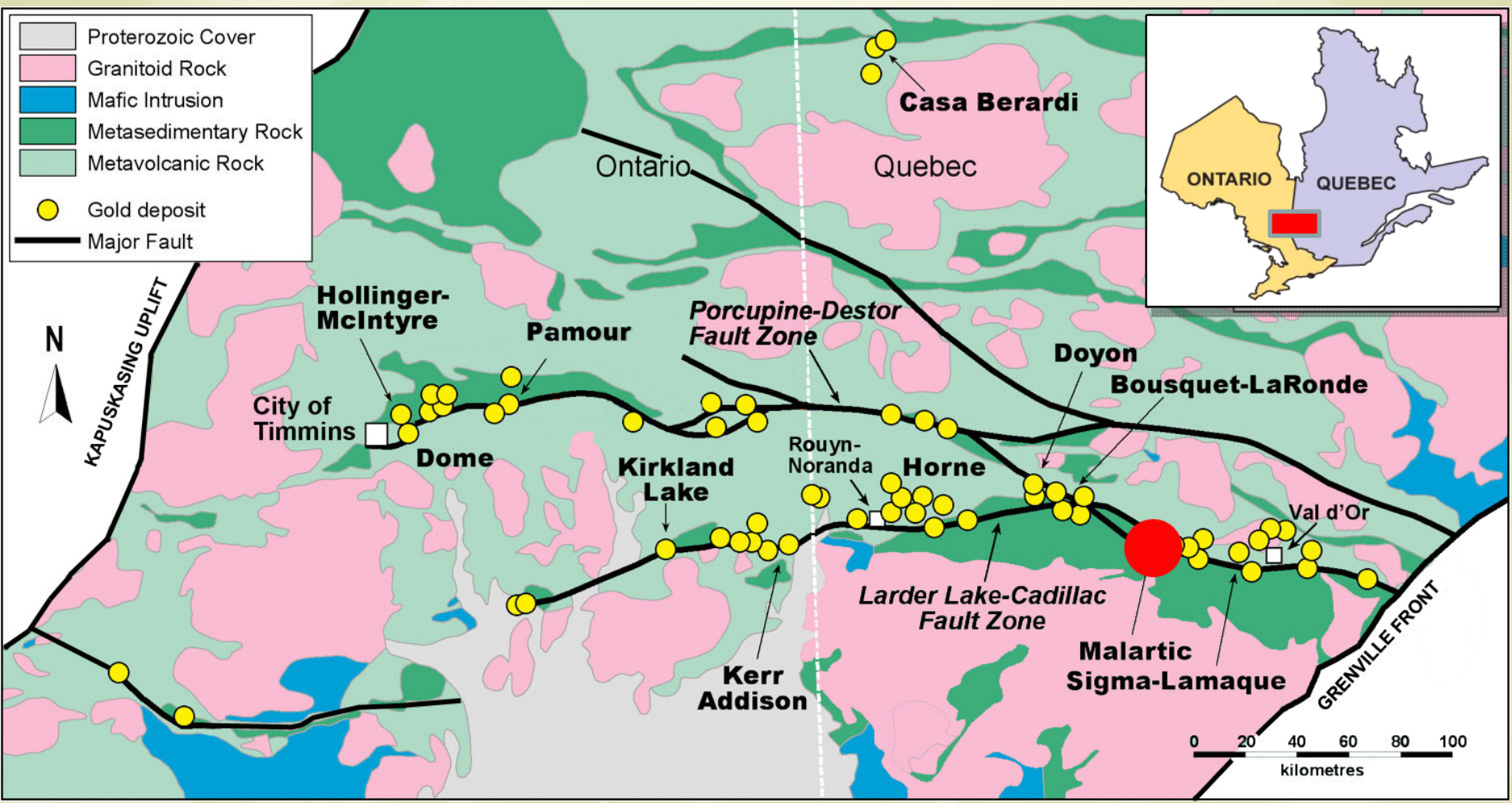
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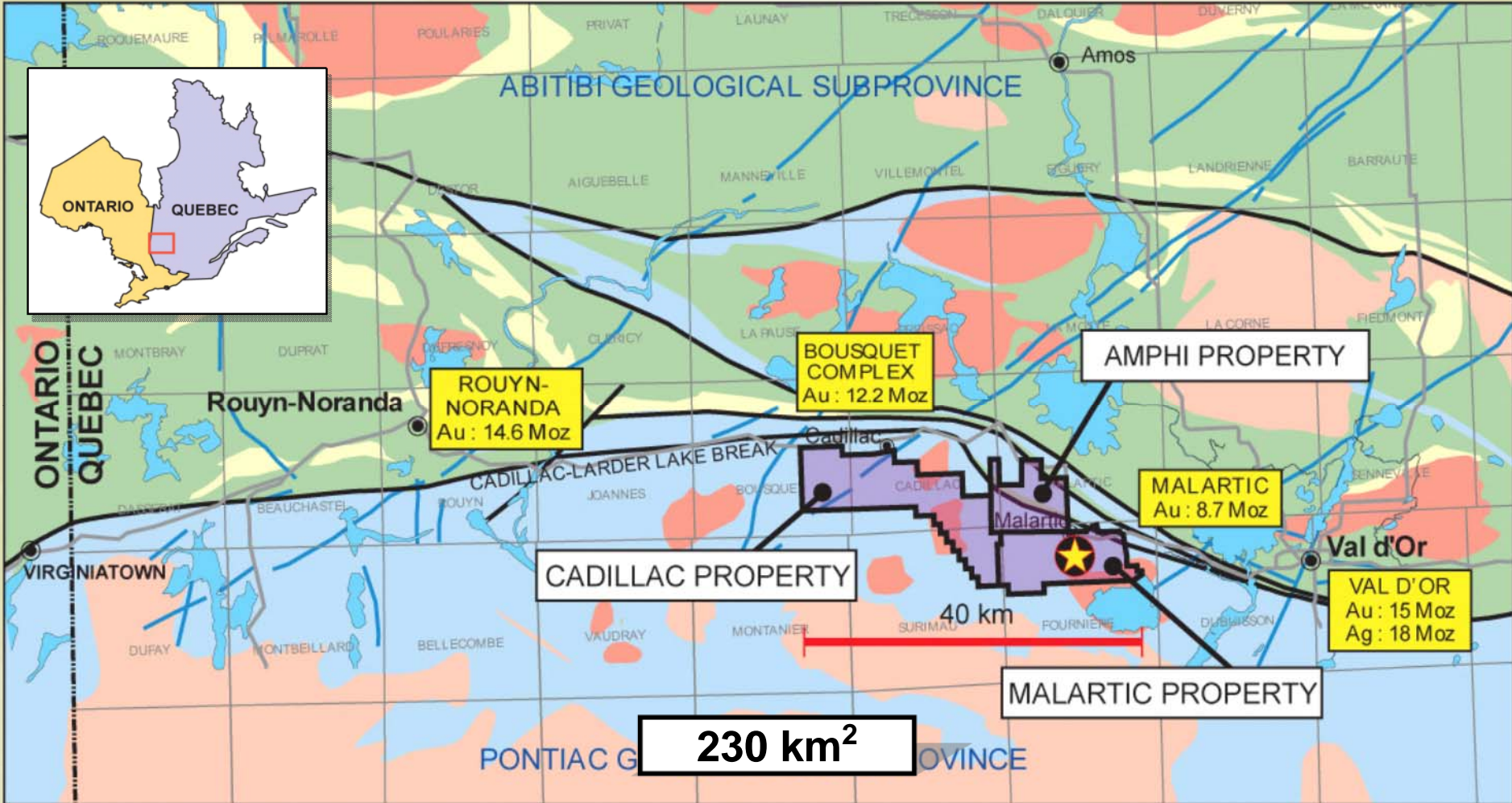
CANADIAN MALARTIC BULK TONNAGE GOLD DEPOSIT

- Located in Southern Abitibi Greenstone Belt of Quebec
- Discovered in 2005 as a result of compiling publically available data, and of intentional focus on targeting bulk tonnage porphyry-type gold deposits in the Archean
- Project unique as it targeted an unusual deposit type, and required relocation of a significant portion of an existing community
- Brownfield exploration program successfully outlined ~13 M oz (400 t) gold resource in under six years
- Production began May 2011 with 10.7 M oz P&P reserves

Abitibi Greenstone Belt



Property location



Project Background

- **Historical production from camp (1935-1979): Canadian Malartic, Sladen Malartic, Barnat Mines, East Malartic, Rand Malartic and Malartic Goldfields: 8.7 ounces of gold from ore grading average 4.5 g/t Au by way of UG bulk mining methods.**
- **Following closure of East Malartic Mines in 1979 the entire camp was acquired by Long Lac Exploration Ltd.**
- **Lac Minerals explored the properties between 1980 and 1990 aiming to produce from a number of small open pits.**
- **Lac Minerals was acquired by Barrick in 1994, no exploration work performed by Barrick.**

Project Background

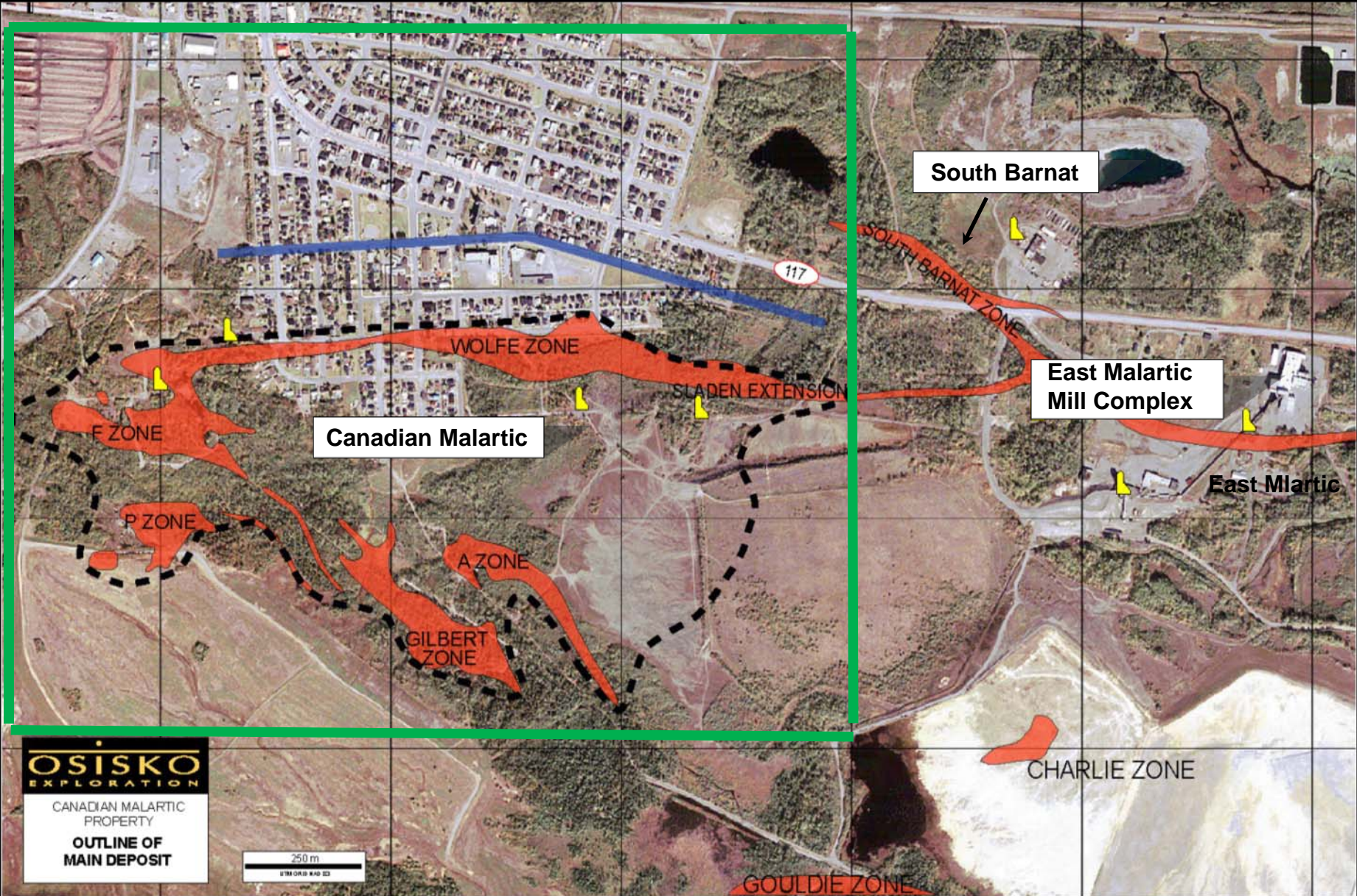
- **Barrick sold all interests in Malartic camp to McWatters Mining in 2003, retaining a 3% NSR on portions of the camp.**
- **McWatters declared bankruptcy in 2004; Osisko acquired the initial CM claims in October 2004 from liquidation trustee for \$80,000!**
- **Osisko gambled that no one would bid on what was perceived as a fully exploited brownfield play with potential liabilities.**
- **Central to its targeting strategy was the search for potential porphyry gold deposits in the Archean Superior province.**
- **By 2004, compilation had already identified past-producing Canadian Malartic mine as a high-potential acquisition.**

Features of gold-rich porphyry deposits

- **High tonnage (>100 Mt)**
- **Low copper grades (< 1% Cu)**
- **Low but recoverable gold (0.4-1.2 g/t Au) and silver (1-5 g/t)**
- **long, consistent, low-grade drill intersects**
- **Simple hypogene mineralogy (cp-py)**
- **Disseminated/stockwork mineralisation, hydrothermal breccias**
- **Widespread potassic alteration footprint**
- **Genetic and **spatial** association to intermediate calc-alkaline porphyritic intrusions**
- **Intrusion typically has a simple cylindrical morphology**

(Red indicates observed features at CM)

The Malartic situation in 2004



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EXPLORATION
CANADIAN MALARTIC
PROPERTY
OUTLINE OF
MAIN DEPOSIT

250 m
UTM QRS KAD 03

INSPIRATION – it can be done!



Waihi, New-Zealand

Fort Knox, Alaska

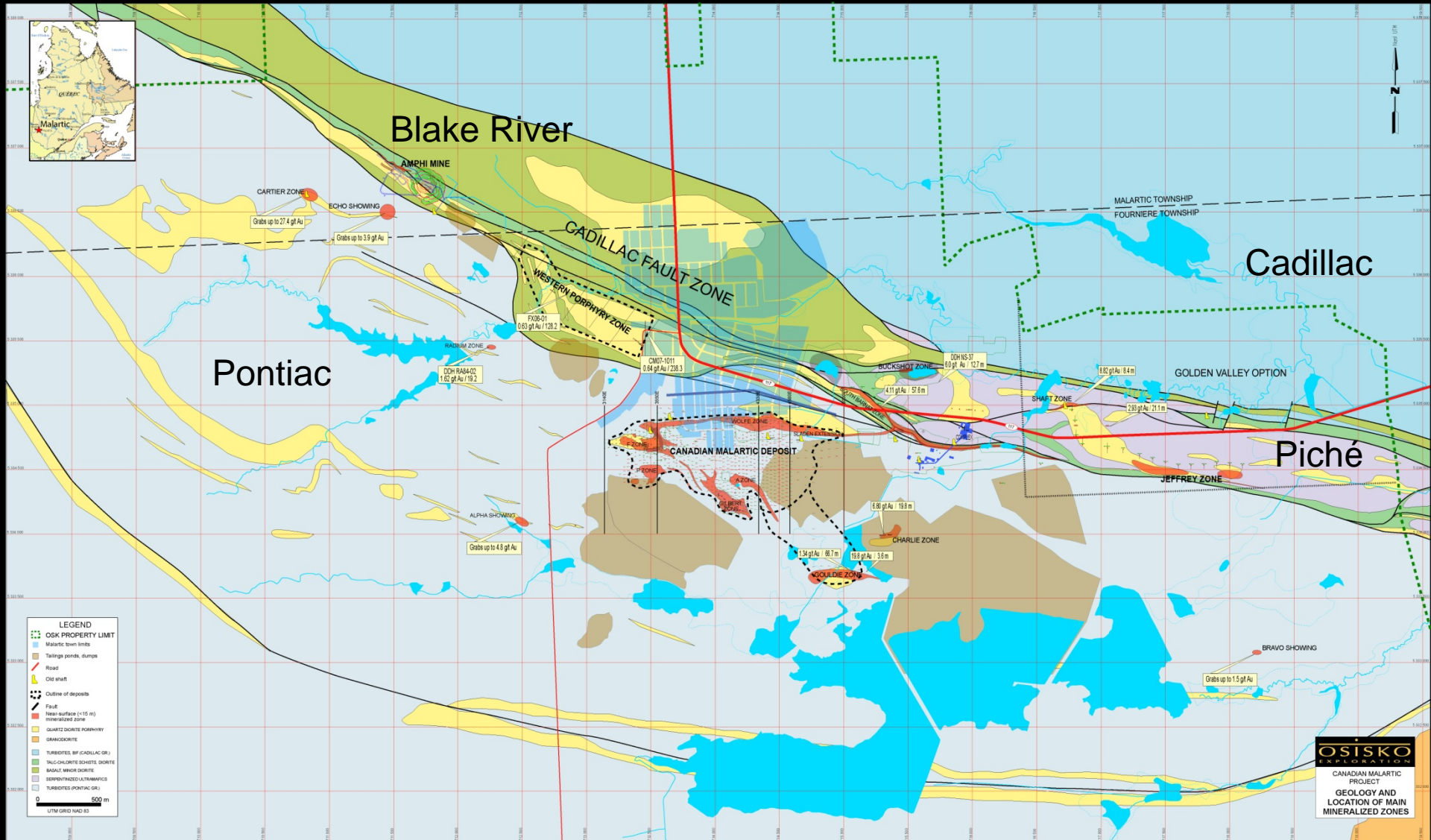




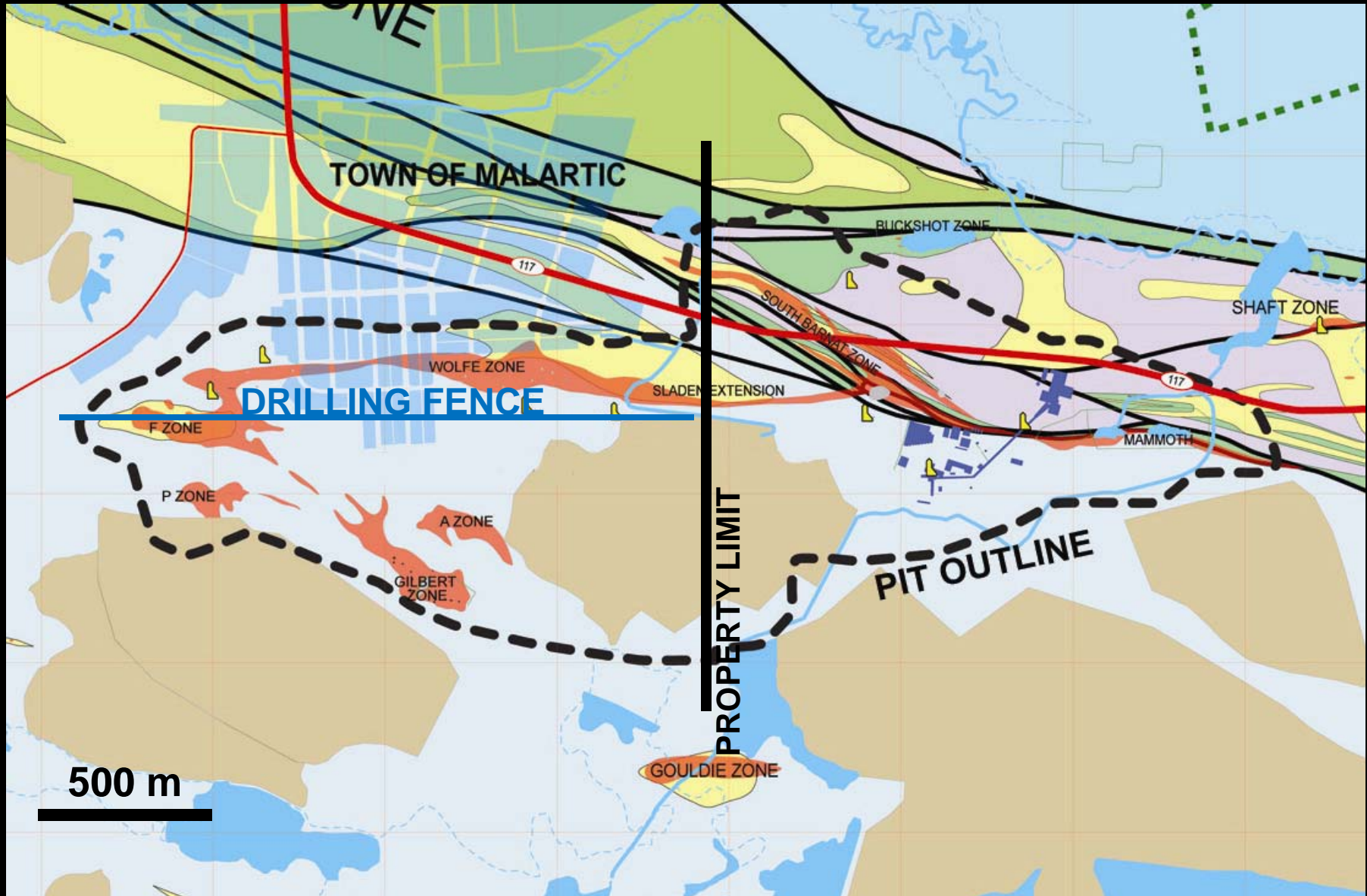
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EARLY EXPLORATION AND DISCOVERY

Local geology



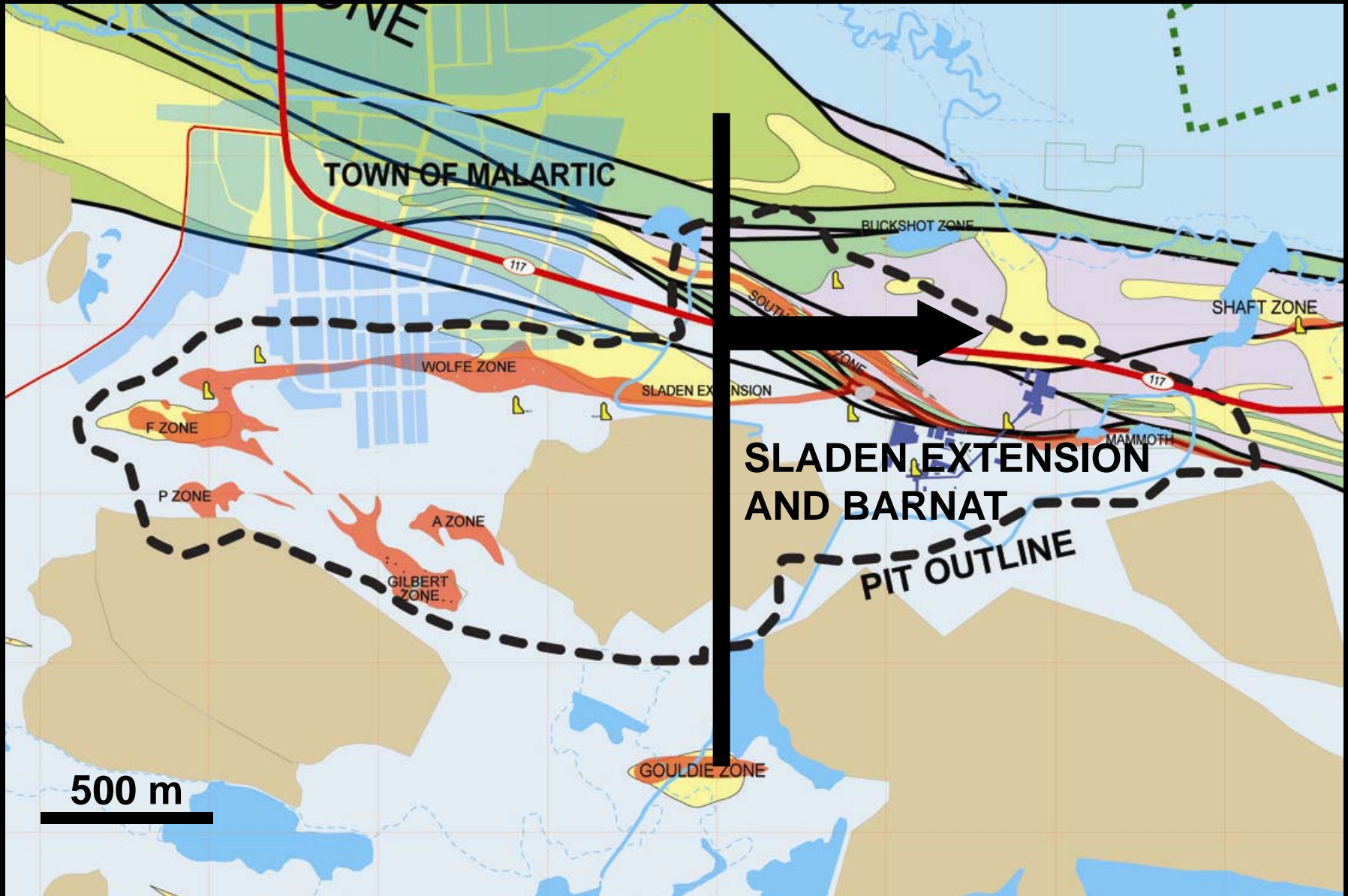
2005 – 6,200 m drilling



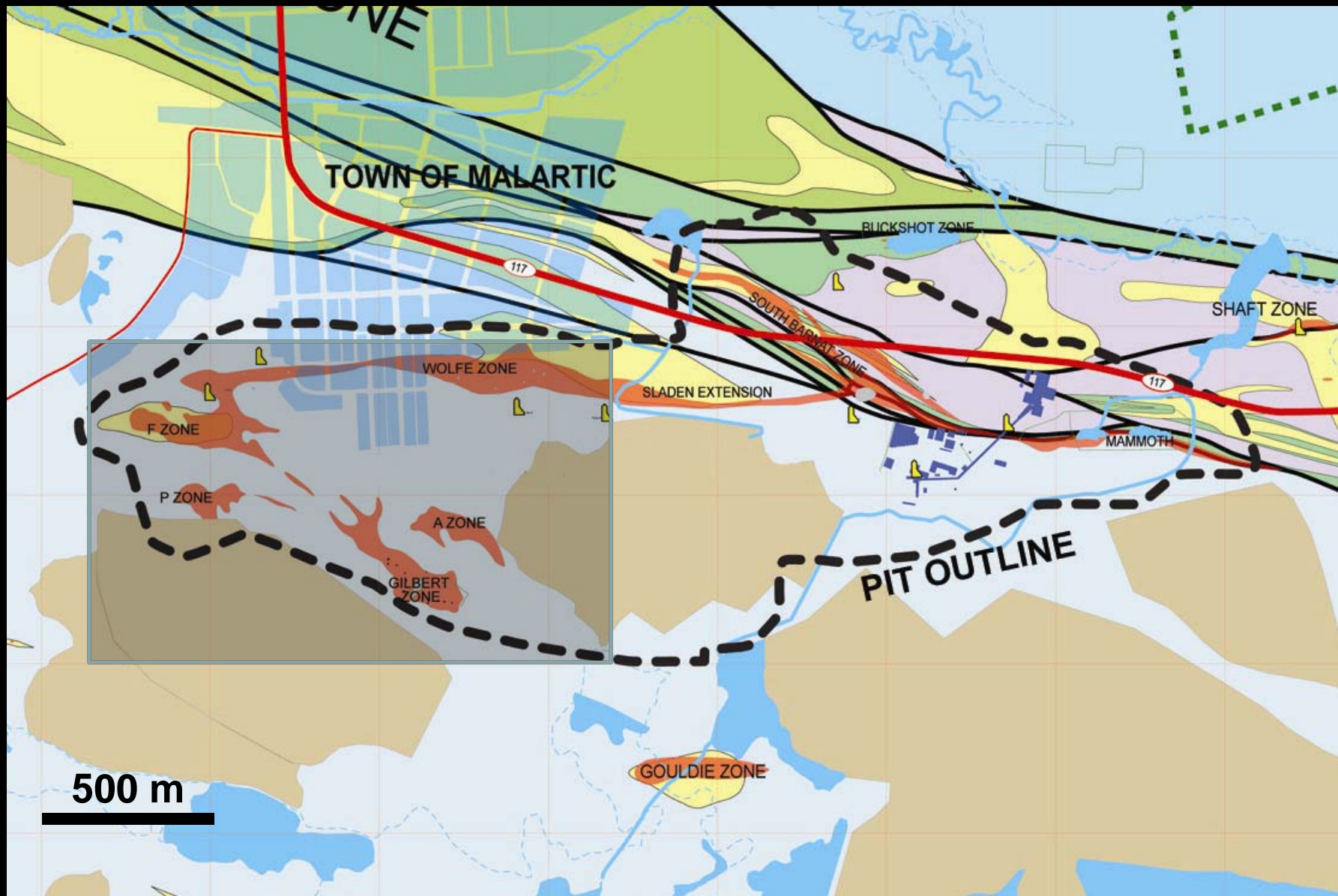
2005 DRILLING

DDH	From (m)	To (m)	Length (m)	Au (g/t)
CM05-651	31.3	125.2	93.9	1.01
CM05-652	30.4	173.6	143.2	1.01
CM05-653	30.6	117.8	87.2	1.68
CM05-654	27.3	99.0	71.7	2.50
CM05-655	2.5	149.9	147.4	1.03
CM05-659	0.8	115.1	114.3	1.20
CM05-660	0.9	138.6	137.7	1.65
CM05-661	7.0	50.3	43.3	1.45
and	129.0	322.0	193.0	1.22

NOV 2005 – PROPERTY EXPANSION



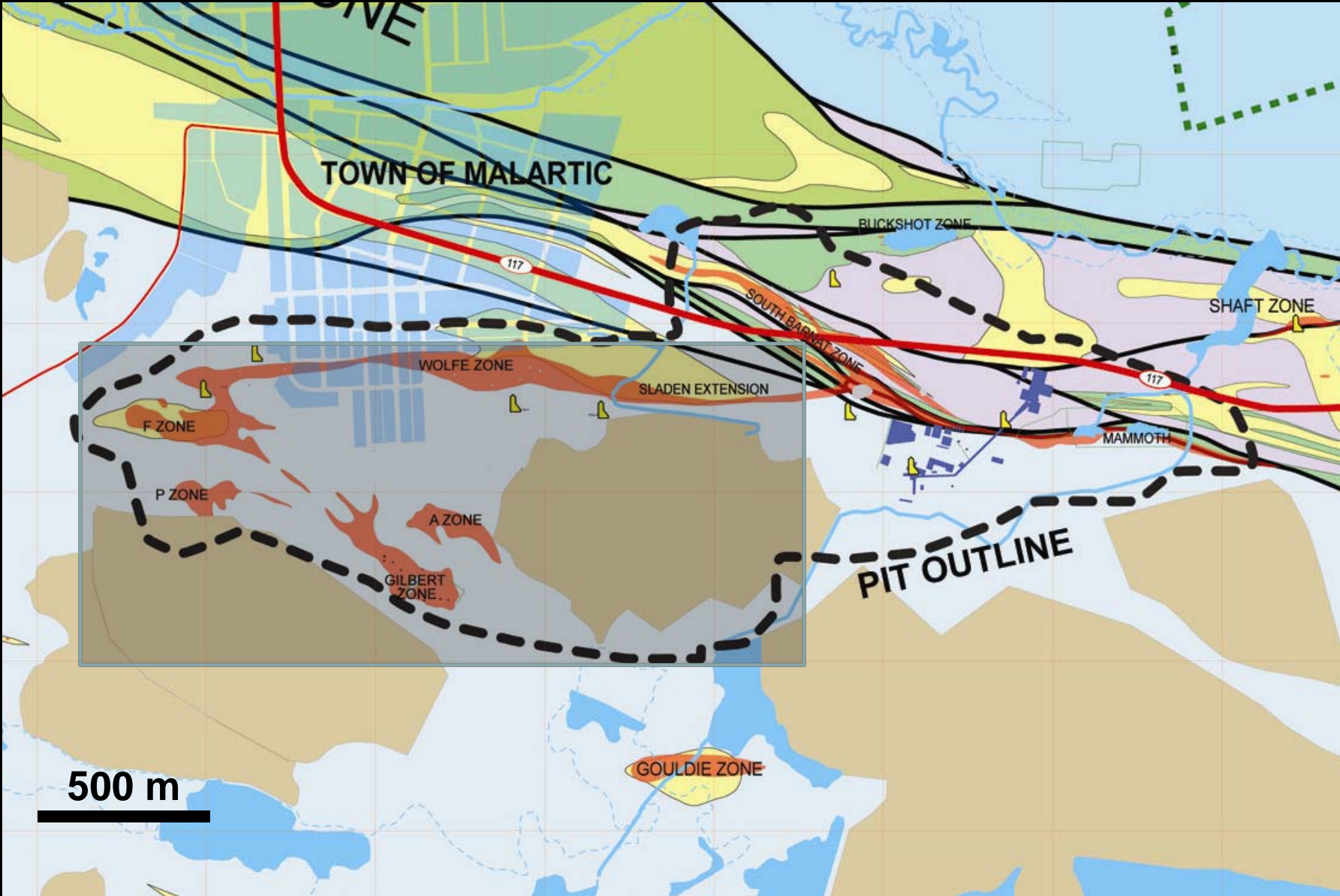
2006 - 60 m grid definition drilling



Q3 2006 – 42,000 m drilling: 6.5 M oz inferred resource



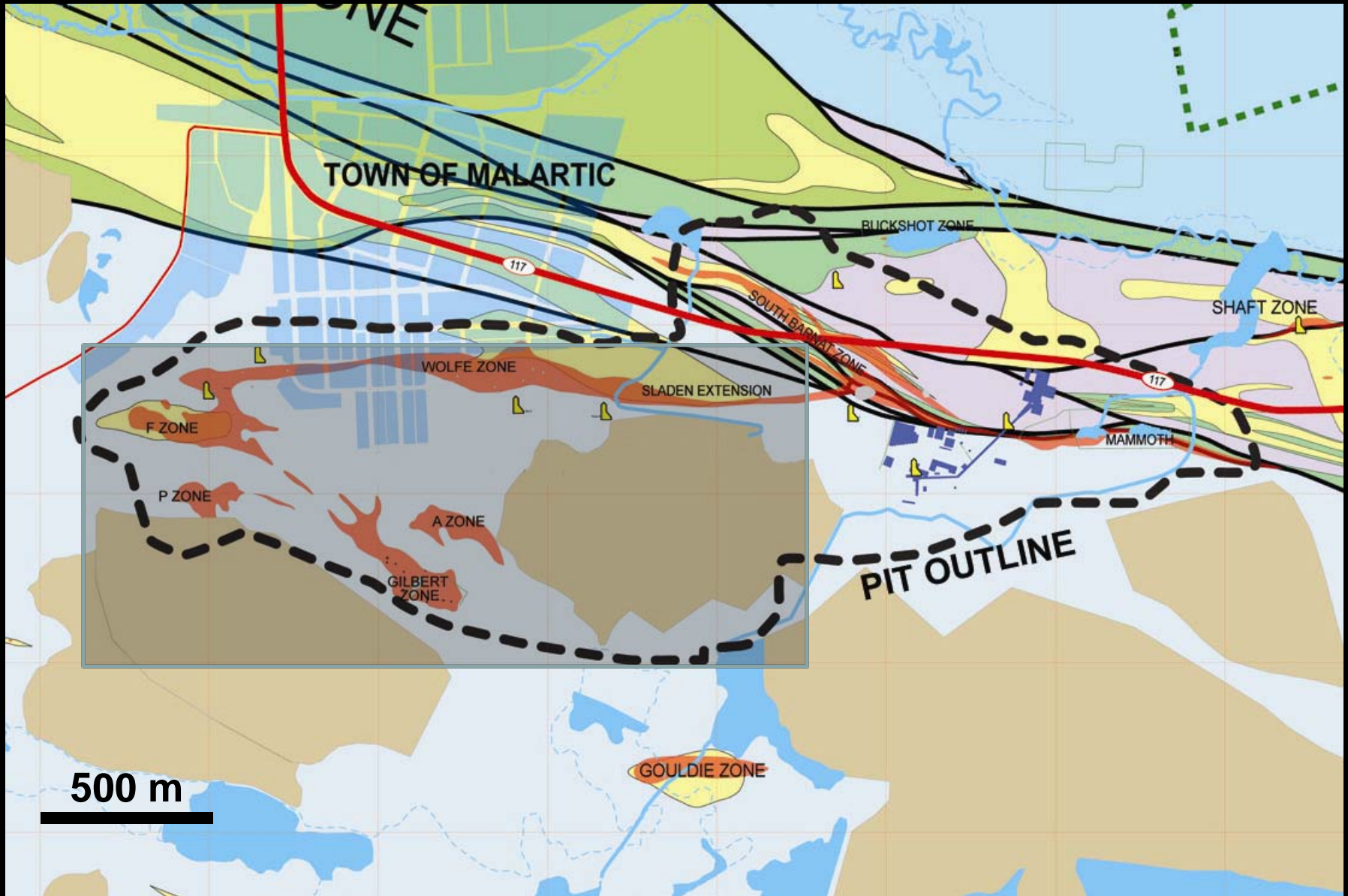
2007 - 60 m grid definition drilling



Q2 2007 – 102,000 m drilling: 8.4 M oz inferred resource



Q3 2008 – 316,200 m drilling on 30 m grid



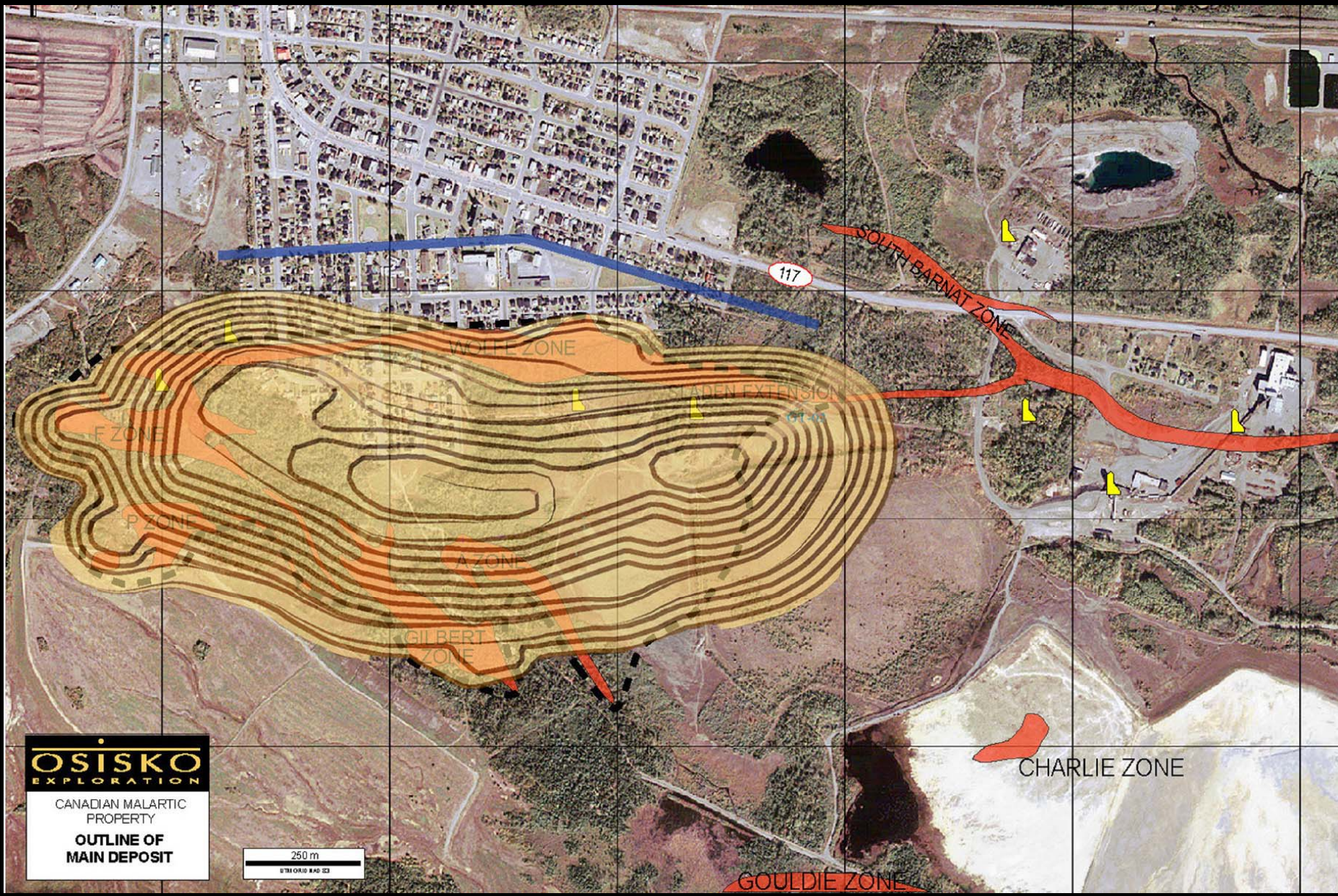
In situ CM M&I Resource Estimates, September 2008

Cut-off (g/t)	Measured			Indicated			Total Measured +Indicated		
	Tonnes (M)	Grade (g/t)	Oz (M)	Tonne (M)	Grade (g/t)	Oz (M)	Tonne (M)	Grade (g/t)	Oz (M)
0.30	4.94	1.25	0.20	263.18	0.93	7.87	268.12	0.94	8.07
0.36	4.83	1.27	0.20	227.42	1.02	7.49	232.25	1.03	7.69
0.40	4.75	1.28	0.20	208.14	1.08	7.26	212.89	1.09	7.45
0.50	4.42	1.34	0.19	170.01	1.23	6.71	174.44	1.23	6.90
0.60	4.08	1.41	0.18	141.96	1.36	6.21	146.04	1.36	6.40
0.70	3.60	1.51	0.17	121.86	1.48	5.80	125.46	1.48	5.97
0.80	3.20	1.61	0.16	106.74	1.58	5.43	109.94	1.58	5.60
0.90	2.89	1.69	0.16	94.95	1.67	5.11	97.84	1.67	5.27
1.00	2.66	1.75	0.15	85.69	1.75	4.83	88.35	1.75	4.98

In-pit CM M&I Resource Estimates, September 2008 (US\$775 Whittle pit shell)

Cut-off (g/t)	Measured			Indicated			Total M+I			Strip Ratio
	Tonnes (M)	Grade (g/t)	Oz (M)	Tonnes (M)	Grade (g/t)	Oz (M)	Tonnes (M)	Grade (g/t)	Oz (M)	Waste/ Ore
0.30	4.63	1.27	0.19	192.15	1.04	6.43	196.78	1.05	6.62	1.43
0.36	4.54	1.29	0.19	173.71	1.12	6.23	178.25	1.12	6.42	1.69
0.40	4.47	1.31	0.19	163.38	1.16	6.11	167.85	1.17	6.29	1.85
0.50	4.16	1.37	0.18	140.52	1.28	5.78	144.68	1.28	5.96	2.31
0.60	3.84	1.44	0.18	120.81	1.40	5.43	124.66	1.40	5.61	2.84
0.70	3.40	1.54	0.17	105.96	1.50	5.12	109.36	1.50	5.29	3.38
0.80	3.04	1.63	0.16	94.20	1.60	4.84	97.24	1.60	5.00	3.93
0.90	2.79	1.70	0.15	84.57	1.68	4.57	87.36	1.68	4.73	4.48
1.00	2.58	1.76	0.15	76.95	1.75	4.34	79.52	1.76	4.49	5.02

Model pit (\$775 gold)





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RESERVES, FEASIBILITY AND CONSTRUCTION

December 2008 Feasibility Reserve/Resource Estimate

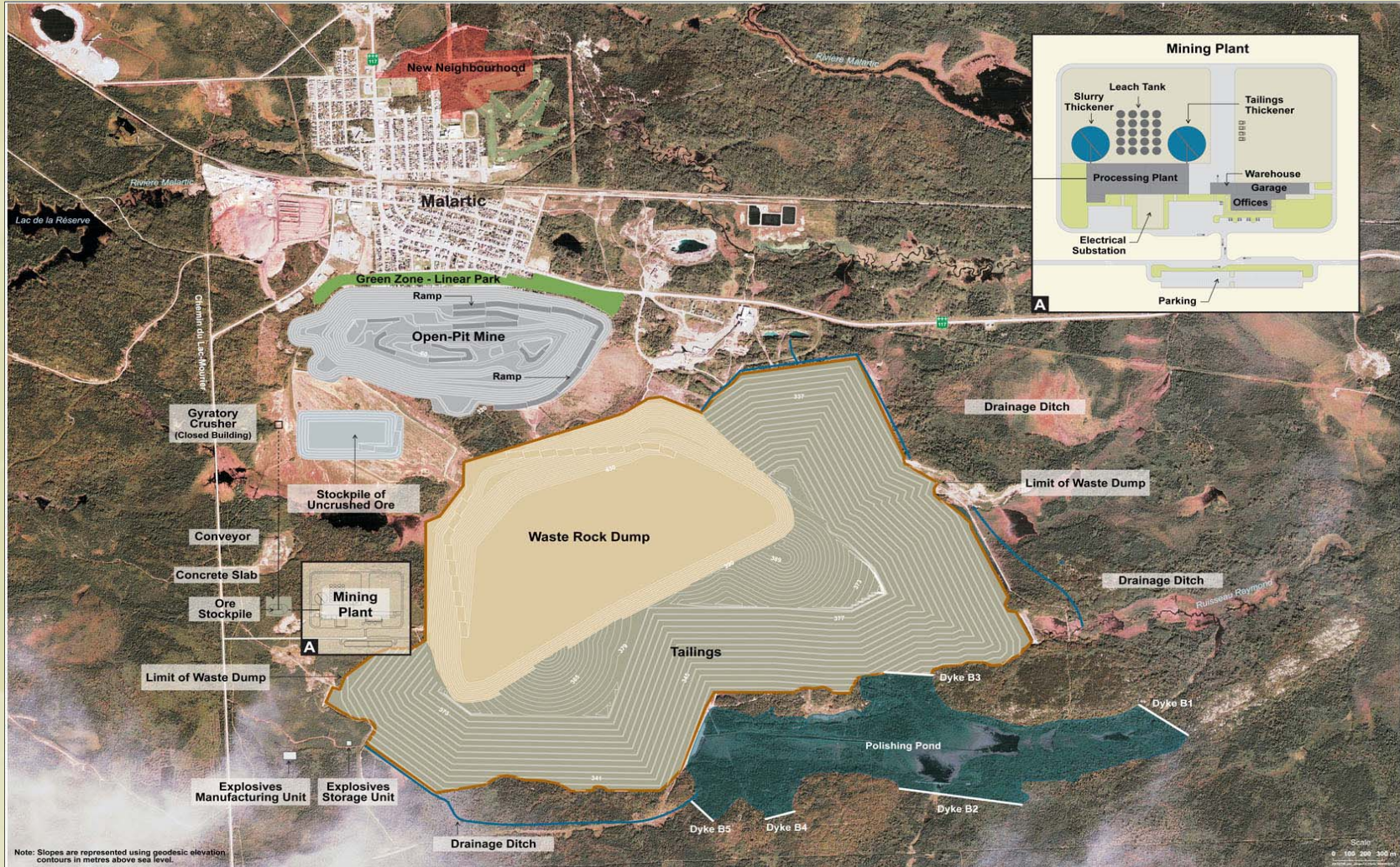
US\$775 Engineered pit shell with a 0.36 g/t Au lower cut-off grade

Category	Tonnes (M)	Grade (g/t)	Oz (M)
Proven Reserves	5.1	1.14	0.19
Probable Reserves	178.2	1.06	6.09
Proven+Probable Reserves	183.3	1.07	6.28
Indicated resources	54.0	0.81	1.41
Inferred Resources	37.4	0.60	0.72

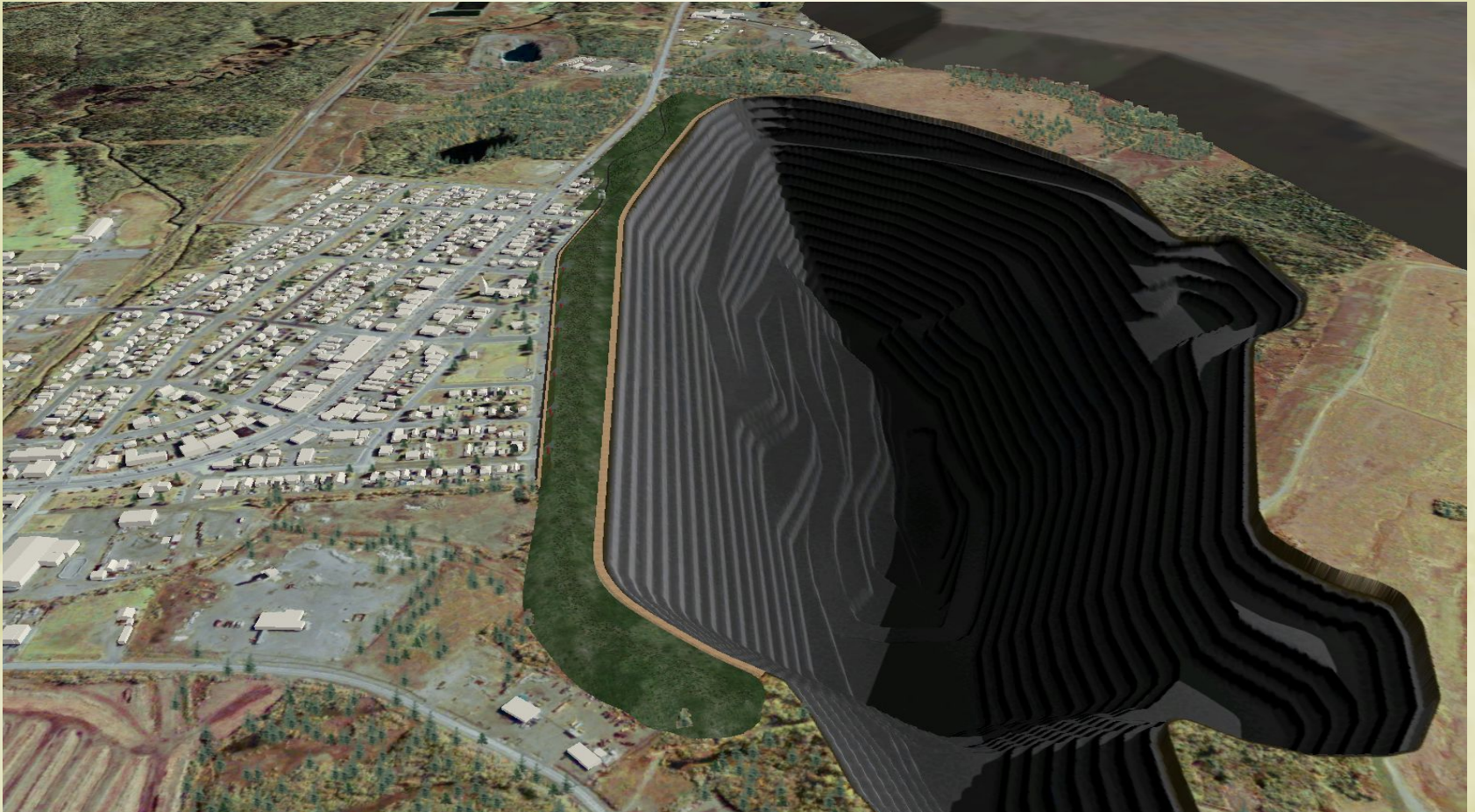
December 2008 Feasibility Study - summary

- 6.3 M oz reserves at US\$775 gold and lower cutoff of 0.36 gpt Au
- 55 000 tpd open pit operation (20 Mtpy) with strip ratio of 1.78:1
- Average 85.9% recovery
- Average annual production of 590,000 oz Au
- Mine life of approx. 10 years (total of 5.4 M oz recovered)
- CAPEX: 789 M \$ US (146 \$ US/oz)
- OPEX 319 \$ US/oz, IRR of 29%
- Creation of 465 direct jobs (800 during construction)

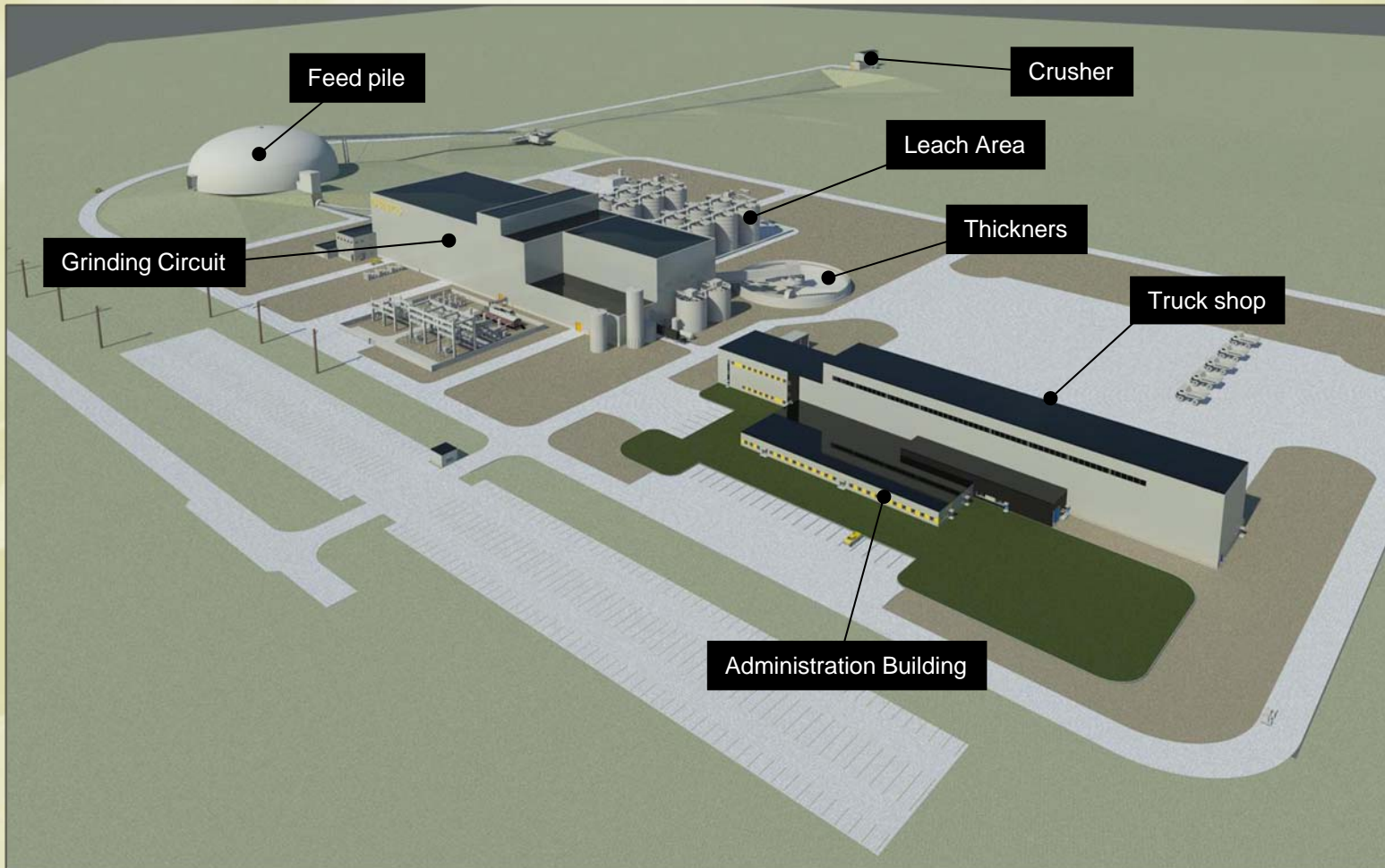
Mine Plan and Tailings Management



Conceptual Pit Adjacent to Town



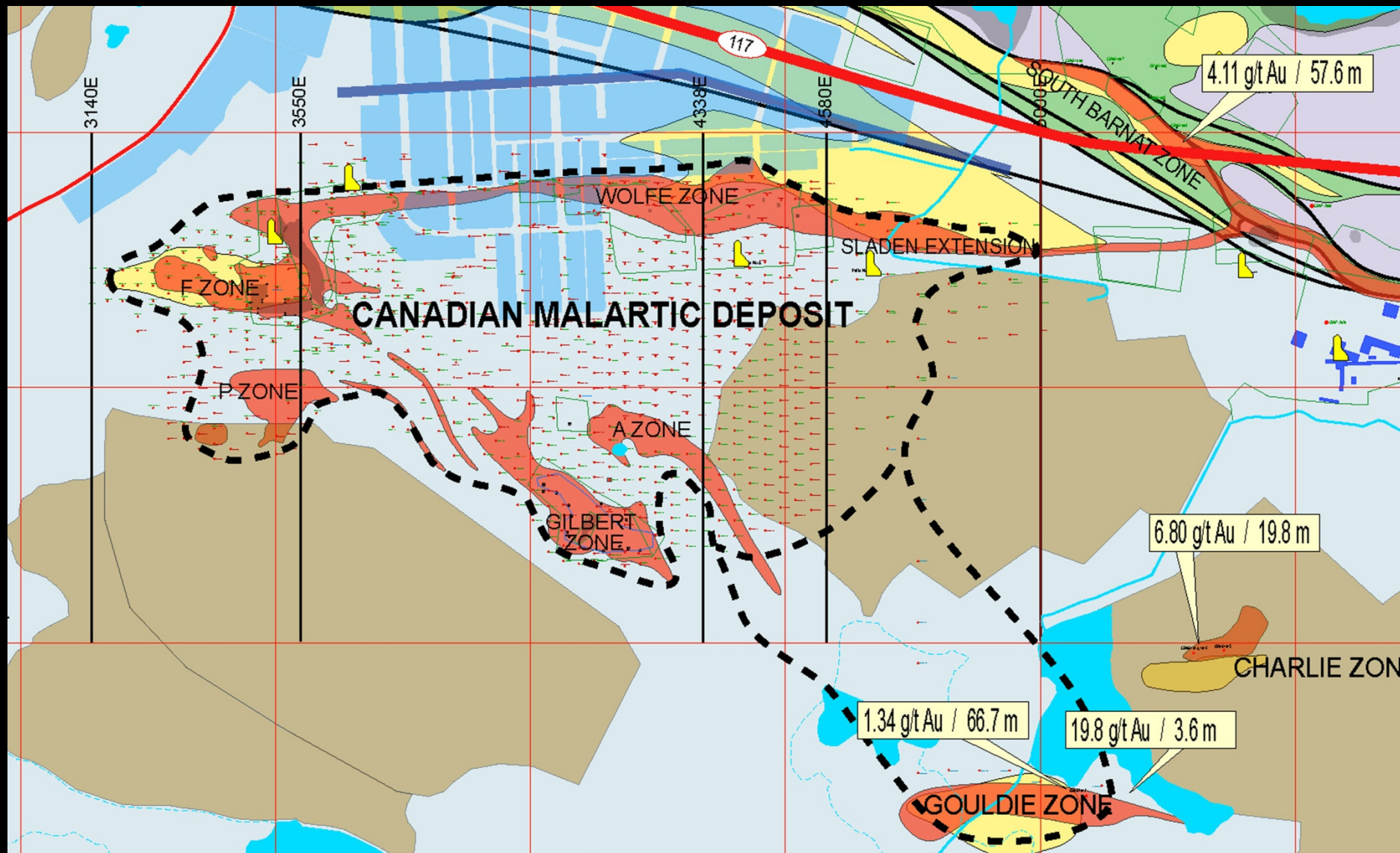
Mill Plan



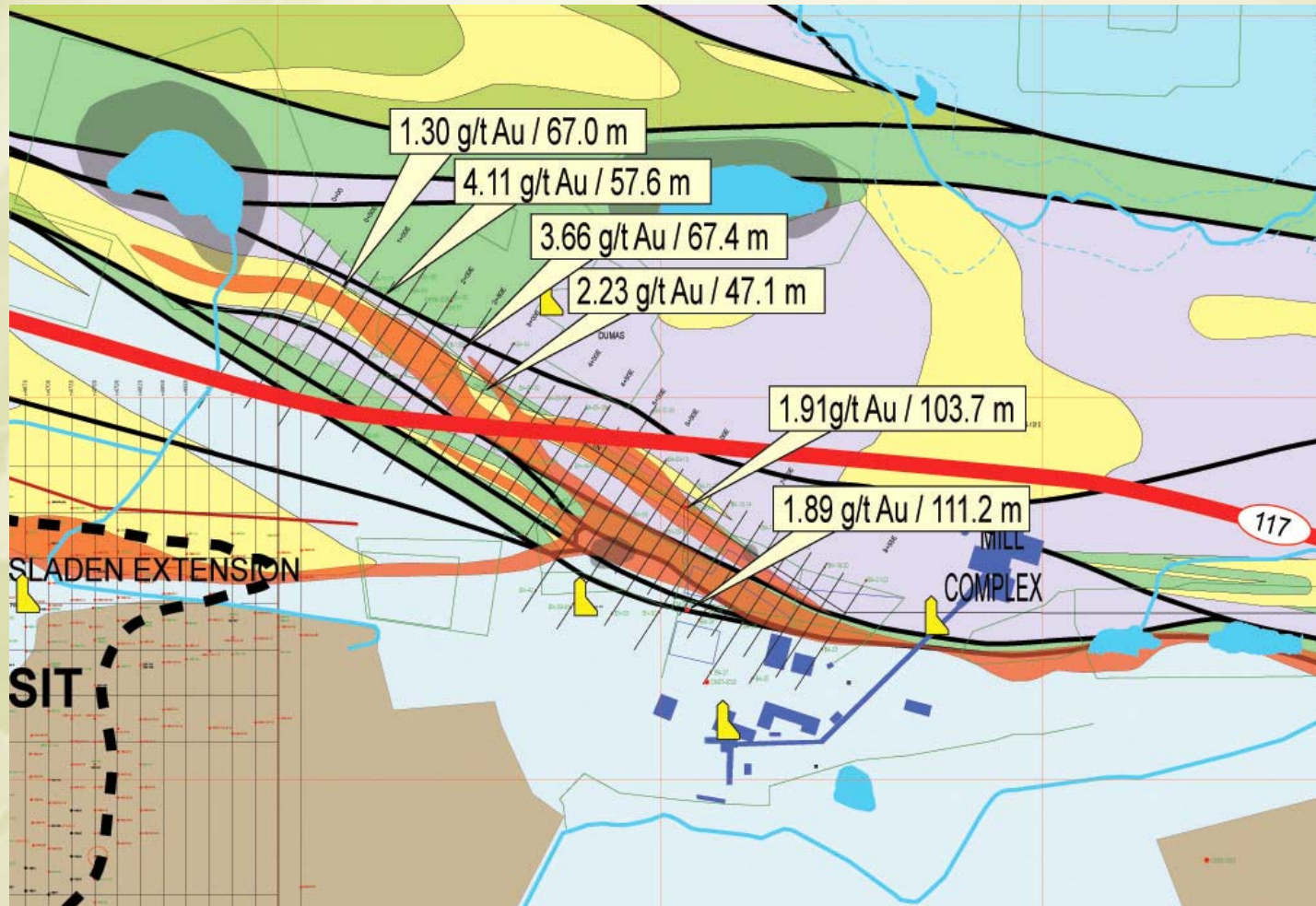
January 2009

- ✓ Reserves and feasibility
- ✓ Town relocation program well advanced
- ✓ Permitting process begun
- **Additional reserves – South Barnat discovery**
- **Construction permit (obtained August 2009)**

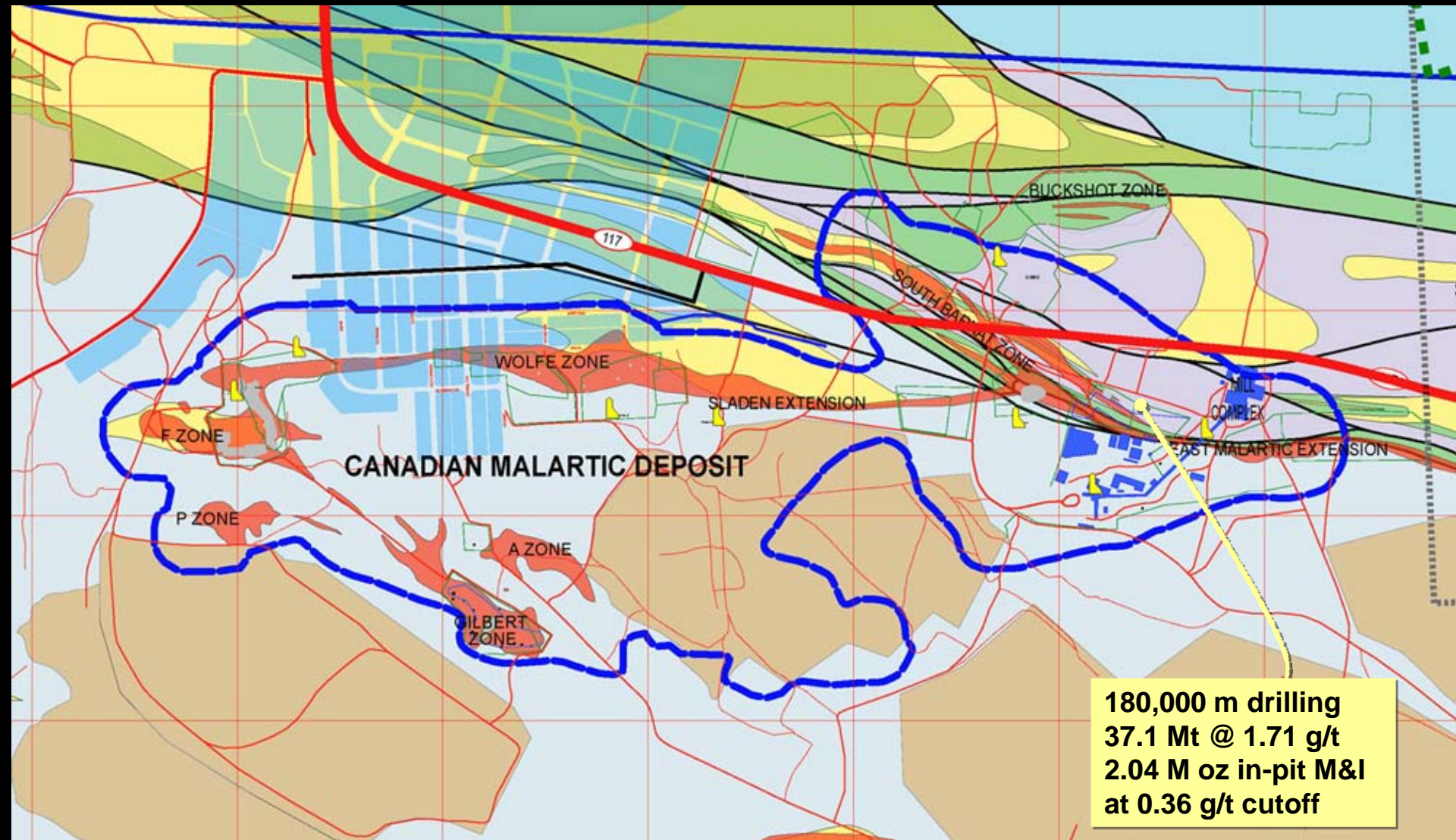
South Barnat



2007 recon drilling



Model pits (\$825 gold) including South Barnat expansion



February 2010 Reserve/Resource Estimate

US\$825 Engineered pit shell with a 0.34 g/t Au lower cut-off grade

Category	Tonnes (M)	Grade (g/t)	Oz (M)
Proven Reserves	28.4	0.92	0.84
Probable Reserves	217.4	1.16	8.13
Proven+Probable Reserves	245.8	1.13	8.97
Indicated resources	70.4	0.99	2.23
Inferred Resources	20.0	0.73	0.47

Construction begins – September 2009



Sag Mill Foundation Preparation

Construction

Mill Site March 2010



Construction

Gyratory Crusher April 2010





Mill site fall 2010

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Starter Pit



Mill opening February 2011



SAG Mill (38')



Ball Mills (3 x 24')

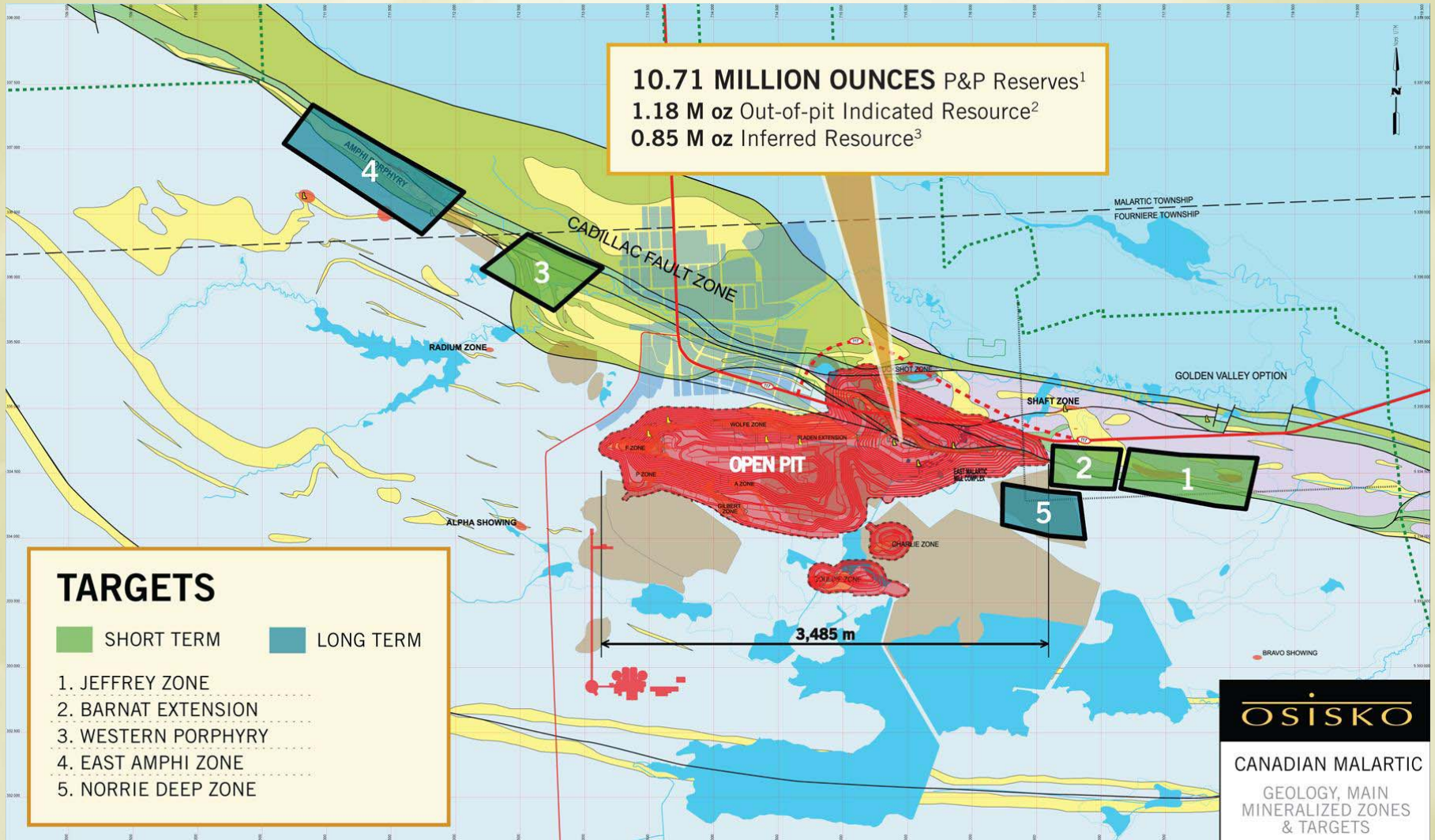


March 2011 Reserve/Resource Estimate

US\$1000 Engineered pit shell with a 0.30-0.32 g/t Au lower cut-off grade

Category	Tonnes (M)	Grade (g/t)	Oz (M)
Proven Reserves	48.7	0.80	1.26
Probable Reserves	295.0	1.00	9.45
Proven+Probable Reserves	343.7	0.97	10.71
Out-of-pit Indicated Resources	47.6	0.77	1.18
Global Inferred Resources	33.9	0.78	0.85

Exploration Potential



April 2011 – First Doré Bar !

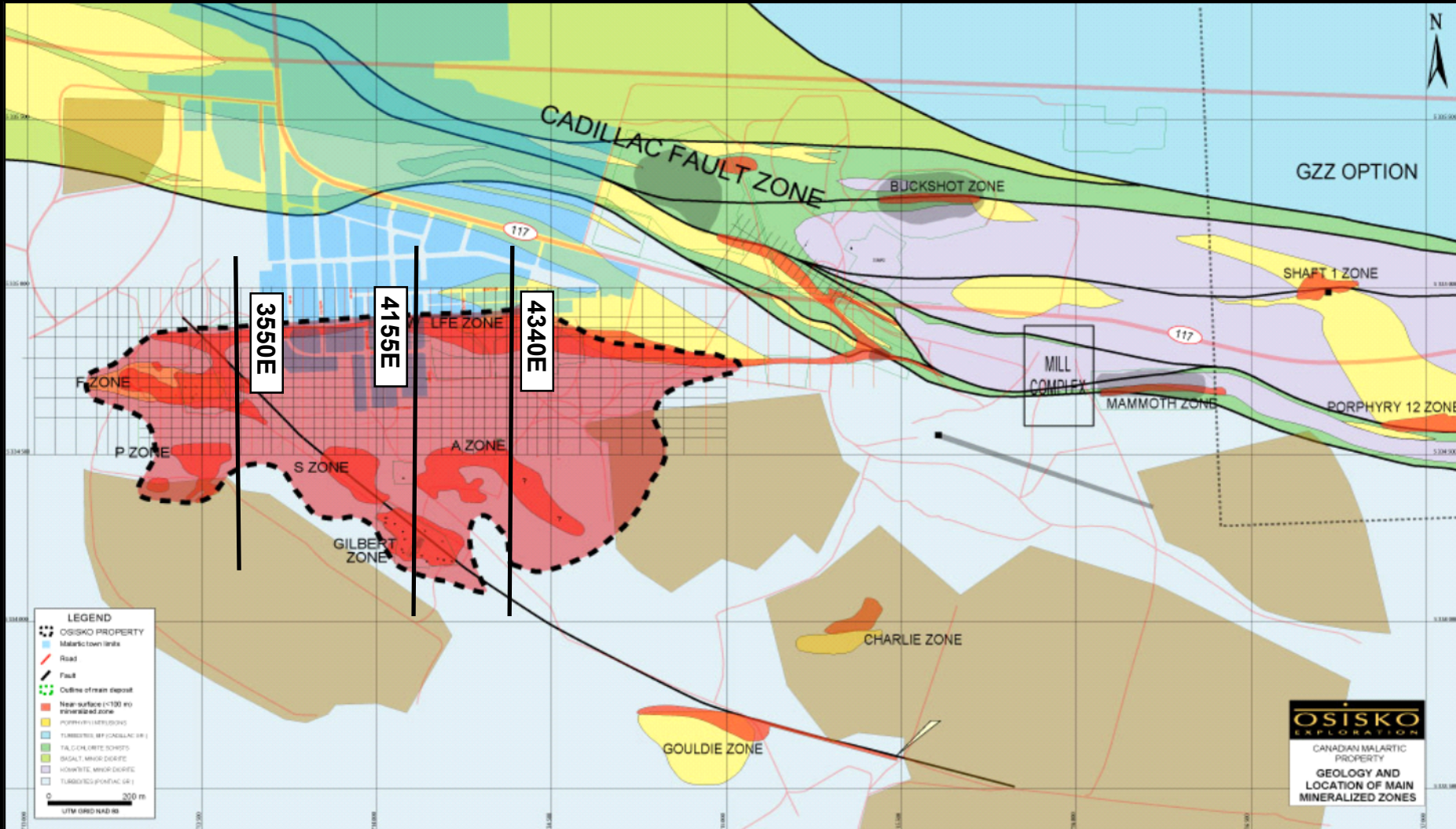




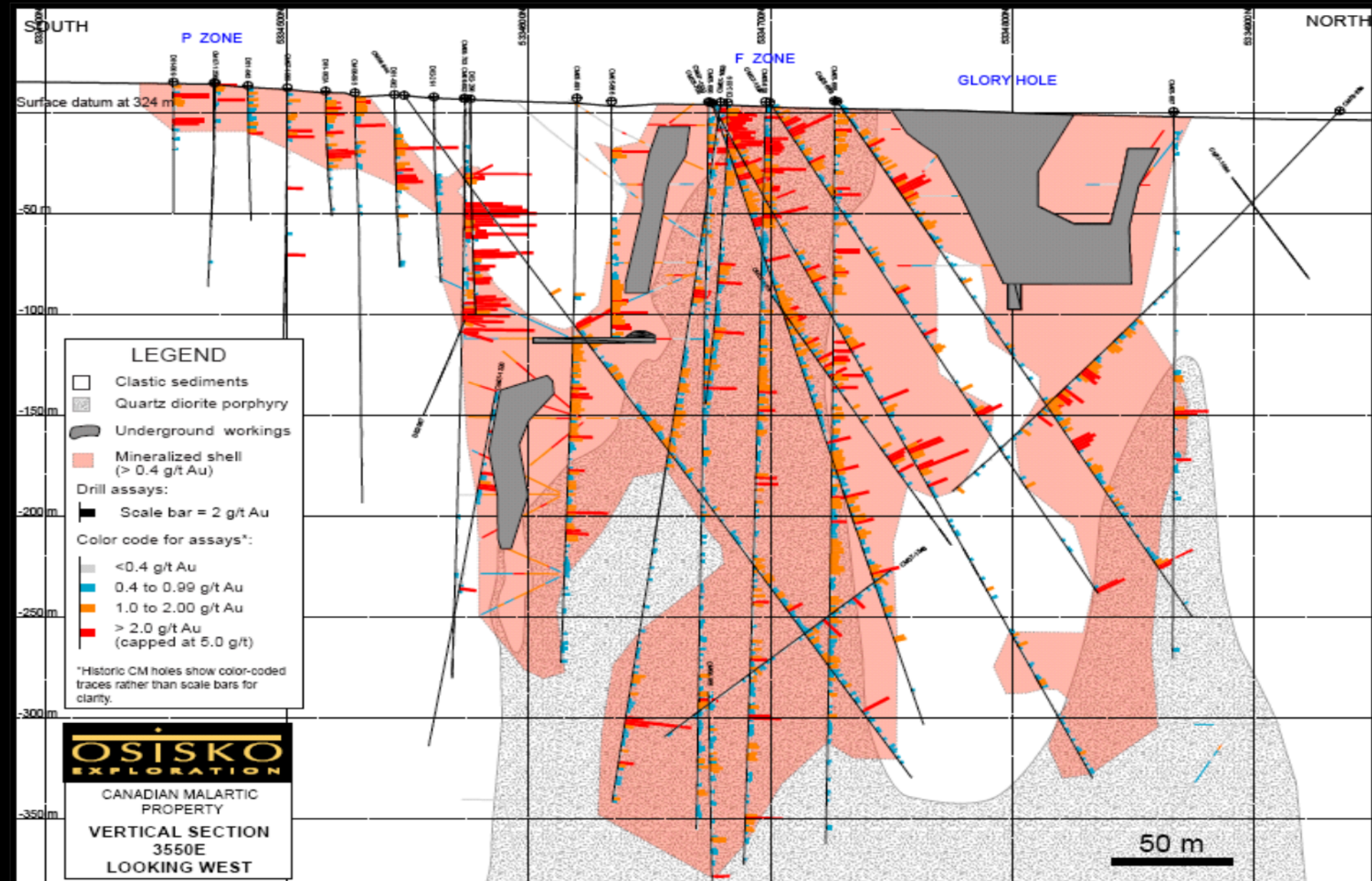
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DEPOSIT GEOLOGY

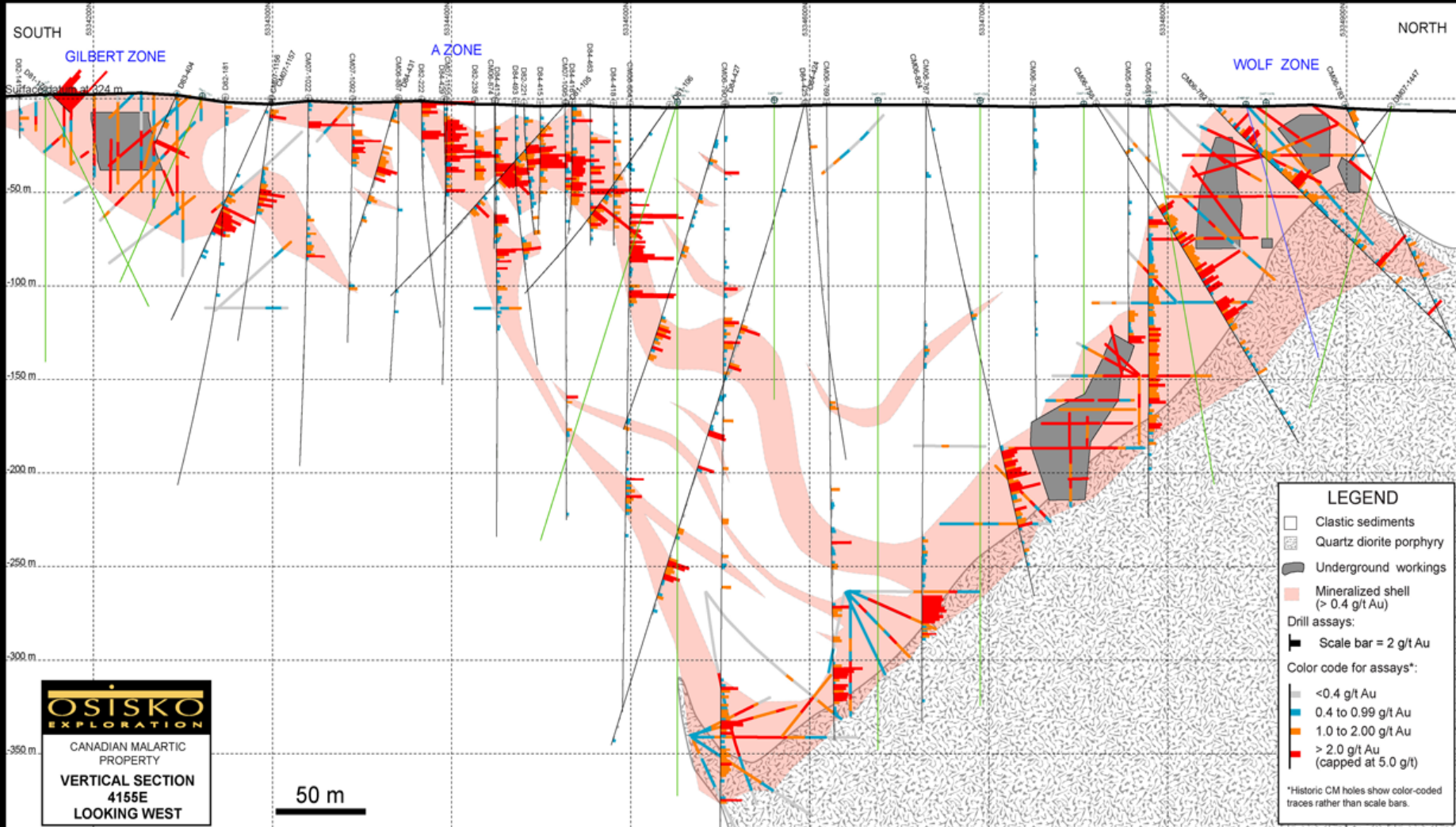
Deposit Geology



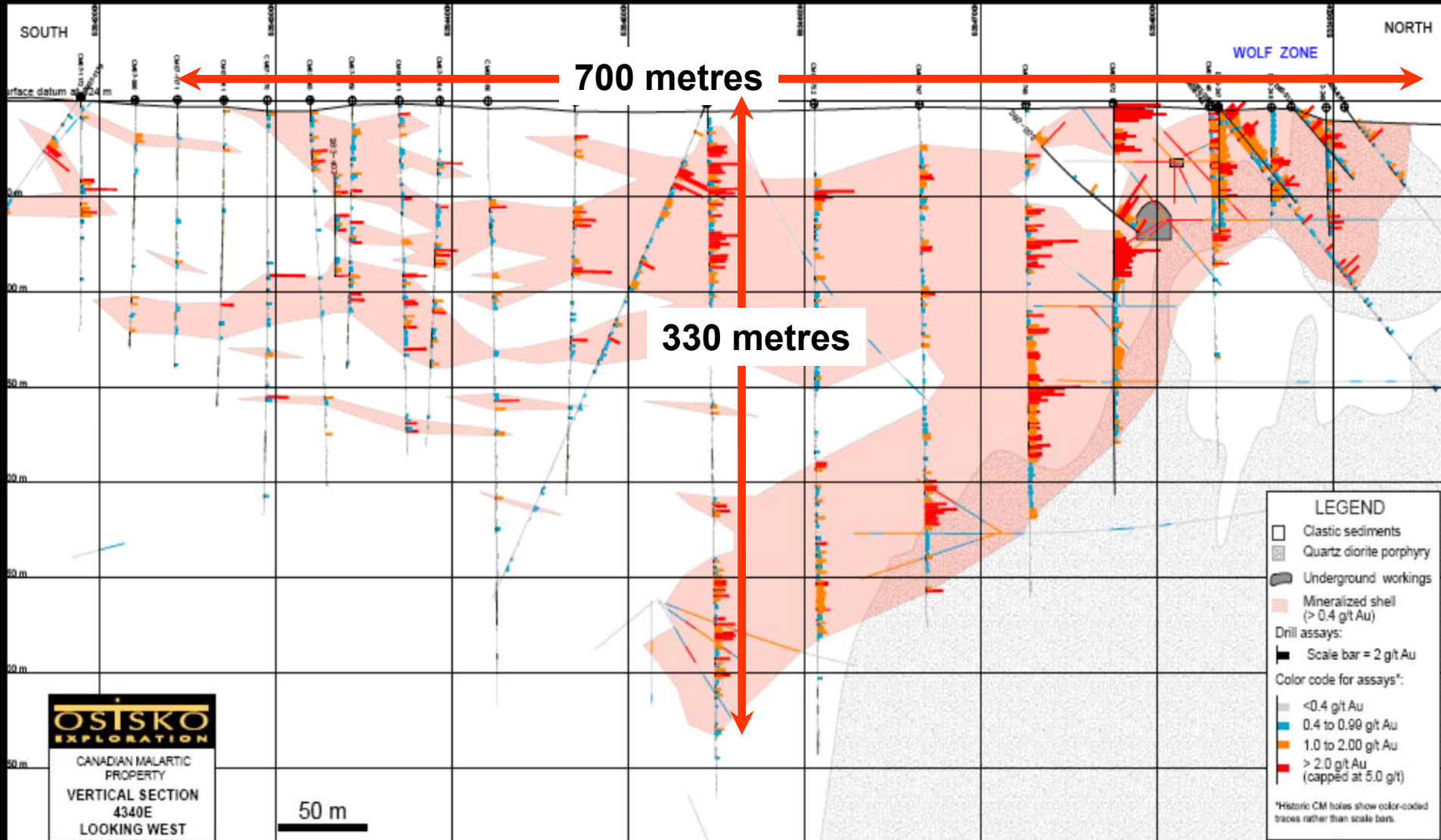
Section 3550 E (looking west)



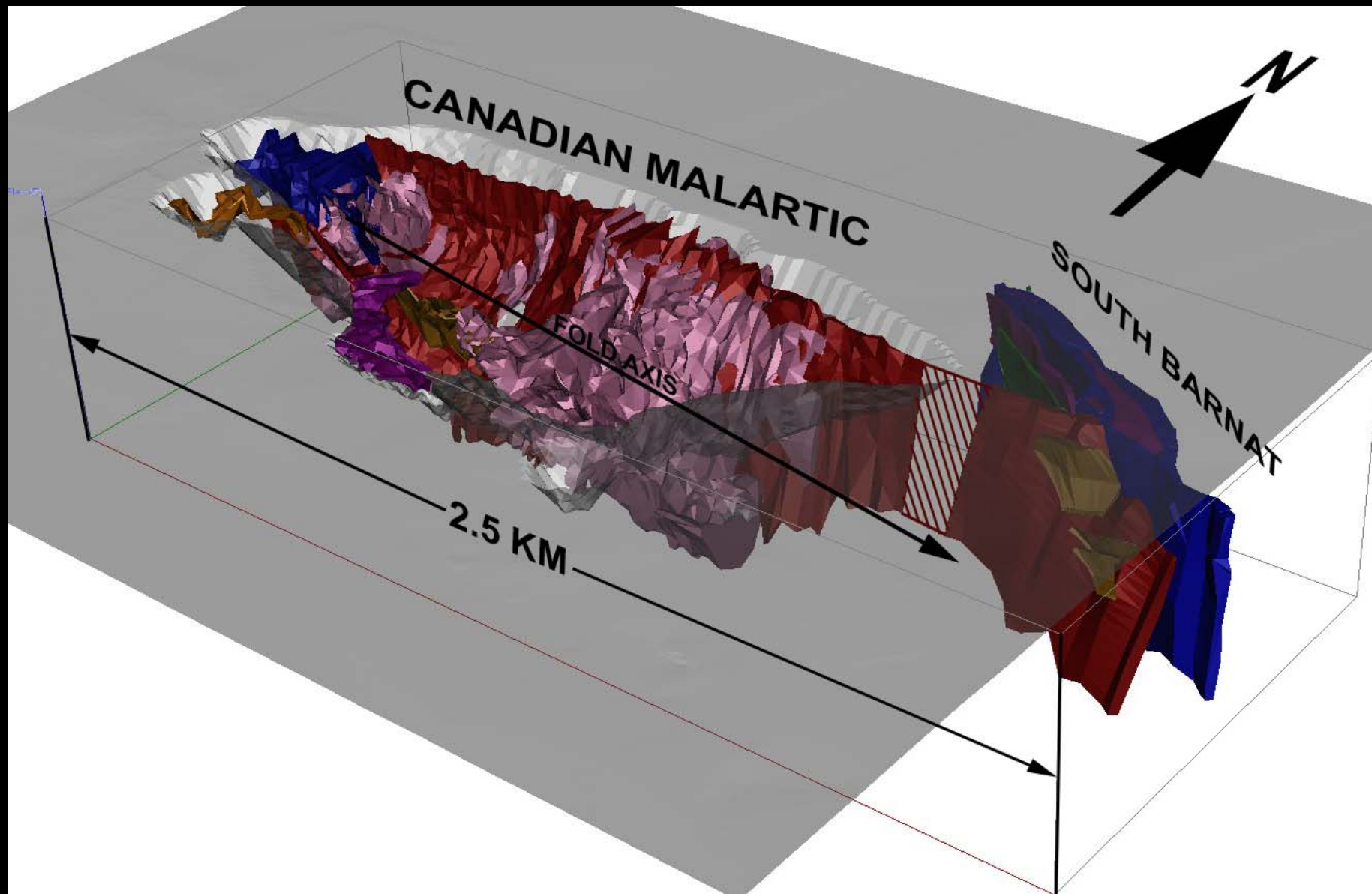
Section 4155 E (looking west)



Section 4340 E (looking west)



3D model



Altered greywacke



Structure



True bedding and polarity rare



Bedding parallel transposition
focused in muddy units

MRNQ, Fallara et al. 2000

Boudinaged porphyry dyke



Predominant deformation style is steep flexural slip/stretching consistent with high-angle thrusting

Porphyry (quartz monzodiorite) – potassic alteration (APO-CPO)

K-feldspar+bio+cal+py (0.43 g/t Au)



K-feldspar+bio+cal+py (6.39 g/t Au)



Porphyry – silicification (SPO)

Fracture-controlled replacement by cryptocrystalline quartz + py (3.03 g/t Au)



Pervasive replacement by cryptocrystalline quartz + py (2.76 g/t Au)



2 cm

Porphyry – detail of silicification



2 cm



Porphyry – advanced silicification (REMPO)

Pervasive replacement by cryptocrystalline quartz + py (0.85 g/t Au)



Pervasive replacement by cryptocrystalline quartz + py + hem (1.69 g/t Au)



2 cm

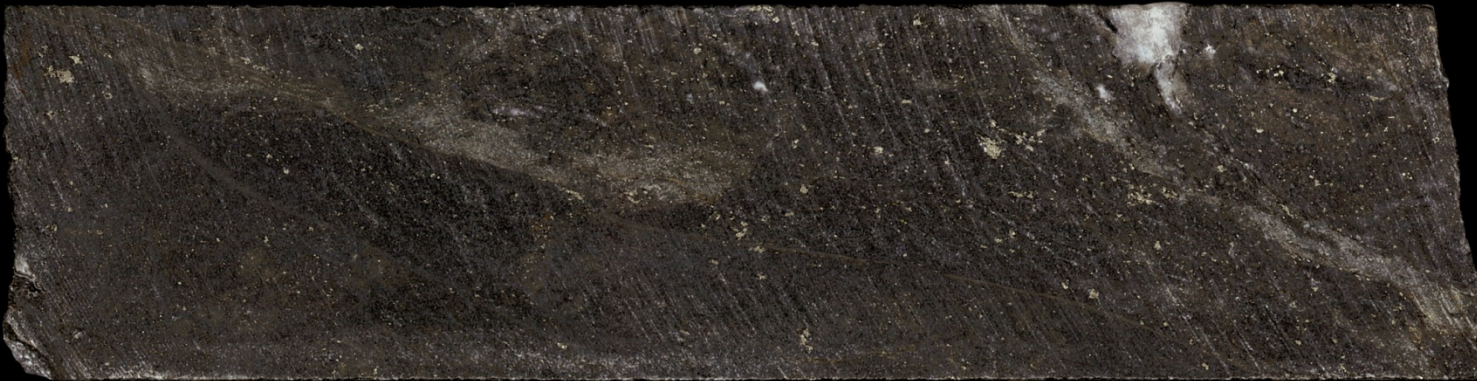


Greywacke – incipient potassic alteration (AGR)
(biotite-K feldspar)

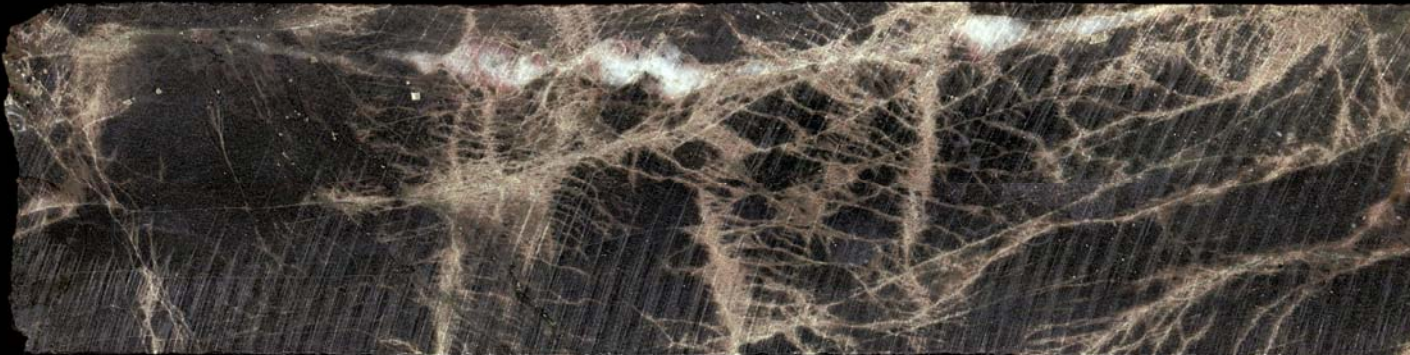


Greywacke – advanced potassic
(+ carbonate) alteration (AGR-CGR)

Pervasive bio+K-feldspar+cal+py (1.83 g/t Au)



Stockwork/breccias of K-feldspar+cal+chl (0.12 g/t Au)



2 cm



Greywacke – silicification
(SGR or BRGR - best gold grades)

Replacement/brecciation by cryptocrystalline qtz + py (1.30 g/t Au)



2 cm

Greywacke – advanced silicification (REMGR)

Pervasive silicification
(1.15 g/t Au)



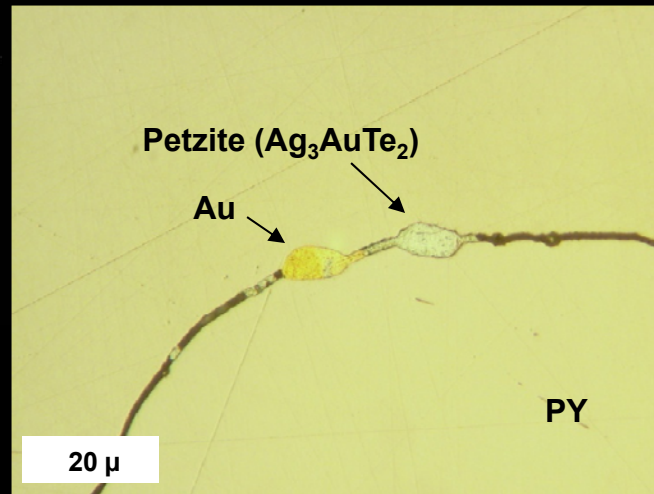
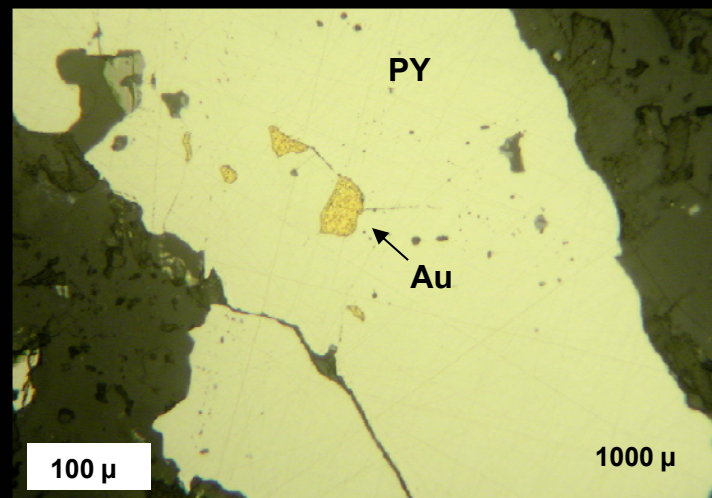
Siliceous breccia with
late barren qtz veins
(0.62 g/t Au)



Pervasive silicification with
late bio-cal veinlets (3.10 g/t Au)

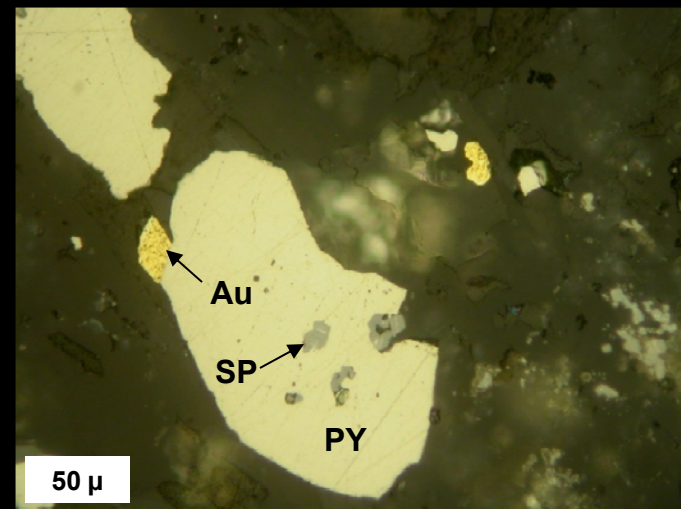


2 cm



Native gold as inclusions (generally 2-30 microns) in pyrite and as tellurides; traces of chalcopyrite, sphalerite

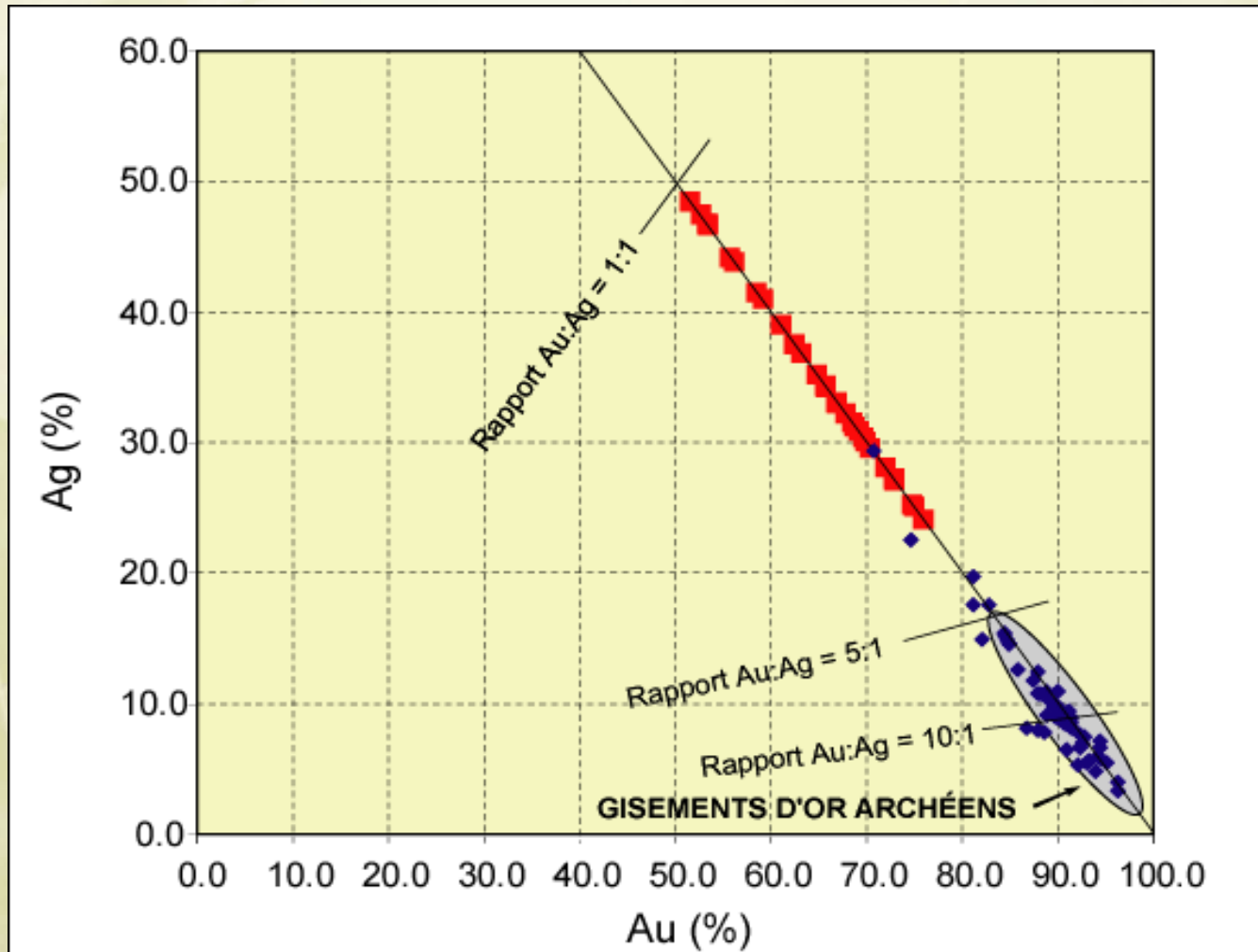
**Historical recovery at Canadian Malartic (1935-1965):
88% to 93%**



Silver credit (0.42 g/t Ag)

◆ Analyses microsonde des grains d'or

■ Production annuelle 1935-1965



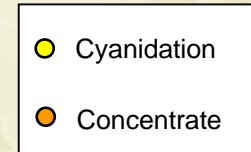
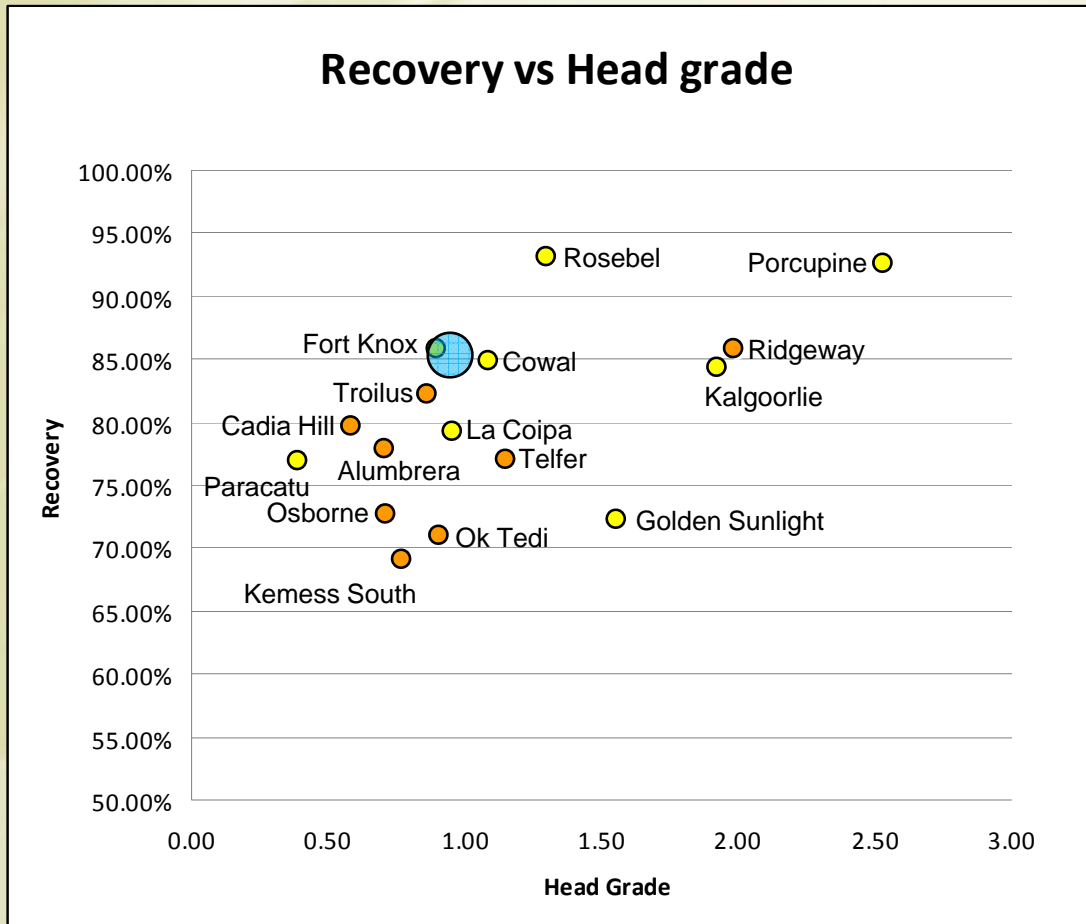
Bulk trace element geochemistry

**Analyses (ICP MS at SGS Lakefield)
from composite samples grading 1.0 to 1.1 g/t Au**

Element	CPO	SPO	CGR	SGR
As (ppm)	< 30	< 30	< 30	< 30
Bi (ppm)	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 20
Cd (ppm)	< 2	< 2	< 2	< 2
Sb (ppm)	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 10
Cu (ppm)	22	23	51	45
Mo (ppm)	< 5	5	< 5	11
Pb (ppm)	< 30	< 30	< 30	< 30
Zn (ppm)	43	57	74	80

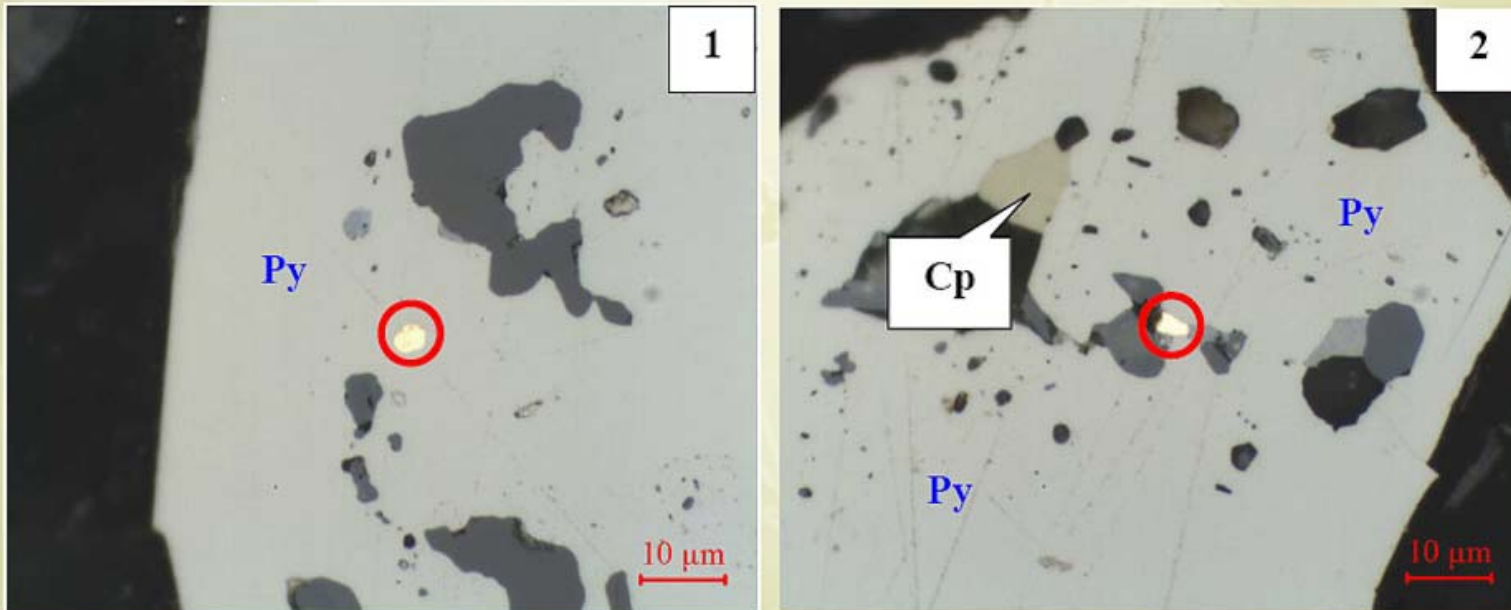
Global Open Pit Mines

Comparing Canadian Malartic With Operating Mines



Canadian Malartic:
86% recovery at 1.0 g/t Au
Well within global average

Residual Gold in Leach Tails



Gold deportment studies on leach tails revealed that:

- 77% of residual gold is encapsulated in pyrite
- average 2-5 micron particle size



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TOWN RELOCATION

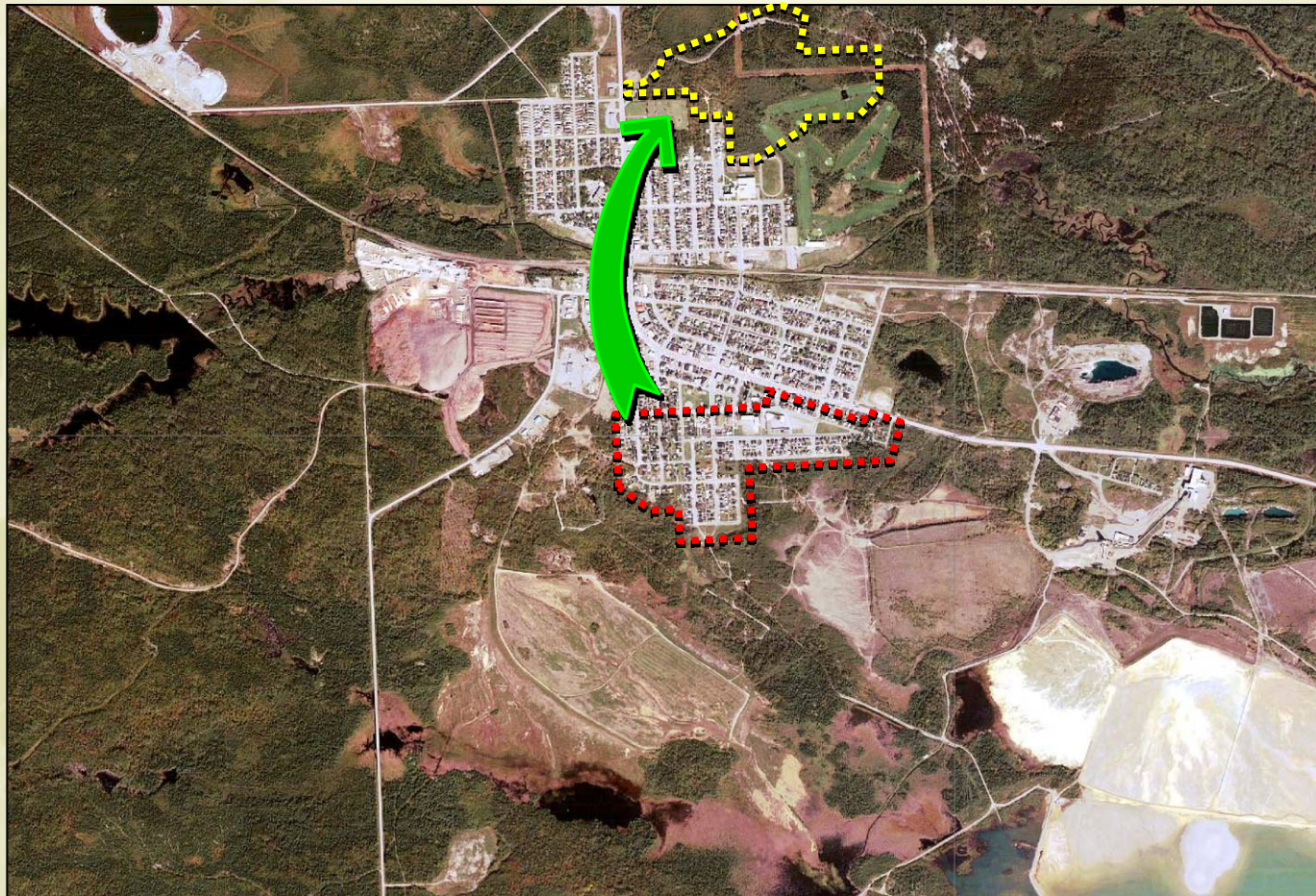
Political Support ≠ Social License

Communication, Consultation and Community Involvement



Malartic Church May 2006

South Malartic relocation plan



New neighborhood in a nutshell (\$135 M investment)

- 205 residences/apartment buildings and **20 units of low-cost housing**
- **1 municipal park**
- 5 institutional buildings
 - ✓ **1 primary school**
 - ✓ **1 adult education facility**
 - ✓ **1 community center**
 - ✓ **1 day care**
 - ✓ **1 long-term health-care facility**

Fall 2008 – start of relocation



Summer 2010

New Neighborhood



New Institutional Buildings

Long Term Care Hospital Center



École des Explorateurs



Day Care Facility



Adult Learning Facility – Le Trait-d’Union



Cultural Recreation Centre

Conclusions

- Canadian Malartic is an innovative project targeting low grade disseminated gold deposit in the Archean Superior province by way of open pit bulk tonnage mining adjacent to a town (first in Canada).
- Began in 2004 as a novel geological concept, now a CAN +\$1 billion project that will mine and process 21 M tons ore per year over 16 years.
- After over 780,000 metres of drilling over 6 years, open-pit reserves stand at 10.7 million ounces gold, and counting...
- Commercial production was reached in May 2011 and ramp-up toward full capacity of 60,000 tpd will continue into Q2 2012.