

Osisko Mining Inc.

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Windfall explained—geology for the non-geologist

The Desjardins Takeaway

In this comment, we provide a brief and simplified explanation of the Windfall geological model following the Windfall geology analyst presentation by Dr Ruben Padilla last week. We have also provided our own interpretation of what the geological model could mean in terms of the mineability of the deposit. Overall, our key takeaway from the session is that the Osisko team appears to have made significant strides in terms of understanding the geological model and enhancing its predictability.

Highlights

The geological model seems fairly consistent within and across the various zones, which has helped increase predictability. The Osisko team describes the Windfall deposit as an intrusive-related gold system. The key features of the geological model seem to be consistent across the known northeast plunging mineral zones—Zone 27/Caribou, Lynx and Underdog—with mineralization forming subvertical stacked lensoid shapes within and on the margins of porphyry dykes, and strongly associated with silica-sericite alteration and pyrite.

Mineability—relating economic quality to geological quality. In our opinion, the mineability of the deposit looks positive on a number of criteria including accessibility, rock competency and flexibility in terms of potentially having multiple mining horizons. The question of continuity is probably the most important aspect of the deposit that the Osisko team will look to address in the coming months.

Upcoming catalysts: Windfall updated resource—May 2018; preliminary economic assessment—June 2018; Zone 27/Caribou trial mining results—May/June 2018; and Lynx trial mining results—early 2019. In addition, in April 2018, we expect an updated resource for the Osbell deposit which could become a future ore source.

Valuation

Target maintained at C\$6.25. Our target price is based on 0.90x our base-case NAVPS of C\$6.94.

Recommendation

Buy—Speculative. The recent sell-off in Osisko shares, in our opinion, provides an attractive entry point. As we illustrate later in our comment, the current share price, all else being equal, seems to be assuming that no additional value has been added to the Windfall project since Osisko acquired the project in 2015. On the contrary, the Windfall project has seen more than 500,000 metres of drilling and, with a significantly enhanced geological understanding, is starting to exhibit considerable scale.

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Rating	Buy
Risk	Speculative
12-month target	C\$6.25

Symbol	OSK, TSX
Sector	Precious Metals
Closing price (\$)	C\$2.70
Potential return (%)	131.5
52-week range (\$)	C\$2.50–5.65
Avg daily value traded (\$m)	C\$2.3
Shares O/S (m)	207.9
Market cap (\$m FD)	C\$561
Net debt (\$m)	(135)
Year-end	Dec-31

Desjardins estimates

Annual	2017	2018E	2019E	2020E
Gold prod (koz)	0	0	0	0
EBITDA (C\$m)	0.5 ↑ (19.3) ↑ (32.3) ↓ (32.3)			
CFPS (C\$)	(0.07) (0.09) ↓ (0.13) ↓ (0.13)			
P/CFPS (x)	NM	NM	NM	NM
Au price/oz (US\$)	1,257	1,290 ↑	1,300	1,300
AISC \$/oz (US\$)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Key changes	Old	New
EBITDA 2018E (C\$m)	(19.6)	(19.3) ↑
EBITDA 2019E (C\$m)	(27.4)	(32.3) ↓
CFPS 2018E (C\$)	(0.08)	(0.09) ↓
CFPS 2019E (C\$)	(0.11)	(0.13) ↓
Au price/oz 2018E (US\$)	1,275	1,290 ↑

Source: Desjardins Capital Markets, Bloomberg, FactSet

The Windfall exploration program

The objective of the Windfall exploration program is to improve the quantity and quality of the 2015 resource (6.3m tonnes grading 7.96g/t for 1.6moz) put together by previous operator Eagle Hill Exploration, as well as a substantial amount of step-out drilling along both existing and newly identified corridors of mineralization. The exploration program on Windfall began in 2016, and has continued and evolved in scope through 2017 and 2018, and currently comprises ~800,000 metres of completed (more than 500,000 metres completed as of January 2018) and planned drilling.

One of the most important developments through 2017 was the significant ramp-up of exploration at the near-surface, high-grade Lynx discovery. Step-out drilling has repeatedly extended the mineralized zone along strike to the northeast and at depth, and it remains open down plunge. While Lynx initially demonstrated potential to be developed as an additional mining horizon to supplement throughput from the main zone, management now believes Lynx could be the first corridor to enter production given its above-average grade, proximity to surface and rapidly expanding footprint. Osisko has been able to extend the high-grade Lynx mineralization to a strike length of more than 2.0km and the Windfall mineralized system to more than 3km. Along with Lynx, the focus of the upcoming resource update for Windfall will include the Zone 27/Caribou and Underdog corridors.

Current market concerns

Given the size of the exploration program mentioned above, some of the market's concerns have been centred on the quality of the exploration work and the effectiveness of the large drill program. Based on our discussion with the company, in this section we try to answer some of the questions that we have encountered from clients.

“How do you rate the competency of the geological team?” Exploration and drilling is a key strength and focus of the Osisko group of companies, having brought into its fold the expertise of three geology teams including the Osisko team, the Virginia Mines team and the Talisker Exploration Services team. The Windfall exploration program is being driven by Dr Ruben Padilla, chief geologist of Talisker, who has 25+ years of experience working on target generation, mining geology and management of exploration programs, mostly focused on the Americas. A team of ~60 geologists is currently working with Dr Padilla on the Windfall exploration program.

“Why is the company drilling so much?” It is not the quantity but the rate of drilling that has investors concerned. A key component of any successful exploration program is a proper understanding of the geological concept. Windfall is a blind deposit, which means that the mineralization does not outcrop to surface and is hidden under a cover of glacial till. Therefore, much of the initial drilling was to gather enough data to prove the geological concept; with improved predictability now, it makes sense to accelerate the project toward positive cash flow.

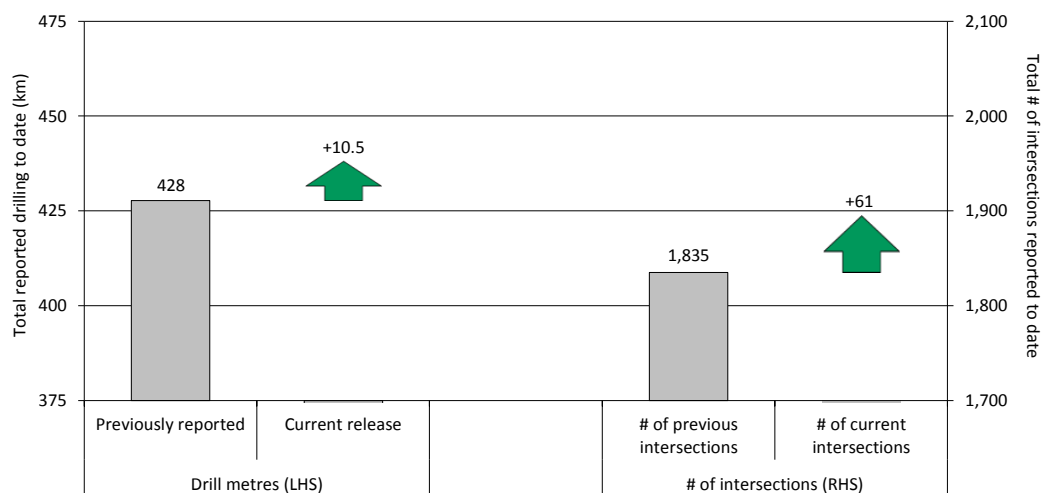
“How is the company able to ensure the quality and consistency of the data being used?” This is a fair question, given the number of geologists working on the program. In our opinion, what has been advantageous for Osisko in terms of managing a program of this size is the consistency of the geology of the Windfall deposit. During the presentation, Dr Padilla stated that he himself logged more than 70,000 metres of core before laying out the standard operating procedure. In addition, the team of logging geologists is monitored by a team of supervisory geologists to maintain quality and consistency.

“How is Osisko able to drill efficiently without getting assays back on time?” This is a pertinent question, given assay laboratories in Québec have a significant backlog, thus delaying assay results. However, the effectiveness of the Windfall drill program comes back to the understanding of the Windfall geological model and its predictability. In addition, what has helped improve the predictability of the model is the consistency of the geology, with mineralization primarily controlled within lithological contacts and directly associated with silica-sericite alteration.

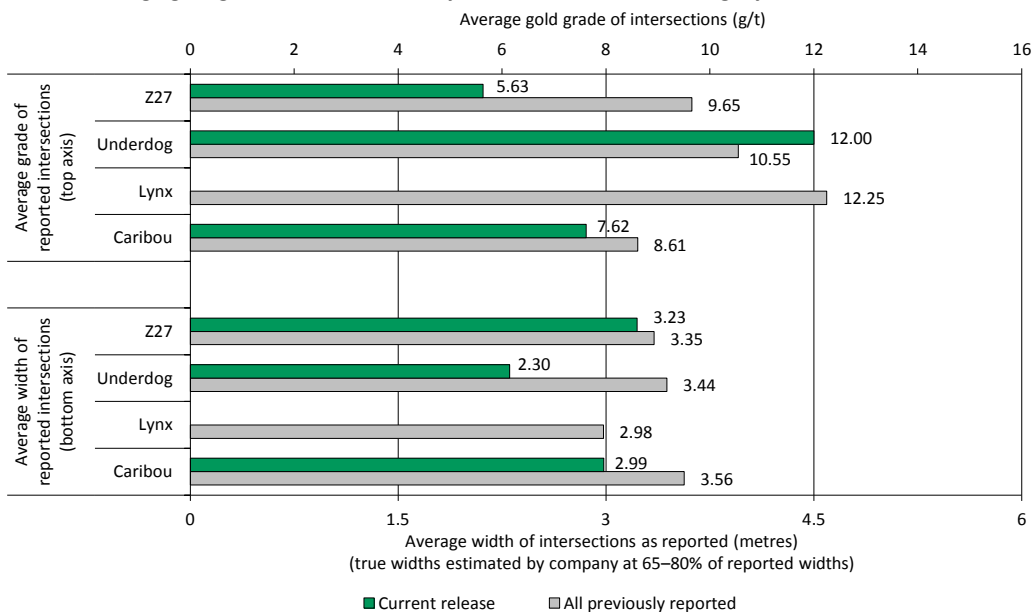
Osisko Mining Inc.

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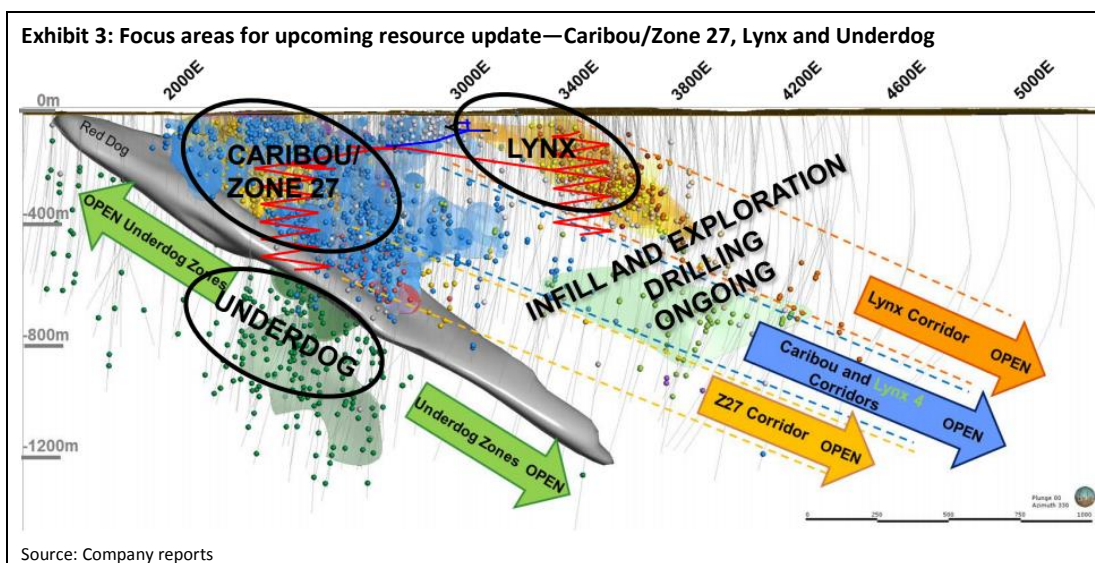
“How do we know for sure Osisko’s drill program is effective and that we are not just seeing the positive results?” We have actually tabulated every single drill hole result announced by Osisko to date. As of the end of January 2018, the company has completed more than 500,000 metres of drilling and, as is evident in Exhibit 1, total reported assay results are not far behind at just over 438,000 metres as of the last press release dated March 2, 2018. Exhibit 2 shows the average grade and widths of the focus areas (Exhibit 3) for the upcoming resource update.

Exhibit 1: Total reported drilling and intersections at Windfall to date


Note: Current release refers to drill results reported on March 2, 2018
 Source: Desjardins Capital Markets, company reports

Exhibit 2: Average gold grade and widths of key zones—Zone 27, Underdog, Lynx and Caribou


Note: Current release refers to drill results reported on March 2, 2018
 Source: Desjardins Capital Markets, company reports



Windfall geology and mineralogy—a simplified overview

Following the session on the Windfall geology, we are of the opinion that the Osisko team has made significant strides toward developing an understanding of the geological model. The key takeaway from the session is the consistency of the geology of the various mineral zones, which bodes well for future exploration and additional discoveries. Without going too much into details, we provide below some of the key highlights as per our understanding from the session.

The Windfall deposit is an intrusive-related gold system. In the field of geology, the classification of intrusive-related gold systems (IRGS) is a relatively recent development; therefore, available models are still too general and lack detailed vectoring tools similar to those for porphyry, epithermal and volcanogenic massive sulphide systems. Osisko's primary focus at Windfall has been to understand the system and build its own vectoring tools.

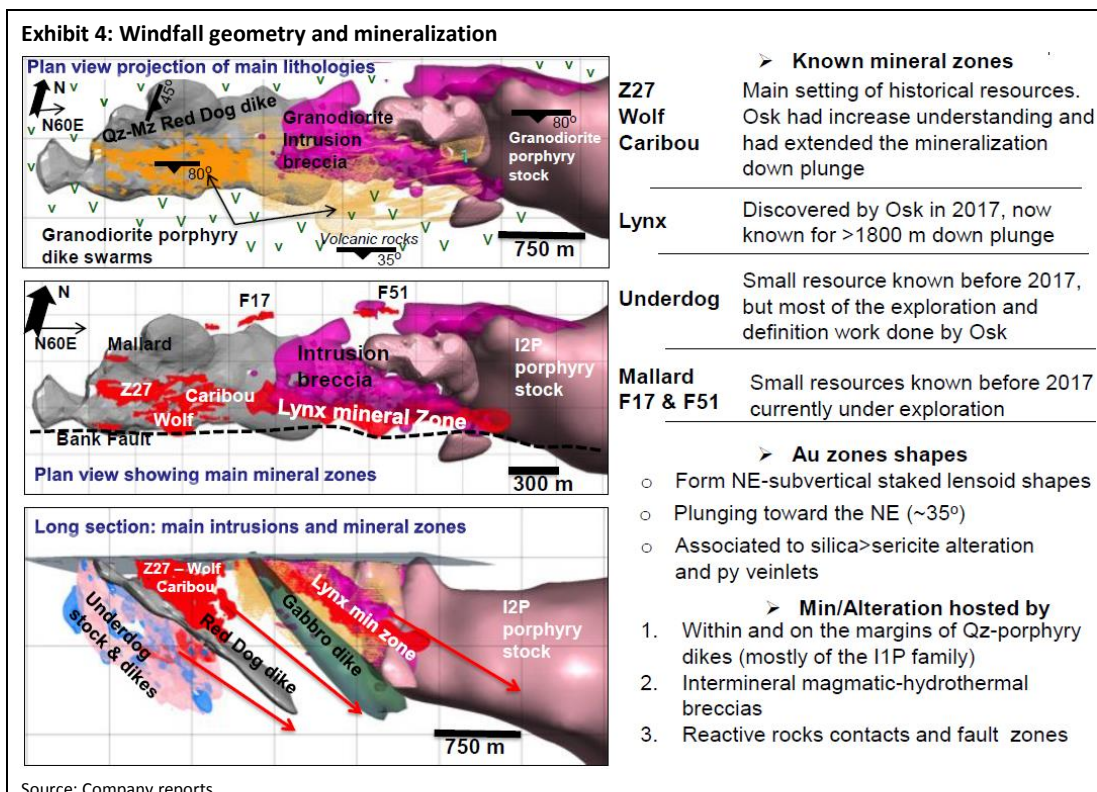
The mineralized zones at Windfall represent a series of dykes, like fingers in a hand, that have been tilted. The propagation of the dykes was brought about by magmatic overpressure finding its way through permeable country rock, with pre-existing fractures and faults playing a pivotal role. It is important to note that there were a number of intrusive events but that gold deposition is related to a specific event only and is strongly associated with silica-sericite alteration.

Understanding the controls of mineralization is key to unlocking the mystery. Unlike other deposits where mineralization tends to follow the faults, at Windfall the main controls of mineralization are the contacts of the intrusive rocks and primarily the granodiorite. Understanding the controls and the related alteration provides insight into the pathway for fluid flow, which has significantly helped increase the predictability of the geological model.

Mineralogy of the deposit is very homogeneous. Gold is primarily associated with pyrites and occurs mostly in grains of electrum (>70% gold), and some in sulfosalts and telluride minerals. The gold is on the margins of pyrite and in fractures but not within the pyrite.

Overall, the geological model seems fairly consistent within and across the various zones. The key features of the geological model seem to be consistent across the known northeast plunging (~35°) mineral zones—Zone 27/Caribou, Lynx and Underdog—with mineralization forming subvertical stacked lensoid shapes within and on the margins of porphyry dykes, and strongly associated with silica-sericite alteration and pyrite.

Improved geological understanding has increased the chances for additional discoveries. Windfall is a fully developed and well-preserved intrusive-related gold system, and the geological information available to date increases the chances for additional discoveries within the limits of the intrusive centre. However, additional work will need to be undertaken to completely understand the anatomy and geology of the intrusive system.



Mineability—relating economic quality to geological quality

While understanding of the geology is the first step toward identifying a potential mineral deposit, the final objective is relating geological quality to economic return. Consequently, given the available geological information on the Windfall deposit regarding geometry, grade continuity and other geological features, we provide our views on the mineability of the Windfall deposit below:

- **Accessibility.** The mineralized zones at Windfall represent a series of dykes, like fingers in a hand, that have been tilted due to what might be a post-mineralization listric fault. Osisko geologists think this might work to their benefit as it could give more access to the deposit. The identified mineral zones within the Windfall deposit are all ramp-accessible and seem to start 50–100 metres below surface, with mineralization traced over 500 metres below surface and remaining open. Recent drilling has also traced the Underdog zone up plunge to shallower depths.

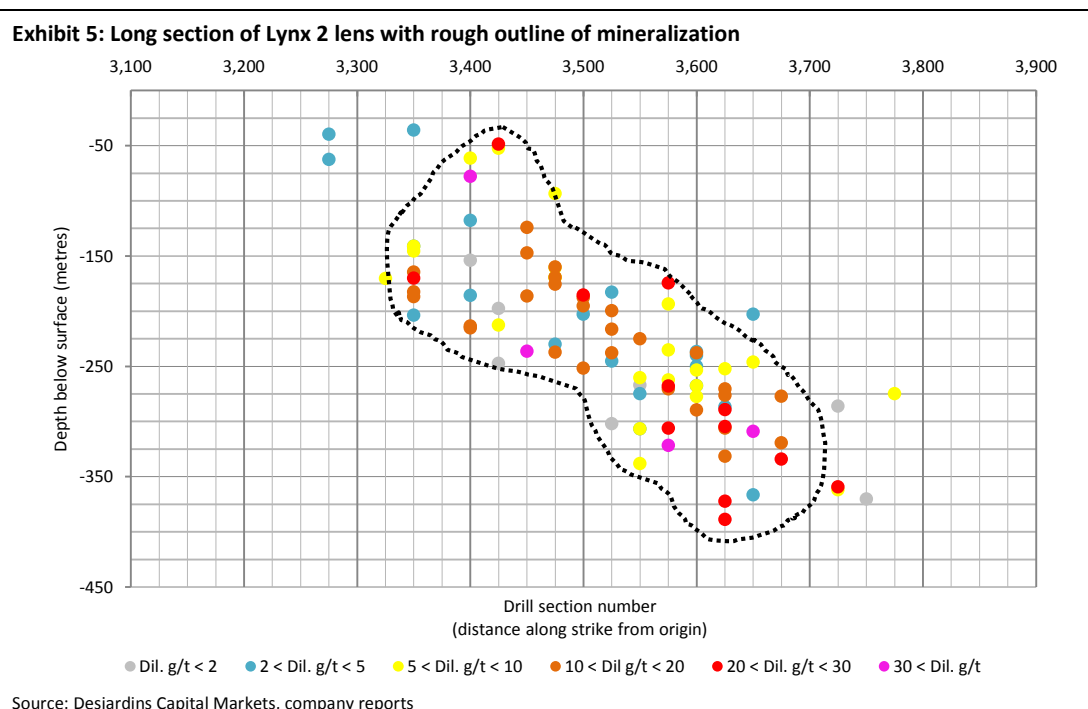
Economic consideration. The shallower depth of the orebody and ramp access reduce the upfront development capital, provide ease of access for equipment and shorten the period to commencing mining operations.

- **Continuity.** This is probably one of the most important questions that Osisko will be addressing with its upcoming mineral resources estimate, preliminary economic assessment (PEA) and results of trial mining. It is obvious from its drill results that it frequently hit high-grade mineralization, but given our limited resources and available information, the degree of continuity of the mineralization is yet to be confirmed. For illustrative purposes, we have built our own long section from the company's announced drill data for the Lynx 2 lens to examine the spacing, grade and

width of one of the best-drilled mineralized lenses at the Windfall deposit. Our preliminary finding indicates that within this lens, the mineralization appears both continuous and high-grade assuming a 2.0-metre minimum mining width (Exhibit 5). As can be seen, the continuity is supported by the repeated intersection of mineralization in neighbouring holes both vertically and along strike, which would be ideal for developing one or more productive mining fronts within the lens. It can also be seen that a significant percentage of intercepts skew toward higher-grade mineralization, with 40% of hits showing 'diluted' grades over 10g/t (including ~11% of hits over 20g/t).

However, it is important to highlight that within the Lynx corridor, the Lynx 2 lens we have looked at is one of the better-drilled lenses along with Lynx 1, but the mineralized zones could comprise a number of lenses that will need additional drilling. In our opinion, the best possible picture will emerge from drifting along these zones and drilling from underground, along with results of the trial mining planned for the Zone 27/Caribou zones in the next two months and the Lynx zone in early 2019.

Economic consideration. Taking the above into consideration and without the benefit of additional information, our mining cost estimate of C\$80/tonne over the life of mine assumes primarily selective mining methods being used at Windfall although some of the wider zones might permit use of more productive mining methods. For context, the feasibility study for TMAC Resources' Hope Bay mine in Nunavut estimated unit mining costs of ~C\$78/tonne at 1,700tpd for the first three years of operation at Doris, assuming a minimum mining width of 1.5 metres for longhole and 3.0 metres for drift-and-fill. We believe the mining costs for the Windfall deposit could potentially be lower than our current estimate, given the relatively better infrastructure and accessibility in Québec's Plan Nord.



- **Flexibility.** The Windfall deposit as it currently stands comprises multiple mineralized zones (Zone 27, Caribou, Lynx and Underdog) spaced 80–100 metres apart and plunging in the northeast direction. Within each zone, the mineralization is formed as multiple subvertical stacked lenses.

Economic consideration. The geometry of the mineralization and the spacing of the various zones, in our opinion, could provide the flexibility to not only have mining at different levels

within the lenses but also have multiple mining fronts opened up in the different zones without potentially being restricted by underground infrastructure and material-handling congestion. Assuming a combination of longhole stoping and the more selective mechanized cut-and-fill, we believe the Windfall orebody provides the required flexibility to gradually build throughput. We currently model mine throughput of 1,900tpd starting 2021, with expansion to 4,000tpd by late 2025 although the higher throughput is contingent on discovery of additional ore sources from regional exploration (eg Fox and Black Dog) and the Osbell deposit.

- **Competency.** The rock quality of the Windfall deposit is generally very good, with no clay, and the sericitic alteration seems to have not significantly impacted the rock strength. Rock quality designation (RQD), which is a rough measure of jointing or fracture in a rock mass, indicates values >90% based on historical information¹, which suggests very good core recoveries.

Economic consideration. The competency of the rock bodes well for reducing mining cost related to ground preparation and potential mining dilution, given that each percentage increase in dilution negatively affects the economic value of the reserve.

- **Extractability.** Gold is primarily associated with pyrites and occurs mostly in grains of electrum (>70% gold), and some in sulfosalts and telluride minerals. The gold is on the margins of pyrite and in fractures but not within the pyrite.

Economic consideration. Although not related to the mineability of a deposit, we nevertheless have included the discussion on metallurgy in this section as it is another important factor driving the economics of a mineral deposit. Additional metallurgical work is being undertaken by Osisko, but previous metallurgical work completed by Eagle Hill indicates a relatively softer ore with work index of 10–12kWh/tonne and estimated metallurgical recovery of 95.7%. However, the recovery circuit envisaged by Eagle Hill did not include a gravity circuit, which we believe will need to be added to recover coarse gold. Consequently, we currently estimate life-of-mine average metallurgical recovery of 96.5%.

Valuation overview

Net asset value and target methodology

Our NAV for Osisko is C\$6.94/share as shown in Exhibit 6. Our valuation for Windfall is based on discounted cash flow assuming a discount rate of 7%, which is in line with that we use for development-stage assets in Canada. Milestones toward successful derisking of the project include a positive updated resource, feasibility study, successful permitting and completion of financing. We also include valuation for the company's Marban Block exploration property (total resources of 1.61moz) and the Garrison properties (total resources of 2.01moz) based on an in situ value of US\$50/oz. Note that the per-ounce estimate used to value Marban and Garrison is based on the current average EV/resources multiple for development-stage companies. Osisko's investments in publicly traded companies are marked to market. Since the largest contributor to our NAV is the Windfall project, we highlight some of the assumptions below:

- Our current model for Windfall is based on 15.0m tonnes grading 8.5g/t for 4.1moz. It is important to note that the modelled reserve is over our estimate of a 12-year minelife and not our expectation for the upcoming resource update in early 2018, which we estimate could be around 3.0moz+ as it will include Zone 27/Caribou, Underdog and only a part (~600 metres) of the Lynx discovery (step-out drilling has traced mineralization over a potential strike length of more than 2km at Lynx).
- We assume Lynx will be the first zone to be mined starting 2021 at a rate of 1,900tpd. We believe that the eventual throughput at Windfall could be much larger than 1,900tpd and, hence,

¹ Windfall preliminary economic assessment, Eagle Hill Exploration Corporation, April 2015

our model assumes gradual expansion to 4,000tpd with feed from multiple ore sources by late 2025.

- Consequently, our initial capital requirement for 1,900tpd is C\$375m but total project capital including expansion to 4,000tpd is C\$550m.
- We model operating costs of C\$130/tonne, which includes approximately C\$80/tonne for mining costs, C\$20/tonne for processing costs and C\$30/tonne for G&A (including transportation of ore from Windfall to the proposed mill facility at Lebel-sur-Quévillon at a distance of ~104km).

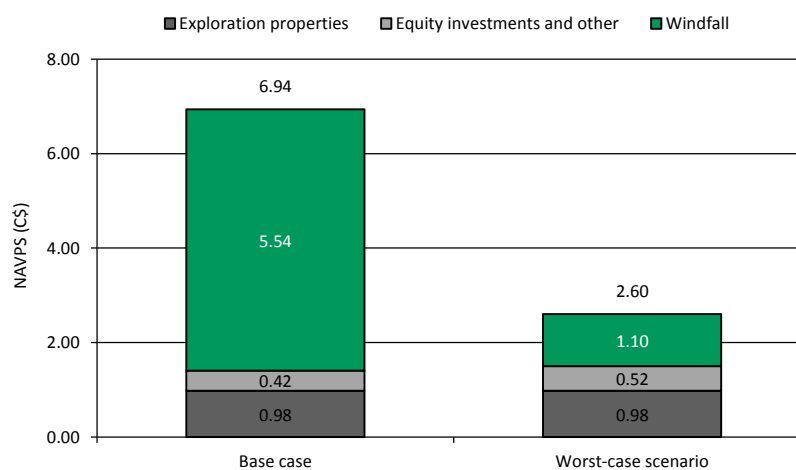
Our target price is based on 0.90x NAV (100%). The P/NAV multiple is in line with that we use for development-stage companies.

Exhibit 6: Net asset value (NAV) and target methodology					
Valuation @ 4Q17	Discount rate (%)	After-tax NPV (C\$m)	NAVPS (C\$)	Asset multiple (x)	Valuation (C\$/share)
Windfall, Canada (100%)	7	1,339.7	5.54	0.90	4.99
					4.99
Exploration properties	In situ	237.5	0.98	0.85	0.83
Equity investments	Mark-to-market	56.0	0.23	1.00	0.23
Corporate adjustments	8	45.7	0.19	1.00	0.19
Total NAV		1,679.0	6.94	0.90	6.25
Target methodology:	0.90x NAVPS				6.25
	Target (100% NAVPS)				6.25

Source: Desjardins Capital Markets, company reports

In the chart below, we provide an illustrative example for the valuation the market might be ascribing to Windfall based on Osisko's closing share price on March 12, 2018 of C\$2.70. By our estimate, the current share price, all else being equal, seems to be assuming that almost negligible to zero value has been added to the Windfall project since Osisko acquired the project in 2015. On the contrary, the Windfall project has seen more than 500,000 metres of drilling and, with a significantly enhanced geological understanding, is starting to exhibit scale comparable to some of the largest gold camps in Canada. With a highly proven management and technical team, solid balance sheet and access to capital, Osisko has the ability to deliver a world-class asset and the current share price, in our opinion, is highly discounting the upside potential.

Note that the worst-case scenario assumes Windfall value based on the historical information (grade, ounces, and capital and operating costs) on the project before Osisko acquired it from Eagle Hill. However, we have kept everything else constant for this exercise, with valuation for Marban and Garrison based on the current average market value for development-stage assets and equity investments being marked to market.

Exhibit 7: Illustrative example to compare Osisko's valuation based on current share price

Windfall

Resources modelled (moz)	4.1	1.6
Grade (g/t)	8.5	8.0
Throughput (tpd)	1,900, ramp to 4,000	1,200
Operating costs (C\$/tonne milled)	130	139

Exploration properties

Marban and Garrison	In situ value of US\$50/oz	No change from base case
Equity investments	Mark-to-market	No change
Discount rate (%)	7	No change
Long-term gold price (US\$/oz)	1,300	No change
US\$/C\$ exchange rate	0.82	No change

Source: Desjardins Capital Markets, company reports

Osisko Mining Inc. financial and operating summary

Rating	Buy
Target (C\$)	6.25
Expected return to target	131%
Risk rating	Speculative

Ticker	OSK-CA
Current price (C\$)	2.70
52-week high (C\$)	5.59
52-week low (C\$)	2.52
Shares O/S (m)	207.8
Market capitalization (C\$m)	561.2

Capital structure

Shares O/S (m)	207.8
Options & warrants (m)	42.2
Shares from convertible debt (m)	0.0
Fully diluted shares (m)	250.0

Ownership (as of March 2018)

	# shares (m)	% O/S
Osisko Gold Royalties	32.3	15.5%
Vanguard Group	18.5	8.9%
Prudential Plc	18.5	8.9%
Blackrock	15.1	7.3%
Tocqueville Asset Management	11.4	5.5%

Windfall project parameters

	Eagle Hill Exploration 2015 PEA	Desjardins estimate
Mine type/mining method	Underground	Underground
Mining method	LH stoping/cut & fill	
Total resources modelled		
Tonnes to mill (m)	3.3	15.0
LOM average grade (g/t)	8.3	8.5
Start of production	NA	2021
Minelife (years)	7.6	12
Maximum throughput (tpd)	1,200	4,000
LOM average annual production (koz)	106	306
LOM average gold recovery	95.7%	96.5%
Operating cost (C\$/tonne milled)	139	130
Total cash costs (US\$/oz)	470	424
LOM total development capex (C\$m)	241	550
LOM total sustaining capex (C\$m)	54	410
LOM average gold price assumed (US\$/oz)	1,200	1,300
Long-term C\$/US\$ exchange rate	0.86	0.82

Financial summary

Year-end Dec-31 (C\$m)	2016	2017	2018E	2019E	2020E
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Balance sheet

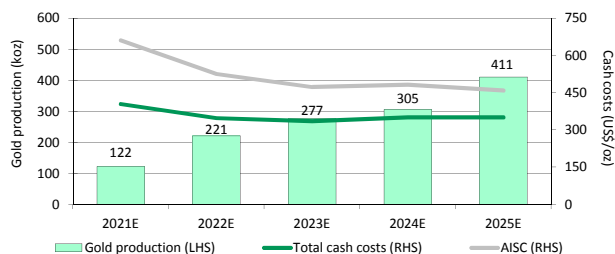
Cash & equivalents	81.3	111.5	429.7	280.1	49.1
Debt	0.0	0.0	275.0	275.0	275.0

Income statement

Revenue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Operating expenses	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
General & admin	8.7	12.3	14.0	14.0	14.0
Net income	-5.2	-18.0	-19.3	-32.3	-32.3

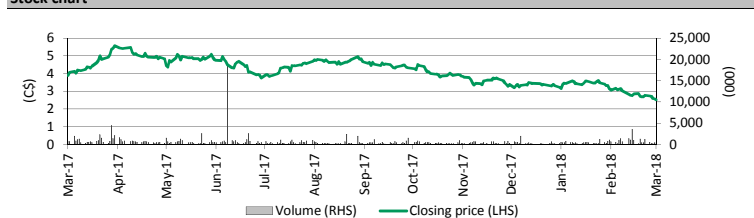
Cash flow statement

Operating CF (before W/C)	-11.7	-17.3	-14.5	-32.3	-32.3
Financing CF	91.5	189.0	386.5	0.0	0.0
Investing CF	-54.5	-141.5	-53.8	-117.3	-198.8
Change in cash	25.3	30.2	318.2	-149.5	-231.1

Operating profile—production and cash costs

Company profile

Osisko is a Canadian exploration-stage company focused on the acquisition, exploration and development of precious metals assets in Canada. Windfall Lake is the company's 100%-owned flagship gold project located in Québec. Osisko has also built a notable presence across the Abitibi Subprovince and has interests in a number of properties across the James Bay and Labrador Trough regions of Québec.

Source: Desjardins Capital Markets, company reports, FactSet, Bloomberg

Stock chart


Source: FactSet

Technical assumptions

Year-end Dec-31	2016	2017	2018E	2019E	2020E+	LT+
Gold price (US\$/oz)	1,248	1,257	1,290	1,300	1,300	1,300
US\$/C\$ exchange rate	0.76	0.77	0.80	0.82	0.82	0.82

Operational estimates

Year-end Dec-31	2021E	2022E	2023E	2024E	2025E
Gold production (koz)	122	221	277	305	411
Total cash costs (US\$/oz)	404	347	335	350	350
All-in sustaining costs (US\$/oz)	660	526	473	482	458
Capex spending (C\$m)	59	27	83	70	84

Resources estimates

	Tonnes (000)	Grade (g/t)	Contained gold (koz)
Reserves	-	-	-
M&I (inclusive of reserves)	71,030	1.55	3,540
Inferred	15,480	3.76	1,870

Net asset value

	Discount rate	(C\$m)	(C\$/sh)	Asset multiple (x)	Valuation (C\$/sh)
Windfall, Canada (100%)	7%	1,339.7	5.54	0.90	4.99
Other assets	In situ	237.5	0.98	0.85	0.83
Equity investments	Mark-to-market	56.0	0.23	1.00	0.23
Corporate adjustments	8%	45.7	0.19	1.00	0.19
Total NAV		1,679.0	6.94	0.90	6.25

Target methodology:

0.90x NAVPS	6.25
Target (100x NAVPS)	6.25

Comparables

Company	Ticker	Share price (C\$)	Market cap (C\$m)	P/NAV (x)	EV/resources (US\$/oz)
Almaden Minerals Ltd.	AMM-CA	1.10	113	0.44	30
Belo Sun Mining Corp.	BSX-CA	0.32	161	0.34	12
Continental Gold Inc.	CNL-CA	3.52	690	0.50	50
Corvus Gold Inc.	KOR-CA	1.49	175	NA	56
Dalradian Resources Inc.	DNA-CA	1.02	341	0.42	39
Falco Resources Ltd.	FPC-CA	0.88	170	0.33	16
Gold Standard Ventures Corp.	GSV-CA	2.12	486	0.71	99
Lundin Gold Inc.	LUG-CA	5.40	654	0.67	63
Lydian International Ltd.	LYD-CA	0.45	343	0.42	54
Midas Gold Corp.	MAX-CA	0.97	183	0.64	26
Pershing Gold Corporation	PGLC-CA	2.63	90	0.24	66
Sabina Gold & Silver Corp.	SBB-CA	1.72	444	0.54	37
Victoria Gold Corp.	VIT-CA	0.42	238	0.55	31

Average

Osisko Mining Inc.	OSK-CA	2.70	561	0.39	83
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Asset mix


DISCLOSURES

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Total		169	100	102	100

Osisko Mining Inc. rating history as of 12-Mar-18

powered by: BlueMatrix



Chart legend: TP: Top Pick, B: Buy, H: Hold, S: Sell, NR: Not Rated, I: Company initiation, T: Transfer of coverage, S: Coverage suspended, DC: Coverage dropped

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