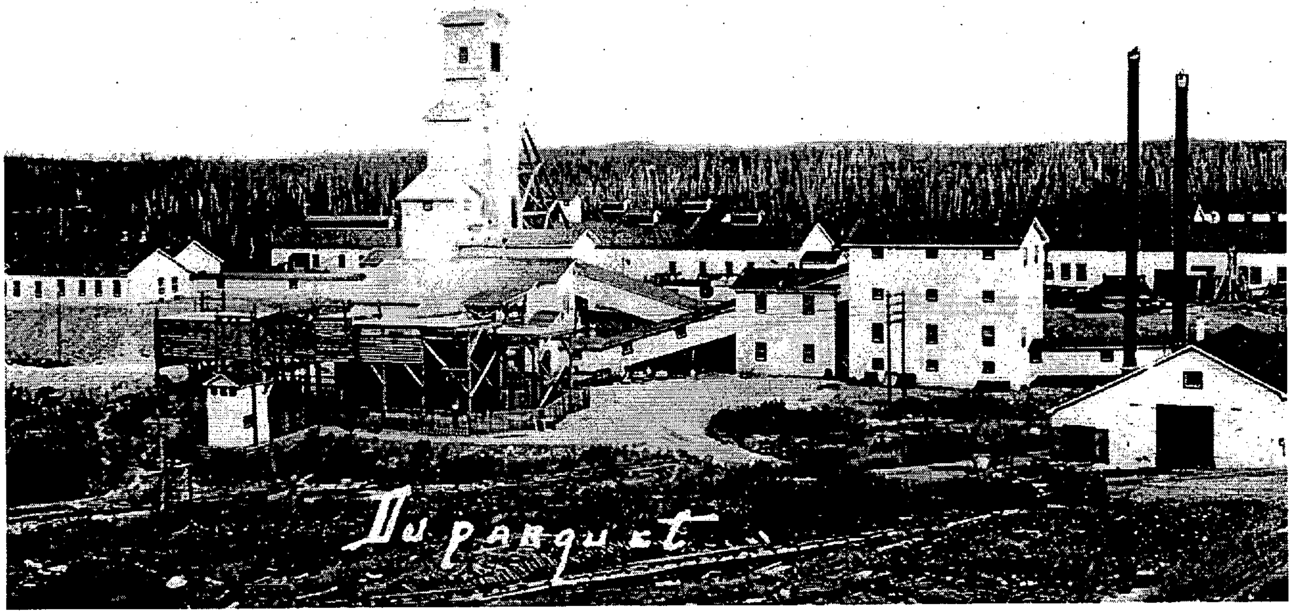

Technical Report on the Duparquet Properties (Beattie, Donchester, and Central Duparquet)

Duparquet Township
(NTS 32D/11)
Province of Québec

Prepared for:
Osisko Mining Corporation Inc.
and
Clifton Star Resources Inc.

by:
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Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

List of Appendices

1. Summary

In 2009, Osisko Mining Corporation Inc. entered into an option agreement related to the Beattie, Donchester and Central Duparquet Properties with Clifton Star Resources Inc. This agreement allows Osisko to acquire 50% interest in the Duparquet Properties in consideration for (1) total exploration expenditures of $70 million from 2010 to 2013, and (2) extending loans to Clifton to fund option payments on the properties of $8.5 million for 24 months and $22.5 million for 36 months. These loans would carry interest at 5% and can be converted into stock at Clifton's choice.

This report is based on data obtained as a result of the 2010 diamond drilling and re-sampling programme that was conducted on the Duparquet Properties. The main objective of the drilling programme was to confirm the occurrence of the mineralized structures at depth, which was accomplished by crosscutting numerous silicified zones within the Beattie syenite as well as in quartz-carbonate veins. With respect to Osisko's drilling surveys at Duparquet, the company's environmental responsibilities remain strictly limited to its direct site activities.

The Duparquet Properties are located just north of the Municipality of Duparquet (Beattie) ; approximately 2 kilometres east-northeast of the Municipality of Duparquet (Donchester – Central Duparquet), all the properties are located in Duparquet Township, Province of Québec, NTS 32D/11.

The Duparquet Properties are easily accessible from Rouyn-Noranda by travelling north on Highway 101 for approximately 38 kilometres and then west along Highway 393 for approximately 14 kilometres to the Municipality of Duparquet. From Timmins Ontario, the Duparquet Properties are easily accessible travelling east along Highway 101 for approximately 166 kilometres. From La Sarre the Duparquet Properties are accessible by travelling south on provincial Highway 393 for approximately 33 kilometres. These are all-season paved highways. Airports are located in Rouyn-Noranda and Timmins.

The Duparquet Properties are located within the southern portion of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt which is itself within the Superior Geological Province. Most of the rocks in the Southern Abitibi Greenstone Belt are Archean in age with ages ranging from 2,730 and 2,670 Ma. The overall geometry of the Southern Abitibi is of east-west trending lithologic sequences that vary in composition from ultramafic (komatiites) through to felsic rocks and are primarily of volcanic origin. The volcanic sequences have been intruded by volumetrically significant mafic to felsic batholiths that are mostly dated between 2,707 and 2,696 Ma. These units are locally capped by local occurrences of narrow, east-west trending sedimentary sequences consisting of fine, turbidic rocks (Porcupine Group, Kewagama Group). These sequences are spatially related to less common, younger coarse clastic rocks of the Timiskaming Group and its equivalents that are generally thought to be 2,677 ± 2 Ma (Corfu, 1993). Volumetrically minor felsic intrusions and their extrusive equivalents occur in many areas including the Porcupine area (±2,690 Ma), the Kirkland Lake area (±2,677 ± 2Ma) and in the Duparquet area (2,689 to 2682 Ma).

The Porcupine-Destor Fault Zone trends at ± N110° in the Duparquet region; this is in contrast to its more common east-west (± N090°) trend from the Porcupine-Timmins gold camp through to the Harker-Holloway area. In the Harker-Holloway area, the fault trends approximately N090° and, with associated slivers of sedimentary rocks, forms the boundary between the Stoughton-

Roquemaure Group (2,717 to 2,712 Ma; Corfu, 1993) to the north and the Kinojevis Group to the south. However, in the area of the Quebec-Ontario border, the geometry of the fault relative to the major volcanic sequences changes. From that area to the eastern limit of the Donchester Property the fault changes direction to N110°, and in addition it cuts only the Kinojevis Group.

Gold was first discovered in Duparquet Township by John Beattie in 1910. However it was not until 1923 when the first claims included in Mining Concession 292 were staked by John Beattie. In 1924, John Beattie discovered the North orebody and optioned the property to Ventures Limited and Nipissing Mining Company. These two companies advanced capital to develop the Beattie Mine. The North orebody was diamond drilled and a two compartment shaft was sunk to 220 feet. During the sinking of the shaft, another orebody was encountered which was called the "A" ore zone. The former operator of this mine, Beattie Gold Mines Limited, was organized in 1932. A six-compartment shaft was sunk to a depth of 1,150 feet and nine levels were established at 150 foot intervals, with the first level at 200 feet below the shaft collar. A 2,000 ton per day flotation process plant was erected and production started in 1933, with concentrates being shipped to Asarco's smelter in Tacoma, Washington, U.S.A.

In 1946, the Company again re-organized and; became Consolidated Beattie Mines Limited. Operations continued until 1956 when, after 23 years of almost continuous production, the mine closed. During its lifetime the Beattie mill treated 10,614,421 tons of ore with an average grade of 0.126 oz/t Au (3.9 g/t Au). Of this total 1,350,000 tons grading 0.14 oz/t Au (4.35 g/t Au) were produced from the Donchester section.

Except for a small surface exploration programme in 1966, the property remained dormant from 1956 to 1987. The 1966 exploration consisted of : line cutting, an electromagnetic survey, and two diamond drill holes totalling 850 feet (259 metres), drilled to test an EM anomaly which was found to be caused by graphite. Between 1987 and 2009, a total of 275 holes were drilled for a total of 64,167 metres of drilling.

In the Beattie and Donchester Mines, the gold mineralization occurs within sheared or fractures zones along or within the adjacent intrusive porphyry masses associated with finely disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite mineralization. The gold is associated with the sulphides as a replacement mineral, and is usually very fine and evenly dispersed within the sulphides. The gold mineralization is associated with sulphides averaging between 0.5% and 4% content, although some localized zones of up to 10% sulphides can be observed. The sulphides are found as disseminations and seams, and the gold values appear to increase within the finer grained sulphides. Also, minor amounts of chalcopyrite, molybdenite, sphalerite and galena have been observed, associated with the gold bearing mineralized zones. Gold was found mainly in highly silicified breccia zones of altered, bleached Keewatin lavas and tuffs, or in adjacent quartz feldspar porphyries in mineralized veins and stringers of quartz and calcite.

In 2010, Osisko drilled 314 diamond drill holes for a total of 102,529 metres on the Beattie, Donchester and Central Duparquet Properties. Several mineralized zones were cut by this exploration programme. On the Beattie Property, the best intersections returned: 1.36 g/t Au over 193.50 m (BD10-264), 1.60 g/t Au over 104.50 m (BD10-263), 4.39 g/t Au over 94.20 m (BD10-117), 1.82 g/t Au over 92.50 m (BD10-265), 1.09 g/t Au over 78.00 m (BD10-169), 1.32 g/t Au over 72.70 m (BD10-319), 3.67 g/t Au over 43.40 m (BD10-228). On the Donchester Property, the best results returned: 83.62 g/t Au over 6.60 m (DON10-107), 1.06 g/t Au over 108.00 m (DON10-136), 1.96 g/t Au over 68.20 m (DON10-74), 1.09 g/t Au over 52.50 m (DON10-83). *Note: the lengths expressed in this paragraph are core lengths.*

In 2010, Osisko also conducted a geological survey on the Beattie, Donchester, Central Duparquet and Duquesne properties. Several mineralized zones were identified during this work. A total of 258 samples were taken; 59 samples returned values > 1 g/t Au and out of those 59 samples, 7 returned values > 10 g/t Au.

A helicopter-borne magnetic survey was also conducted in 2010. Results from this survey outlined the occurrence of a strong east-west trending magnetic body which correlates with what is known as the Beattie syenite. This body measures approximately 5 kilometres in length and is some 300 metres wide.

Osisko also re-sampled 257 drill holes from Clifton's 2008-2009 drilling programmes (203 on the Beattie Property and 54 on the Donchester Property). Since no diamond drill holes were drilled by Clifton on the Central Duparquet Property in 2008 or 2009, no holes from this area were re-sampled. A total of 78,140 metres of NQ size core were re-sampled. In areas that had not previously been sampled by Clifton Star, Osisko took samples on an average of 1.5 metre intervals. In areas where Clifton had sampled, the pulp from the sample was recovered and given a new sample number (P-samples). This enabled Osisko to validate Clifton Star's databases that would serve as the bases for the re-sampling. The geologist would note in the log all the modifications that he or she would bring in the log.

A strict in-house QA/QC protocol was established during the 2010 exploration programmes. For the quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) program at the Duparquet Properties, twenty-three (23) different certified reference materials (CRM) were used, ranging from 0.606 g/t Au to 8.573 g/t Au. The bulk standards were split into 120 g bags on site with different internal codes for introduction into the sample stream. Blanks consisted of decorative marble stone purchased in 30 kg bags. One standard was assayed per 20 samples in a batch, and one blank was introduced per 40 samples in a batch. Furthermore, duplicate assaying of 1 in 20 rejects from the entire sample stream was performed automatically at ALS Chemex Laboratories. Check samples were also sent to another certified laboratory (Actlabs – Ancaster, Ontario) to compare the original results reported by ALS. 966 samples were thus double-checked at Actlabs. Only 17 samples (< 2%) returned values showing major discrepancies between the two labs. Systematically, Actlabs results were lower than the original ALS assays.

In 2010, Osisko shipped four (4) samples to SGS Canada Inc., Lakefield, Ontario in order to make an investigation into the recovery of gold. Three of the four samples were used for comminution test work; the samples were classified as hard with respect to resistance to breakage. The fourth sample was used for metallurgical test work, the results from this work showed that whole ore cyanidation/carbon-in-leach resulted in 33-41% gold recovery. Further test work using pressure oxidation followed by cyanidation of the flotation concentrate resulted in 97% gold extraction (83% overall gold recovery).

In order to verify the grade and extent of the various mineralized structures, the author has recommended a diamond drill programme consisting of 125,000 metres, with a budget of approximately $12,678,600 CA to test the mineralized zones at depth and along strike.

2. Introduction and Terms of Reference

This report was commissioned by Osisko Mining Corporation Inc. and by Clifton Star Resources Inc. Luc Rioux, P.Geo, Duparquet project geologist for Osisko Mining Corporation was retained to undertake a technical due diligence review of the Duparquet Properties and to produce a technical summary report on the results of the exploration work performed on the Duparquet Properties (Beattie, Donchester, and Central Duparquet) in 2010.

The purpose of this report is to provide Osisko Mining Corporation Inc., Clifton Star Resources Inc. and its investors with a summary of the project, including an opinion as to the technical merits of the project and the appropriate manner of conducting the forthcoming stages of exploration. The main objective of this report is also to summarize the historical information available on the Duparquet Properties, and to report on the results of a recent exploration programme undertaken between February and September 2010, with the intent of verifying the grades of previously reported diamond drill intersections. In the author's opinion, this objective has been attained since Osisko Mining Corporation and Clifton Star Resources have outlined economically interesting grades of gold during their exploration program (Appendices I, IV and V). In addition, the report will derive conclusions about the exploration potential of the property (Section 19).

This report is based on data obtained as a result of the 2010 diamond drilling programme that was performed on the Duparquet Properties (Beattie, Donchester, and Central Duparquet) as well as re-sampling of NQ size core drilled by Clifton Star Resources in 2008 and 2009. In addition to printed material, and digital material, The author has had numerous conversations with Mr. Bob Wares P. Geo, Mr. Louis Caron, P.Geo, Mr. Carl Corriveau, P.Geo who conducted the mapping and sampling on the Duparquet Properties; Brigitte Dejour, P.Geo responsible for the implementation of a QA/QC protocol, and with Mr. Fred Archibald, P. Geo, QP for Clifton Star Resources Inc. A list of the information that was reviewed by the author in preparing this report is to be found as a bibliography at the end of this report (Section 21). The author also reviewed the available data (old reports by private companies, reports issued by government agencies); drill logs and I also reviewed the drill core that is stored at the Beattie mine site in Duparquet. Several sections from reports authored by other consultants have been directly quoted or summarized in this report, and are so indicated where appropriate.

The 2010 Duparquet Properties drill core was shipped to Osisko's regional office in Malartic, to be logged. The re-sampling of Clifton Star's core was done in Duparquet. The samples were sent to the ALS-Chemex Laboratory in Val d'Or, Québec, Canada. The new drill core samples that were taken from Clifton Star historical drill holes (2008-2009) (areas not previously sampled) were shipped to ALS preparation facility in Timmins, Ontario and then only the pulps were shipped to Val d'Or for assaying. Portions of core that had been previously sampled by Clifton Star in 2008-2009, for which we already had the pulps or rejects, were attributed a new pulp/sample number starting with the letter P. ALS-Chemex Laboratory and Actlabs laboratory in Ancaster, Ontario are certified laboratories (ISO 9001:2000) that routinely performs assaying for junior mining companies. A strict QA/QC protocol was established, where a standard and a duplicate were introduced in the chain of samples at every 20 samples, a blank was introduced at every 40 samples. Blanks and standards were also introduced in the sample sequence by ALS Laboratory as part of an internal QA/QC check.

Drill core and drill logs from the Clifton Star 2008-2009 boreholes were also reviewed and re-sampled to ascertain the geological setting of the Duparquet Properties and to confirm the grades reported by Clifton Star Resources.

Historical work on site indicates that the mineralized structures located on the Duparquet Properties are potentially open to depth and along strike. The main objective of the drilling programme was to confirm the occurrence of the mineralized structures at depth, which was accomplished by crosscutting numerous silicified zones within the Beattie syenite as well as in quartz-carbonate veins. While there are historical workings and many samples have been taken to confirm the grade of the structure, the continuity of the vein system remains to be tested.

Environmental liabilities

With respect to Osisko's drilling surveys at Duparquet, the company's environmental responsibilities remain strictly limited to its direct site activities. To this effect, Osisko not only proceeded to rehabilitate its 2010 drill sites, but also made significant strides in reducing any work-related impacts (meeting proximate residents to inform them of the activities, depositing financial guaranty to the MRNF for site-access redevelopment, responsibly managing its sanitation facilities, establishing a strict protocol when drill holes were located in the historical mine tailings area).

It is important to recognize that Osisko does not hold any official environmental liability related to the Duparquet site, and that these legal responsibilities are instead shared by the landowner and MRNF. Osisko does not own property rights and, as a result, cannot be held liable for any environmental reclamation.

Units and list of abbreviations

Unless otherwise stated, all units of measurement in this report are metric and costs are expressed in Canadian dollars (CAN$). The payable metal gold (Au) is priced in United States dollars (US$) per troy ounce.

The following abbreviations may be used in this report.

Term	Abbreviation
centimetre	cm
Certified Reference Materials (standards)	CRM
cubic metre	m^3
Destor-Porcupine Fault Zone	DPFZ
dollar (Canadian)	$ or C$ or CDN$ or CAN$
Diamond drill hole	DDH
Fire Assay	FA
Geotic inc.	GeoticLog™, GeoticGraph™, GeoticCAD™
Global Positioning System	GPS
gold	Au
gram	g
gram per ton	g/t
kilogram	kg
kilometre	km
litre	L
metre	m
micron	µm
millimetre	mm
million years	Ma
Mining Concession	MC (CM : concession minière – French)
National Instrument 43-101	NI43-101
Net Smelter Return	NSR
ounce per short ton	oz/t (2,000 lbs)
parts per billion	ppb
parts per million	ppm
P. Geo	Professionnal Geoscientist
pound	lb
Qualified Person	QP
quality assurance/quality control	QA/QC
Quartz feldspar porphyry	QFP
rock quality designation	RQD
silver	Ag
specific gravity	SG
square kilometre	km^2
square metre	m^2
tonne (1,000 kg)	T
Troy ounce (31.1035g)	oz

3. Disclaimer / Reliance on Other Experts

The writer relies primarily upon the information previously reported in the Peter A. Bevan, Clifton Star Resources Inc. (October 22, 2009) technical report "Technical Report on Beattie-Donchester Gold Mine Property, Duparquet Township, Quebec, NI43-101 Report, on behalf of : Clifton Star Resources Inc." and also information previously reported by Tracy Armstrong, John Londry, John Reddick, On Strike Gold Inc. (April 28, 2010), "Technical Report on the Duquesne-Ottoman Property, Quebec", NI43-101 report by Reddick Consulting Inc. Sections 6 through 9 of the present report were either summarized, updated or extracted directly from those reports. The author also relies on certain historic information provided by Clifton Star Resources Inc., as well as private conversations with Mr. Fred Archibald, *qualified person* for Clifton Star Resources Inc. The writer relied on title information supplied by Clifton Star Resources Inc. and did not investigate mineral title, nor did he investigate surface rights, water rights or other issues outside of his expertise.

The following report gives an appraisal of the pertinent information and recommendations to carry out additional work. Historical work appears to be of good quality, and is accepted as useful information for establishing a database of project background information for this study. The writer did directly verify these results through the re-sampling of historical drill holes (previously existing pulps that were re-assayed). No significant discrepancies are reported.

4. Property Description and Location

The Duparquet Properties are located just north of the town of Duparquet (Beattie) ; approximately 2 kilometres east-northeast of the town of Duparquet (Donchester and Central Duparquet), all the properties are located in Duparquet Township, Province of Québec, NTS 32D/11. (Figures 1, 2 and 3).

The Duparquet Properties are centered approximately at: (NAD 83 –Zone 17U)

Beattie Property

Latitude:	5,374,660 N	(48° 30' 42" N)
Longitude:	629,960 E	(79° 14' 25" W)

Donchester Property

Latitude:	5,374,440 N	(48° 30' 33" N)
Longitude:	632,600 E	(79° 12' 17" W)

Central Duparquet Property

Latitude:	5,374,100 N	(48° 30' 20" N)
Longitude:	634,600 E	(79° 10' 40" W)

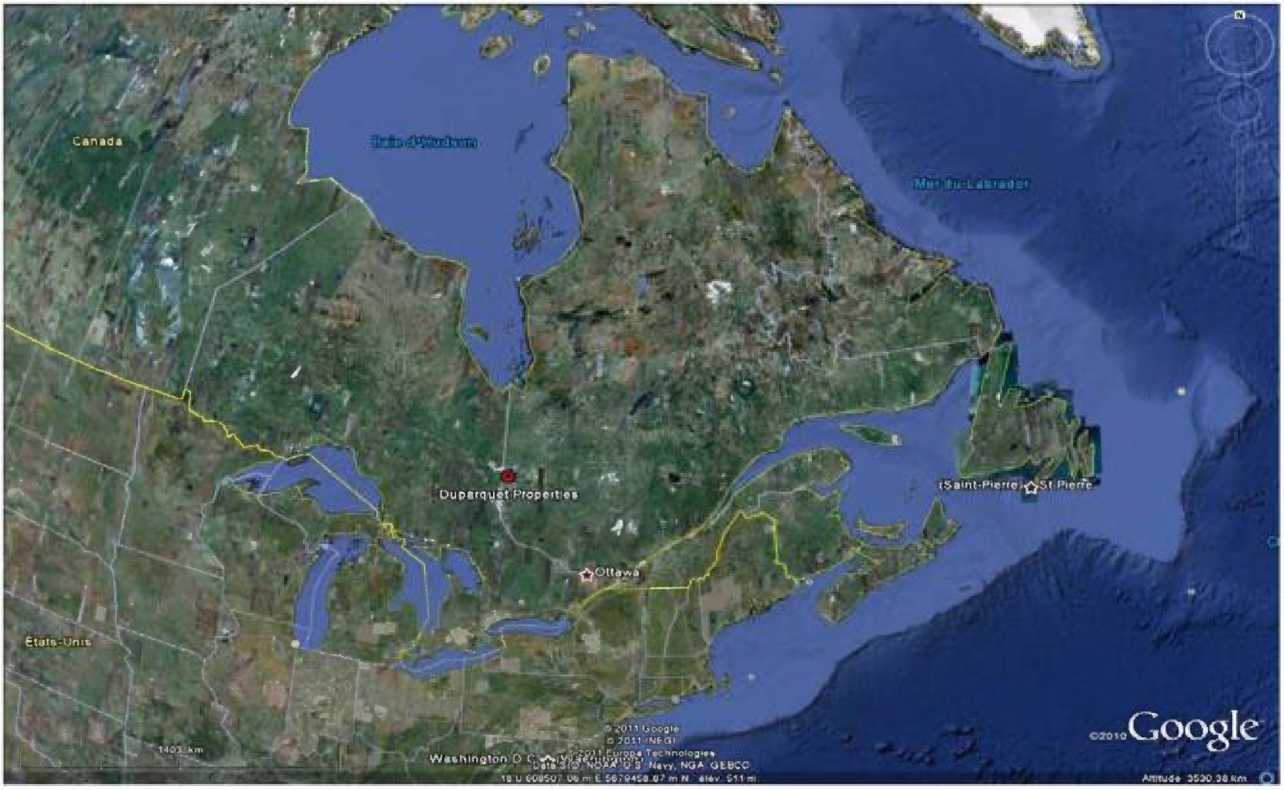


Figure 1: Location map of the Duparquet Properties

Figure 2: Location map of the Duparquet Properties (Abitibi region)

The Beattie Property is comprised of 1 mining concession (CM #292) which covers an area of approximately 381.46 hectares in Lots 13 to 23, Range VI, Duparquet Township, Québec. The Donchester Property is comprised of 1 mining concession (CM #384) which covers an area of approximately 333.4 hectares in Lots 24 to 31, Range VI, Duparquet Township, Québec. The Central-Duparquet Property is comprised of 18 mining claims as shown in Table 1 and on Figure 4 and covers an area of approximately 279.2 hectares.

Osisko has the right to acquire a 50% in the Duparquet Properties in consideration for (1) total exploration expenditures of $70 million from 2010 to 2013, and (2) extending loans to Clifton to fund option payments on the properties of $8.5 million for 24 months and $22.5 million for 36 months. These loans would carry interest at 5% and can be converted into stock at Clifton's choice.

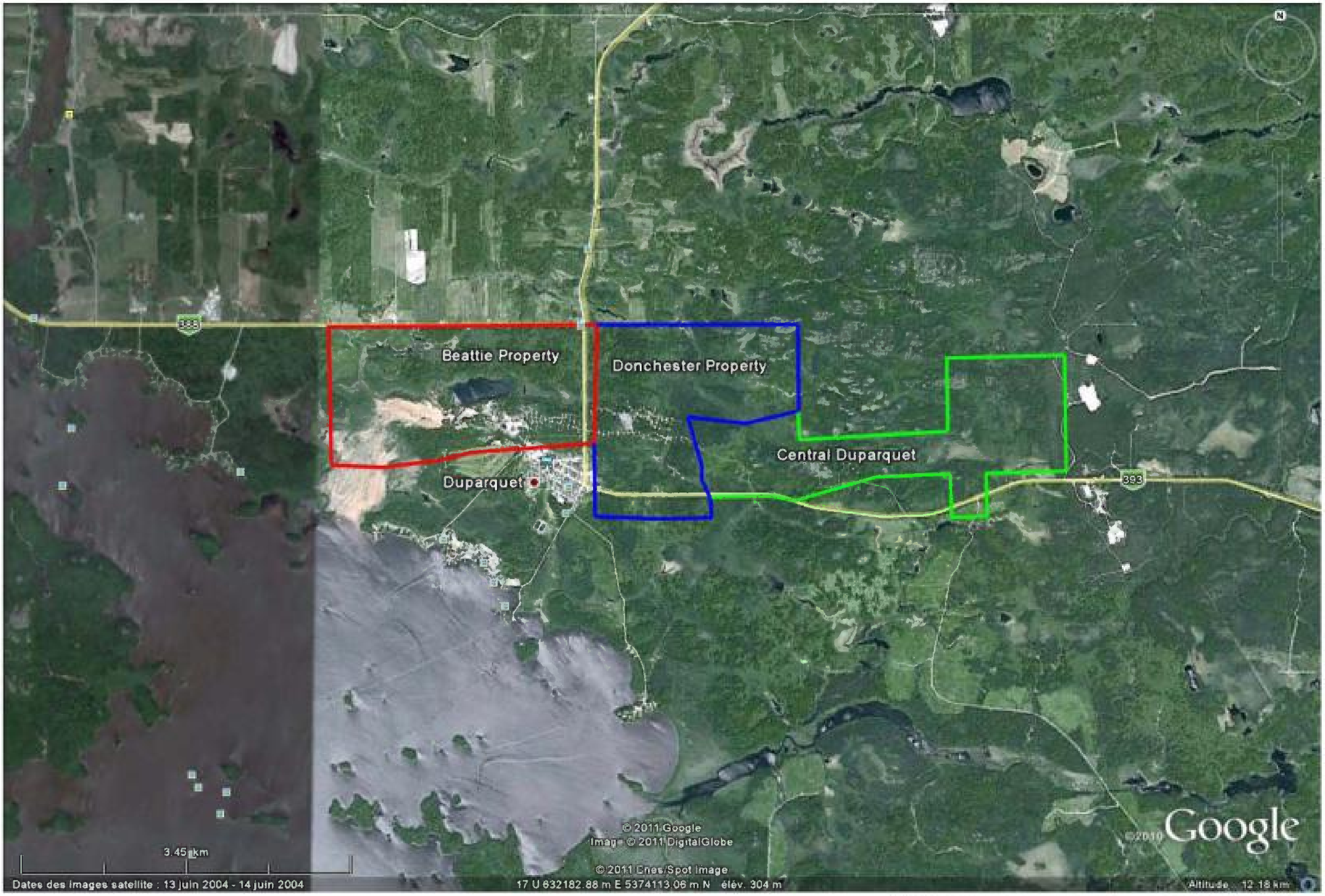


Figure 3: Properties boundaries location map

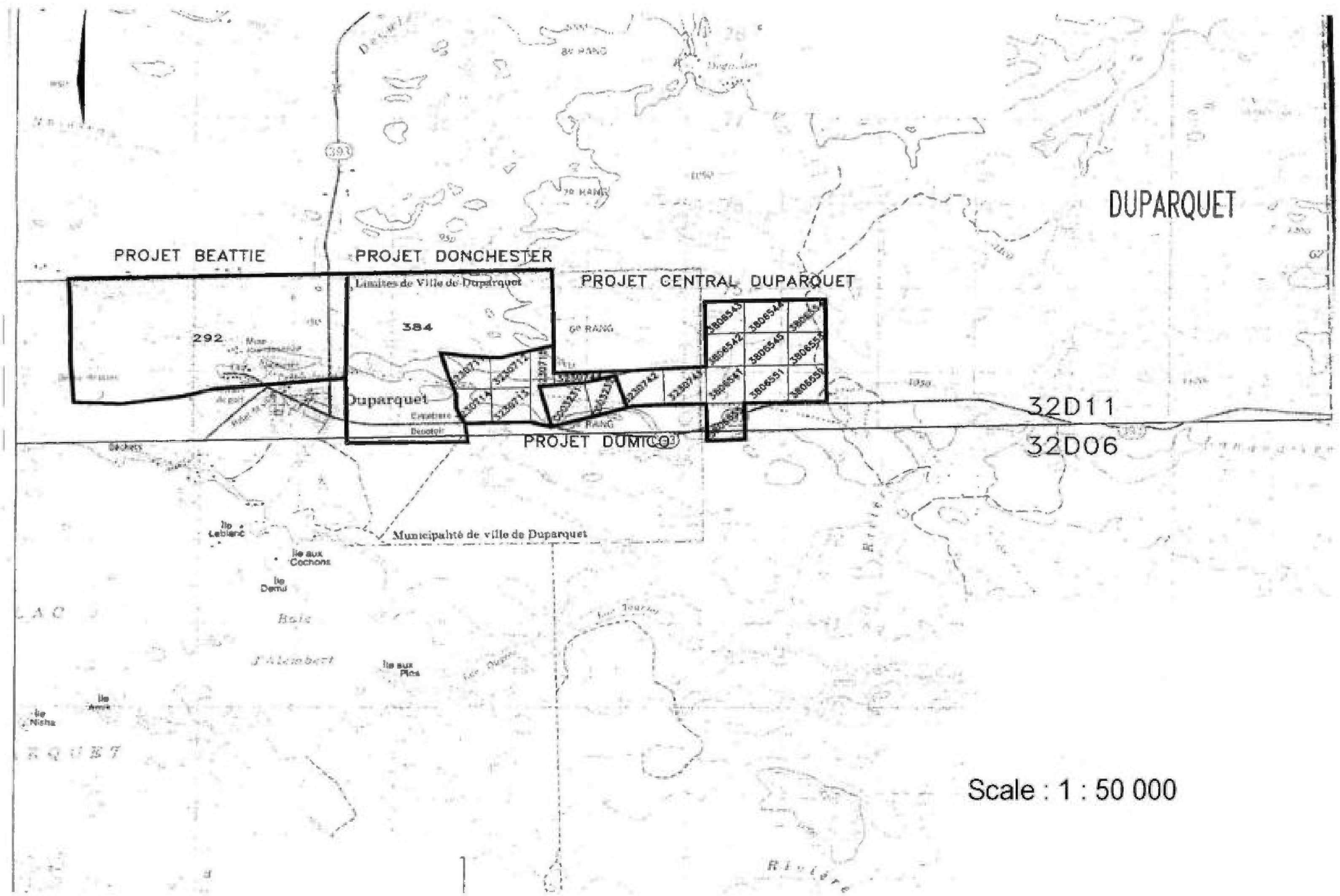


Figure 4 : Claim location map

Table 1: List of claims comprising the Duparquet Properties

Property	NTS	Range	Lot	Area (ha)	Expiry date	Claim #	Ownership
Beattie	32D11	VI	13 to 23	381.46		MC 292	Beattie Gold Mines 100%
Donchester	32D11	VI	24 to 31	333.4		MC 384	173714 Canada Inc. 100%
Central Duparquet	32D11	VI	28-29	16.00	2013-04-07	3230711	LG 100%
	32D11	VI	29-30	16.00	2013-04-07	3230712	LG 100%
	32D11	VI	29-30	16.00	2013-04-07	3230713	LG 100%
	32D11	VI	28-29	16.00	2013-04-07	3230714	LG 100%
	32D11	VI	31	16.00	2013-04-07	3230715	LG 100%
	32D11	VI	36-37	16.00	2013-04-10	3230741	LG 100%
	32D11	VI	34-35-36	16.00	2013-04-10	3230742	LG 100%
	32D11	VI	32–33-34	7.20	2013-04-10	3230744	LG 100%
	32D11	VI	38-39	16.00	2011-10-17	3806541	LG 100%
	32D11	VI	38-39	16.00	2011-10-17	3806542	LG 100%
	32D11	VI	38-39	16.00	2011-10-17	3806543	LG 100%
	32D11	VI	39-40	16.00	2011-10-17	3806544	LG 100%
	32D11	VI	39-40	16.00	2011-10-17	3806545	LG 100%
	32D11	VI	39-40	16.00	2011-10-18	3806551	LG 100%
	32D11	VI	41-42	16.00	2011-10-18	3806552	LG 100%
	32D11	VI	41-42	16.00	2011-10-18	3806553	LG 100%
	32D11	VI	41-42	16.00	2011-10-18	3806554	LG 100%
	32D11	VI	38-39	16.00	2011-10-18	3806555	LG 100%
			TOTAL	994.06			

LG = Lisette Grenier claims (18) MC = Mining Concession

5. Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

Accessibility

The Duparquet Properties are easily accessible from Rouyn-Noranda by travelling north on Highway 101 for approximately 38 kilometres and then west along Highway 393 for approximately 14 kilometres to the municipality of Duparquet. From Timmins Ontario, the Duparquet Properties are easily accessible by travelling east along Highway 101 for approximately 166 kilometres. From La Sarre the Duparquet Properties are accessible by travelling south on provincial Highway 393 for approximately 33 kilometres. These are all-season paved highways. Airports are located in Rouyn-Noranda and Timmins, Figure 5.

Climate

The climate is classified as being Continental with cold dry winters and relatively warm dry summers. The temperature range is 34°C where January is the coldest month with an average of minus 17°C and July is the warmest month with an average temperature of 17°C. Annual precipitation is approximately 900 mm, Table 2.

Local Resources

The city of Rouyn-Noranda only 50 kilometres away by paved highways 101 and 393 could readily supply equipment or repairs and experienced mine operators. The City of Duparquet has a population of approximately 800. Up until 2006, Duparquet supplied part of the work force for the Harker-Holloway (Barrick-Newmont) mining operation some 36 kilometres to the west. Power is available to the mine site and water is available from the town water supply (to the mine), Lac Duparquet, and from the water-filled Glory Hole. Skilled workers and housing are available in the municipality of Duparquet.

Infrastructure

The mine buildings have the most part been taken down and the shafts capped and flooded. The existing glory hole has flooded and now exists as a lake or pond. The only buildings to remain are the roaster building, the smoke stack, and the water tower. Laws in Québec will not allow the roaster, which still remains essentially in working order, to operate.

Physiography

The claims are located in a moderately rolling terrain just north of a reasonably flat belt of glacial till deposits and marginal farmland. Outcrop density varies from 10% to 80%. The area is covered with an immature to semi-mature forest of poplar with some birch, balsam, spruce and jack pine interspersed here and there and with an incredibly thick undergrowth of mainly tag alders and scrub maple, willow, chokes cherries, dogwood, cranberries, saskatoons and raspberry canes. A large spruce-balsam swamp edged with alders is also present. The overburden generally consists of a sandy soil or till with occasional gravel portions. Boulders up to 3 metres in size are scattered here and there. The boulders are generally of a granitic composition. The north and west sections of the Beattie Property are of low relief and are overburden covered. The west central area of the Beattie Property is covered by up to 2.5 to 3.5 metres of mill tailings material.

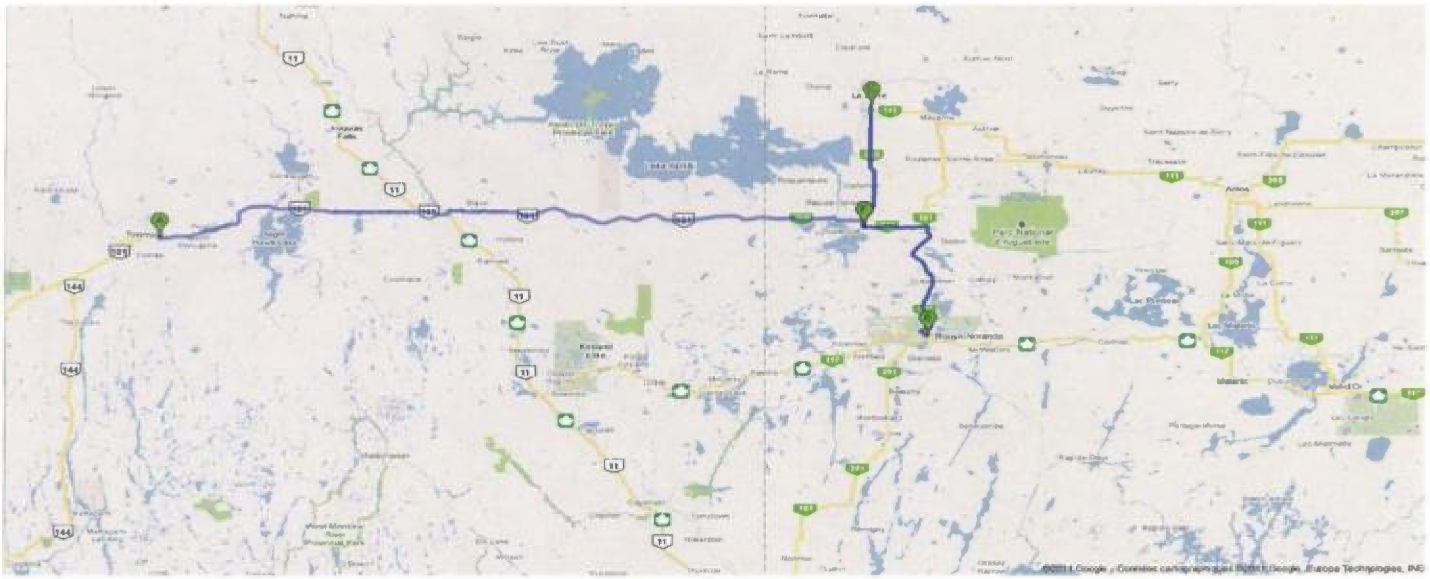


Figure 5: Access to Duparquet Properties (point F on figure)

Table 2: Daily averages for temperatures and precipitation in Val d'Or, Québec (1971 – 2000)

	Daily average temperatures in Val d'Or, Québec (1971 - 2000)												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Daily Average (°C)	-17.2	-15.3	-8.1	0.8	9.4	14.4	17.2	15.8	10.1	4	-4.1	-13.3	1.2
Standard Deviation	3.2	3.2	2.7	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.5	2	2.1	3.7	0.9
Daily Maximum (°C)	-10.9	-8.6	-1.5	6.6	16.1	21	23.4	21.7	15.5	8.5	0.1	-7.6	7
Daily Minimum (°C)	-23.5	-21.9	-14.6	-5	2.7	7.8	11	9.7	4.6	-0.5	-8.2	-18.9	-4.7

	Daily average precipitation in Val d'Or, Québec (1971 - 2000)												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Rainfall (mm)	5.5	3.4	20.1	35.8	75	92.4	95.4	93.2	99.8	72.2	34.1	8.3	635.2
Snowfall (cm)	56	40.8	48.6	29.2	2.5	0.3	0	0	1.9	14.6	45.5	61	300.4
Precipitation (mm)	56	40.5	65.2	66	77.7	92.7	95.4	93.2	101.9	86.6	76.2	62.5	914

Source :http://www.climate.weatheroffice.gc.ca/climate_normals/results_e.html?Province=ALL&StationName=Val%20d%27Or&SearchType=BeginsWith&LocateBy=Province&Proximity=25&ProximityFrom=City&StationNumber=&IDType=MSC&CityName=&ParkName=&LatitudeDegrees=&LatitudeMinutes=&LongitudeDegrees=&LongitudeMinutes=&NormalsClass=A&SelNormals=&StnId=6081&&autofwd=1&

6. History

Note: This chapter was taken directly or summarized from P.A. Bevan's (2009) report.

Gold was first discovered in Duparquet Township by John Beattie in 1910. However it was not until 1923 when the first claims included in Mining Concession 292 were staked by John Beattie. In 1924 the Victoria Syndicate optioned the property and carried out extensive trenching but results were not encouraging.

Prospecting of the claims continued in 1925-1926 and in 1927 Consolidated Mining and Smelting optioned the claims. This company continued exploration by trenching and undertook several thousand feet of diamond drilling, but dropped the option in 1930.

In the same year, John Beattie discovered the Main or North orebody and optioned the property to Ventures Limited and Nipissing Mining Company. These two companies advanced capital to develop the Beattie Mine. The North orebody was diamond drilled and a two compartment shaft was sunk to 220 feet. During the sinking of the shaft, another orebody was encountered which was called the "A" ore zone.

The former operator of this mine, Beattie Gold Mines Limited, was organized in 1932. A six-compartment shaft was sunk to a depth of 1,150 feet and nine levels were established at 150 foot intervals, with the first level at 200 feet below the shaft collar. A 2,000 ton per day flotation process plant was erected and production started in 1933, with concentrates being shipped to Asarco's smelter in Tacoma, Washington, U.S.A. A cyanidation plant was installed in 1934 and, because of the sulphide content in the ore; a roaster was added in 1937 to improve recoveries. Initially, the production rate was 800 ton per day, gradually building up to 1,500 tons per day in 1935 to a maximum of 1,900 tons per day in the highest production years of 1941 and 1942.

In 1937, a three-compartment winze or internal shaft was sunk from the 5th (800 foot – 244 metres) level some 900 feet (274 metres) east of the main shaft down to the 9th (1,400 foot – 427 metres) level. The winze was later deepened to the 2,050 foot (625 metres) level with the 13th (2,000 foot – 610 metres) level established. In 1939, the Company was re-organized, becoming Beattie Gold Mines (Quebec) Limited. In 1941, Beattie acquired the Donchester Mine, immediately east of the property.

In 1943, the Company suffered a disastrous cave-in, caused by failure of the main pillars of the "Glory Hole", resulting in an inrush of approximately one million cubic yards (764,555 cubic metres) of clay, sand and broken rock into the mine workings. Rehabilitation work started immediately and continued up until 1950. During this period, mining exploration in the original Beattie mine suffered and operations were conducted at a loss. Much of the production slack was taken up by tonnage from the Donchester section which was brought on-stream sooner because of the cave-in at Beattie. Production losses were accentuated during the war years due to the shortage of labour and supplies, and after 1946, because of rising costs and a fixed price of gold. Only with a government cost aid programme (the Emergency Gold Mining Act, E.G.M.A.) were gold mines such as the Beattie mine were able to stay open in the post-war years.

In 1946, the Company again re-organized and; became Consolidated Beattie Mines Limited. Operations continued until 1956 when, after 23 years of almost continuous production, the mine closed. During its lifetime the Beattie mill treated 10,614,421 tons of ore with an average grade of 0.126 oz/t Au (3.9 g/t Au). Of this total 1,350,000 tons grading 0.14 oz/t Au (4.35 g/t Au) were produced from the Donchester section.

Except for a small surface exploration programme in 1966, the property remained dormant from 1956 to 1987. The 1966 exploration consisted of: line cutting, an electromagnetic survey, and two diamond drill holes totalling 850 feet (259 metres), drilled to test an EM anomaly which was found to be caused by graphite. Table 3 below, lists the drilling done on the Beattie and Donchester Properties between 1987 and 2009.

Table 3: Historical drilling on the Beattie and Donchester Properties

Company	Number of DDH	Year	Metres drilled
Beattie Gold Mines	43	1987	6 685
	12	1988	1 939
	10	1989	402
	3	1990	714
	2	1991	200
	1	1992	186
	4	1993	277
	3	1994	299
	3	1995	284
	7	1996	626
	3	1997	477
	3	1998	537
	2	1999	294
	1	2000	304
	1	2001*	203
	3	2002	325
	3	2003	516
	2	2004**	246
	1	2005	313
	1	2006	294
	5	2007	284
	93	2008	24 944
	69	2009	23 818
TOTAL	275	23 years	64 167

* extending 2000 DDH

** extending 2002 and 2003 DDH

6.1 Historical Mineral Resource Estimates

Reserve estimates as carried out by C.W. Archibald Limited (1987) and Derry, Michener, Booth & Wahl (1987) appear to have been base on a 1950 longitudinal section. These reserves were quoted in a 1987 Prospectus and were as follows:

449,800 tons averaging 0.095 oz/t Au (2.95 g/t Au) from the A zone west of the Glory Hole
450,000 tons averaging 0.120 oz/t Au (3.73 g/t Au) from broken muck in the Glory Hole
630,000 tons averaging 0.122 oz/t Au (3.79 g/t Au) from east of the Glory Hole (DMBW)
264,075 tons averaging 0.120 oz/t Au (3.73 g/t Au) from below the 9^{th} level.

The discovery of a 1954 longitudinal section shows that much of the 630,000 tons estimated by Derry, Michener, Booth & Wahl has already been mined.

The reserves as quoted above are not considered by the author to be in compliance with the rules and guidelines of NI43-101. Due to the above reasons and discussion, the historical estimates of the reserves should not be relied upon, as per section 4.2(b) under the rules and policies of NI43-101.

7. Geological Setting

7.1. Regional Geology

The Duparquet Properties are located within the southern portion of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt which is itself within the Superior Geological Province. Most of the rocks in the Southern Abitibi Greenstone Belt are Archean in age with ages ranging from 2,730 and 2,670 Ma. The overall geometry of the Southern Abitibi is of east-west trending lithologic sequences that vary in composition from ultramafic (komatiites) through to felsic rocks and are primarily of volcanic origin. The volcanic sequences have been intruded by volumetrically significant mafic to felsic batholiths that are mostly dated between 2,707 and 2,696 Ma. These units are locally capped by local occurrences of narrow, east-west trending sedimentary sequences consisting of fine, turbidic rocks (Porcupine Group, Kewagama Group). These sequences are spatially related to less common, younger coarse clastic rocks of the Timiskaming Group and its equivalents that are generally thought to be 2,677 ± 2 Ma (Corfu, 1993). Volumetrically minor felsic intrusions and their extrusive equivalents occur in many areas including the Porcupine area (±2,690 Ma), the Kirkland Lake area (±2,677 ± 2Ma) and in the Duparquet area (2,689 to 2682 Ma) (Armstrong et al, 2010).

The sedimentary sequences are spatially associated with, east-west trending major regional (PDFZ) structures and are also spatially related to all the known major gold deposits in the area. Despite the spatial relationship, the sediments are younger than the major structures and the major gold deposits post-date the deposition of the sediments. The first order structures (Porcupine-Destor Fault, the Larder Lake-Cadillac Fault) most frequently occur at the boundaries between different volcanic or sedimentary sequences but as they also cut certain sequences, they are not always terrane boundaries. In the vicinity of the Duparquet Properties, the major lithologic units are the Kinojevis Group to the North and the slightly younger Blake River Group to the south. These units are separated by clastic sediments of the Duparquet Formation which is considered to be the stratigraphic and temporal equivalent of Timiskaming Group age sediments. These sediments are distinct from fine grained, well bedded argillites and greywackes of the Clericy Group which are considered to be the basal part of the Blake River Group.

The Porcupine-Destor Fault Zone trends at ± N110° in the Duparquet region; this is in contrast to its more common east-west (± N090°) trend from the Porcupine-Timmins gold camp through to the Harker-Holloway area. In the Harker-Holloway area, the fault trends approximately N090° and, with associated slivers of sedimentary rocks, forms the boundary between the Stoughton-Roquemaure Group (2,717 to 2,712 Ma; Corfu, 1993) to the north and the Kinojevis Group to the south. However, in the area of the Quebec-Ontario border, the geometry of the fault relative to the major volcanic sequences changes. From that area to the eastern limit of the Donchester Property, the fault changes direction to N110°, and in addition it cuts only the Kinojevis Group (Armstrong et al, 2010), Figure 6.

In the area, the Duparquet Formation occurs as a narrow band of Timiskaming type sediments (conglomerate, wacke, arkose). These sediments mark the general trace of the fault zone, they sit unconformably on all other units and on a regional scale, they mark the boundary between the Kinojevis and Blake River Groups.

In the Duparquet area, there are a number of porphyritic intrusions dated between 2,689 to 2.682 Ma (Legault et al., 2002) that are spatially associated with previously mined gold deposits. Historically, gold mineralization in the Duparquet area is described as “found chiefly along shear zones in or adjacent to the porphyries” (Graham, 1954).

The regional geology consists of rocks of Precambrian age within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt and which are subdivided into four main groups: the Keewatin Volcanics (oldest), the Blake River Group (younger volcanic), the Kewagama Group (Clericy Metasediments) and the Kinojevis Group (volcanic also), Table 4, Figure 6

The cycle of geological events started with the outflow of Keewatin Volcanics followed by gentle folding and erosion, and then with the deposition of the Clericy Sediments. Later, the Blake River volcanics were deposited conformably on top of the sediments. After, came a series of intrusive consisting of peridotite, pyroxenites and granites with renewed folding and erosion. Later, the Duparquet Sediments were unconformably deposited, followed by folding which produced the Duparquet Lake Syncline. This gave rise to the major faulting at which time the Porcupine-Destor Fault and other associated major branching faults were formed. Near the end of the period of faulting, younger acidic porphyries, granites and aplites were intruded along or adjacent to the fault system, Table 4.

Later, dikes of diabase, pyroxenites, gabbros and diorites filled the fracturing developed during the late stages of faulting in northwest and northeast fracture directions.

Finally a capping of glacial material consisting of sands, gravels and clays covered the low lying areas during the Pleistocene and recent times.

Table 4: Stratigraphy of the Duparquet Properties

<table>
<tr><th colspan="5">Stratigraphy of the Duparquet Properties</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Recent and Pleistocene</td><td></td><td></td><td>sand, gravel, clay and glacial till</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="5">Major Unconformity</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="15">PRECAMBRIAN</td><td>Keweenawan (?)</td><td></td><td></td><td>Diabase, gabbro, diorite, pyroxenite</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Intrusive contact. Younger faulting and minor mineralization. Minor faulting</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Post Duparquet intrusives</td><td colspan="2">Lath porphyry, lamprophyre, basic and felsic dikes. Faulting and minor mineralization.
Syenite porphyry, plum porphyry and related feldspar porphyries. Quartz-feldspar porphyries and aplites.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Intrusive contact. Major faulting, folding?</td></tr>
<tr><td>Temiscamian type</td><td>Duparquet sediments</td><td colspan="2">conglomerate, arkose, greywacke</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Unconformity : folding</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pre-Duparquet intrusives</td><td colspan="3">Peridotite, pyroxenite, gabbro, quartz gabbro, quartz diorite, diorite, granite (possibly in part later than the Duparquet sediments)</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="4">Intrusive contact</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="8">Keewatin-type</td><td></td><td colspan="2">Diabase, quartz diabase, gabbro and diorite, contemporaneous with older and younger volcanics</td></tr>
<tr><td>Younger volcanics</td><td colspan="2">Agglomerate, some tuff beds, rhyolite, trachyte, andesite, basalt, flow breccia, feldspar porphyry flows and dikes, spherulitic flows</td></tr>
<tr><td>Younger volcanics, Lower formation</td><td colspan="2">Variolitic basalt, andesite and flow breccias.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Clericy sediments</td><td colspan="2">Greywacke and argillites with minor amounts of basalt and trachyte interbeds</td></tr>
<tr><td>Unconformity?</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Folding?</td><td colspan="2"></td></tr>
<tr><td>Older volcanics, Upper formation</td><td colspan="2">Basalt, andesite, trachyte, flow breccia, tuff.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Older volcanics, Lower formation</td><td colspan="2">Basalt, andesite, trachyte, flow breccia, tuff, variolite, rhyolite, spherulitic flows, quartz-feldspar-chlorite schists, quartz-feldspar-sericite schist, agglomerate, banded iron formation.</td></tr>
</table>

After C.W. Archibald in Bevan, P.A. (2009).

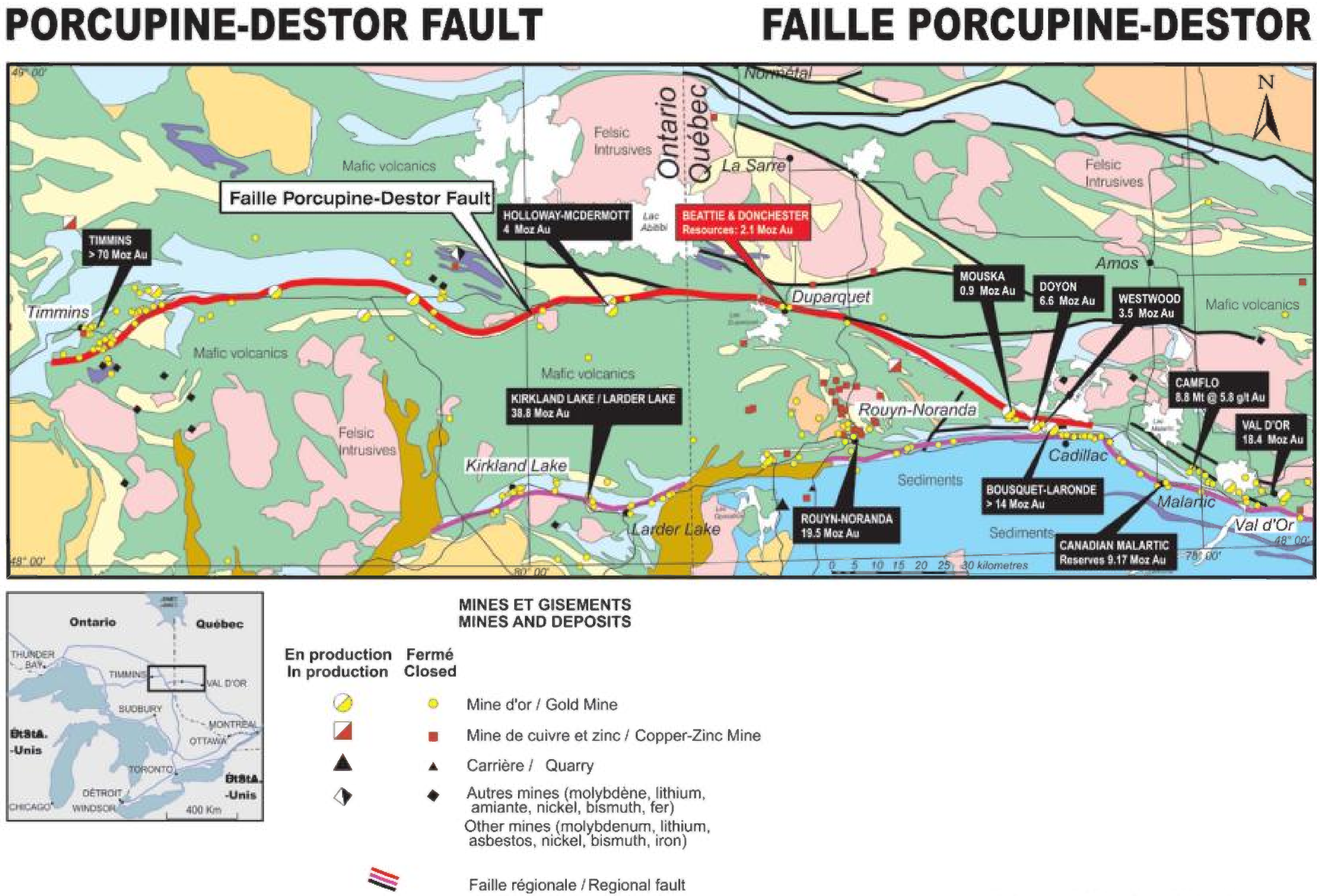


Figure 6: Regional Geology map

7.2. Local and Property Geology

The Duparquet Properties are underlain by Precambrian metavolcanics and metasedimentary units ranging from basalts and andesite flows, agglomerates and tuffs to acid volcanic overlain by greywackes, argillites, conglomerates and arkoses of the Clericy and Upper Duparquet sedimentary sequences, including interlayered intrusive dikes and sills of diorite, diabase, syenite and feldspar porphyries, Figure 7.

The properties cover the old mine workings known as the Beattie and Donchester Mines, it also covers the Porcupine-Destor Fault which traverses the property in a east-southeast direction (N110˚). It also covers, for at least 2,100 metres strike length, important splays of the Porcupine-Destor Fault, known as the Beattie, Donchester and Central Duparquet Faults, which strike in an east-west direction.

Most of the known mineralization appears related to the late intrusions of syenite and feldspar porphyries into the Keewatin mafic flows and tuffs along zones of weakness adjacent to or coincident with splays of the Porcupine-Destor Fault Zone (PDFZ) or to late phases of volcanism.

The geological formations strike generally east-west and dip steeply to the north at 80° or 85°. There has been local shearing and offsetting of units but lateral displacements are minor. Vertical displacements are difficult to determine.

The grade of metamorphism of the geological units is generally low (greenschist facies) with local alteration being chloritization, silicification and sericitization.

Stratigraphy

The rocks underlying the Duparquet Properties are generally made up of intercalated felsic (rhyolitic to dacitic) and mafic (basalt to andesite) metavolcanic flows with the felsic flows being the oldest. Metasediment layers consisting of arkosic sandstones, greywackes, argillites, crystal tuffs, and conglomerates are also present; generally more prevalent on the southern limb of the Porcupine-Destor Fault Zone. All the units have been intruded by syenite porphyry units, which appear to be concordant to the offset faulting from the Porcupine-Destor Fault. Quartz feldspar and lath porphyries have been injected into the shear-faulted section of the syenite porphyry units as secondary movements, Table 4.

Structure

The Beattie and Donchester gold-bearing mineralized zones occur within the Beattie and Donchester Faults, which lie oblique to the north contact of the Porcupine-Destor Fault system. The Beattie Fault lies along the north contact of a syenite porphyry, whereas the Donchester Fault lies along the southern contact of the same syenitic intrusive complex. The contact area of the syenite porphyry complex has been subjected to hydrothermal fluid injection and silica flooding into which the gold bearing fluids have been introduced. Cross cutting faults caused by secondary movement have been subjected to both offset / lateral movement and block fault movement. Some of the lateral offsets can be as much as 60 metres in displacement, (Bevan, 2009).

The syenite porphyry plunges to the east at approximately 45°. The North contact dips steeply south at approximately 78° and the south contact dips north steeply at roughly 80°; thus suggesting that the mineralized contacts of the syenite porphyry might converge within the central portion of the complex at depth.

Crosscutting faults structures have reintroduced gold-bearing hydrothermal fluids; and it has been observed that there are at least three periods of hydrothermal fluid injection.

The main-stage gold-bearing systems are associated with faults and shears which either lie at the contacts of the syenite porphyry intrusive or which cross within the syenite porphyry systems. These gold-bearing systems can continue within the faults as they trend away from the syenite porphyry intrusive and within the adjacent mafic metavolcanics and the metasedimentary rocks at or near the contacts with the syenitic intrusive.

Alteration

Gold-bearing quartz veins within the Porcupine-Destor Fault Zone (PDFZ) have historically been associated with sericite-carbonate-ankerite-chlorite alteration haloes, and late stage quartz-carbonate veins with ankerite alteration haloes.

Gold-bearing mineralization at the Beattie-Donchester Mines is associated with carbonate, chlorite, fuchsite, and sericite alteration which is a product of hydrothermal fluid injection within the sheared and brecciated sections of the syenite porphyry. Silicification of the fractures along with chert-calcite rich accumulations within the fractures along with pyrite-arsenopyrite replacement are observed within the mineralized zones. The chert appears to be dark grey colour as a result of potassic rich fluids, hematite, and tourmaline contained within the hydrothermal fluids.

The zones of alteration, which host the gold-bearing materials, are associated with sericite, sedimentary alteration, silica flooding, carbonate, chlorite, fuchsite, tourmaline, and pyrite.

8. Deposit Types

Gold mineralization on the Duparquet Properties belongs to the structurally controlled Archean lode gold class of deposits. Structurally hosted, low-sulphide, lode gold vein systems in metamorphic terranes from around the world possess many characteristics in common, spatially and through time; they constitute a single class of epigenetic precious metal deposits.

The majority of lode gold deposits formed proximal to regional terrane-boundary structures that acted as vertically extensive hydrothermal plumbing systems. Major mining camps are sited near deflections, strike slip or dilatational jogs on the major structures. Accordingly, the mineralization and associated alteration is most intense in these flanking domains.

The Superior Province is the largest exposed Archean craton in the world, and has accounted for more gold production than any other Archean craton, with more than 152 million ounces produced to date. Table 5 lists the 25 largest known deposits; each of these has produced, or is known to contain, more than 1 million ounces of gold. Figure 6 shows the locations of some of those mines and/or mining camps.
Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abitibi_gold_belt

The Abitibi belt is clearly the most prolific gold-producing greenstone terrain in the Superior Province: the Timmins (Porcupine) camp alone has contributed close to 67 million ounces of gold (end of 2001), far greater than production from the Kalgoorlie camp in Western Australia, or from the Homestake deposits in South Dakota.
Source :http://www.discoverabitibi.com/Table%203%20Timmins%20Gold%20Production%20to%202001.pdf

In general, the mineralization occurring on the Beattie and Donchester Properties appears to be typical of that occurring in most Archean mesothermal gold deposits. Gold is hosted in or adjacent to narrow quartz-carbonate veins with associated sericite-ankerite-silica-pyrite alteration in and adjacent to the veins. The veins are normally hosted by wider and more continuous alteration zones that are controlled by the subvertical, east-west trending structures. The past-producing mines in the Duparquet area include the Beattie Gold Mine, the Donchester Mine, the Central Duparquet Mine and the Duquesne Mine.

The following descriptions of mesothermal lode gold deposit types (sub-type Disseminated and replacement gold) are taken from "Disseminated and Replacement Gold", authored by K. Howard Poulsen in Geology of Canadian Mineral Deposit Types, (ed,) O.R. Eckstrand, W.D. Sinclair, and R.I. Thorpe; Geological Survey of Canada, Geology of Canada, no. 8, p. 323-328.

"In all geological environments, gold deposits are commonly composed of either vein or disseminated ores, or combinations of the two. The term disseminated refers to ores in which veins are minor and gold is "finely dispersed in host rocks of variable composition where little or no fabric control on mineralization is apparent, at least at the hand specimen scale" (Romberger, 1986). Although this term is commonly applied to deposits inferred to have formed at shallow to intermediate crustal depths in younger terranes (Carlin-type, mantos, gold-rich volcanic-associated massive sulphides, etc.), there are also many important Canadian deposits in metamorphic terranes, particularly in Precambrian and younger greenstone belts (sensu lato), that consist dominantly of disseminated ores for which the origins are more obscure. Disseminated and

replacement gold deposits comprise mainly stratabound, auriferous bodies of disseminated to massive sulphides, commonly pyritic, that are hosted either by micaceous and or aluminous schists, derived from tuff and volcanic sandstone, or by carbonate-clastic sedimentary rocks; spatial associations with granitoid rocks are common. They have low contents of base metal sulphides and commonly less silver than gold.

Table 5: Gold content (production and/or reserves) of the 25 largest gold mines in the Superior Province.

MINE	LOCATION (mining camp)	million oz produced
Hollinger	Porcupine	19.4
Dome	Porcupine	10.8
McIntyre	Porcupine	10.6
Kerr Addison	Kirkland Lake	10.1
Page Williams	Hemlo	9.1
Lake Shore	Kirkland Lake	8.5
Golden Giant	Hemlo	6.7
Campbell Red Lake	Red Lake	5.5
Wright-Hargreaves	Kirkland Lake	4.8
Lamaque	Val d'Or	4.7
Teck-Hughes	Kirkland Lake	3.7
Sigma	Val d'Or	3.3
David Bell	Hemlo	3.0
Pamour (no.1)	Porcupine	2.9
. East Malartic	Malartic	2.9
Macassa	Kirkland Lake	2.6
Aunor (no.3)	Porcupine	2.5
Madsen	Red Lake	2.4
Dickenson	Red Lake	2.3
Malartic Goldfields	Malartic	1.7
Sylvanite	Kirkland Lake	1.7
Hallnor (no.2)	Porcupine	1.6
Preston	Porcupine	1.5
Camflo	Val d'Or	1.5
Detour Lake Mine	Detour Lake	1.5

Source : Ministry of Northern Development and Mines, Ontario, web site.

Disseminated and replacement gold deposits occur in host rocks of both volcanic and sedimentary derivation. This includes tuffaceous metavolcanic rocks in the Precambrian greenstone belts and Phanerozoic arc terranes, as well as clastic and carbonate sedimentary rocks such as those found in the deformed passive margins of ancestral North America. The best Archean examples of the volcanic associated type occur in the Superior Province at Hemlo in Ontario, the sulphide orebodies in the Red Lake district, Ontario, and Beattie, Quebec are similar in many respects. In most cases, the deposits occur in linear belts containing a diversity of lithological units with subparallel contacts.

Intrusions form a significant proportion of the rocks in most of the districts containing disseminated gold deposits. These take the form of stocks and dikes, ranging from mafic to felsic in composition and from pre to post-tectonic timing. Regional dynamothermal metamorphism of low to medium grade has affected the rocks in all districts that contain deposits of this subtype. In each of the districts cited, the rocks were penetratively deformed during regional metamorphism and this has resulted in at least one generation of tectonic fabric that overprints the main lithological units. In most cases, a strong foliation, amplified in discrete fault zones, strikes subparallel to the regional lithological trend. In most cases, minor folds have been noted to be contemporaneous with foliation, and the transposition of bedding into parallelism with foliation is an attribute of all the districts (Alldrick, 1983; Andrews et al., 1986; O'Brien 1987; Muir and Elliot, 1987).

Alteration

All deposits in this category occur in regionally metamorphosed terranes in which minerals that are normally attributable to hydrothermal alteration are also part of the mineral assemblage of metamorphosed, but unaltered, rocks. Potassic alteration, in form of abundant microcline, in part barium-rich, occurs in quartz-microcline rocks that host and envelop the ore at Hemlo (Kuhns et al., 1986; Haris, 1989). It is also an important constituent of other smaller, disseminated deposits in volcanic rocks, such as Beattie, Lac Shortt, and Bachelor Lake in the Abitibi belt of Quebec.

Defenitive Characteristics

As a group, these deposits possess the following definitive characteristics:

- *they are sulphidic gold deposits in which ore distribution is not dictated by vein quartz;*
- *they are commonly stratabound at the district and deposit scale and are commonly hosted by clastic rocks of volcanic and/or sedimentary origin;*
- *with few exceptions, granitoid rocks, both as dikes and stocks, are present in the ore environment;*
- *with few exceptions, they have low contents of base metals (less than one per cent combined metal) and gold contents exceeding those of silver; arsenopyrite is a common constituent;*
- *orebodies in volcanic environments are closely associated with zones of potassic alteration or zones of sillicification enclosed by aluminous alteration; sericitic alteration is ubiquitous.*

9. Mineralization

Note: This chapter was taken directly or summarized from P.A. Bevan's (2009) report.

In the Beattie and Donchester Mines, the gold mineralization occurs within shears or fractures zones along or within the adjacent intrusive syenitic masses associated with finely disseminated pyrite and minor arsenopyrite mineralization. The gold is associated with the sulphides as a replacement mineral, and is usually very fine and evenly dispersed within the sulphides. Sulphides contents averages between 0.5% and 4%, although some localized zones of up to 10% sulphides can be observed. The sulphides are found as disseminations and seams, and the gold values appear to increase within the finer grained sulphides. Minor amounts of chalcopyrite, molybdenite, sphalerite and galena have been observed, associated with the gold bearing mineralized zones. Gold is found mainly in highly silicified breccia zones of altered, bleached Keewatin lavas and tuffs, or at the contact or in adjacent quartz feldspar porphyries in mineralized veins and stringers of quartz and calcite.

It is thought that the mineralization was deposited by hydrothermal solutions following the intrusion of the quartz-feldspar porphyry / syenites which in turn were controlled by older regional faults and the junction of local branch faults. These branch faults frequently occur where the Porcupine-Destor Fault changes direction from an east-west trend to a east-southeast trend.

The "Main" or North Zone occurs mainly in brecciated Keewatin lavas and tuffs or in silicified, altered quartz-feldspar porphyries along the north contact of the Beattie syenite porphyry itself.

The "breccia" ore within the metavolcanics consists of well mineralized, siliceous, brecciated, grey, bleached and altered zones in lavas and tuffs and generally averaged 0.15 oz/t Au (4.7 g/t Au). The porphyry ore consists of highly altered and mineralized, fine grained porphyry that was characterized by a grey colour and strongly siliceous in nature and contained lower gold values than the ore contained within the metavolcanics.

The general mineralogy of the ores was similar, consisting of the following elements: feldspar (45%), quartz , calcite, sulphides, sericite, chlorite and other minerals. The gold was usually finely disseminated and associated closely with pyrite, arsenopyrite, and minor magnetite. Mill tests suggested that 35% of the gold was in a free state and the remainder was tied up within the sulphides.

Some of the higher grade values in the 0.22 oz/t Au (6.8 g/t Au) range were located near or along contact zones where mineralized quartz and calcite microfractures were common. These were known as vein contact zones and displayed a typical depletion of alumina and alkali minerals and replacement of feldspar by calcite and quartz. It is possible that the ore processes involved the fracturing and brecciation of the country rock, followed by intrusions of porphyry, and finally hydrothermal replacement of the primary minerals by carbonate, sericite, sulphides and gold.

Gold has been found in many other areas of the property, both in surface and diamond drilling intersections, but the main effort during the Beattie and Donchester Mines active life was towards maintaining production. Several references were made with respect to high gold values encountered in porphyry dikes and calcite slips found southwest of the shaft and in interfingered Keewatin metavolcanics around the west end of the porphyry mass. During the late stages of the “mines” active life, very little exploratory drilling was done away from the main ore zones or down dip to the structure. These are areas of prime importance.

The gold-bearing zones consist mainly of silicified and brecciated material with averages 0.5% to 3% sulphides: gold has been observed in thin section as replacement/recrystallization within pyrite cubes. Minor sulphides consist of chalcopyrite, galena, and arsenopyrite. Magnetite, in amounts of up to 5% occur, not within the gold-bearing structures, but parallel to them.

The South Zone appears to be plunging approximately 45° to the east. It appears that the syenite body also plunges in the same direction,

The gold-bearing zones are associated with silicification, brecciation, and alteration products such as: carbonate, chlorite, sericite, epidote, hematite and fuchsite. Bleaching and leaching is common within the gold-bearing zones, and chert rich horizons are associated with the gold-bearing zones. The mineralized zones consist of 27 to 30% silica, 15% calcite. Highest gold values are associated with averages of 2 to 3% sulphide content (pyrite, arsenopyrite).

Gold has been remobilized at least three (3) times as observed by veins cutting primary and secondary veins, and higher gold values have been found along cross-cutting faults as a product of reconcentration within these systems, along the nose of folds, and within lath porphyry dike intrusions.

The North orebody (east of the Glory Hole), dips north in opposition to the west side which dips south. The orebody was the largest in the mine having produced over 7,000,000 tons grading 0.136 oz/t Au (4.23 g/t Au). The North Zone has been traced for almost 1,800 metres on surface, with widths varying from a few metres to several metres, especially near the Glory Hole area. The ore zones pinch and swell and are affected by both northwest and northeast faulting.

10. Exploration

Geological mapping survey

Between May 26th and August 25th of 2010 a geological mapping survey was conducted on the Beattie and Donchester Properties, Figure 7. The survey was conducted by Carl Corriveau, P. Geo for Osisko. Mr. Corriveau was helped by two (2) students from the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQÀM). Mr. Corriveau was supervised by Mr. Louis Caron, Exploration Manager for Osisko in Malartic, Québec.

The survey was conducted by doing geological traverses running north-south and with a 50 to 100 metres spacing between traverses. Special attention was brought to the structural geology (faults, shears, and geological contacts). When important structural features were observed, the geologists would follow those features to try to determine the strike, length and width of those features.

Detailed mapping to various scales (1:50; 1:100; 1:200) was also conducted in the areas of interest (shears, faults, and mineralization). Outcrop stripping was also done in the central portion of the Beattie Property in order to get a better understanding of the structural geology and its relationship with the mineralization.

A total of **258** samples were taken on the Beattie and Donchester Properties. Appendix III lists all the samples taken during the geological mapping programme.

Results

Four (4) mineralized zones were thus outlined during the 2010 mapping programme, Figure 7. The zones strike more or less east-west and dip steeply towards the north (South Zone). Fifty nine (59) of the 258 (23%) samples taken returned values higher than 1 g/t Au and seven (7) of those 59 samples returned values higher than 10 g/t Au.

The first mineralized zone (MZ 1) was followed over a strike length of approximately 280 metres at surface and is 3 to 15 metres wide. Mineralization occurs within a carbonatized (ankerite) and silicified porphyritic syenite. There is approximately 3% of quartz-carbonate veins. Mineralization is highlighted by the presence of 1 to 10% disseminated or blebs of disseminated extremely fine grained pyrite (< 1mm).

The second mineralized zone (MZ 2) occurs in the centre of a syenite intrusive within a N090° vertically dipping deformation/shear zone that is thought to be a splay of the Porcupine-Destor Fault Zone. The zone is 10 metres wide in its largest area. A zonation of the alteration was observed where the peripheral syenite is strongly magnetic and hematized and as we go nearer the centre of the mineralized zone the alteration changes to sericite with a depletion of the magnetite and at the centre of the mineralized zone, the dominant alteration is comprised of silica flooding and/or veining. There is up to 10% of, extremely fine grained, disseminated or blebs of pyrite.

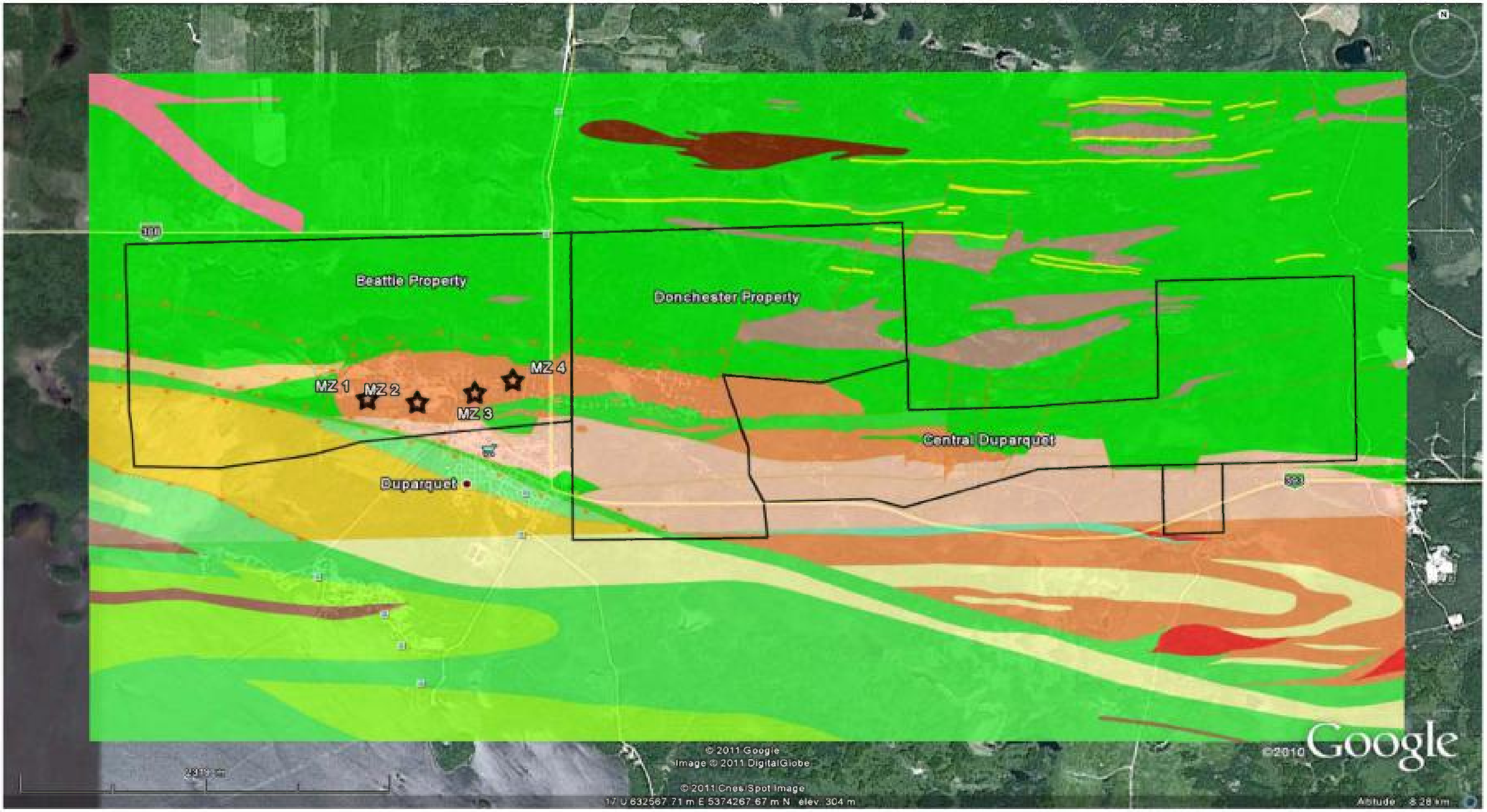


Figure 7: Property geology – 2010 Geological mapping survey

MZ 1 to MZ 4: mineralized zones

Helicopter-borne TDEM and magnetic survey

During December 2010 and January 2011, Geophysics GPR International Inc. flew a helicopter-borne magnetic and time-domain electromagnetic geophysical survey over the Beattie, Donchester and Central Duparquet claim blocks, all located within Duparquet Township, NTS 32D/11, Figures 8, 9, and 10.

The time-domain electromagnetic survey was flown using a TDEM Emosquito II ™, a high resolution time-domain electromagnetic system with a large penetration. For this survey, a magnetometer (Geometrics G-823A) with a sampling interval of 0.1 second was installed near the TDEM receiver, half way between the helicopter and the TDEM system (28 metres below the helicopter), and a radar altimeter, and a DGPS system were mounted onto the helicopter.

Interpretation of results from survey.

The magnetic response observed over this area shows a good correlation with the superficial geology of the property as compiled by Carl Corriveau. Comparisons between the actual survey and existing public geophysics maps published by the MRNF reveal comparable features validating therefore the survey performed by GPR, Figures 9 and 10.

The main feature of interest: the syenite sill is reflected by a strong magnetic response oriented E-W. To the west the magnetic high seems to suggest a slight curve (hook-shape) suggesting that the intrusion could have intruded a folded sequence or was affected by the deformation. Sharp contacts on both sides of the magnetic high are interpreted to be faults sub-parallel to the Porcupine-Destor Fault (PDF) and restraining the syenite intrusion. Other minor faults oriented NE are also interpreted but are not considered as having any relationship with the gold mineralisation of this sector.

Another long magnetic positive response running E-W at about 200 m north of the interpreted sill is observed and represents the contact between thick sequence of basalt flows and more intermediate volcanic units to the south. These intermediate units are represented by a lower magnetic signature and are the only features presenting some conductivity on the EM survey. The conductivity is explained by graphitic and pyritic dacitic tuff horizons as described in a logging report for three holes drilled west of the syenite sill (GM-22285, 1966). Because this conductivity seems to be limited to the surroundings of the syenite, and in an area that could represent a faulted fold hinge it is recommended to evaluate the gold potential of this conductive area. If condemnation drill holes were performed in the past it is suggested to send some samples for gold assays.

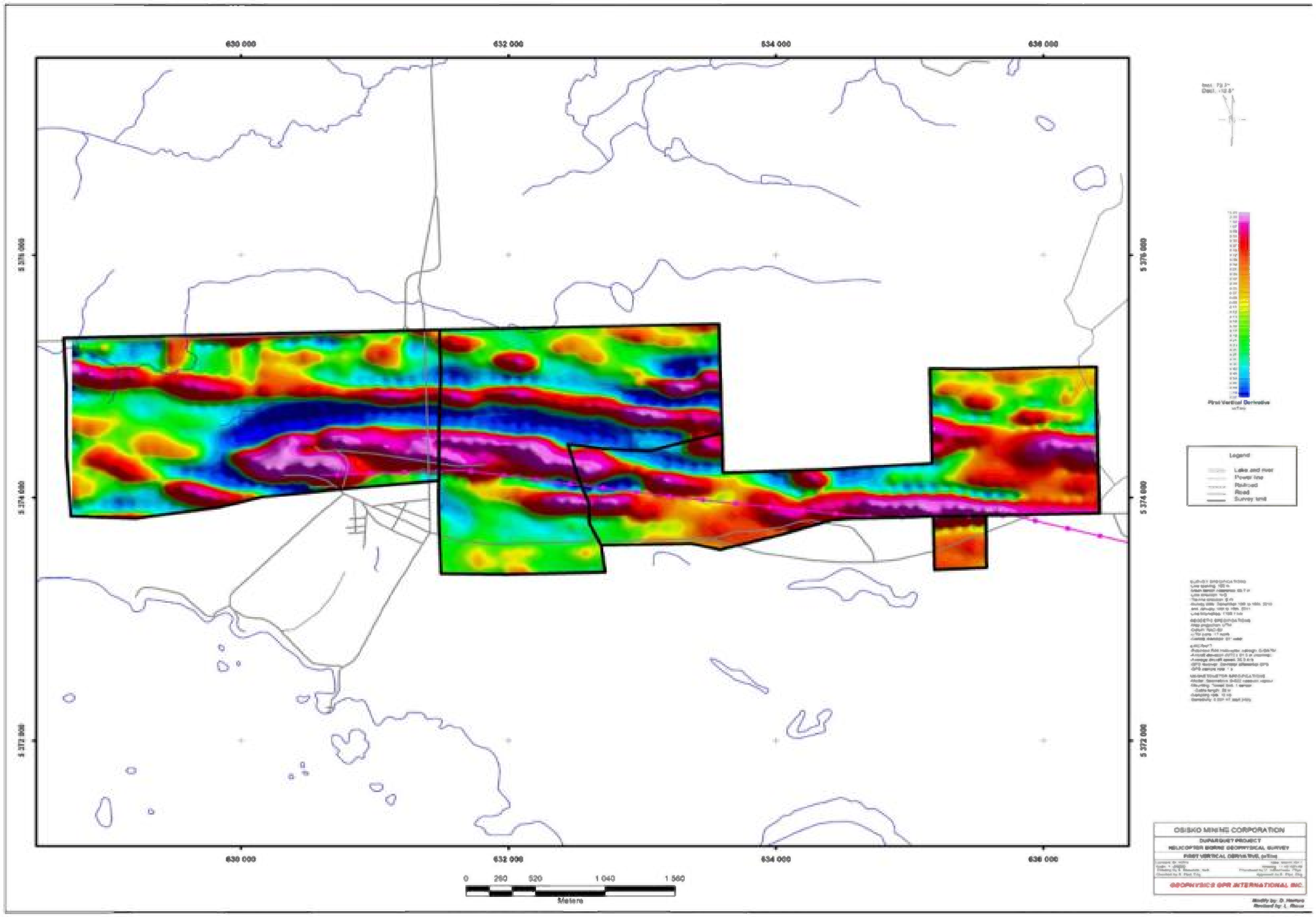


Figure 8: Airborne magnetic survey. First vertical derivate.

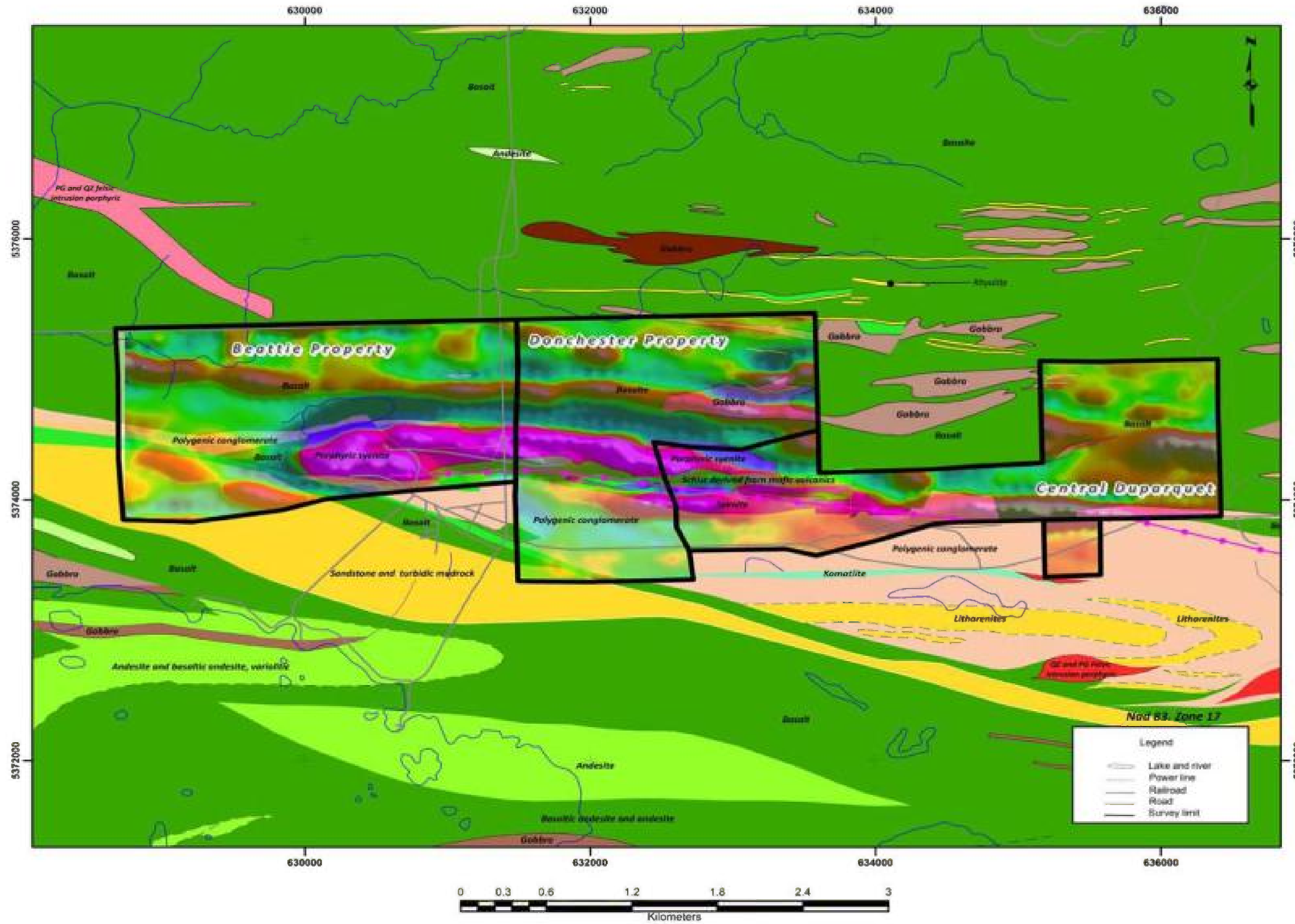


Figure 9: Overlay Airborne magnetic survey and geology maps

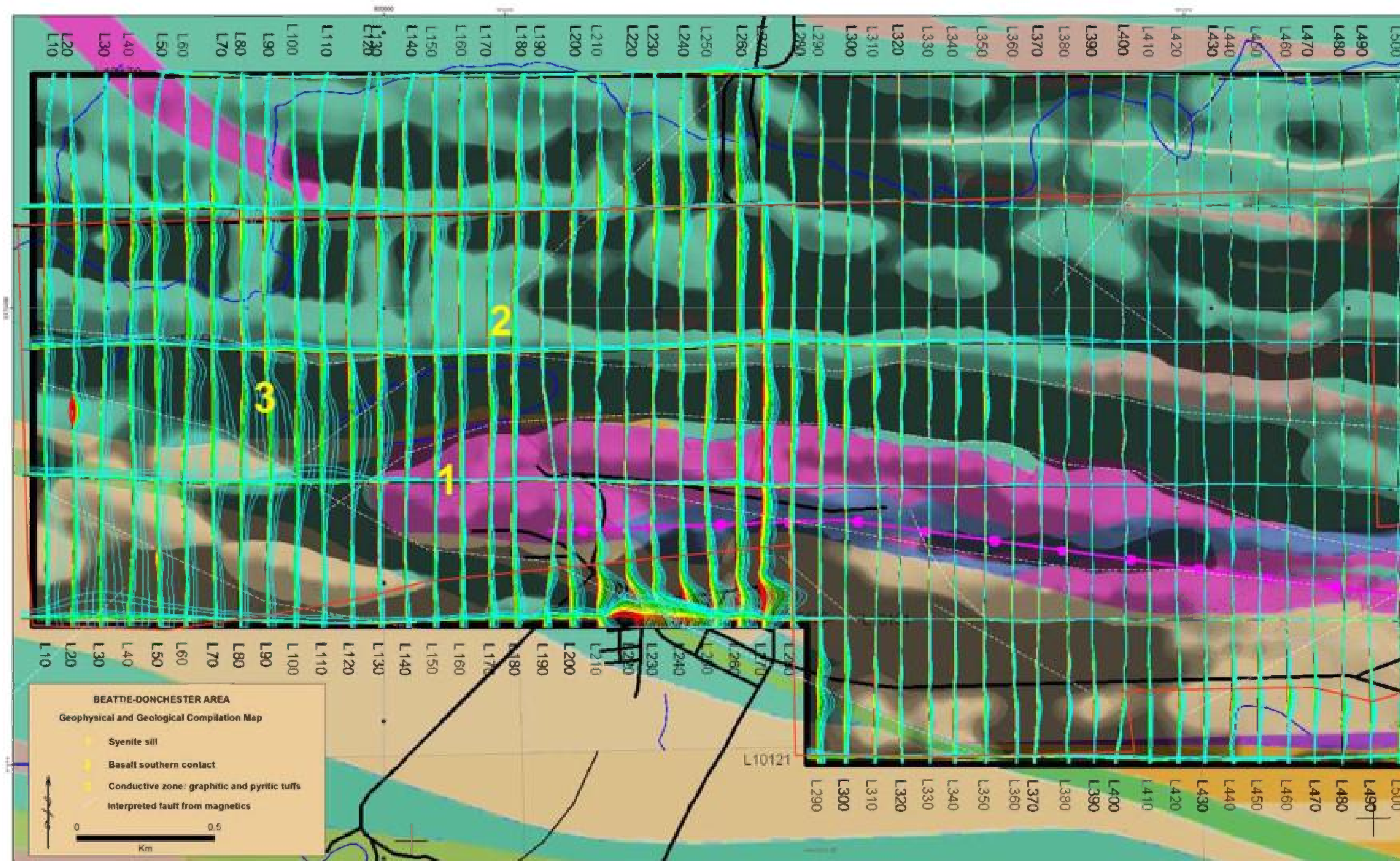


Figure 10: Overlay Airborne magnetic / electromagnetic survey and geology maps

11. Drilling

Osisko began exploration drilling on the Duparquet properties in February of 2010, using three (3) SDD-VD-3000 drill rigs and three (3) SDD-VD-5000 supplied by Bradley Brothers Limited of Rouyn-Noranda - Québec; in April of 2010 Orbit-Garant Drilling of Val d'Or – Québec, mobilized two (2) FMD1000 rigs. The Orbit-Garant drills were working on a 12 hour/day (dayshift only), Monday to Friday schedule, because the planned drill holes were located near residential areas of the Municipality of Duparquet (Town drilling Protocol established by Osisko). One drill was demobilized on July 9th. Further infill drilling was planned in August on the Beattie Property, so a second drill was mobilized by Orbit-Garant (YS2000). The Bradley rigs operated on two 12 hour shifts, seven days a week. All the drill rigs were using a wire line retrieval system and were recovering NQ-diameter core (47.6 mm). The drills rigs were mounted on a fixed base with steel skids, surrounded by a fix drill shack and mobilised on the property using a tractor or bulldozer. The drill rigs were capable of drilling to vertical depths of 800 to 1000 metres with NQ-diameter rods. Osisko drilled, between February 16th and September 20th 2010, **314 drill holes**, totalling **102,529 metres** of NQ size core, Table 6, Appendices II and III.

Drill access on the property was achieved through a network of dirt roads. In lightly forested areas the trees and brush were cut prior to drill mobilization. Larger logs were cut and stacked at the path-sides. Water for the drilling operation was supplied by submersible pumps lowered into the Glory Hole on the Beattie Property and in the Central Duparquet shaft on the Donchester and Central Duparquet properties, Figures 12 and 13.

The drill hole collars were located using DGPS instrument (Sokkia Radian IS real-time-kinetic differential GPS system) with an accuracy within 0.15 metre. Planned hole locations were marked by pickets, and completed holes are resurveyed using the DGPS equipment. Measurements are taken at the centre of the top of the casing, as well as at ground level at the side of the casing. In the case of inclined holes, the ground-level measurement is taken at the leading edge of the casing. In any case, reported positions of the completed drill holes are considered to be accurate to within 15 cm in X, Y and Z directions.

In most cases, the drill casings were left in-ground after the holes were completed **(the only exception being the holes drilled in the tailings, were a tailings protocol was implemented which consisted in: placing a rubber plug at 6 metres past the overburden / bedrock interface, 1 metre of fine grained sand; 5 metres of cement; the casing was then pulled while injecting bentonite to surface)**. Down-hole orientation surveys were performed. Casings were plugged with a wooden stake (4" x 4") to keep debris out of the hole and large wooden posts were planted to mark the casing location. An employee from Osisko would then staple an aluminum tag embossed with the following information: DDH#, azimuth, dip and final depth. Down-hole orientation surveys were done where a multi-shot survey was done at the end of the drilling (readings were taken every 3 metres) using a Reflex EZ shot instrument.

Core was retrieved from the drill string using conventional wireline techniques. Core was removed from the core tube by Bradley and/or Orbit employee and carefully placed in standard NQ wooden core boxes, a wooden bloc was put in the box at the end of each run (3 metres) and filled and closed core boxes were sealed with fibre tape. Boxes were removed from the drill site twice daily (at the end of each shift) by Bradley and/or Orbit personnel and brought to the Beattie mine offices in

Duparquet. The core boxes were then placed on wooden skids in order to be shipped to the Malartic core shack to be logged by Osisko personnel. The boxes would be tied to the skid using metal strapping and then wrapped in transparent plastic. The hole number would then be painted on the plastic wrap.

The box number and length was then measured, the core cleaned and broken pieces reassembled.

Core production varied somewhat according to the ground conditions, but averaged approximately 40 metres for a 12 hour drill shift (80 metres per 24 hours), Figure 11. Core recovery was 98 to 100%. Most holes were completed to their planned depths, except for some holes that were stopped short because of fault zones and/or underground workings that could not be passed. The percentage of recovery and RQD were established prior to logging the core.

Figure 11: Histogram of average daily drilling – Bradley Brothers.
Beattie and Donchester Properties drilling combined (per 24 hours)

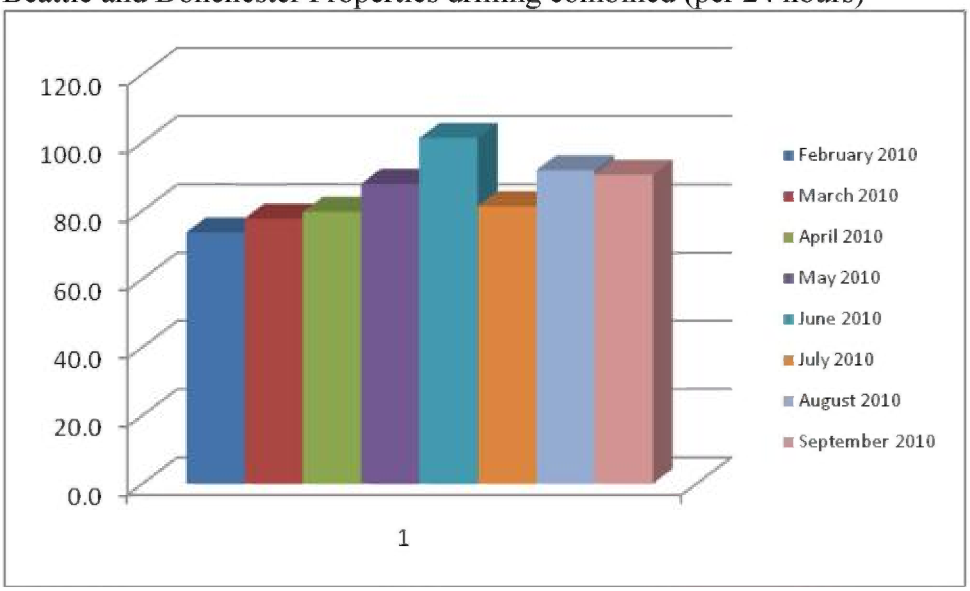


Table 6: Total 2010 drilling done by Osisko/Clifton Star on the Duparquet Properties.

TOTAL DUPARQUET 2010 DRILLING (BEATTIE + DONCHESTER)		
Number of DDH	metres drilled	DRILLING COMPANY
283	93,255	Bradley
31	9,274	Orbit-Garant
314	102,529	TOTAL

Table 7: Summary of the 2010 drilling programme – Beattie Property

BEATTIE DRILLING (BRADLEY + ORBIT-Garant)		
number of DDH	metres drilled	DRILLING COMPANY
188	60,533	Bradley Bros.
31	9,274	Orbit-Garant
219	69,807	Total BEATTIE

Table 8: Summary of the 2010 drilling programme – Donchester Property

DONCHESTER DRILLING (BRADLEY)		
number of DDH	metres drilled	DRILLING COMPANY
95	32,722	Bradley Bros.

Table 9: Detail of the 2010 drilling programme – Donchester Property

DONCHESTER - 2010 drilling (detail)			
	Number of DDH	metres drilled	overburden drilled
Donchester (MC # 384)	80	28,136	
Central Duparquet	15	4,586	
TOTAL	95	32,722	530

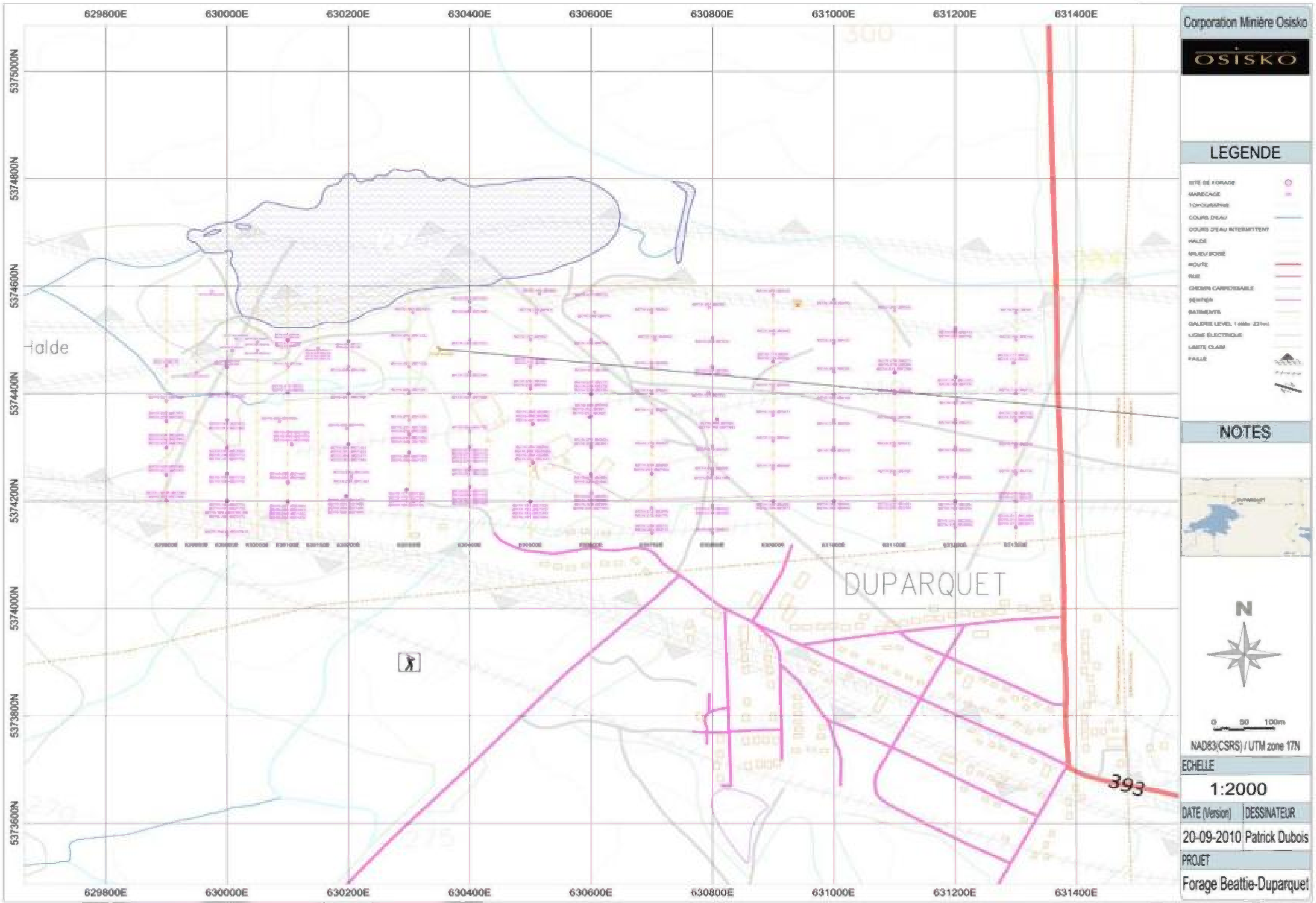


Figure 12: 2010 Diamond Drilling Programme – collar locations – Beattie Property

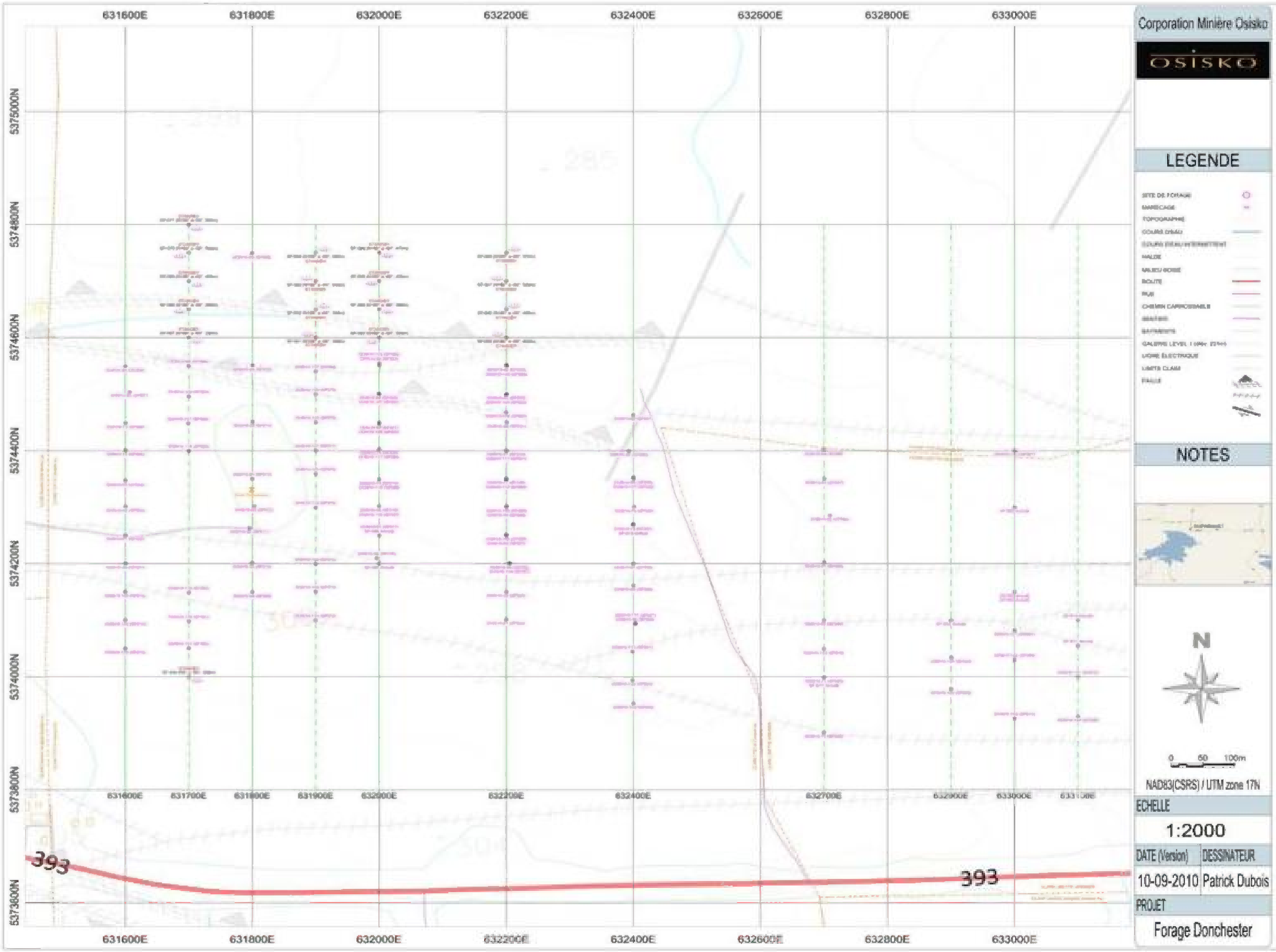


Figure 13: 2010 Diamond Drilling Programme – collar locations – Donchester Property

Summary of best intersections – Beattie Property

Note: all lengths described in this section are core lengths. A complete listing of all the best intersections from the 2010 drilling and re-sampling of the 2008-2009 holes drilled by Clifton Star is detailed in Appendix IV. Cross sections are supplied in the back pockets of this report.

Section 629 900 E

The best intersections on this section returned **3.67 g/t Au over 43.4 metres (BD10-228) ; 1.52 g/t Au over 31.3 metres (BD10-322)**. Both of these zones are restricted to the syenitic intrusive which is volumetrically very small on this section.

Section 630 000 E

The bests intersections on this section returned **1.89 g/t Au over 94.5 m (B09-83); 1.96 g/t Au over 66.0 m (B09-69); and 1.89 g/t Au over 94.5 m (B09-83).** On this section, the volume of the syenitic intrusive is much more important than on the previous section, thus confirming the easterly plunge of the syenitic body. The syenite occupies the central portion of this section, between 5 374 225 N and 5 374 525 N, and bottoms out 100 metres below surface. To the south, the syenite is in contact with sediments and komatiitic flows, whereas to the north, it is in contact with mafic volcanics.

Section 630 100 E

The best intersections from the North Zone returned **3.37 g/t Au over 25.5 metres (BD10-210)** and **2.96 g/t Au over 33.0 metres (BD10-321)**. These intersects are limited to the the mafic volcanics. Other mineralized zones, located within the syenite, near the contacts with the surrounding wall rocks but also well within the central portion of the syenite, in intensely silicified zones, returned the best values on this section: **4.39 g/t Au over 94.2 metres (BD10-117); 1.70 g/t Au over 73.5 metres (BD10-286)**.

Section 630 200 E

The best intersections on this section returned **1.36 g/t Au over 193.5 metres (BD10-264) ; 1.60 g/t Au over 104.5 metres (BD10-263) ; and 1.82 g/t Au over 92.5 metres (BD10-265)**. On this section, the bottom of the syenite lays approximately 400 metres vertical depth from surface, thus again confirming the easterly plunge of the intrusive body.

Section 630 300 E

The best intersections on this section returned **1.58 g/t Au over 49.0 metres (BD10-245) ; and 2.26 g/t Au over 40.0 metres (BD10-246)**. On the previous sections, a distinct mineralized zone could be observed near surface (< 100 m), it seems to have disappeared on section 630 300 E.

Section 630 400 E

The best intersections on this section returned **0.86 g/t Au over 94.5 metres, including 1.17 g/t Au over 43.5 metres (BD10-281); and 0.79 g/t Au over 66.0 metres, including 1.44 g/t Au over 14.0 metres (BD10-273)**. Here again the upper-central portion of the intrusive seems barren, while as we move further east, the mineralized zones shifts towards the southern contact of the syenite (South Zone).

Section 630 500 E

As on sections 630 300 E, and 630 400 E, numerous holes, mostly located in the central portion of the section, ended in syenite, never reaching the contact between the intrusive and the surrounding wall rocks. The best intersections on this section returned for the North Zone: **3.18 g/t Au over 37.5 metres (BD10-115);** and for the South Zone: **1.09 g/t Au over 57.0 metres (BD10-293)**, and **1.12 g/t Au over 49.0 metres (BD10-291)**.

Section 630 600 E

The best intersections on this section returned for the South Zone: **0.89 g/t Au over 55.5 metres, including 3.09 g/t Au over 7.5 metres (BD10-251);** and for the North Zone**: 1.51 g/t Au over 38.0 metres, including 3.54 g/t Au over 7.5 metres (BD10-167)**.

Section 630 700 E

All the mineralized zones on this section are located within the syenite but very near the contacts between the syenite and the mafic volcanics to the north and the sediments to the south. The best intersections on this section returned **1.29 g/t Au over 43.5 metres (BD10-259**-South Zone**); and 1.07 g/t Au over 33.0 metres (BD10-173)**. The intersection in BD10-173 is located in the central portion of the section and is therefore not associated with either the North or South Zones.

Section 630 800 E

Numerous mineralized zones on this section are located near surface (< 150 m vertical depth), mostly in the central part of the section, between latitudes 5 374 300 N and 5 374 400 N. It seems that the mineralized zones that were observed between sections 630 400 E and 630 700 E, which were located near the southern contact of the syenitic intrusive have now shifted towards the north, possibly due to the northwest-southeast trending secondary fault observed by Carl Corriveau during the geological mapping survey. The best intersections on this section returned **1.09 g/t Au over 78.0 metres, (BD10-169)** South Zone**; 2.00 g/t Au over 51.0 metres (BD10-267)** North Zone**; 1.67 g/t Au over 48.5 metres (BD10-261)** South Zone.

Section 630 900 E

Between latitudes 5 374 300 N and 5 374 450 N and less than 150 vertical metres below surface, numerous mineralized zones were intersected. This is a repeat of what was first encountered on section 630 800 E. The best intersections on this section returned **1.12 g/t Au over 39.0 metres, (BD10-134); 1.13 g/t Au over 31.5 metres (BD10-123)**.

Section 631 000 E

The best intersections on this section returned **1.98 g/t Au over 12.0 metres, (BD10-222)** from the Upper Central Zone; **and 1.75 g/t Au over 12.0 metres (BD10-203)** from the North Zone. These zones are located very near surface, less than 50 metres of vertical depth.

Section 631 100 E

The best intersections on this section returned **1.75 g/t Au over 44.5 metres, (BD10-216); 5.01 g/t Au over 20.5 metres (BD10-202); and 2.13 g/t Au over 27.0 metres (BD10-215).** All of these intersections are located on the North Zone within the syenite, except for BD10-202 which is located well within the mafic volcanic unit.

Section 631 200 E

The best intersections on this section returned **1.48 g/t Au over 35.1 metres, (BD10-187); 2.69 g/t Au over 19.5 metres (BD10-186); 1.53 g/t Au over 26.5 metres (BD10-185)**. In holes BD10-185 and BD10-186 the mineralized zones are located near the northern contact between the syenite and the mafic volcanics (North Zone) whereas in BD10-187 the zone is located near the southern contact between the sediments and syenite intrusive (South Zone).

Section 631 300 E

The best intersections on this section returned **3.12 g/t Au over 32.1 metres, (BD10-313); 2.68 g/t Au over 31.5 metres (BD10-312); and 1.27 g/t Au over 36.5 metres (BD10-132)**. The mineralized zones in holes BD10-312 and BD10-313 are located near or at the contact between the sediments and basalts, whereas the zone intersected in BD10-132 is located well within the syenitic intrusive.

Summary of best intersections – Donchester Property

Note: all lengths described in this section are core lengths. No drilling was performed on sections ***631 400 E*** *and* ***631 500 E*** *during the 2010 drill programme. Highlights from re-sampling on those sections are available in Appendix V. A complete listing of all the best intersections from the 2010 drilling and re-sampling of the 2008-2009 holes drilled by Clifton Star is detailed in Appendix V. Cross sections are to be found in the back pockets of this report.*

Section 631 600 E

The best intersections on this section returned **1.09 g/t Au over 52.5 metres, (DON10-83); 1.50 g/t Au over 24.0 metres (DON10-132); and 3.59 g/t Au over 9.1 metres (DON10-133)**. The mineralized zones, intersected in holes DON10-132 and DON10-133 are located within the mafic volcanics, but possibly near the contact with the syenitic intrusive (South Zone). The mineralized zone in DON10-83 is located within the syenite but possibly near the contact with the mafic volcanic to the north (North Zone).

Section 631 700 E

The best intersections on this section returned **1.49 g/t Au over 28.7 metres, (DON10-99); and 9.57 g/t Au over 7.5 metres (DON10-116)**. The mineralized zone intersected in DON10-116 is located within the mafic volcanics, but very near the contact with the syenitic intrusive (South Zone), whereas the mineralized zone in DON10-99 is located at the contacts between mafic volcanics and a small, possibly a xenolith of syenite (North Zone), this intercept is located very near surface, less than 50 metres in vertical depth.

Section 631 800 E (Donchester shaft section)

The best intersections on this section returned **0.73 g/t Au over 88.6 metres, (DON10-69); 7.40 g/t Au over 10.5 metres, (DON10-69); and 1.00 g/t Au over 44.6 metres (DON10-54)**. DON10-69 was drilled south and planned to intersect the North Zone in order to have an idea of the true width of the North Zone. It was suspected that some of the holes drilled by Clifton Star in 2008-2009 which returned incredible intersections (2.57 g/t Au over 108.4 metres – D08-01; and 1.24 g/t Au over 130.0 metres – D08-19) where drilled down dip on the North Zone.

Section 631 900 E

The best intersections on this section returned **1.06 g/t Au over 108.0 metres, (DON10-136); 1.29 g/t Au over 33.2 metres, (DON10-137); and 18.85 g/t Au over 1.5 metre (DON10-110)**. The mineralized zones intersected in holes DON10-136 and DON10-137 are located well within the syenitic intrusive, associated with a strongly silicified area (North Zone).

Section 632 000 E

The best intersections on this section returned **1.96 g/t Au over 68.2 metres, (DON10-74); 2.02 g/t Au over 37.3 metres, (DON10-85); and 83.62 g/t Au over 6.6 metre (DON10-107)**. The mineralized zone intersected in DON10-85 is located in a xenolith of mafic volcanics within the syenite intrusive (North Zone), whereas the mineralized zone in DON10-74 is located within the mafic volcanics at the contact with the syenite intrusive (North Zone

Section 632 100 E

No drilling was performed on this section in 2010. No re-sampling of Clifton's core was performed on this section.

Section 632 200 E

The best intersections on this section returned **1.60 g/t Au over 34.5 metres, (DON10-77); 1.75 g/t Au over 31.1 metres, (DON10-87); and 2.30 g/t Au over 11.5 metre (DON10-87)**. The mineralized zones intersected in DON10-87 are located either in the syenite or in the mafic volcanics, but in close proximity of the contact between these two units. The mineralized zone in DON10-77 overlaps the contact between the syenite and the mafic volcanics. All of these intercepts are associated with the North Zone. No re-sampling of Clifton's core was performed on this section.

Section 632 300 E

No drilling was performed on this section in 2010. No re-sampling of Clifton's core was performed on this section.

Section 632 400 E

The best intersection on this section returned **2.32 g/t Au over 8.3 metres, (DON10-113)**. The mineralized zone intersected in DON10-113 is located at the very start of the hole (12.0 to 20.3 metres). It is neither associated to the North or the South zones. No re-sampling of Clifton's core was performed on this section.

Section 632 500 E

No drilling was performed on this section in 2010. No re-sampling of Clifton's core was performed on this section.

Section 632 600 E

No drilling was performed on this section in 2010. No re-sampling of Clifton's core was performed on this section.

Section 632 700 E (Central Duparquet)

The best intersection on this section returned **3.18 g/t Au over 6.5 metres, (DON10-71)**. The mineralized zone intersected in DON10-71 is located near the very end of the hole (400.5 to 407.0 metres). It doesn't seem to correlate with any of the known mineralized ore shoots located on the Donchester property. No re-sampling of Clifton's core was performed on this section.

Section 632 800 E (Central Duparquet)

No drilling was performed on this section in 2010. No re-sampling of Clifton's core was performed on this section.

Section 632 900 E (Central Duparquet)

The best intersection on this section returned **2.55 g/t Au over 7.5 metres, (DON10-129)**. The mineralized zone intersected in DON10-129 (185.0 – 192.5) is located some 35 metres before the contact between the syenite and what was logged as being a gabbro. No re-sampling of Clifton's core was performed on this section.

Section 633 000 E (Central Duparquet)

The best intersections on this section returned **3.13 g/t Au over 18.0 metres, (DON10-143); and 9.98 g/t Au over 7.3 metres, (DON10-141)**. The mineralized zone intersected in DON10-143 is located well within the syenite intrusive and is associated with the Central Duparquet mineralized zone. The mineralized zone intersected in DON10-141 is located at the contact between sediments and a small xenolith of syenite. It doesn't seem to correlate with the Central Duparquet ore zone. No re-sampling of Clifton's core was performed on this section.

Section 633 100 E (Central Duparquet)

The best intersection on this section returned **0.92 g/t Au over 45.0 metres (DON10-145)**. The mineralized zone intersected in DON10-145 is located well within the syenite intrusive and is possibly associated with the Central Duparquet mineralized zone. No re-sampling of Clifton's core was performed on this section.

12. Sampling Method and Approach

Core logging

Detailed descriptions of the drill core were made by experienced and qualified geologists who are members in good standing of the OGQ (Québec Order of Geologists) or the OIQ (Québec Order of Engineers). Drill log data are recorded directly into laptop computers using GeoticLog™ software. The core logging protocol is described below.

Core boxes were laid out 9 to 12 at a time. Marker blocks were temporarily removed and their position marked on the core with a grease pencil. The core was aligned as well as possible so as to consolidate any gaps and the core was then measured and marked metre-by-metre with a grease pencil. Any discrepancies between marker blocks and measured core length are immediately addressed and resolved. The drill hole interval ('from' and 'to') for each box was recorded in the log.

The next step involved recording the RQD (rock quality designation, a geotechnical logging parameter) using a reference spacing of 2 m and discounting core pieces less than 10 cm long. This was followed by a visual estimate of core recoveries, done on a 0.5 m basis. Marker blocks were then replaced.

Core was then marked up for sampling, and all material was sampled. Samples were a minimum of 0.8 m long and a maximum of 1.6 m long (generally 1.5 m) and respected lithological contacts or the interface between zones of significantly different alteration style. Sampling intervals (from/to) were recorded in serially-numbered tripartite sample tag booklets.

These measurements were recorded on the first and second portion of the tag, with the third left blank. The second and third portions were torn from the book and tucked into the core box at the beginning of the appropriate sample interval mark, for use by the core sampling technician. Sampling and mark-up intervals were recorded in the logs, along with sample tag numbers, when applicable.

Geological descriptions were made of each marked interval. Separate windows in the GeoticLog™ software allowed for codes describing the protolith (2 letter codes), alteration style (separate two letter codes), overall intensity of alteration, structure, sulphide percentage, rock colour, vein type and veining density. A separate column was reserved for written notes.

Once core logging was completed on an interval-by-interval basis, a summary geological description of the hole was completed using a simplified code. The header page, listing the hole number, collar coordinates, final depth, start/end dates and the name of the core logging geologist was completed.

Core was then photographed in batches of up to 5 boxes at a time, both dry and wet. Logs and photographs were then submitted to the QA/QC geologist, who is responsible for verification of information in all logs as they are completed. The final steps were to incorporate the down-hole survey data into the log, and record the security tag numbers for each sample provided by the core sampling technician. Once the assay results have been received, these are also incorporated into the logs.

The re-sampling that was performed on Clifton Star's 2008 and 2009 NQ size drill core consisted of laying out 9 to 12 boxes at a time, then, the marker blocks were temporarily removed and their position marked on the core with a grease pencil. The core was aligned as well as possible so as to consolidate any gaps and the core was then measured and marked metre-by-metre with a grease pencil. Any discrepancies between marker blocks and measured core length are immediately addressed and resolved. Since the core had already been previously cut, no rock designation quality (RQD) was done. The geologist would then review the original log; insert in the descriptions whatever was missing (major vein, structural feature, alteration, mineralization, etc.). The geologist would then sample whatever interval that had not been previously sampled (in order not to leave out any gaps in the sampling). When reaching a previously sampled interval, the geologist would have the original pulp from that sample retrieved, assign a new sample number and insert it in the sampling sequence. The same QA/QC protocol as applied to the core logging procedure was also established for the re-sampling. All the re-sampling was performed in Duparquet. A courrier (Manitoulin Transport) would bring the samples to ALS's facility in Timmins.

13. Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

Core sampling, security and chain-of-custody

Following the logging and core marking procedures described above, the core passed to the sampling facility. At this point, the core was no longer handled by on-site geologists. Core sampling was performed by qualified technicians and quality control was maintained through regular verification by on-site geologists.

Core was broken, as necessary, into manageable lengths. Pieces were removed from the box without disturbing the sample tags, cut in half lengthwise with a diamond saw along the marked sampling line, and then both halves were carefully repositioned in the box. When a complete hole had been processed in this manner, one half of the core was collected for assay while the other half remained in the core box as a witness.

A technician packed one half of the split core sample intervals into vinyl sample bags that were sequentially numbered to match the serial number sequences in the tag booklets used by the core-logging geologists. The blank portion of the triplicate sample tag was placed in the bag with the sample, while the portion marked with the sample interval was stapled into the bottom of the core box at the point where the sample interval begins. The sample number was also marked on the plastic bag in case the ticket inside the bag got lost. Sample bags were sealed with tamper-proof, serially numbered, yellow plastic security tags. The technician noted the beginning and end of the security tag sequence for a particular sampling run, and reported this to the QA/QC geologist so that the drill logs could be finalized.

Sealed sample bags were packed into white fabrene bags which were also sealed with a tamper-proof, serially numbered, red plastic security tags for delivery purposes. Bags were assigned sequential numbers which were matched against the security tags and loaded on sequentially numbered, plastic-wrapped wood pallets. This information was also forwarded to the QA/QC geologist.

Aluminum tags embossed with the hole number, box number and box interval (from/to) were prepared and stapled onto the ends of each core box. Core boxes were then moved to permanent on-site storage in steel core racks at the Beattie mine site in Duparquet. Rejects and pulps from the laboratory were sent back to the Beattie site and stored in containers or the old roaster facility with limited access. The facility was locked at all times, and a security guard (24 hours a day) was located at the main entrance for the length of the drill program.

The project geologist prepared the sample submission form for the assay laboratory. This form identified the shipping bags by number and security tag number, as well as the sequence of samples packed in each. Couriers (Manitoulin Transport) arrived once or twice per week at the core-processing facility to transport the pallets of sealed barrels/bags directly back to ALS Chemex Laboratories in Val d'Or. Once at the laboratory, a manager checked the barrel and security tag numbers against those that are on the submission form, and initialized each if the corresponding numbers were correct. Copies of these forms were then returned to the exploration offices for verification, and any discrepancy was investigated and corrected as necessary.

Sample preparation, analyses and security

Analytical laboratories

All sample preparation and primary and duplicate assay work for the Duparquet properties was performed by ALS Chemex Laboratories located in Val d'Or, Québec and Timmins, Ontario. Check assays (966) from ALS where sent to Actlab's facility in Ste-Germaine-Boulé, Québec which were then sent to Actlab's facility in Ancaster, Ontario (because the Ste-Germaine-Boulé facility is awaiting accreditation (ISO/IEC 17025), possibly spring of 2011).

All ALS Chemex laboratories are certified ISO 9001:2000 for the "supply of assays and geochemical analysis services" by BSI Quality Registrars. Certification for ISO 9001:2000 requires evidence of a quality management system covering all aspects of the organization. ALS Chemex also takes part in the "Proficiency Testing Program - Minerals Analysis Laboratories" and holds a certificate demonstrating its success in the program for analysis of gold, silver, copper, zinc, lead, nickel and cobalt.

Actlabs is an international analytical laboratory with locations in North and South America, Australia, Asia and Greenland. Actlabs' Quality System is accredited to international quality standards through the International Organization for Standardization / International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) 17025 (ISO/IEC 17025 includes ISO 9001 and ISO 9002 specifications).

Sample preparation and analytical procedures

All samples received by ALS Chemex and Actlabs are processed through a sample tracking system that is an integral part of that company's Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS).

This system utilizes bar coding and scanning technology that provides complete chain-of-custody records for every stage in the sample preparation and analytical process and limits the potential for sample switches and transcription errors.

Samples are dried, and then crushed to 70% passing -10 mesh (1.7 mm). A 250 g subsample is split off the crushed material, and pulverized to 85% passing -200 mesh (75 micron). A 50 gram split of the pulp is used for assay. Crushing and pulverizing equipment is cleaned with barren wash material between sample preparation batches and, where necessary, between highly mineralized samples. Sample preparation stations are also equipped with dust extraction systems to reduce the risk of sample contamination.

As part of the standard internal quality control procedures used by the laboratory, each batch of 84 fire-assay crucibles includes one blank, two internal (laboratory-generated) standards and three duplicate samples along with 78 client samples. In the event that any reference material or duplicate result falls outside the established control limits, an error report is automatically generated. This ensures that the person evaluating the sample set for data release is made aware that a problem may exist with the dataset and an investigation can be initiated.

Pulps and coarse rejects from the samples are returned to the Beattie mine offices on a regular basis. These materials are securely stored in a locked facility for future reference.

Analysis

Prepared samples are analyzed by fire assay with atomic absorption finish. Samples returning assays in excess of 10 g/t Au are re-analyzed with a gravimetric finish. The gravimetric finish assay is used as the final assay.

Quality assurance/quality control procedures

Accuracy and potential contamination of the analytical procedure at the laboratory are monitored by the introduction of blanks and blind certified reference standards into the sample stream. For the quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) program at the Duparquet Properties, twenty-three (23) different certified reference standards were used, ranging from 0.606 g/t Au to 8.573 g/t Au, Table 10. The bulk standards were split into 120 g bags on site with different internal codes for introduction into the sample stream. Blanks consisted of decorative marble stone purchased in 30 kg bags. One standard was assayed per 20 samples in a batch, and one blank was introduced per 40 samples in a batch. Furthermore, duplicate assaying of 1 in 20 rejects from the entire sample stream was performed automatically at ALS Chemex Laboratories.

Table 10 : Certified Reference Materials used during the 2010 drilling and re-sampling programme

OSISKO IDENTIFICATION	REFERENCE MATERIAL	MEAN	Standard deviation (1σ)
J	CDN-GS-P8	0.78	0.03
K	CDN-GS-1D	1.05	0.05
K2	CDN-GS-2E	1.52	0.12
L	CDN-GS-2F	2.16	0.07
M	CDN-GS-3F	3.1	0.12
A3	SE44	0.606	0.017
B4	SJ39	2.641	0.083
C4	SH41	1.344	0.041
D2	SF45	0.848	0.028
F2	SN38	8.573	0.158
G2	SK43	4.086	0.093
H2	SG40	0.976	0.022
H	SG31	0.996	0.028
B2	SJ32	2.645	0.068
C3	SH35	1.323	0.044
	O15Pa	1.02	0.03
	O50Pb	0.841	0.032
	O52Pb	0.307	0.017
	O53Pb	0.623	0.021
	O54Pa	2.9	0.11
	O61d	4.76	0.14
	O6Pc	1.52	0.07
	O7Pb	2.77	0.05

23 differents CRM were used by Osisko in 2010.

Table 11 : QA/QC Beattie Property – standards that failed.

reference # standard	total used	standards that failed QA/QC	% of failure
SE44	109	10	9.17
SJ32	1	0	0
SJ39	91	2	2.20
SH35	15	2	**13.33**
SH41	79	4	5.06
SF45	106	7	6.60
SN38	66	9	**13.64**
SK43	83	7	8.43
SG31	92	6	6.52
SG40	4	0	0.00
CDN-GS-P8	478	38	7.95
CDN-GS-1D	455	25	5.49
CDN-GS-2F	435	42	9.66
CDN-GS-3F	424	16	3.77
O15Pa	62	1	1.61
O50Pb	71	2	2.82
O52Pb	631	9	1.43
O53Pb	704	43	6.11
O54Pa	619	19	3.07
O61d	65	2	3.08
O6Pc	106	5	4.72
O7Pb	3	1	**33.33**
O6Pc	1	0	0.00
TOTAL	4 700	250	5.32

23 different CRM were used on the Beattie Property

Table 12 : QA/QC Donchester Property – standards that failed

reference # standard	total used	standards that failed QA/QC	% of failure
CDN-GS-1D	140	20	14.3
CDN-GS-2F	422	67	**15.9**
CDN-GS-3F	407	35	8.6
CDN-GS-P8	402	25	6.2
CDN-GS-2E	274	5	1.82
O15Pa	23	1	4.3
O50Pb	40	5	12.5
O52Pb	97	3	3.1
O53Pb	74	6	8.1
O54Pa	227	27	11.9
O61d	45	10	**22.2**
O6Pc	6	0	0
O7Pb	2	0	0
SF45	6	0	0
SG31	6	0	0
TOTAL	2 171	204	9.4

15 different CRM were used on the Donchester Property

The QAQC geologist monitored the results of the duplicate, blank and reference standard assay results visually, looking for significant discrepancies in duplicate results, anomalously high values for the blank samples or sample results and significant deviations from the accepted values for the standards, using the ± 2 and 3 standard deviations confidence limits provided by Rocklabs as a guideline. Any anomalous result was followed up with the laboratory and reassaying was performed as required.

Conclusions

It is the opinion of the author that the logging and sampling protocols used at the Beattie and Donchester projects are conventional industry standard ones conforming to generally regarded best practices, and that the current QA-QC procedures for ensuring the security of core samples, the integrity of the chain-of-custody for samples and the accuracy of laboratory analyses are in line with current industry practices. The author is confident that the system is appropriate for the collection of a database that would eventually be suitable for the estimation of an NI 43-101 compliant mineral resource estimate.

The author verified that original assay data from the analytical laboratories was correctly entered into the logs.

A total of **966** samples that were originally assayed by ALS Chemex in Val d'Or were double-checked at the Actlabs facility in Ancaster, Ontario, Figure 14. Only 17 samples returned values with an excess of 100% difference between ALS and Actlab. This represents less than 2% (1.72%). Figure 15 below represents the differences between the 17 samples. Systematically Actlab's values are lower than ALS.

Figure 14: Assay check ALS vs Actlabs (966 samples)

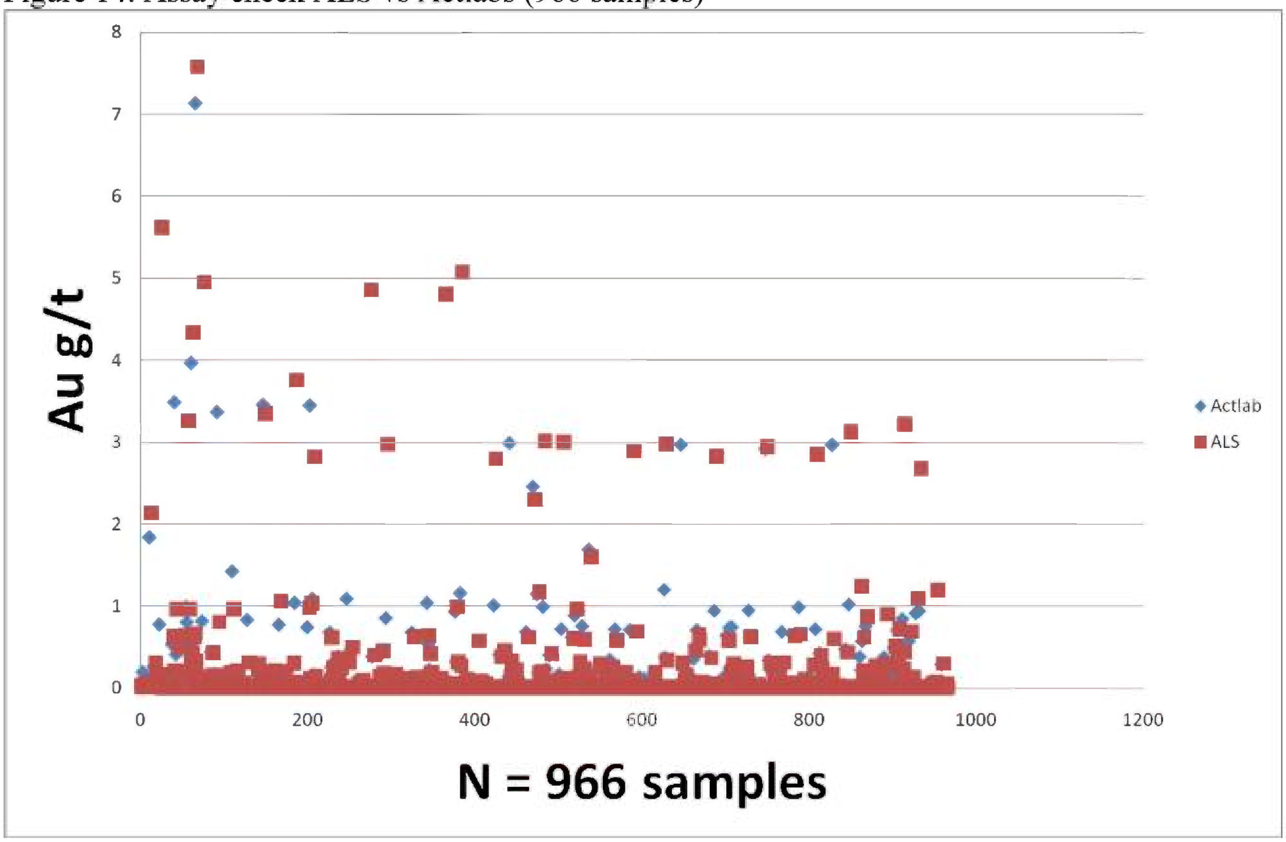
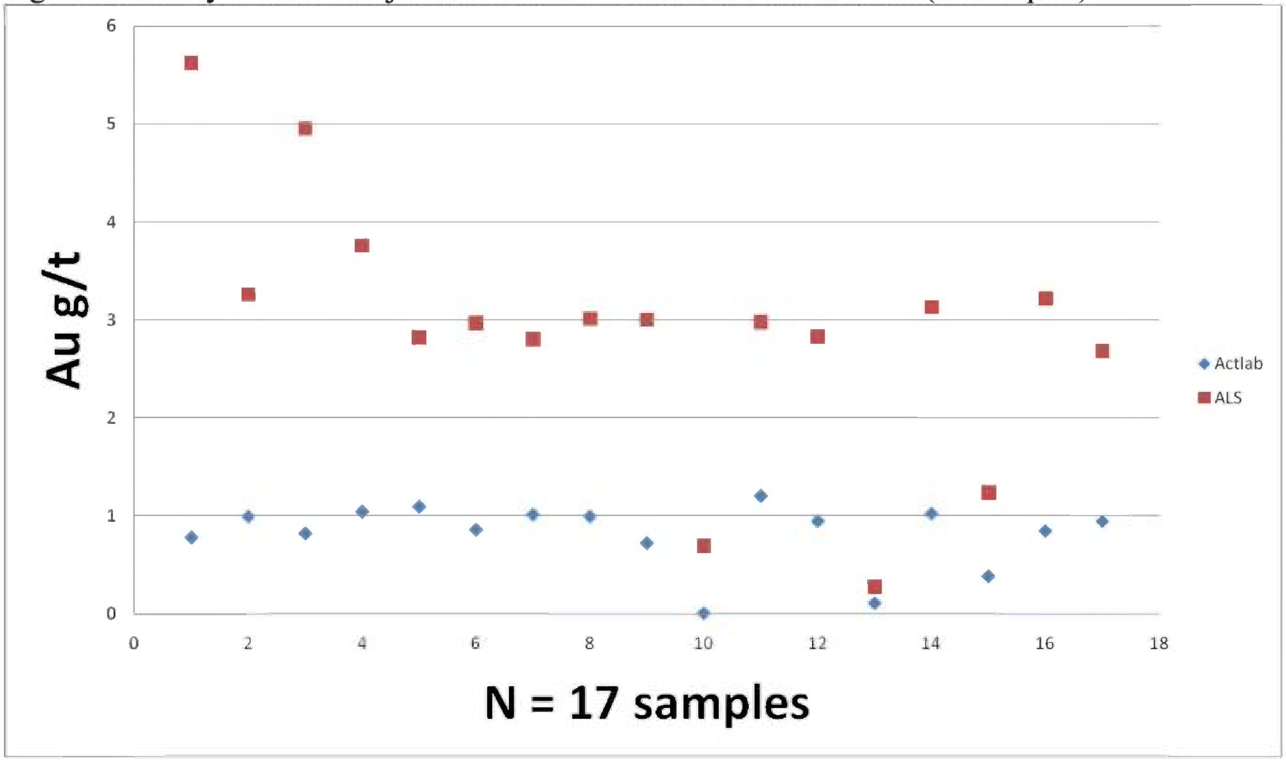


Figure 15: Assay checks – major differences between ALS and Actlabs (17 samples)



14. Data Verification

Osisko re-sampled Clifton Star's entire 2008 and 2009 NQ size drill core (47.6 mm) on the Beattie Property and re-sampled the entire 2008 NQ size drill core and five holes from the 2009 drilling programme on the Donchester Property. A total of **203** diamond drill holes were re-sampled on the Beattie Property and **54** diamond drill holes were re-sampled on the Donchester Property. No core was re-sampled from the Central Duparquet Property since no drilling was performed on that property since the 1980's (last drilling done on that property dates back to 1987, when Cambior/Ressources Aiguebelle drilled 8,369 metres of BQ size core). Table 13 below summarizes the distribution of the metres drilled, number of samples taken, sampled length, the total number of standards, blanks and duplicates used during the 2010 drilling/re-sampling programme.

Table 13 : Summary of sampling and QA/QC usage.

	Beattie	Donchester	total
metres drilled	69,807	32,722	102,529
samples 2010 drilling	45,969	22,197	68,166
metres sampled 2010 drilling	67,491	32,120	99,611
diamond drill holes re-sampled	203	54	257
samples 2010 re-sampling	41,823	16,008	57,831
metres sampled 2010 re-sampling	56,386	21,754	78,140
total standards	4,706	904	5,610
total blanks	2,145	341	2,486
total duplicates	4,034	690	4,724

By re-sampling Clifton Star's drill holes, Osisko verified the data contained in Clifton's databases. Intervals that were not sampled during the 2008 and/or 2009 drilling campaigns were sampled in 2010, this enabled Osisko to fill in the gaps that were left out by Clifton. From the intervals that had been previously sampled by Clifton, the pulps of those samples, were attributed a new sample number (beginning with the letter P), this enabled Osisko to confirm or invalidate the grades obtained by Clifton during their 2008 and 2009 drilling programmes. Only the 2008 and 2009 core was re-examined by Osisko, because prior to 2008, Clifton was drilling with BQ size core, which is not considered adequate to establish a resource calculation.

Clifton Star's QA/QC

Between 2000 and November 2009, Clifton did not implement an in-house QA/QC programme, but did receive from Techni-Lab – S.G.B. Abitibi inc. inserted CRM, blanks and duplicates within their analytical certificates. This was done by Techni-Lab as part of a standard internal quality control procedure used by the laboratory. One (1) blank and one duplicate (1) and two (2) CRM's were inserted in every batch of 24 samples (or less). Duplicates were also done on samples in excess of 3 g/t Au.

As of October 2009, Clifton did implement an in house QA/QC program. Certified Reference Materials (CRM) were introduced in the sequence of samples sent to the laboratory, ALS Chemex of Val d'Or. One standard and one duplicate were inserted every 20 samples, and one blank was inserted every 40 samples.

The database used for the information storage and section and plan maps at the Beattie and Donchester Properties includes the collar survey, down-hole survey, assay, geological and geotechnical data for each drill hole. The databases contain the historic data obtained from Clifton Star Resources and is up-do-date, including all of the results of the 2010 drill campaign.

The majority of the geologic data has been collected by relatively few geologists that participated in more than one field campaign, thereby minimizing the potential for introducing inconsistencies during rock identification. Data entry on computers was done by only one geologist in the field. Field data was verified on site before being crosschecked and incorporated in the GeoticLog™ software and the data was validated by a senior geologist. The assay data was transferred from the laboratory assay certificates to the assay field in the database using unique sample numbers.

Down-the-hole survey data is available for all drill holes. Clifton Star Resources surveys consisted of a digital reflex instrument recording, azimuth, dip and magnetic field. Tests were taken a few metres below the casing and every 30 metres thereafter (single-shot survey).

Prior to the 2010 drilling programme, Clifton Star's diamond drill hole locations were determined by a handheld GPS with a stated accuracy of +/- 3 metres. Casing was left in the hole for all of the drill holes. Some of Clifton's diamond drill holes were re-surveyed in 2010, using the same DGPS as for the surveying that was done on the holes drilled by Osisko.

In the opinion of the author, the field procedures used by Clifton Star Resources geologists generally meet "industry best practices". Drilling was conducted with suitable equipment and was recovering quality core.

The assay database for the Duparquet Properties is considered reliable.

The current sample set bears a high degree of reliability, as the samples were handled securely, and analysed by accredited laboratories. It is beyond the scope of the existing report to source verification of previously reported results. The samples taken were intended to provide both confirmation of previous programme results, and also to provide an independent assessment of project potential, based on the relationship of the sample results to the expected deposit model and local geological context.

15. Adjacent Properties

a) Dumico claims

This property, formerly A866 and A867 and currently known as C003231 and C003232 covering 35.1 hectares are owned by 173714 Canada Inc. The two claims, which lie close to the Donchester and Central Duparquet claims, are located in Duparquet Township (NTS 32D/11), Figure 16.

The claims originally formed part of a much larger property, which included the Central Duparquet Mine that was a past producer of gold located along strike just west of the Dumico claims. Two (2) shafts were sunk, one to 305 metres depth, and the mineralized zones were traced for some 400 metres in strike length. The underground workings from the Beattie and Donchester mines are connected to the Dumico shaft. A total of 7,100 tons with an average value of 3.20 g/t Au was taken from this property and milled in the Beattie mill up until 1944. The ore consisted of silicified syenite porphyry with values ranging from 3.73 g/t Au to 21.46 g/t Au. Metallurgical tests indicated a 90% recovery by flotation and 92% recovery by cyanidation. Recoveries averaged 82.8%, (Bevan, 2009).

b) Hunter Mine Property

Mineralized ore, averaging 1.09% copper was mined up until 1957 from this property. The mine was developed on three levels (2, 3, and 4). The ore was processed through the Beattie mill circuit after 1956 when the gold circuit was changed into a copper circuit. Ore from the Lyndhurst Mine was also processed through the Beattie mill copper circuit up until 1963. The mineralized zones on the Hunter Mine property are in line of strike with past copper producer Lyndhurst Mine, which is located to the east in Destor Township. The mineralized zones occur at the contacts between felsic metavolcanics (rhyolite) and felsic tuffs, (Bevan, 2009), Figure 16.

c) Duquesne-Ottoman Property (Xmet)

This property is located immediately east of the Duparquet Properties, between Central Duparquet and Duquesne properties, Figure 16. The property is comprised of 60 claims and covers an area of 928.6 hectares. The property was first staked in 1923 and some trenching and limited diamond drilling was completed. From 1930 on, several operators performed exploration work on the property: geological, geophysical surveys and some diamond drilling. The most recent work done on this property dates back to 2006-2007 when Diadem Resources Ltd drilled 20 holes, totalling 12,245 metres, (Armstrong et al., 2010).

The primary control on mineralization is structural; the location and character of the structures, and therefore the nature and distribution of mineralization, is apparently influenced in part by geological contrasts between different lithologies, thus the rock types represent a secondary control. Santa Fe Cunningham-Dunlop, 1997) described four types of zones hosted by different rock types, which are found:

1) along sheared and brecciated margins of QFP's;
2) within quartz vein systems in QFP's
3) within mineralized splays and shear zones associated with the DPFZ;
4) along ultramafic/mafic contacts north of the DPFZ

Table 14: Mineralized zones identified on the Duquesne-Ottoman Property (Xmet)

ZONE	Volume (Short tons)	Grade (g/t Au)
East Stringer Zone	188,778	5.1
Fox Zone	333,232	10.0
Liz Zone	442,168	6.1
Shaft Zone	102,855	7.1

Resources are not NI43-101 compliant.

Source: Armstrong, T., Londry, J., Reddick, J. (2010): Technical Report on the Duquesne-Ottoman Property, Quebec, prepared for On-Strike Gold Inc. and addressed to Eminence Capital II Inc. (to be renamed Xmet Inc.), NI43-101 Report by Redding Consulting Inc., 57 p.

d) Duparquet Gold Project (Tres-Or)

This property is located immediately northeast of the Duparquet Properties, northeast of the Central Duparquet claim block, Figure 16. The property covers an area of approximately 1,515 hectares. It is situated 2 kilometres north of the Porcupine-Destor fault within the Abitibi Greenstone Belt.

Duparquet Gold Project is a large claim block covering potential splay fault extensions from the Porcupine-Destor fault and the Beattie and Donchester past producing mines located 3 to 15 km to the west. These past producing mines are currently being evaluated by Osisko Mining Corporation Inc. and Clifton Star Inc., where Osisko is planning a 130,000 m drill program along with metallurgical testing.

The Company completed a series of high resolution ground magnetic surveys on the main property claim block with 50m line spacing, which has been integrated into our detailed geographic information system (GIS) data base. Preliminary interpretation of the ground magnetic data has identified the strongest magnetic anomaly on the property as extending 75 to 250m on strike from a gold intersection in historical Quebec government reports.

The drill intersection from the 1945, reported in Quebec showing report (GM 00695), returned 1.7 g/t gold over 1.16m (see map below). On-site fieldwork includes stripping and channel sampling in conjunction with detailed geological and structural mapping on priority drill targets.

Source: Tres-Or web site.

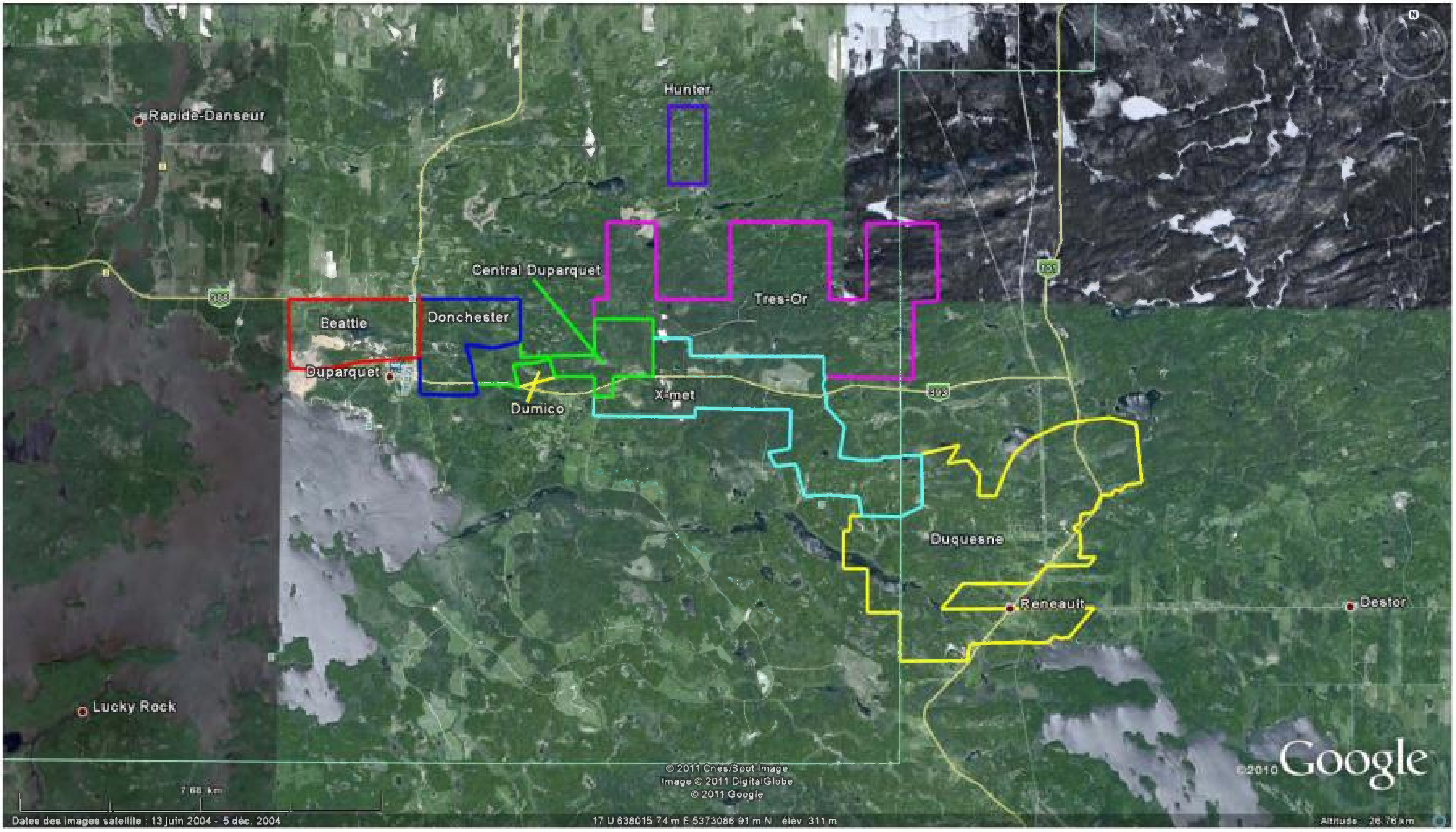


Figure 16: Adjacent Properties

16. Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

This section of the present report was either extracted directly or summarized from the report submitted by SGS Canada to Osisko Mining Corporation (Jackman, R., Dymov, I. (2011) : An investigation into the recovery of gold from Beattie-Duparquet samples, prepared for Osisko Mining Corporation, Project 12517-001 – Final Report, February 7, 2011, 88 p.).

On August 25, 2010 Osisko shipped four (4) samples to SGS Canada Inc., Lakefield, Ontario in order to make an investigation into the recovery of gold from the Beattie Duparquet samples. The program included comminution test work and preliminary cyanidation and flotation tests to investigate the recovery of gold.

Sample Preparation and Characterisation

Comminution Test Work

Three (3) of the four samples were used for comminution tests (BD-2010-01; BD-2010-02; BD-2010-03). Each sample was stage-crushed removing samples for the comminution tests at various sizes as required. The samples were classified as hard with respect to resistance to impact breakage (A x b) and grindability (BWI). The abrasion index ranged from moderate to high. The comminution test results are summarized in Table 15.

Table 15 : Overall Grindability Summary

Sample name	Relative density	JK Parameters		BWI	Al
		A x b	t_a	kWh/t	(g)
BD-2010-01	2.54	34.7	0.35	17.7	0.395
BD-2010-02	2.72	36.8	0.35	19.1	0.581
BD-2010-03	2.71	34.3	0.33	19.5	0.763

Sample BD-2010-04 was sent for metallurgical test work. It was crushed to minus 10 mesh and rotary split into 1-kg test charges. Head samples were riffled out; 2 x 25 grams for Au (assayed to extinction) and one head sample for additional analyses. It assayed 1.98 g/t Au, 1.09% S, and 0.2% total organic carbon.

SMC tests

The SMC test is an abbreviated version of the standard JKTech drop-weight test performed on rocks from a single size fraction (-31.5/+26.5 mm). The SMC test results are preferably calibrated against reference samples submitted to the standard JKTech drop-weight test (DWT) in order to consider the natural gradient of hardness by size, which can widely vary from one ore to another. For the Osisko samples, the SMC was calibrated against the JKTech database. The Osisko composites were characterized as hard with respect to resistance to impact breakage (A x b column in Table 15). The average relative density ranged from 2.54 to 2.72.

Bond Ball Mill Grindability Tests

The Bond Ball mill grindability test was performed at 200 mesh of grind (75 microns). The test results are summarized in Table 16. The samples were categorised as hard with Bond ball mill work indices (BWI) ranging from 17.7 kWh/t to 19.5 kWh/t.

Table 16: Bond Ball Mill Grindability Test Summary

Sample name	Mesh of grind	F_{80} (mm)	P_{80} (mm)	Gram per Revolution	Work index (kWh/t)	Hardness percentile
BD-2010-01	200	2.659	58	0.90	17.7	79
BD-2010-02	200	2.715	57	0.81	19.1	87
BD-2010-03	200	2.585	56	0.078	19.5	89

Bond Abrasion Test

The samples were also submitted for Bond abrasion testing. The results are summarized in Table 17. The Abrasion Index (AI) ranged from 0.395 (moderately abrasive) for BD-2010-01 to 0.764 (highly abrasive) for BD-2010-03.

Table 17: Bond Abrasion Test Summary

Sample name	AI (g)	Percentile of abrasivity
BD-2010-01	0.395	75
BD-2010-02	0.581	84
BD-2010-03	0.763	92

Metallurgical Test Work

Metallurgical test work was conducted on sample BD-2010-04 to investigate the recovery of gold by flotation and cyanidation.

Whole Ore Cyanidation Test Work

Tests were conducted to investigate the effect of fineness of grind and carbon addition on the recovery of gold by direct cyanidation of the ore. The ground samples were leached in bottles on rolls at 50 solids. The cyanide concentration was maintained at 1.13 g/L NaCN and the pH at 105-11.0 with lime. Samples of the pregnant leach solution were removed after 24 hours and 48 hours in the tests conducted without carbon to monitor gold extraction. The residues were assayed in duplicate. The results of these tests are resumed in Table 18.

As the fineness of grind increased, the recovery of gold increased from 33.1% (P_{80} 71µm) to 41.6% (P_{80} 46µm) and the residue assay decreased from 1.37 g/t Au to 1.26 g/t Au. The addition of carbon to the leach had no effect on the gold recovery indicating that the carbon in the sample was not preg-robbing. Assays of the intermediate solution samples suggested that leaching was essentially complete after 24 hours.

Table 18: Summary of Whole Ore Cyanidation Results

Test no	P_{80} µm	Carbon g/L	Reagent Consumption		Gold Extraction, %			Residue	Head
			NaCN	CaO	24h	48h	72h	Au g/t	Au g/t
CN-1	71	10	0.39	0.47	31	33	33.1	1.37	2.05
CN-2	71	0	0.79	0.37	--	--	32.8	1.35	2.00
CN-3	58	10	0.67	0.43	35	36	36.5	1.31	2.06
CN-4	58	0	0.72	0.44	--	--	35.3	1.33	2.05
CN-5	46	10	0.92	0.38	40	41	41.6	1.26	2.15
CN-6	46	0	1.00	0.38	--	--	36.2	1.26	1.98

Flotation Test Work

Flotation tests were conducted to investigate the recovery of gold in a bulk sulphide concentrate. Duplicate tests were conducted on 2 kg charges and similar products were combined to have sufficient sample for concentrate cyanidation tests. Potassium amyl xanthate (PAX) and Cytec's dithiophosphate collector 208 were stage added. The effect of fineness of grind was briefly examined. The results are shown in Table 19.

Table 19: Summary of Flotation Results

Test no	P_{80} µm	Flotation Concentrate			Flotation tail Assays, g/t, %		Head (calc)
		Wt %	Assay, Au g/t	% Distr'n Au	Au	S	Au g/t
F3-4	116	15.0	10.4	85.2	0.32	0.10	1.84
F5-6	93	15.5	10.8	86.4	0.31	0.12	1.93

The results were similar in both tests with 85-86% gold recovery in a flotation concentrate assaying 10.4-10.8 g/t Au. Based on the head and tailing sulphur analyses, the recovery of sulphides was >90%.

Concentrate Cyanidation Test Work.

The flotation concentrates from each pair of tests were split into two similar parts and reground to two target sizes. The reground concentrates were leached under the same conditions applied in the whole ore cyanidation tests (50% solids, 1.13 g/L NaCN, pH 10.5-11, 72 hours). Carbon was added in the tests conducted on F3-4 concentrate. The results are given in Table 20.

Table 20: Summary of Concentrate Cyanidation Results

Test no	Feed Flotation test	P_{80} µm	Carbon g/L	Reagent Consumption, kg/t of CN Feed		Gold Extraction, %			Residue Au, g/t	Head Au, g/t
				NaCN	CaO	24 h	48 h	72 h		
CN-7	F3-4	18	10	0.65	1.11			38.5	6.25	10.2
CN-8	F3-4	15	10	0.84	1.43			41.4	6.28	10.7
CN-9	F5-6	19	0	0.33	1.08	40	39	41.2	6.32	10.7
CN-10	F5-6	14	0	0.38	0.85	44	44	45.0	5.94	10.8

Comparison of Overall Results

The overall recovery of gold by whole ore cyanidation and by flotation + concentrate cyanidation is summarized in Table 21.

Table 21: Overall Summary of the Metallurgical Results.

Flot test no	P_{80} µm	Flotation Concentrate			CN test no.	P_{80} µm	Carbon g/L	Cyanidation		Reagent consumed kg/t of ore		Overall recovery Au, %	Overall head Au, g/t
		Wt %	Assay Au, g/t	% Dist'rn Au				% Au extracted	Residue Au, g/t	NaCN	CaO		
					CN1	71	10	33.1	1.37	0.39	0.47	33.1	2.05
					CN2	71	0	32.8	1.35	0.79	0.37	32.8	2.00
					CN3	58	10	36.5	1.31	0.67	0.43	36.5	2.06
					CN4	58	0	35.3	1.33	0.72	0.44	35.3	2.05
					CN5	46	10	**41.6**	1.26	0.92	0.38	41.6	2.15
					CN6	46	0	36.2	1.26	1.00	0.38	36.2	1.98
F3-4	116	15.0	10.4	85.2	CN7	18	10	38.5	6.25	0.10	0.17	32.8	1.84
F3-4	116	15.0	10.4	85.2	CN8	15	10	41.4	6.28	0.13	0.21	35.3	1.84
F5-6	93	10.8	10.8	86.4	CN9	19	0	41.2	6.32	0.05	0.17	35.6	1.93
F5-6	93	10.8	10.8	86.4	CN10	14	0	45.0	5.94	0.06	0.13	38.9	1.93

Conclusions

The maximum recovery of gold was 41.6% in test CN5. Increasing the fineness of grind in the whole ore leach tests resulted in a small improvement in gold recovery. Base on the residue assays, the addition of carbon did not have an effect of the recovery of gold. The concentrate leach tests confirmed this.

The low recoveries of gold indicate the presence of submicron gold in sulphides. Oxidation of the sulphides (i.e. pressure oxidation, biological oxidation or roasting) is required to liberate the gold and make it amenable to cyanidation. A gold deportment study including SIMS analysis of the pyrite would assist in further flowsheet development.

Further testing

One additional flowsheet was later examined. Flotation was conducted on a 10 kg sample of BD-2010-04. The tailing was treated by cyanidation and the concentrate was treated by pressure oxidation and cyanidation. The results are summarized in Table 22.

Table 22: Overall results including Pressure Oxidation and Tailing Cyanidation

Product	P_{80} µm	Flotation			Cyanidation					Overall Au Rec'vy
					Test no	% Extr'n by CN	Residue Au, g/t	Reagent consumed, kg/t		
		Wt %	Assay Au, g/t	% Distr'n Au				NaCN	CaO	
F7 Ro Conc	75	12.0	12.7	84.8	POX1/CN12	97.3	0.35	0.04	7.45	82.5
F7 Ro Tail	102	88.0	0.31	15.2	CN11	57.0	0.14	0.07	0.33	8.7
combined	99	100.0	1.79	100.0			0.17	0.11	7.78	91.2

The combined overall recovery of gold was 91.2%. The results of the pressure oxidation-cyanidation test on the flotation concentrate confirmed the presence of submicron gold in pyrite.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Three samples were shipped by Osisko Mining Corporation for comminution test work. The results indicated the following:

- All of the samples were classified as hard with respect to resistance to breakage based on the SMC test results.
- The Bond ball mill work index ranged from 17.7-19.5 kWh/t so that the samples would be categorised as hard with respect to grindability.
- The Bond abrasion index ranged from moderate (0.395) to high (0.763).

Further test work, including a complete JK drop-weight test and variability testing, is required for design of the grinding circuit.

Metallurgical test work was conducted on sample BD-2010-04 to investigate the recovery of gold. This sample assayed 1.98 g/t Au, 0.99% S, and 5.63% CO_3. The results of the metallurgical test work have been summarized below.

- Whole ore cyanidation/carbon-in-leach resulted in **33-41% gold recovery**.
- The results of the carbon-in-leach tests indicated that the sample was not preg-robbing.
- The recovery of gold by flotation in a bulk sulphide concentrate was approximately 85% although the recovery of sulphides was greater than 90%.
- Regrinding to a P_{80} ~15 µm and cyanidation of the flotation concentrate resulted in a 39 to 45% gold extraction or **33 to 42% overall gold recovery**. This suggested the presence of submicron gold in sulphides, which was later confirmed by unpublished petrographic work at the Université du Québec à Montréal (UQÀM).
- Pressure oxidation followed by cyanidation of the flotation concentrate resulted in 97% gold extraction (**83% overall gold recovery**) also confirming the presence of submicron gold in pyrite. The pressure oxidation process resulted in the formation of basic iron sulphate under the conditions applied, and therefore high lime consumption. Lower oxidation temperature and free acid levels should be investigated to reduce this reaction. An additional hot cure treatment after pressure oxidation may also be examined to break down the basic iron sulphate before cyanidation.
- The extraction of gold by cyanidation of the flotation tailing was 57% resulting in an additional 8% overall gold recovery.

Further test work should be focused on treatment of the flotation concentrate. Optimization of the pressure oxidation conditions and potentially additional treatment stage (i.e. hot cure) are required. Alternatively, biological oxidation could be investigated.

Optimization of the flotation and cyanidation stages is also required.

Environmental characterisation and ore variability should be included in a subsequent test program.

17. Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

InnovExplo Inc., a consulting firm from Val d'Or, is currently preparing a NI43-101 compliant, resources evaluation. The report should be ready by the end of April 2011.

18. Expenditures 2010 Exploration programme

Osisko Mining Corporation spent, on the Duparquet Properties, a total of **$15,029,020** in 2010. Details are summarized in Tables 23, and 24 below.

Table 23 : Duparquet Joint Venture – Summary Expenditures 2010 (Exploration only)

													total
	JAN	**FEB**	**MAR**	**APR**	**MAY**	**JUN**	**JUL**	**AUG**	**SEP**	**OCT**	**NOV**	**DEC**	**2010**
Exploration													
Total Surveying		55 388	14 397	8 307	10 803	11 872	16 155	9 551	10 098	8 576	10 450	25 422	181 021
Total Trenching						4 000							4 000
Total Line cutting				11 285		11 125		7 300	2 350				32 060
Total Drilling			559 870	605 194	532 163	1 078 776	641 736	1 349 854	1 040 079	66 886	3 429		5 877 989
Total Sampling		39 731	203 232	104 165	115 555	192 181	163 950	105 546	93 412	387 556	94 692	80 121	1 580 142
Total Analyses			8 843	181 246	172 369	449 480	187 345	442 336	267 880	466 809	98 960	511 893	2 787 162
Total Geology	6 674	62 032	154 372	179 677	250 335	417 862	347 556	220 063	285 779	149 493	144 388	254 369	2 472 600
Total Geophysical							4 371			3 180		58 393	65 944
Total Resources calculation						15 024	17 291						32 315
Total Logistic					127 806	353 601	5 727	217 820	21 455	115 647	12 114	5 348	859 518
Total Management fees				70		10 443							10 513
Total Administration		28 474	5 301	40 303	10 907	25 896	119 235	131 674	152 027	126 836	256 404	69 327	966 384
Total Exploration Expenditures	6 674	185 625	946 016	1 130 247	1 228 793	2 570 261	1 494 513	2 484 145	1 873 080	1 324 983	620 437	1 004 873	**14 869 647**

Table 24 : Duparquet Joint Venture – Summary of total Expenditures 2010 (Feasibility, Development, and Exploration)

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	total 2010
Feasibility													
Total Environmental						16 905	2 170	3 888		39 396		47 086	109 445
Total Metallurgy										17 240		19 550	36 790
Total Mining							8 855						8 855
Total Feasibility Expenditures						16 905	11 025	3 888		56 636		66 636	155 090
Total Sustainable development						1 367							1 367
Total Financial costs					583		583	583		292	292	583	2 916
Total Development Expenditures					583	1 367	583	583		292	292	583	4 283
Total : Exploration, Feasibility and Development Expenditures	6 674	185 625	946 016	1 130 247	1 229 376	2 588 533	1 506 120	2 488 616	1 873 080	1 381 911	620 729	1 072 093	**15 029 020**

Table 25 : Distribution of metres drilled and associated costs per claim (Central Duparquet)

Number of metres drilled per drill hole and per claim						Total costs for drilling per drill hole and per claim (@ 47.86$ / m)					
DDH	3230711	3230712	3230713	3230714	total	DDH	3230711	3230712	3230713	3230714	total
DON10-70	174			251	425	DON10-70	8 340$	0$	0$	12 001$	20 341$
DON10-71	367			50	417	DON10-71	17 563$	0$	0$	2 395$	19 958$
DON10-80	389				389	DON10-80	18 618$	0$	0$	0$	18 618$
DON10-81	400				400	DON10-81	19 120$	0$	0$	0$	19 120$
DON10-82	234				234	DON10-82	11 215$	0$	0$	0$	11 215$
DON10-97	121				121	DON10-97	5 805$	0$	0$	0$	5 805$
DON10-98	16				16	DON10-98	751$	0$	0$	0$	751$
DON10-123	49			397	446	DON10-123	2 348$	0$	0$	18 998$	21 346$
DON10-124	30			307	337	DON10-124	1 452$	0$	0$	14 677$	16 129$
DON10-129				291	291	DON10-129	0$	0$	0$	13 927$	13 927$
DON10-141		147	359		506	DON10-141	0$	7 023$	17 194$	0$	24 217$
DON10-142		21	329		350	DON10-142	0$	1 005$	15 746$	0$	16 751$
DON10-143			173		173	DON10-143	0$	0$	8 280$	0$	8 280$
DON10-144			179		179	DON10-144	0$	0$	8 567$	0$	8 567$
DON10-145			302		302	DON10-145	0$	0$	14 454$	0$	14 454$
TOTAL	1 780	168	1 342	1 295	4 586	TOTAL	85 210$	8 028$	64 241$	61 998$	219 477$

Table 26 : Distribution of assaying and associated costs per claim (Central Duparquet)

Number of assays per drill hole and per claim						Total costs for assaying per drill hole and per claim (@34.66$/sample = 22.12$ for assaying (ALS) and 12.54$ for sampling (core cutting)).					
DDH	3230711	3230712	3230713	3230713	total	DDH	3230711	3230712	3230713	3230714	total
DON10-70	118			171	289	DON10-70	4 107$	0$	0$	5 910$	10 017$
DON10-71	247			34	281	DON10-71	8 571$	0$	0$	1 169$	9 739$
DON10-80	258				258	DON10-80	8 942$	0$	0$	0$	8 942$
DON10-81	269				269	DON10-81	9 318$	0$	0$	0$	9 318$
DON10-82	152				152	DON10-82	5 267$	0$	0$	0$	5 267$
DON10-97	82				82	DON10-97	2 839$	0$	0$	0$	2 839$
DON10-98	11				11	DON10-98	383$	0$	0$	0$	383$
DON10-123	33			265	298	DON10-123	1 136$	0$	0$	9 193$	10 329$
DON10-124	20			203	223	DON10-124	696$	0$	0$	7 034$	7 729$
DON10-129				195	100	DON10-129	0$	0$	0$	6 759$	6 759$
DON10-141		100	245		345	DON10-141	0$	3 468$	8 490$	0$	11 958$
DON10-142		14	226		240	DON10-142	0$	499$	7 819$	0$	8 318$
DON10-143			124		124	DON10-143	0$	0$	4 298$	0$	4 298$
DON10-144			123		123	DON10-144	0$	0$	4 263$	0$	4 263$
DON10-145			203		203	DON10-145	0$	0$	7 036$	0$	7 036$
TOTAL	1 190	114	921	772	2 998	TOTAL	41 258$	3 967$	31 906$	30 063$	107 195$

Table 27: Distribution of linear kilometres flown and associated costs per claim – Helicopter-borne TDEM and magnetic survey (Central Duparquet)

total kilometres and costs flown over each claim - Airborne magnetic survey				
claim #	N-S flight lines	E-W tie lines	total linear kms	total costs (@56.89$/km)
3230711	1.66	0.48	2.14	122$
3230712	1.55	0.40	1.95	111$
3230713	1.44	0.40	1.84	105$
3230714	1.20	0.36	1.56	89$
3230715	2.05	0.37	2.42	138$
3230741	1.69	0.43	2.12	121$
3230742	1.68	0.40	2.08	118$
3230744	0.68	0.00	0.68	39$
3806541	1.76	0.40	2.16	123$
3806542	1.58	0.40	1.98	113$
3806543	1.54	0.40	1.94	110$
3806544	1.90	0.44	2.34	133$
3806545	1.96	0.45	2.41	137$
3806551	2.20	0.44	2.64	150$
3806552	1.76	0.38	2.14	122$
3806553	1.57	0.40	1.97	112$
3806554	1.52	0.37	1.89	108$
3806555	2.20	0.39	2.59	147$
TOTAL	29.94	6.91	36.85	2 096$

19. Interpretation and Conclusions

The Duparquet Properties were recently optioned by Osisko Mining Corporation Inc. Three hundred and fourteen (**314**) diamond drill holes were drilled by Osisko/Clifton Star in 2010 for a total of **102,529** metres of NQ size core. A total of **68,166** samples were taken for a combined total sampled length of **99,611** metres. Two hundred and fifty seven (**257**) holes drilled by Clifton Star Resources in 2008 and 2009 were re-sampled by Osisko. During the re-sampling programme, a total of **57,831** samples were taken for a combined total sampled length of **78,140** metres.

The Duparquet Properties are located in a geologically favourable area of the Abitibi Greenstone Belt, where, the Porcupine-Destor Fault Zone, or splays of the fault, transects the properties with an east-west strike. Since the 1910s, the Beattie, Donchester and Central Duparquet properties have been the subject of numerous exploration and diamond drilling programmes by various operators. From 1933 to 1956, the Beattie Mine produced 9.6 million tonnes of ore with an average grade of 4.1 g/t Au with an 85% recovery; from 1949 to 1955, the Donchester mine produced 1.35 million tonnes with an average grade of 4.8 g/t Au.

The mineralization on the Duparquet Properties occurs within sheared or fractures zones along or within the adjacent intrusive porphyry masses associated with finely disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite mineralization. The gold is associated with the sulphides as a replacement mineral, and is usually very fine and evenly dispersed within the sulphides. The gold mineralization is associated with sulphides averaging between 0.5% and 4% content, although some localized zones of up to 10% sulphides can be observed. The sulphides are found as disseminations and seams, and the gold values appear to increase within the finer grained sulphides. Also, minor amounts of chalcopyrite, molybdenite, sphalerite and galena have been observed, associated with the gold bearing mineralized zones. Gold was found mainly in highly silicified breccia zones of altered, bleached Keewatin lavas and tuffs, and/or in adjacent syenites or quartz feldspar porphyries in mineralized veins and stringers of quartz and calcite.

The primary control on mineralization is structural; the majority of lode gold deposits formed proximal to regional terrane-boundary structures that acted as vertically extensive hydrothermal plumbing systems. Major mining camps are sited near deflections, strike slip or dilatational jogs along the major structures. Accordingly, the mineralization and associated alteration is most intense in these flanking domains.

In general, the mineralization occurring on the Beattie and Donchester Properties appears to be typical of that occurring in most Archean mesothermal gold deposits. Gold is hosted in or adjacent to narrow quartz-carbonate veins with associated sericite-ankerite-silica-pyrite alteration in and adjacent to the veins. The veins are normally hosted by wider and more continuous alteration zones that are controlled by the sub vertical, east-west trending structures. The past-producing mines in the Duparquet area include the Beattie Gold Mine, the Donchester Mine and the Duquesne Mine.

The 2010 sampling and core diamond drilling programmes substantiate the occurrence of economically interesting grades of gold as confirmed by samples that were taken in core samples taken during the 2010 diamond drilling programme.

The original goal: that is to verify the presence and significance of the gold mineralization on the Duparquet Properties was therefore accomplished.

Recommendations regarding future exploration work on the property are found in Section 20.

20. Recommendations

The author believes that the Duparquet Properties are properties of merit, warranting further exploration and investigation. A programme of exploration is therefore recommended to establish intersections of the vein structure and determine the potential for resources.

It is proposed that the Duparquet Properties auriferous structures be tested with some infill drilling done on the sections that were not drilled in 2010: 629 950 E; 630 050 E; 630 150 E; 630 250 E; 630 350 E; 630 450 E; 630 550 E; 630 650 E; 630 750 E; 630 850 E; 630 950 E; 631 050 E; 631 150 E; 631 250 E; and 631 350 E on the Beattie Property. With an average of 5,000 metres drilled on each section this represents 75, 000 metres of drilling. On the Donchester Property sections 631 400 E, 631 500 E, 631 650 E, 631 750 E, 631 850 E, 631 950 E, 632 050 E, 632 150 E, 632 250 E, and 632 350 E should be investigated. With an average of 5,000 metres drilled on each section this represents 50, 000 metres of drilling, for a combined total of 125,000 metres of drilling.

A diamond drill programme totalling 125,000 metres is proposed. The budget for the proposed programme is approximately **$12,678,600 CA**, as outlined in Table 28.

Table 28: Recommended Exploration Programme Budget

Diamond Drilling	125,000 metres
Drilling (125,000m @ $70 CA/m)	$ 8,750,000
Assays (80,000 samples @ $25 CA/assay)	$ 2,000,000
Geologists (960 man-days @ $350 CA/day)	$ 336,000
Core splitter (960 man-days @ $200 CA/day)	$ 192,000
Accommodation and truck rental (240 days@ $200 CA/day)	$ 48,000
Supervision (240 days @ $500 CA/day)	$ 120,000
Compilation (60 days @ $500 CA/day)	$ 30,000
Digitizing, scanning, database, etc. (60 days @ $500 CA/day)	$ 30,000
Reporting	$ 20,000
drilling sub total	$ 11,526,000
Contingency (10%)	$ 1,152,600
TOTAL EXPLORATION PROGRAMME	$ 12,678,600

21. References

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Certificate of Qualified Person

I, Luc Rioux, P.Geo do hereby certify that:

1. I am currently the Project Geologist for Osisko Mining Corporation Inc. in Duparquet, Québec, with a registered business address at 75, rue Duparquet, Duparquet, Québec, Canada, J0Z 1W0:
2. I graduated with a Bachelor of Science in Geology in 1983 from the Université du Québec à Montréal.
3. I am registered with the Ordre des Géologues du Québec since 2004 (OGQ, # 861).
4. I have worked in mining and mineral exploration as a Professional Geologist in Canada for over 15 years. During this period I have worked as Project Geologist for various exploration companies, primarily in Canada but also in the USA, Costa Rica, Mexico and Chile.
5. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and certify by reason of my education, my professional affiliation, and work experience; I fulfill the requirements to be a "Qualified Person" as defined in NI 43-101.
6. I did personally supervise the exploration work performed by Osisko Mining Corporation Inc. and Clifton Star Resources Inc., on the Duparquet Properties.
7. I am responsible for all the sections in this report. Sections 6 through 9; sections 11, 15 and 18 were either summarized, modified, updated or taken directly from the report by Peter A. Bevan, October 27, 2009 report or from the report by Armstrong et al., April 28, 2010. I have prepared the other sections of this report titled "***Technical Report on the Duparquet Properties, Beattie, Donchester, and Central Duparquet, Duparquet Township, NTS 32D11, Province of Québec***" concerning the Duparquet Properties, dated April 6, 2011.
8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is subject of the Technical Report.
9. Some of the historical information regarding prior activities on the property was derived from several reports of previous exploration, and from the personal communications of individuals working on the project. The information provided by others is correct to the best of my knowledge.
10. As of the date of the certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific information that is required to be disclosed to make the report not misleading. I am not aware of any material fact or material change related to material contained in this report that has been omitted.
11. In the disclosure of information related to the rights and title to the claim blocks, I have relied on information provided to me by Osisko Mining Corporation Inc. and Clifton Star Resources Inc.
12. I am not independent of Osisko Mining Corporation Inc., therefore not being in accordance with the application of Section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.
13. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101 F1, and this report has been prepared in compliance with that Instrument and Form.

Dated this 6th day of April, 2011.

Luc Rioux

GÉOLOGUE LUC RIOUX #861 QUÉBEC

Luc Rioux, P.Geo, O.G.Q. # 861