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Osisko Mining Inc.

Assessment Report

Unpatented Mining Claim

4277210

Guibord Township

Larder Lake Mining Division

**Mobile Metal Ions Process
Geochemical Survey**

June 20, 2017

**Brian Madill
Dave Eves**

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(**Cu** Plan Map)
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(**Zn** Plan Map)
(**Pd** Plan Map)
(**As** Plan Map)
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Location and Access:

Guibord unpatented mining claim 4277210 is situated in the east central portion of Guibord Township in the District of Cochrane, Larder Lake Mining Division, Northeastern Ontario. The property is approximately 25km east of Matheson. Access can be gained by travelling east along Hwy. 101 a distance of 24.6 km. From this point access is gained by travelling south along a series of logging roads and ATV trails to arrive at the number 1 post. The number 1 post is located at UTM coordinates 563252.85, 5376469.64, Nad 83, Zone 17N. Elevation varies from 310m to 320m above sea level.

Property Description:

Typical climactic conditions for the central Canadian Shield are common, with short, mild, summers and long, cold winters. The temperature averages from -17°C. in January, to 18°C in July with sporadic extremes ranging from -40°C to 35°C. The area has a mean annual precipitation accumulation of anywhere from 812mm to 876mm.

The property is covered in typical boreal forest with most of the species being pine, spruce, poplar, and alders. A significant amount of ground within the Guibord Claim is swamp and underlain by Pleisocene varved clays, sand, gravel and boulders.

Previous Work:

The first definitive geological treatise on Guibord Township was that performed by V.K. Prest of the Ontario Department of Mines in 1946, Prest (1953).

In the 1940's the area was covered by the Ontario Department of Mines/Geological Survey of Canada 1 inch to 1 mile aeromagnetic survey, ODM/GSC (1970). This was followed by an more detailed survey by the Ontario Department of Mines and Northern Affairs when they contracted Barringer Research to fly a 6 township area including Guibord Township with a system comprised of total intensity magnetic, E-Phase apparent resistivity, Radiophase electromagnetic and total count gamma ray, ODMNA (1971). The latest

Introduction:

Between June 14th and June 15th of 2017, Osisko Mining Inc. conducted a geochemical soil survey program on the 100% owned Guibord Claim 4277210. Guibord Claim 4277210 is a two unit unpatented mining claim. The claim is located on the N1/4 of the N1/2 of Lot 6, Con 5 (See Figure 1) and is described as follows:

<u>Claim No.</u>	<u>No. of Units</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>Hectares</u>
4277210	2	32.0

The purpose of the survey was to uncover any possible anomalous precious or base metal geochemical signatures that may be associated with ore deposits. Sixty four samples were collected and sent to SGS Mineral Services in Burnaby, BC, for geochemical analysis.

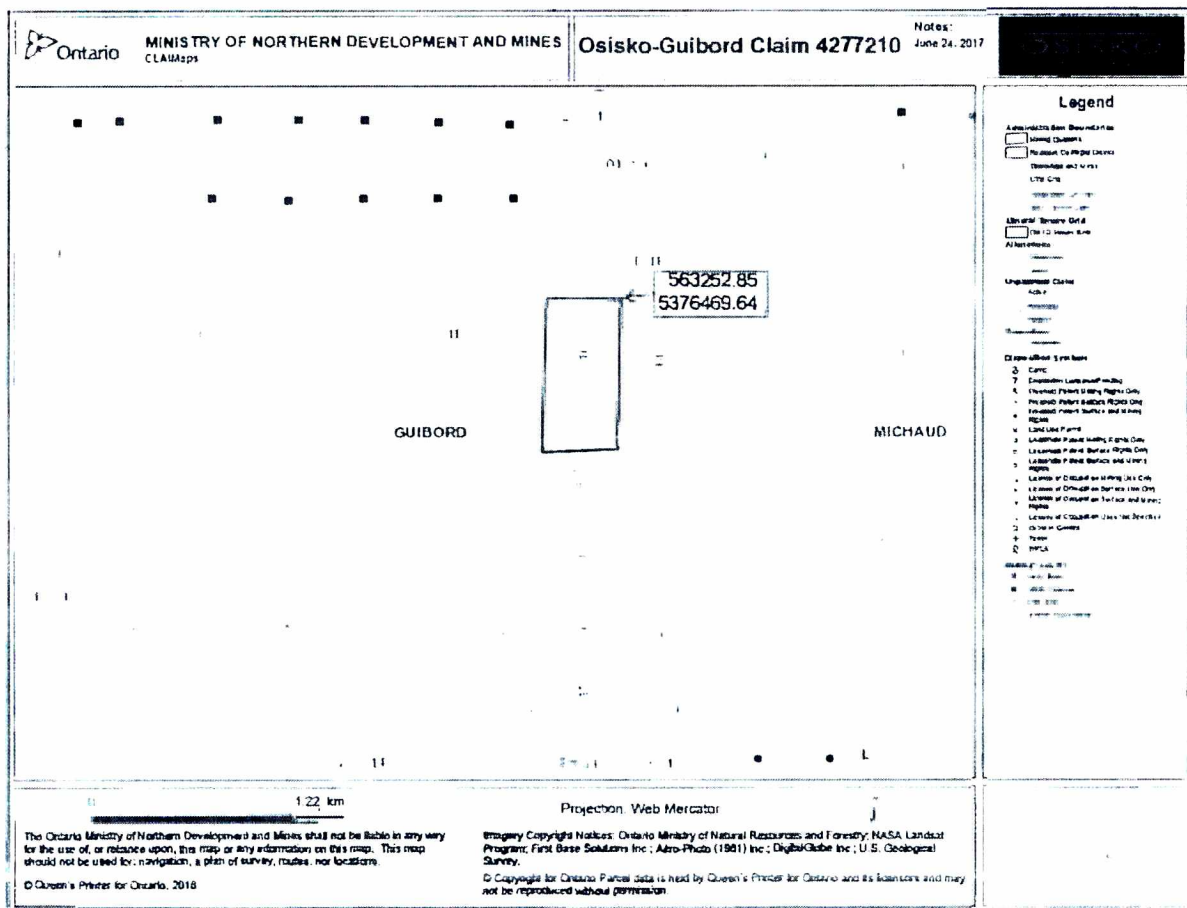


Figure 1: Claim Map (Ater MNDM ClaimMaps)

Previous work in the form of assessment work on claim 4277210 has not been extensive and has largely been part of other programs that have concentrated on claims on strike east or west of the subject claim.

Regional Geology:

Claim 4277210 is located within the Abitibi Subprovince of the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. The volcanic, sedimentary and intrusive rocks in the Subprovince are all Archean age except the latest diabase dikes.

Keewatin-type volcanic flows are the oldest rocks in the region. Their composition varies from basaltic to rhyolitic. They are intercalated with pyroclastic and sedimentary units. Timiskaming type sediments are found locally within the volcanic pile. Rocks of the region are metamorphosed to greenschist facies and are affected by a steeply dipping, east-west striking foliation. Concordant and discordant intrusive bodies occur throughout the region. They form bodies of various sizes and shapes, with compositions that vary from ultrabasic to granitic. (See Figure 2)

The most prominent structural features in the vicinity of Guibord Township are the Destor Porcupine Fault Zone (DPFZ) and the Kirkland Lake-Larder Lake Fault Zone which cut the northern and southern limbs, respectively, of an eastern to southeasterly trending synclinorium with an easterly plunge. Numerous gold deposits are spatially related to these fault zones.

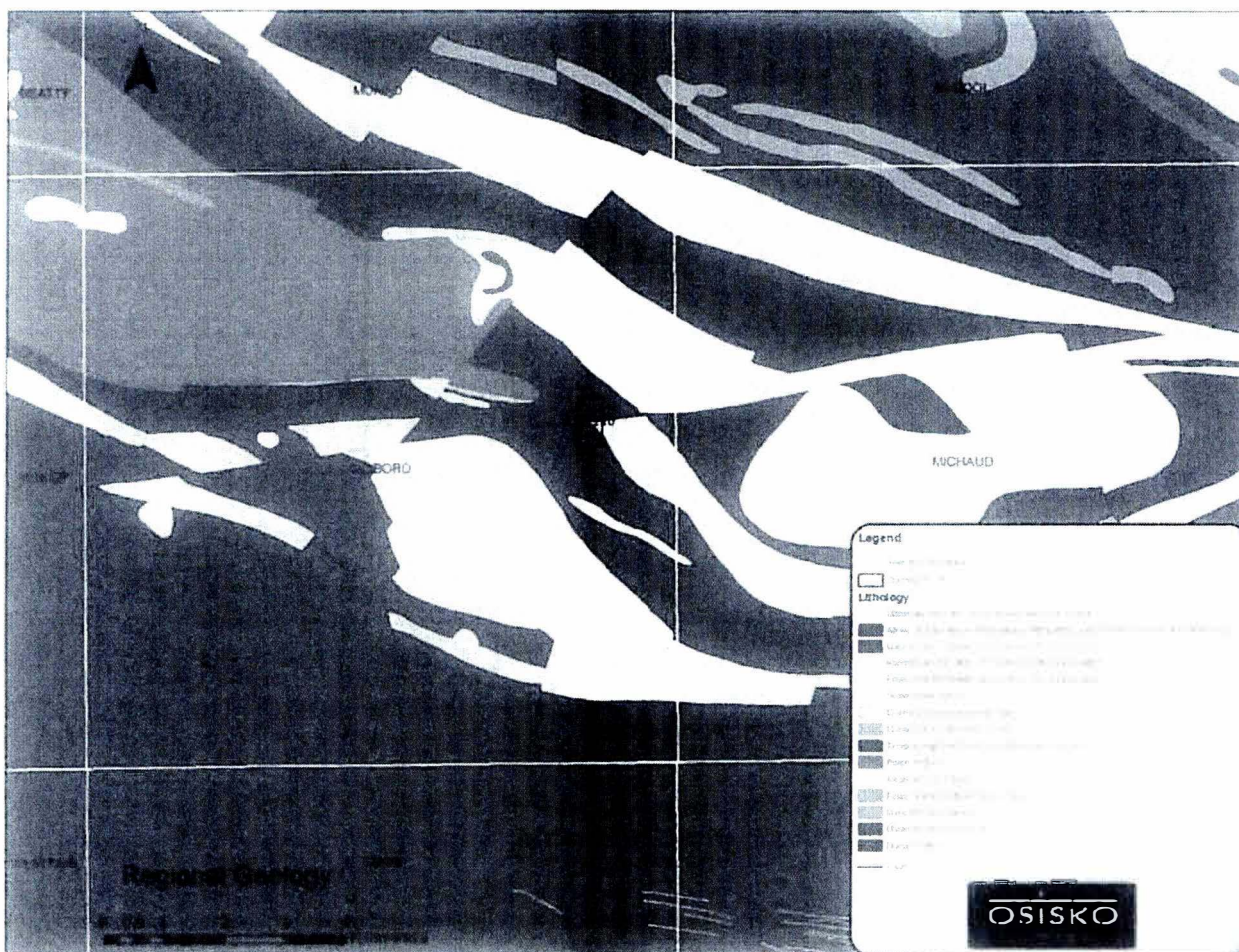


Figure 2: Regional Geology

Property Geology:

No outcrops were observed on the property. The claim group is underlain almost entirely by Mafic(to Intermediate) Metavolcanic Rocks/Intrusions. A small area to the east central portion of the property is interpreted to be Ultramafic(to Mafic) Metavolcanic Rocks/Intrusions.

The Guibord Property is positioned where the Arrow Fault to the south and a semi-parallel splay are converging towards the east boundary of the claim block. (See Figure 3)

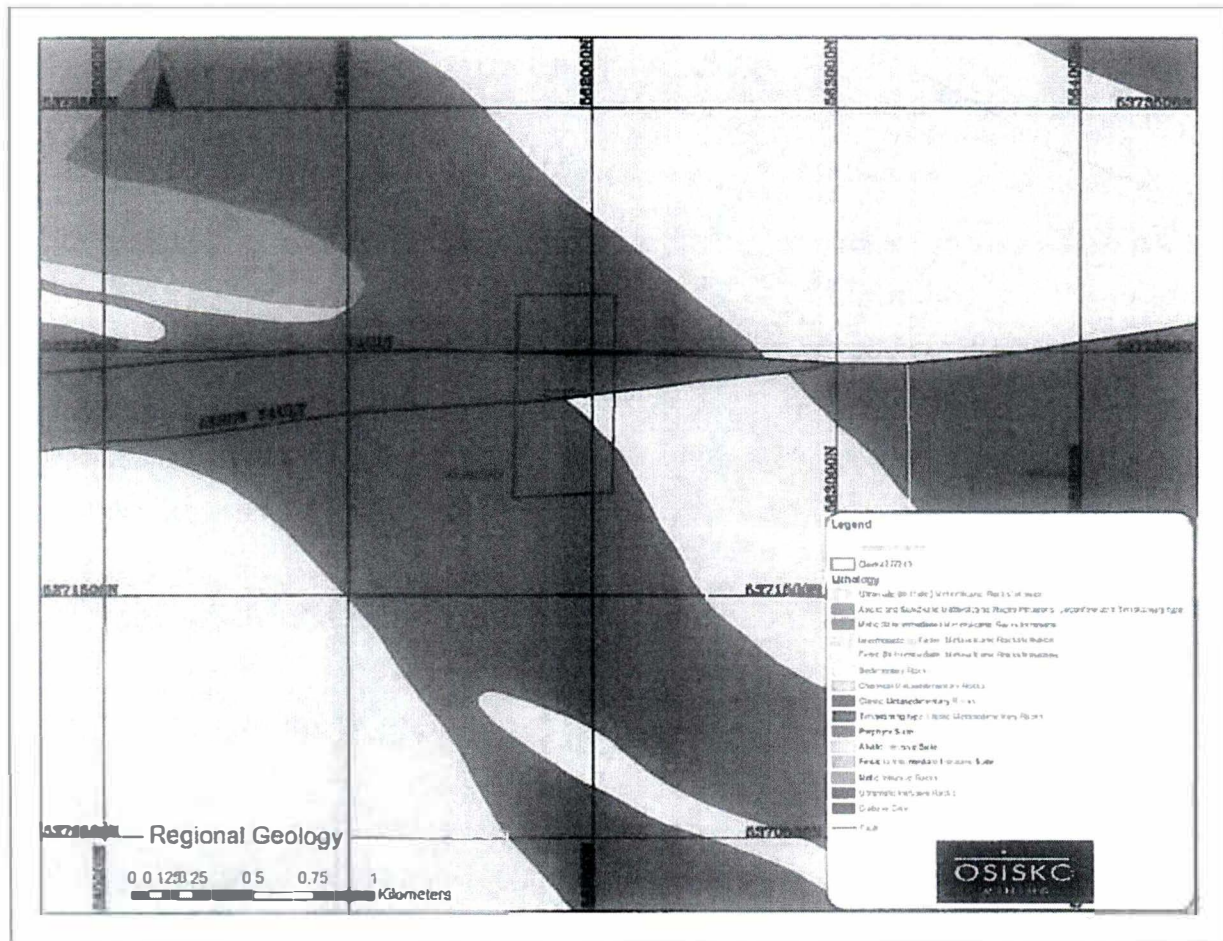


Figure 3: Property Geology

Sample Procedure:

A virtual line grid was planned using ArcGIS software having 4 lines spaced at 100m, and stations were allocated for every 50m interval along each N-S line for a total of 2.40km. UTM coordinates were derived for each station and two personnel (Dave Eves and Lisa Lang) were outfitted with maps depicting the stations, and a Garmin EXPLORIST GPS per man in order to locate the stations.

Samples were taken using a steel garden spade, and placed into 6mil poly bags that were labelled with the corresponding station designation. These bags were then placed into a larger 6 mil poly bag in order to separate the samples by line, and to facilitate easy handling. Each sample was given a quick written description including: depth of sample, sample name, soil type, soil condition, and local dendrology.

The following is an excerpt from the MMI Soil Sampling Guide, by SGS Labs, in regards to sampling in Boreal Climactic Zones:

- *Scrape away any loose non-decomposed matter, debris, and any possible cultural contamination.*
- *Dig a small pit to penetrate the organic material that still has structure (i.e. decomposing leaves, bark, twigs and peat).*
- *Identify where the organics begin to decompose and you start to see soil formation. This is the true interface (organic / inorganic) at which to begin your measurements.*
- *Collect the sample between 10 and 25 cm below this interface. The sample should be a continuous composite taken from the 15 cm interval.*
- *Using a plastic scoop take a cross section of the material between the 10 to 25 cm depth and put into clean, properly labelled plastic bags. Collect approx. 250 to 350 grams of material.*
- *Samples were counted and logged by the author upon receipt, then placed into boxes for shipping to SGS Labs.*

Assay Method:

Samples were sent to SGS Labs for Mobile Metal Ion detection assays using the MMI-M package to take advantage of the flexible multi-element assay (8) option with lower detection limits, at a reasonable cost. We will test for Gold(Au), Silver(Ag), Copper(Cu), Arsenic(As), Zinc(Zn), Lead(Pb), Platinum(Pd), and Potassium(K). The samples will be returned to Northern Gold Mining after the analysis.

MMI Theory:

The theory given below was taken from the SGS Labs - Geochem Analysis 2012 Brochure:

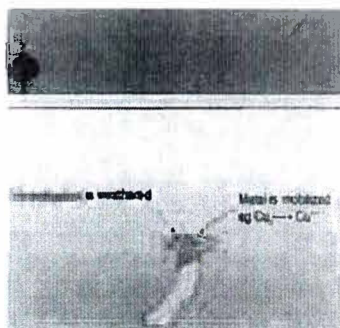
MMI® Technology is an innovative analytical process that uses a unique approach to the analysis of metals in soils and weathered materials.

Target elements are extracted using weak solutions of organic and inorganic compounds rather than conventional aggressive acid or cyanide- based digests. MMI® solutions contain strong ligands, which detach and hold in solution the metal ions that were loosely bound to soil particles by weak atomic forces. The extraction does not dissolve the bound forms of the metal ions. Thus, the metal ions in the MMI solutions are the chemically active or 'mobile' component of the sample. Because these mobile, loosely bound complexes are in very low concentrations, measurement is by conventional ICP-MS and the latest evolution of this technology, ICP-MS Dynamic Reaction Cell™ (DRC II™). (See Figure 4)

The MMI Theory - What is MMI Geochemistry

Mobile Metal Ions is a term used to describe ions which have moved in the weathering zone and that are only weakly or loosely attached to surface soil particles. It is a widely held belief that these Mobile Metal Ions are transported from deeply-buried ore bodies to the surface. Scientists from around the world have been studying this phenomenon for many years.

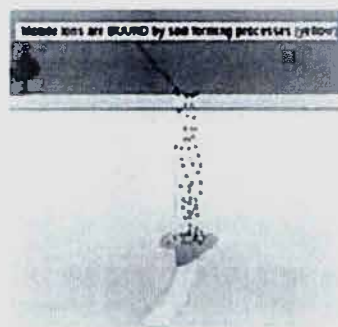
No-one is completely clear on exactly how the metal ions migrate to the surface. However, research and case studies over known ore-bodies have shown that mobile metal ions accumulate in surface soils above mineralization, indicating that the metals are derived from the mineralization source. The diagram below demonstrates a hypothetical model by which mobile ions are released from ore bodies, migrate vertically and accumulate in surface soils.



As the ions reach the surface, they attach themselves weakly to the soil particles. These are the ions that are measured by the MMI Technique to find mineralization at depths. The weakly attached ions are at very low concentrations. Because the ions have recently arrived to the surface they provide a precise 'signal' on where the ore-bodies are.

When the mobile metal ions have arrived at the surface they have a limited lifetime as 'mobile' ions. At the surface the ions are subject to weathering and are bound up by soil forming processes (i.e. they become part of the soil). The diagram below demonstrates this process. Note that bound ions (yellow) are subject to lateral movement away from the mineralization. The mobile ions (blue), however, do not move away from the source (mineralization) because they have a limited lifetime before they are

When the mobile metal ions have arrived at the surface they have a limited lifetime as mobile. At the surface the ions are subject to weathering and are bound up by soil forming processes (ie they become part of the soil). The diagram below demonstrates this process. Note that bound ions (yellow) are subject to lateral movement away from the mineralization. The mobile ions do however do not move away from the source (mineralization) because they have a limited lifetime before they are converted to a bound form.



By measuring the mobile metal ions in the surface soil, MMI Geochemistry will produce very sharp responses (anomalies) directly over the source of mobile ions. This source is ore-bodies at depth, which emit metal which make up that ore-body. For example a Cu-Pb-Zn base metal deposit will emit base, Cu, Pb and Zn ions.

Figure 4: MMI Theory

Results:

Gold: Detection Limit = 0.1 ppb

Of the 64 samples collected the gold response was poor, 75% being below the detection limit. Eight samples were at the detection limit of 0.1ppb while 6 samples were at 0.2ppb. One sample was at 0.3 and one sample was 0.8ppb found along Line 0 at 5617552/5372577 (See **Au** Plan Map)

Silver: Detection Limit = 0.5 ppb

All the 64 samples collected and analyzed for Ag 85.9% were found to be above the detection limit of 0.5ppb. Values ranged from <0.5ppb to 4.6ppb. The values show no real geochemical trends and seem to create isolated NE-SW trending features. (See **Ag** Plan Map)

Copper: Detection Limit = 10 ppb

The Cu values obtained from the MMI analysis were found to be above the detection limit. Values ranged from a low of 20ppb to a high of 930ppb. The average value being 223ppb. The Cu values show the greater concentrations to the SE portion of the claim block .

(See Cu Plan Map)

Lead: Detection Limit = 5 ppb

All but 2 samples were found to be above the detection limit. Values ranged from a low of <5ppb to a high of 1280ppb, the average value being around 170ppb. Again values are widespread and do not seem to form any meaningful geochemical trends.

(See Pb Plan Map)

Zinc: Detection Limit = 10 ppb

All but 1 sample were found to be above the detection limit. Values ranged from a low of <10ppb to a high of 980ppb, the average value being around 228 ppb. Again values are widespread and do not seem to form any meaningful geochemical trends.

(See Zn Plan Map)

Paladium: Detection Limit = 1.0 ppb

The Pd values were found to be very flat with no values above the detection limit.

(See Pd Plan Map)

Arsenic: Detection Limit = 10 ppb

Of the 64 samples collected approximately 21% were below the detection limit. Values ranged from below the detection limit to a high of 80 ppb, the average value being around 23ppb. Again values are widespread and do not seem to form any meaningful geochemical trends.

(See As Plan Map)

Potassium: Detection Limit = 0.5ppb

All but 1 sample were found to be above the detection limit. Values ranged from a low of <0.5ppb to a high of 25.4ppb, the average value being around 5.8 ppb. Again values are widespread and do not seem to form any meaningful geochemical trends.

(See K Plan Map)

Conclusions and Recommendations:

In conclusion the MMI Geochemical Survey has not produced any meaning full results

As mentioned before no outcrops were observed on the property an a significant amount of ground within the Guibord Claim is swamp and underlain by Pleisocene varved clays, sand, gravel and boulders. The effectiveness of the MMI Survey proved to be somewhat unclear.

It would be prudent at this stage to augment the MMI Survey with some type of deep penetrating geophysical method as well as investigate any known drill holes in the vicinity of the property.

References:

- 1948** Satterly, J., Geology of Garrison Township, District of Cochrane,
PR 1948-2 Ontario Department of Mine
- 1949** Satterly, J., O.G.S. Map No. 1948-1, Scale 1:20,000
- 1999** Ayer, J.A., Berger, B.R. and Trowell, N.F., 1999, Geological compilation
of the Lake Abitibi greenstone belt, O.G.S. Map P3398, Scale 1:100,000

STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

I, Brian Madill, of 142 Carter Ave. Kirkland Lake, Ontario, do hereby certify that:

1. I am a Prospector/Geological/Geophysical Technician and have been practicing my profession for the past 38 years.
2. I am a graduate of Cambrian College, Sudbury, Ontario having received a Geological Engineering Technician diploma in 1979.
3. My knowledge of the property described herein was obtained by fieldwork and documentation.
4. I do not have or expect to receive any interest in the property that forms the basis of this report.
5. I am qualified to author this report.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'B. Madill', is written over a horizontal line.

Brian H. Madill

Appendix

1832	30	Sand	Dry, Light brown to greyish, medium to fine grained
1833	30	Sand, silt, clay	Moist, Reddish brown fine grained, light to dark grey silt and clay
1834	30	Sand, silt, clay	Moist, Reddish brown fine grained, light to dark grey silt and clay
1835	30	Silt, clay mix	Wet, Dark brown fine grained silt, minor dark brown clay
1836	30	Silt, clay mix	Wet, Dark brown fine grained silt, minor dark brown clay
1837	30	Silt, clay mix	Wet, Dark brown fine grained silt, minor dark brown clay
1838	30	Sand	Wet, Black to brown, course grained, small pebbles, minor organics
1839	30	Silt, clay mix	Wet, Black to brown fine grained silt, minor greyish brown clay
1840	30	Sand	Dry, Light brown, medium to course grained
1841	30	Silt, clay mix	Wet, dark brown, course grained, course pebbles, some minor organics
1842	30	Sand mix	Wet, dark brown, course pebbles, some minor organics

10

Sample Number	Depth of Sample (cm)	Type of Soil	Description of Soil Type
1843	30	Silt, clay mix	Wet, Dark brown, fine to medium grained silt, minor dark brown clay, minor organics
1844	30	Silt, clay mix	Wet, Dark brown, fine to medium grained silt, minor dark brown clay, minor organics
1845	30	Silt, clay mix	Wet, Dark brown, fine to medium grained silt, minor dark brown clay, minor organics
1846	30	Silt, clay mix	Moist, Light brown to grey, fine to medium grained, organics
1847	30	Sand, silt, clay	Moist, Light brown to grey, fine to medium grained, minor organics
1848	30	Sand, silt, clay	Moist, brown to grey, fine to medium grained, organics
1849	30	Sand, silt, clay	Moist, dark brown to grey, fine to medium grained, organics
1850	30	Sand, silt, clay	Wet, Dark brown fine grained silt, minor dark brown clay
1851	30	Sand	Light brown, fine grained
1852	30	Silt, clay mix	Wet, Dark brown, fine to medium grained silt, minor dark brown clay, minor organics

1864	30	Sand, silt, clay	Moist, dark brown to light grey, fine to medium grained, organics
1865	30	Sand, silt, clay	Moist, dark brown to grey, fine to medium grained, organics
1866	30	Sand, silt	Moist, dark brown, medium to coarse grained, organics
1867	30	Sand	Light brown, fine grained
1868	30	Sand, silt	Moist, dark brown, medium to coarse grained, organics
1869	30	Sand	Light brown, fine grained
1870	30	Sand, silt, clay	Moist, dark brown to grey, fine to medium grained, organics
1871	30	Sand, silt, clay	Moist, dark brown to grey, fine to medium grained, organics
1872	30	Sand, silt, clay	Moist, dark brown to grey, fine to medium grained, organics
1873	30	Sand, silt	Moist, dark brown, medium to coarse grained, minor organics
1874	30	Sand	Light brown, fine grained

10

ample umber	Depth of Sample Sample (cm)	Type of Soil	Description of Soil Type
1875	40	Sand, silt, clay	Moist, dark brown to grey, fine to medium grained, organics
1876	30	Sand, silt	Moist, dark brown to grey, fine to medium grained, organics
1877	30	Sand, silt, clay	Moist, dark brown to grey, fine to medium grained, organics
1878	40	Silt, clay	Wet, dark brown, fine to medium grained, minor organics
1879	40	Humus	Wet, black, highly organic
1880	40	Silt, clay	Moist, black to reddish brown, minor organics
1881	30	Sand, silt, clay	Moist, dark brown to grey, fine to medium grained, organics
1882	30	Sand, silt, clay	Moist, dark brown, fine to medium grained, organics
1883	30	Sand	Moist, dark brown, medium to coarse grained, coarse pebbles, organics



Certificate of Analysis
Work Order : VC171869
[Report File No.: 0000023125]

Date: June 23, 2017

To: **GREG MATHESON**
OSISKO MINING INC
155 UNIVERSITY AVE
SUITE 1440
TORONTO ON M5H 3B7

P.O. No.: OSISKO MINING 64 samples
Project No.:
Samples: 64
Received: Jun 19, 2017
Pages: Page 1 to 3
(Inclusive of Cover Sheet)

Methods Summary


<u>No. Of Samples</u>	<u>Method Code</u>	<u>Description</u>
64	G_LOG02	Pre-preparation processing, sorting, logging, boxing
64	GE_MMI_M	Mobile Metal ION standard package/ICP-MS

Storage: Pulp & Reject

REJECT STORAGE

DISPOSE AFTER 30 DAYS

Certified By


John Chiang
QC Chemist

SGS Minerals Services Geochemistry Vancouver conforms to the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025 for specific tests as listed on their scope of accreditation which can be found at <http://www.scc.ca/en/search/pakistan/sgs>

Report Footer:

L.N.R. = Listed not received
n.a. = Not applicable

I.S. = Insufficient Sample
= No result

*INF = Composition of this sample makes detection impossible by this method

M after a result denotes ppb to ppm conversion, % denotes ppm to % conversion

Methods marked with an asterisk (e.g. *NAA08V) were subcontracted

Elements marked with the @ symbol (e.g. @Cu) denote assays performed using accredited test methods

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Element	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Pd	As	K
Method	GE_MMI_M	GE_MMI_M	GE_MMI_M	GE_MMI_M	GE_MMI_M	GE_MMI_M	GE_MMI_M	GE_MMI_M
Det.Lim.	0.1	0.5	10	5	10	1	10	0.5
Units	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm
1826	<0.1	3.2	110	228	320	<1	20	5.5
1827	<0.1	1.2	230	99	170	<1	40	5.4
1828	<0.1	1.0	140	266	110	<1	<10	1.6
1829	0.8	0.9	270	16	60	<1	<10	8.0
1830	<0.1	0.5	240	12	50	<1	<10	7.3
1831	<0.1	2.0	110	21	90	<1	20	2.7
1832	0.2	0.7	240	14	50	<1	<10	7.2
1833	<0.1	2.5	90	103	210	<1	20	4.7
1834	0.1	4.6	110	175	170	<1	30	5.7
1835	<0.1	1.7	110	32	120	<1	30	2.8
1836	<0.1	1.1	200	134	240	<1	40	4.6
1837	<0.1	1.1	140	106	350	<1	20	3.9
1838	<0.1	0.9	410	188	980	<1	20	11.5
1839	<0.1	0.9	170	212	110	<1	10	2.1
1840	<0.1	1.2	90	100	90	<1	<10	3.5
1841	<0.1	1.5	710	564	390	<1	30	8.1
1842	<0.1	2.1	640	162	370	<1	30	12.0
1843	<0.1	0.7	110	47	120	<1	30	3.9
1844	<0.1	1.2	110	10	40	<1	<10	1.7
1845	<0.1	1.2	90	7	40	<1	<10	1.4
1846	<0.1	2.4	130	327	550	<1	30	7.1
1847	<0.1	2.4	110	260	380	<1	50	8.8
1848	0.1	3.4	140	321	430	<1	30	6.9
1849	<0.1	2.2	120	201	630	<1	30	7.6
1850	<0.1	1.2	100	15	60	<1	10	2.0
1851	0.2	1.4	110	37	60	<1	10	6.7
1852	<0.1	1.2	130	26	60	<1	20	2.7
1853	0.3	2.4	130	280	350	<1	30	8.6
1854	<0.1	3.1	160	331	460	<1	40	8.9
1855	<0.1	1.4	90	46	90	<1	20	1.9
1856	<0.1	1.6	160	121	160	<1	30	3.1
1857	0.1	2.4	300	131	160	<1	10	16.6
1858	<0.1	2.1	110	139	340	<1	30	7.3
1859	0.1	<0.5	400	188	100	<1	70	8.8
1860	0.1	1.4	150	79	150	<1	30	3.0
1861	<0.1	1.2	110	9	30	<1	10	1.9
1862	<0.1	<0.5	270	97	180	<1	80	17.2
1863	<0.1	1.1	200	<5	<10	<1	<10	1.7
1864	0.1	1.2	140	15	40	<1	10	1.9
1865	<0.1	0.6	700	858	330	<1	30	4.8

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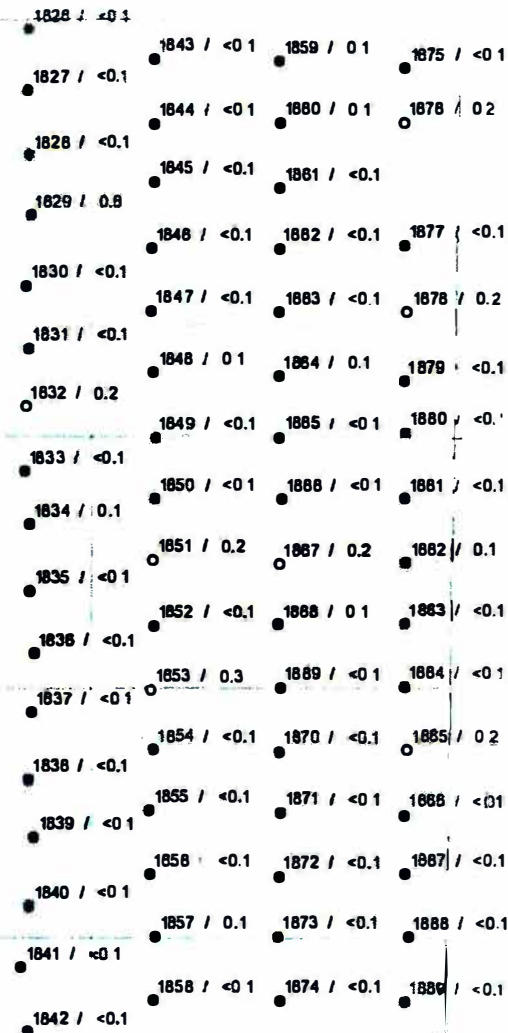
Element	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Pd	As	K
Method	GE_MMI_M	GE_MMI_M	GE_MMI_M	GE_MMI_M	GE_MMI_M	GE_MMI_M	GE_MMI_M	GE_MMI_M
Det.Lim.	0.1	0.5	10	5	10	1	10	0.5
Units	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm
1866	<0.1	1.3	160	115	210	<1	40	3.9
1867	0.2	3.7	670	172	220	<1	20	25.4
1868	0.1	2.2	620	140	370	<1	40	14.5
1869	<0.1	1.3	90	26	30	<1	<10	6.0
1870	<0.1	1.2	140	6	20	<1	<10	1.9
1871	<0.1	1.1	120	18	60	<1	10	2.1
1872	<0.1	1.5	100	31	120	<1	20	2.3
1873	<0.1	1.3	130	53	150	<1	20	2.8
1874	<0.1	1.3	80	112	90	<1	<10	3.8
1875	<0.1	0.6	60	316	230	<1	<10	2.7
1876	0.2	1.1	350	1280	460	<1	70	13.9
1877	<0.1	<0.5	20	25	70	<1	30	5.0
1878	0.2	<0.5	180	353	960	<1	20	6.7
1879	<0.1	<0.5	110	409	430	<1	10	1.6
1880	<0.1	<0.5	140	<5	40	<1	<10	<0.5
1881	<0.1	<0.5	450	146	260	<1	20	6.7
1882	0.1	1.0	90	44	90	<1	20	2.1
1883	<0.1	1.4	880	276	360	<1	80	8.4
1884	<0.1	<0.5	360	320	90	<1	20	3.0
1885	0.2	3.0	120	217	320	<1	30	4.8
1886	<0.1	0.8	930	354	500	<1	50	7.6
1887	<0.1	1.3	70	30	150	<1	20	2.8
1888	<0.1	<0.5	210	225	390	<1	30	7.1
1889	<0.1	3.6	110	219	320	<1	20	4.9
*Rep 1829	0.3	0.8	280	16	60	<1	<10	8.4
*Rep 1847	<0.1	2.3	110	272	390	<1	40	9.6
*Rep 1858	0.2	2.2	110	146	410	<1	30	6.5
*Rep 1870	<0.1	1.1	140	7	20	<1	<10	2.0
*Std MMISRM18	8.2	22.6	870	409	790	13	20	22.3
*Std MMISRM19	4.8	25.0	2080	1170	2830	<1	10	90.9
*Blk BLANK	<0.1	<0.5	<10	<5	<10	<1	<10	<0.5
*Blk BLANK	<0.1	<0.5	<10	<5	<10	<1	<10	<0.5

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Soil Sample Plan Maps

Claim 4277210 - MMI Au



Legend

Claim 4277210

• Sample # / Au (ppb)

Au (ppb)

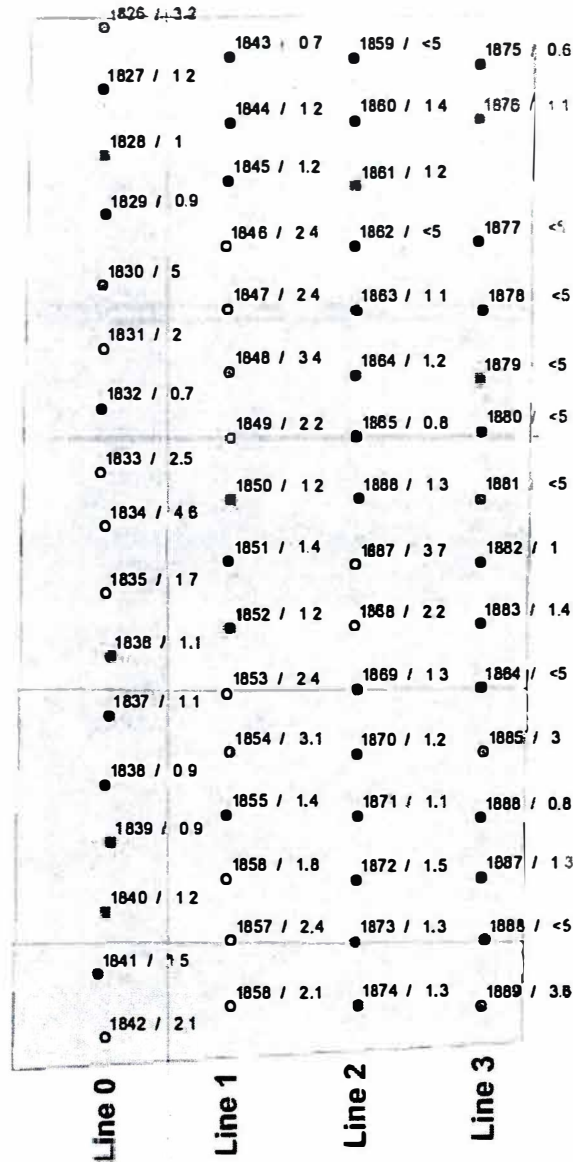
- 0.050000 - 0.100000
- 0.100001 - 0.300000
- 0.300001 - 0.800000



0 75 150 300 Meters

*NAD83 17N

Claim 4277210 - MMI Ag



Legend

Claim 4277210

Sample # / Ag (ppb)

Ag (ppb)

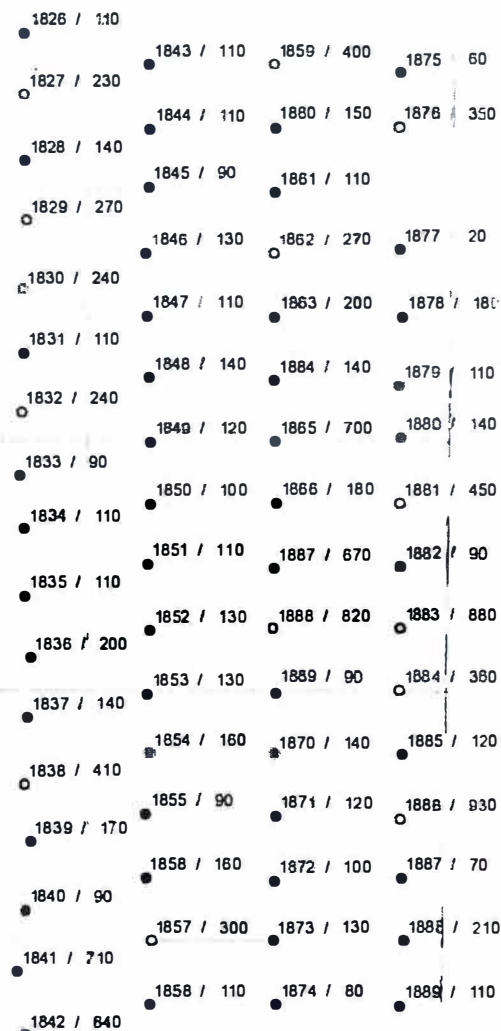
- 0.250000 - 1.500000
- 1.500001 - 2.500000
- 2.500001 - 5.000000



0 75 150 300 Meters

*NAD83 17N

Claim 4277210 - MMI Cu



Legend

Claim 4277210

● Sample # / Cu (ppb)

Cu (ppb)

● 20.000000 - 210.000000

○ 210.000001 - 450.000000

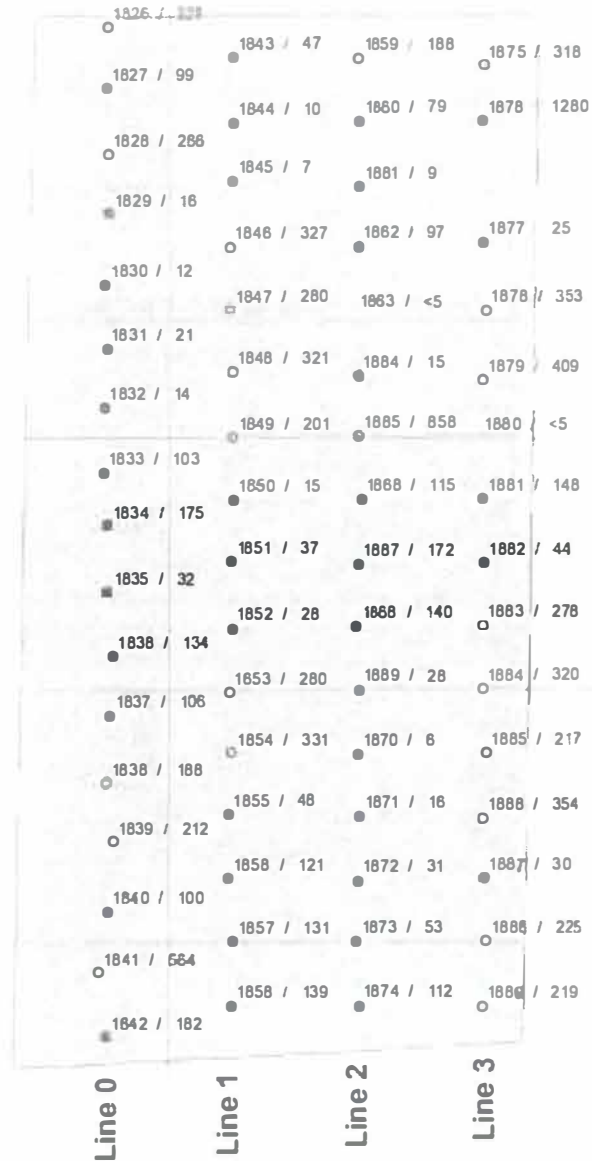
◐ 450.000001 - 930.000000

OSISKO

0 75 150 300 Meters

*NAD83 17N

Claim 4277210 - MMI Pb



Legend

Claim 4277210

• Sample # / Pb (ppb)

Pb (ppb)

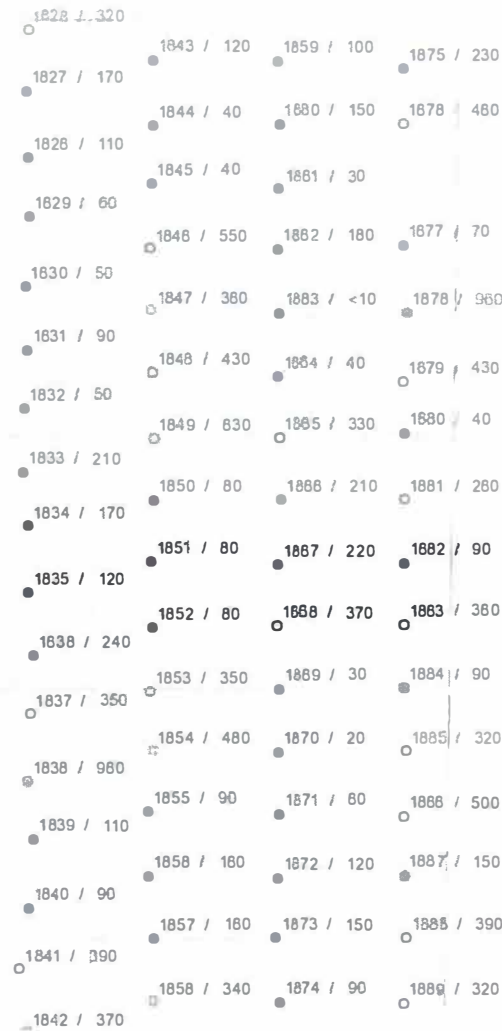
- 6.000000 - 175.000000
- 175.000001 - 564.000000
- 564.000001 - 1280.000000



0 75 150 300 Meters

*NAD83 17N

Claim 4277210 - MMI Zn



Legend

Claim 4277210

• Sample # / Zn (ppb)

Zn (ppb)

• 5.000000 - 240.000000

◻ 240.000001 - 630.000000

◻ 630.000001 - 980.000000

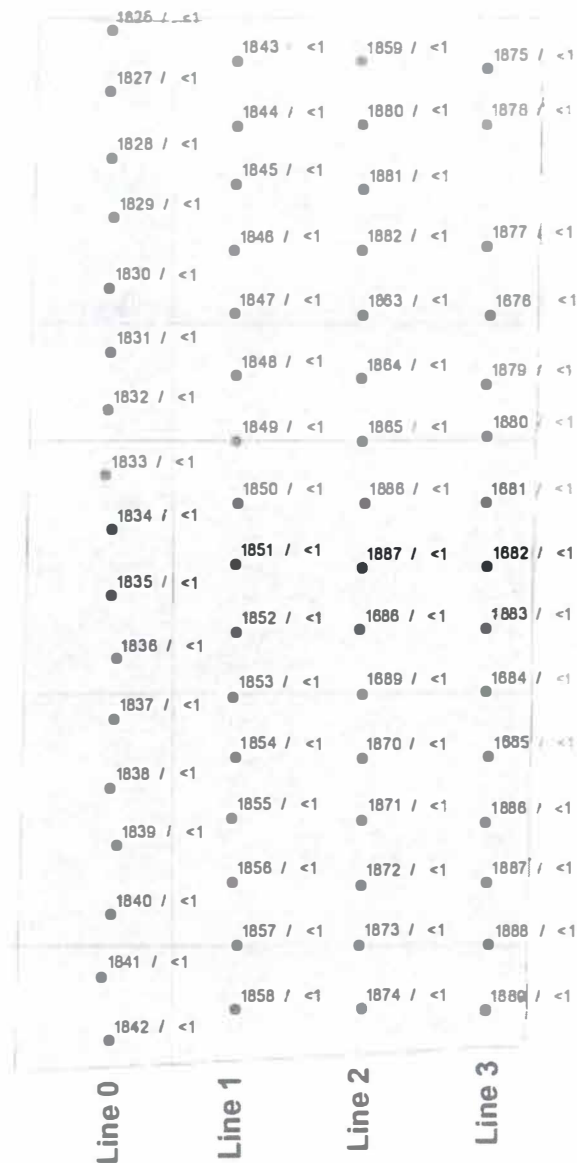


0 75 150 300

Meters

*NAD83 17N

Claim 4277210 - MMI Pd



Legend

Claim 4277210

• Sample # / Pd (ppb)

Pd (ppb)

• < 1



0 75 150 300 Meters

*NAD83 17N

581800

581800

582000

582200

582400

582600

5372800

5372600

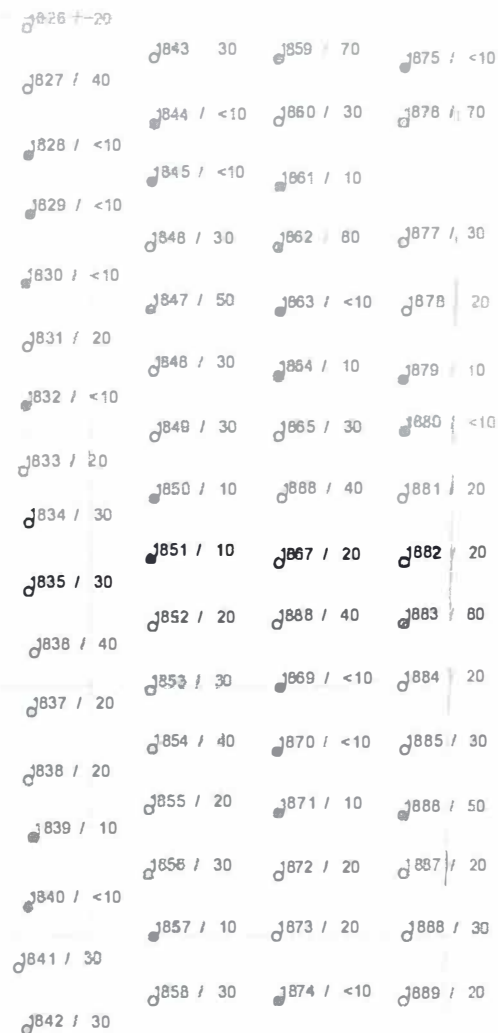
5372400

5372200

5372000

5371800

Claim 4277210 - MMI As



Legend

Claim 4277210

• Sample # / As (ppb)

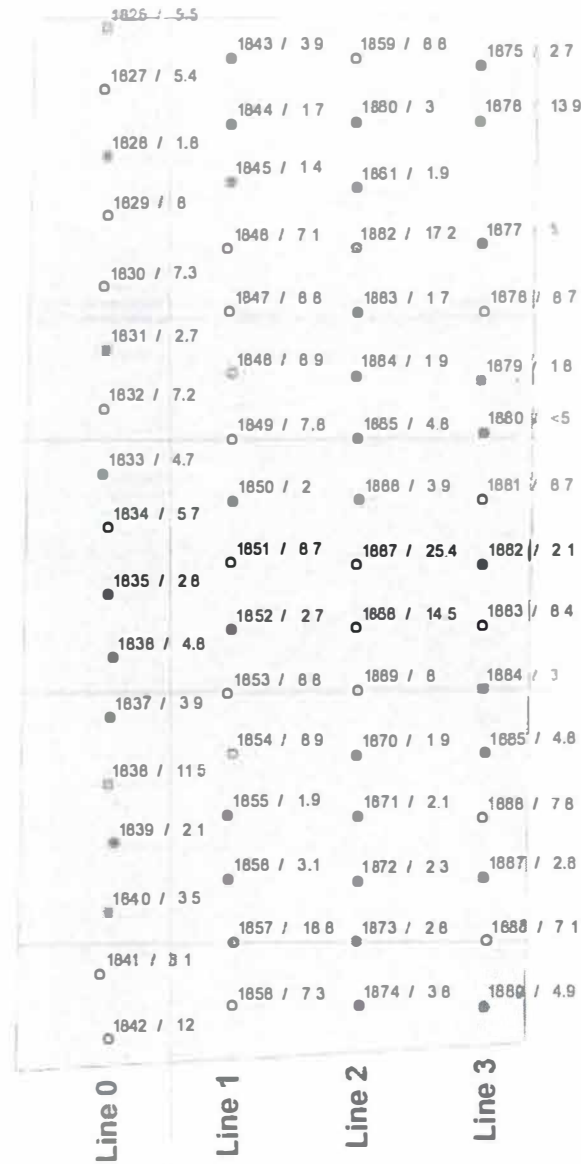
As (ppb)

- 5.000000 - 10.000000
- 10.000001 - 40.000000
- 40.000001 - 80.000000



*NAD83 17N

Claim 4277210 - MMIK



Legend

Claim 4277210

● Sample # / K (ppm)

K (ppm)

● 0.250000 - 5.000000

○ 5.000001 - 12.000000

● 12.000001 - 25.400000



*NAD83 17N