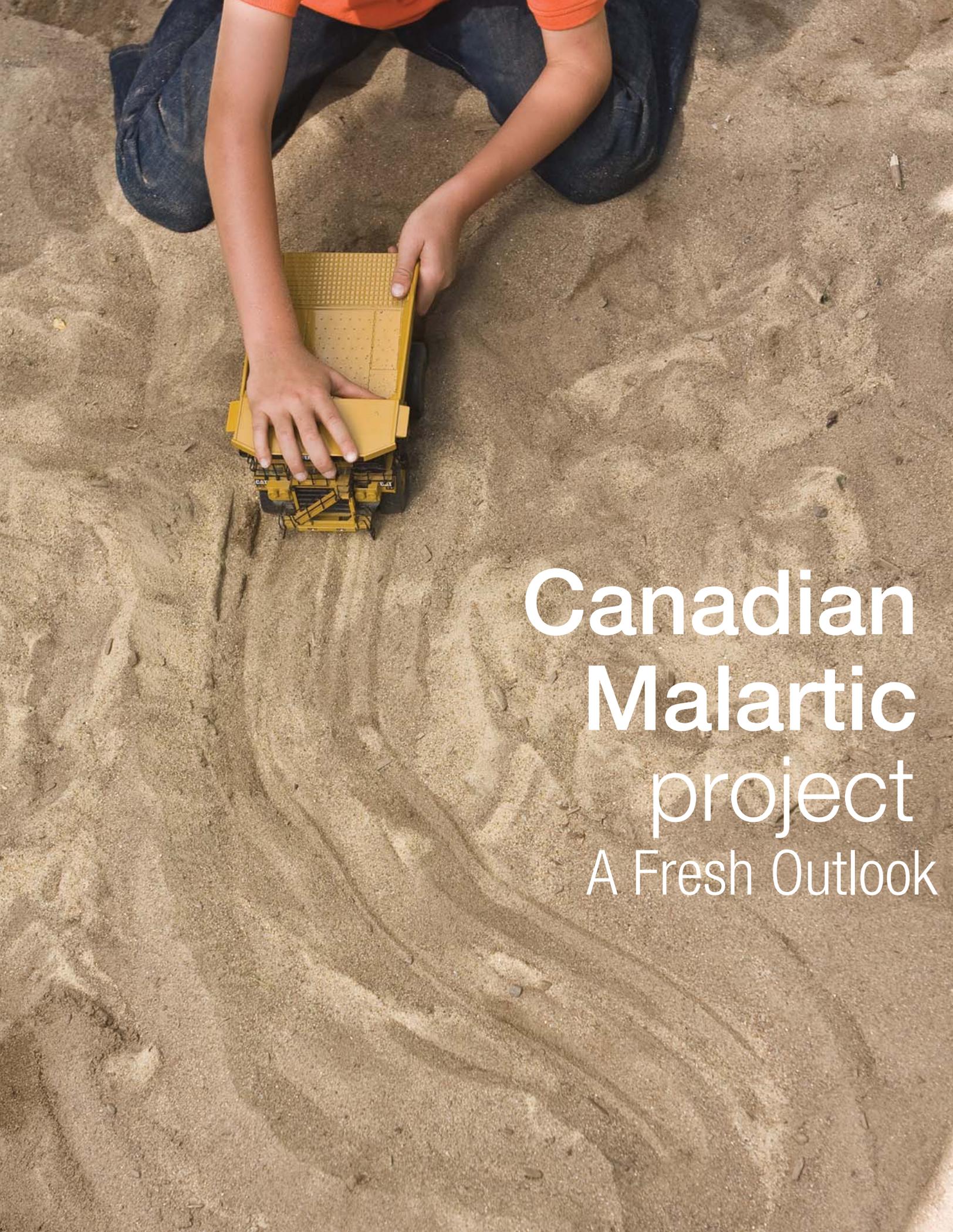




OSISKO
A FRESH OUTLOOK ON MINING

Sustainability Report

2008



Canadian
Malartic
project
A Fresh Outlook

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on Mining

Malartic





employing
and developing
RESOURCES

Introduction

a snapshot of our performance

	2006	2007	2008
About Us			
Employees			
- Total	8	54	100
- Malartic	na	24	52
- Abitibi-Témiscamingue region (excluding Malartic) ⁽¹⁾	1	12	22
- Montreal (corporate)	6	18	26
Awards	1	1	2
Assets (millions of CAN \$)	31.6	264.4	318.2
Outstanding shares (millions)	114.2	160.4	166.5
Market Cap (millions of CAN \$)	632.7	946.4	606.1
Shared Wealth			
Payments to our suppliers (millions of CAN \$)			
- Malartic	nd	nd	6.6
- Abitibi-Témiscamingue region (including Malartic)	nd	nd	72.5
- Province of Quebec (including A-T region)	nd	nd	87.1
- Total	18.6	53.9	130.8
Salary remuneration (millions of CAN \$)	0.9	3.3	11.2
Local jobs ⁽²⁾			
- Malartic residents	na	55	37
- Non-Malartic residents	na	150	99
Investment in public infrastructure (millions of CAN \$) ⁽³⁾	na	na	40
Investment in community life (thousands of CAN \$)	na	112	170
Average benefit paid to resettled residents (thousands of CAN \$)	na	na	18
Ongoing Dialogue with Our Stakeholders			
General public consultation ⁽⁴⁾	1	2	3
Public consultations and meetings for residents to be resettled	13	15	21
Community relations centre (# of visits) ⁽⁵⁾	na	na	295
Level of satisfaction with resettlement process (out of 10) ⁽⁶⁾	na	na	8.4
Prioritizing Health, Safety and the Environment⁽⁷⁾			
Loss of life	0	0	0
Lost-time accidents	0	0	0

General note: Monetary values are rounded.

Specific notes:

1 : Includes two employees from outside the A-T region.

2 : Does not take into account subcontractors assigned to resettlement of the southern neighbourhood.

3 : Approximate amount.

4 : Excluding BAPE hearings.

5 : Number of visits received between April 15 and June 30, 2008.

6 : Survey conducted in 2008 by Genivar.

7 : Most of the data on the project's environmental footprint is relevant for the construction, production and closure phases. Future sustainability reports will provide data on the use of raw materials, volume of water used, volume of water recycled, energy consumption (petroleum products and hydroelectric power), greenhouse gas emissions (GGE), compensated GGE and rehabilitated land area.

na : Not applicable.

nd : Not determined.



Osisko Mining Corporation (OSISKO) is proud to present its first annual sustainability report covering 2008 for the Canadian Malartic project. This report describes our performance on the economic, environmental and social fronts to date, and our commitments in terms to the following priorities:

- Reducing the impacts of open pit mining;
- Supporting community development by maximizing regional benefits;
- Developing a closure plan with a long-term outlook;
- Mining the deposit safely while prioritizing the health and well-being of employees and Malartic residents; and
- Putting sustainability at the heart of the Canadian Malartic project.

This first report is a unique opportunity for OSISKO. It allows us to present our strategy and subject it to a continuous improvement process in collaboration with other stakeholders. We therefore look forward to receiving your comments. We will take them into consideration when we prepare our next sustainability action plan. They will also allow us to continue to grow together and to lay the groundwork for a stimulating, rich and constructive dialogue that will allow us to successfully accompany each stage of development of the Canadian Malartic gold mining project.

If you have any questions about this report or, above all, to send us your comments, suggestions and concerns about our project, please fill out the « **QUESTIONS - SUGGESTIONS - COMMENTS** » and/or « **SURVEY - OSISKO'S PERFORMANCE** » cards and remit to us. You will be able to find these in the *Sustainability* section (*Report 2008*) of our website, at www.osisko.com.

This participation will allow you to accompany OSISKO on the road to sustainability, so that we can create a responsible mining project for future generations.

I would like to thank the people who worked on the realization of this first sustainability report: Mr. Kevin Connan, Mrs. Hélène Thibault, Mrs. Christine Baribeau, Mrs. Marie-Claude Lavoie, and Mr. Bryan Coates, Mr. Denis Cimon, Mr. Daniel Larouche for their vigilant eye. I would also like to thank our engineering firm Genivar, Mrs. Sylvie Prud'homme and Mrs. Martine Huot for their assistance with the drafting. Without all of them, this report could not have been born.



Jean-Sébastien David
Vice-President, Sustainable Development

Osisko Mining Corporation
Windsor Station, Suite 300
1100 De La Gauchetière W., P.O. Box 211
Montreal, Quebec, H3B 2S2

Tel : (514) 735-7131
Fax : (514) 933-3290
E-mail : ir@osisko.com



Sean ROOSEN
President and CEO

OSISKO is a new company, still on its first project, but able to draw on the broad experience of its executives and creators to steer the Canadian Malartic project. Our team has a solid track record and knows the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region well. It has developed an innovative vision for mining that respects the environment and the community. For instance, we undertook an unparalleled consultation process for the resettlement of the southern neighbourhood of Malartic; we also optimized the project by working closely with the Ministère des Ressources Naturelles et de la Faune (MRNF) to help close the orphan East Malartic mine site.

The seasoned OSISKO team has carved out a strong reputation for itself on the Quebec, Canadian and international mining scene. We are proud of that, and motivated to take on new challenges. For us, this first sustainability report is an opportunity to communicate to you the extraordinary challenge we have set for ourselves, which is to literally “invent” a company and create a new corporate culture as a responsible mining company that considers sustainability a major concern, for the Canadian Malartic project and for future generations.

We are aware that our industry has not always been exemplary in terms of social responsibility. It has, however, made enormous progress in recent years. The creation of a new company is a unique opportunity to break with the past and make way for a new generation of company, with **A fresh outlook on mining.**

« OSISKO confirms its desire to be a responsible corporate citizen in the exploitation of natural resources. »

This first sustainability report is therefore an opportunity for us to put on record our recent environmental, social and economic performance, and to present our targets for the future. We hope that it will also fuel constructive dialogue around our project, and serve as a springboard for continuous improvement of the Canadian Malartic gold mining project.

Proud of its accomplishments to date, OSISKO knows that certain groups still do not grasp some of the elements of the project. Project construction will be a time for OSISKO to continue to invest in enhancing the project’s social acceptance. We will emphasize the creation of local and regional opportunities for stakeholders directly or indirectly affected by the project. On behalf of our board of directors, I would like to thank all our employees, who have always demonstrated their commitment, and their determination to meet the challenge of working for a company with **A fresh outlook on mining.**



Sean Roosen

President and Chief Executive Officer

2 President's Message

Osisko Mining Corporation (OSISKO) has been engaged in responsible exploration and mine planning since it was founded in 1998. Much has already been done to pave the way to sustainability. The motto « **A fresh outlook on mining** » underscores OSISKO’s desire to be a responsible corporate citizen in the exploitation of natural resources. It is in this context that we decided to prepare our first sustainability report, structured along GRI (Global Reporting Initiative) guidelines. We are very proud to present this report, and would very much appreciate receiving your comments.

With this report, OSISKO intends to communicate and formalize its process for transparency reasons. We also want to adopt a recognized framework that enables us to effectively, continuously and fully monitor the Canadian Malartic project, taking into account the concerns, suggestions and comments of our stakeholders. But above all, this report and others to come will serve as a tool to continuously improve our performance. We will use a series of economic, environmental and social indicators to track whether we are achieving our goals, and to compare our performance with those of our peers.

Having covered numerous stages between exploration and the long environmental impact study process and the BAPE public hearings process, not to mention the public consultations for resettlement of the southern neighbourhood, OSISKO now undertakes to manage site construction, production and closure just as responsibly. We also intend to become a leader and a model for mineral resource management, in Canada and worldwide.

3 Portrait of Osisko Mining

Who are We?

Osisko Mining Corporation (OSISKO) is a junior Canadian mining exploration company that intends to become a mid-tier gold producer. Founded in 1998, OSISKO ranks among the 25 largest Quebec companies, with a market capitalization of over \$2.0 billion. Its shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange under the symbol "OSK" and on the Deutsche Boerse under the symbol "EWX".

OSISKO's activities are presently focused on the Canadian Malartic property, acquired in 2004 and wholly-owned by OSISKO. This property lies at the heart of Quebec's prolific Abitibi gold belt, in the town of Malartic, approximately 20 kilometres west of Val-d'Or. Its gold deposit is one of the largest potential resources wholly-owned by a junior company.

Very recently, OSISKO became the owner of 40% of Bowmore, an exploration company that owns 100% of the options on a Mexican property whose potential has been demonstrated by OSISKO.

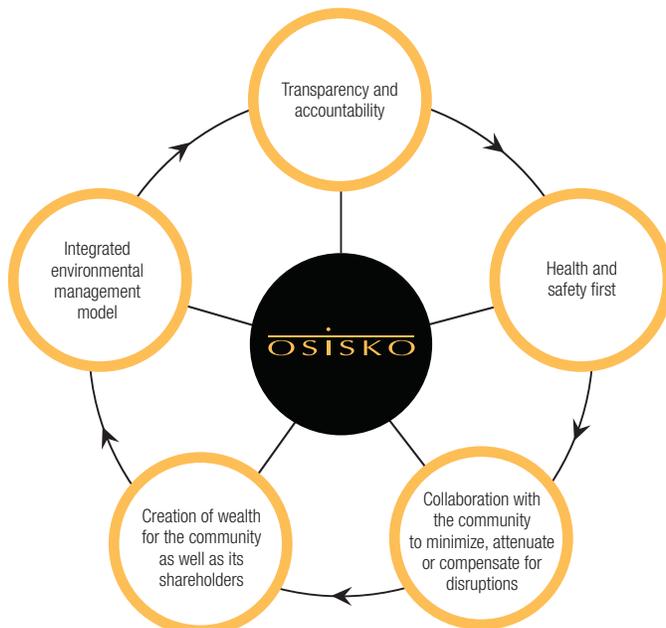
OSISKO owns the mining rights on five other potentially-mineralized targets in the Malartic area (Western Porphyry, Amphi Prophyry, South

Barnat, Jeffrey Zone and Southeastern Extension), itself part of a 230 km² exploration camp that extends from Malartic to Cadillac.

When Osisko Mining Corporation was created in 1998, it was called Osisko Exploration Ltd. We changed our name to Osisko Mining Corporation in 2008 to reflect our desire to evolve from exploration to mining. Since then, OSISKO has carried out exploration and mine planning work on the Canadian Malartic project under this name, and plans to undertake construction and mining of the deposit under the same name. Stakeholders in the project tend to simply use the name OSISKO.

In the second quarter of 2009, OSISKO had about one hundred employees working out of its head office in Montreal and its office in Malartic. OSISKO was not yet mining the deposit in 2009, as the project was still in the mine planning phase and in the process of being reviewed and approved by Quebec government authorities. Project financing was already in hand during the period covered by this report; Osisko had nearly \$400 million in cash as of July 2009.

Osisko Values



Awards received during the reporting period

AEMQ 2006 Prospector of the year

In 2006, the Osisko team was awarded the prestigious "Prospector of the Year" award by the Association de l'Exploration Minière du Québec (AEMQ).

PDAC 2007 Bill Dennis Award Prospector of the year

The Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada selected Osisko to receive the 2007 Bill Dennis Prospector of the Year Award.

AEMQ 2008 e3 Award

In November 2008, the Association de l'Exploration Minière du Québec (AEMQ) presented Osisko with the e3 Award for environmental excellence in exploration, recognizing the high level of environmental and social responsibility in the company's practices.

2008 Chamber of Commerce Rouyn-Noranda Extra Award

At its recent Annual Awards Banquet, the Chamber of Commerce of Rouyn-Noranda presented Osisko with its 2008 Extra Award for the economic impact of the Canadian Malartic Project on the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region.

What Do We Do?

The following is a brief description of the life cycle of the Canadian Malartic project from 2005 to 2024, to help you better understand our presence in the community of Malartic.

① Exploration

Since acquiring the Canadian Malartic property in November 2004, OSISKO has completed an extensive drilling program, as well as detailed compilation of a large database of historical information collected on site, containing data from over 5,000 metres of surface and underground drill holes totalling 600,000 metres of drilling.

OSISKO continues to explore five other mineralized zones in the Malartic area, as well as high-potential exploration targets on the property. An intensive program of over 200,000 metres of definition and exploration drilling is presently underway and is scheduled to end in late 2009.

In parallel with the exploration program, OSISKO has conducted a major community consultation program since 2006. Assessment of the environmental and social impacts of the project also took place during this period.

② Resource Definition

The drilling and compilation work done up until the end of 2008 outlined a gold-bearing system 2,300 metres long by 700 metres wide, to a vertical depth of up to 1,500 metres.

Defining the resource allowed OSISKO to determine the scope of the project and undertake a series of social, environmental and engineering studies while planning the resettlement of the town of Malartic's southern neighbourhood.

③ Mine Planning

An environmental impact study and an exhaustive follow-up process with residents of the southern neighbourhood to be resettled took place in 2008. At the same time, OSISKO started a feasibility study and preparatory work on closing the orphan site of the MRNF's old East Malartic mine so as to present a solid project at the public hearing to be held on the project by the BAPE (Bureau d'audiences publiques sur l'environnement) in the winter and spring of 2009.

④ Construction and Operation

Assuming that the governmental decree authorizing the project, expected in the summer of 2009, is indeed issued, a series of authorization certificate (permit) applications will be filed with the various levels of government for construction work, including detailed plans. Construction will last until 2011, to be followed by production from 2011 to 2021.

⑤ Closure

Closure work will take place over a two-year period, during which buildings will be dismantled and revegetation work will be completed. About 65% of the tailings pond and waste dumps will already have been revegetated before closure work even begins.

Once closure work ends, a post-closure monitoring period will begin. This period could last from two to five years, but could extend even longer if need be. The duration will be determined on filing of the closure plan, scheduled to take place in the fall of 2009.



4 A Strategy for Responsible Mining

Our Approach

The development of the Canadian Malartic project was planned with an overriding concern for the natural environment, but for the social environment as well. Our progress along the road to sustainability has been punctuated by a number of initiatives to date.

With this first sustainability report, OSISKO wishes to underscore its firm commitment to mine the Canadian Malartic deposit in accordance with principles of sustainability.

OSISKO wishes to confirm its desire to become a company with **"A fresh outlook on mining"**, and the principles of sustainability at the heart of its activities. We will achieve this by adopting the necessary means to measure the long-term economic, environmental and social performance of the project. As step one of the process, we present our 2009-2011 sustainability strategy. This strategy will be an integral part of our

business model and will help us advance along the road to sustainability.

OSISKO is also aiming to obtain ISO 14001 certification, and to adopt a sustainability action plan. OSISKO wishes to consolidate its leadership in supplying mineral resources in a manner that is responsible for society as a whole.

The action plan will propose a series of actions to achieve each objective. A target, a schedule and indicators will be presented to measure economic, environmental and social performance, for each action taken. The methods used to gather and process the information will also be specified, as well as the reference framework to be used. Finally, the action plan will also include any programs or agencies that we will be involved with.

The strategy is implemented through a series of actions classified under five key issues identified by OSISKO:

Key issues identified by Osisko for its sustainability approach*

- » Reducing the impacts of open pit mining
- » Supporting community development by maximizing regional benefits
- » Developing a closure plan with a long-term outlook
- » Prioritizing the health, safety and wellbeing of employees and the community
- » Putting sustainability at the heart of the Canadian Malartic project

**A complete table of the actions associated with the five key issues is appended to this report.*

Ongoing Dialogue

OSISKO fully recognizes the importance of identifying, consulting and establishing a dialogue with the stakeholders, and with Malartic residents in particular.

Because part of the deposit lies under a section of the town of Malartic, in 2006 (during its exploration phase) OSISKO began a process of consultation with the municipality of Malartic and the residents affected by the resettlement option.

What does Osisko mean by sustainable development?

At Osisko, sustainable development is a series of actions, measures, ideas and details that helped build the Canadian Malartic project as a balance between...

THE ECONOMY
THE SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY COMPONENTS
THE ENVIRONMENT



Hélène Thibault, Director of Communications, meets with Malartic residents and informs them on the project.

This process reflected our desire to continuously improve the project and maximize its local and regional benefits. Buoyed by the richness of the process, OSISKO is now committed to sustaining a dialogue with each stakeholder so as to ensure the success of future project phases. We want to ensure that the project continues to be socially acceptable.

We recognize, however, that there is still work to be done. We will improve our communication, consultation and participation mechanisms in the future. Beginning this fall, we plan to survey stakeholders to collect a range of information that will allow us to lay the foundations for construction relations for the project's future, and to develop a sustainability action plan for the project. We hereby reiterate our desire for this, and invite you once again to complete the « **QUESTIONS - SUGGESTIONS - COMMENTS** » and/or « **SURVEY - OSISKO'S PERFORMANCE** » cards and remit to us. Again, you will be able to find these in the *Sustainability* section (*Report 2008*) of our website, at www.osisko.com.

Governance and Management System

The primary obligation of OSISKO's board of directors is to ensure that the company remains viable and that it is managed in accordance with the interest of the shareholders, while taking into account other stakeholder interests. In particular, the board ensures that the relevant governance matters are dealt with in accordance with corporate governance guidelines set forth in National Instrument 58-201 of the Canadian Securities Administrators. Detailed information on corporate governance practices can be found on OSISKO's website.

The board of directors has seven members, five of whom are independent. OSISKO's president and chief executive officer and its executive vice president and chief operating officer sit on the board of directors. The

chairman of the board is an independent director. There are five board committees (the audit committee, compensation committee, governance and nomination committee, environment and health and safety committee and a special committee). The environment and health and safety committee is responsible for supervising various aspects of the company's activities in terms of the work environment (occupational health and safety, training matters), social environment (matters related to the company's social responsibilities) and physical environment (environmental matters). The details and duties of each committee can be found on OSISKO's website.

Victor Bradley, CA
Chairman of the Board

Sean Roosen, Eng. T.
Director, President and Chief Executive Officer

Robert Wares, géo.
Director, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer

Norman Storm, B. Comm.
Director

Staph Leavenworth Bakali, B.A., MSc.
Director

André J. Douchane, ing.
Director

Serge Vézina, ing., Ph.D.
Director

The board of directors has approved a code of ethics. In 2009, a number of additions relating to corporate governance and management will be made to this code (see reference on Osisko's website).

5 Community Development and Value Creation

Wealth Created, Wealth Shared

During the life of the Canadian Malartic project, investments and expenses are expected to total \$3.25 billion, 85% of which will be spent in Quebec, resulting in wealth creation and value sharing, with:

- Total value-added of over \$1.5 billion for the Quebec economy, supporting the employment of nearly 15,000 people/year in Quebec, about 80% of whom live in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region;
- Tax revenue of almost \$485 million for the Quebec government and \$271 million for the federal government;
- Many other types of economic benefits for the town of Malartic and the region:
 - Additional consumption expenses in the community from itinerant workers (\$8.5 million per year) and additional job income (\$7.5 million per year);
 - A fundamental impact on the future of the Quebec gold mining industry and revitalization of the town of Malartic;
 - Financial gains for a number of institutions benefitting from new facilities (a minimum of \$24.9 million, not including added practicality and comfort); and
 - Salaries 70% higher than the average salary for the Vallée-de-l'Or. MRC for people employed in the production phase of the project.

<i>Financial Assistance</i>	2005	2006	2007	2008
Resource tax credit	492,000 \$	3,169,000 \$	7,396,000 \$	10,110,000 \$ ⁽²⁾
Refundable mining duties credit due to loss	110,000 \$	696,000 \$	2,058,000 \$ ⁽¹⁾	3,300,000 \$ ⁽²⁾

1) Amount receivable

2) Estimated amount to be received

In 2008, a total of \$130.8 million in goods and services were purchased for OSISKO's activities. The following table shows the distribution of amounts invested locally, in the region and in Quebec as a whole.

Territory	Amount spent (millions of \$)	Proportion (%)
Malartic	6.6	5.1
Abitibi-Témiscamingue (including Malartic)	72.5	55.6
Quebec (including Abitibi-Témiscamingue)	87.1	66.5
Autres	43.7	33.5

The following is an excerpt from a speech by OSISKO's president and chief executive officer, Sean Roosen, during a presentation on the project's economic profile to Malartic mayor André Vézeau and the Société de développement économique de Malartic, on May 21, 2009:

« The Canadian Malartic project is a seminal project for Abitibi-Témiscamingue and for Quebec in general. Our management team knows Quebec contractors well, and is taking care to maximize the economic benefits from our investments in the region and the province. »

Local Employment

OSISKO has repeatedly undertaken publicly to favour local buying and hiring at competitive quality and prices. This approach will help regional businesses develop and consolidate their technical expertise, particularly in the mining industry. This is all the more interesting as the Canadian Malartic project uses innovative mining, environment protection and continuous restoration methods. Armed with this innovative expertise, companies from the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region will be able to expand their activities outside the region and the country.

Up until now, OSISKO has devoted extensive effort to maximizing the participation of local and regional economic players, including holding information sessions for regional chambers of commerce and organizing supplier days for regional businesses.

Services and Investment in Public Infrastructure in 2008

OSISKO has already invested large amounts in the development of the public infrastructure for resettlement of the southern neighbourhood. The following is a quote on this subject by the mayor of Malartic, André Vézeau, on the occasion of a presentation on the town of Malartic's history during public hearings on the project (April 16, 2009):

« ...the town would have had to invest substantial sums to rebuild municipal infrastructure such as water and sewage networks, roads and paving...the town would have had to invest over twenty-nine million dollars in the southern neighbourhood. The town would not have been able to afford this in its current financial condition... »

The following table shows amounts spent locally on products and services for the resettlement of the southern neighbourhood.

Nearly half of the \$60 million planned for...	Reconstruction of five institutional buildings	These buildings meet current standards, are better adapted to the various needs of the users, offer more capacity than the old buildings and integrate a number of sustainability elements, like the use of clean, renewable energy (geothermal), energy efficiency measures (solar preheating) and local materials (wood). (See page 13)
Close to \$9 million for...	Construction of an aqueduct and sewage system	The system can support a residential development of 400 lots, while the new neighbourhood will only have 190 residential lots, about 140 of which will be used in resettlement; OSISKO will put the remaining 50 lots on the market to allow for new construction.
Almost one third of the \$5 million planned for...	The road network	The new neighbourhood has better infrastructures than the old area (concrete edges, fully-paved roads, lighting).
Almost one quarter of the \$1.6 million planned for...	Improvements to the campground road	The road now has sidewalks, with sewers and new paving. This infrastructure can now be used to attract new development.
Nearly \$1.8 million for...	Re landscaping of the golf course (private)	While private, this institution is considered by Malartic residents as a public, social institution due to the use of its hall. Investment by OSISKO has allowed the addition of an irrigation system that reuses runoff water collected in a bio-holding pond. Waste water is also managed ecologically using pond systems that ensure that it is properly processed.

Resettlement work also contributed to the following improvements:

- Larger lots (16% larger in 95% of cases);
- Establishment of the town's first food market;
- Value added to the resettled homes; and
- Investment in properties: numerous renovation permits were registered for houses in areas that were not resettled.

Our Involvement in the Community

Resettling Malartic's Southern Neighbourhood

OSISKO became involved in the community as soon as exploration work began, with the relocation of the southern neighbourhood. The following is a summary of the key elements of resettlement in terms of community and social relations:

- Rapid initiation of the resettlement process to minimize the period of uncertainty and indecision for residents of the southern neighbourhood;
- Flexible schedule to allow for unforeseen events and facilitate the use of local manpower;
- Financial commitment to complete the resettlement whether or not the mining project goes ahead;
- Extensive consultation of the residents to be resettled, the community as a whole and the town of Malartic;
- Individual negotiations with each resident to be resettled and personalized support;
- Development of a new neighbourhood with top-quality facilities, at no cost to the municipality; and
- Investment of \$60 million in the construction of top-quality institutional buildings: a primary school, a daycare, a long-term care facility, a community centre and a low-cost housing unit.

OSISKO learned a huge amount from this resettlement project. Solutions were found to the few difficulties encountered when the operation began in 2008, some of which caused inconveniences for some of the first families to move. A report arising from a discussion group for people resettled in 2008 was filed with the BAPE, showing that once the process is complete, people are satisfied. However, the process could seem long. Since then, things have gone smoothly, and the operation should be finished by the fall of 2009. We hope to do an assessment of this activity and make use of what we learned while managing this project, where the community and its residents were, as they continue to be, the focus of our every action.

*...once the
process is
complete,
people are
satisfied*

New Malartic neighbourhood – August 2009





DES EXPLORATEURS
PRIMARY SCHOOL



Day Care Bambin & Câlin



Le Trait-d'Union
Adult Education



SAINT-MARTIN CHSLD
long term care facility



Community centre



RESIDENCE
GERMAIN-PAQUETTE



Community Consultation Group (CCG)

OSISKO has put a number of initiatives in place to reduce the risks and negative social impacts of the project, and to maximize the community development opportunities for Malartic and the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. To date, our work has enabled us to concentrate on the resettlement process.

From the moment exploration work began in the project area in 2005, Malartic residents were also informed and consulted about the area's mining potential. In May 2006, the CCG was formed. This public consultation body was given the mission of acting as a link for residents, the town of Malartic and OSISKO. More precisely, its mandate is to:

- Act as a consultative body during the various phases of the mining project;
- Act as a link between residents, OSISKO and the municipality;
- Monitor the resettlement plan; and
- Manage requests and complaints.

Primarily made up of residents of the area being resettled, the CCG has 12 members, including 6 from the resettled area, 2 from the community, 2 OSISKO representatives and 2 municipal counsellors.

The CCG's role is an evolving one. Its primary mandate to date has been to ensure that resettlement goes smoothly. As this process will end in 2009, the composition of the CCG will change to reduce the number of representatives from the resettled area and add more representatives from the community at large. The CCG will be called upon in the future

to transform into a monitoring committee to accompany and oversee the next stages of the project (construction, production and closure).

Since its creation, the CCG has kept residents informed, managed their comments, complaints, concerns and expectations, and obtained from residents the information required to continually adjust the resettlement process and the established measures. Since August 2007, the CCG has held public monthly meetings where residents and committee members discuss the progress of operations and any problems they have encountered, and make requests. The minutes of these meetings can be found on the CCG's website at www.groupeconsultation.org.

The CCG has set up a public hearing structure for residents to be resettled as well as for all residents of Malartic and the rest of the Abitibi region. The following table shows this structure, as well as CCG initiatives. Table 9 on the following page lists the company's consultation and information initiatives.



Summary of CCG Information and Consultation Initiatives

Creation of a website	The CCG created and maintains a website containing virtually all the information available on the CCG's activities.
General consultation (or public information) sessions	Organization of two public information meetings (one in June 2007 and one in 2008) for the Canadian Malartic project, primarily to explain the project approval process and the project scope.
Monthly CCG meetings	The CCG's procedures are transparent. Monthly meetings have been held since August 2007, with minutes posted on the CCG's website, at www.groupeconsultation.org .
Impact monitoring	Production and distribution of a guide on stress identification and management in collaboration with the CLSC.

*The best
consultation
tools in
Abitibi-
Témiscamingue*



Fonds Essor Malartic OSISKO (FEMO)

On March 11, 2008, OSISKO announced the creation of Fonds Essor Malartic Osisko (FEMO), a sustainable development fund for Malartic. FEMO's mission is to support Malartic's long-term growth. This fund is to be primarily used to support economic diversification initiatives that will extend Malartic's economic vitality beyond the life of the mine. It can also be used to support youth cultural and sports activities or education (bursaries).

FEMO has already distributed nearly \$300,000 since it was created in March 2008. FEMO is the first voluntary initiative of its kind for Quebec and Canadian industry. Projects financed by the Fund include the purchase of computer equipment for Malartic Polyvalent School and the activities of some thirty local and regional organizations.

Osisko Mining Corporation has undertaken, once it has obtained its operating permit and for the duration of its mining activities in Malartic, to provide the Fund with the resources it needs to fulfill its mission and create a lasting heritage. A mix of cash and Osisko shares, this financing will enable the Fund to participate directly in the Company's profitability. OSISKO paid 300,000 of its own shares into the Fund, to which some company executives added 25,000 OSISKO shares from their own holdings. The company gives the Fund over \$150,000 per year (\$170,000 in 2008) and has committed to providing at least \$150,000 annually for the life of the Canadian Malartic project.

The total value of the Fund's endowment will depend on the market value of Osisko shares in coming years. At the closing price on September 17, 2009, these shares were worth about \$2.96 million.

Summary of Osisko Information and Consultation Initiatives

Creation of a website	OSISKO has created and maintains a website containing virtually all the information available on the project, as well as any information likely to be of interest to the community directly or indirectly affected by the project.
Hiring of a director of communications	Since April 2007, the CCG has conducted many activities to inform resident, elected officials and Malartic and Abitibi groups and associations, including the distribution of an information pamphlet on the project and creation of a website.
Creation of the OSISKO community relations centre	Since 2008, the CCG has operated out of the OSISKO community relations centre on Rue Royale, in the heart of Malartic. Opened in April 2008, this centre provides Malartic residents with easy access to OSISKO representatives. OSISKO employees responsible for communications and the resettlement of residents of the southern neighbourhood work full time out of the Community Relations Centre.
Use of local media	Since January 2008, OSISKO has published a bimonthly column, OSISKO VOUS INFORME, as well as information letters on the project in the local media.
General consultation (or public information) sessions	Organization of six public information meetings (one in 2006, two in 2007 and three in 2008) by OSISKO and/or the CCG.
Consultation sessions for residents to be resettled	Organization of a dozen meetings to communicate details of the resettlement project and discuss lot allocation in the new neighbourhood.
Rapid submission of the project environmental impact study (EIS) to consultation	OSISKO made its EIS (Environmental Impact Study) public several months earlier than normally required, to give the public more time to study the documents.
BAPE public hearing	Together with the town of Malartic and the CCG, OSISKO asked that public BAPE hearings be held so that the local population could voice its concerns and obtain answers to its questions – it is rare in Quebec for the promoter itself to request such hearings.
FEMO	See above for details.
Community investment	The moving of public institutions and the resettled neighbourhood enable town residents to enjoy new facilities.
Impact monitoring	OSISKO has undertaken to monitor the project's impact on Malartic residents, including resettled households, both in terms of quality of life and social fabric and roots. The monitoring program began in 2008 and will last several years. A guide on the monitoring process for the construction phase was filed with the MDDEP, and a guide for the production and closure stages will be completed by the end of 2009, integrating the observations and requests in the government decree.

The 325,000 shares were paid into the Fund when it was created. The 25,000 shares donated by OSISKO executives were free-trading as of the date of transfer to the Fund. The 300,000 shares from the company are escrowed and will be released as follows:

- 100,000 shares when the permits are obtained (summer 2009);
- 100,000 shares when commercial production starts (scheduled for 2011);
- 100,000 shares at the first anniversary of the start of commercial production.

The Fund is managed by a seven-person board of directors, most of whom grew up in Malartic or another Abitibi-Témiscamingue municipality. OSISKO is represented on the board by two of its senior executives.

OSISKO put information and feedback mechanisms and actions into place from the outset of the resettlement process, in part to respond to the public's expectations and questions, and in part to react appropriately and quickly to unforeseen situations or residents' dissatisfaction.

The Community Consultation Group (CCG) complements the work of the OSISKO Community Relations Centre by managing requests and complaints from members of the community in relation to the project. The monthly public meetings held by the CCG since August 2007 have allowed residents to ask questions, voice complaints and inform the company and members of the CCG of any problems that might arise.

There are many ways in which the CCG and OSISKO deal with complaints, take steps to settle them and obtain results that satisfy the largest number of residents:

Concerns and questions representing many residents:

Posting of information and answers on the CCG website.

Dissatisfaction with lots allocation:

Review of the allocation process on two occasions to arrive at overall satisfaction of the resettled households.

Stress management and psychological support:

Signature of an agreement with the Malartic CLSC to attract a specialized person to provide residents with psychological support.

Resettlement schedule:

A resettlement expense allowance of \$42/day/person was offered, in addition to \$200/week/family as compensation if the four week resettlement period initially planned was exceeded.

Other improvements since 2009:

Establishment of better procedures for contractor selection and management, and the liaison mechanism between residents and site supervisors. For instance, for each group of four houses moved, one person is responsible for managing the contractors assigned to the move, informing the owners and discussing requests, expectations and complaints.

Additional resettlement (requested by residents):

OSISKO agreed at the outset of the process to resettle an additional number of residents who did not initially need to be moved, namely residents of Rue de la Paix, whose homes faced the future mining pit and who wished to move farther away.

*An effective
review
mechanism
for
complaints!*



Monitoring of the resettlement process and inquiries:

Group interviews were held in December 2008 with people awaiting resettlement and others who had already been through the process. This inquiry revealed the following elements:

- Importance of the fears and questions of many people awaiting resettlement:
 - i. OSISKO met with each family individually during the winter of 2008-2009 to inform them and prepare them properly for resettlement during the 2009 season;
 - ii. The residents had the opportunity to actively participate in the resettlement process;
- The resettlement process was demanding for families due to the many negotiations, the follow-up required and the unforeseen changes that had to be managed;
 - i. We improved and increased support to residents by designating a supervisor for every four resettlement cases;
- The very great majority of people resettled are very satisfied with the results of the process once it has been completed.

Resettlement and Means of Support

The mining project required the resettlement of more than 204 homes and five institutional buildings. OSISKO offered residents two alternatives: they could move their house to the new neighbourhood or, if they preferred, sell it to OSISKO. If they preferred to sell to OSISKO, a process was established to determine a selling price that was fair for everyone. Two independent evaluators from the area were hired by OSISKO to assess the houses. Two residents also retained the services of a third evaluator to provide a second opinion.

The 61 owners who opted to sell their houses to OSISKO received the market value established by the evaluators, plus 25%. This mark-up covered inflation between the evaluation date and the transaction date (3%), as well as an additional premium to offset the costs and inconveniences associated with the move.

In 2008, 60 houses were moved to the new neighbourhood. The remainder have been or will be moved in 2009.

OSISKO is paying all the costs of the resettlement and infrastructure in the new neighbourhood. The families being moved receive settlement allowances of \$42/person/day, to which a supplement of \$200/family/week is added if the four-week period allowed for the relocation of the house is exceeded. In addition, owners and tenants are paid compensation for inconvenience, of \$5,000 for owners and two-months' rent for tenants.

Benefits paid in 2008 ranged from \$9,300 to \$40,700 per family, with the average being \$18,000.



Relocation of a home from the southern neighbourhood to the new area located on the north side of the town.

a new future, in a safe neighbourhood

6 Environmental Footprint

Resource Consumption

The project is expected to generate a large volume of waste (waste rock and mine tailings) and use reagents to extract the gold from the Canadian Malartic deposit.

While underground mining would have been preferable, it is not technically possible given the deposit's surface position, type of mineralization and size. However, OSISKO is doing everything it can to minimize the impact of this technical restriction on the environment and the community.

Up until now, the project has been planned in such a way as to reduce consumption of materials and recycle them to optimize their use. For instance, 90 million tonnes of gravel from the site will be recycled to build the access roads. This gravel comes from a quarry created at the site of the future mining complex. The gravel had to be removed so that the mining complex could be built. This approach has a number of advantages on the environmental front: it supplies gravel, prepares the ground for future construction, avoids the need to take resources from another borrow pit off-site and reduces haulage distances.

OSISKO is constantly looking for judicious ways to manage raw materials. Planning work is advanced enough to allow

other initiatives to be confirmed in 2008 for work to be done in the coming years. Thus, the overburden removed during stripping operations, mainly from the pit, will be recycled in the construction of the linear park created along the edge of the pit. It will also be used in other development work.

Recycling initiatives already underway

The overburden will therefore be put to good use rather than simply treated as waste: more than 647,000 m³ of material will be reused in this manner. Furthermore, the organic material used to revegetate the site will come from compost produced from waste from the Vallée-de-l'Or MRC. A large volume will be transformed, allowing the project to participate in a greenhouse gas emissions (GGE) reduction project while reutilizing waste materials and minimizing the work required to strip natural land.



Climate Change and Project Energy Intensity

Open pit mining of the Canadian Malartic deposit will consume a large amount of energy. Energy use was optimized beginning at the design phase of the project so as to enhance the project's energy efficiency.

OSISKO is aware of the climate change issues arising from energy consumption. As a responsible corporate citizen, OSISKO seeks concrete ways to help Quebec reduce its GGEs. OSISKO's voluntary efforts to achieve carbon neutrality in its mining activities is tangible proof of this.

Hydroelectricity consumption will be maximized and the use of hydrocarbons minimized. Some key elements of this initiative are:

- Indirect consumption of oil hydrocarbons from 2006 to 2008: use of hydrocarbons by contractors assigned to exploration work, resettlement and site development (quarry operation, access road repair and clearing). Quantities consumed were not recorded;
- Fossil fuel reduction initiative: 22% of the total length of drilling in the area of the town of Malartic was carried out by drills converted to electricity. In addition to reducing the consumption of oil hydrocarbons, this initiative reduced both GGEs and noise pollution; and
- Integration of 20 geothermal wells for primary heating and partial air conditioning of the Des Exporateurs primary school.

In future years, OSISKO intends to maximize the use of hydroelectricity, a renewable energy source produced in Quebec. The mining complex and related buildings are fed by a new electric power line built by Hydro-Quebec for the Canadian Malartic project. Power requirements are expected to be 85 MW. The following are three good examples of OSISKO's energy efficiency strategy initiatives and our commitment to reducing greenhouse gases:

- Construction of a 1.2 km conveyor to reduce truck haulage of the ore to the mining complex;
- Electrically-powered ore extraction equipment: waste and ore will be loaded by two 28 m³ electric hydraulic shovels ; and
- Purchase of new-generation trucks (US EPA Tier 2 emission standards) from Caterpillar.

Consumption of oil hydrocarbons, as well as gas and diesel fuel, has been reduced to a minimum. Hydrocarbons will primarily be used to fuel the mobile equipment used to extract and transport the ore to the grinding mill. Natural gas will also be used for the activated carbon regeneration oven.

More energy efficiency projects to come

OSISKO will keep a close eye on technological developments during the production period and will do what it takes to continuously improve its energy performance and reduce GGEs. For the moment, the following projects have been identified:

- Ore grinding (the most energy-consuming stage of the project):
 - Minimize peak time
 - Assisted start-up
- Truck haulage of the ore from the pit to the grinding mill: optimize trips (GPS), fuel consumption (modify trucks), etc.

OSISKO also plans to set up appropriate procedures for recording future consumption of electricity, diesel fuel, gas, natural gas and other sources of energy, for each consumption item. This procedure will allow the effectiveness of the energy efficiency measures implemented by OSISKO to be tracked over time.

Toward a carbon neutral footprint program

The goal of this program is to reduce GGEs at the source and find ways to compensate residual emissions in the production phase. By choosing this phase, OSISKO is concentrating on the portion of the project that generates the highest level of GGEs. OSISKO's voluntary plan to achieve carbon neutrality for its production activities is a unique commitment in the Quebec mining industry.

OSISKO
*maximizes
the use
of renewable
energy*



OSISKO's efforts "toward a carbon-neutral footprint" are still being formalized. The GGE compensation projects will primarily take place in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region. The selected projects will be those that are most seminal for the region, generating local benefits and consistent with sustainable development. This process is already underway, with an initial reforestation project planned for the Vallée-de-l'Or MRC territory, on intramunicipal lots.

This project is called the « **Osisko Forest** » project. Project proposals will be prepared for all projects selected, and a formal process will be undertaken based on accepted procedures for GGE compensation projects.

Water Management

Water use in certain regions places considerable pressure on the availability of this resource. OSISKO knows that mining recovery processes consume large volumes of water. All the required measures have therefore been taken to optimize water use, monitor the impact on the natural environment and secure an adequate quality and quantity of water supply for future generations.

Water Recycling Strategy

From 2006 to 2008, water consumption at the Canadian Malartic project was negligible compared to what it will be during the production phase. Nevertheless, we started placing instruments in old mine shafts to begin monitoring the water table in the area.

As of 2011, the Canadian Malartic project is expected to use 9.45 Mm³ of water per year to supply the mining complex with process water. Daily monitoring will enable us to manage this resource responsibly. OSISKO plans to recycle water to minimize the amount of water drawn from outside the project perimeter. Water from the pit dewatering, precipitation water collected within the perimeter of the mine site and water from the northern

diversion of the Raymond stream that now runs through the site will be recycled. This water will be collected in a pond (the southeast pond).

Water from the southern diversion of the Raymond stream will also be used. A pond will be created (Johnson pond) to collect this water and top up the mine process water requirements as needed. The percentage of water recycled will be monitored during the project.

Target Zero Discharge

OSISKO is aiming for "zero discharge". The current surface water runoff pattern upstream and downstream from the site will be maintained, and drops in water level in the streams and rivers downstream from the site will be monitored. Water quality control points will be set up on the northern diversion once the water has left the site and must be redirected to the Malartic river rather than the polishing pond. The same applies downstream from this pond. All the discharged water will meet the standards set by government authorities. A treatment plant may be installed at the polishing pond.

Pit dewatering operations will also be monitored throughout the project life to ensure that Malartic residents have an adequate quality and quantity of underground water supply. The existing shafts will be supplemented with observation wells to properly monitor variations in groundwater level and sample for groundwater monitoring purposes.

In May 2009, the town of Malartic and OSISKO signed an

Mine Tailings Management

To support the best possible environmental performance and minimize the project's footprint and water consumption, OSISKO has selected the thickened mine tailings management method. This innovative approach also enables us to restore an abandoned site that is now the responsibility of the Ministère des Ressources naturelles et de la Faune (MRNF), namely the East-Malartic tailings pond. A plant will also be used to destroy the cyanide found in the tailings.

In addition, to support responsible management of its mine tailings, OSISKO signed an agreement with Université du Québec en Abitibi-Témiscamingue (UQAT) to monitor the

agreement setting in motion a water research program to secure the long-term water supply. This study is now underway, and should be completed by the fall of 2009. With this potential for increasing the town's water supply, Malartic will be in a position to welcome new residents and provide them with sufficient high quality water.

chemistry of the mine tailings. Laboratory testing is underway, and field tests will be performed to determine whether the tailings generate acid over the long term, and whether there is metal leaching potential or any other problem associated with them (it should be noted that none of these characteristics are present for the short and medium term). This agreement will create state-of-the-art expertise in the region and provide OSISKO with the answers it needs to continue applying best mine tailings management practices.

Land Use Management and Biodiversity

Land use management and the creation of biodiversity in the context of the Canadian Malartic project are covered by project optimization measures that minimize the disturbance of natural land.

In September 2008, OSISKO filed the environmental impact study for the Canadian Malartic project with the Ministère du Développement durable, de l'Environnement et des Parcs (MDDEP). This study concludes that the project will have little impact on the environment and the public, for the following notable reasons:

- The selection of previously-disturbed site for the location of the mining facilities;
- Closure of an abandoned site presently under the responsibility of the Quebec government;
- Reduction in the project footprint and possibility of continuous site restoration: by the time the mine closes, 65% of the site will already be rehabilitated;
- Creation of a mining complex far enough away from the residential setting;
- Minimal space required by the use of thickened tailings technology; and

- Positioning of mining facilities to optimize water management.

***Projects rarely
create biodiversity:
OSISKO's will!***

In addition to the safe, continuous closure of the abandoned site and the planned tailings pond, the Canadian Malartic project will improve biodiversity in the area over the long term through revegetation. Furthermore, OSISKO's facilities will not be located in sensitive or protected zones. They will only affect the same two catchment basins already affected by earlier mining activity. Neither the planned Piché Forest reserve to the southeast of the site nor the Lake Malartic aquatic bird concentration area to the north will be disturbed by mining activities. None of the species on the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) red list of threatened species was identified during field inventories, nor will any species protected by provincial or federal statute be affected.

Other Project Wastes and Emissions

Project construction and above all production will require extensive monitoring: the social environment, air quality (dust, silica concentration in the particles), noise, vibrations, spills and production of hazardous and non-hazardous waste (other than mine tailings). Procedures will be set up to collect data and include it in our future reports.

The impact study and documentation posted on the BAPE website contains all the information on our planned monitoring activities, as well as information on all the attenuation measures to be applied during the project. A large number of these measures are aimed at minimizing the impact on the town of Malartic in terms of air quality, noise levels, and vibrations and air blasts.



*Karen Boudreau
Articulated truck operator*

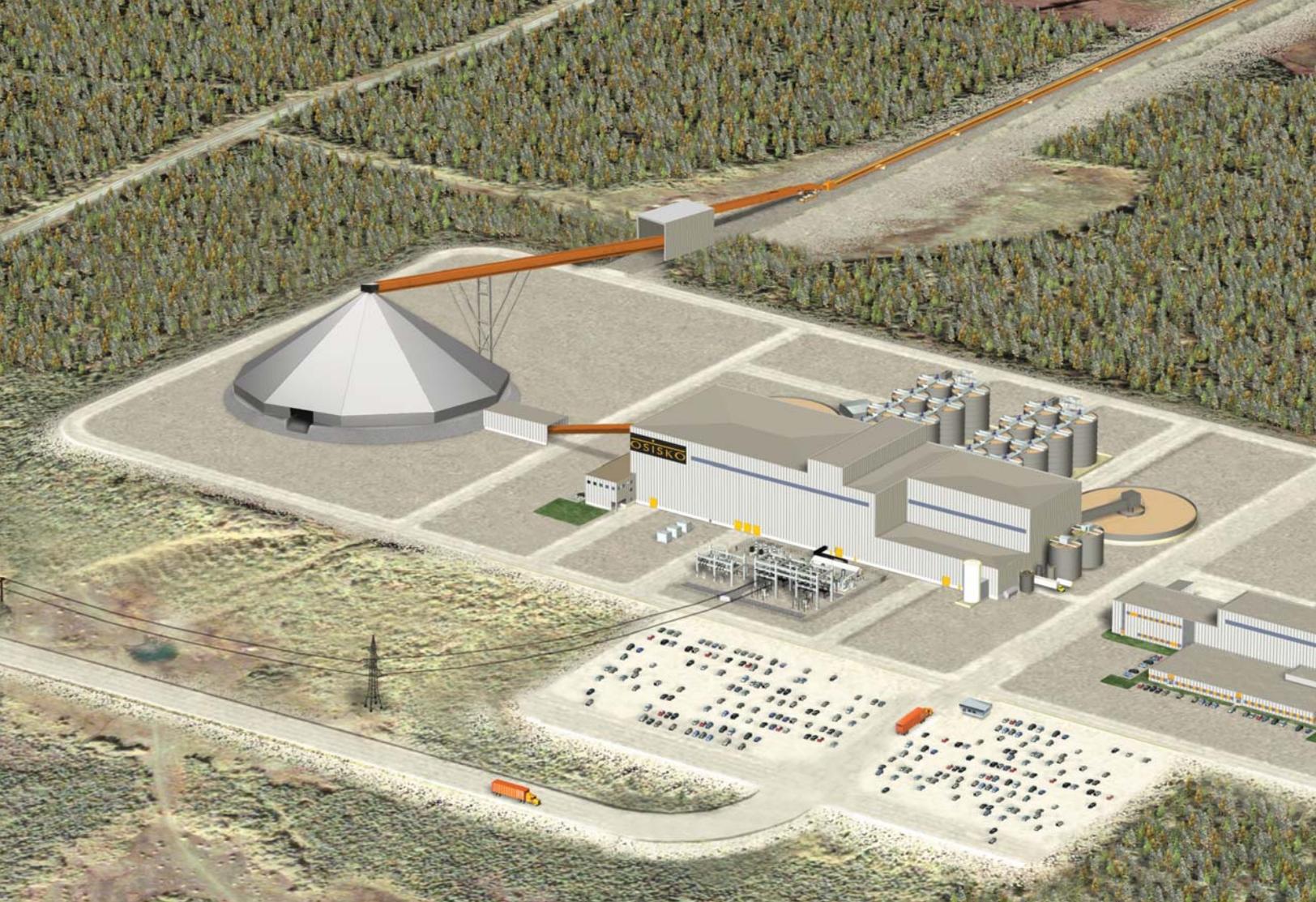
7 Health and Safety: Our Guarantee

OSISKO is proud to announce that it had a perfect health and safety record in 2008. Prior years were also marked by an equally-enviable health and safety performance. There were no fatal accidents or lost-time accidents in 2008, 2007 or 2006.

A health and safety supervisor was hired in April 2008. Since then, two security guards for construction and a nurse have also been hired. A number of measures have been developed to avoid all the dangers inherent in the project during its upcoming construction phase and the later production phase, particularly the preparation of the prevention plan for the construction site, and health and safety training sessions for OSISKO employees and for the subcontractors.

Health and safety are a priority for OSISKO, and will remain so through the coming construction phase. The Canadian Malartic project has already been planned to minimize health and safety risks for the workers and the community.

In accordance with standard procedure, an emergency response plan was filed with the initial permit application. Based on the analysis of technological risks, there are a number of attenuation measures to reduce the risks related to toxic substances:



- Favourable geographic location
- Preventative maintenance of pipes and reservoirs
- **Fenced areas**
- **Automatic valve shutoff**
- Retention berms around reservoirs
- Equipment design that meets the strictest rules in the industry
- Leak detection systems
- **Monitoring program**

The emergency response plan for the construction phase as well as the follow-up document were completed and filed with the government in June 2009. The production phase documents will follow in the fall of 2009.

8 Closure Plan: A Long-Term Outlook

OSISKO wants its closure plan to create a long-term project for the local community.

A preliminary version of the closure plan was made public even before the BAPE public hearing. Normally, the closure plan need only be filed before production work begins, meaning before stripping of the organic material covering the pit begins.

OSISKO plans to continue to be proactive and show its desire for transparency.

The final version of the closure plan will be filed by the end of 2009, well before the production period begins. Among other things, it will present the revegetation strategy for all areas where shrub and tree plantings favourable to the creation of wildlife habitats are planned. Other elements, like the pit rehabilitation strategy, will also be discussed in the closure plan. Conditions permitting, OSISKO is open to the idea of a productive lake, or any other vocation likely to generate long-term benefits for the community. The public and the stakeholders will be invited to participate in determining the desired vocation of the pit following mine closure.

OSISKO
plans to continue
to be proactive
and show its
desire for
transparency



decision-making process
conducted with the population

From left to right: Hélène Thibault (Communications manager), Jean-Sébastien David (Vice-president, Sustainable Development), Patrick Goodwin (Senior manager, Community Development) and Denis Gimon (General Manager).

9 Conclusion

Through its involvement in the town of Malartic and the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region since 2005, and its commitments on the socio-economic, community and environmental levels, OSISKO is determined to stay the course toward sustainability and honour its motto: "A fresh outlook on mining". We therefore confirm our ambition to act as a corporate citizen in the exploitation of mineral resources. This document is a mark of our desire for transparency. Information will be added to future reports as the project progresses and the action plan develops.

Recreating wealth in Malartic



Appendix 1

Actions associated with the five key issues - Strategic tables of the five key issues

Issue 1: Reducing the impact of open pit mining

GOAL	CHALLENGE	ACTION
Secure groundwater supply	The water requirements of Malartic residents are met by an aquifer that must be protected – risk of a drop in the water table (low probability at the end of the production phase only).	We will set up a monitoring system that will allow the groundwater level to be tracked, and OSISKO has signed a partnership agreement with the town of Malartic for a water research study leading to a contingency plan (new wells if needed).
Improve energy efficiency and reduce the impact on the climate	Extraction and processing of ore from an open pit mine consumes a large amount of energy that causes increased greenhouse gas emissions (GGE).	We will draw up a list of potential energy efficiency and GGE reduction/compensation projects, prioritize them and establish a performance schedule.
Use raw materials and products judiciously	Open pit mining involves a high level of waste production and product consumption.	We will keep a record of waste generated and materials consumed so that we can identify opportunities to reduce, reuse and recycle or utilize, and establish a performance schedule for the most seminal projects.

 Moderate negative impact

Issue 2: Supporting community development by maximizing regional benefits

GOAL	CHALLENGE	ACTION
Create jobs and support local buying	The project will create jobs and help train qualified local manpower. The use of competitive local resources will be maximized.	We have developed, made public and applied a policy of maximizing the sourcing of goods, services and labour in Malartic and Abitibi-Témiscamingue.**
Protect the social fabric	Resettlement of the southern neighbourhood and the project itself could threaten social cohesion and local community roots. Steps must be taken to hire locally and support integration*.	In addition to the above policy, we will develop an inquiry strategy to measure the performance of attenuation measures*.
Participate in the restoration of the abandoned East Malartic site	Show that OSISKO's participation is a unique opportunity to close the abandoned site safely and economically.	Develop and sign the contractual agreement with the MRNF and intensify work in 2009.
Invest in services or the construction of public or private infrastructure		We will continue to present update reports on resettlement work as it progresses, and undertake to complete the work whether or not the mining project proceeds, and we assume the financial risk of this decision.
Participate in local development (education, recreation, culture, etc.)	Gold mining often generates huge benefits, but only for a short period of time.	We will maximize long-term benefits for the greatest number of people, with the help, among others, of the Fonds Essor Malartic Osisko (FEMO) – the FEMO board is primarily made up of local residents.
Create partnerships with local players	The Canadian Malartic project is an opportunity to revitalize the town of Malartic and participate in seminal projects for the region.	We will organize additional information sessions as needed to identify investment opportunities and make the rules of procedure and list of interested players public.
Share the value	Over the life of the project, OSISKO and its subcontractors expect to pay \$900 million in salaries and over \$750 million in taxes and duties, and source 85% of their goods and services in Quebec.	OSISKO will measure and make public the importance of its contribution to the economy of Malartic, the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region and Quebec.

Positive impact
 Low negative impact

* mitigation measure outlined in the EIS

** improvement measure mentioned in the EIS

Issue 3: Developing a closure plan with a long-term outlook

GOAL	CHALLENGE	ACTION
Contribute to the creation of increased biodiversity	OSISKO will reuse a previously-disturbed site where the ground is bare in places and the tailings are often exposed to the elements .	Integrate a landscaping and revegetation plan into the next version of the closure plan.
Improve water management	OSISKO will reuse a site where the runoff water is in contact with the orphan site tailings and is the source of discharge into the natural environment.	We will start monitoring water flow and quality before construction work begins, upstream and downstream from the site, to specify flows and eventually demonstrate the success of our water recycling strategy and our zero discharge target.
Redefine the vocation of the property following closure	The project will create jobs and train qualified local manpower. The use of competitive local resources will be maximized.	We will create a special committee responsible for identifying potential uses for the site after closure and carrying out an opportunity study for the most seminal redevelopment scenarios.

 Positive impact

Issue 4: Prioritizing the health, safety and wellbeing of employees and the community

GOAL	CHALLENGE	ACTION
<p>Mine the deposit in a manner that is safe for everyone</p>	<p>Maintaining the health, safety and wellbeing of employees and the community is indispensable to the responsible exploitation of the Canadian Malartic deposit.</p>	<p>We will reduce the risk of flying rocks near homes by monitoring the attenuation measures proposed in the Environmental Impact Study (EIS) and will meet or surpass the norms*.</p>
<p>Implement a strong emergency response plan</p>		<p>We will anticipate the likelihood of industrial accidents.</p>
<p>Prioritize good health for everyone</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control noise during the production phase by monitoring the attenuation measures proposed in the EIS and meeting the norms. • Manage the increase in fine particles and the health risks by attenuation measures proposed in the EIS.
<p>Assure the wellbeing of the community</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce temporary annoyances like the construction of the linear park by monitoring the attenuation measures proposed in the EIS to minimize inconveniences*. • Reduce the impact of ground vibrations by monitoring the attenuation measures proposed in the EIS and meeting the norms*. • Mitigate the modifications to the landscape by monitoring the attenuation measures proposed in the EIS to ensure the best integration possible.

Moderate negative impact
 Low negative impact

* mitigation measure outlined in the EIS

Issue 5: Putting sustainability at the heart of the Canadian Malartic project

GOAL	CHALLENGE	ACTION
<p>Ensure employee wellbeing and development</p>	<p>OSISKO's wealth depends on the quality of its employees. The necessary means should be taken to attract new talent and secure talent already in place, to ensure that the mineral resource is mined responsibly.</p>	<p>We will complete the development of our human resource policy before starting production, and include a series of measures to make OSISKO an employer of choice.</p>
<p>Ensure dialogue with stakeholders</p>	<p>Stakeholders are indispensable for the success of the project. Engaging them in a constructive partnership in the project is a priority for OSISKO.</p>	<p>We will identify each of our stakeholders, confirm the method of communications and engage in a dialogue with them throughout the life of the project.</p>
<p>Use good practices and the best technologies</p>	<p>Technological innovation is crucial to improving energy efficiency, reducing consumption of raw materials and products, minimizing water use and developing a closure plan with a long-term outlook for the community.</p>	<p>We will set up a technology watch and participate in research programs, conferences and training to improve procedures and management.</p>

