Having adapted very well to challenging market conditions, IAMGOLD’s strong financial capacity, ongoing operating enhancements and robust exploration pipeline sets the foundation for changing the game.

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All monetary amounts in this paper are in U.S. dollars, unless otherwise indicated.
THE GAME IS CHANGING FOR IAMGOLD

Two years ago, our industry was faced with the formidable challenge of staying in a game that had become increasingly difficult to play. IAMGOLD not only met the challenge, we built a foundation for changing the game by strengthening our balance sheet, optimizing the performance of our operations, selling Niobec and maintaining a robust exploration pipeline. Today, with more than $1.3 billion in liquidity we have the financial flexibility to increase operating returns, advance our exploration projects and pursue M&A and joint venture opportunities. With positive free cash flow expected at a consolidated level this year, our strategies to change the game are taking hold.

SUCCESS IN ADAPTING TO A VOLATILE MARKET

From 2000 to 2012, a soaring gold price fueled a growth frenzy in our industry which drove up the costs of labour, equipment and consumables. When the gold price fell sharply in early 2013, we were already in a cost-reduction frame of mind. The plunging gold price added an element of urgency as we established our priorities for managing our business in tough times. Over the past few years we’ve done very well, driving down costs, scaling back capital spending and conserving cash. In 2013, we reduced costs by $125 million – exceeding our goal by 25%. The vast majority of the savings have been sustained because of our emphasis on efficiency and productivity improvements. Our focus on cost reduction continued in 2014, as we reduced corporate general and administrative costs by 10% and underwent a corporate restructuring. Reducing the size of our executive team by 40%, consolidating roles at the executive level and moving to an outsourcing model for future project development has not only made us leaner, it has better enabled us to shift gears in volatile markets. Our all-in-sustaining costs fell progressively throughout the year to $1,021 per ounce in the fourth quarter, $209 lower than they were in the final quarter of 2013. Our goal is to bring all-in sustaining costs closer to $1,000 an ounce.

SIGNIFICANT REDUCTION IN ALL-IN SUSTAINING COSTS \(^1,2\) – GOLD MINES \(^3\)

![Graph showing significant reduction in all-in sustaining costs for gold mines.](image-url)
We also scaled back capital spending following the completion of a significant mill expansion at one of our mines and a major development project. Capital spending in 2014 amounted to $325 million, half what it was the year before. For 2015, we reduced our capital expenditure budget by $95 million to $230 million. Slightly more than half of the decrease is due to reduced spending on our gold assets and the balance is due to Niobec no longer in our portfolio.

With the $500 million in cash proceeds from the sale of the niobium business, our cash and bullion position on a pro-form basis as at the end of December 31, 2014 exceeded $800 million. If you include our undrawn credit facility, our liquidity reaches $1.3 billion, double the amount required to pay down our long-term debt, which is not due until 2020. We do not pay a dividend and we have no bank debt.

**SIGNIFICANT FINANCIAL FLEXIBILITY**

In a previous paper on survival in the gold sector, I talked about the need for the industry to reclaim its long-term perspective, yet cautioned about battening down the hatches for a prolonged period of time. If the industry scales back investment for too long, closes mines and places others on care and maintenance, the supply of gold from mine production, which accounts for the lion’s share of gold supply, will diminish. Without new capacity coming on stream, it’s estimated that gold supply could lag demand by 2017. While this bodes well for the gold price, we can’t sit around and wait for a rebound in the gold price.

With more than $800 million in cash and our two largest mines already generating positive free cash flow, IAMGOLD has the financial flexibility to optimize the returns from our existing assets and to pursue joint ventures and M&A opportunities that will contribute to near-term positive cash flow. Whether it’s an acquisition, a joint venture, or a partnership, we are not in a rush. An acquisition could take the shape of a stand-alone asset, or a bolt-on to our existing operation. Our criteria are rigorous. Any asset we look at must be in production or close to it, with the potential to produce at least 100,000 ounces annually. It must have a lower cost structure than our existing assets. It must have attractive grades, be predominantly gold, and be located in a friendly mining jurisdiction, as are our existing assets.
IAMGOLD has four operating gold mines, including our joint venture in Mali. Together they are expected to produce between 820,000 and 860,000 ounces of gold in 2015. There are a lot of things to like about our gold mines. For one thing, our selectiveness allows management to spend meaningful time at our sites - engaging with employees, the communities and our host governments. Our approach to doing business, whether in our own backyard or in foreign jurisdictions, is to establish productive relationships with all levels of government. Strong partnerships are conducive to finding the common ground necessary to arrive at mutually beneficial agreements. We do this well, which impacts positively on our risk profile and is reflected in the outcomes of our negotiations and our long history of operating in these countries. Were we spread too thin, we would not have such strong relationships with our stakeholders, nor would we understand the complexity and challenges of our operations as well as we do.

At the same time, our portfolio is not without diversity. We operate in multiple mining jurisdictions – West Africa, Suriname and Canada – with a footprint that has become increasingly balanced geographically. In July 2014, our Westwood gold mine in Quebec began commercial production. And several years ago we sold our gold assets in Ghana and Botswana, using the proceeds to buy a future gold development project in northern Ontario in 2012. At the time we acquired the Côté Gold project, the gold price was around $1,600 an ounce. With the gold price where it is today, other than advancing the permitting process and technical studies, the project remains on hold. With an indicated resource of seven million ounces, Côté Gold is an attractive asset, and when the timing is right we will proceed.
OPTIMIZING RETURNS FROM OUR EXISTING ASSETS

We have the financial capacity to improve the economic returns from our existing assets. The following outlines the strengths and challenges at each of our mines, and more importantly the opportunities and strategies for enhancing profitability.

1. WESTWOOD MINE – QUEBEC, CANADA – HIGH GRADE / LOW COST

Our Westwood mine is located in the prolific Cadillac-Bousquet gold belt in the Abitibi region of Quebec. Since the beginning of the 1900’s, this gold belt has produced more than 170 million ounces of gold. With an average resource grade of 10 grams of gold per tonne, Westwood is a high grade mine by today’s standards. Its overall resource estimate remains stable and the average grade has increased since the initiation of exploration a dozen years ago.

Westwood began production in the first quarter of 2013, and after more than a year of intense underground development, commenced commercial production in July 2014. The mine produced 70,000 ounces in its first six months of commercial production, with an average diluted grade of 8 grams of gold per tonne. We expect total production of 110,000 to 130,000 ounces in 2015, with a 4 to 5 year ramp-up to full production. We are reviewing life-of-mine profiles with production ranging from 165,000 to 180,000 ounces at average cash costs of $630 to $690 per ounce. Although dependent on the outcome of our life-of-mine review, we estimate the mine life or our only underground mind to be about 20 years.

Opportunities to Increase Underground Productivity

A key metric for Westwood during the construction period was the ability of the operation to achieve the planned development advance in order to meet the production start date milestones. Development advance will continue to be the key driver for the mine to achieve its ramp up schedule in the coming years as new sectors of the deposit are brought into production. From 2012 to 2014, Westwood was able to improve productivity for lateral development by over 70% on average for all crews. For the last six months the mine has been averaging over 1,530 metres of lateral development and 250 metres of vertical development per month. Now that the development performance has been stabilized at planned levels, the mining team is focused on reducing unit development costs, while maintaining advance rates.
As part of the operation’s ongoing continuous improvement process, we are looking at new innovations in mining that could help us improve productivity. For example, we are testing battery powered scoops that could help us save on energy costs and provide benefits around ventilation and temperature control. Westwood is our lowest cost operation, and with our ongoing focus on improving productivity and operating efficiency it’s expected to have an increasingly positive effect on our overall cost profile.

2. ROSEBEL MINE – SURINAME, SOUTH AMERICA – OPPORTUNITY FOR REINVENTION

Our Rosebel mine in Suriname has a long history of reserve growth. In its first eleven years, this multiple pit operation produced nearly four million ounces of gold, 60% more than its original mineral reserves. Today, Rosebel has more than three million ounces of reserves, but a diminishing supply of soft rock. Through 2014, the proportion of soft rock processed fell from 47% to 30%. By 2018, we need to find a new source of soft rock, otherwise the percentage of hard rock is expected to reach 80% and remain at that level through the end of mine life. Harder rock requires more power for crushing and grinding and makes it challenging to sustain throughput capacity.

Success in Lowering the Cost of Power

Having secured lower power rates, we are focused on increasing operating margins and extending the mine life by targeting softer rock resources, improving grades and increasing operating efficiencies.

With power our second highest cost at Rosebel, and expected to climb with the increase in hard rock, we reached an agreement with the Government of Suriname in 2013 that reduced the power rate we’re paying from $0.21 to $0.14 per kilowatt hour. Recently, we have been paying less than that as we benefit from lower oil prices. As part of the power agreement, we built and commissioned a 5 MW solar power plant in 2014, which is a first for Suriname and an important legacy in a country experiencing a chronic energy shortage.
Targeting Soft Rock

To further counter the cost impact of increasing hard rock, we added a third ball mill and expanded our mining fleet in 2013. However, with the significant decline in the proportion of soft rock expected by 2018, we would need to further expand the mill to sustain throughput capacity at the current 12-13 million tonnes per annum. A much more economical solution is to find soft rock to blend with the remaining hard rock resources. This would maintain mill throughput and reduce power consumption, which in turn would drive operating margins higher and extend the life of the mine. Finding soft rock is the purpose of our joint venture agreement with the Government of Suriname. We are targeting areas outside of the existing mining concession that have been identified as having the potential for softer rock. The power rate under this agreement is even lower at $0.11 per kilowatt hour.

Realizing the benefits under the joint venture requires that we acquire land packages within the vicinity of the Rosebel mill that have the potential for softer rock. In February of 2014, we signed our first option agreement to explore a 10,000 hectare mining concession 25 kilometres south-west of the Rosebel mine. The Sarafina property has the potential for higher-grade, softer rock that could be mined with a lower stripping ratio than our current operations. More than 5,000 metres of diamond and reverse circulation drilling have been completed to date on the property and exploration continues. Other properties within the vicinity of the mill with soft rock potential have been identified, and we will pursue further transactions on an ongoing basis.

Improving Grades and Operating Efficiency

At the same time that we are targeting a supply of soft rock for the Rosebel mill, we are implementing measures to improve grades. To better manage grade variations we moved from blast hole sampling for grade control to reverse circulation drilling, which allows for better definition of the boundary between the waste rock and the ore body. As a result, we’re seeing less dilution and improved grade reconciliation. While grades in both the third and fourth quarters of last year increased by 14% from the previous quarter, we still have a lot of work to do to consistently achieve grades at the level where they should be.

We have been intensely focused on improving operating efficiency at Rosebel. One of the things we are doing is creating a pre-production stockpile, whereby materials of variable rock hardness are blended together to stabilize the ore blend. This has allowed the plant to increase throughput and recoveries, and as a result of the greater stability in the milling circuit, reduce the consumption of power and reagents. To address gaps between the mine plan and actual
performance we did a broad-sweeping review of our mining and milling operations. Initiatives to improve processes and productivity are producing positive results. Remote monitoring of drilling is enhancing operator and drill performance, electronic monitoring of blast movement is helping to reduce dilution, better shift co-ordination is reducing equipment idle time, more employee training on equipment maintenance has reduced reliance on expensive contractors, and the elimination of redundant maintenance activities and a re-vamped system for cleaning and filtering oil is reducing truck downtime.

In its eleventh year of production, Rosebel has a dozen years or more ahead of it. In 2015, we expect to produce between 290,000 and 300,000 ounces of gold. Through the discovery of softer ore, the improvement in grades, and the optimization of our mining processes we are aiming to increase the profitability of this operation over a longer mine life.

3. ESSAKANE – BURKINA FASO, WEST AFRICA – OPTIMIZING PERFORMANCE

In its fourth year of operation, our open pit Essakane mine in Burkina Faso is half the age of Rosebel, and has produced more than 1.2 million ounces of gold since it began operation. The mine has an identified remaining life of ten years and reserves of almost four million ounces.

The completion of a major mill expansion to accommodate a higher volume of hard rock together with increasing grades drove production higher by 33% in 2014; our focus now is on increasing operating efficiencies.

Major Mill Expansion and Higher Grades Driving Production Higher

At the end of 2013 we completed a major mill expansion to accommodate a growing proportion of hard rock. The commissioning of the second processing line early in 2014 resulted in a 12% increase in ore milled from the previous year, despite the percentage of soft rock declining throughout 2014 from 51% to 18%. While throughput benefited from the mill expansion, the decrease in soft rock is significant, thus the higher grade rock that we are now mining was also a major factor behind the growth in production in 2014. With the percentage of hard rock above 80% and continuing to climb, it will be mainly higher grades that drive production going forward. We expect production to range between 360,000 and 370,000 ounces in 2015.
Focused on Operating Efficiencies

Having achieved a strong ramp-up in production at Essakane following the mill expansion, our attention has turned to reducing costs and optimizing the mining and milling processes. This year, we will be implementing many of the initiatives that were effective at improving operating efficiency at Rosebel last year. While expected higher grades will help counter the increasing costs of processing harder ore, the power rate at Essakane is about $0.27 a kilowatt hour. Electricity to run the mill is generated from heavy fuel oil that we truck to the site, and accounts for about 19% of total input costs at Essakane. As to when we can expect to benefit from lower oil prices, this depends on the terms of our supply agreement and the timing of pricing reviews, so there can be a lag before we realize the positive effect. Given that Essakane has the highest power costs of any of our operations, we must continue to work at improving operating efficiency.

Targeting Potential Soft Rock Prospects

While the expansion of Essakane has accommodated the increasing proportion of hard rock, our extensive land package of nearly 1,300 square kilometres could provide more soft rock that would have a positive effect on unit costs. To minimize hauling costs, our immediate focus is on priority targets within a 15-kilometre radius of the existing mill. On the surrounding exploration concessions, we have completed follow-up drilling campaigns on the Tassiri and Sokadie prospects to the south, along with several new prospective areas. While still early days, we are seeing some positive results. At our Falagountou deposit, which has reserves of approximately 250,000 ounces, the completion of an infill drilling program last year confirmed the continuity of mineralization, so in preparation for mining we will begin constructing an infrastructure around the pit this year.
4. SADIOLA – MALI, WEST AFRICA – SIGNIFICANT GROWTH OPPORTUNITY

Our Sadiola mine in Mali, which accounts for about 10% of our production, is a joint venture operation with AngloGold Ashanti. Over the past two decades the operation has produced more than seven million ounces of gold. The existing plant was not built to process hard rock and this year we will deplete our supply of soft rock. An expansion to enable the processing of hard rock would provide us with an opportunity to increase production by nearly three million ounces and to lower unit costs. The economics of this project are very attractive, and despite our need for a reliable and uninterrupted power supply from the grid, the significant drop in oil prices has made diesel as a secondary power source a less unreasonable and costly option. While our preference is to find a partner, we strongly believe that this is a significant growth opportunity for IAMGOLD.

ADVANCING PROMISING EXPLORATION PROJECTS

While optimizing returns from our existing gold assets and seeking M&A growth opportunities is necessary to grow positive free cash flow, advancing our most promising exploration projects is fundamental to growing our reserves and resources. With our greenfield discovery costs averaging $42 an ounce, the payback is attractive.

In 2014 we spent $69 million on exploration, which was 26% lower than 2013. In 2015, our budget is even lower at $56 million. This doesn’t mean that exploration is any less important; but rather it demonstrates the skill of our exploration team at prioritizing projects in a time of fiscal restraint. The focus is on exploration projects with the potential for at least one million ounces of reserves and at least 100,000 ounces of annual production.

We have a pipeline of quality projects, including those with high-grade drill results, which is highly noteworthy given that the average grade of undeveloped deposits across the industry is only 0.7 g/t Au. In addition to targeting soft rock prospects around our Rosebel and Essakane mines, we are advancing two wholly-owned projects in Senegal and Brazil and several joint venture projects in South and Central America, West Africa and Canada. Our joint venture agreements are typically structured in a way that gives us the option of increasing our ownership interest over time, with the decision dependent on the exploration results that we are seeing.
WHOLLY-OWNED PROJECTS

At our BOTO GOLD PROJECT in Senegal, assay results from our drilling program in 2014 continued to show wide intervals of high-grade mineralization from the largest deposit (Malikoundi) on the property. With our year-end reserves and resources statement, we reported a resource upgrade as at December 31, 2014. The indicated resource increased from its initial estimate of 1.1 million ounces grading 1.6 g/t Au to 1.2 million ounces grading 1.7 g/t Au. The inferred resource increased nearly eight fold to 635,000 ounces grading 1.8 g/t Au.

Further infill drilling results reported in February 2015, included 9 metres grading 10.5 g/t Au (including 5 metres grading 17.6 g/t Au), 44 metres grading 4.5 g/t Au (including 6 metres grading 14.5 g/t Au, and 40 metres grading 3.3 g/t Au (including 11 metres grading 8.2 g/t Au). In 2015, we plan to complete a 50 metre by 50 metre infill delineation campaign for the purpose of upgrading resources at the Malikoundi deposit and further advancing development studies.

Our PITANGUI PROJECT is located in Brazil’s Iron Quadrangle, the second largest gold producing region in the country. Our focus is on the newly discovered São Sebastião deposit with an estimated resource of 638,000 inferred ounces averaging 4.9 g/t Au, hosted in iron formations for which the region is well known. Subsequent drilling results confirmed the continuity of mineralization and revealed new high-grade intervals in a second zone, not surprising given that deposits of this nature typically comprise multiple mineralized shoots. Highlights of the drilling results released in 2014 include 7.5 metres grading 9.7 g/t Au and 4.9 metres grading 10.2 g/t Au. These results are expected to have a positive impact on our objective to both expand and improve the confidence in the delineated resource.
At our **Eastern Borosi project** in Nicaragua (option agreement with Calibre Mining Corporation) diamond drilling in 2014 tested five gold-silver vein systems over a strike length of three kilometres. Assay highlights released in January 2015 included 5.1 metres grading 13.4 g/t Au and 14.5 g/t Ag and 2.8 metres grading 26.5 g/t Au and 24.2 g/t Ag. Drilling in 2015 will focus on testing the remaining priority targets and delineating extensions to the mineralized shoots discovered in 2014.

The **Diakha Prospect** at our Siribaya Project in Mali (partnership with Merrex Gold Inc.) is situated on the same mineralization trend that hosts our Boto Gold deposit in Senegal and B2Gold’s Fekola deposit. This is a new discovery confirmed by our 2014 drilling program with the intersection of multiple zones of gold mineralization with significant widths and grades. Highlights released in August 2014 included 34 metres grading 4.9 g/t Au, including 19 metres grading 7.3 g/t Au and 12 metres grading 11.0 g/t Au. In 2015, the plan is to complete our infill drilling program to enable an initial resource estimate.
In the prolific Abitibi Greenstone belt in northwestern Quebec, we are focused on the Monster Lake Project (option agreement with TomaGold Corporation), comprising three properties along a 4-kilometre mineralized corridor. Earlier exploration on the Monster Lake property revealed numerous high-grade intervals ranging from 25 to 30 grams of gold per tonne. Results from our first exploration program have been encouraging as they not only show the high-grade 325 Megane zone extending at depth, but also identify several new gold bearing structures. Assay results reported in February 2015 include 9.2 metres grading 46.3 g/t Au (including 2.2 metres grading 182.8 g/t Au), 3.4 metres grading 18.7 g/t Au, and 7.1 metres grading 6.7 g/t Au.

IAMGOLD has adapted very well to the challenging market conditions through a focus on cost reduction, cash preservation and disciplined capital allocation. While this has enabled us to stay in the game; this is not good enough in the long-term. By strengthening our balance sheet, optimizing the performance of our operations, selling Niobec and maintaining a robust exploration pipeline, we have built a foundation for changing the game. With more than $1.3 billion in liquidity, we have the financial flexibility to enhance our operating returns, advance our exploration projects and pursue attractive growth opportunities that will contribute to the generation of positive free cash flow long into the future.
FOOTNOTES

1. This is a non-GAAP measure. Refer to the reconciliation in the non-GAAP performance measures section of Management’s Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) in our financial reports.

2. In the third quarter 2014 we began including the income from our Diavik royalty as an offset to operating costs in the calculation of this measure. Previous periods have been revised for comparability.

3. Gold mines, as used with total cash costs and all-in sustaining costs, consist of Rosebel, Essakane, Westwood (commercial production), Mouska, Sadiola and Yatela on an attributable basis.

4. Updated Resource Estimate for Boto Gold, effective December 31, 2014. Note: CIM Definitions were followed for classification of Mineral Resources. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 0.60 g/t Au. Mineral Resources are estimated using a gold price of US$1,500 per ounce. High grade assays are capped at 15 g/t Au to 30 g/t Au depending on geological area. Bulk density varies from 1.61 g/cm³ to 2.62 g/cm³ based on weathering code. The Mineral Resource Estimate is constrained by a Whittle Pit shell. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not yet have demonstrated economic viability, but are deemed to have a reasonable prospect of economic extraction. Numbers may not add due to rounding. Mineral Resources are reported on a 100% ownership basis.

5. Updated Resource Estimate for Pitangui, effective January 9, 2014. Note: CIM Definitions were followed for classification of Mineral Resources. Mineral Resources are estimated at a cut-off grade of 3.0 g/t Au. Mineral Resources are estimated using a gold price of US$1,500 per ounce. High grade assays are capped at 10g/t Au to 15 g/t Au depending on geological area. Bulk density, as determined from 2,570 measurements, varies from 3.06 g/cm³ to 3.24 g/cm³ based on geologic area. Mineral Resources are not Mineral Reserves and do not yet have demonstrated economic viability, but are deemed to have a reasonable prospect of economic extraction. Numbers may not add due to rounding. Mineral Resources are reported on a 100% ownership basis.


CAUTIONARY STATEMENT ON FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

All information included in this paper, including any information as to the Company’s future financial or operating performance, and other statements that express management’s expectations or estimates of future performance, other than statements of historical fact, constitute forward looking information or forward-looking statements and are based on expectations, estimates and projections as of the date of this paper. Forward-looking statements contained in this paper include, without limitation, statements with respect to: the Company’s guidance for production, total cash costs, all-in sustaining costs, depreciation expense, effective tax rate, capital expenditures, operations outlook, cost management initiatives, development and expansion projects, exploration, the future price of gold, the estimation of mineral reserves and mineral resources, the realization of mineral reserve and mineral resource estimates, the timing and amount of estimated future production, costs of production, permitting timelines, currency fluctuations, requirements for additional capital, government regulation of mining operations, environmental risks, unanticipated reclamation expenses, title disputes or claims and limitations on insurance coverage. Forward-looking statements are provided for the purpose of providing information about management’s current expectations and plans relating to the future. Forward-looking statements are generally identifiable by, but are not limited to the, use of the words “may”, “will”, “should”, “continue”, “expect”, “anticipate”, “estimate”, “believe”, “intend”, “plan”, “suggest”, “guidance”, “outlook”, “potential”, “prospects”, “seek”, “targets”, “strategy” or “project” or the negative of these words or other variations on these words or comparable terminology. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by management, are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies. The Company cautions the reader that reliance on such forward-looking statements involves risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause the actual financial results, performance or achievements of IAMGOLD to be materially different from the Company’s estimated future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by those forward-looking statements, and the forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. These risks, uncertainties and other factors include, but are not limited to, changes in the global prices for gold, copper, silver or certain other commodities (such as diesel, and electricity); changes in U.S. dollar and other currency exchange rates, interest rates or gold lease rates; risks arising from holding derivative instruments; the level of liquidity and capital resources;
access to capital markets, and financing; mining tax regimes; ability to successfully integrate acquired assets; legislative, political or economic developments in the jurisdictions in which the Company carries on business; operating or technical difficulties in connection with mining or development activities; laws and regulations governing the protection of the environment; employee relations; availability and increasing costs associated with mining inputs and labour; the speculative nature of exploration and development, including the risks of diminishing quantities or grades of reserves; adverse changes in the Company’s credit rating; contests over title to properties, particularly title to undeveloped properties; and the risks involved in the exploration, development and mining business. With respect to development projects, IAMGOLD’s ability to sustain or increase its present levels of gold production is dependent in part on the success of its projects. Risks and unknowns inherent in all projects include the inaccuracy of estimated reserves and resources, metallurgical recoveries, capital and operating costs of such projects, and the future prices for the relevant minerals. Development projects have no operating history upon which to base estimates of future cash flows. The capital expenditures and time required to develop new mines or other projects are considerable, and changes in costs or construction schedules can affect project economics. Actual costs and economic returns may differ materially from IAMGOLD’s estimates or IAMGOLD could fail to obtain the governmental approvals necessary for the operation of a project; in either case, the project may not proceed, either on its original timing or at all.

For a more comprehensive discussion of the risks faced by the Company, and which may cause the actual financial results, performance or achievements of IAMGOLD to be materially different from the company’s estimated future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by forward-looking information or forward-looking statements, please refer to the Company’s latest Annual Information Form, filed with Canadian securities regulatory authorities at www.sedar.com, and filed under Form 40-F with the United States Securities Exchange Commission at www.sec.gov/edgar.html. The risks described in the Annual Information Form (filed and viewable on www.sedar.com and www.sec.gov/edgar.html, and available upon request from the Company) are hereby incorporated by reference into this paper.

The Company disclaims any intention or obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise except as required by applicable law.

NOTES TO INVESTORS REGARDING THE USE OF RESOURCES

CAUTIONARY NOTE TO INVESTORS CONCERNING ESTIMATES OF MEASURED AND INDICATED RESOURCES

This paper may use the terms "measured resources" and "indicated resources". The Company advises investors that while those terms are recognized and required by Canadian regulations, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission ("the SEC") does not recognize them. Investors are cautioned not to assume that any part or all of mineral deposits in these categories will ever be converted into reserves.

CAUTIONARY NOTE TO INVESTORS CONCERNING ESTIMATES OF INFERRED RESOURCES

This paper also uses the term "inferred resources". The Company advises investors that while this term is recognized and required by Canadian regulations, the SEC does not recognize it. "Inferred resources" have a great amount of uncertainty as to their existence, and great uncertainty as to their economic and legal feasibility. It cannot be assumed that all or any part of an inferred mineral resource will ever be upgraded to a higher category. Under Canadian rules, estimates of inferred mineral resources may not form the basis of feasibility or pre-feasibility studies, except in rare cases. Investors are cautioned not to assume that part or all of an inferred resource exists, or is economically or legally mineable.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL DISCLOSURE

IAMGOLD is reporting mineral resource and reserve estimates in accordance with the CIM guidelines for the estimation, classification and reporting of resources and reserves.

CAUTIONARY NOTE TO U.S. INVESTORS

The United States Securities and Exchange Commission limits disclosure for U.S. reporting purposes to mineral deposits that a company can economically and legally extract or produce. IAMGOLD uses certain terms in this news release, such as "measured," "indicated," or "inferred," which may not be consistent with the reserve definitions established by the SEC. U.S. investors are urged to consider closely the disclosure in the IAMGOLD Annual Reports on Forms 40-F. Investors can review and obtain copies of these filings from the SEC's website at http://www.sec.gov/edgar.shtml or by contacting the Investor Relations department.

The Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") requires mining companies to disclose reserves and resources using the subcategories of "proven" reserves, "probable" reserves, "measured" resources, "indicated" resources and "inferred" resources. Mineral resources that are not mineral reserves do not demonstrate economic viability.
A mineral reserve is the economically mineable part of a measured or indicated mineral resource demonstrated by at least a preliminary feasibility study. This study must include adequate information on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic and other relevant factors that demonstrate, at the time of reporting, that economic extraction can be justified. A mineral reserve includes diluting materials and allows for losses that may occur when the material is mined. A proven mineral reserve is the economically mineable part of a measured mineral resource demonstrated by at least a preliminary feasibility study. A probable mineral reserve is the economically mineable part of an indicated, and in some circumstances, a measured mineral resource demonstrated by at least a preliminary feasibility study. A mineral resource is a concentration or occurrence of natural, solid, inorganic material, or natural, solid fossilized organic material including base and precious metals in or on the Earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade, geological characteristics and continuity of a mineral resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge. A measured mineral resource is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are so well established that they can be estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support production planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough to confirm both geological and grade continuity. An indicated mineral resource is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics can be estimated with a level of confidence sufficient to allow the appropriate application of technical and economic parameters, to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. The estimate is based on detailed and reliable exploration and testing information gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes that are spaced closely enough for geological and grade continuity to be reasonably assumed. An inferred mineral resource is that part of a mineral resource for which quantity and grade or quality can be estimated on the basis of geological evidence and limited sampling and reasonably assumed, but not verified, geological and grade continuity. The estimate is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. Mineral resources which are not mineral reserves do not have demonstrated economic viability. Investors are cautioned not to assume that part or all of an inferred resource exists, or is economically or legally mineable.

A feasibility study is a comprehensive technical and economic study of the selected development option for a mineral project that includes appropriately detailed assessments of realistically assumed mining, processing, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental considerations together with any other relevant operational factors and detailed financial analysis, that are necessary to demonstrate at the time of reporting that extraction is reasonably justified (economically mineable). The results of the study may reasonably serve as the basis for a final decision by a proponent or financial institution to proceed with, or finance, the development of the project. The confidence level of the study will be higher than that of a Pre-Feasibility Study.

A pre-feasibility study is a comprehensive study of a range of options for the technical and economic viability of a mineral project that has advanced to a stage where a preferred mining method, in the case of underground mining, or the pit configuration, in the case of an open pit, is established and an effective method of mineral processing is determined. It includes a financial analysis based on reasonable assumptions on mining, processing, metallurgical, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental considerations and the evaluation of any other relevant factors which are sufficient for a qualified person, acting reasonably, to determine if all or part of the Mineral Resource may be classified as a Mineral Reserve.

**Qualified Person Information**

The mineral resource estimates contained in this paper have been prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”) and JORC. The “Qualified Person” responsible for the supervision of the preparation and review of all resource and reserve estimates for IAMGOLD is Lise Chenard, Eng., Director, Mining Geology. Lise has worked in the mining industry for more than 30 years, mainly in operations, project development and consulting. She joined IAMGOLD in April 2013 and acquired her knowledge of the Company’s operations and projects through site visits and information reviews.

She is considered a “Qualified Person” for the purposes of NI 43-101 with respect to the mineralization being reported on. The technical information has been included herein with the consent and prior review of the above noted Qualified Person. The Qualified person has verified the data disclosed, and data underlying the information or opinions contained herein.

The technical information relating to exploration activities disclosed in this paper was prepared under the supervision of, and reviewed by, Craig MacDougall, P.Geo., Senior Vice President, Exploration, for IAMGOLD. Mr. MacDougall is a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101.