

IAMGOLD

I AM RESPONSIBLE



IAMGOLD



HARM | DAÑO | INCIDENT | SCHADE

*COVER: Beatriz Gualpa Guaman and Beatriz Criollo
Community Development Project Chumblin, Ecuador
Visit www.quimsacocha.com for more info.*

IAM

Health & Safety Sustainable Responsible

A commitment to health and safety, sustainability and social responsibility is good business practice, reduces risks and guides relationships with stakeholders. IAMGOLD's intention is to contribute to a better future for our host communities and countries.

RESPECT Our activities will be conducted in a way that mutually respects cultures, customs, social values, laws and human rights.

HEALTH AND SAFETY We will provide a work environment where the health and safety of people are everyone's priorities.

ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP We will minimize our environmental impact, conduct our operations in an environmentally responsible manner and seek ways to maximize sustainable development.

ENGAGEMENT We will actively engage with our host countries and communities by understanding and contributing to their vision for a sustainable future.



HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY

IAMGOLD requires a commitment by all employees and contractors to a workplace free of incidents and illness. We believe all hazards can be safeguarded. Achieving and maintaining “zero injuries” is a continuous journey, with management providing the leadership and direction and employees involved in developing the safety practices. These guiding principles will be applied through a commitment to:

- ◆ Understanding that no task is so important that time cannot be taken to complete it safely.
- ◆ Providing a safe and healthy workplace for all our people.
- ◆ Training and motivation of all our people to work in a safe and responsible manner.
- ◆ Integration of health and safety into planning and decision-making processes through the life cycle of operations.
- ◆ Applying “best practices” to ensure excellence in our health and safety performance.
- ◆ Compliance with relevant legislation and working to satisfy community expectations.
- ◆ Striving for continual improvement in our safety and health performance by setting and reviewing achievable targets.
- ◆ Holding all our people accountable for health and safety.

SUSTAINABILITY POLICY

IAMGOLD acknowledges that a commitment to sustainability and social responsibility by all employees and contractors is fundamental to the success of its business. Protection of the environment and community engagement is of paramount importance. These guiding principles will be applied through a commitment to:

- ◆ Establishing site-operating standards that meet or exceed relevant laws and regulations, IAMGOLD’s environmental and social impact statements, environmental and social management plans and closure plans, and international protocols of which IAMGOLD is a signatory.
- ◆ Requiring that all employees demonstrate leadership and commitment to continual improvement in environmental protection, community awareness and economic performance.
- ◆ Respecting human dignity and the rights of individuals and of the communities associated with our operations.
- ◆ Integrating risk management into all facets of our business including maintaining emergency response plans to minimize or avoid the impacts of unforeseen events.
- ◆ Providing opportunities for communities associated with our operations to share in the benefits which flow from our activities by developing long-term alternate economic and capacity building projects.
- ◆ Creating lasting relationships with communities built on mutual respect and trust in order to reach agreed objectives and shared involvement.
- ◆ Developing appropriately funded reclamation strategies for all operations from exploration properties through closure.
- ◆ Practising good corporate governance, transparency, fair dealing and reporting annually on performance.

FROM THE PRESIDENT & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

IAMGOLD's purpose is to optimize shareholder value by aggressively searching Africa and the Americas, to discover quality gold reserves; to develop and operate mining projects; and to establish operational excellence that follows leading practices in safety, ethics and environmental responsibility.

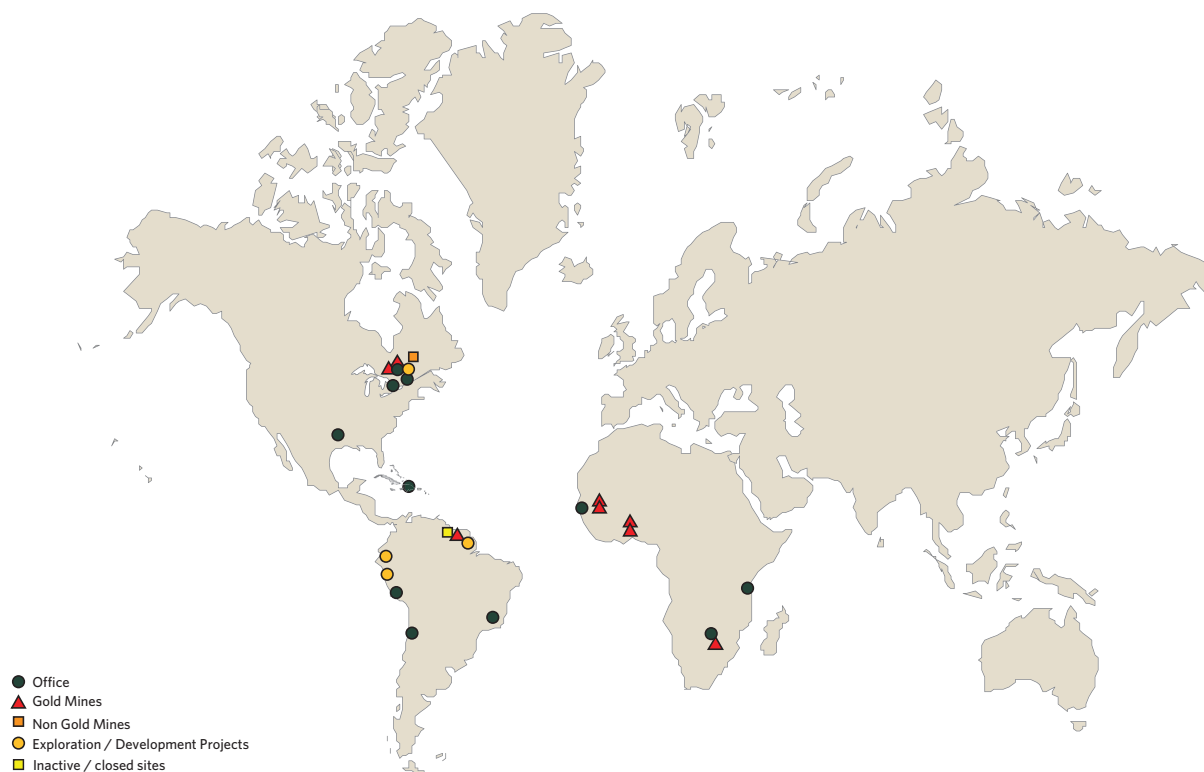
It is my pleasure to introduce IAMGOLD's first health, safety and sustainability report.

After our acquisitions of Gallery Gold Limited and Cambior Inc. in 2006, we spent much of our time and effort in 2007 consolidating and rationalizing our operations and activities. Not the least of these endeavors involved the melding of the three companies' health, safety and sustainability programs into one. We have built on the strengths of each program and put in place new policies, frameworks and procedures. The end result is a strong, vibrant and effective approach to sustainability.

In going about our daily business, our corporate philosophy is to:

- adhere to the highest standards of operational excellence in planning, management, technical expertise, financial prudence and environmental practices.
- pursue cost reduction, exploration and development opportunities at existing operations.
- sustain and enhance the Company's reputation through ethical, responsible and transparent business practices which acknowledge the interests of all stakeholders.
- continue to forge and advance strong relationships with the governments and other stakeholders of all host countries.

Wherever IAMGOLD operates, we place prime value on the health and safety of our employees, on the protection of the environment and in maintaining good relations with all of our stakeholders by operating with due respect for present and future generations.



NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES BY CONTINENT as of December 31st, 2007

TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES: 2789

NORTH AMERICA		CARIBBEAN & SOUTH AMERICA		AFRICA	
Camroc	36	Barbados	1	Francistown	27
Doyon Mine	291	Brazil	8	Mupane Mine	180
IAMGOLD Purchasing	12	Camp Caiman	28	Senegal	29
Longueuil Office	38	Chile	1	Tanzania	47
Longueuil - Construction	6	Ecuador	79		
Mouska Mine	130	La Arena Exploration	40		
Niobec Mine	286	Omai Mine	156		
Sleeping Giant Mine	143	Rosebel Mine	1195		
Toronto Office	37				
Val d'Or Office	17				
Val d'Or Exploration	2				
Total:	998	Total:	1508	Total:	283

IAMGOLD's assets include exploration and development projects, six mines that we operate and four others operated by our partners, as well as properties that are in the process of being closed or have already been closed. Our activities span three continents – North and South America and Africa. We have more than 2,700 employees.

This report highlights our sustainability activities in 2007. We do not include direct comment on our mining interests in Mali and Ghana operated respectively by AngloGold Ashanti and Gold Fields Limited, which provide their own reports.

We are also still collating and verifying historical information for our integrated operations. If you have not already done so, I would encourage you to read the IAMGOLD 2007 annual report for information on the Company's financial and economic performance in 2007, which is a component of our overall sustainability performance.

Recently we have taken several steps to strengthen the governance aspects of our commitment to sustainability. Our Board of Directors consists of 12 members, ten of whom are independent. The Board has established a Health, Safety and

Environment Committee that in 2007 approved our new Health and Safety and Sustainability policies. To ensure these policies are implemented in a uniform manner across our operations, we developed management frameworks for each policy.

We are implementing a risk management system for all health, safety and sustainability activities that we can control or influence through all phases of a project. We have developed a corporate crisis management plan. We have adopted the ISO 14001 international environmental management system.

I am very pleased to report that we met all of our corporate responsibility objectives in 2007. These achievements are listed on page 7.

Unfortunately, we did not meet our target of no significant environmental incidents. We experienced one such incident at our Mupane mine in Botswana in September, where early rains resulted in migrating flamingos landing in the tailings area. Although cyanide concentrations were below the guidance levels of the International Cyanide Management Code, 31 birds died. We are taking precautions to prevent another occurrence such as this.

Although we saw improvements in our safety performance in 2007, regrettably, there were five fatalities during the year, three at our joint venture Tarkwa mine in Ghana, one in Guyana and one in Suriname. Our deepest sympathy goes to the families of Peter Kwame Kyermanteng, Hatford Wogbey and Hayford Mwini-Sigye in Ghana, Rommel D'olliveria in Guyana and Marcel Molhoop in Suriname. Their passing renews our commitment to improve our safety performance further. Our goal is zero fatalities. We are increasing our leadership efforts and putting more resources into our safety activities. Each one of us must be ever diligent to ensure that everyone returns home safely at the end of a work shift.

In early 2008 we received setbacks to our development project plans on two fronts.

In January we were informed that the President of France would not approve the final permits necessary to commence construction of our Camp Caiman project in French Guiana. At a meeting in March 2008, the President confirmed that his decision was not based on any technical, environmental or legal deficiency in IAMGOLD's permit applications but rather on a decision to develop a new policy framework for

resource development in French Guiana. We are proposing alternative development programs that are being considered by the French government in addition to the preparation of other remedies.

In April Ecuador's Constitutional Assembly passed a mandate suspending large-scale mining exploration projects in the country for 180 days. At a subsequent meeting, the President of Ecuador said that responsible mining will go ahead in Ecuador, and that the purpose of the Mining Mandate is to allow the government to put its house in order and its new mining law in place so that responsible mining can proceed. He invited mining companies to meet with his ministry officials to help formulate the new mining law. Also, he has undertaken to engage in discussions with us over the next several months regarding terms and conditions for a mining concession at our Quimsacocha project.

It is our hope that our efforts to establish good relations with our hosts and communities in French Guiana and Ecuador since we first began our activities in these countries will facilitate early and mutually beneficial agreements on how best IAMGOLD can proceed.

In 2008 we shall be introducing our vision of Zero Harm. In essence, Zero Harm means no IAMGOLD-related accidents or incidents affecting people, communities or the environment.

By completing risk assessments at all of our operations, we shall be able to establish priorities at a local as well as a corporate level, and that will allow us to deploy the resources required to manage such issues.

Our medium-term strategy will be to turn our health and safety and sustainability policies and frameworks into practical realities, and to demonstrate real performance.

No matter what opportunities and challenges lie ahead, IAMGOLD's actions will be guided by our determination to act with integrity and honesty, to be accountable for our actions and to pursue continual improvement and excellence - in summary, to be responsible.



JOSEPH F. CONWAY
President and Chief Executive Officer
May 16, 2008

2007

PERFORMANCE

IAMGOLD set the following objectives for 2007, and was successful in achieving them all.

- ✓ Develop and implement new health and safety and sustainability policies.
- ✓ Develop a health and safety management framework to ensure proper implementation of the *Health and Safety Policy* at all operations and development sites.
- ✓ Establish a corporate crisis management plan and emergency response plans at all IAMGOLD operations.
- ✓ Implement a risk management system and complete risk management assessments at three sites.
- ✓ Develop and implement a Company-wide incident reporting procedure.
- ✓ Establish a policy for closure plans and for undertaking regular closure cost reviews for all operations, and review all closure plans during 2007.
- ✓ Produce IAMGOLD's first health, safety and sustainability report, for the 2007 reporting period.

2008

OBJECTIVES

- ☐ Benchmark our operations to the health and safety and sustainability frameworks.
- ☐ Implement the risk management procedure at all operations and projects.
- ☐ Implement an exploration health and safety program.
- ☐ Evaluate ISO 14001 certification for the corporate office.
- ☐ Evaluate cyanide code application.
- ☐ Improve health, safety and sustainability internal and external performance reporting.
- ☐ Evaluate and establish a health, safety and sustainability governance / review process.

LEADERSHIP, COMMITMENT & ACCOUNTABILITY

IAMGOLD believes in operating with integrity and with the highest regard for its employees, stakeholders and the environment. This is achieved by having in place a governance system that is effective at all levels of the Company's activities. We expect our directors, managers, employees and contractors to demonstrate through their actions an ongoing commitment to excellence in achieving our vision and implementing fully our policies, including commitment to continual improvement, integrity, respect for individual human rights and ethical business practices.

IAMGOLD's Code of Business Conduct and Ethics provides basic guidelines setting forth the ethical behavior expected from directors and employees when engaging in Company business. The Code, which deals with such issues as conflicts of interest and fair dealings, is posted on our website at www.iamgold.com.

The IAMGOLD Board of Directors has 12 members, ten of whom are independent. The Board has established a Health, Safety and Environment Committee to oversee and be responsible for all the sustainability activities that fall within its purview. During 2007 the Board approved new sustainability and health and safety policies for the Company.

The Senior Vice President, Health, Safety and Sustainability, is the person charged with delivering the health, safety and sustainability performance demanded by IAMGOLD. He is responsible for setting the strategies to achieve the Company's goals and objectives in these areas. Each operation has senior sustainability managers or supervisors who assume responsibility for performance of these operations.

The actions of all our operations regarding health, safety and sustainability are guided by the two policies mentioned above. In order to ensure these policies are implemented in a uniform manner across all its operations, we developed a *Health and Safety Management Framework* and a *Management Framework for Sustainability* during 2007. These frameworks cover the key elements that are derived from the *Health and Safety Policy* and the *Sustainability Policy*, at the top of the following page.

We have conducted a gap analysis of the performance of our corporate and operational activities to determine where we will place emphasis on implementing these policies, through the management frameworks, during 2008.

During 2007 IAMGOLD developed a corporate crisis management plan that sets out how we shall respond to any crisis affecting our business, either globally, corporately or at an operation.

Health and Safety Elements	Sustainability Elements
Leadership and Commitment	Leadership and Accountability
Health and Safety Management Accountability	Stakeholder Engagement
People	Crisis, Risk and Emergency Management and Management of Change
Performance	Social Stewardship
Health and Safety Practices	Environmental Stewardship
	Governance

We are implementing a risk management system that is based on the Australian/New Zealand risk management standard (AS/NZS 4360:2004). This system is being applied to all health, safety and sustainability activities that IAMGOLD can control or influence, through all phases of a project. The objective is to eliminate extreme risks or, where this is not possible, ensure that appropriate controls are in place to eliminate the potential for harm to workers, communities and the environment. Since the risk management system was adopted in 2007, three site risk assessments have been completed. Risk assessments for all sites will be completed by the end of 2008. Once all the operations, development sites and closed sites are assessed, we shall be able to rank the potential risks and to plan strategies to deal with them to ensure a safe, healthy and sustainable operating environment for all of our activities. Further, we shall identify those processes and actions that will require additional planning to deal with preventing incidents and accidents and to minimize any impacts should any accident occur.

During 2007 IAMGOLD developed a corporate crisis management plan that sets out how we shall respond to any crisis affecting our business, either globally, corporately or at an operation. We emphasize full and transparent disclosure. In accordance with best practices, the plan will be subjected to regular testing through simulation exercises and the details of the plan will be reviewed and updated as required, on an annual basis.

IAMGOLD has adopted the ISO 14001 international environmental management system. At present all the active operations in Quebec and Rosebel in Suriname are ISO 14001 certified. The former Omai mine in Guyana is undergoing rehabilitation and the Mupane operation in Botswana is scheduled for closure within the next two

years and therefore these two operations do not have ISO 14001 certification and we do not intend to seek it. All new projects will seek ISO 14001 certification once they commence operation.

We place value in participating in activities that relate to sustainable development. IAMGOLD is a member of the Mining Association of Canada (MAC), which is involved in developing leading sustainability performance indicators for its member companies and in providing guidelines for the improvement of management and operational procedures in areas such as mine tailings containment, energy conservation and greenhouse gas releases, external outreach and crisis management. The Mining Association is also developing guidance for its member companies in areas such as aboriginal relations and biodiversity conservation, two issues that IAMGOLD recognizes as fundamental as we work to advance new projects in Africa and South America.

IAMGOLD is a member of the Prospectors and Developers Association of Canada (PDAC) and is participating in its efforts to develop guidance for its membership with respect to sustainability. The PDAC is aware that its membership operates globally and can impact on other countries. The guidance is aimed at achieving uniform good sustainability practices wherever PDAC members operate.

IAMGOLD has participated in the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP5 and CDP6), providing information on the Company's energy conservation performance and greenhouse gas emissions. The Carbon Disclosure Project is an independent not-for-profit organization aiming to create a lasting relationship between shareholders and corporations regarding the implications for shareholder value and commercial operations presented by climate change.





I AM Health & Safety

All employees deserve to work in safe and healthy workplaces, and should be assured that they will return to their families at the end of each work shift as safe and healthy as when they left home.

HEALTH & SAFETY

In 2007, IAMGOLD formulated a new *Health and Safety Policy* and a supporting *Health and Safety Management Framework*. These declarations set out how the Company will work to ensure that the health and safety of all IAMGOLD employees remains paramount to the Company's overall performance.

The *Health and Safety Management Framework* outlines the actions and accountabilities that are required by all IAMGOLD managers, employees and contractors to ensure that all IAMGOLD operations offer safe environments for all workers. The Framework includes the following requirements:

- Any conflicts between safety and other business objectives are resolved so that outcomes are consistent with the requirements of the *Health and Safety Manager Framework*.
- All business planning must include safety considerations including systems to monitor the achievement of safety targets and objectives.
- IAMGOLD will promote safe working behaviour and practice and motivate its personnel through the development, execution and review of all safety initiatives.
- IAMGOLD will provide appropriate safety training so that all personnel are competent to carry out their duties in a safe and skilful manner.
- IAMGOLD will ensure that all of its employees at all levels of the Company have a clear understanding of its safety performance and trends, and their implications and significance, and are focused on achieving continual improvement in safety performance.

It is with great regret that we report that despite our emphasis on safety, IAMGOLD experienced five fatalities in 2007: three workers at our Tarkwa joint venture operation in Ghana – Peter Kwame Kyermanteng, Hayford Mwini-Sigye and Hatford Wogbe; Rommel D'olliveria at our exploration activities in Guyana; and Marcel Molhoop in Suriname. We have conducted full investigations of these tragedies in order to determine the root cause of each and take any necessary actions to prevent future fatalities at these and all our other operations. Our sincere sympathies are extended to the families of these five workers. We are reminded that we must remain vigilant at all times and continue to emphasize safety as our highest priority.

In 2007 the Quebec operations received almost 60,000 hours of training at a cost of C\$2,600,000. Approximately 20% of this training was focused directly on safety performance.

LOST TIME ACCIDENT FREQUENCY

<i>Number of lost time injuries per 100 person years worked (200,000 hours)</i>	2007	2006
South America	1.23	1.19
North America	1.96	4.74
Africa	0.14	0.19
Total	0.32	0.60

IAMGOLD uses lost time injuries as a measure of its safety performance. A lost time injury is one that results in a worker being absent from the workplace for at least one shift. The lost time accident (LTA) frequency is based on the number of such injuries per one hundred person years worked (200,000 hours). During 2007 IAMGOLD's LTA frequency was 0.32, a considerable improvement over the 2006 frequency of 0.60. The regional frequencies (see table) indicate that the improvements in 2007 came principally from the Quebec operations and that further improvements are needed in 2008, especially in Quebec, to ensure the safety of all our employees and contractors.

The safety training program in Quebec in 2007 included Auto Inspection check list, which provide safety guidance to individual workers and help them to focus on the safety aspects of their work, as well as safety meetings, planned inspections, and accident investigation and analysis. The increase in the prevention activities, the intensive presence of supervision in the field, the initiation of various programs through training or meetings related to safety as well as a constant follow-up by the health and safety working group all contributed to the improvement in the results. In 2007 the Quebec operations received almost 60,000 hours of training at a cost of C\$2,600,000. Approximately 20% of this training was focused directly on safety performance.

We have set a target of reducing the LTA frequency at each IAMGOLD operation by 10% in 2008. It should be possible with the right training and attention to achieve a zero frequency.

At our Mupane mine in Botswana, the number of road accidents has been of concern. Many of these accidents occur when workers are driving to and from work. At the

beginning of 2007 a road safety campaign was launched that focused on improved driver training, better signage and enforcement of stricter speed limits. There were no accidents during the first half of 2007 but the second half saw a reoccurrence. This indicates that we need ongoing training and enforcement to protect our workforce.

Occupational diseases are monitored at all our operations. As of 2007 no cases had been reported at any of our operations. Silicosis prevention at our Canadian operations includes annual tests for employees and the analysis of samples from specific areas. At the Rosebel mine, watering, engineered ventilation systems and protective equipment are used to protect employees. At Mupane, Occutech CC, a South African company, carried out dust sampling in 2006. Water is applied to roads and within the mine for dust suppression, and drillers and personnel working in dusty conditions within the mine use dust masks. Annual examinations include chest x-rays and exit medicals also include chest x-rays.

All IAMGOLD operations employees are represented in joint management/employee health and safety committees that are charged with overseeing the health and safety performance of each operation and identifying and rectifying any practices that are thought to be either unsafe or to endanger worker health.



An aerial photograph of a dense, green forest. In the lower-left foreground, there is a cleared area with a grid-like pattern of small, young trees or plants. The rest of the image is filled with a thick canopy of mature trees. The text 'IAM Sustainable' is overlaid on the right side of the image.

IAM Sustainable

As a steward of its environment, IAMGOLD emphasizes sound environmental management systems, the proper identification and assessment of risks and the setting of performance goals that will continuously drive us towards improved performance.

ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP

As with all human activities, producing gold has the potential to impact the surrounding environment. Continued vigilance is required to ensure that surrounding ecosystems are safeguarded. The potential impacts might result from the disturbance of land and the implications of such for the local fauna and flora; from the use of water and the discharge of effluent; from the use of process chemicals such as cyanide; from releases to the atmosphere of dust and gases; and from the production of wastes such as waste rock and tailings. To anticipate, monitor and assuage each potential impact, IAMGOLD emphasizes sound environmental management systems, the proper identification and assessment of risks and the setting of performance goals that will continuously drive the Company towards improved performance. Our environmental management systems are based on ISO 14001, the international specification for such systems.

Environmental compliance

IAMGOLD had few compliance issues during 2007. The main non-compliance issue involved incidents of elevated total suspended solids at the Niobec niobium mine in Quebec. The cause of this appears to be algal bloom associated with nutrient levels and water temperature. As a result, Niobec received a warning from Environment Canada and a warning from the Quebec Ministry of Environment for chronic toxicity. We are focusing our remedy on preventing the problem in the first place rather than treating the problem and possibly introducing contaminants or hazards to the environment.

On October 15, 2005, Niobec received an infraction notice from Environment Canada concerning the regulation of environmental emergency plans. Niobec's plan should have been submitted by November 18, 2004, but was 117 days late.

While not a compliance issue, the Mupane mine in Botswana experienced an environmental incident in September 2007, at the beginning of the flamingo migration period. There were earlier rains in the Mupane region although the traditional habitat areas to the north were still dry. A flock of flamingos, seeking water on their migration path, landed in the tailings area. While cyanide concentrations were below the guidance levels of the International Cyanide Management Code, efforts were made to scare the birds away and the pond size was reduced to eliminate its appeal. However, 31 birds died. Medical examination

To anticipate, monitor and assuage each potential impact, IAMGOLD emphasizes sound environmental management systems, the proper identification and assessment of risks and the setting of performance goals that will continuously drive the Company towards improved performance.



CHEMICAL CONSUMPTION AT IAMGOLD OPERATIONS IN 2007

	Cyanide (t)	Acids (t)	Lime (t)	Caustic Soda (t)	Flocculant (t)
Rosebel	2,240	510	11,710	507	339
Doyon	866	38	8,205	87	10
Sleeping Giant	164	0.18	200	65	7
Mupane	1,293	133	1,553	49	71

of one of the birds did not reveal the exact cause of death. The resulting investigation recommended additional precautions to avoid such an incident in the future, including the use of "bird cannons" to scare the birds away and the creation of a freshwater pond nearby that could be used by the birds as a safe alternative to the tailings area. Mupane is implementing these measures to prevent future incidents.

IAMGOLD uses cyanide for the extraction of gold. Our tailings management systems provide sufficient residence time for the cyanide in effluent to degrade so that the effluent can meet all the relevant cyanide discharge regulatory requirements, and our monitoring programs confirm there has been no impact.

Materials management

Given the nature of the materials that are used in extracting gold, care is taken to manage all the reagents in a responsible manner and to ensure that reagent usage is reduced wherever possible. Inventories of all materials at each operation are maintained and the proper transport, storage, use and disposal of these materials are required to prevent any contamination of the environment.

An inventory of the materials used by IAMGOLD's gold producing operations is provided in the accompanying table. Note that the ore produced at the Mouska mine in Quebec is processed at Doyon. Niobec, as one of only three niobium producers in the world, is considered a proprietary operation by IAMGOLD and as such its materials inventory is confidential.

In November 2007 the Sleeping Giant mine and COREM, a development venture of ten companies including IAMGOLD, were awarded the 2007 ADRIQ (Industrial Research Association of Quebec) Award for Process Innovation.

The award recognized the introduction of new technology that reduces the amount of cyanide needed to extract gold from ore. The technique is based on the separation of fines from coarse material and the extraction of gold from each fraction. Cyanide use decreases by approximately 30%, which places less of a burden on the effluent treatment systems and ultimately the environment.

Each IAMGOLD operation has emergency response capabilities, including an emergency response plan and teams that are trained to respond to all environmental emergencies, including spills of chemicals and fuels. In addition, where it is appropriate due to proximity, external resources or both, IAMGOLD involves community resources. The emergency response plans are discussed with key community leaders to ensure that there is an understanding of what an emergency may entail and how it may affect local communities. Each operation undertakes training exercises and simulations to ensure that each is fully prepared to meet the challenges that any emergency event may present. In 2007 at least one training and one simulation exercise were conducted at all of our operations. At Mupane a consultant was brought in to provide comprehensive training to build a new emergency response team with capabilities in mine rescue, fire fighting, response to hazardous chemical spills and vehicle extrication. Mupane is the only mine in the northeastern district of Botswana with a dedicated and trained emergency response team.

We have a spills reporting procedure that classifies fuel and chemical spills according to a severity scale from one to five. All serious spills that cannot be readily contained and could have extensive or lasting impacts on the surrounding environment (category four and five) are reported to the corporate office for review and assessment of future actions.

IAMGOLD'S ENERGY USE AND GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS

	Total Direct Energy (GJ)	Total Indirect Energy (GJ)	Total Direct GHG Emissions (tCO _{2e})	Total Indirect GHG Emissions (tCO _{2e})	Canada Direct GHG Emissions (tCO _{2e})	Canada Indirect GHG Emissions (tCO _{2e})
2006	1,387,700	1,300,900	97,349	15,390	8,888	2,226
2007	1,312,100	1,276,600	95,426	13,518	9,520	2,141

There were no category four or five spills at any IAMGOLD operation during 2007.

Energy conservation and emissions to atmosphere

IAMGOLD recognizes the global concern for climate change and the need for energy conservation and reductions in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. While IAMGOLD is a relatively small source of GHG emissions, we agree that energy conservation makes good sense in terms of saving a precious global resource, as well as lowering overall production costs. We are putting efforts into energy conservation programs at our operations with a view to reducing our dependence on fossil fuels and our contributions to climate change.

Each IAMGOLD operation has emergency response capabilities, including an emergency response plan and teams that are trained to respond to all environmental emergencies, including spills of chemicals and fuels.

Of the countries in which IAMGOLD operates, only Canada is included in Kyoto Protocol's Annex B, which lists those developed countries that are required to make a reduction in their emissions by 2012. For Canada the Kyoto Protocol calls for a reduction of 6% from the 1990 base case. IAMGOLD's total energy use and greenhouse gas emissions for 2006 and

2007 are provided in the accompanying table. The energy use and GHG emissions are decreasing, mainly due to the closure of the Omai operations in Guyana. The table also shows the relatively small amount of GHG emissions (approximately 11% of our total GHG emissions) that result from our Canadian operations, thanks primarily to the availability of renewable hydroelectric energy in Quebec.

Dust emissions from open pit operations and other areas such as tailings can be prevalent in mining if not controlled. IAMGOLD has a dust management program that minimizes these emissions. To date we have had few complaints regarding dust. We did receive one complaint regarding dust from the Niobec tailings in May 2007, which was investigated and as a result in August Niobec started to apply a dust suppressant on the tailings pond dam surfaces. A revegetation program has also been initiated with the placement of earth on the slopes in order to prepare these slopes for seeding with grasses.

Water management

Water is a valuable resource that is used by many stakeholders. Mining is often an intensive user of water in terms of the amount that is withdrawn from a body of water and in terms of the quantity and quality of the effluent that is returned to the environment. Thus, the careful management of this resource is seen as an important aspect of IAMGOLD's approach to sustainability, and sound water management is being developed at all of our operations.

IAMGOLD measures the quality and quantity of effluent being discharged at all its operations. The effluent quality is meeting the required regulatory limits. In addition, we are conducting environmental effects monitoring programs at all of our Quebec operations and at Rosebel, where there are

potential sensitivities for the receiving waters. Monitoring includes the examination of the number and abundance of species that exist in the receiving waters. Mupane is in a low rainfall, net evaporative climate and as such does not have any effluent discharge.

For the past few years, the Rosebel mine has been commissioning an annual survey of fish species diversity and size, carried out by University of Suriname researchers. The 2006 survey, published in March 2007, indicates an increase in size, mainly due to the larger fish caught in the freshwater pond that holds site-treated effluent prior to discharge. A decrease was observed in the number and size of fish caught in Maikaboe Creek, which receives treated effluent from the site, and this is thought to be due to the increased artisanal mining activity in that creek.

Waste management

Mining produces waste in terms of waste rock and tailings from milling and mineral processing. Proper management of these wastes is important not only because of the volumes of wastes produced, but also because of the potential for sulphides in wastes to react with air to form acid. The acid in turn can leach metals from the waste, contaminate the surrounding environment and cause potential harm to resources such as fisheries used by local communities.

IAMGOLD manages this challenge by minimizing the possibility of sulphide oxidation by the use of water covers or by deploying clay caps during mine closure to prevent oxygen from reaching the reactive material. At the Dunraine copper-zinc property near Val d'Or in Quebec, old tailings are generating acid. In 2007 IAMGOLD established experimental cells to determine the effects of covering and revegetating these tailings, as the first step in a three-year program designed to control the acid release. At the former Solbec base metal mine east of Montreal, there are over 2.2 million cubic metres of sulphide waste. Previous studies showed that this material was acid generating and testing took place from 1989 to 1993 to determine how to control this acid. These studies, part of the Canadian government-industry Mine Environment Neutral Drainage (MEND) initiative, indicated that the best form of control would be a water cover. Flooding of the tailings was carried out in 1994. Water quality recovered and there is now little evidence of

acidification. Subsequent collaboration with Ducks Unlimited has created habitat for waterfowl and a nature trail has been constructed to transform the area into a thriving ecosystem.

Land use and reclamation

Many of IAMGOLD's operations involve open pit mines. Thus, these mines and the associated milling and refining operations have a significant footprint. It is IAMGOLD's objective to minimize the footprint of all its operations to the extent possible. Apart from the open pits and milling/refining infrastructure, the largest use of surface area is for tailings and waste rock. The tailings dams at our operations need to provide sufficient retention to allow the residual cyanide in effluent to weather sufficiently to ensure that the regulatory limits for cyanide discharge to the environment are met. Also, controlling these containment areas is important not only as they represent a significant use of land, but also because they have the potential to contaminate far larger areas if not well managed. Contamination can result from tailings being inadvertently released through the breaching of containment structures, or from acidification.

*The Company keeps its
land disturbance to a minimum,
monitors its impacts on the local
fauna and undertakes rehabilitation
of disturbed areas as soon as is
reasonably possible at the end
of a project.*

IAMGOLD adheres to the guidelines developed by the Mining Association of Canada in its *Guide to the Management of Tailings Facilities*. This guide outlines the requirements for the safe operation and maintenance of tailings facilities. In addition it forms a basis for the MAC *Towards Sustainable Development* performance indicator that relates to tailings management. Regular inspections, proper maintenance and periodic geotechnical reviews are an essential part of the management plans for all operations.

We are aware that our use of land has the potential to conflict with other resources. In particular, we are aware of the need to conserve biodiversity. IAMGOLD operates in regions where there are rich ecosystems such as the tropical regions of South America. The Company keeps its land disturbance to a minimum, monitors its impacts on the local fauna and undertakes rehabilitation of disturbed areas as soon as is reasonably possible at the end of a project.

In November 2007 IAMGOLD announced that we would relinquish a portion of our concession at Quimsacocha, Ecuador, amounting to approximately 3,000 hectares (25% of the total concession). The Company has determined that this land contains no resources, no mineralization and no exploration targets. This action will help to ensure the safety of the water supply to the surrounding areas. In the words of Joseph Conway, our President and Chief Executive Officer, "It is the right thing to do and sends a clear message – IAMGOLD is committed to preserving and protecting the environment."

Reclamation is the final step in ensuring that mining leaves as little impact on the environment as is possible. We have developed a closure plan for each operation. These plans consider the state of the area before mining began and assess the actions required to restore the site as near as possible to the original conditions. These actions involve activities such as removal of infrastructure, the stabilization of slopes and containment areas and revegetation with native species. At present IAMGOLD is rehabilitating the Omai property in Guyana as well as several properties in Quebec. Local stakeholders have input into the closure process and in some cases can influence the outcomes of the process and the future land use after closure is complete.

In Quebec the Dolomex property is being donated to a couple who plan to landscape the site for the benefit of the local communities. Restoration costs for the Yvan Vézina mine site were \$174,000 in 2007; among the projects undertaken were grading, harrowing, grass seeding and fertilizer applications on the last portion of land requiring restoration. In future, only monitoring of vegetation will be required at this site. Other properties undergoing restoration or reclamation include the O'Neill Thompson, Quebec Lithium and Rouyn-Merger sites.

In Botswana we are reclaiming closed and abandoned mine facilities not related to IAMGOLD activities but which are located on our mineral leases.

At the Omai property, a revised closure plan was presented to the Guyana Environmental Protection Agency and the Guyana Geology and Mines Commission, and discussions were held with these government agencies throughout 2007 on a variety of topics that included water quality regulations and closure scenarios. A number of internal audits and reviews were conducted that included audits of the management system and closure requirements, as well as a management review of environmental performance in 2006.

Governance

In addition to audits required by ISO 14001, IAMGOLD uses internal reviews to ensure the systems and good practices we have established are being followed at all of our operations. We present a summary of issues and actions to the Health, Safety and Environment Committee of the Board of Directors for review each year.





I AM Responsible

Our success as a gold mining company is determined to a significant degree by how we relate to our stakeholders.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT & SOCIAL STEWARDSHIP

IAMGOLD understands that the engagement of all our stakeholders is a key to our economic success. Our stakeholders include our investors, our employees, our suppliers of goods and services, the communities that interact with our operations, the governments that regulate our activities and civil society that monitors and assesses our actions. Interacting with each of these in a transparent manner is a requirement for the management of our operations as well as a corporate responsibility. We seek to establish a trusting and open relationship with all our stakeholders. Our goals include providing superior employment opportunities, supporting community endeavours and through our activities contributing to the local and regional economies.

Employment practices

All IAMGOLD operations have collective bargaining agreements and all our workers have the right to exercise freedom of association. There are no instances of human rights abuse at any IAMGOLD operation or project in any country in which we operate, including any incidents of either child labour or forced or compulsory labour practices.

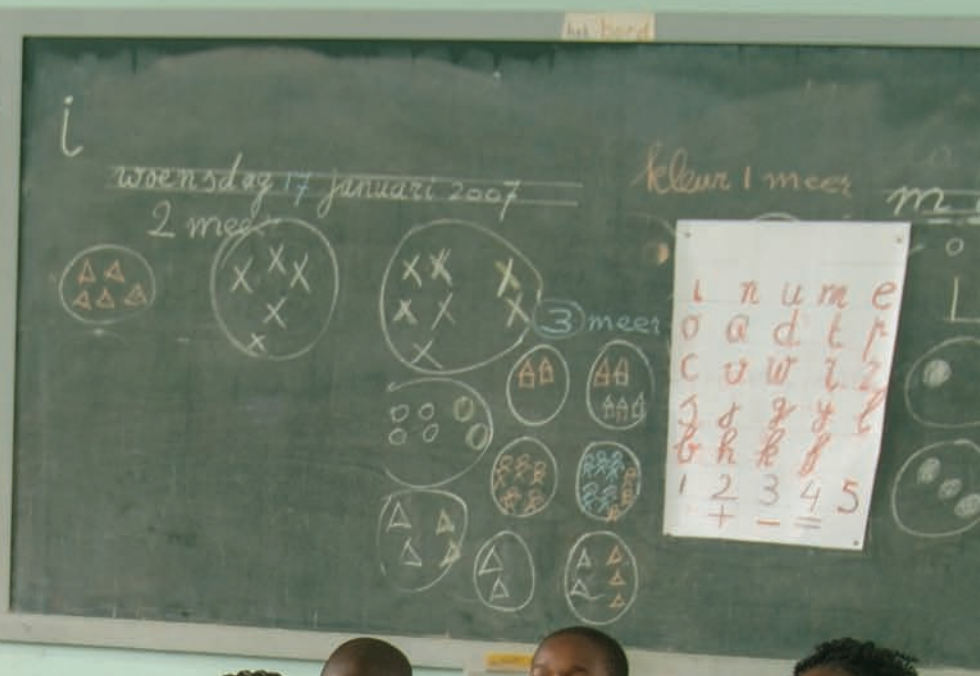
IAMGOLD provides training and a workplace environment that emphasizes good safety practices. Our goal is to ensure that all our workers and contractors return unharmed to their families at the end of each shift. We expect our employees to behave responsibly at all times to ensure a safe workplace. We treat all our employees fairly and respect their rights.

Community dialogue

We are involved in open and transparent dialogues with the communities around our operations and that might be affected by our operations. It is important that these communities have an understanding of what we do and an appreciation of the activities in which we engage. It is equally important that we take time to understand the traditions and culture of these communities and their aspirations. We emphasize community engagement as a priority, since we believe that our growth is dependent on sound, established relationships with these communities.

Our Management Framework in Support of the Sustainability Policy is a guide to how each IAMGOLD operation will conduct and report its activities with respect

We emphasize community engagement as a priority, since we believe that our growth is dependent on sound, established relationships with these communities.



L n u m e				
o	a	d	e	f
c	u	w	z	z
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to its relations with its stakeholders. Each operation and development project is required to assess the opportunities, risks and concerns associated with its affected communities. This requires that a transparent and ongoing dialogue is maintained and reported upon throughout the full project cycle, and that existing or arising concerns are identified and dealt with in an appropriate manner.

Our operations are required to respect the rights of communities and to develop an understanding of the cultures and traditions of indigenous peoples. We work jointly with local communities to identify ways of improving the social and economic wellbeing of these communities, such as education and training, improved health programs, local employment opportunities and support for community projects.

In Guyana, we assisted with road repairs after heavy rain damage, gave books and cricket equipment to a school in exchange for expertise needed for a roof repair, and employed a summer school student for a recycling exercise.

During 2007 we held numerous meetings with our stakeholders and in particular those communities that are proximate to our development projects. At Camp Caiman in French Guyana, we held over 50 meetings in local communities to explain our proposed mining project and to determine the issues and concerns that existed in these communities with respect to the project. In addition, French commissioners held numerous meetings over a 6-week period in February and March 2007 to discuss the concerns of individuals and communities. At the Buckreef project in Tanzania, we held 86 sessions with six communities and local and national government officials. At our Quimsacocha project in Ecuador we are engaged in ongoing dialogues with the affected communities to engage them in the proposed project and build a level of understanding that will allow them to form their own responses to the project and our

actions. Previously, we have toured over 3,000 members of the local communities around the project.

It is not only our development projects that receive attention. The Rosebel mine in Suriname held 118 meetings with seven communities. At Mupane in Botswana, we held over 300 meetings with individuals and communities in 2007, including four mass meetings that drew people from the whole region. Some of these meetings discussed the environmental impact study that was being conducted for the Signal Hill property, a potential development project. Discussions about the lack of employment opportunities for local villagers and the problem of road construction allowing access for game poachers produced valuable inputs from the local residents.

Social stewardship

Our interactions with neighbouring communities are governed to some extent by the location of an operation and how long it has been running. Communities near established projects in Quebec, for example, have differing needs from new development projects in Africa or South America. Irrespective of these differences, when community needs are identified and IAMGOLD can make a sustainable positive contribution, then we partner with the communities and local authorities to assist with these needs.

Each Canadian site gives an annual sustainability presentation, open to the general public as well as IAMGOLD stakeholders. The Doyon and Mouska mines held an open door day for employees and their families in the 2007 summer.

At Buckreef in Tanzania, we provided \$60,000 towards school construction, at the request of the community. We also donated US\$120,000 for four water wells to be drilled and pumps to be installed in four communities. Further, we established community water committees to manage the wells and helped train technicians to ensure that the wells remain functional.

In Guyana, we assisted with road repairs after heavy rain damage, gave books and cricket equipment to a school in exchange for expertise needed for a roof repair, and employed a summer school student for a recycling exercise.

Near the La Arena project in Peru, IAMGOLD assisted in constructing new primary school facilities and providing

additional educational materials. As a result, absenteeism has declined and the attitude towards education in the area has improved.

The Mupane mine spent \$146,000 supporting a number of projects, but mainly the SOS Children's Village that focuses on orphans of the tragic AIDS epidemic in Southern Africa.

At Quimsacocha in Ecuador, an assessment of the economic situation in the local community indicated that improved marketing of local crafts could significantly improve local living standards. We have worked with the local women to improve marketing through cooperative ventures.

The Mupane mine spent \$146,000 supporting a number of projects, but mainly the SOS Children's Village that focuses on orphans of the tragic AIDS epidemic in Southern Africa.

The Rosebel gold mine donated over \$140,000 to a number of community projects, mainly focused on education and social needs.

The ripple effect

In addition to the direct benefits of improved employment opportunities that our operations afford local communities and our involvement with programs to support community endeavours, the amounts that we spend in local and regional economies to support our operations provide a significant spin-off. Our Niobec niobium mine in the Saguenay region of Quebec spent more than \$25 million in local procurement in 2007. At Rosebel procurement from local communities amounted to \$130,000 while over \$56 million was spent on overall procurement in Suriname. At the Camp Caiman project in French Guyana we spent over \$3.5 million in local procurement. IAMGOLD is committed to hiring local individuals and purchasing locally to the extent that this is possible.

JACOB'S Story



BEFORE



AFTER

MAKING A DIFFERENCE In November 2006, the community relations staff at IAMGOLD's Buckreef project in Tanzania was asked if the Company could provide assistance for a 17-year-old boy who had suffered from a gum protrusion problem for all his life.

While the condition was not directly life-threatening, it did affect his daily life. When growing up, Manyangu Jacob Gingili (Jacob) was treated poorly by other children, and dropped out of school; he continued to be treated differently by those who judge by appearance. Jacob was more than discouraged about his future. Previous efforts to help him had failed because of financial handicaps.

As it happened, this medical problem lay outside of IAMGOLD's mandate to provide local communities with assistance in resolving health issues and in the case of emergencies. However, a member of IAMGOLD's senior management stepped in, personally funding the required medical treatment and at the same time challenging IAMGOLD's Tanzanian staff to consider how they too could individually help to better their communities.

On a voluntary basis, the staff helped to arrange Jacob's doctors' appointments and his travel to doctors and the hospital, as neither he nor his family could afford any of these costs. The staff visited him frequently during his hospital stay, and made certain he was cared for during and after the surgery. The experience also allowed the Buckreef team to learn about the flying doctors program and look for other medical services opportunities for the communities in which IAMGOLD is working.

When Jacob returned home, his family did not recognize him! He had changed, both in physical appearance and in outlook for his future, and has embarked on furthering his education – a very satisfying outcome to a special situation.

CASE STUDY: TANZANIA WATER PROJECT

Working with the community to improve local living conditions

IAMGOLD acquired the Buckreef exploration project in the Geita district of northwestern Tanzania in 2005. We then hired community relations professionals to assist us with telling the local communities about our activities and also to help us identify sustainable community development projects.

Rural water supply, quality and management are common problems in many districts in Tanzania, including the Geita district. Several projects have been carried out to supply potable water to various communities but unfortunately many have only been successful for a short time, lacking a longer-term vision for management and sustainability.

Many of those living in the Geita district around IAMGOLD's properties do not have access to clean, safe, drinking water. They depend on water collected from dams, water holes and streams. Traditionally Tanzanian men do not draw water for domestic use; it is the women and children who collect water, often walking up to ten kilometres each day to obtain it. Water contamination can cause diarrhea, intestinal worms and eye and skin diseases.

After receiving a request from the village government, which includes IAMGOLD's community representative as a member, we agreed to finance the drilling of several water boreholes in 2007, provided certain conditions were met. The objective of the conditions was to instill in the villagers a pride of ownership in the project. We required a water borehole committee be formed, with at least ten members and made up of both men and women. A bank account was to be opened for the project, and the villagers who would use the water had to raise 100,000 Tanzanian shillings. Land for the construction of the boreholes was to be allocated with no compensation demands of IAMGOLD. Community members had to commit to collaborate with us to ensure the sustainability of the project.

Next, we conducted a technical evaluation of potential borehole sites, and carried out 5-day training sessions for each water borehole committee. The training covered committee functions, gender awareness so that women would be involved in all stages of the project, the servicing of hand pumps, pollution prevention, participatory monitoring of the installations, environmental sanitation and accounting systems.

We hired a government agency to drill four boreholes in March 2007. The community was responsible for guarding the drilling equipment during the work and providing any local materials required, and happily supplied the drillers with food and snacks as the work coincided with the crop harvest season.

To raise community awareness about the boreholes we held an inauguration ceremony in July 2007. Dignitaries attending included the Geita District Commissioner and IAMGOLD's Country Manager and Senior Vice President, Health, Safety and Sustainability. We took the opportunity to distribute educational materials as well as commemorative T-shirts and hats.

From project identification to completion took almost eight months, and cost the Company \$120,000. We learned much of a practical nature during the process. We learned not to schedule training during the rainy season to avoid conflicts with busy farmers. Involving community and district authorities adds value to project ownership at all beneficiary levels. The community appreciated resolution of a long-standing problem, and the project provided us with much satisfaction. It also demonstrated our commitment to improving the living standards of communities around our operations.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

IAMGOLD's first health, safety and sustainability report presents information on the Company's 100% or majority-owned operations, including exploration and development projects, mines that the Company operates currently and properties that are either in the process of being closed or have already been closed. Sustainability reports for our joint venture interests in Mali and Ghana are produced by AngloGold Ashanti and Gold Fields Limited, respectively.

Materiality

IAMGOLD has assessed the information that is included in this report for its materiality to the operations of the Company. Material issues are deemed to be those that are consistent with IAMGOLD's *Statement of Safety, Sustainability and Social Values*, its *Health and Safety Policy* and its *Sustainability Policy*.

As well, we consider as material those issues that are raised by our stakeholders. Thus, the establishment of dialogue with communities and responsiveness to community concerns, the safety and health of all employees, the safeguarding of important environmental features and attention to societal values are viewed as material in determining our activities through all phases of a project, from exploration to closure.

IAMGOLD's investors are important stakeholders and the views of investors are also considered material. Our investors have opportunities to indicate their concerns through direct contact with our Investor Relations Department and also at the annual general meeting of the Company. We are seeking additional mechanisms for relating to our many stakeholders and incorporating their concerns into our sustainability performance.

IAMGOLD is also guided by its management systems including the risk management process that we are implementing and the outcomes of our risk ranking of environmental aspects, as identified in the ISO 14001 management process. Our risk management process serves

to identify those aspects that present a material risk to an operation or the Company and these are prioritized to prevent accidents, impacts on the environment or incidents that may involve communities or other stakeholders.

GRI Reporting

This report has been prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) G3 guidelines and meets the requirements for a C grade of GRI Application, as assessed internally by IAMGOLD. The sustainability performance indicators contained in the GRI G3 guidance document, as well as the GRI performance indicators specific for the metals and mining sector, have been reviewed in the context of materiality and a set of these indicators has been chosen that we feel reflect the core values that drive IAMGOLD's sustainability efforts.

A GRI Index provided on the IAMGOLD website indicates those GRI performance indicators that have been reported upon. The GRI Index refers to relevant sections of both this report and the IAMGOLD Annual Report.

In addition, IAMGOLD, as a member of the Mining Association of Canada (MAC), is participating in the Towards Sustainable Mining initiative which requires that members address four performance indicators relating to crisis management, external outreach, tailings management and energy conservation and greenhouse gas emissions. Our performance against the requirements of these indicators is included in this report and will also be reported on in the 2007 *Towards Sustainable Mining Report* of MAC.

Currency

In this report all monetary amounts are expressed in US dollars unless otherwise indicated.

GLOSSARY

Biodiversity

The variability among living organisms, and the ecosystems of which they are part; this includes diversity within species, between species and within ecosystems.

Capacity building

Capacity building includes activities and initiatives which strengthen the knowledge, skills and behavior of individuals and improve structures and processes such that communities can grow and develop in a sustainable way.

Carbon disclosure project (CDP)

An independent not-for-profit organization aiming to create a lasting relationship between shareholders and corporations regarding the implications for shareholder value and commercial operations presented by climate change. Its goal is to facilitate a dialogue supported by quality information, from which a rational response to climate change will emerge.

Climate change

Any long-term significant change in the “average weather” that a given region experiences. Such change can be caused by dynamic process on Earth, external forces such as variations in sunlight intensity, and more recently by human activities.

Corporate social responsibility

A concept whereby organizations consider the interests of society by taking responsibility for the impact of their activities on customers, suppliers, employees, shareholders, communities and other stakeholders as well as the environment. This obligation is seen to extend beyond the statutory obligation to comply with legislation and sees organizations voluntarily taking further steps to improve the quality of life for employees and their families as well as for the local community and society at large.

Corporate sustainability

Corporate sustainability is an evolution of more traditional phrases describing ethical corporate practice. Phrases such as corporate social responsibility or corporate citizenship continue to be used but are increasingly superseded by the broader term, corporate sustainability. Corporate sustainability describes business practices built around social and environmental considerations.

Ecosystem

An area or unit consisting of plants, animals, and micro-organisms functioning together with physical factors of the environment.

Exceedance

A monitoring value that exceeds a permit limit or other government-regulated limit.

G3

The third sustainability reporting framework issued by the Global Reporting Initiative in 2006.

Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)

A multi-stakeholder organization committed to providing a sustainability reporting framework that is consistent, transparent and comparable.

Global warming

The increase in the average temperature of the Earth’s near-surface since the mid-twentieth century, and its projected continuation.

Greenhouse gas emissions (direct and indirect)

Gaseous emissions to the atmosphere that contribute to global warming and climate change. Direct emissions are from sources owned or operated on our properties. Indirect emissions are from sources not owned or operated by us, but occur as a result of our activities (e.g. purchased electricity).

Human rights

Basic standards of treatment to which all people are entitled, regardless of nationality, gender, race, economic status or religion. They include civil and political freedoms and liberties, and social and cultural rights necessary for survival, human development and dignity.

ISO 14001

A standard for environmental management systems that has been developed by the International Organization for Standardization. It defines what the organization should do to manage processes that influence the impact of the organization's activities on the environment. Organizations can be certified to the ISO 14001 standard by external verification, if their environmental management system meets the criteria established by the standard.

Local and regional goods and services

At each location, regional and/or countrywide purchases of goods and services. Purchases from outside the country are excluded.

Lost Time Injury (LTI)

A workplace injury to an employee or contractor that prevents them from returning to work for their next regularly scheduled work shift. Such injuries also do not allow the worker to resume work on a modified duty basis. Lost time injury frequency is the number of injuries per 200,000 work hours.

Reagent

A substance or compound that is consumed during a chemical reaction.

Reclamation

The process of converting lands disturbed by mining activities to other productive land uses. This process typically involves reshaping areas to a stable configuration, establishment of drainage systems, placement of topsoil or plant growth media and re-vegetation through planting or seeding.

Concurrent reclamation is often practised in order to limit the amount of land lying disturbed during mining activities. It involves reclaiming disturbed lands promptly when no longer essential for mining, rather than waiting for mine closure.

Regulatory action

Written directions from a regulatory agency specifying that certain existing conditions must be corrected. Due to varying degrees of regulatory oversight, a common definition of regulatory action is used by IAMGOLD for consistent reporting purposes.

Stakeholders

People or groups of people who have an interest in the activities of the Company, including (but not limited to) shareholders, employees and their families, contractors, the communities near mining operations, legislative representatives, regulatory personnel and interested non-government organizations.

Sustainable development

Development that meets the needs of today's generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (Bruntland Commission, 1987).

Sustainable reporting

The practice of measuring, disclosing and being accountable to internal and external stakeholders for organizational performance towards the goal of sustainable development.

Sustainability report

A sustainability report should provide a balanced and reasonable representation of the sustainability performance of a reporting organization, including both positive and negative contributions.

Total Accident Frequency (TAF)

A rate measuring the combined number of medical aid, modified duty and lost time injuries per 200,000 work hours.

CORPORATE PROFILE

IAMGOLD CORPORATION is a primary gold producer, with annual production of close to one million ounces from eight mining operations located in North America, South America and Africa. The Company has four gold projects at an advanced stage of development, two non-gold assets that provide significant cash flow and an aggressive exploration program focused on nine countries in South America and Africa. IAMGOLD is based in Toronto, Canada. Its shares trade on the Toronto and New York stock exchanges. The Company had 2,789 employees at the end of 2007.

Wherever IAMGOLD operates, it places prime value on the health and safety of its employees, on the protection of the environment and in maintaining good relations with all of its stakeholders by operating with due respect for present and future generations.

IAMGOLD acquired Gallery Gold Limited and Cambior Inc. in 2006. Consequently, in 2007 much time and effort went into the integration of health and safety and sustainability programming and the establishment of sound policies and procedures to ensure consistent high standards of performance.

Details about IAMGOLD's operations and financial and economic performance are contained in the Company's 2007 Annual Report, available at www.iamgold.com.



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