

# Gisement Westwood : minéralisations et altérations télescopées associées à une intrusion synvolcanique et de type SMV riche en or



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TSX: IMG NYSE: IAG

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- *The United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") permits mining companies, in their filings with the SEC, to disclose only those mineral deposits that a company can economically and legally extract or produce. We use certain terms in this presentation, such as "mineral resources", that the SEC guidelines strictly prohibit us from including in our filings with the SEC. U.S. investors are urged to consider closely the disclosure in the IAMGOLD Annual Report on Form 40-F. A copy of the 2010 Form 40-F is available to shareholders, free of charge, upon written request addressed to the Investor Relations Department.*
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## ■ Cautionary Note to Investors Concerning Estimates of Measured and Indicated Resources

*This presentation uses the terms "measured resources" and "indicated resources". We advise investors that while those terms are recognized and required by Canadian regulations, 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.*

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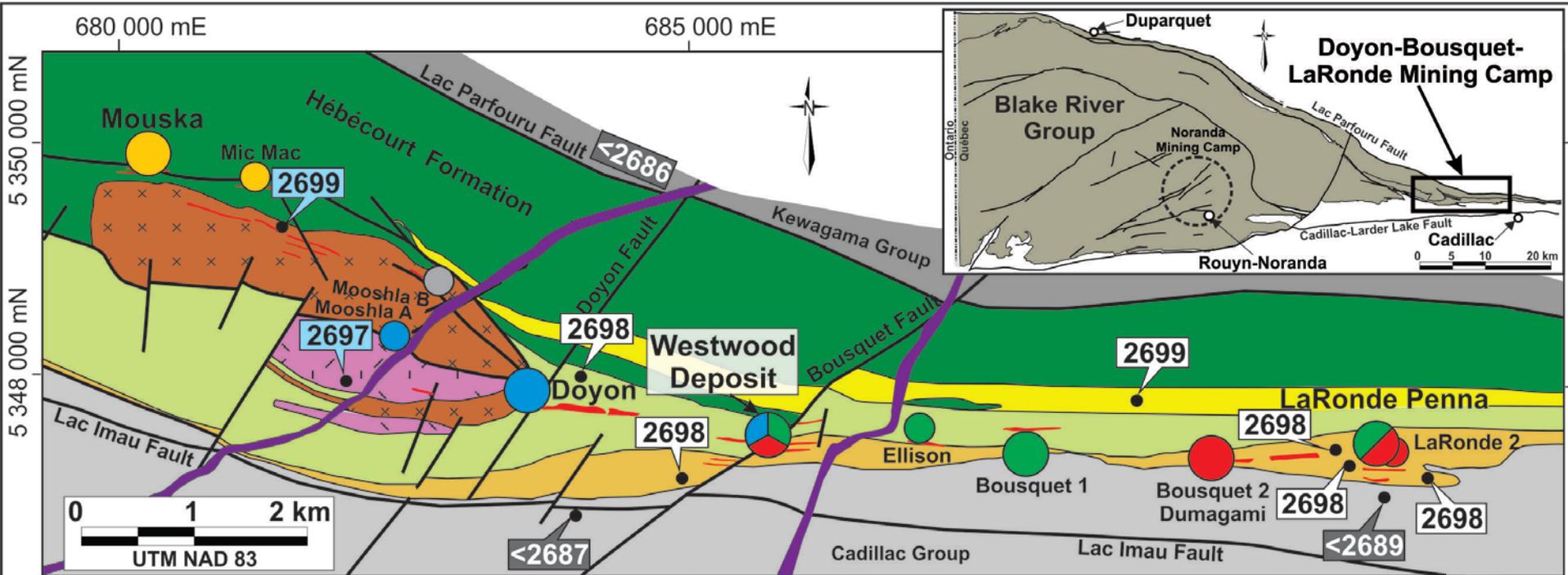
# Historique du gisement Westwood

- Premiers indices de surface découverts par prospection dans les années 30 (Westwood et Warrenmac)
- Indice Westwood → Fonçage d'un puits de 60m et production de 3 tonnes @ 197 g/t Au (!) en 1938
- Forage et délimitation de la lentille Warrenmac dans les années 80 (1<sup>er</sup> DDH → >10m de sulfures massifs)
- Depuis 2002 → Galerie d'exploration à partir de Doyon vers l'est @ 840m de profondeur et forage intensif par Cambior, puis IAMGOLD
- Ressources et réserves de 3,9 Moz Au en date de décembre 2014
- La production commerciale a débutée en juillet 2014
- 19 ans de vie avec les ressources et réserves actuelles, mais encore ouvert en profondeur et vers l'ouest



Pour plus d'informations techniques visitez [www.iamgold.com](http://www.iamgold.com)

# Géologie simplifiée du camp minier DBL



## Hébécourt Formation

Mafic lavas and sills (tholeiitic)

## Bousquet Formation

- Upper member: intermediate to felsic (transitional to calc-alkaline)
- Lower member: mafic to felsic (tholeiitic to transitional)
- Bousquet felsic sills (tholeiitic - lower member)

## Proterozoic

Diabase dykes

## Mooshla Intrusive Complex

- Doyon stage: tonalites-trondhjemites (transitional to calc-alkaline)
- Mouska stage: gabbros-diotites-tonalites (tholeiitic to transitional)

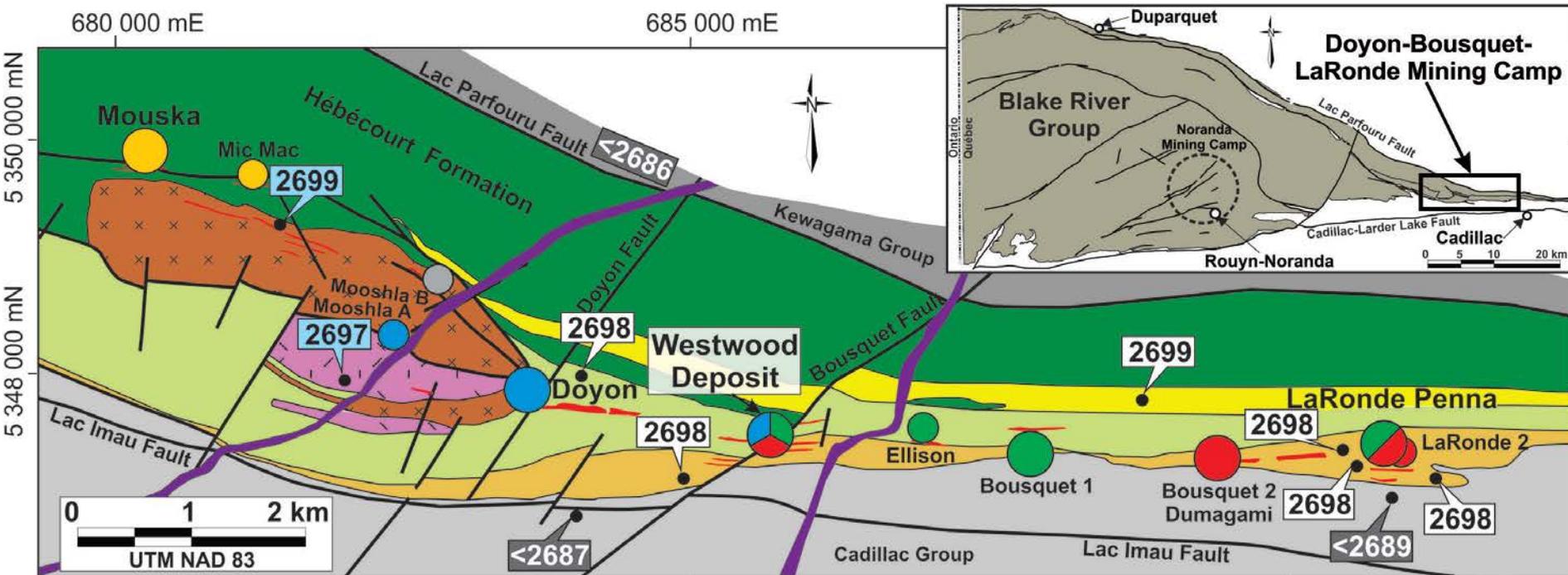
- 2697 Age of volcanic rocks (Ma)
- 2697 Age of intrusive rocks (Ma)
- 2697 Maximum age of sedimentary rocks (Ma)
- Major deposit
- Minor deposit or prospect
- Mineralised lens, projected up-dip

- Gold-rich VMS lenses
- Au ± Cu sulphide stockwork and disseminations (VMS-related)
- Intrusion-related Au ± Cu sulphide veins and disseminations
- Shear zone-hosted Au ± Cu sulphide veins
- Orogenic Au-Tur-Py quartz veins

Tirée de Yergeau et al. (2015)

# Particularités du gisement Westwood

- Le gisement Westwood est unique car il renferme des corridors minéralisés de type **SMV riche en or** et de type **or associée à une intrusion synvolcanique**
- Plusieurs études dans les années 90 suggèrent un apport tectonique de l'or mais maintenant un apport syngénétique est grandement favorisé (avec remobilisation tectonique)
- Doctorat réalisé entre 2010 et 2015 sur le gisement afin d'établir le mode de formation
- Emphase sur la chronologie des zones minéralisées et sur la relation SMV-OAIS



# Section longitudinale E-O du camp minier DBL

**Mouska**

2.44 Mt @ 13 g/t  
1 Moz Au  
(+ Cu)

**Doyon**

34.1 Mt @ 5.45 g/t Au  
6.0 Moz Au

**Westwood**

12.1 Mt @ 10.1 g/t  
3.9 Moz Au  
(+ Zn-Cu-Ag)

**Bousquet 1**

22.7 Mt  
@ 3.5 g/t Au  
2.5 Moz Au

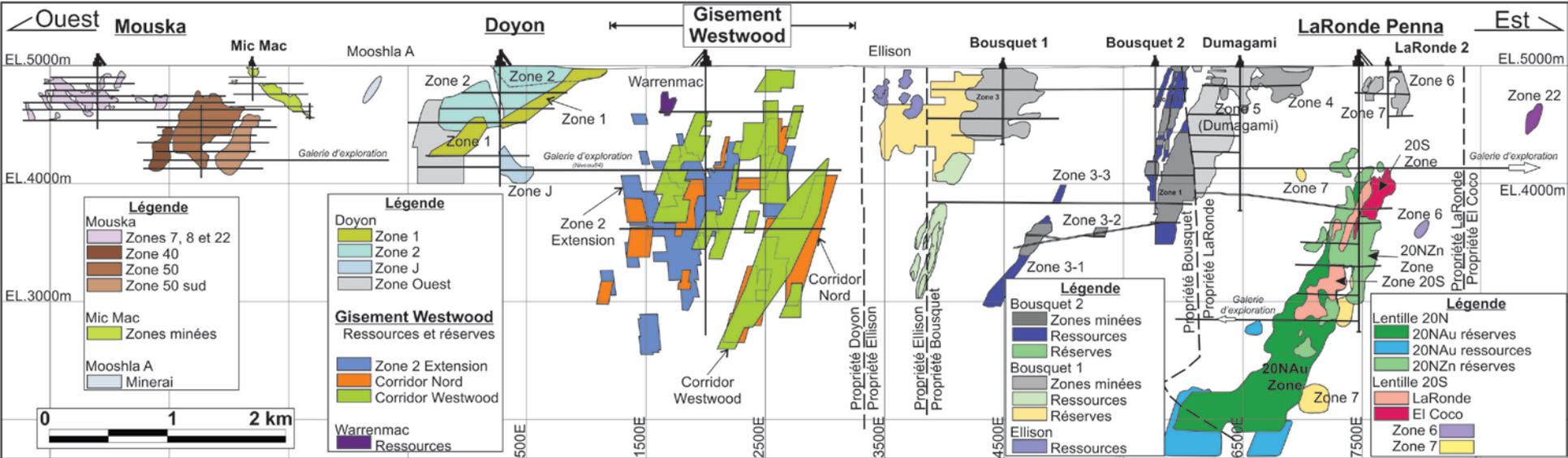
**Bousquet 2-**

**Dumagami**

17.6 Mt  
@ 7.5 g/t Au  
4.3 Moz Au

**LaRonde Penna**

71 Mt @ 3.9 g/t  
9 Moz Au  
(+ Zn-Cu-Ag)

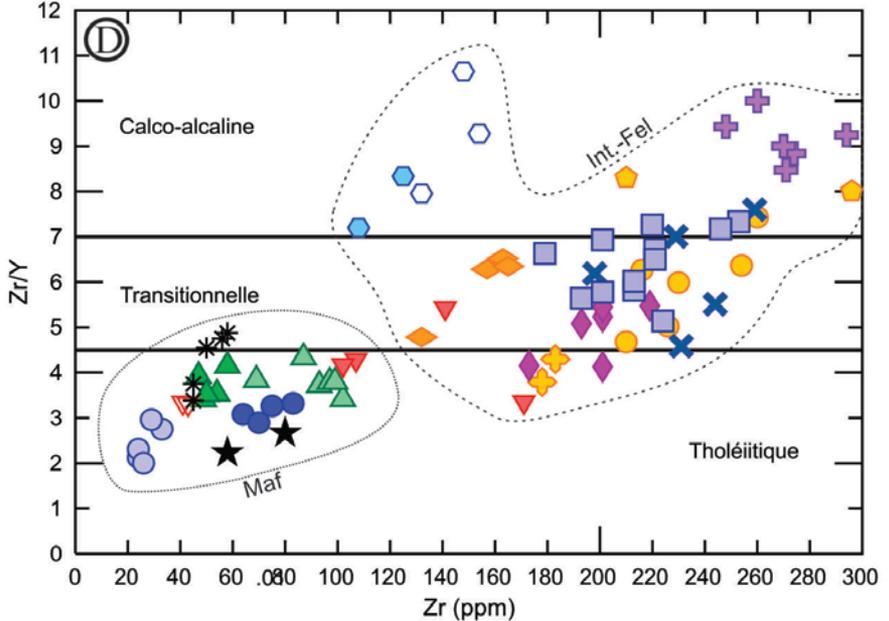
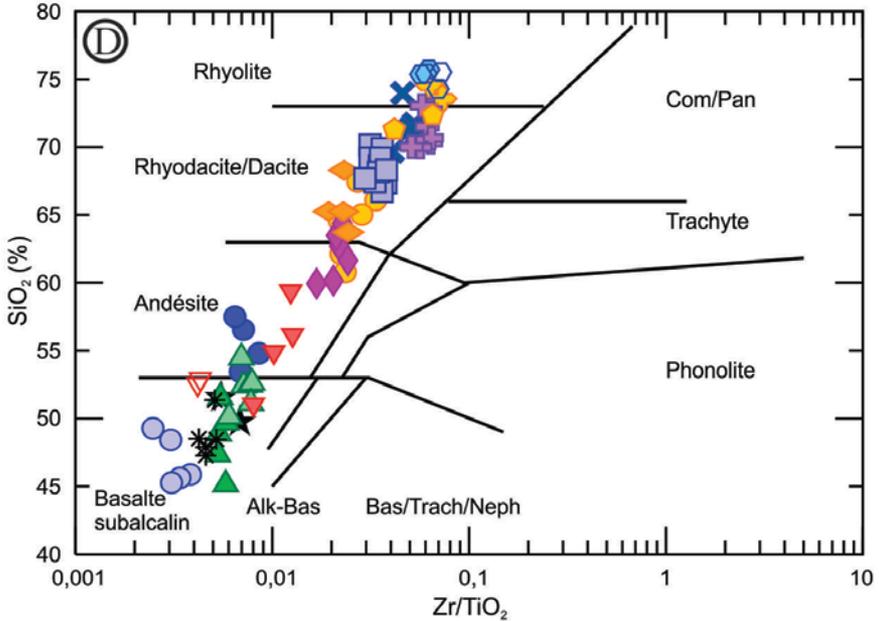


Yergeau (2015)

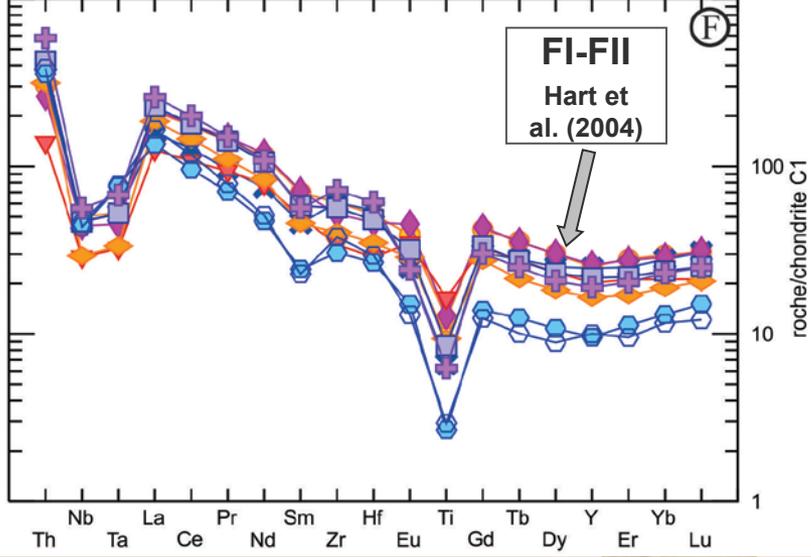
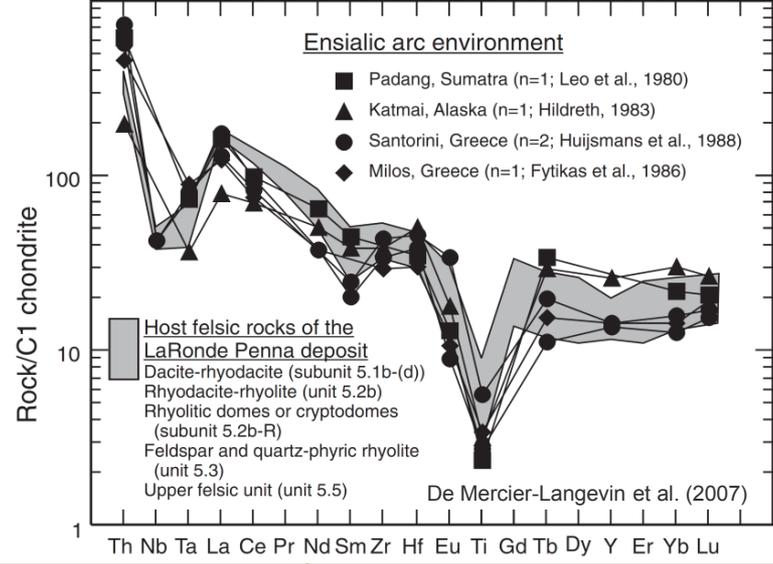
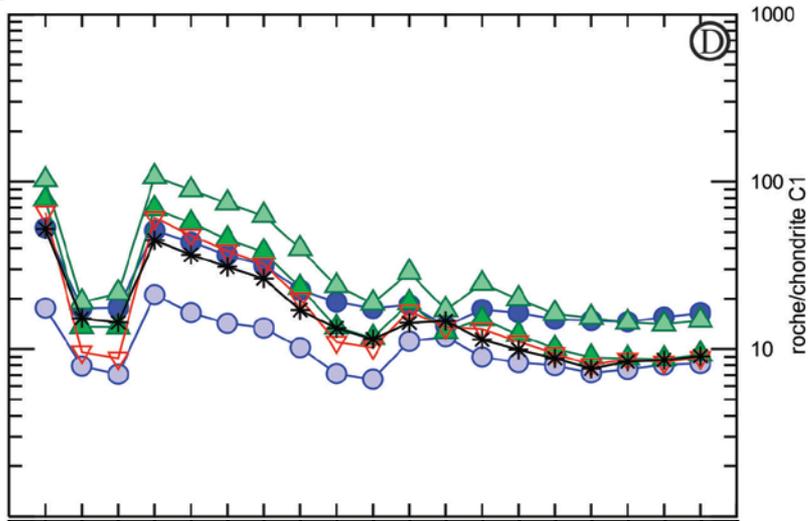
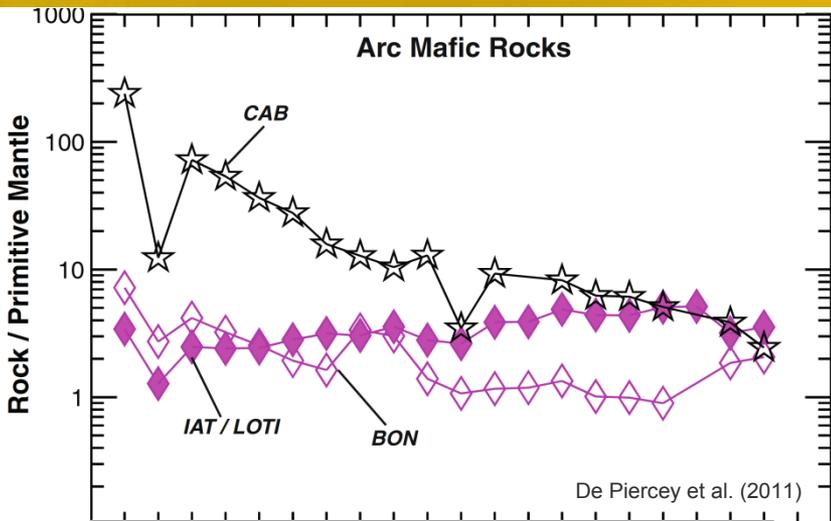
**Total : ± 164 Mt pour 28 Moz Au**

2 km  
Regard Nord

# Géochimie des roches volcaniques de la Fm. Bousquet



# Géochimie des roches volcaniques de la Fm. Bousquet



# Section N-S dans le centre du gisement

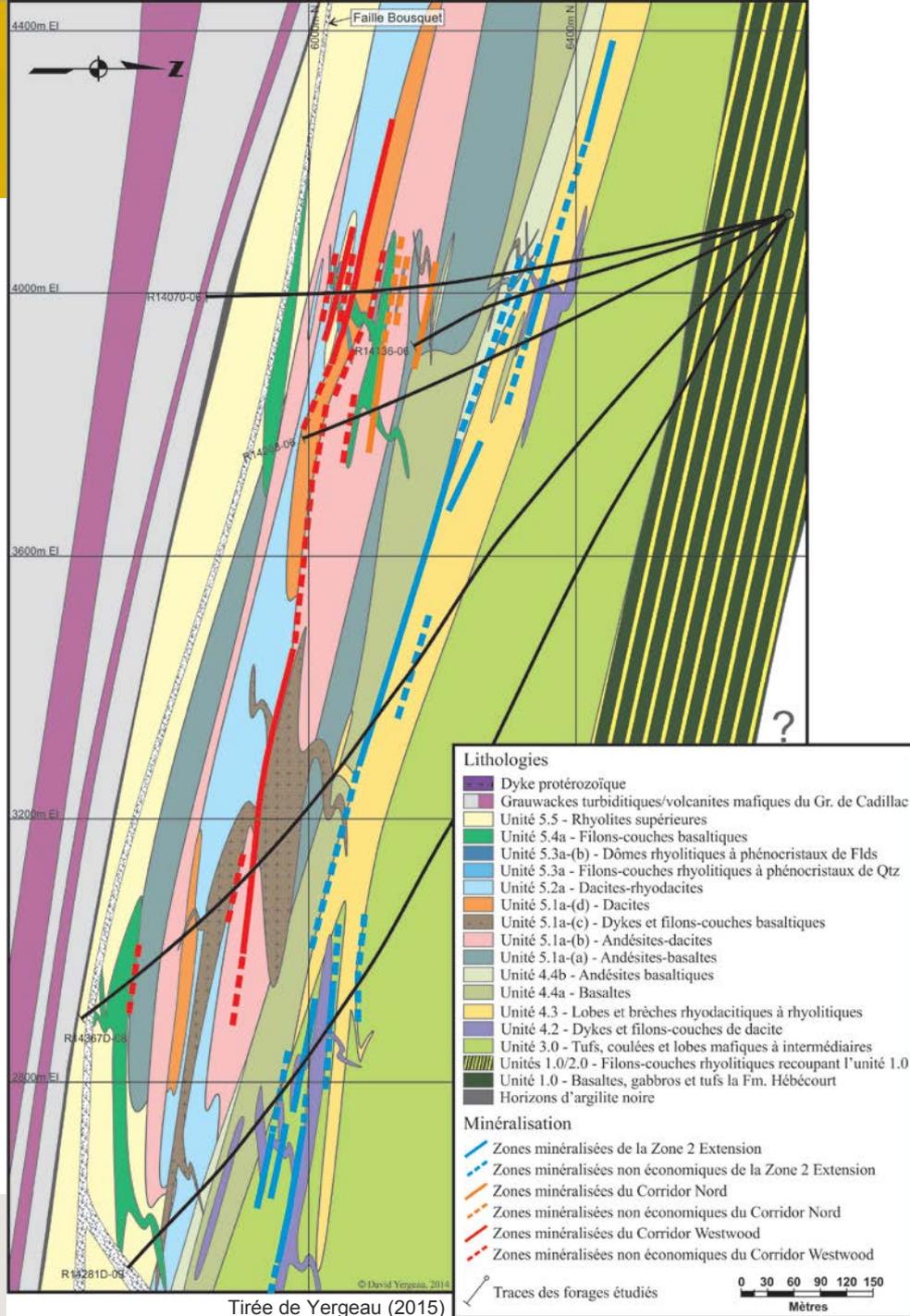
Vue vers l'ouest

3 corridors minéralisés:

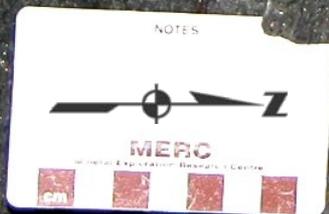
OAIS  
Zone 2 Extension

SMV-AU  
Corridor Nord  
Corridor Westwood

Stratigraphie établie en grande partie à l'aide de la lithogéochimie



# Zone 2 Extension – Altération distale à Bio-Chl-Py-Cb



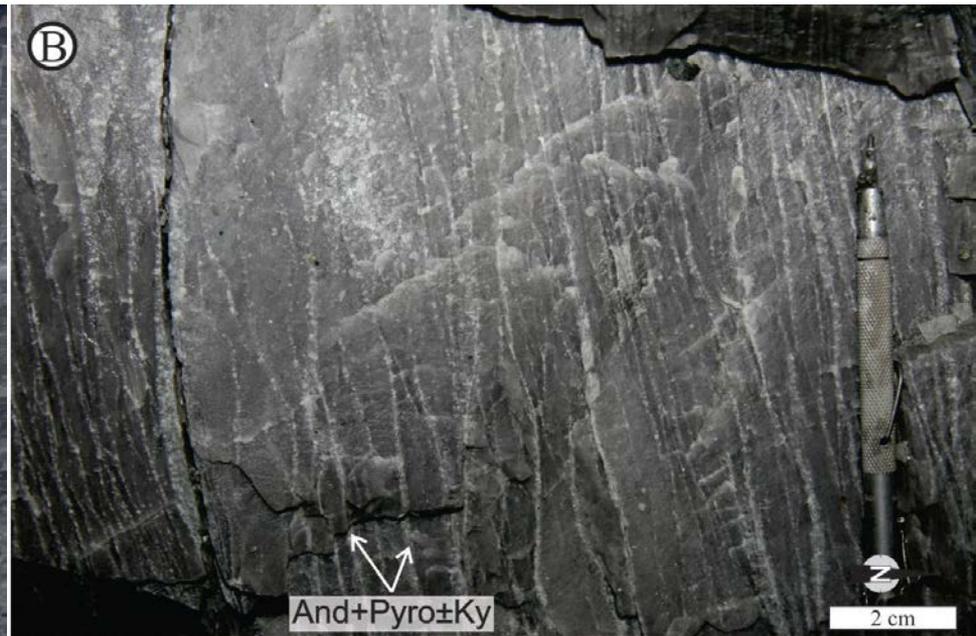
Regard Ouest  
Niveau 84-00

# Zone 2 Extension – Altération proximale à Ser-Qtz-Py-Gyp

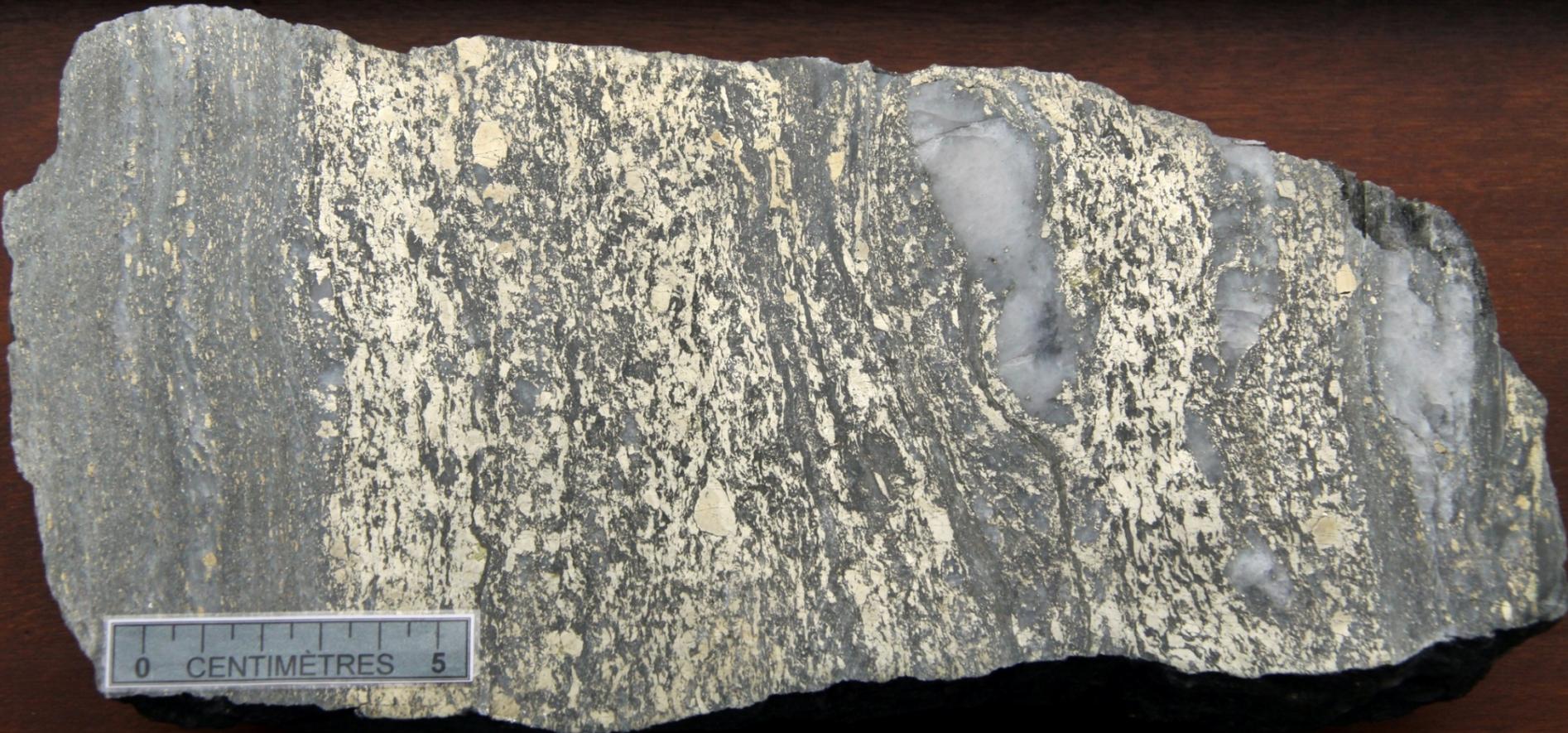


Regard Est  
Niveau 84-00

# Zone 2 Extension – Altération argileuse acide locale



# Zone 2 Extension – Veine Z230



# Zone 2 Extension – Veine Z262



15 cm

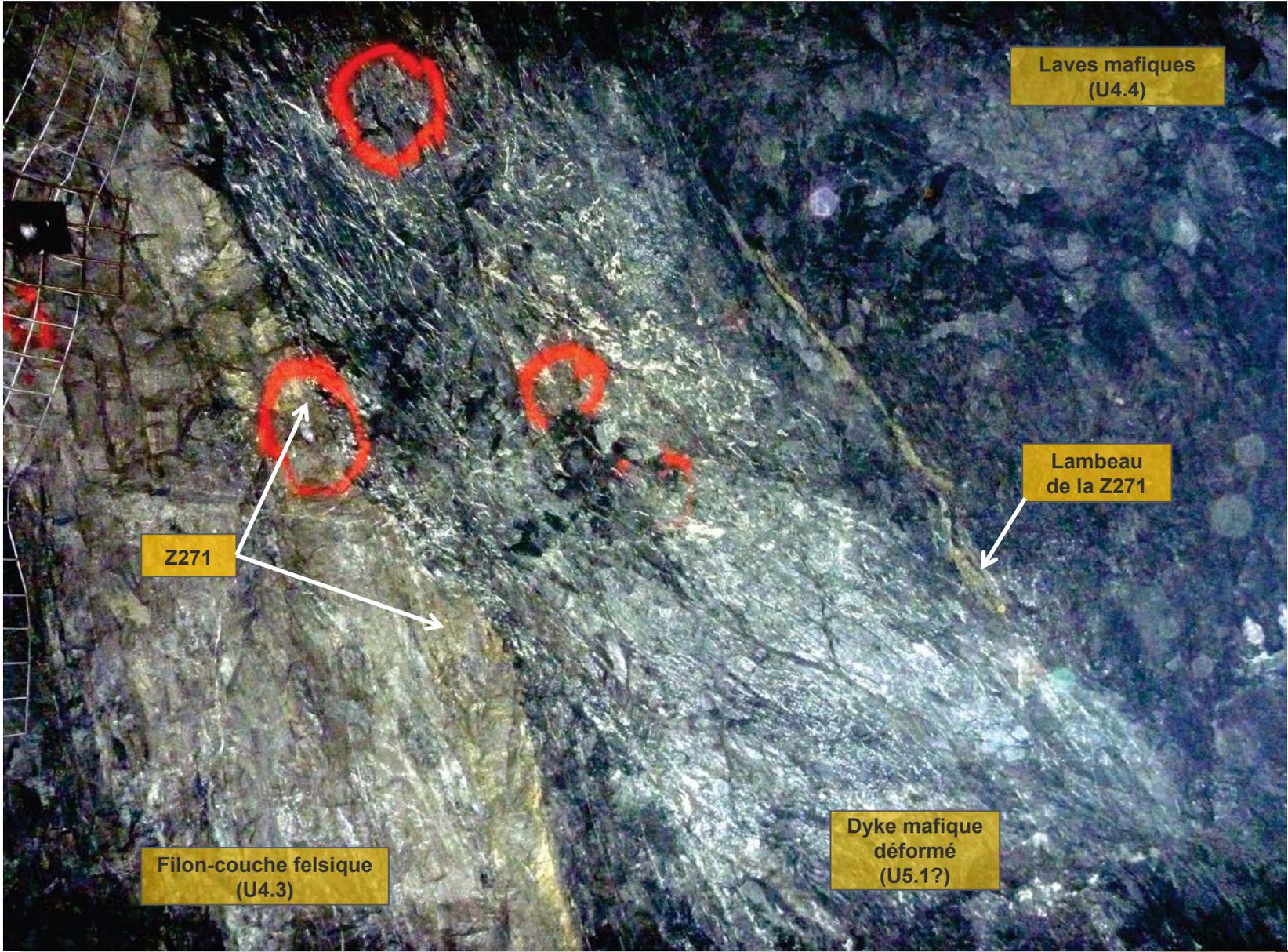
11-10  
Regard plancher  
Niveau 104-01



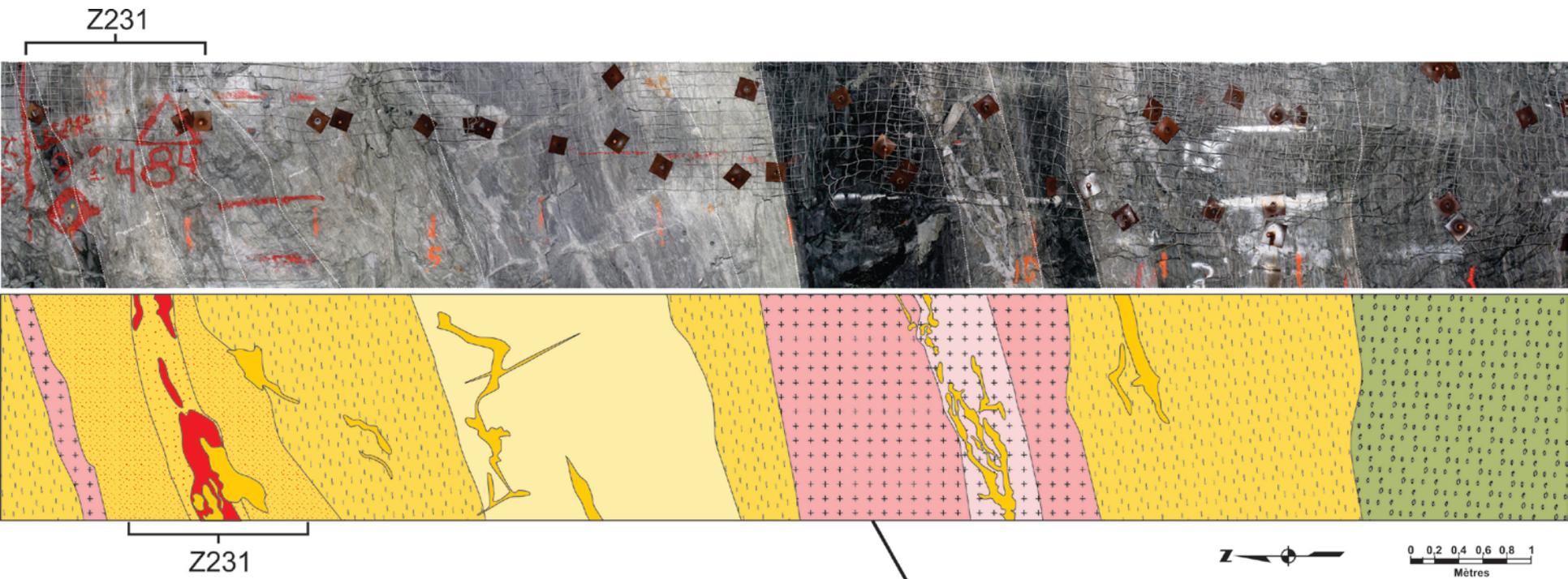
# Zone 2 Extension – Veine Z231



# Zone 2 Extension – Chronologie relative et absolue



# Zone 2 Extension – Chronologie relative et absolue

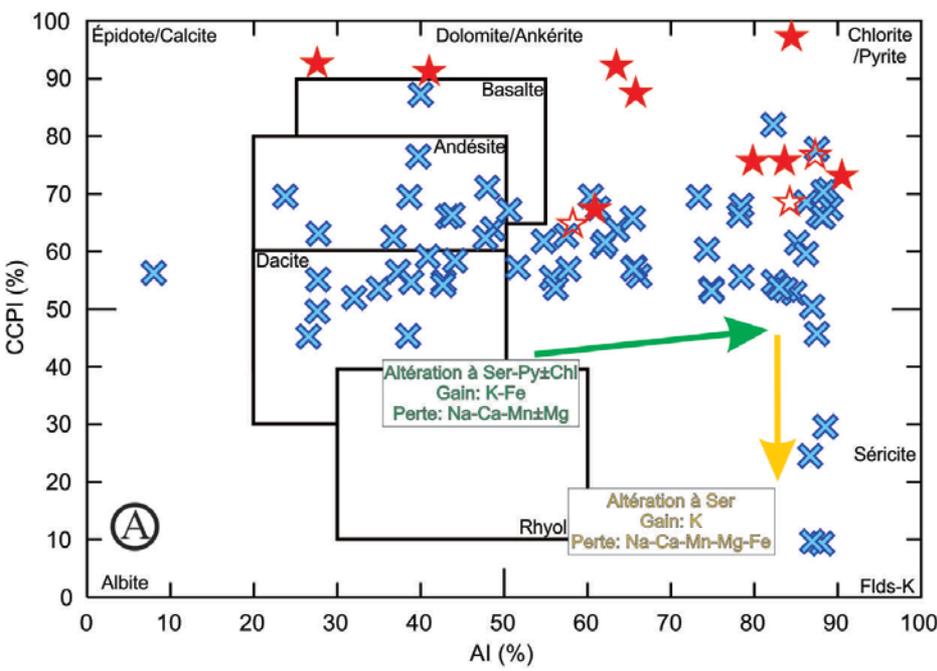


- Lithologies**
- Veines de quartz syn-déformation principale
  - Dykes de la sous-unité 5.1a-(b) séricitisés en bordure de la veine de quartz
  - Dykes de la sous-unité 5.1a-(b) frais
  - Unité 4.4 - Tufs à lapilli mafiques séricitisés
  - Z2-31- Sulfures semi-massifs à pyrite ± chalcopyrite
  - Unité 4.3 - Dacites massives fortement lessivées à Qtz-And-Pyro ± Ky-Ser
  - Unité 4.3 - Dacites fortement séricitisées avec >20% de pyrite ± chalcopyrite disséminée
  - Unité 4.3 - Dacites fortement séricitisées avec 5-20% de pyrite disséminée
  - Unité 4.3 - Dacites massives séricitisées avec 1-5% de pyrite disséminée

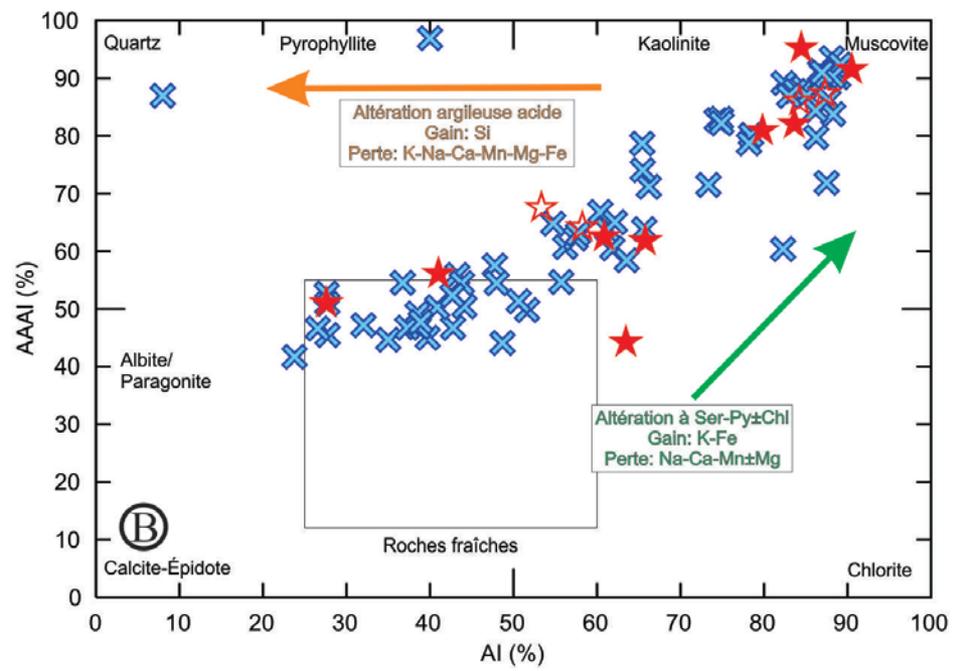
**2699,4 ± 0,9 Ma**  
(Yergeau et al., en préparation)



# Zone 2 Extension – Indices d'altération



Tiré de Large et al. (2002)



Tiré de Williams et Davidson (2004)



# Corridors Nord et Westwood

Altération distale à Bio-Chl-Hbl-Qtz-Cb  $\pm$  Gnt



4 cm

DDH SO1331A-08 @ 740m

# Corridors Nord et Westwood

## Halo d'altération proximale à Ser-Py-Qtz dans Corridor Nord



# Corridors Nord et Westwood

## Veine à Py-Cpy-Po-Sph fortement déformée du Corridor Nord



3 cm

DDH R14242-07 @ 1555m



# Corridors Nord et Westwood

## Veine de Py-Sph-Qtz plissée et transposée du Corridor Nord



# Corridors Nord et Westwood

## Altération intense à Gnt-Chl-Tur-Cb-Py près du Corridor WW



# Corridors Nord et Westwood

Alt. distale superposée par altération proximale à Ser-Py-Qtz



# Corridors Nord et Westwood

## Lentille de sulfures massifs Warrenmac à Py-Sph ± Cpy-Gn



40 cm

Regard Ouest

PS 36-01

# Corridors Nord et Westwood

## Zone de remplacement et de sulfures semi-massifs (WW)



15 cm

Regard Toit  
WW-10

# Corridors Nord et Westwood

## Zone de remplacement et de sulfures semi-massifs (WW)



40 cm

Regard Ouest  
WW-10

# Corridors Nord et Westwood

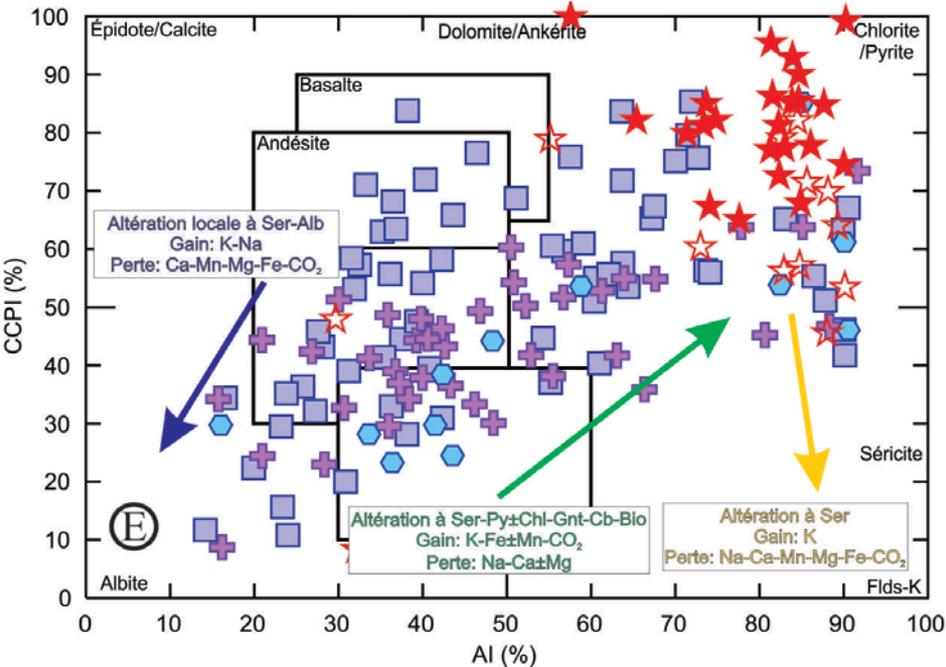
## Brèche de talus felsique avec fragments de sulfures massifs



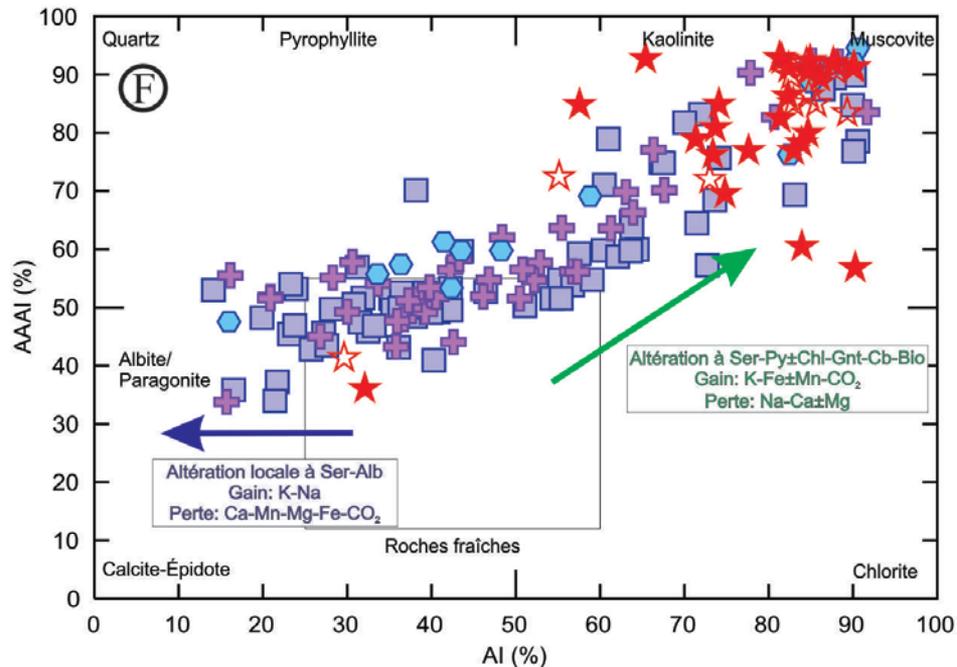
Jusqu'à 9 g/t Au  
dans les fragments

15 cm

# Corridors Nord et Westwood – Indices d'altération



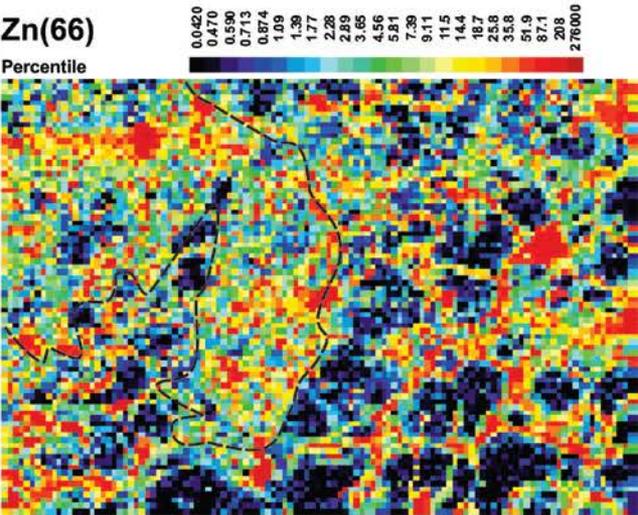
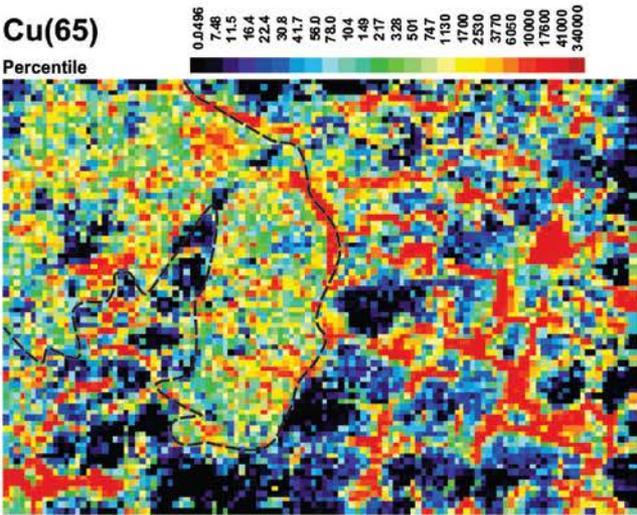
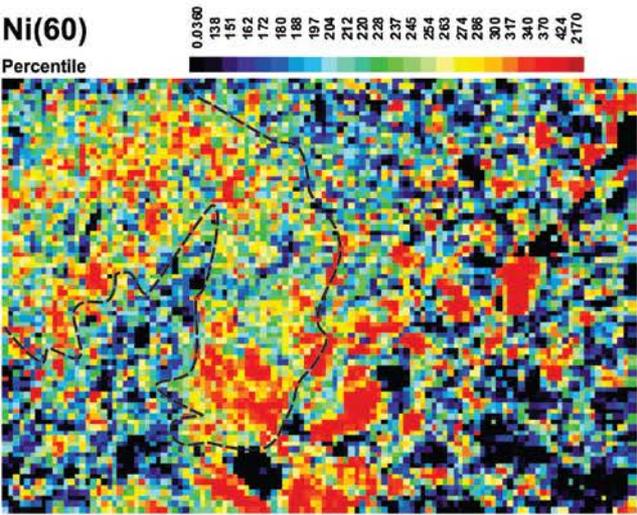
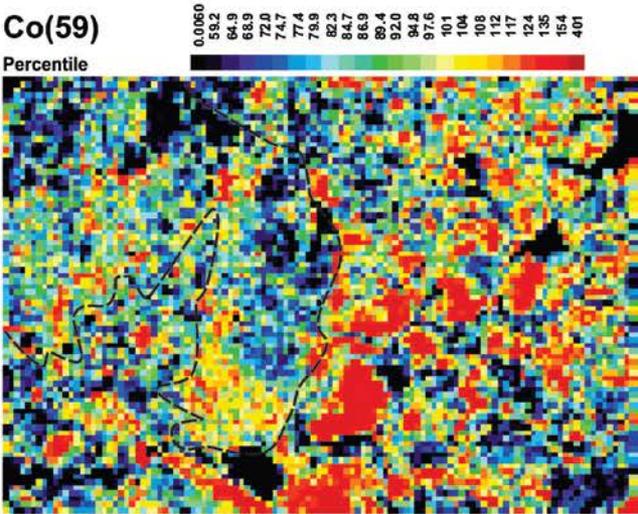
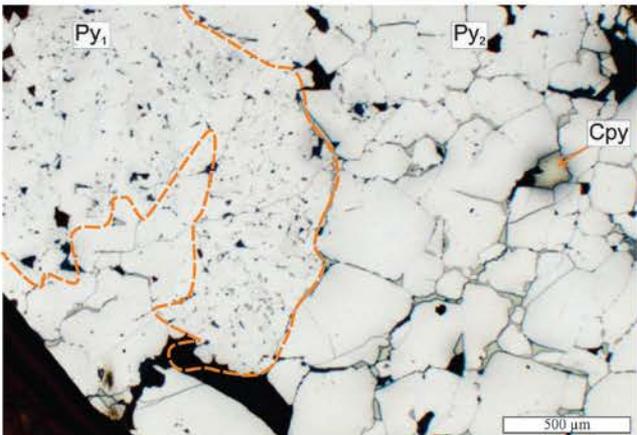
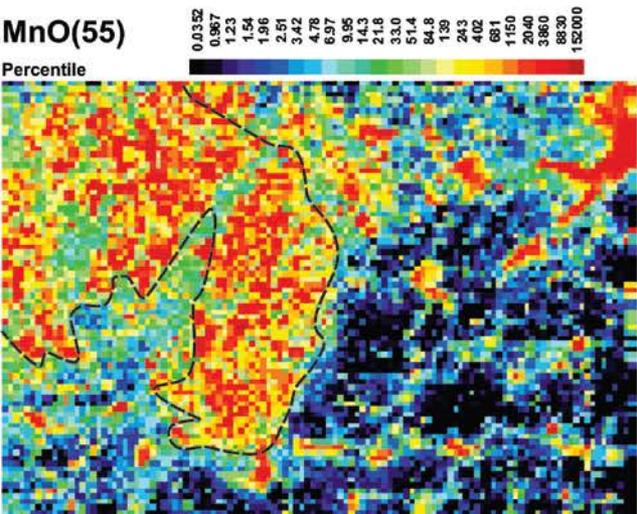
Tiré de Large et al. (2002)



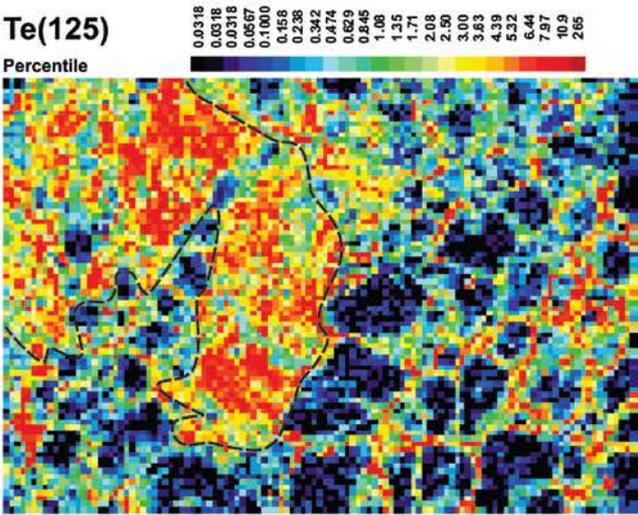
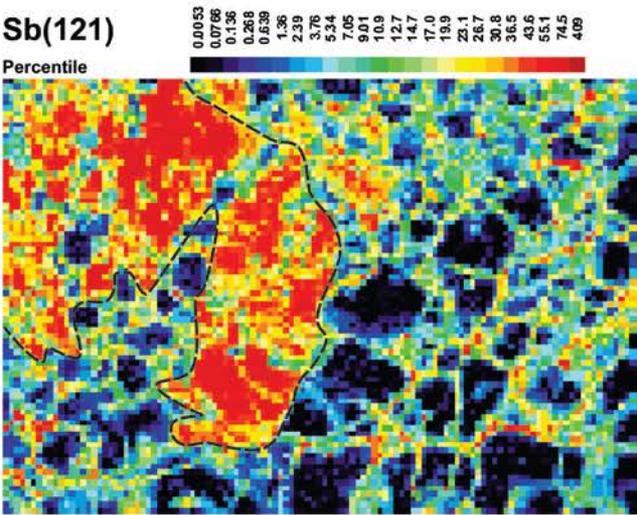
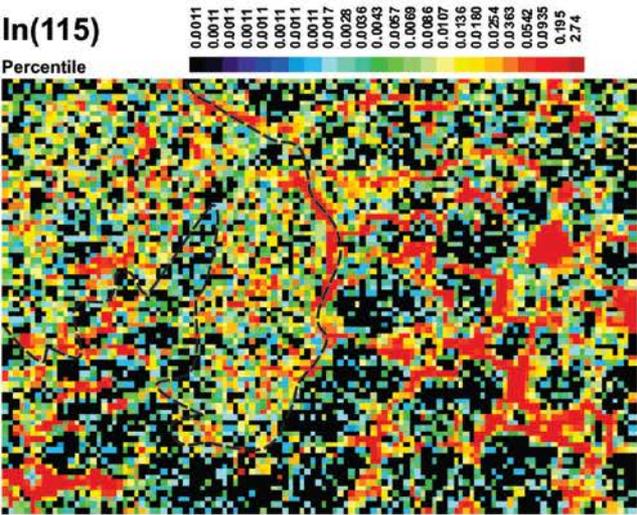
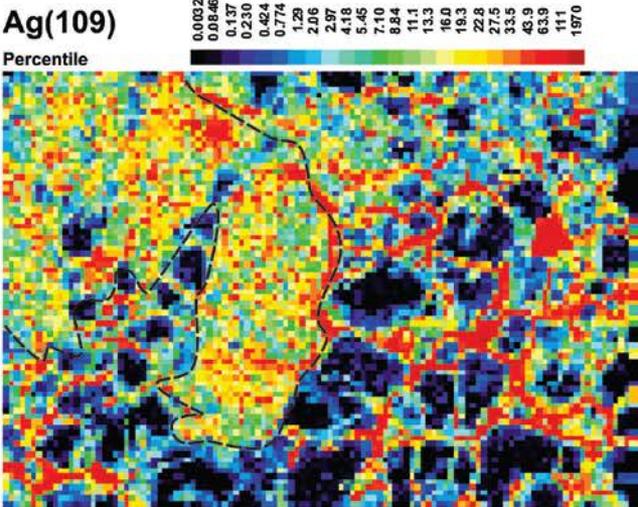
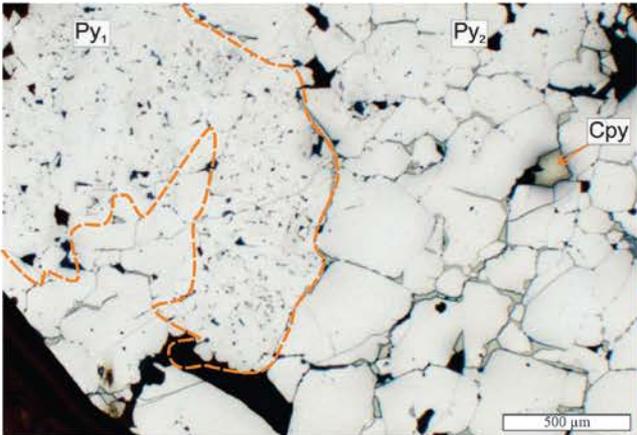
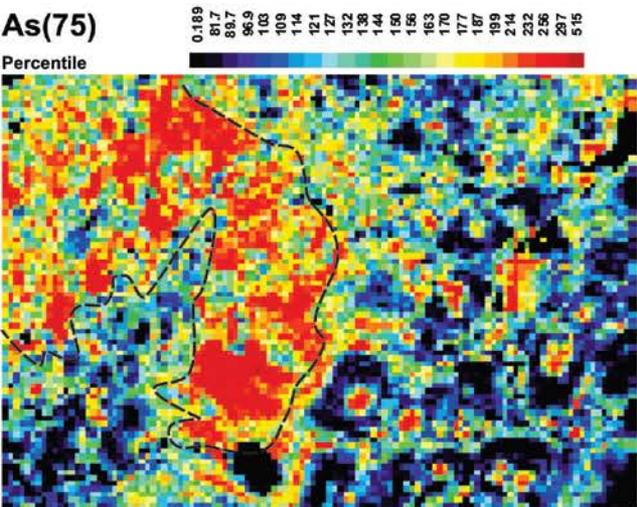
Tiré de Williams et Davidson (2004)



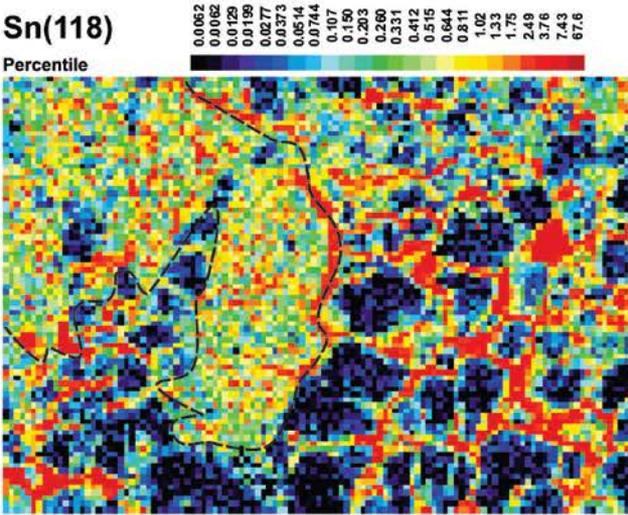
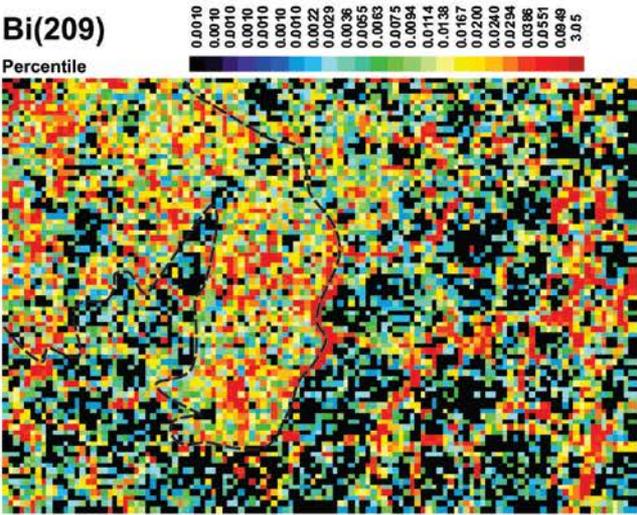
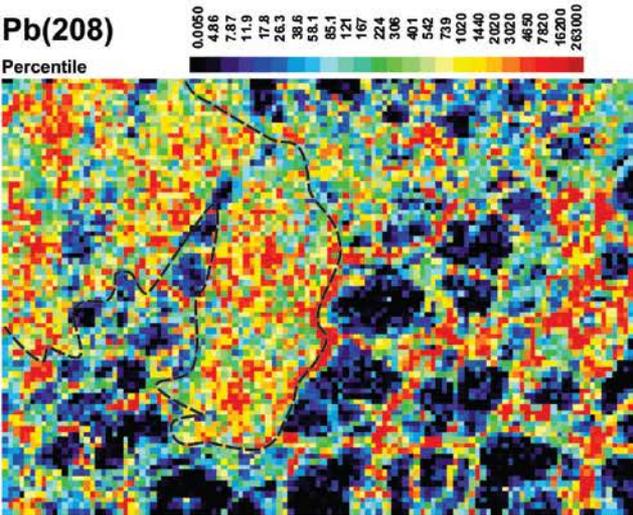
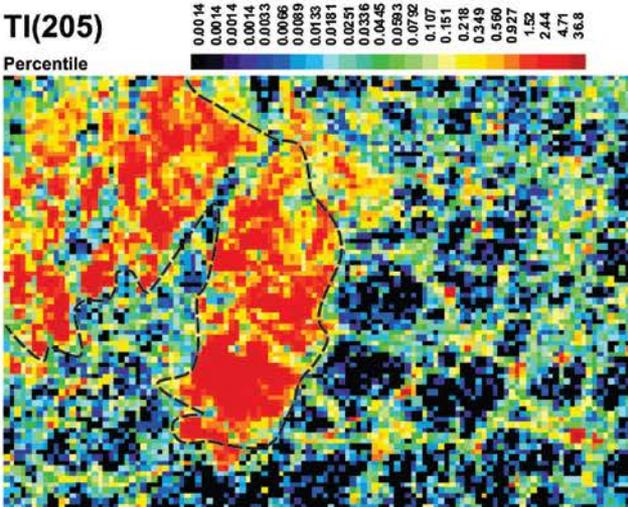
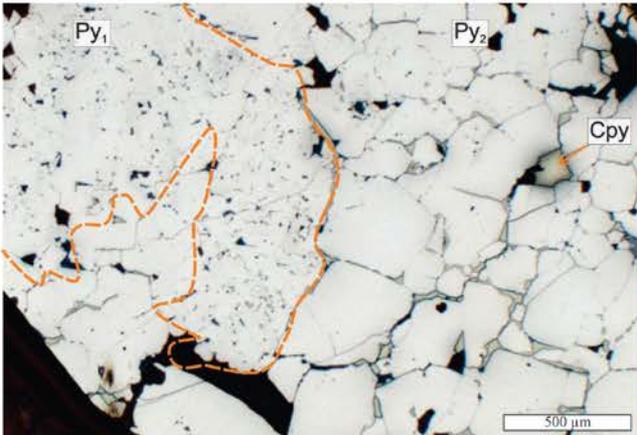
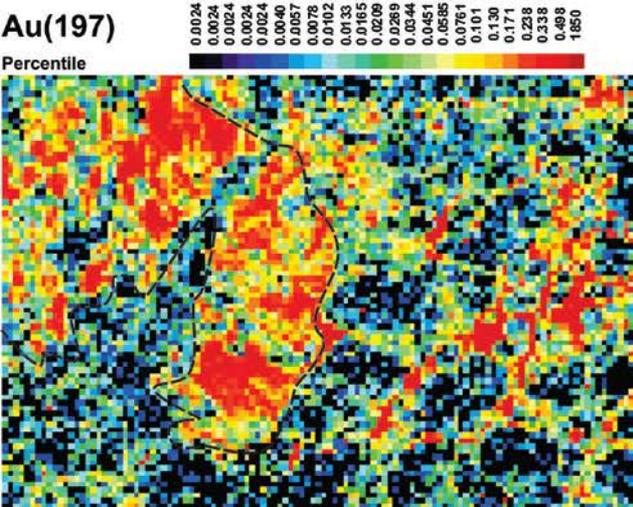
# Chimie de la pyrite primaire vs pyrite recristallisée



# Chimie de la pyrite primaire vs pyrite recristallisée

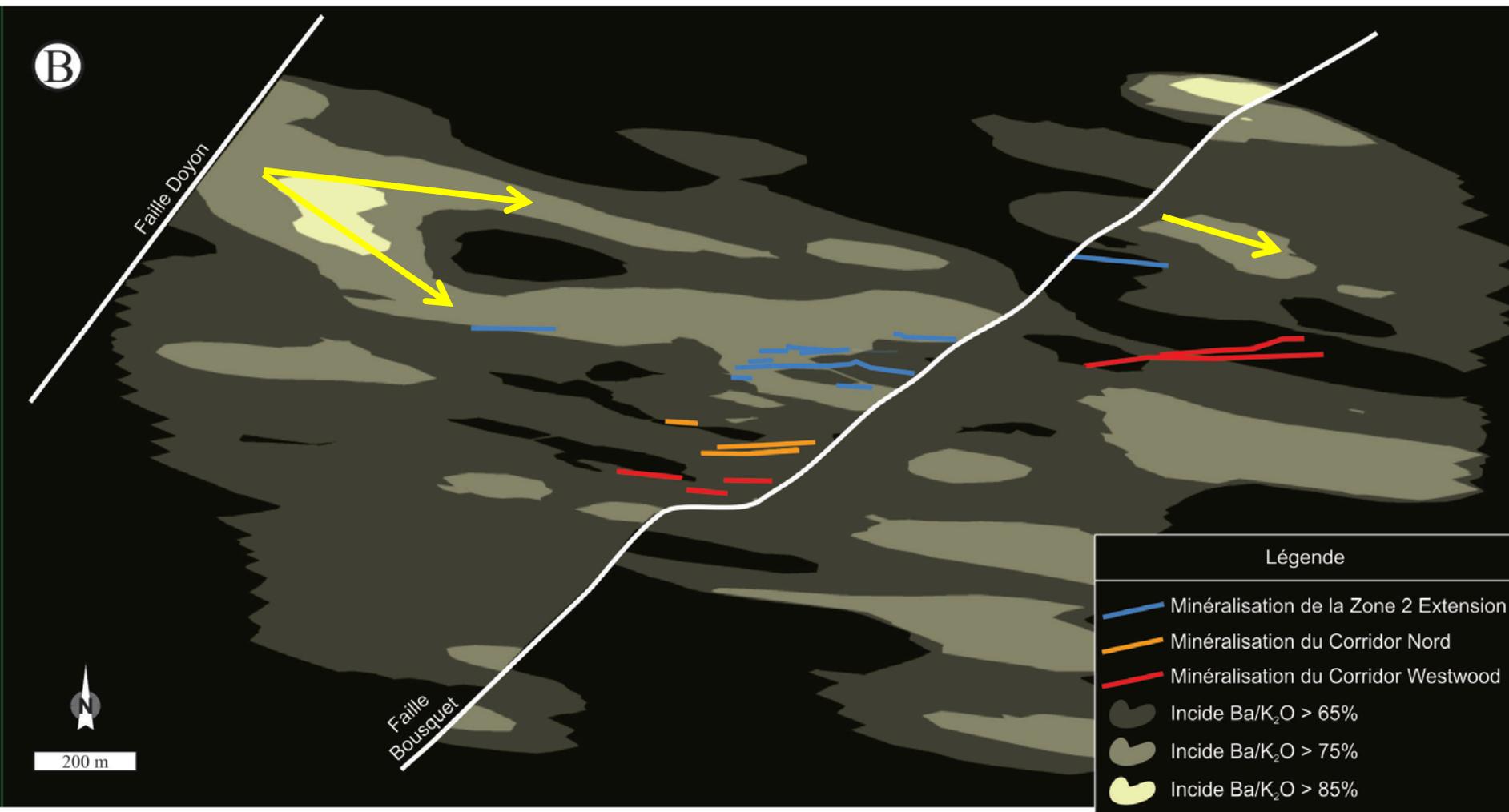


# Chimie de la pyrite primaire vs pyrite recristallisée



# Vue en plan des modèles d'altération 3D

## Indice d'altération Ba/K<sub>2</sub>O @ 1000 mètres de profondeur

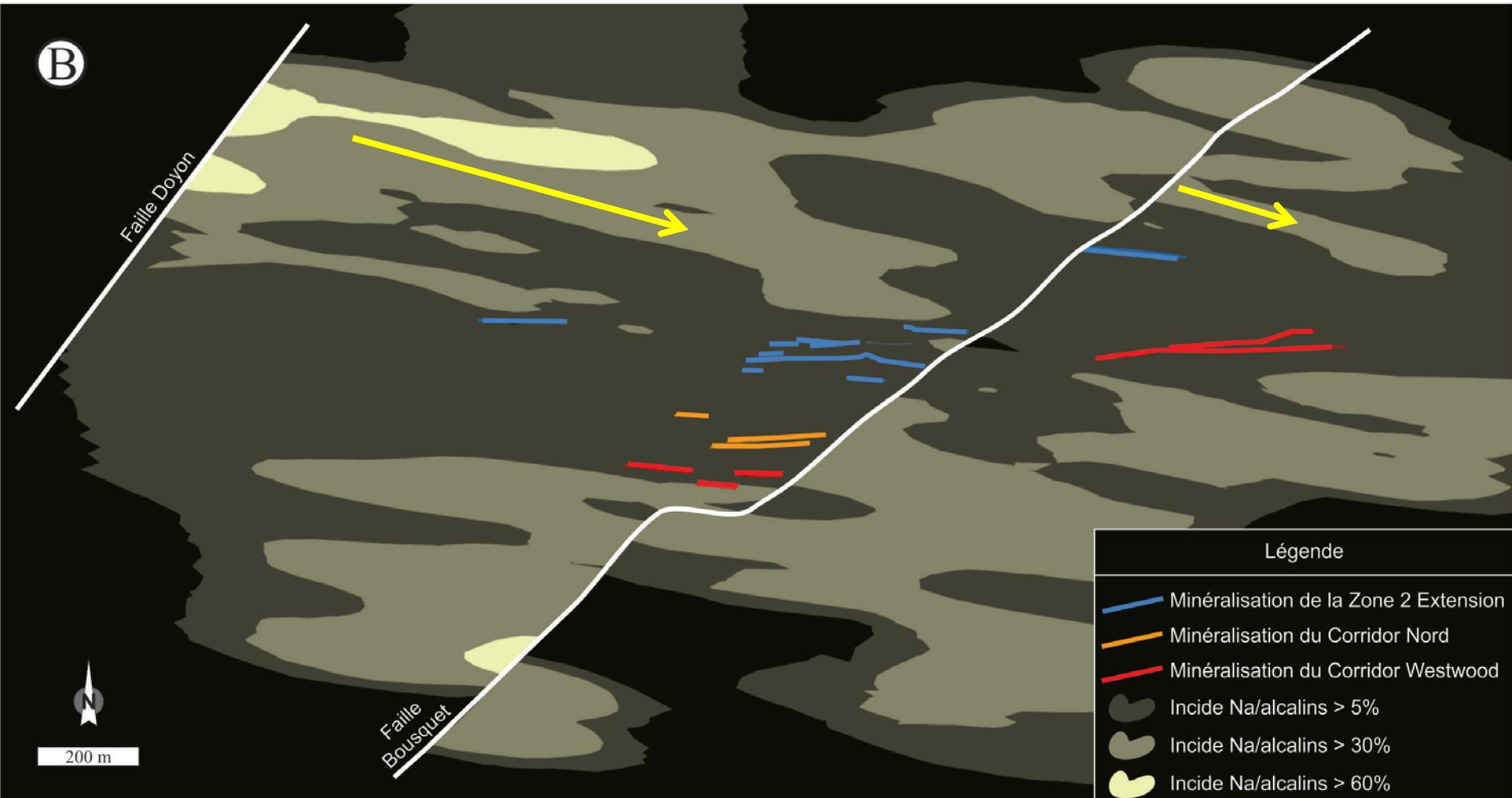


$$\text{Ba/K}_2\text{O} = (\text{Ba}/100) / ((\text{Ba}/100) + \text{K}_2\text{O}) * 100$$



# Vue en plan des modèles d'altération 3D

## Indice d'altération Na/alcalins @ 1000 mètres de profondeur

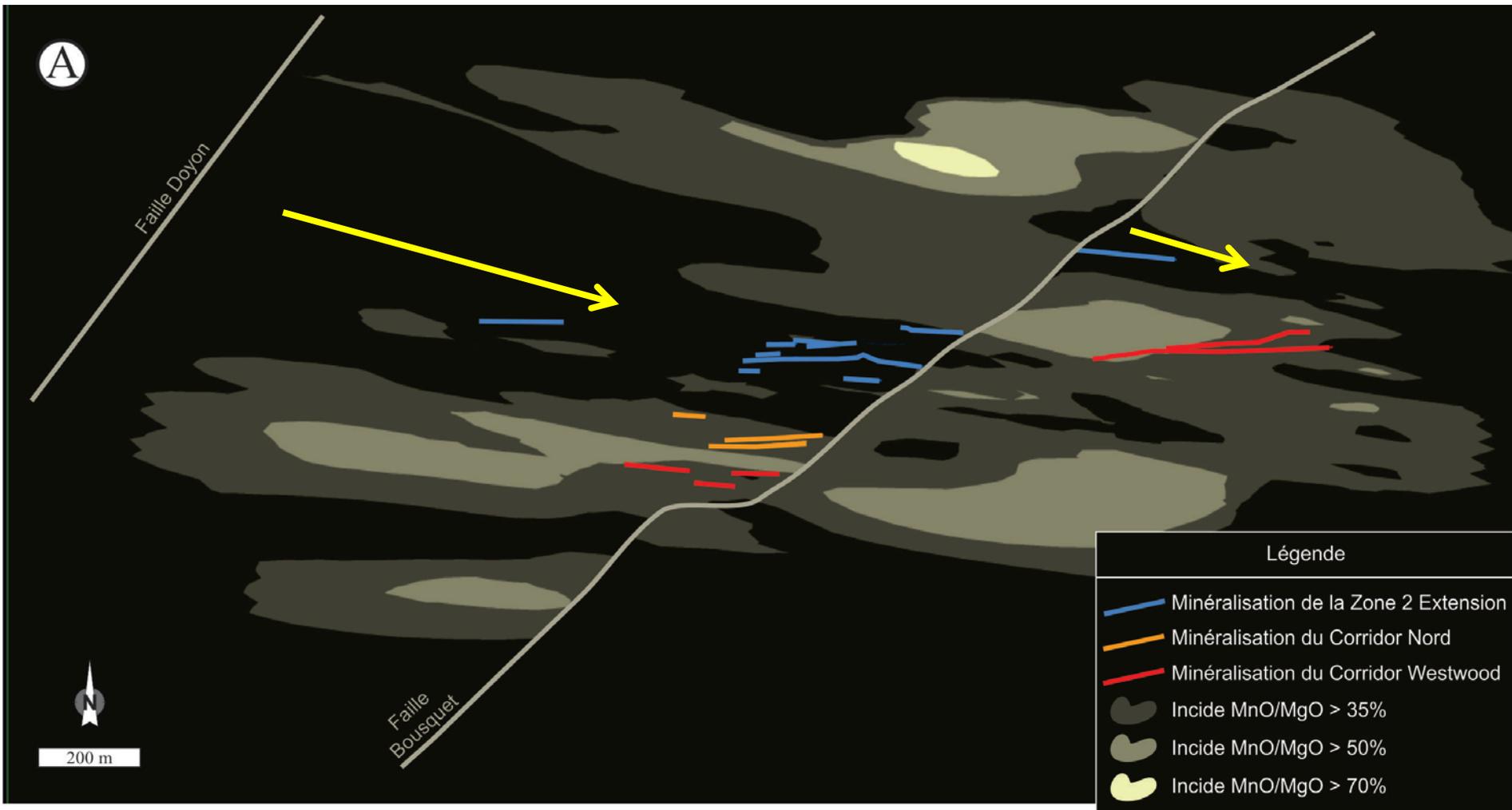


$$\text{Na/alcalins} = \frac{\text{Na}_2\text{O}}{(\text{Na}_2\text{O} + \text{CaO} + \text{K}_2\text{O})} * 100$$



# Vue en plan des modèles d'altération 3D

## Indice d'altération MnO/MgO @ 1000 mètres de profondeur

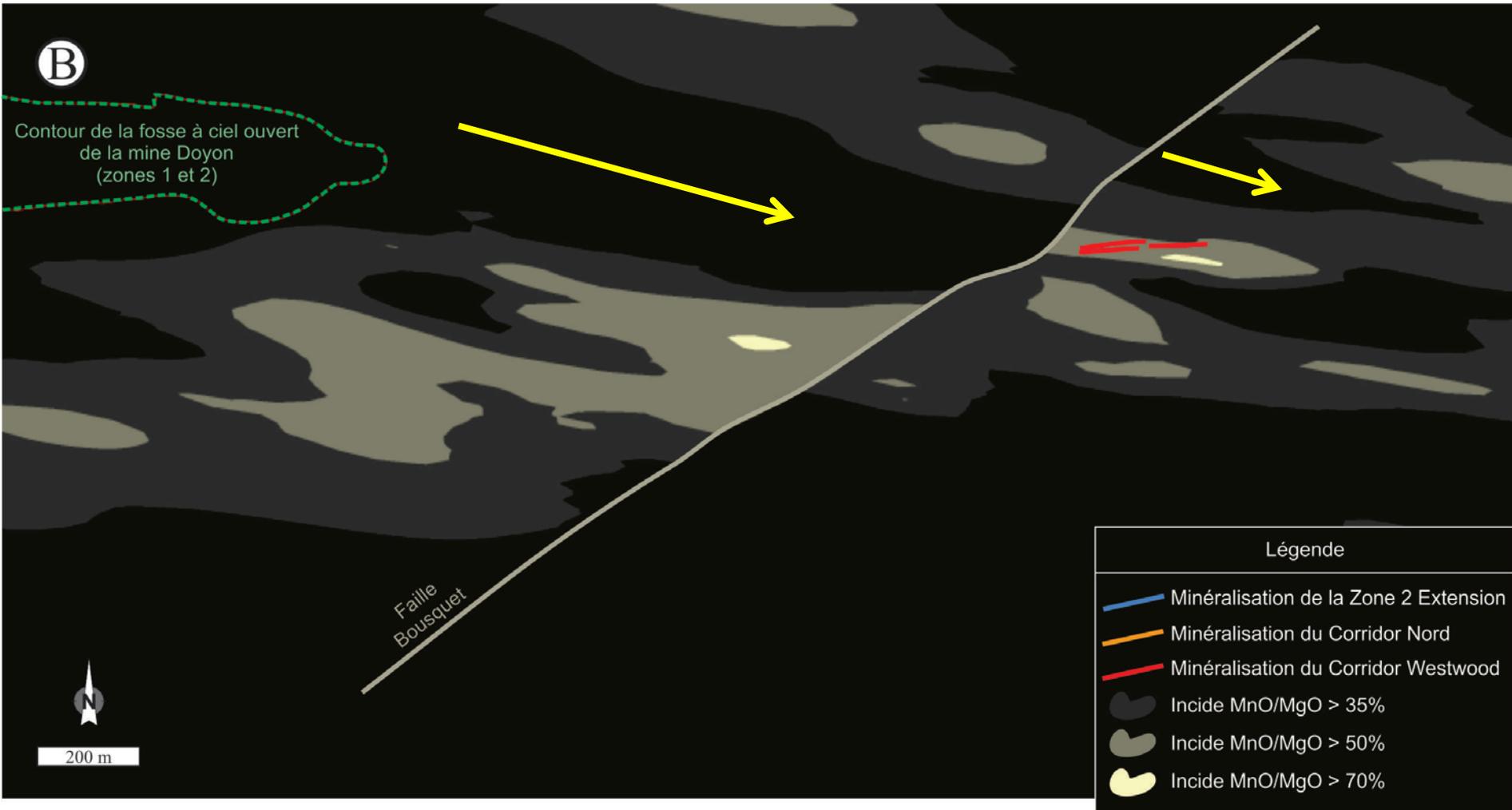


$$\text{MnO/MgO} = (\text{MnO} \cdot 10) / ((\text{MnO} \cdot 10) + \text{MgO}) \cdot 100$$



# Vue en plan des modèles d'altération 3D

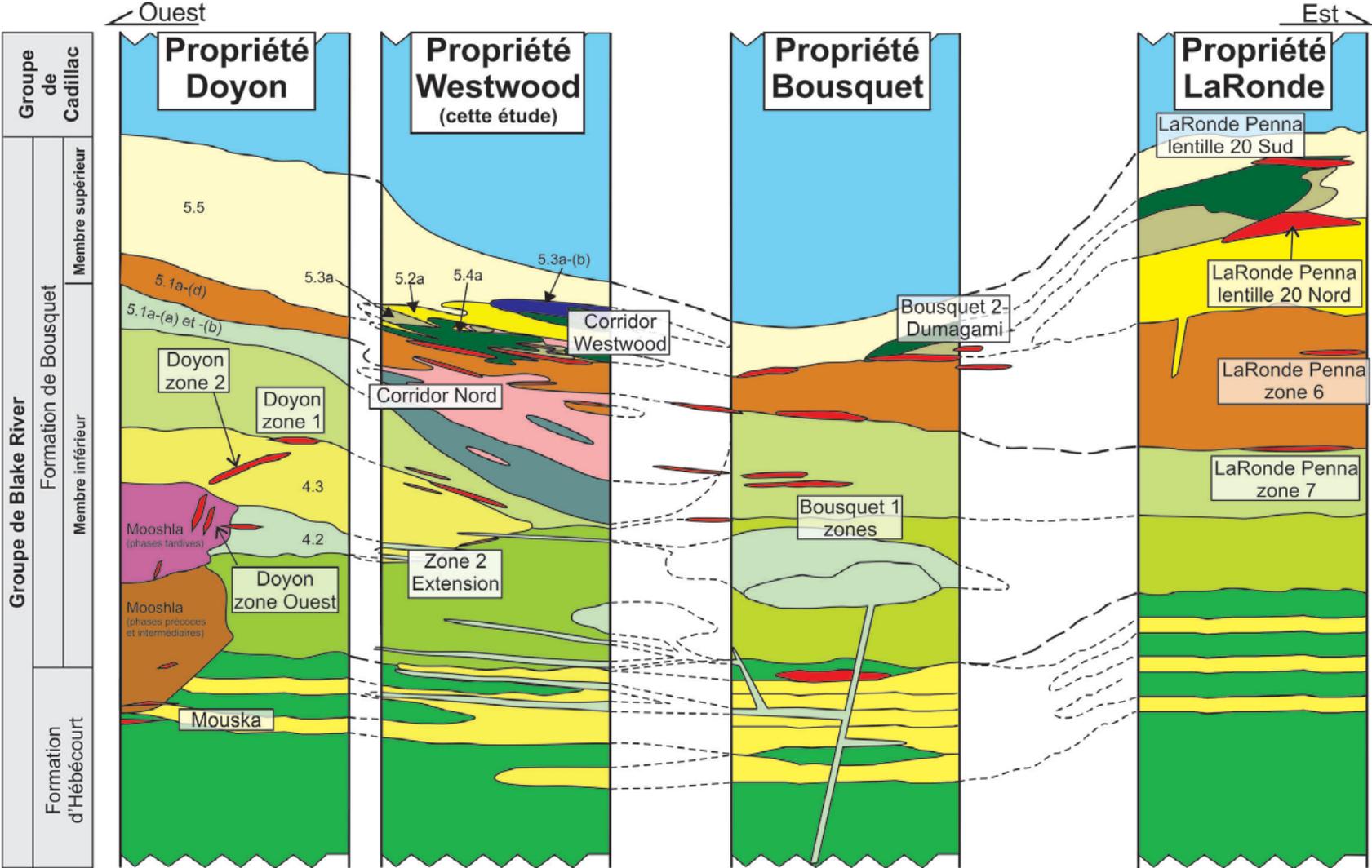
## Indice d'altération MnO/MgO en surface



$$\text{MnO/MgO} = (\text{MnO} \cdot 10) / ((\text{MnO} \cdot 10) + \text{MgO}) \cdot 100$$



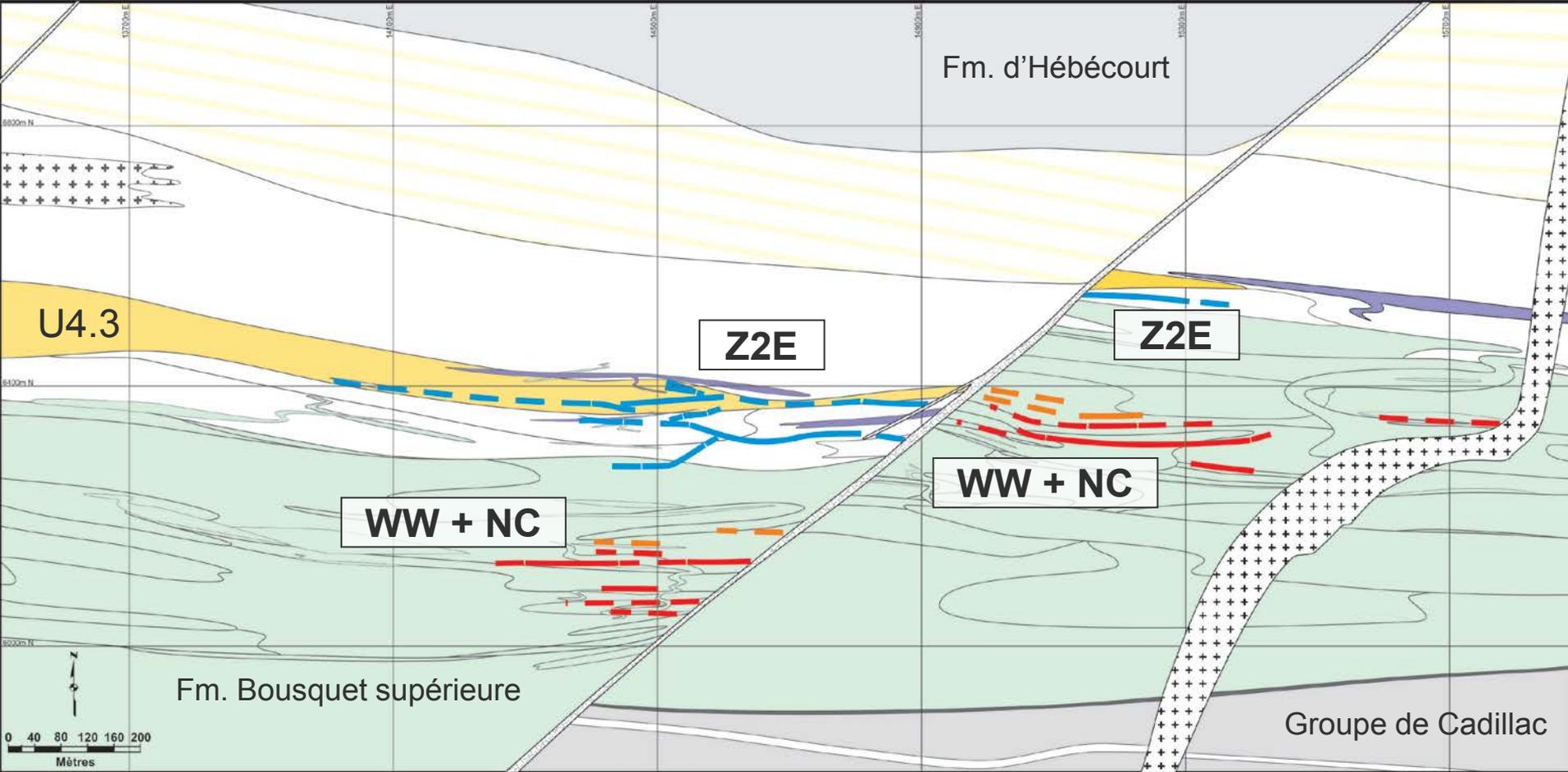
# Relations spatiales et génétiques



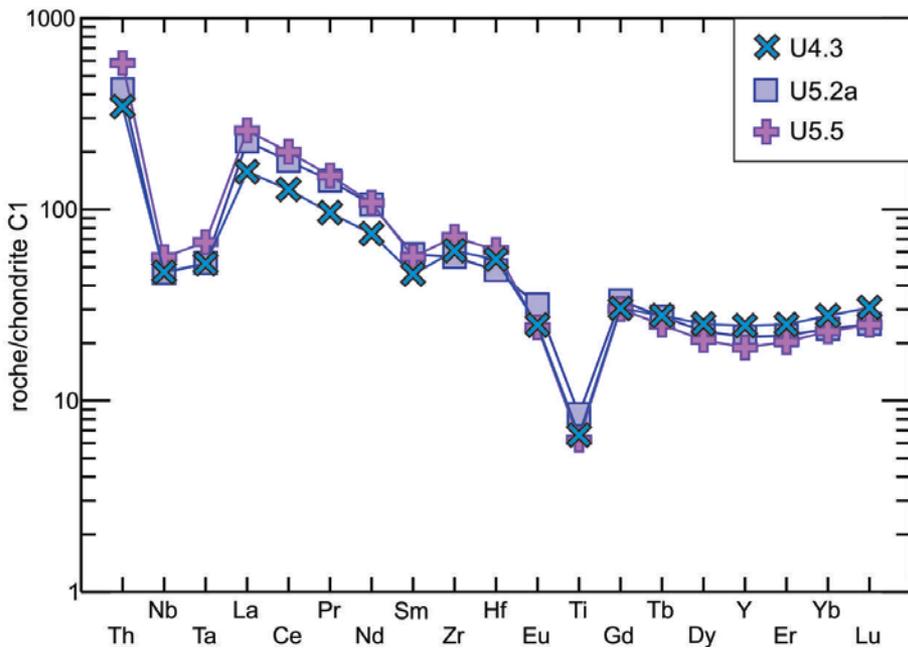
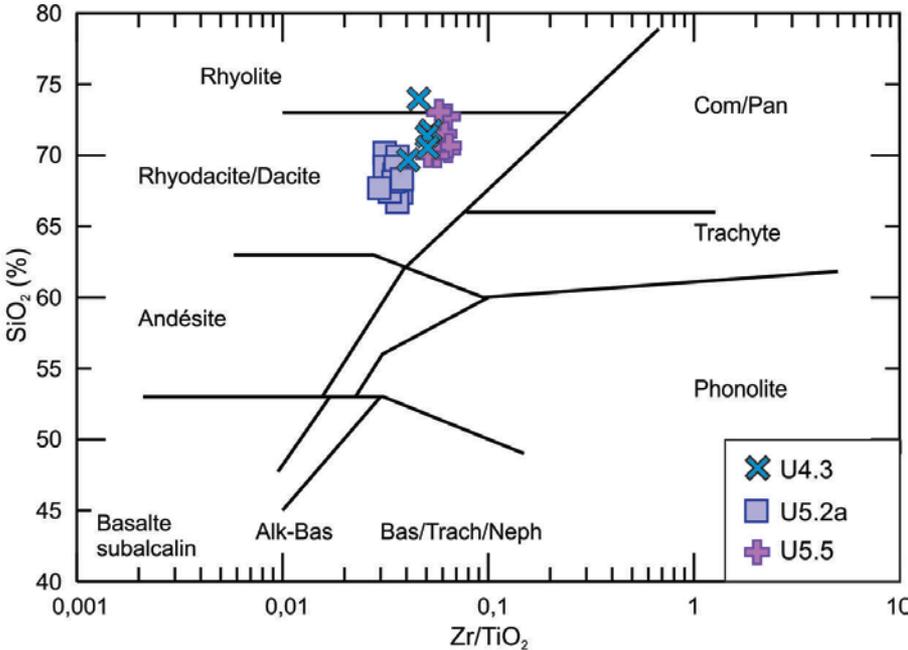
Modifiée de Lafrance et al. (2004)

# Vue en plan du niveau 84 (840 mètres)

## Unités felsiques dans Z2E → équivalent du Bousquet sup.



# Unités felsiques dans Z2E → équivalent du Bousquet sup.

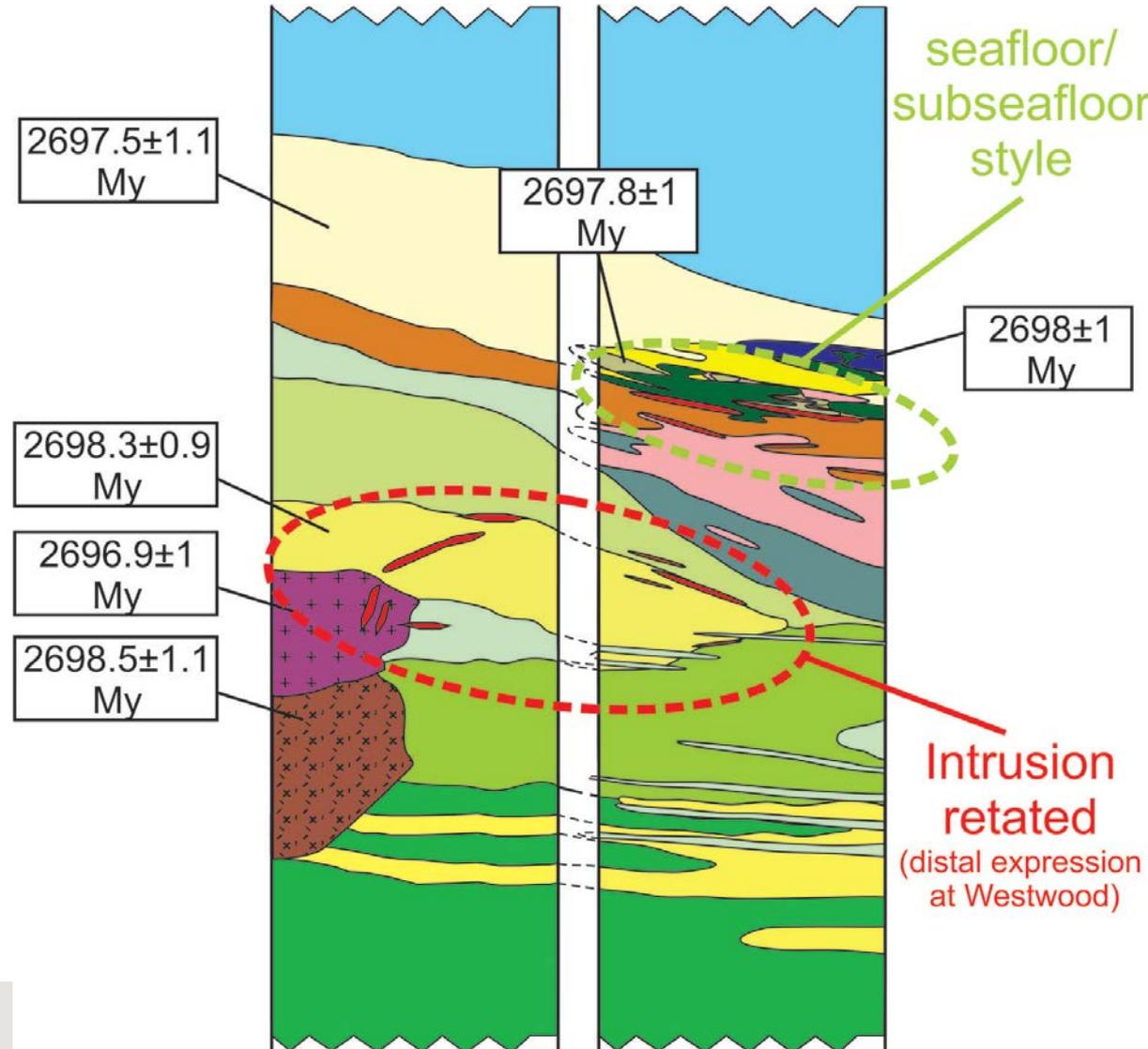


# Relations spatiales et génétiques

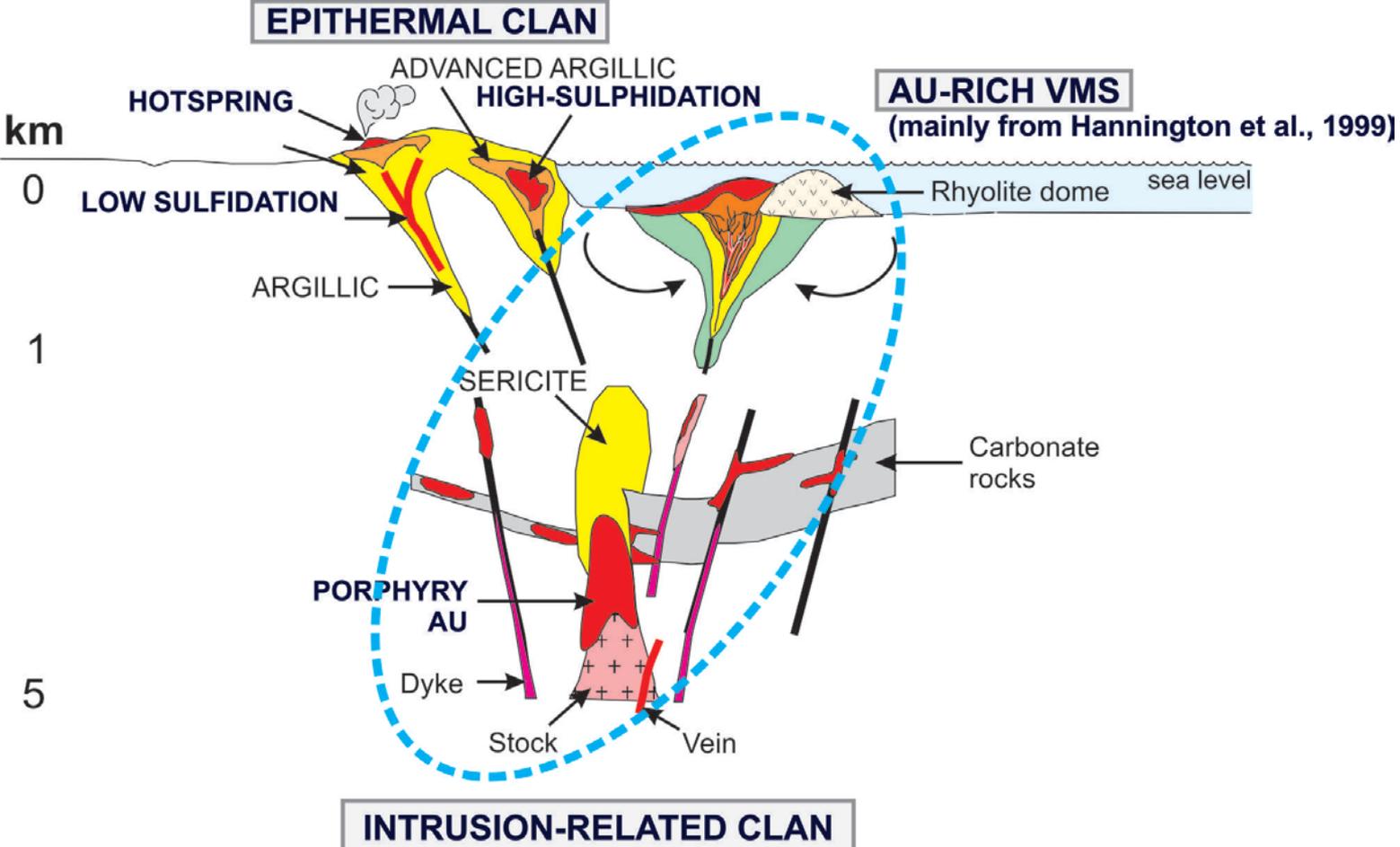
**Fm. Bousquet = 2699-2696 Ma**  
→ Âge de mise en place du minerai

**Z2E associée à la mine Doyon**  
→ Associée à la formation du pluton  
→ Expression distale du système OAIS

**Mooshla sup. synchrone et cogénétique avec Fm. Bousquet sup.**  
→ SMV et OAIS sont contemporains



# Géométrie similaire aux systèmes hydrothermaux-magmatiques dans les arcs volcaniques récents



**INTRUSION-RELATED CLAN**  
(mainly from Sillitoe and Bonham, 1990)  
Modifiée de Dubé et al. (2007)



# Modèle génétique de formation du gisement Westwood

## Zone 2 Extension

- Expression distale du système OAIS
- L'auréole thermique du pluton inhibe la circulation d'eau de mer donc généré principalement par un fluide magmatique

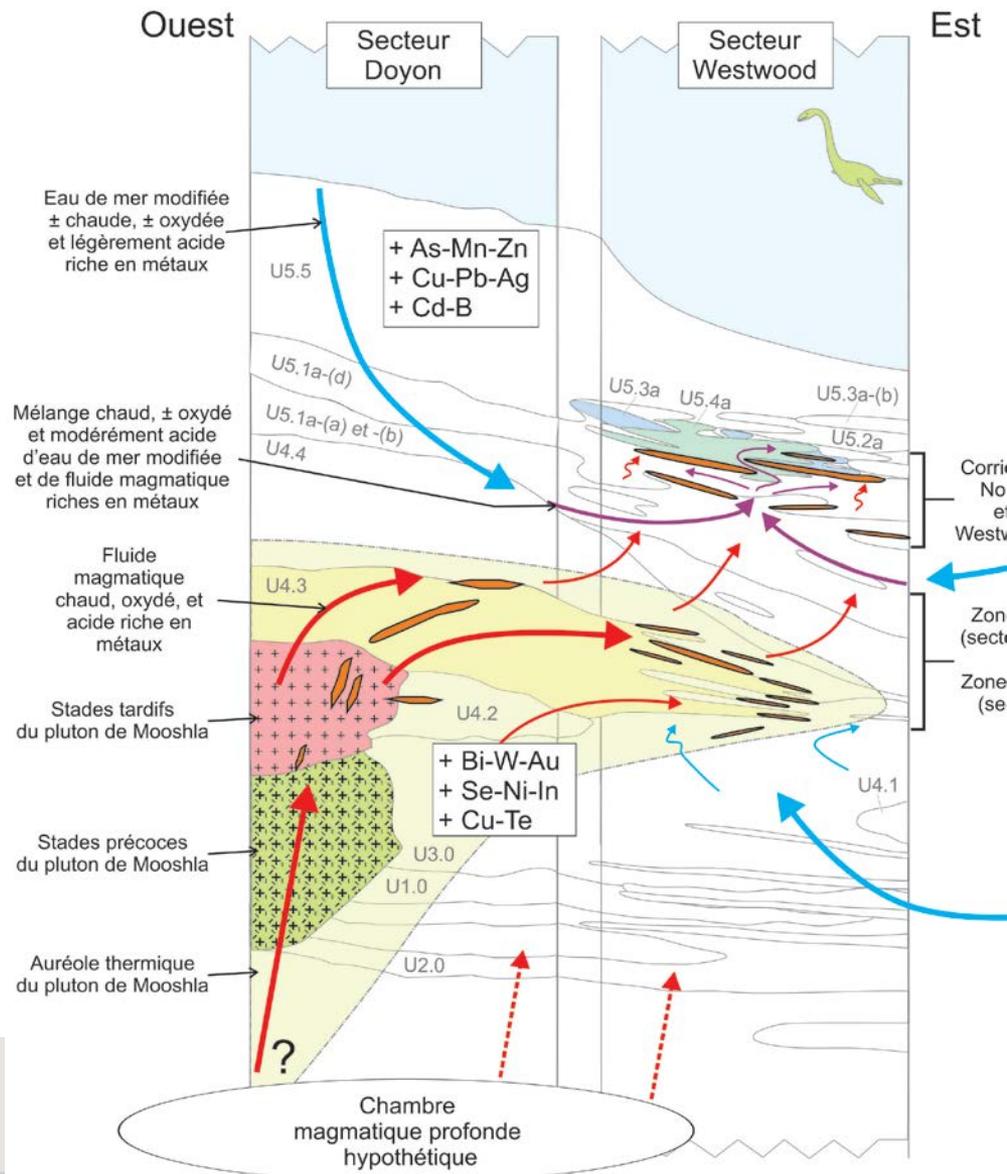
## Corridor Westwood

- Minéralisations de type SMV générées par de l'eau de mer modifiée avec apport variable de fluide magmatique

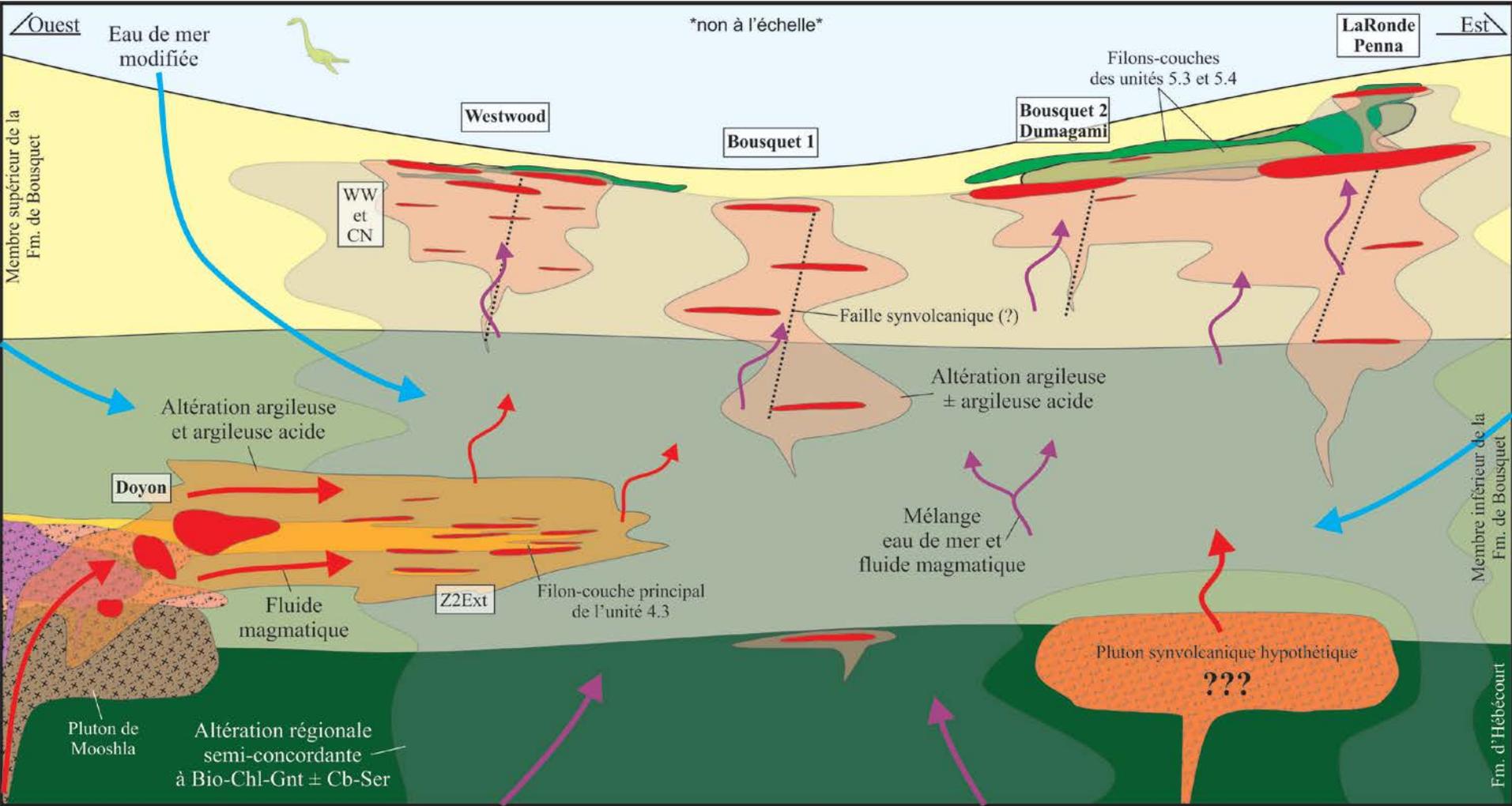
## Corridor Nord

- Minéralisations de remplacement de type SMV à la base du système Westwood montrant des caractéristiques de la Z2E et de WW

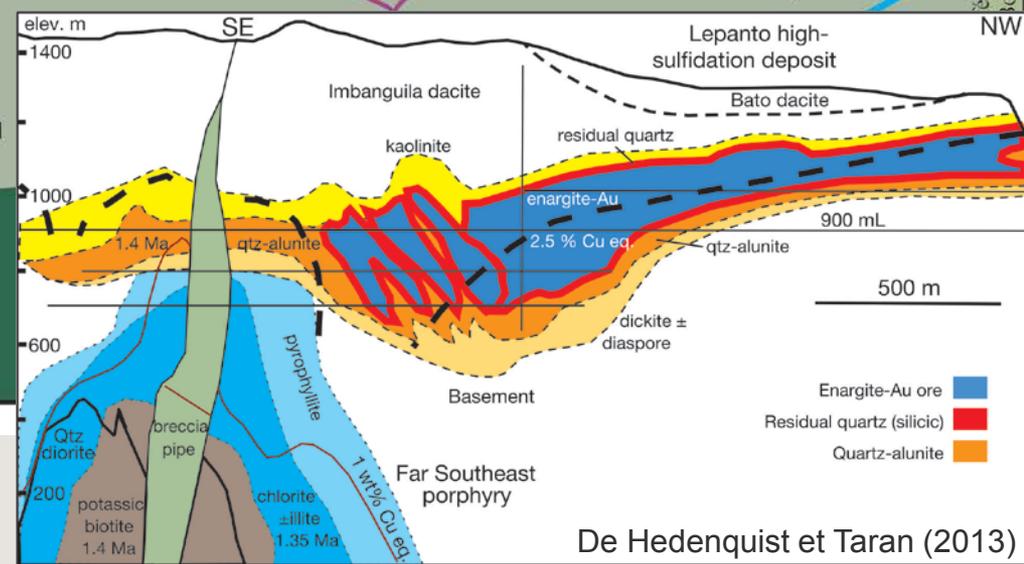
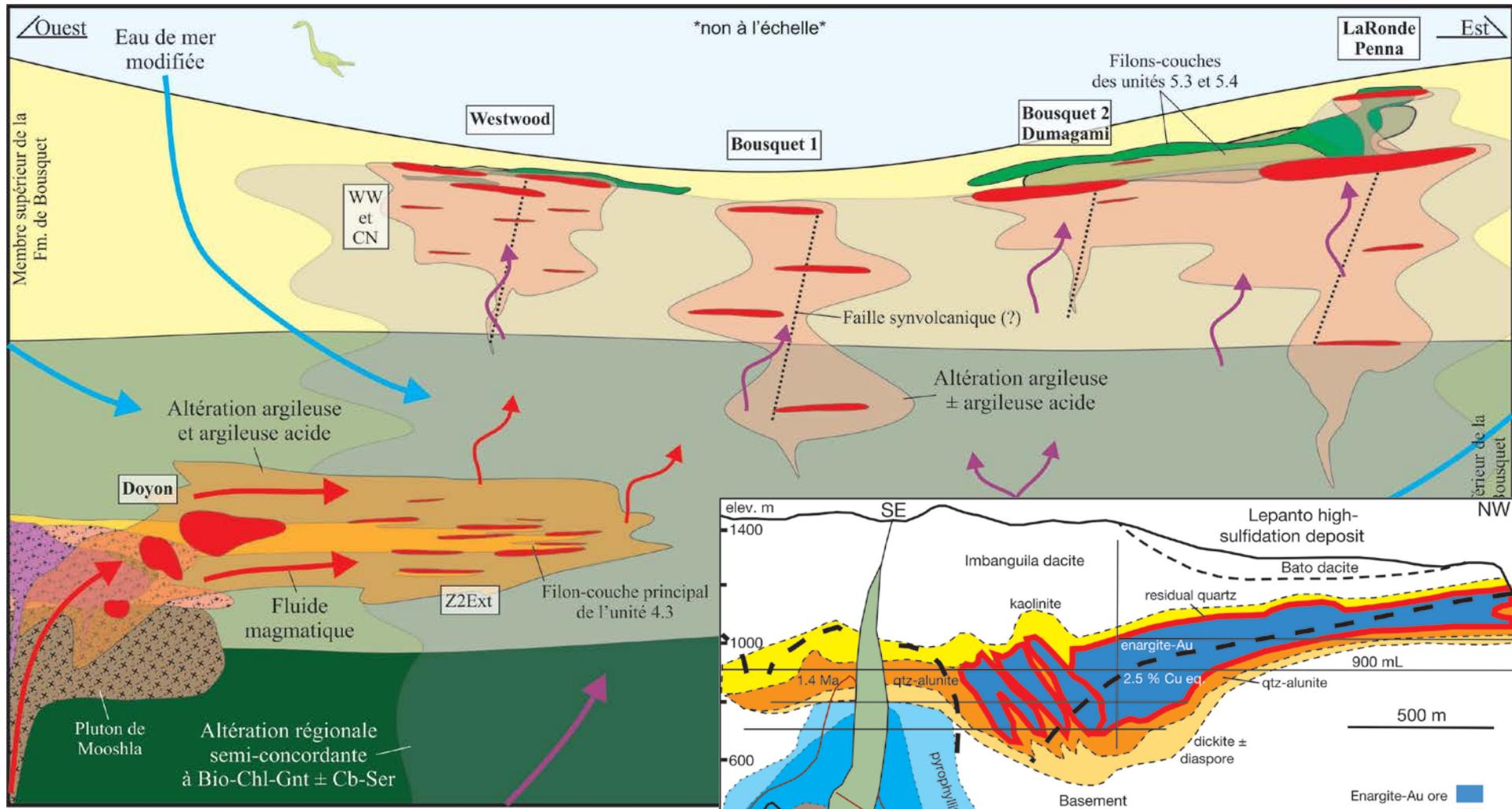
**Système magmatique-hydrothermal télescopé**



# Modèle génétique général du camp minier DBL



# Géométrie similaire aux systèmes hydrothermaux-magmatiques dans les arcs volcaniques récents



# Vecteurs d'exploration pour les SMV-Au et OAIS

## SMV-Au

- Séquence volcanique calco-alcaline à transitionnelle non bimodale
- Présence d'une intrusion synvolcanique cogénétique avec les roches volcaniques C.A.
- Large halo d'altération avec gains en Mn-Fe-K-CO<sub>2</sub> et pertes en Na-Ca... surtout dans l'éponte inférieure!
- Niveau de roche volcanoclastique perméable propice à la focalisation des fluides hydrothermaux (eau de mer ± magmatique)

## OAIS

- Pluton synvolcanique calco-alcalin à transitionnel polyphasé indiquant un système magmatique complexe potentiel en profondeur
- Présence de cavités miarolitiques dans la partie sommitale de l'intrusion (présence de fluides)
- Zone d'altération discordante avec gain en Ba-K-Na et pertes en Mn au sommet du pluton et dans les roches volcaniques adjacentes
- Présence de dykes et de filons-couches C.A. recoupant les roches adjacentes agissant comme vecteurs pour le fluide magmatique



**Merci de votre attention!**

