INDEPENDENCE GROUP NL

Goldman Sachs Battery Day

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Discovery and Delivery

27 March 2018

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- Any references to IGO Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates, except the Tropicana Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve, should be read in conjunction with IGO’s 2017 Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve announcement dated 23 October 2017 and lodged with the ASX, which is available on the IGO website.
- References to Mineral Resource and Ore Reserves at Tropicana should be read in conjunction with IGO’s Tropicana JV Commits to Long Island and Increased Mill Rate update, dated 7 December 2017 and lodged with the ASX, and is available on the IGO website.
- All currency amounts in Australian Dollars unless otherwise noted.
- Cash Costs are reported inclusive of Royalties and after by-product credits on per unit of payable metal basis, unless otherwise stated.
- IGO reports All-in Sustaining Costs (AISC) per ounce of gold for its 30% interest in the Tropicana Gold Mine using the World Gold Council guidelines for AISC. The World Gold Council guidelines publication was released via press release on 27 June 2013 and is available from the World Gold Council’s website.
- Underlying EBITDA is a non-IFRS measure and comprises net profit or loss after tax, adjusted to exclude tax expense, finance costs, interest income, asset impairments, redundancy and restructuring costs, depreciation and amortisation, and once-off transaction costs.
- Underlying NPAT comprises net profit (loss) after tax adjusted for; post tax effect of acquisition and integration costs, and impairments.
- Free Cash Flow (FCF) comprises Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities and Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities. Underlying adjustments exclude acquisition costs, proceeds from investment sales and payments for investments.

Presentation Focus

- Strong first half result
- Commitment to people, ESG and exploration
- Tropicana
- Nova
- Nova and Fraser Range exploration
- IGO alignment to EV mega trend

Robust balance sheet as focus shifts from construction to delivery and discovery

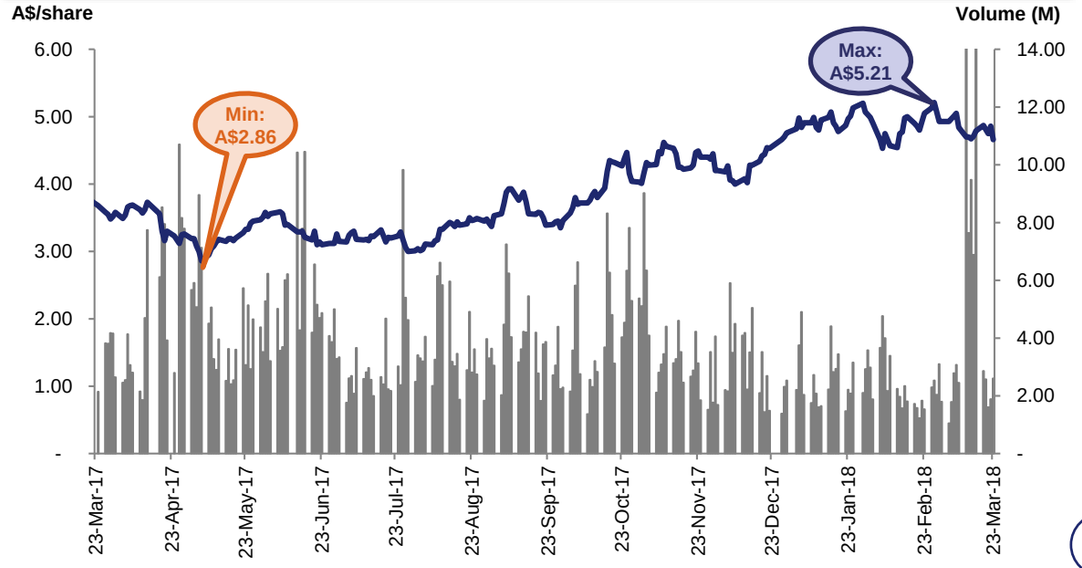
ASX	IGO
Base	Perth, WA
Market Cap(1)	A$3 Billion
Cash(2)	A$51M
Debt(2)	A$171M
Revolver(1)	A$200M (undrawn)
Dividend Policy	>30% NPAT

1) As at market close 23 Mar 2018
2) As at 31 Dec 2017
3) As at 27 Feb 2018

Share Ownership

Substantial Holders(1)		Institutional Ownership(3)	
Mark Creasy	16%	Australia	62%
FIL	9%	USA	25%
T Rowe Price	8%	UK & Europe	10%
CBA	6%	ROW	3%
Ausbil	5%		

Share Price Performance(1)



Strong First Half Financial Results

Balance sheet continues to strengthen with net debt reduced to A$120M

	Units	1H18	1H17	Inc/(Dec)
Revenue and Other Income	A$M	**354.8**	223.1	59%
Underlying EBITDA(1)	A$M	**133.4**	81.8	63%
Profit After Tax	A$M	**3.2**	20.2	(84%)
Net Cash from Operating Activities	A$M	**111.4**	25.6	335%
Underlying Free Cash Flow(2)	A$M	**40.6**	(49.3)	n/a
Cash	A$M	**51.3**	109.2	(53%)
Debt	A$M	**171.4**	200.0	(14%)

Net cash flow from operating activities increased by 335% driven by:

- **The inclusion of Nova operating cash flows**
- **Increased gold sales from Tropicana**
- **1H17 was impacted by the payment of stamp duties to WA State government of A$58.2M**

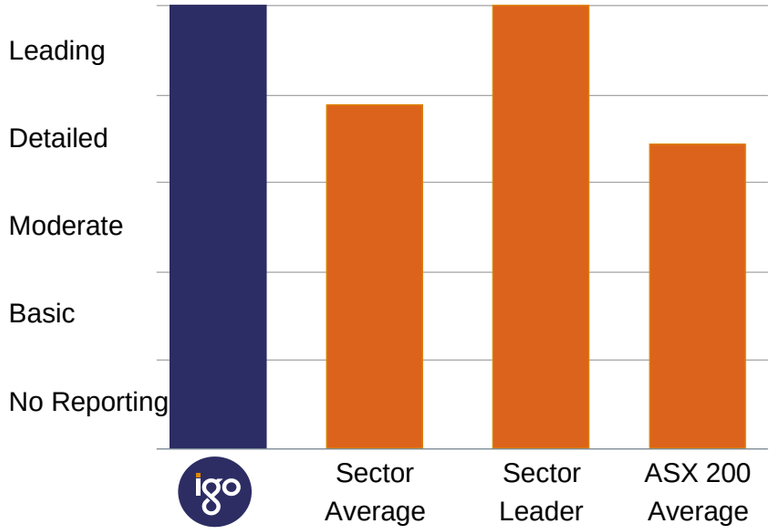
1) Underlying EBITDA is a non-IFRS measure (refer to Disclaimer page).
2) Underlying Free Cash Flow comprises Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities and Net cash Flow from Investing Activities, together with certain adjustments. Underlying Free Cash Flow in 1H18 excludes A$11M in partial proceeds received from the divestment of the Stockman Project (1H17: excludes stamp duty payments to Western Australian State Government, payments for investments and mineral interests and payment for the acquisition of Windward Resources, net of cash received)

Right people in the right place at the right time

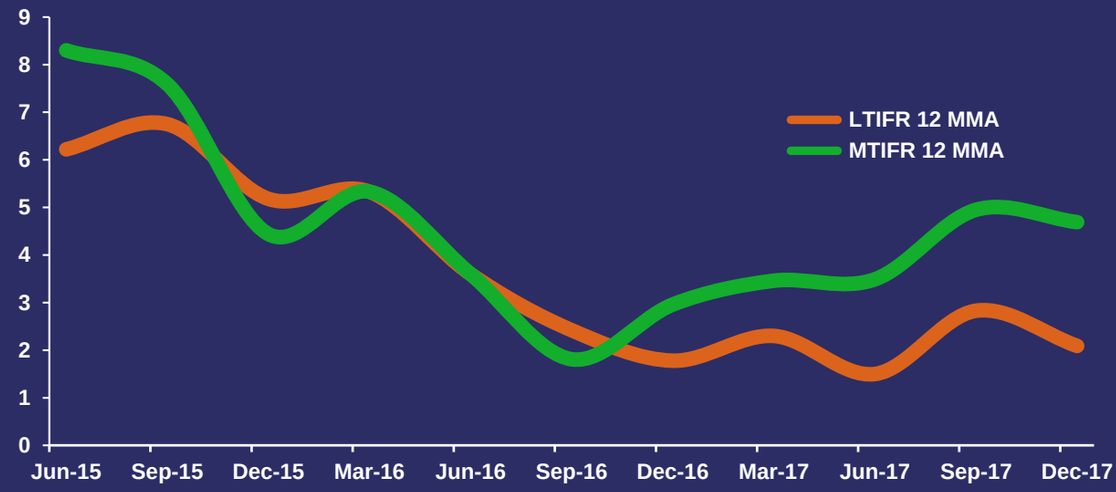
- Shaping the right culture
- Nurturing the IGO Way
- Developing the next generation of industry leaders

Embedded ESG performance & reporting in the business

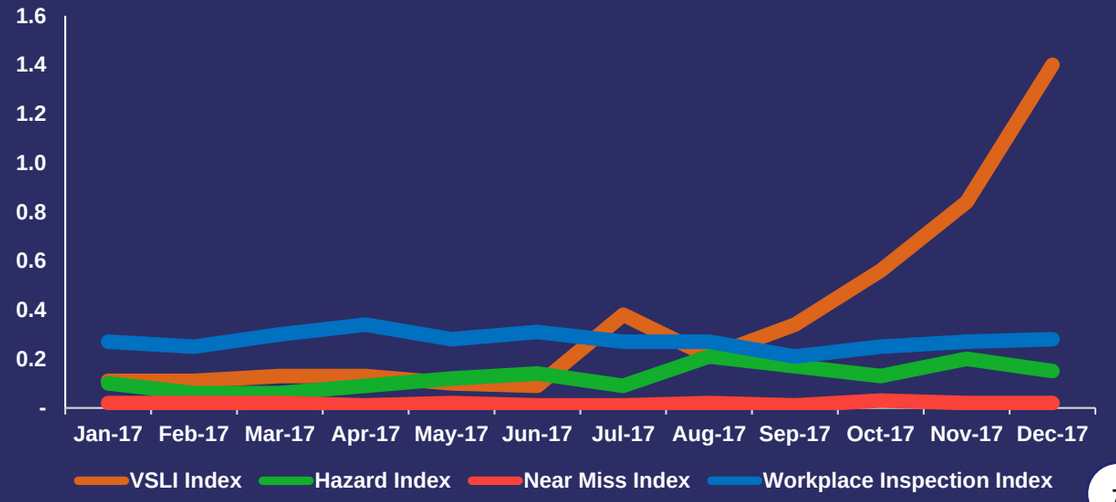
ACSI Rating of ASX200 Sustainability Reporting[5]



Key Lag Safety Metrics[1,2,3]

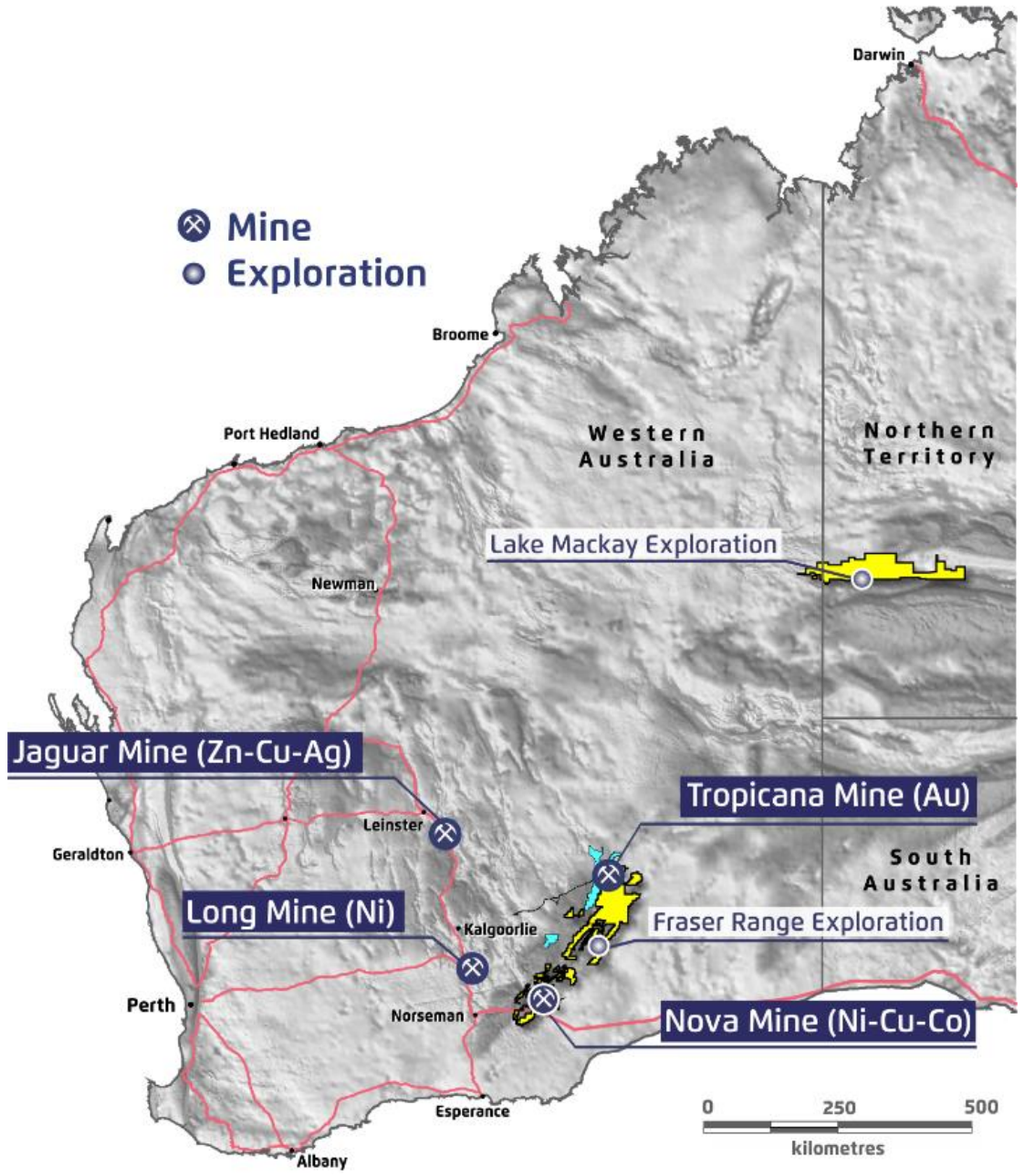


Key Lead Safety Metrics[4]

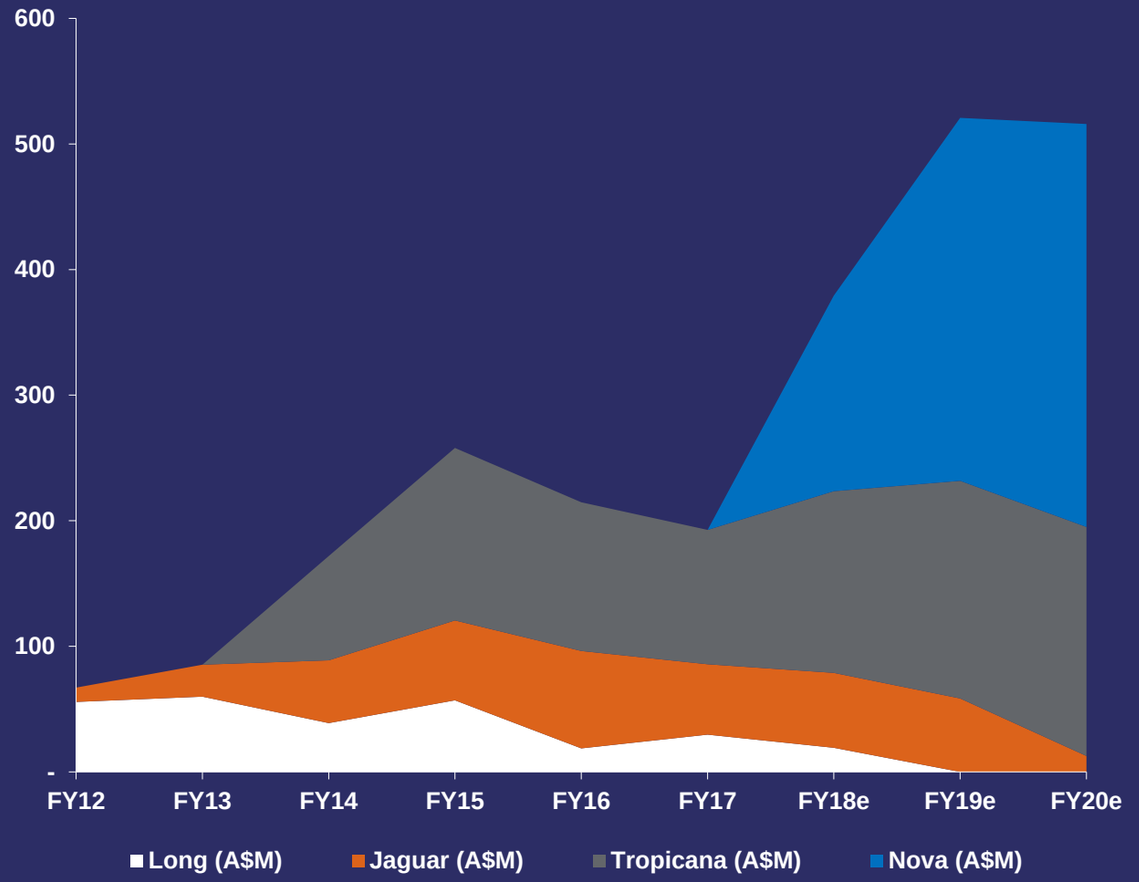


1) 12 month moving average MTIFR – Medically Treated Injury Frequency Rate: calculated as the number of medically treated injuries x 1,000,000 divided by the total number of hours worked
2) 12 month moving average LTIFR – Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate: calculated as the number of Lost Time injuries x 1,000,000 divided by the total number of hours worked
3) Sep-17 LTIFR rate has increased from 2.75 to 2.83 as a result of the reclassification of a single injury from 29 Jul 2017
4) VSLI: Visual Safety Leadership Interaction
5) Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety

A Focus on Projects that Create a Solid Foundation

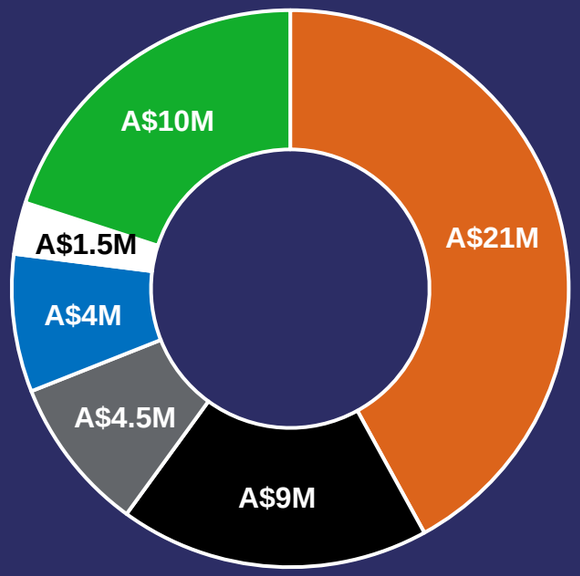


IGO EBITDA Profile (A$M)(1)

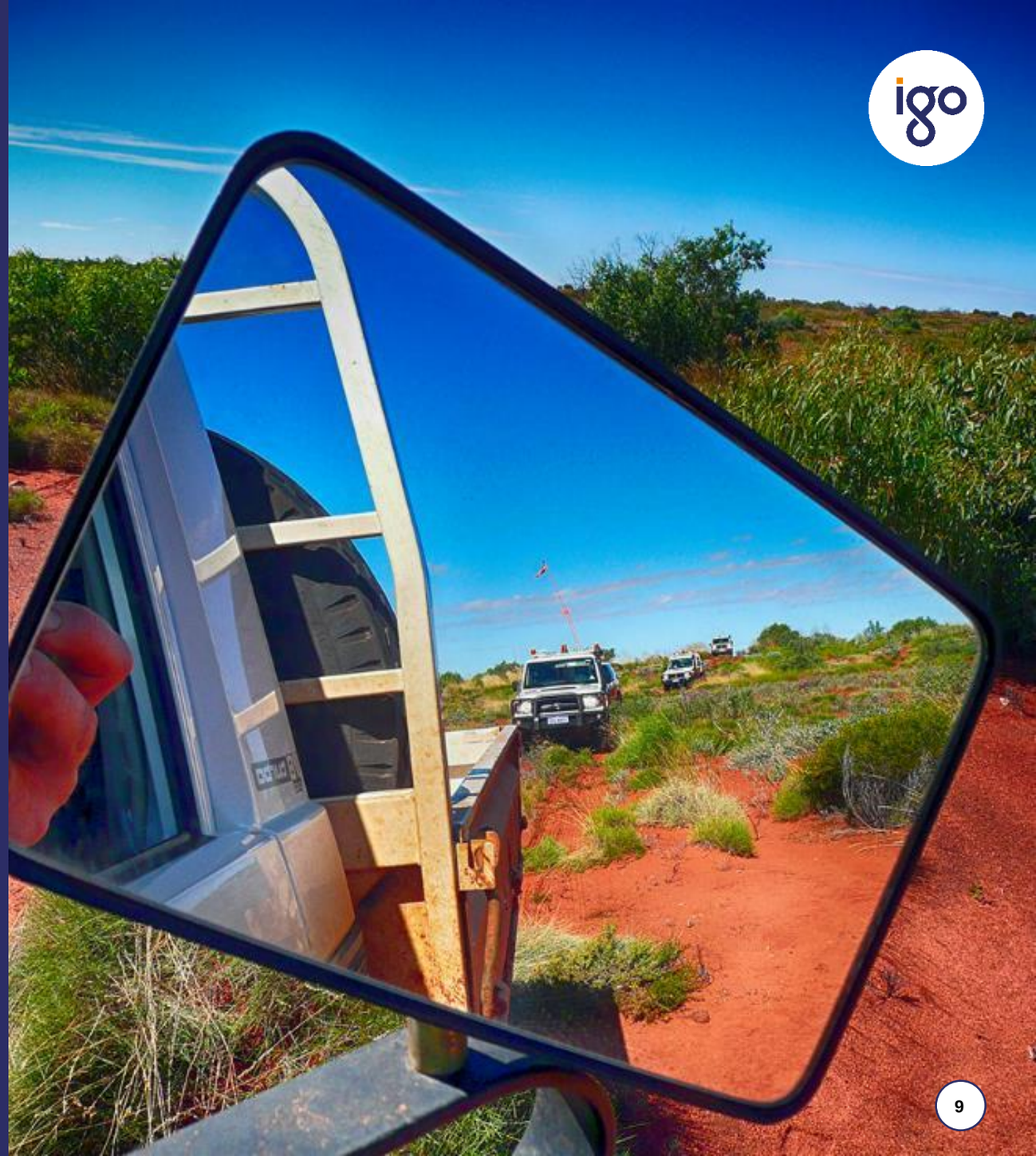


1) Macquarie Research – 31 Jan 2018

A$50M Commitment to Discovery in FY18



- Fraser Range
- Nova
- Tropicana
- Jaguar
- Long
- Lake Mackay & Other

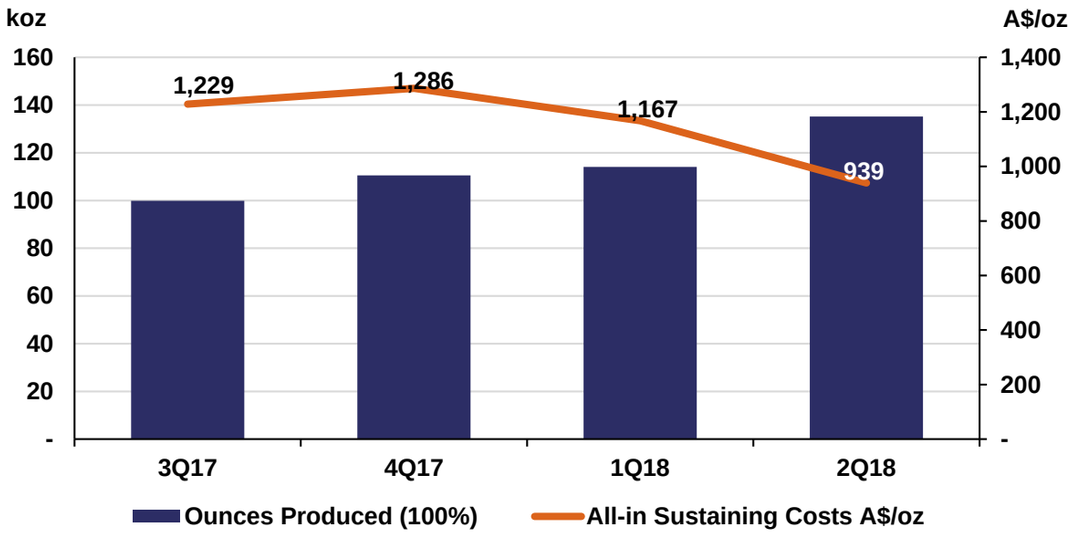


Tropicana Gold Mine

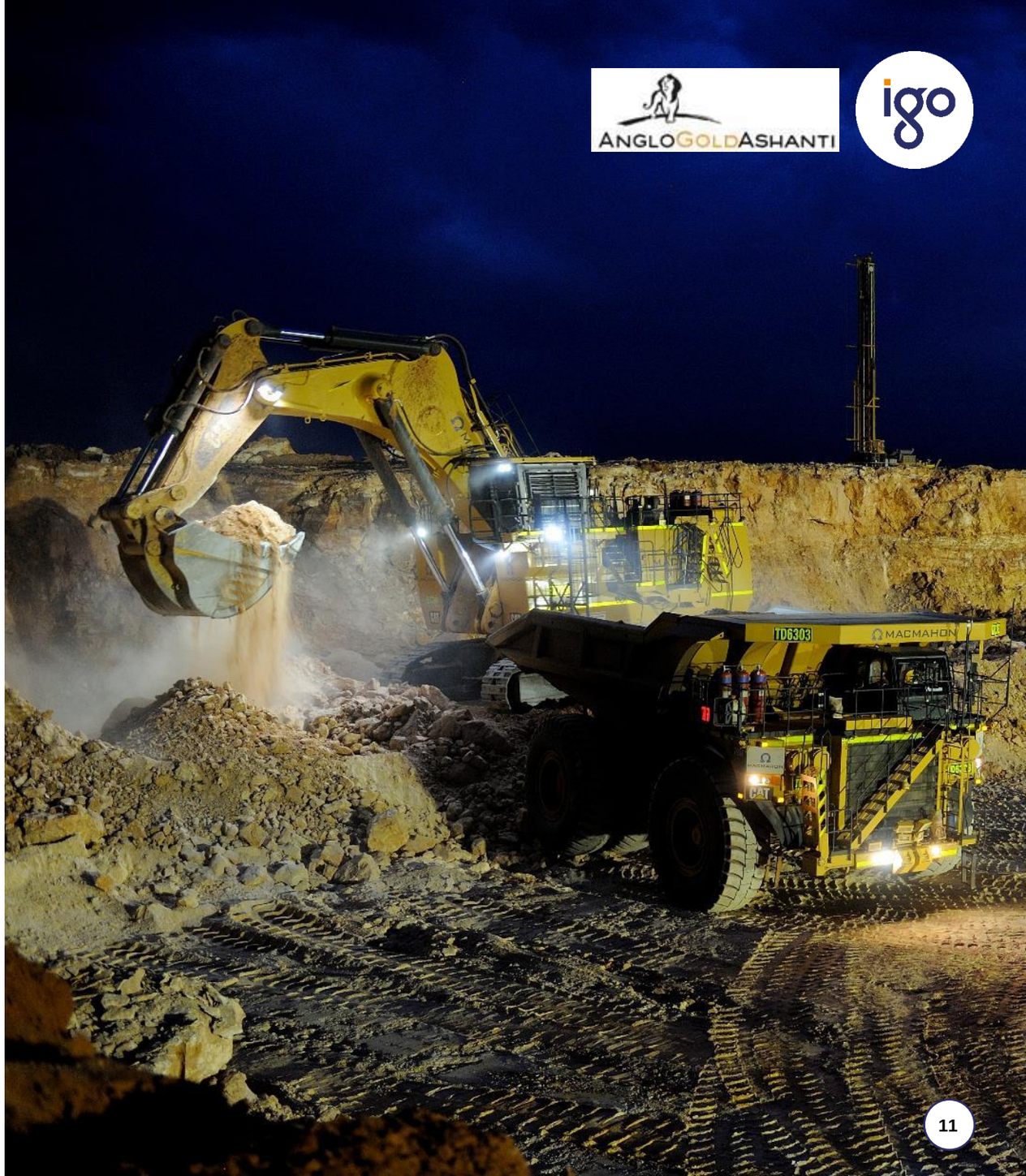
Tropicana

- 330km NE of Kalgoorlie
- 465,000oz gold production (100%) at $1,115/oz AISC(1)
- 10 year mine life remaining
- Upside potential

Tropicana Production (100%) & AISC

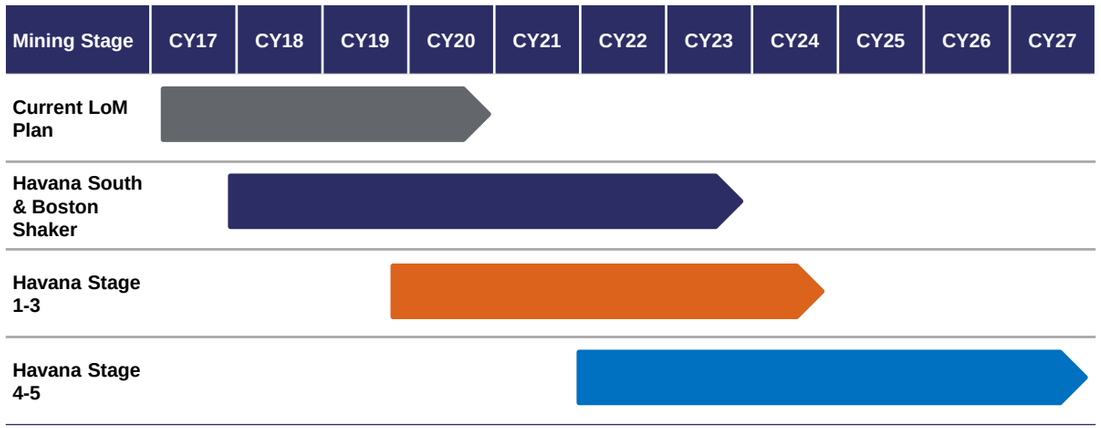


1) FY18 guidance midpoint
2) AISC is All-in Sustaining Costs

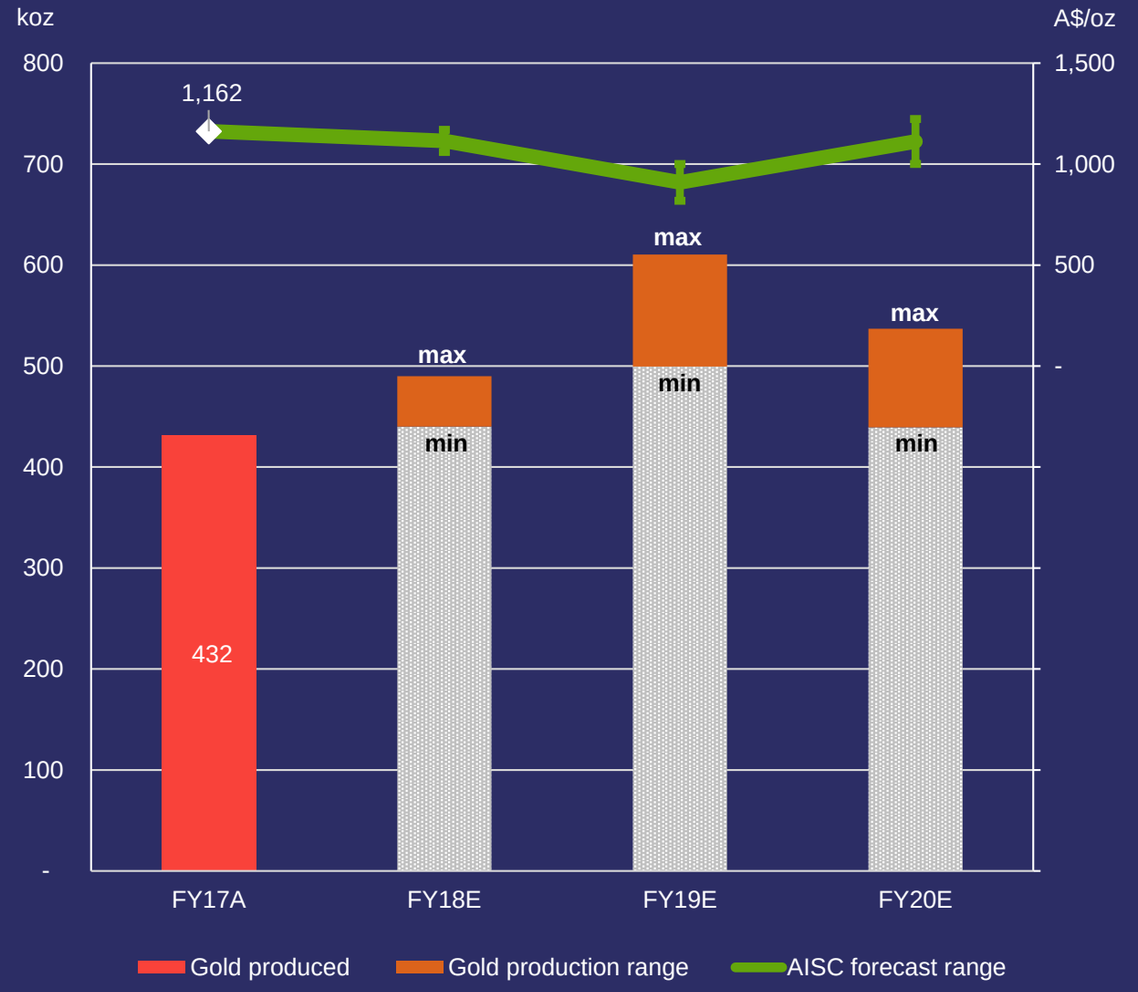


Tropicana value drivers

- **Grade streaming drives FY18-20 gold production and costs**
- **Long Island underpins mine life**
- **Additional ball mill delivers lift in scale and gold recovery**

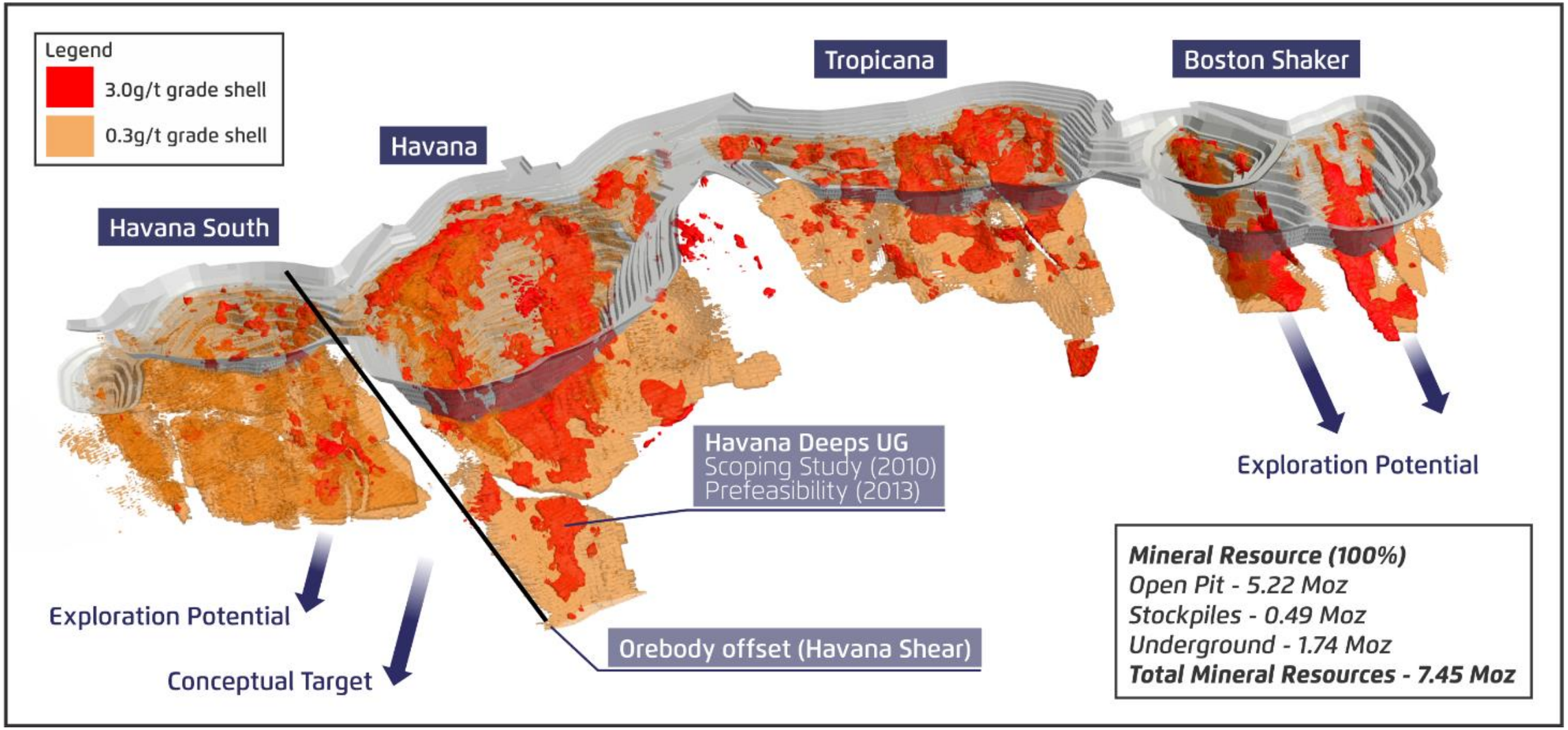


Directional Production and AISC(1)



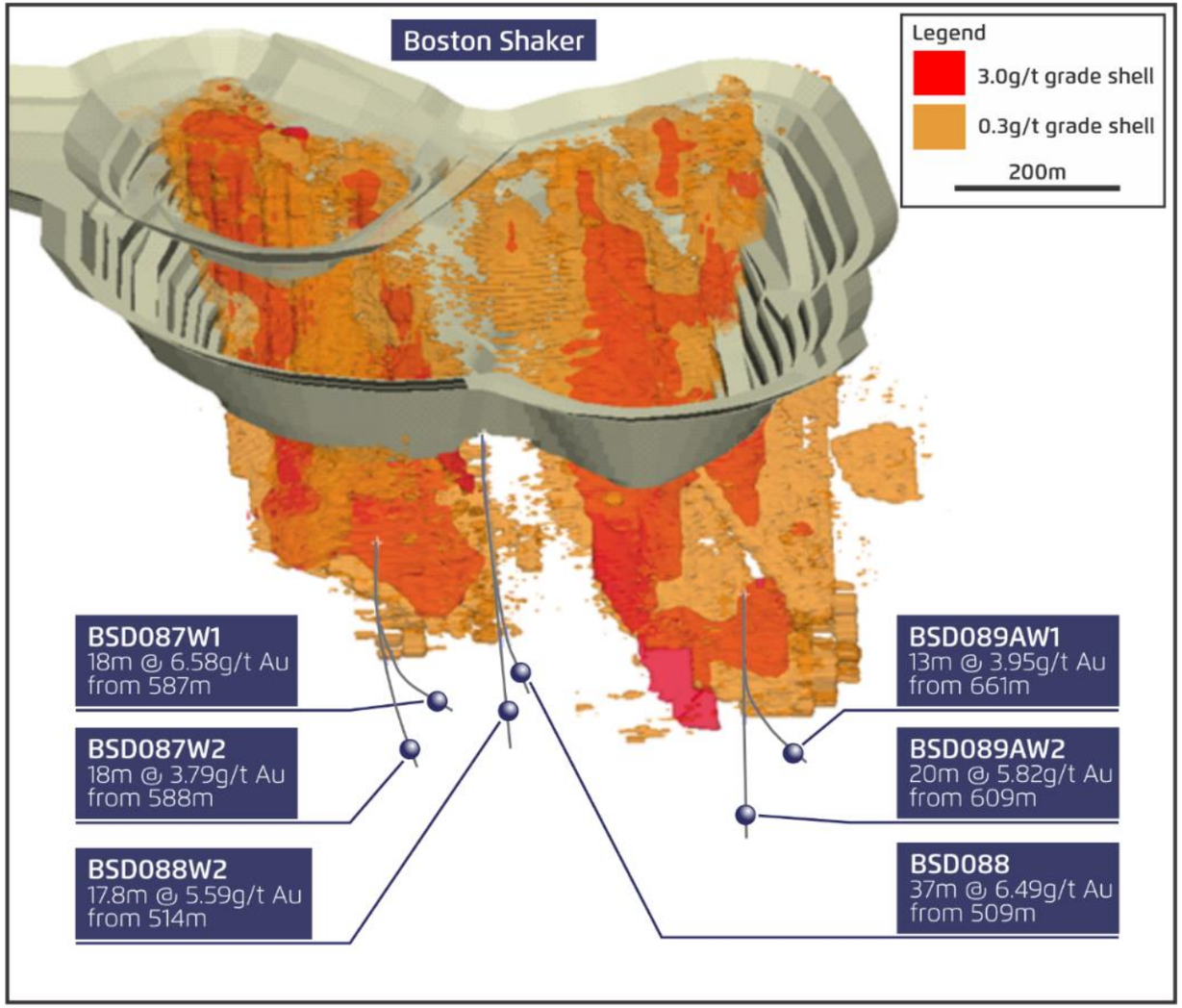
1) Refer to ASX release dated 7 Dec 2017: Tropicana JV Commits to Long Island and Increased Milling Capacity

Tropicana – 5km strike of mineralisation



1) Refer to ASX release dated 7 Dec 2017: Tropicana JV Commits to Long Island and Increased Milling Capacity

Boston Shaker Underground Drilling (1)



1) Refer to ASX release dated 7 Dec 2017: Tropicana JV Commits to Long Island and Increased Milling Capacity

Upside opportunities

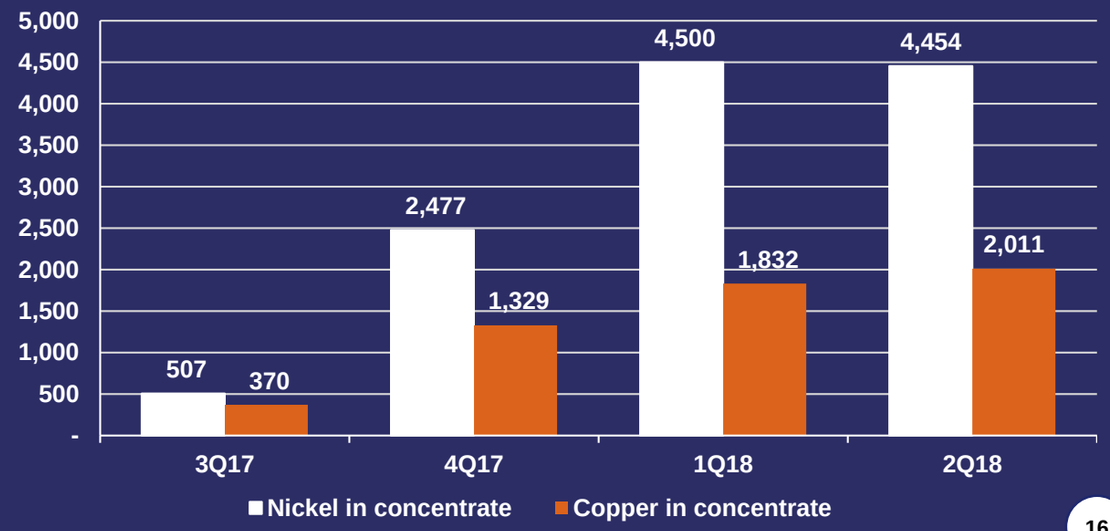
- **Boston Shaker underground study during CY18**
- **Future underground assessment at Havana and Havana South**
- **Regional exploration along 160km of strike on 3,660km^2**

Nova

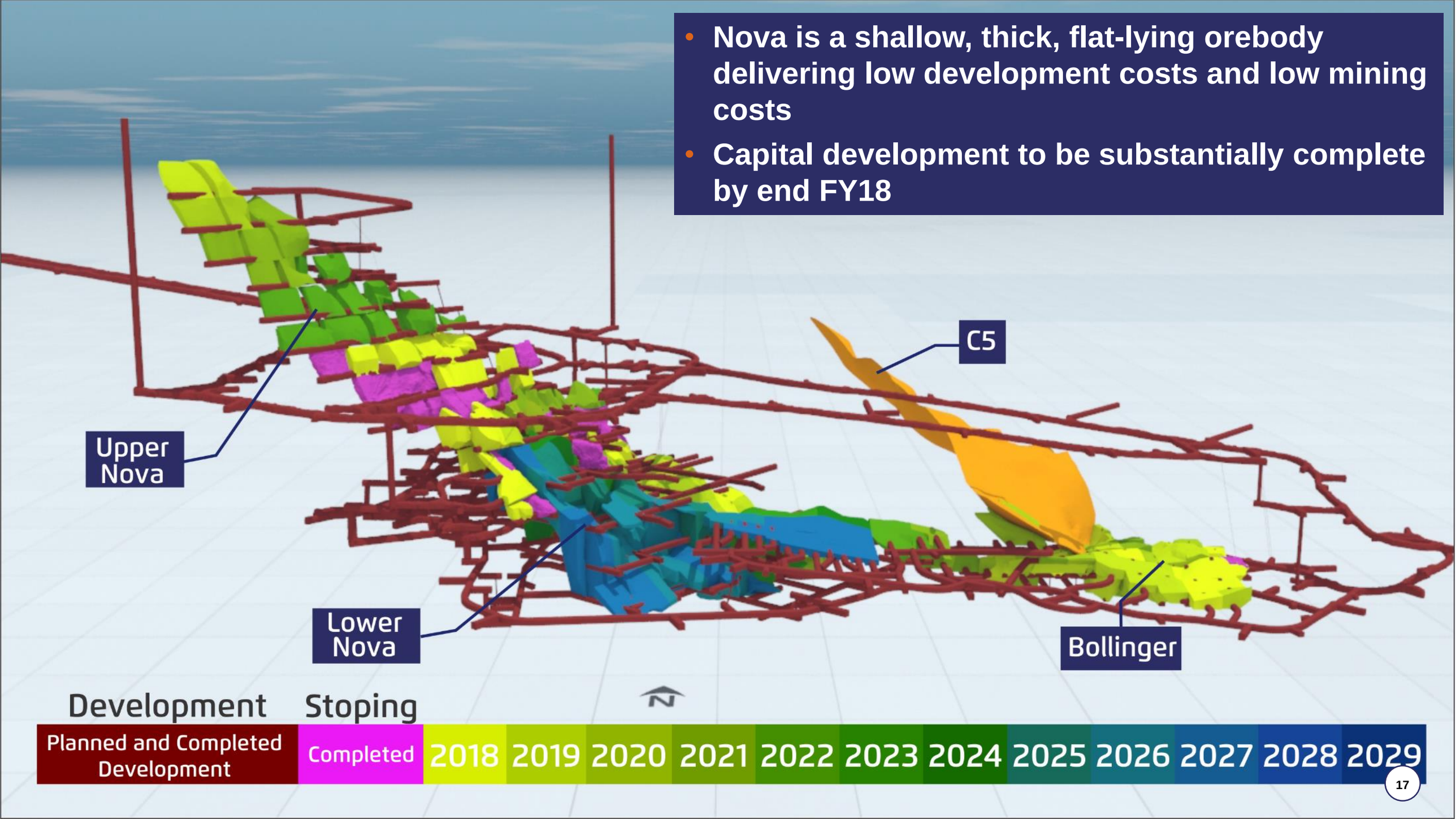
Nova

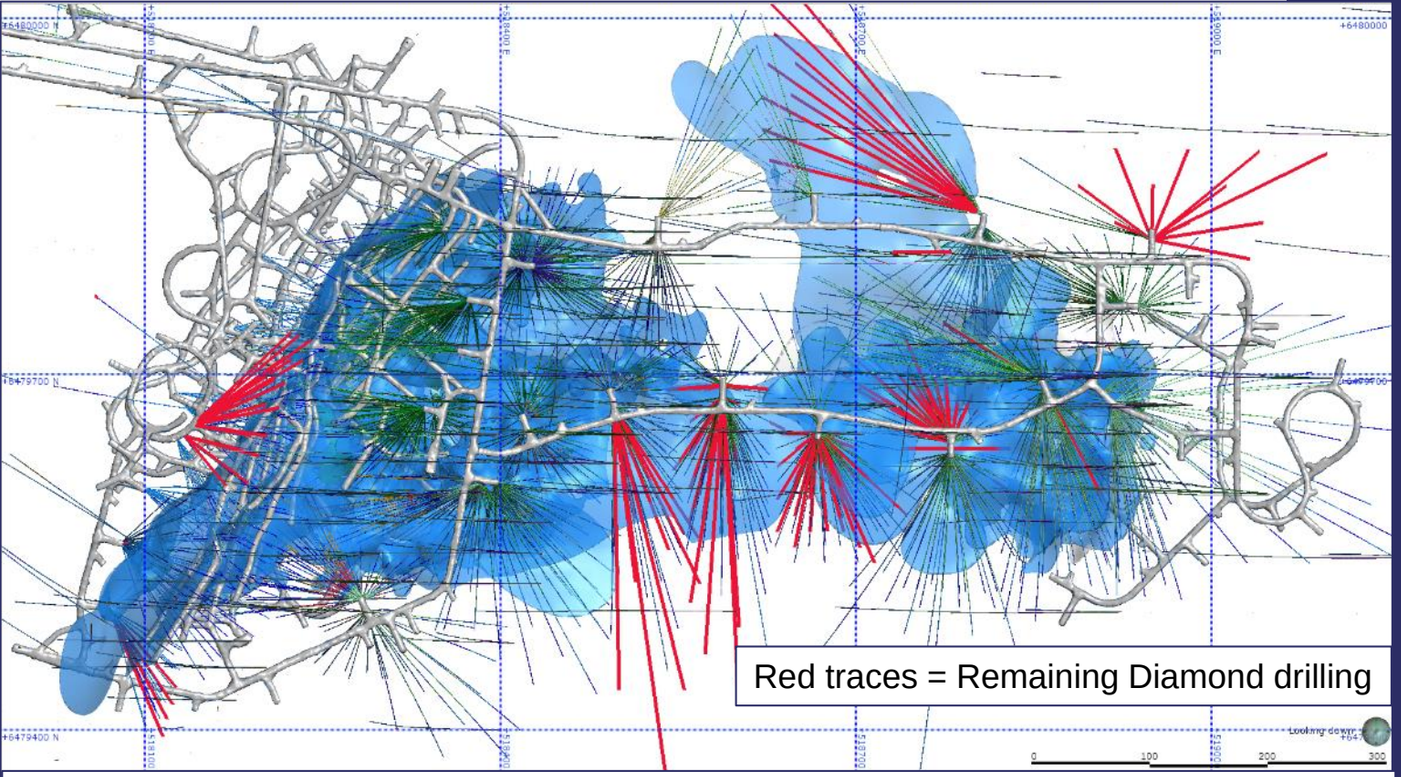
- Delivers scale, low cost, long mine life and exploration upside
- Commercial production from 1 July 2017
- Five years from discovery

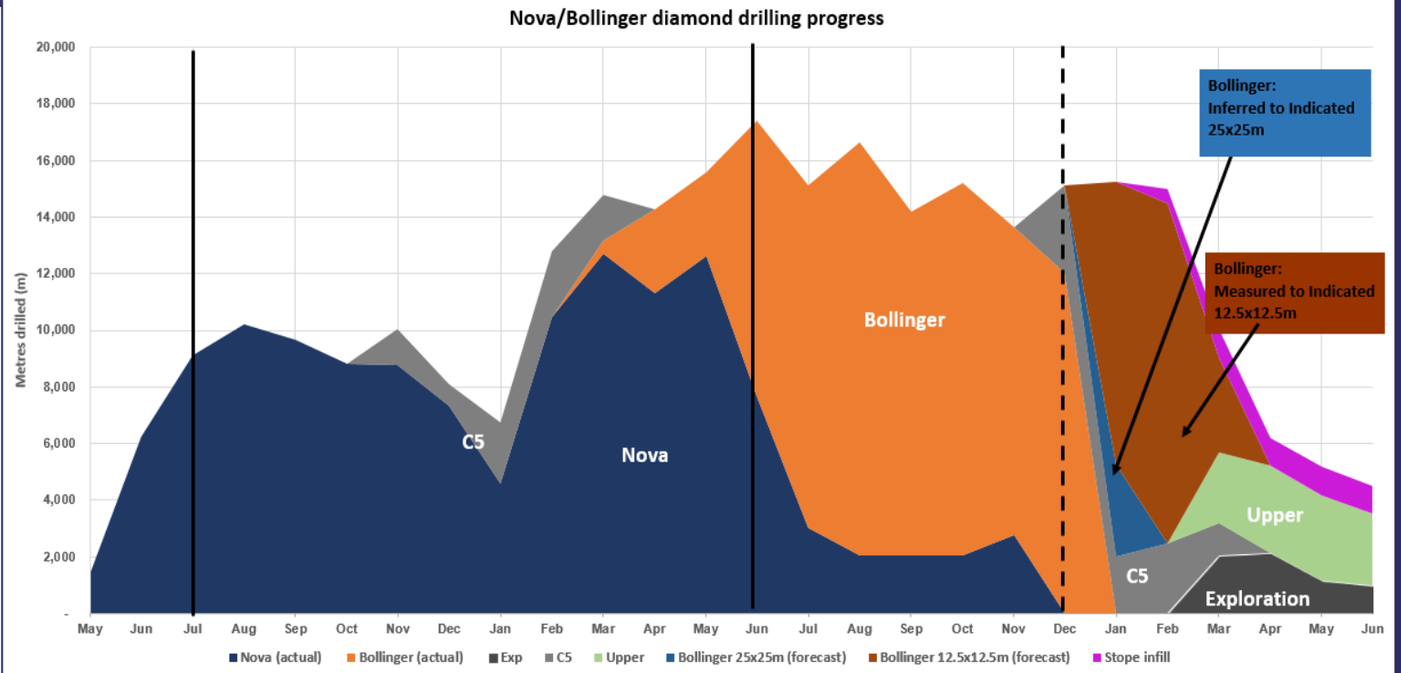
Nova Production (tonnes)



- Nova is a shallow, thick, flat-lying orebody delivering low development costs and low mining costs
- Capital development to be substantially complete by end FY18

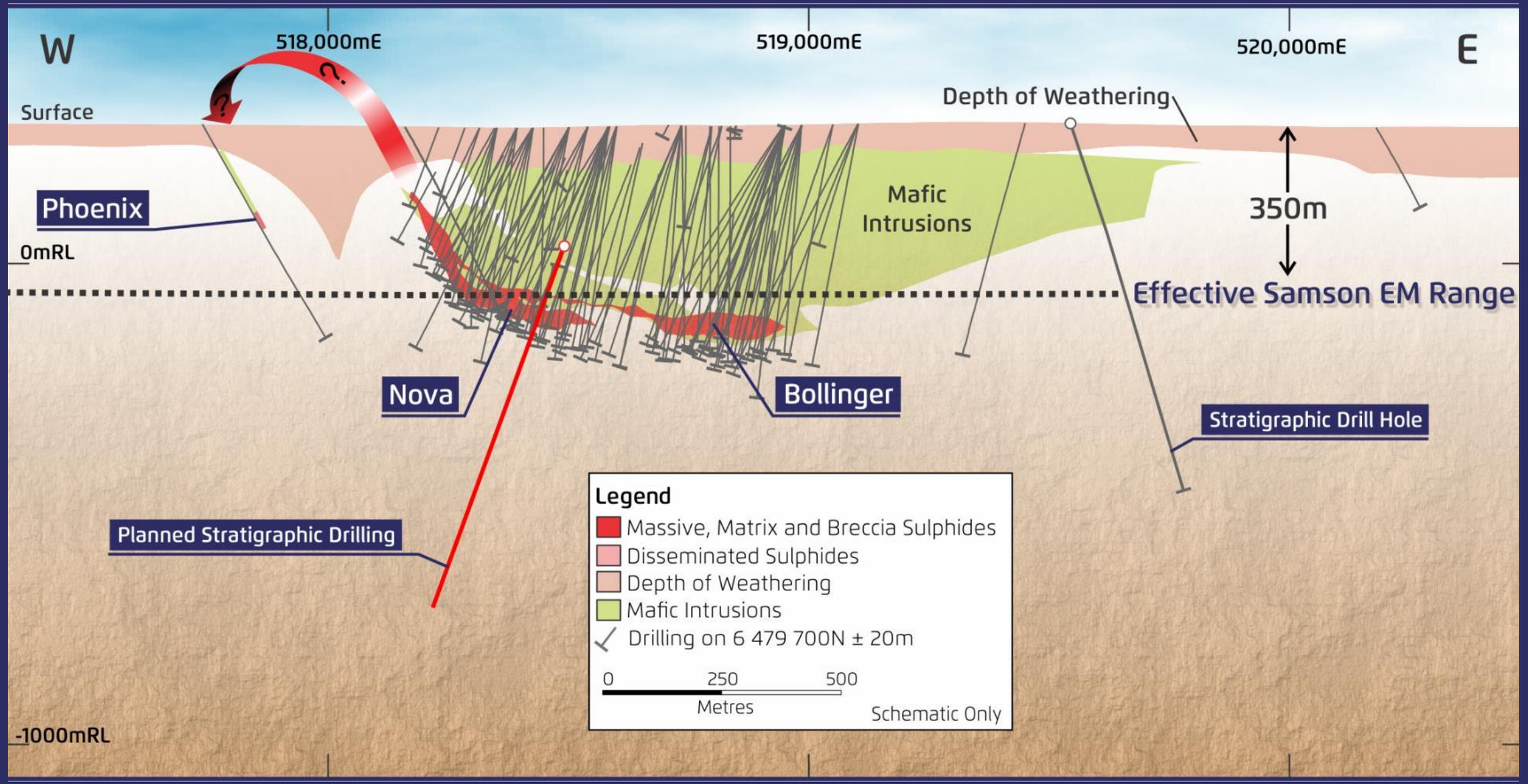






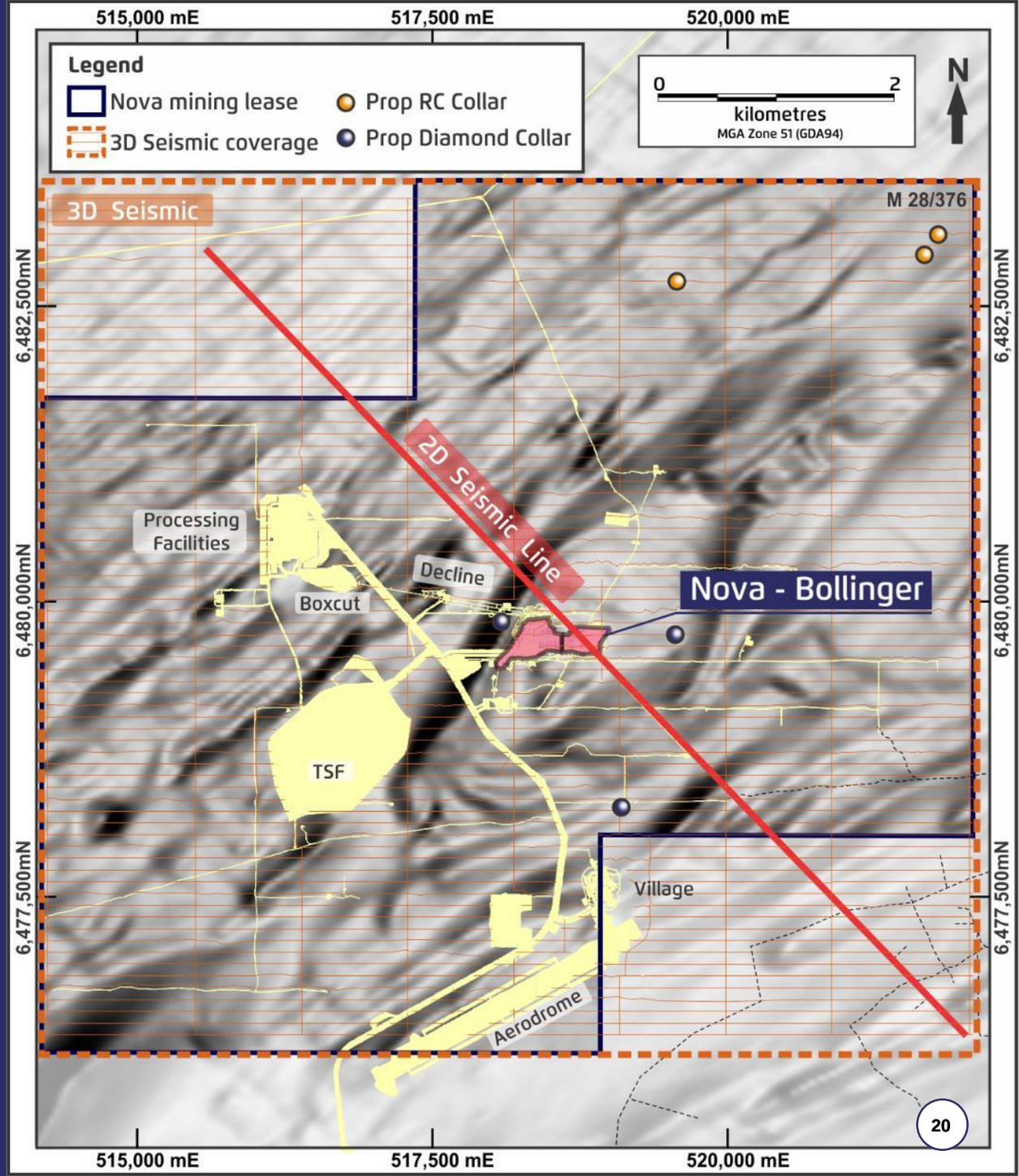
Resource model being de-risked with grade control drilling at Nova and Bollinger to be completed by end-FY18

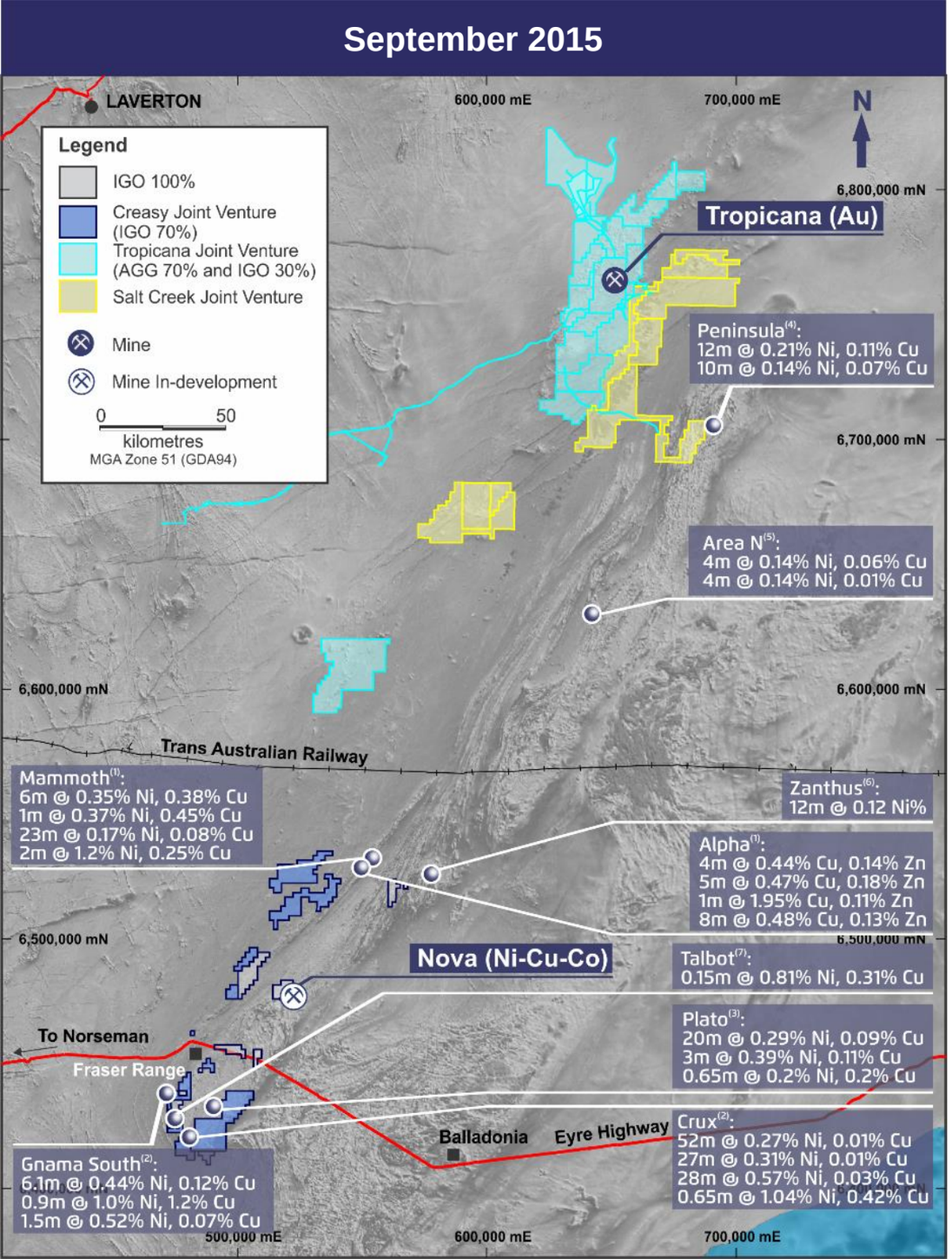
Nova near mine exploration search space is wide open with focus to date on Nova/Bollinger resource envelope



Understanding the potential extensions of the Nova intrusive

- 58km^2 3D seismic program over mining lease
- Drilling 3D seismic targets in FY19
- Continued drilling of extension to intrusive to the NW of Nova



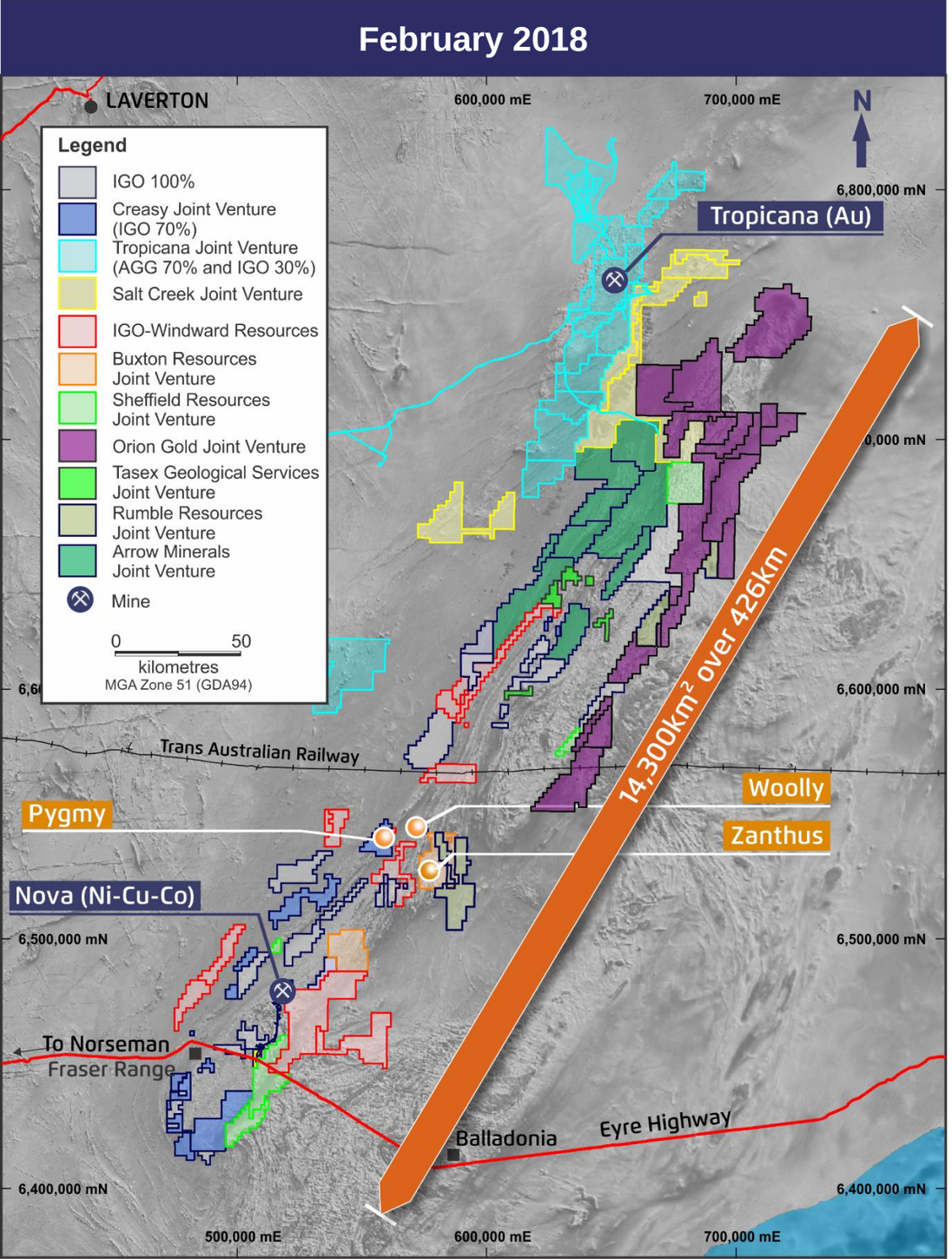


Why explore the Fraser Range?

- **Multiple magmatic intrusions**
- **Ni/Cu anomalism reported by multiple explorers along belt**
- **Disseminated and blebby sulphides**

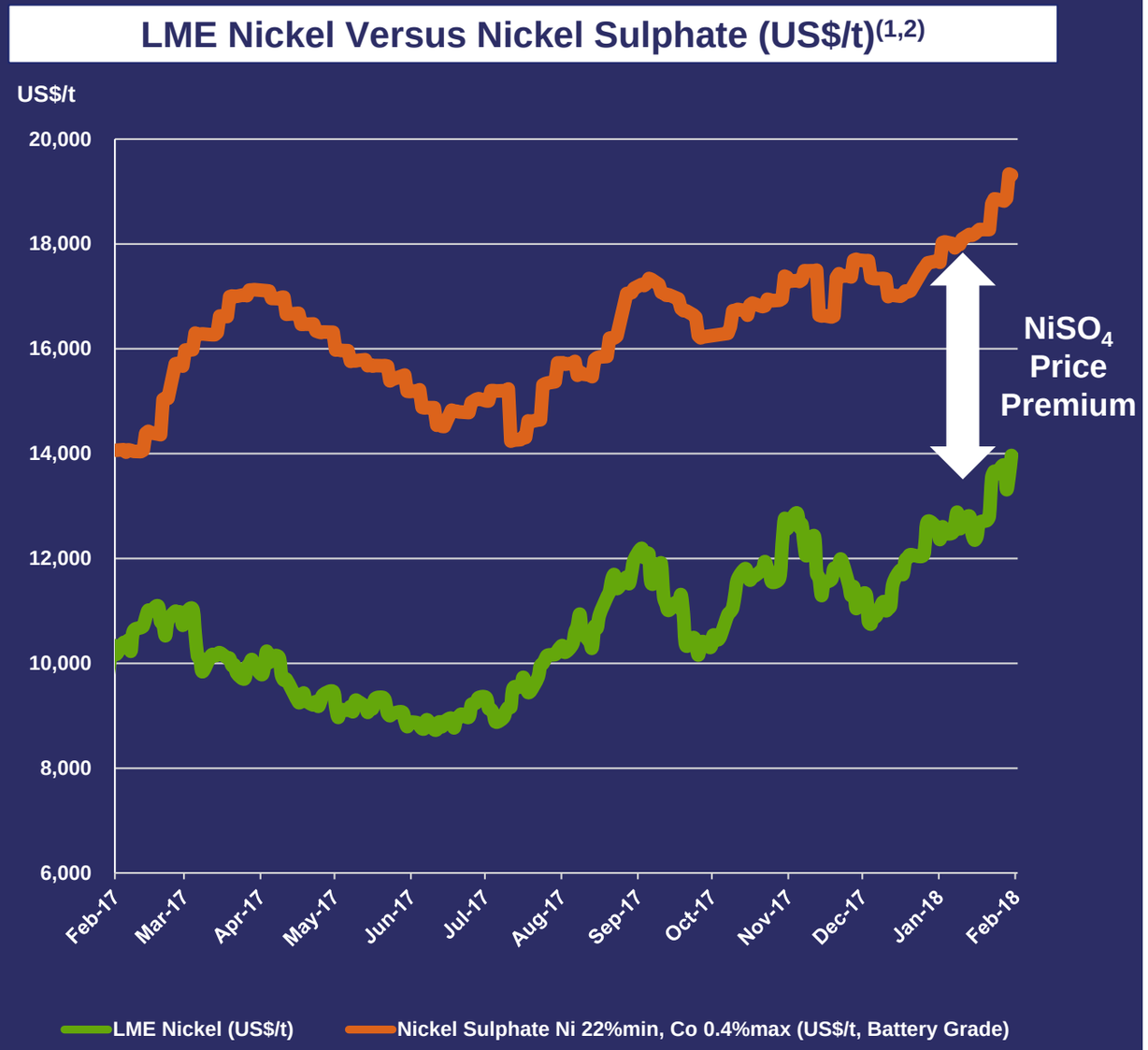
Empirical evidence demonstrates belt is fertile

1) Classic Minerals ASX Releases: 29 Aug 2013, 12 Dec 2013 and 17 Dec 2016
2) Sirius Resources ASX Release: June 2015 Quarterly
3) Enterprise Metals EIS Final Drilling Report to DMP: 25 Jul 2014
4) Orion Gold ASX Release 17 Mar 2014
5) Legend Mining ASX Release 6 Jun 2017
6) Buxton Resources ASX Release: 15 Dec 2014
7) Newmont report to DMP, 1968
8) Arrow Minerals ASX Release: 5 Feb 2018



Systematic exploration over 14,300km^2 of consolidated tenure

- Multiple EM platforms
- Bedrock geochem using Aircore
- Gravity survey & mapping
- Follow up RC/DDH



Downstream processing potential

- Produce nickel and cobalt sulphates for EV batteries
- Metallurgical testwork commencing in 3Q18
- Targeting PFS completion around end-CY18
- Delivers potential for higher payability, premium price and higher concentrator recoveries

1) Source: Asian Metals
2) Nickel Sulphate price converted to per unit of nickel

Lithium Ion Batteries

Batteries with nickel-based chemistries have higher energy densities

NMC
(Nickel, Manganese, Cobalt)

- Current favourite for EV's
- High energy density
- Different variations with different chemical ratios, i.e. NMC 111, 433, 811

NCA
(Nickel, Cobalt, Aluminium)

- Uses: medical devices, industrial applications, high end BEV's (Tesla)
- High energy density
- Low safety profile, high cost

LFP
(Lithium, Iron, Phosphate)

- Used in most Chinese EV's and buses
- Low energy density
- Very stable with a long life span

LMO
(Lithium, Manganese, Oxide)

- Uses: power tools, medical devices
- Low energy density
- Very stable, however very low life span

LCO
(Lithium, Cobalt, Oxide)

- Uses: smartphones, laptops, cameras
- High energy density
- Very low safety profile – too explosive in EV's

1) Source: BMO Capital Markets: The Lithium Ion Battery and the EV Market, February 2018

Changing EV battery chemistry will boost Ni demand

- **24kg nickel, 24kg cobalt & 91kg copper**

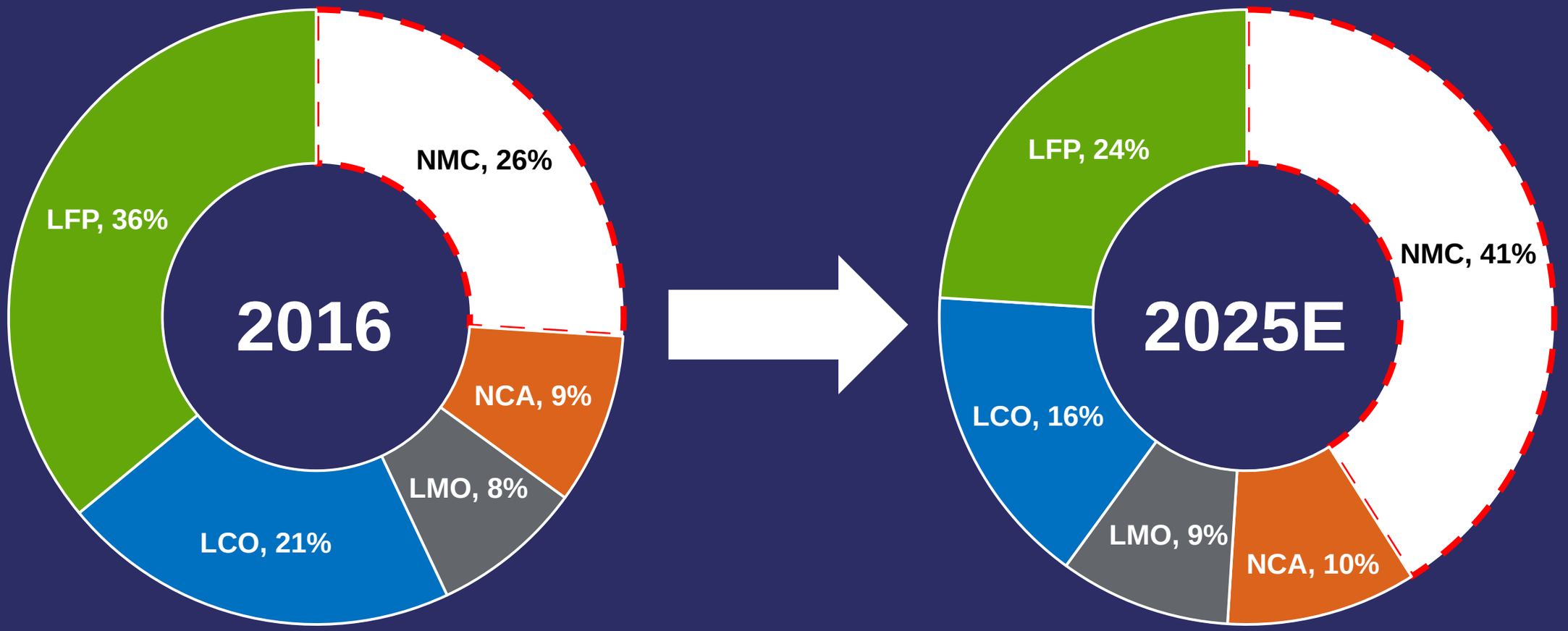
in a 2017 Chevy Bolt(1)

For 811 NMC chemistry in a Bolt(2)

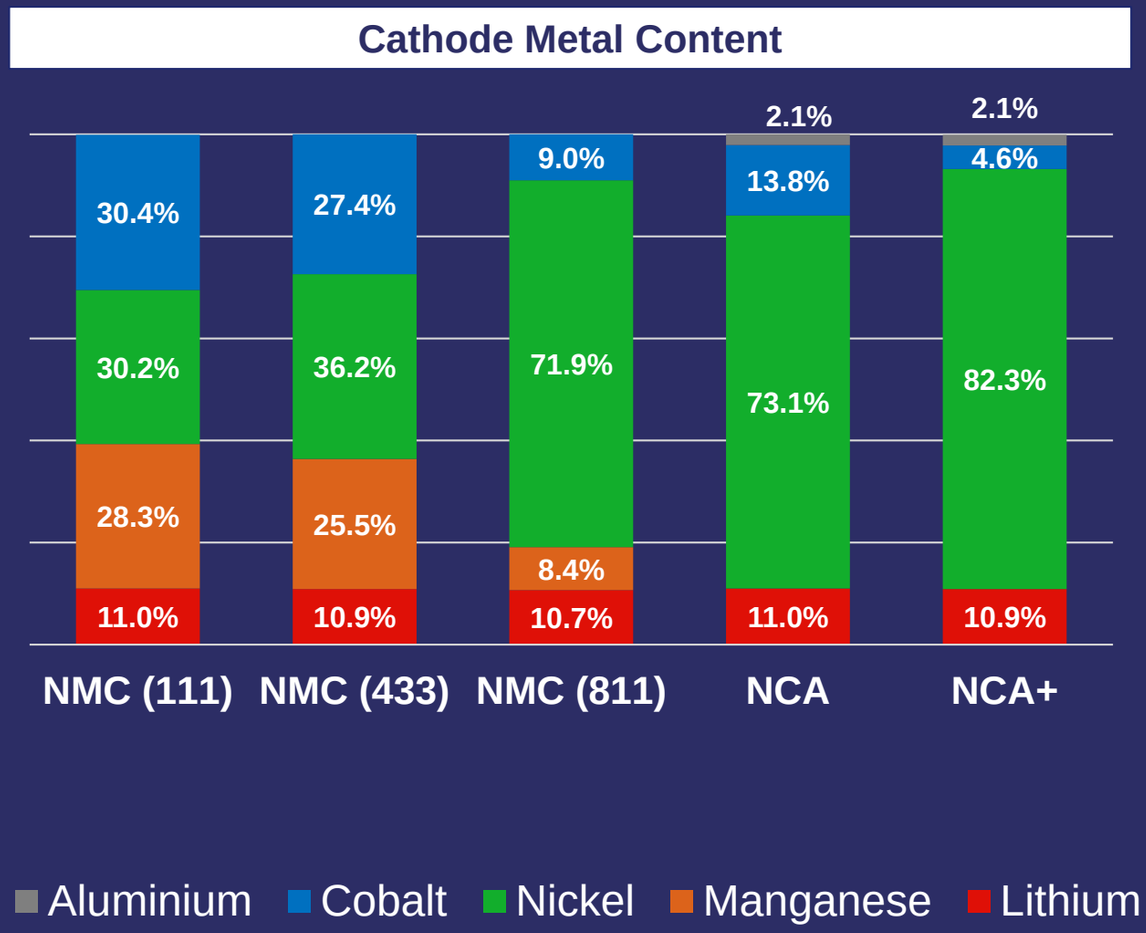
- **Nickel increases by 15kg**
- **Cobalt decreases by 17kg**

1) Source data: UBS Research titled Electric Car Teardown – Disruption Ahead dated 18 May 2017
2) Source data: UBS Research titled Nickel: Electric Vehicle Demand Refinements dated 1 Nov 2017

Cathode active materials allocation is expected to be mostly NMC by 2025



1) Source: BMO Capital Markets: The Lithium Ion Battery and the EV Market, February 2018

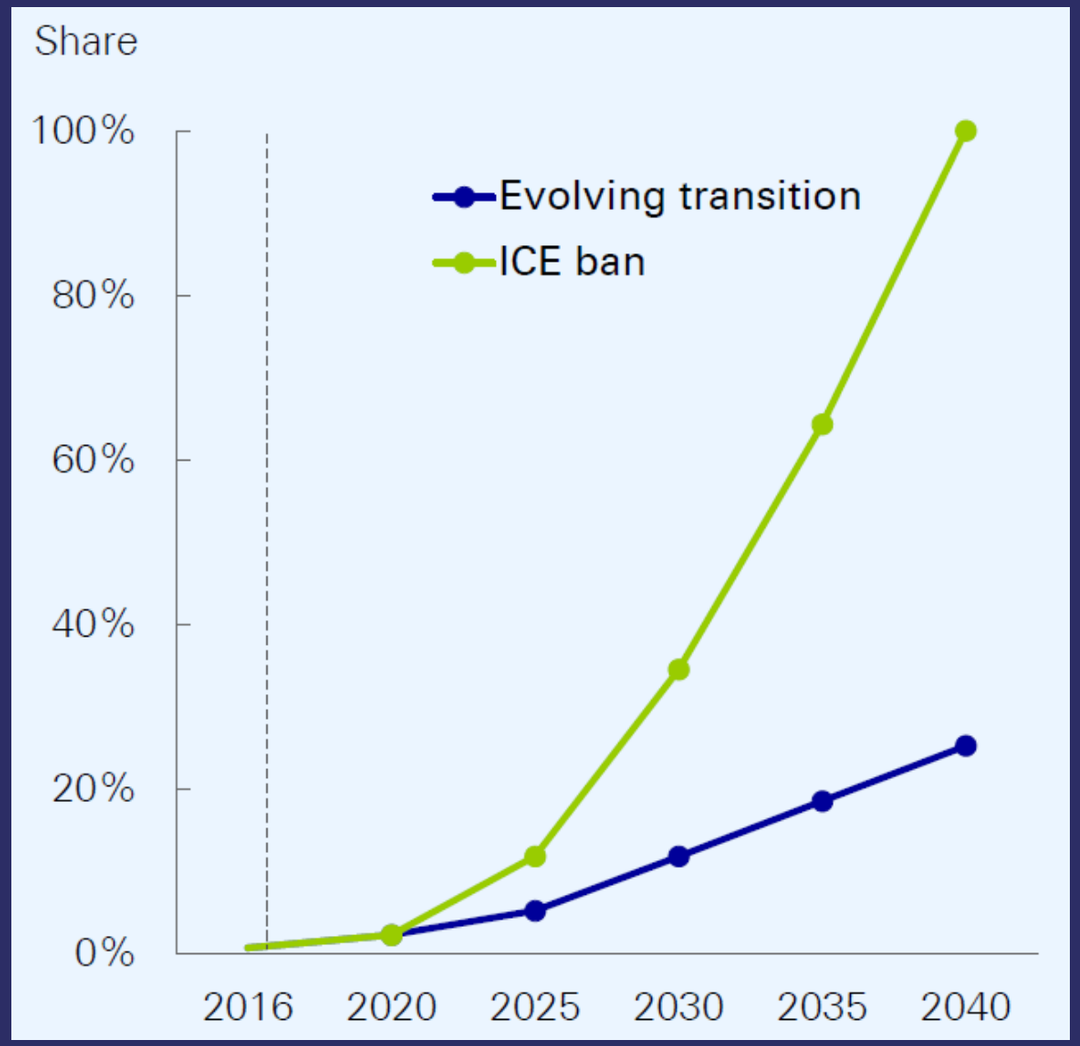


Evolving EV battery chemistry designed to

- Improve battery performance
- Reduce overall cost
- Cathode component ~18% of battery cost(1)
- Enhance EV penetration

1) Source data: Citi EV's putting the pedal to the metal 31 October 2017

EV Penetration[1]



1) Source: 2018 BP Energy Outlook

Expect EV sales to be c.30% of total global car sales by 2040

- 2025-2030 considered the inflection point

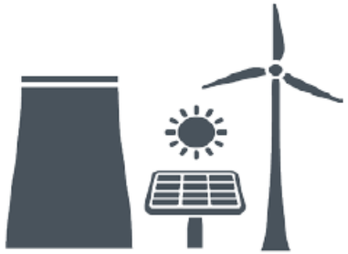
Assuming a worldwide ban on the sale of all ICE cars from 2040 onwards, expect

- c.30% and 100% of all car sales to be EVs in 2030 and 2040, respectively

The world is changing: electric vehicles will be a disruptive force

How much metal is required to realise the Electric Vehicles Initiative target[1] of 30 million electric vehicle sales by 2030?

- We commissioned CRU to model the metal requirements across the supply chain, from generation and grid infrastructure through to storage, charging and vehicles
- In 2030, forecast metal requirements are c.4.1Mt of copper (18% of 2016 supply), c.1.1Mt of nickel (56% of 2016 supply) and 314kt of Cobalt (314% of 2016 supply)
- As early as 2020, forecast EV related metal demand is becoming material, requiring an additional c.390kt of copper, c.85kt of nickel and 24kt of cobalt
- Transportation/mobility will be transformed – driven by environmental pressures, political mandates, consumer experience and technological progress



Generation and grid infrastructure

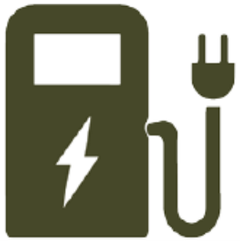
kt	2020	2025	2030
Cu	40	170	536

+

Grid storage

kt	2020	2025	2030
Cu	24	86	180
Ni	20	71	150
Co	7	26	55

+



Charging infrastructure

kt	2020	2025	2030
Cu	23	115	392

+

Non-ICE vehicles

kt	2020	2025	2030
Cu	304	1068	2972
Ni	66	299	985
Co	17	80	259

=

Vehicle sales

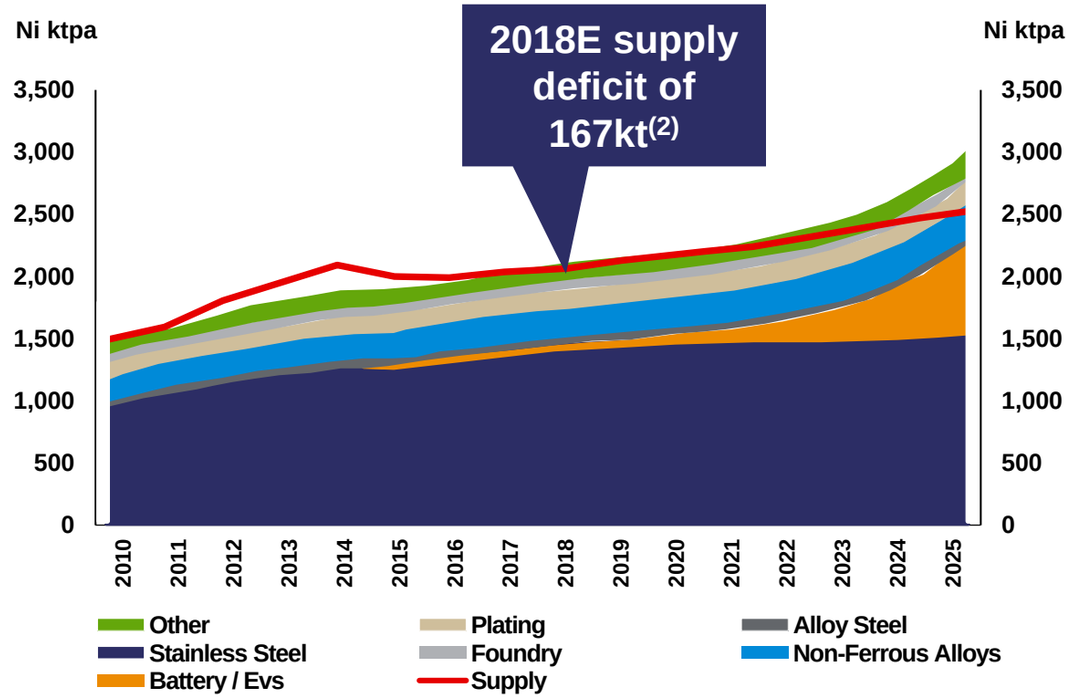
M	2020	2025	2030
Total	91	103	107
EV	2.1	10.1	31.7
%EV	2%	10%	30%

Total

kt	2020	2025	2030
Cu	391	1439	4080
Ni	86	370	1135
Co	24	106	314

1) Source: Glencore Investor Update: 12 Dec 2017

Nickel Mine Supply by Product (kt)[1]



Nickel to be a big winner from EV demand disruption

- Market in deficit in 2016 & 2017
- Synchronous growth in USA, Europe and Asia
- 300-900kt of additional nickel required by 2025[1]

1) Source: UBS Research dated 1 Nov 2017 Nickel: Electric Vehicle Demand Refinements
2) Source: UBS Research dated 18 Jan 2018: Battery Raw Material Update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