



TROPICANA GOLD MINE – DELINEATION OF HIGH-GRADE HAVANA SOUTH ORE-SHOOT

Independence Group NL (Company) (ASX: IGO) is pleased to report recent high-grade gold mineralisation intersected at Havana South, as part of a continued work program to unlock the upside potential of the Tropicana Gold Mine, a Joint Venture with AngloGold Ashanti Australia (AGAA).

The extensive resource extension drilling program, which was initiated at Tropicana during 2015 to provide a framework for the understanding of the Tropicana Mineralised Complex, was completed in the June quarter. The drilling forms part of the ongoing mining studies internally referred to as the Long Island Study (refer ASX Release dated 29 February titled “Tropicana Gold Mine – Exploration Update”).

Recent drilling identifying the high-grade plunging shoot at Havana South, which is open down plunge and is outside the current Mineral Resource¹, includes:

- 11.7m @ 8.90g/t Au from 352.3m (HSD052)
- 15m @ 8.77g/t Au from 510m (HSD054)
- 8m @ 10.8g/t Au from 434m (HSD053)
- 10m @ 8.55g/t Au from 432m (HSD077)
- 15m @ 4.62g/t Au from 429m (HSD088A)
- 6.4m @ 10.8g/t Au from 416.6m (HSD099)

IGO’s Managing Director, Peter Bradford, commented: *“The recent significant drilling results returned from Havana South continues to highlight the potential of the Tropicana Mineralised Complex. The high-grade intersections are associated with a new ore-shoot, outside of the existing Mineral Resource. The ore-shoot remains open down plunge.”*

“The drilling program forms part of the joint venture partners’ commitment to unlocking the full potential of Tropicana. The completion of this phase of exploration, which has confirmed both the strike and depth extensions of mineralisation, along with the discovery of additional high-grade ore-

¹ Resources and Reserves (refer to IGO ASX release 28 October 2015)

shoots forms the framework for the Long Island Study. We are confident in the potential to drive a step change to the value of the Tropicana asset.”

“The next phase in the work program is the delivery of the Mineral Resource during the September quarter. The timing has been pushed back slightly compared to the original schedule, due to an extension of the drill program to define the Havana South ore-shoot. The release to the market on the Long Island Project will be provided in the December quarter.”

Resource Extension Exploration Program

The Tropicana Mineralised Complex comprises four distinct structural domains; from north to south these are Boston Shaker, Tropicana, Havana and Havana South zones. These zones are effectively the same ore body offset by east to northeast striking, post mineralisation faulting. The mineralised zones within the four domains are principally hosted within quartz-feldspathic gneisses.

A total of ~51,700m of drilling has been completed for calendar year 2016. This brings the total drill metres completed since June 2015 to ~106,750m. A majority of the drill metres over the past two quarters have been completed in Havana South, consisting of 9,800m during the March quarter and 17,600m in the June quarter.

The drill hole spacings range from 50m x 50m down plunge of known higher-grade ore shoots to 100m x 100m, or greater, elsewhere along strike. The drill spacing on the Havana South ore-shoot is 50m x 50m. The ore-shoot has an approximate thickness of 20m, width of 100m and has been defined down plunge for a distance of 400m, outside the previous Mineral Resource.

The work program is continuing with the delivery of the Mineral Resource due during the September quarter and the Long Island Study during the December quarter.

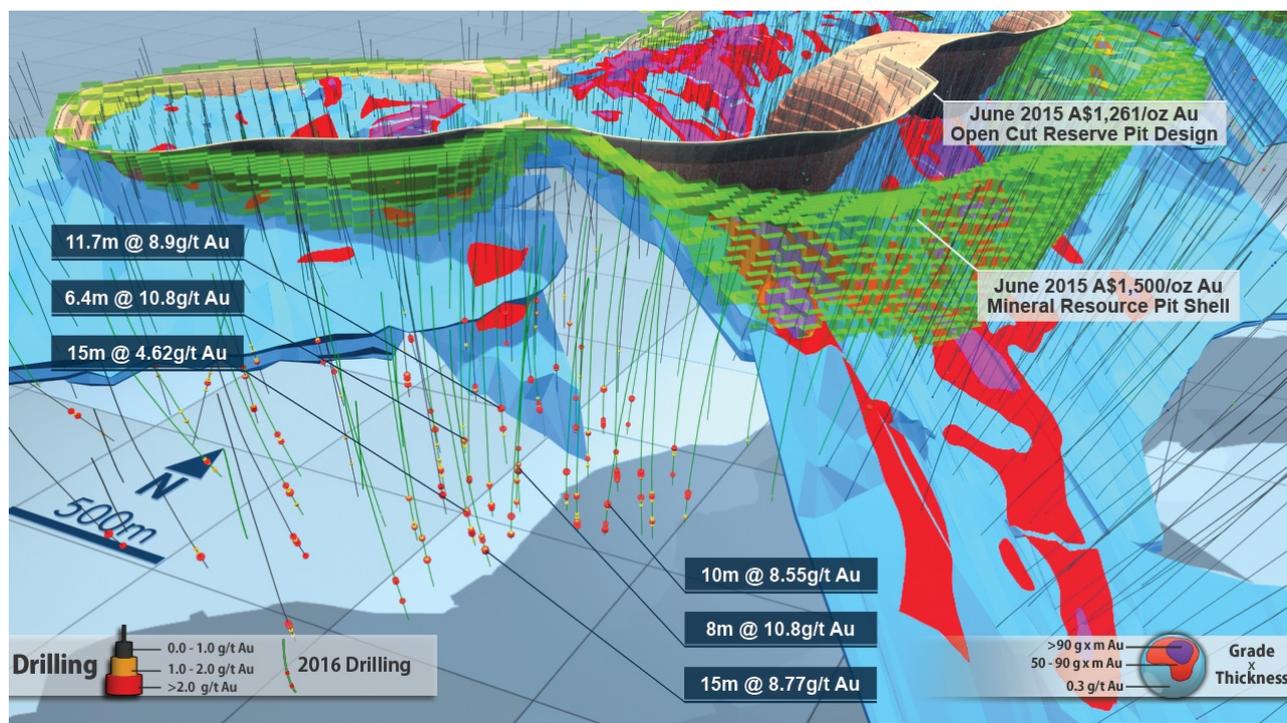


Figure 1: Image showing Havana South drilling with recent high-grade intersections on the Havana South ore-shoot.



Table 1: Recent high-grade drill intersections associated with Havana South ore-shoot shown in the table below.

Hole ID	East	North	RL	Azi (Degr)	Dip (Degr)	Total Depth	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
HSD052	649792.23	6760844.76	359.47	271.10	-59.96	501.2	352.30	364.00	11.7	8.9
							<i>including</i>			
							353.00	361.00	8.0	12.8
							406.00	410.00	4.0	2.63
HSD053	649847.89	6760820.34	360.53	271.20	-64.13	543.5	381.00	385.00	4.0	1.12
							420.00	425.00	5.0	1.76
							434.00	442.00	8.0	10.8
HSD054	649890.18	6760604.78	359.22	275.50	-57.18	573	468.00	487.00	19.0	1
							<i>including</i>			
							471.00	474.00	3.0	1.87
							485.00	487.00	2.0	2.59
							510.00	525.00	15.0	8.77
							<i>including</i>			
							512.00	520.00	8.0	16
HSD077	650015.38	6760758.23	364.00	269.30	-60.11	570.9	466.00	476.00	10.0	8.55
							<i>including</i>			
							466.00	474.00	8.0	10.6
							530.00	538.00	8.0	1.01
							545.00	554.00	9.0	2.77
							<i>including</i>			
							546.00	553.00	7.0	3.37
HSD088A	649825.98	6760668.29	367.41	274.70	-62.35	522.6	429.00	444.00	15.0	4.62
							<i>including</i>			
							430.00	440.00	10.0	6.59
							471.00	492.00	21.0	2.21
							<i>including</i>			
							477.00	479.00	2.0	1.65
							482.00	492.00	10.0	3.77
HSD099	649788.97	6760773.08	364.39	273.70	-60.91	459.6	416.65	423.00	6.4	10.8
							<i>including</i>			
							419.00	421.00	2.0	32.9
							428.00	430.00	2.0	1.28



Downhole widths shown which approximate true width. Coordinates and azimuth are MGA94 Zone 51. Azimuth (Azi) is in degrees. Hole dips (Dip) is in degrees. Holes shown are from the Havana South high-grade ore shoot completed in the June quarter 2016.

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. Matt Dusci who is a full-time employee and security holder of the Company and is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscience. Mr. Dusci has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr. Dusci consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

The information in this report that relates to Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is a compilation of previously published data for which Competent Persons consents were obtained. Their consents remain in place for subsequent releases by the Company of the same information in the same form and context, until the consent is withdrawn or replaced by a subsequent report and accompanying consent. The information in this report has been extracted from the IGO ASX Release for Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves dated 28 October 2015 and is available on the IGO website: www.igo.com.au. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcements and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates in the market announcements continue to apply and have not materially changed and confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

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JORC Code 2012 Edition - Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p>AngloGold Ashanti Australia (AGAA) has carried out all the drilling within and around the Tropicana deposit.</p> <p>RC drilling sample collection was via a cyclone, dust collection system and cone splitter attached to the drill rig.</p> <p>All NQ2 and HQ diamond holes have been half-core sampled over prospective mineralised intervals determined by the geologist.</p> <p>Within fresh rock, core was oriented for structural/geotechnical logging wherever possible. In oriented core, one half of the core was sampled over one metre intervals and submitted for fire assay. The other half of the core, including the bottom-of-hole orientation line, was retained for geological reference and potential further sampling such as metallurgical test work. In intervals of un-oriented core, the same half of the core was sampled where possible, by extending a cut line from oriented intervals through into the un-oriented intervals. The lack of a consistent geological reference plane, (such as bedding or a foliation), precludes using geological features to orient the core.</p>
Drilling techniques	<p>Reverse Circulation drilling was utilised as pre-collars to diamond holes. All Reverse Circulation drilling was via face sampling hammer.</p> <p>Diamond drilling has predominantly been NQ2 with limited HQ2, HQ3 and PQ in the upper saprolite. The majority of diamond holes have been drilled from surface without RC precollars to minimise hole deviation.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p>The sample recovery was recorded on selected intervals to assess that the sample is being adequately recovered during RC drilling. There was a systematic sample recovery program where for every 1 in 25 intervals, the Primary (lab weight), Secondary (archive weight) and Reject splits were weighed and recorded in the database. These weights were combined and then compared to a theoretical recovery of the interval based on the regolith and rock type of the interval being analysed.</p> <p>For diamond drilling recovered core for each drill run was recorded and measured against the expected core from that run. Core recovery was consistently very high, with minor loss occurring in regolith and heavily fractured ground.</p>
Logging	<p>All RC chips and diamond drill cores were geologically logged for lithology, regolith, mineralisation and alteration utilising AGAA’s standard logging code library. Diamond core was also logged for geological structure. Sample quality data recorded includes recovery, sample moisture (i.e. whether dry, moist, wet or water injected) and sampling methodology. Diamond drill holes were routinely orientated, photographed and structurally logged with the confidence in the orientation recorded. Geotechnical data recorded includes QSI, RQD, matrix, and fracture categorisation.</p> <p>All logging data was digitally captured via Field Marshall Software and the data was validated in Micromine prior to being uploaded to an SQL database. DataShed has been utilised for the majority of the data management of the SQL database. The SQL database utilises referential integrity to ensure data in different tables was consistent and restricted to defined logging codes.</p>



Criteria	Commentary
<p>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</p>	<p>Genalysis Perth has performed all gold and multi-element analyses.</p> <p>Core samples weighing approximately 2.5kg were prepared via a robot. The samples were then crushed to <3mm in a Boyd crusher and automatically split, down to a sample of ~1kg for pulping and analysis. The remainder of the material was retained as a coarse split for metallurgical test-work. One metre RC samples were pulped in a mixer mill to 90% passing 75µm. Wet sieve tests were carried out on 5% of the samples</p> <p>A coarse blank sample was inserted as the first sample in each laboratory job. The purpose of this sample was to check that laboratory crushing and grinding equipment was kept clean. Results from the blank analysis show that no contamination was occurring within the pulverising process.</p> <p>Standards were inserted into batches of samples at a frequency of three standards in every 100.</p>
<p>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</p>	<p>Genalysis inserted internal standards and blanks randomly through each batch. Every 25th sample was selected as a duplicate from the original pulp packet and then analysed at the end of the batch. Finally, 6% of the batch was selected for re-analysis.</p> <p>Internal laboratory checks and internal and external check assays such as repeats and check assays enable assessment of precision. Contamination between samples was checked for by the use of blank samples. Assessment of accuracy was carried out by the use of certified Standards (CRM).</p> <p>Check assay campaigns generally coincide with each resource update.</p> <p>QAQC results were reviewed on a batch-by-batch and monthly basis. Any deviations from acceptable precision or indications of bias were acted on with repeat and check assays. Overall performance of both laboratories was satisfactory.</p>
<p>Verification of sampling and assaying</p>	<p>On receipt of assay results from the laboratory the results were verified by the Data Manger and by geologists who compare results with geological logging.</p> <p>There were no twinned drill holes drilled during this campaign.</p>
<p>Location of data points</p>	<p>All hole locations within the resource area to date have been pegged with a standard GPS, or by RTK GPS. Once the holes were drilled the collar location was then surveyed with an RTK GPS.</p> <p>A regional Digital Terrain Model was then created to cover the Tropicana JV tenement area from Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM) data. The data was sampled at 3 arc-seconds, which was 1/1200th of a degree of latitude and longitude, or about 90 metres.</p>
<p>Data spacing and distribution</p>	<p>Drill hole spacing on sections, and between sections, typically range from 50 x 50m to 100 x 100m. Drilling on the Havana South ore-shoot is 50m x 50m</p>
<p>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</p>	<p>The majority of drilling was orientated to intersect normal to mineralisation. The chance of bias introduced by sample orientation is thus considered minimal.</p>
<p>Sample security</p>	<p>Samples were sealed in calico bags, which were in turn placed in large poly-weave bulk-bags for transport. Filled poly-weave bulk-bags were secured on wooden crates and transported directly via road freight to the laboratory with a corresponding submission form and consignment note.</p> <p>Genalysis checks the samples received against the submission form and notifies AGAA of any missing or additional samples. Once Genalysis has completed the assaying, the pulp packets, pulp residues and coarse rejects were held in their secure warehouse. On request, the pulp packets were returned to the AGAA warehouse on secure pallets where they were documented for long-term storage</p>

Criteria	Commentary
	and retrieval.
Audits or reviews	Field quality control and assurance was assessed on a daily, monthly and quarterly basis. There have been no external audits carried out on these exploration results

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	Tropicana is a joint venture between AngloGold Ashanti Australia Limited (AGAA) and Independence Group NL (IGO) (AGAA:IGO, 70:30) AGAA is the manager of the JV.
	There are no known heritage or environmental impediments over the leases. The tenure is secure at the time of reporting. No known impediments exist to operate in the area.
Exploration done by other parties	AngloGold Ashanti Australia (AGAA) has carried out all the drilling within the Tropicana deposit.
Geology	The Tropicana and Havana gold deposit host rocks are predominantly gneisses.
Drill hole Information	Drillhole information for all holes with reported mineralised intercepts are given in Table 1. Details of holes not containing mineralisation are not provided as they are not material to the understanding of the results. However, hole locations for all holes are shown in Figure 1.
Data aggregation methods	Reported intercepts are calculated using the following parameters: 2m minimum width, maximum of 2m of consecutive internal waste, lower cut off of 0.5g/t Au, with a minimum intercept grade of 1g/t Au. No upper cuts applied
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	Mineralised intercepts approximate true widths.
Diagrams	Refer to the body of the announcement.
Balanced reporting	All mineralised intercepts as reported are provided in Table 1.
Other substantive exploration data	No other exploration data to report.
Further work	Drilling testing down-dip and along strike of currently defined resources is continuing. Mineralisation remains open. An updated resource model will be generated base on the drilling results.