INDEPENDENCE GROUP NL

QUARTERLY REPORT FOR THE 3 MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2010

GROUP HIGHLIGHTS

- **Estimated NPAT for the quarter was $10.0 million (Jun $6.9 million, YTD $10.0 million).**
- **$144.1 million cash and estimated net receivables (Jun $148.4 million).**

OPERATIONS HIGHLIGHTS

- **Production - 60,235t @ 4.5% Ni for 2,702 Ni t (Budget 56,099t @ 4.2% Ni for 2,368 Ni t).**
- **Cash Costs - A$4.36/lb Ni payable (Budget A$4.81) for the quarter (including royalties). Cash costs A$3.73/lb Ni payable excluding royalties.**
- **Moran - Development on budget and on schedule.**
  - **High grade Moran mineralisation extended to the north (2.7m @ 10.5% and 2.6m @ 7.9% Ni) and remains open to the south. First Moran ore drive delivering higher grade (5.1% Ni) than budgeted.**
- **Long North - Additional new intercepts (9.1m @ 3.9% Ni and 6.3m @ 4.6% Ni) and TEM anomalies north of Long indicate potential for new massive/matrix sulphide shoots.**
- **Ore Reserves - June 2010 reserves increased to 1,315,000t @ 4.1% Ni for 53,400 Ni t extending mine life to 2016 (based on reserves only).**

EXPLORATION HIGHLIGHTS

GOLD

- **Tropicana JV - Bankable Feasibility Study now expected to be completed in November. IGO currently estimates capital costs of $600-620 million and possible working capital requirements of $100-120 million (IGO's share estimated to be 30% of these costs).**
  - **Western Australian Environmental Protection Act approval received.**
  - **Boston Shaker prospect drilling intersected 17m @ 7.1 g/t Au, 10m @ 4.9 g/t Au, 29m @ 3.7 g/t Au and 12m @ 4.9 g/t Au (true width).**
  - **True width intercepts of 19m @ 6.7 g/t Au (including 4m @ 29.6 g/t Au), 17m @ 4.4 g/t Au, 10m @ 10.6 g/t Au and 24m @ 3.5 g/t Au confirm potential for underground gold mining at Havana.**
- **Holleton - Significant shallow intercepts over a 300m strike length including 10m @ 8.3 g/t Au, 10m @ 5.5 g/t Au and 8m @ 5.4 g/t Au.**
- **Karlawinda - Further significant shallow intercepts including 18m @ 2.2 g/t Au, 26m @ 1.3 g/t Au, 47m @ 1.0 g/t Au, 45m @ 1.5 g/t Au and 9m @ 2.5 g/t Au over a 1km strike length. Metallurgical testwork has commenced.**

BASE METALS

- **Duketon JV - Phase 1 infill drilling at the Rosie prospect has commenced.**
- **Orrbacken JV - 1km long airborne TEM conductor located proximal to boulders containing NiS.**
- **Birrindudu - Creek beds containing abundant fine-grained cassiterite (tin oxide) located in the Northern Territory may represent a new Australian tin province.**
- **Musgrave Minerals IPO - Rock chips containing up to 5.0% Cu, 0.6 g/t Au and 9.6 g/t Ag collected at Moorilyana Prospect.**

CORPORATE

DIVIDEND

The Company announced and paid a fully franked 3 cent 2009/10 final dividend during the quarter.

PROFIT AND LOSS

The estimated and unaudited NPAT for the quarter is $10.0 million (Jun $6.9M). **The profit figures quoted in this report are subject to finalisation of estimated nickel prices and USD/AUD exchange rates. Unhedged receivables and sales figures in this report are based on a nickel price of AU$24,118/t and are subject to subsequent final price adjustments.**

ISSUED CAPITAL - CURRENT

114,063,539 ordinary shares and 837,500 unlisted options.

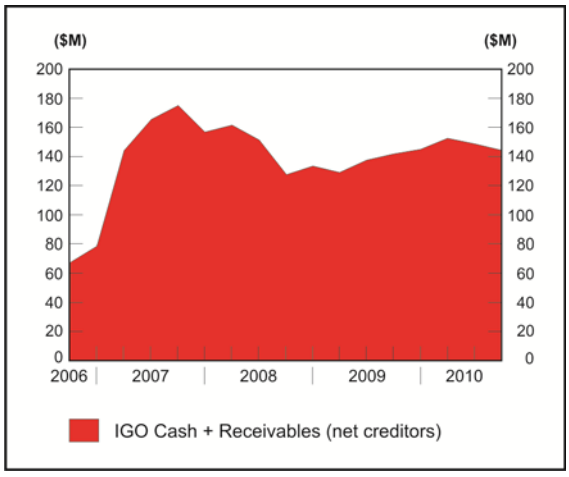
CASH AND RECEIVABLES

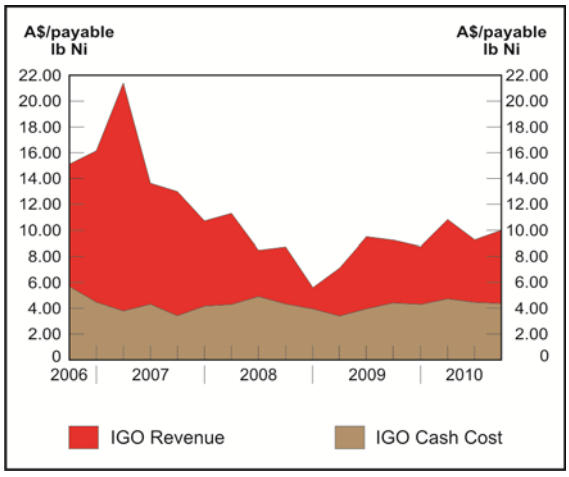
- $137.3 million cash (Jun $144.0M).
- $6.8 million nickel revenue in receivables net of creditors (Jun $4.4M).
- Total cash and net receivables were $144.1 million at the end of the quarter (Mar $148.4M).
- **Unhedged receivables have been valued using AU$24,118/t Ni.**

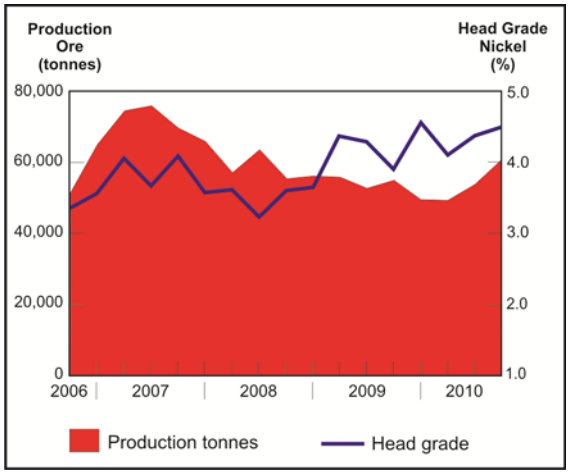
CASH OUTFLOWS

Excluding operating cash costs, major cash expenditure in the quarter was:-

- $6.4 million on Long and regional exploration, including contributions to the Tropicana JV.
- $9.1 million capitalised development costs, including Moran development.
- $2.3 million income tax payments.
- $3.4 million shareholder dividend payments.







DEBT

The Company had no debt at the end of the quarter.

NICKEL SALES PRICE CALCULATION

Due to the off-take agreement the Company has with BHP Billiton Nickel West Pty Ltd, nickel sales for any given month are required to be estimated. This is due to the lag-time between delivery of ore and setting of the price to be received, which is based on the average LME price prevailing in the third month after the month of delivery.

The Company is also required to estimate the USD/AUD exchange rate when calculating sales for any given month, as payment for nickel delivered is received in US dollars. Therefore, when calculating the quarter's cash flow and profits, revenue which will be received based on future nickel prices is estimated using the most up-to-date price information available prior to the release of the quarterly report. The receivables figure used represents the estimated final USD nickel payment converted to AUD, also at an estimated exchange rate.

The effect of the changing nickel price and exchange rate on receivables is reflected in each quarter's cash flow and profit figures.

2010/11 EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE

$6.4 million exploration expenditure was incurred during the quarter which includes accruals and Tropicana JV expenditure.

HEDGING

Total hedged nickel metal at the date of this report is 5,160t at A$22,464/t, which is scheduled to be delivered at 200 tonnes per month from October 2010 to June 2011, 180 tonnes per month from July 2011 to June 2012 and 100 tonnes per month from July 2012 to June 2013.

MINING OPERATION

LONG NICKEL MINE
IGO 100%

SAFETY

Lightning Nickel incurred one Lost Time Injury (LTI) during the quarter, bringing the Frequency Rate (LTIFR) to **6.23** for the life of the operation.

PRODUCTION

Production for the quarter was 60,235t at 4.5% Ni for 2,702 tonnes of contained nickel, which was mined by the following methods:

Jumbo Stoping	18,254	t @	4.0%	Ni for	723	Ni t
Long-hole	28,988	t @	4.6%	Ni for	1,324	Ni t
Hand-held	5,857	t @	5.8%	Ni for	337	Ni t
Jumbo Development	7,136	t @	4.5%	Ni for	318	Ni t
TOTAL	60,235	t @	4.5%	Ni for	2,702	Ni t

Production was from the following areas:

Long	14,508	t @	4.5%	Ni for	658	Ni t
McLeay	28,555	t @	3.8%	Ni for	1,090	Ni t
Victor South	12,929	t @	5.7%	Ni for	738	Ni t
Moran	4,243	t @	5.1%	Ni for	216	NI t
TOTAL	60,235	t @	4.5%	Ni for	2,702	Ni t

(See Figure 1 for location of ore bodies)

Contained nickel metal was 14% higher than budget (2,368 Ni t). The increase in contained metal was achieved through above budget ore production (7%) and a 0.3% Ni higher run of mine head grade.

Metal during the quarter was produced at a cash cost of A$4.36 per payable pound of nickel, versus a budget cost of A$4.81/lb (including all royalties), 9.5% below budget. Cash costs excluding royalties were A$3.73/payable pound.

Operational highlights for the quarter included:

- Better than budgeted ore production at improved grades resulting in 14% over budget contained metal.
- Continued focus on cash costs.
- First ore drive in Moran delivering higher grade ore than budgeted (4,243t @ 5.1% Ni).
- Focus on capital development for Moran continues.

RESOURCES AND RESERVES

During the quarter, the Company released the June 2010 mineral resource and ore reserve estimates as follows:

Resources: 1,702,000t @ 5.4% Ni for 91,500 Ni tonnes
Reserves: 1,315,000t @ 4.1% Ni for 53,400 Ni tonnes

After taking into account 2009/10 production, reserves increased by 20% (10,215 Ni t), extending mine life to at least 2016 based on reserves only. Success at the Moran, McLeay and Long North deposits, which remain open along strike, could further add to mine life.

Refer to the ASX announcement dated 5 October 2010 for further details regarding the resource and reserve estimate.

DEVELOPMENT

CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT

During the quarter a total of 493 metres were advanced as capital development, all of which occurred in Moran.

OPERATING DEVELOPMENT

A total of 801 metres of normal operating development was also undertaken during the quarter, of which 94m occurred in Long (13/7 block), 234m in Victor South, 383m in McLeay with the remaining 90m in Moran. Operating development costs are included in cash costs.

FOCUS FOR DECEMBER QUARTER

The December quarter will see the operation focus on:

- Commencement of construction of Moran Paste Plant
- Continuation of Moran fresh airway and alternate travel way
- Completion of site wide risk assessment and review of safety standards
- Continued capital development to enable exploitation of Moran reserves
- Completion of Life of Mine update

EXPLORATION

Moran

Extensional Drilling

Extensional drilling from the Moran 525 Drill Drive to the south of the 2009 resource boundary continued during the quarter. Hole LSU-308C was designed to test a down-thrown extension to the Moran orebody to the south of an interpreted fault. The hole was abandoned in hanging wall ultramafic rocks after intersecting remobilised nickel sulphide mineralisation (**1.0m @ 6.5% Ni**) between intermediate intrusive rocks. The presence of coarse grained talc magnesite rock with heavy disseminated sulphide in this hole indicates that the **prospective lava channel continues to the south.**

Drilling to the north of the 2009 resource boundary provided further encouragement that small mineable blocks of nickel mineralisation exist within this area close to mine development. Hole LSU-325 yielded the best intercept (**2.6m @ 7.9% Ni**) and DHTEM surveying of the hole defined a 25m × 20m conductor corresponding to this mineralisation. Hole LSU-334 intersected massive and disseminated nickel sulphide **(2.7m @ 10.5% Ni**) from 180m, 25m to the north of the 2010 resource boundary. Further exploration in this area will resume following completion of the Moran capital development.

Exploration Drilling

Three holes drilled from the McLeay 570 Drill Drive to test the Moran South DHTEM target (**Figure 2**) were abandoned before reaching target depth. The 570 Drill Drive will be extended so that drill holes can be collared above the target zone, resulting in shorter holes and an improved intersection angle.

Long North Extensional Drilling

A program of 5 underground diamond drill holes for 624.1m was completed from the 13/7 Drill Drive to test for down-dip extensions to the Long North 07 Shoot mineralisation (**Figure 3**). Three of the five holes intersected nickel sulphide mineralisation within the current limits of the resource. The most significant intercept was in drill-hole LG137-049 with **9.1m @ 3.9% nickel from 80m**. A summary of the results are reported below.

Down-hole electromagnetic surveying in these drill-holes has detected several conductors that correspond to intersected mineralisation and co-planar bodies that are currently untested by drilling. These geophysical results support the idea that potentially mineable blocks of mineralisation exist in this area, despite an abundance of porphyry dykes.

A planned program of 5 holes for 1,530m will be drilled from the 13/7 Drill Drive to determine whether the mineralisation extends down-dip to the 16/5 level. This could provide support for an extension of the 16/5 footwall drive as a platform for exploration drilling.

The 07 Shoot was discovered by IGO in December 2007, and was the first significant extension to the Long ore body in fifteen years. The recent drilling results provide further evidence that the Long ore body remains open to the north, extending into tenure acquired from BHP Billiton.

Table 1: Long Nickel Mine – Significant September Quarter Long North Results

Hole_ID	LocalNorth	LocalEast	LocalRL	EOH	Dip	Azimuth	mFrom	mTo	Interval	TRUE Width	Grade % Ni
LG137-049	550737	374062	-395	117	-49	102	80.4	89.5	9.1	6.2	3.9
LG137-050	550738	374061	-395	108	-61	55	65.5	67.8	2.3	1.4	4.6
LG137-051	550739	374060	-395	120	-45	16					porphyry
LG137-053	550739	374061	-394	136	-72	54					porphyry
LG137-054	550735	374060	-393	141	-38	123	107.0	113.3	6.3	3.8	4.6

**VE = Nickel grades are estimated based on visual observation. Assays are awaited.*

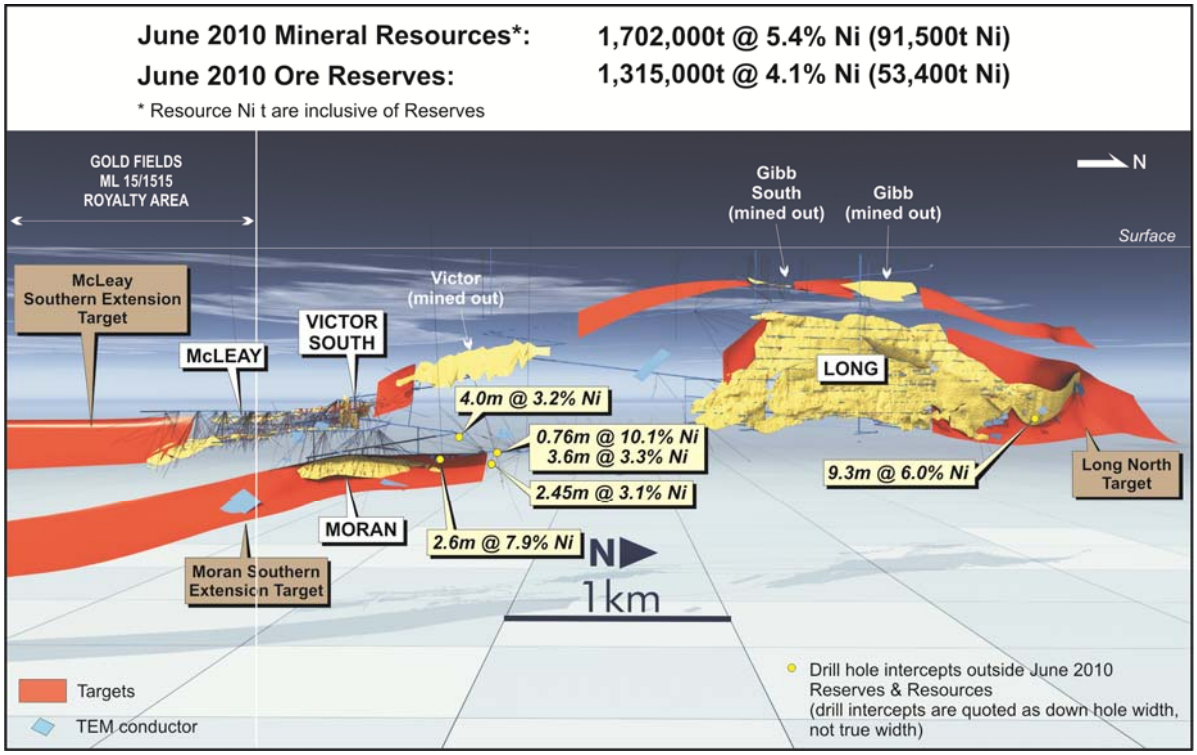


Figure 1: Long Nickel Mine – Longitudinal Projection Showing Target Areas, TEM Conductors and Significant Intercepts Outside Current Resources and Reserves

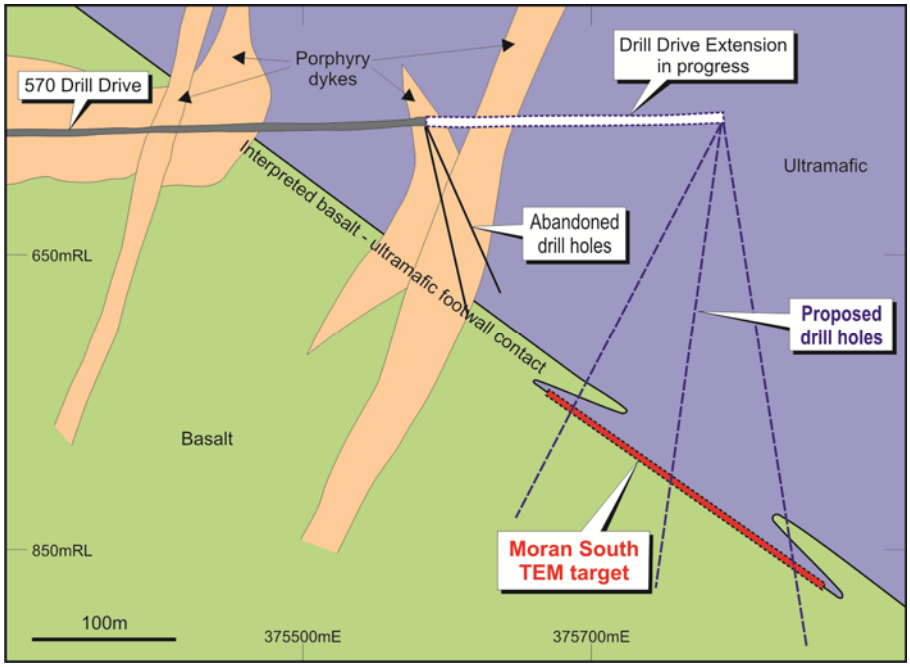


Figure 2: Long Nickel Mine – Moran South Schematic Cross-Section Showing Abandoned Drill-Holes, Proposed 570 Drill Drive Extension and Proposed Drill-Holes to Test The Moran South TEM Target

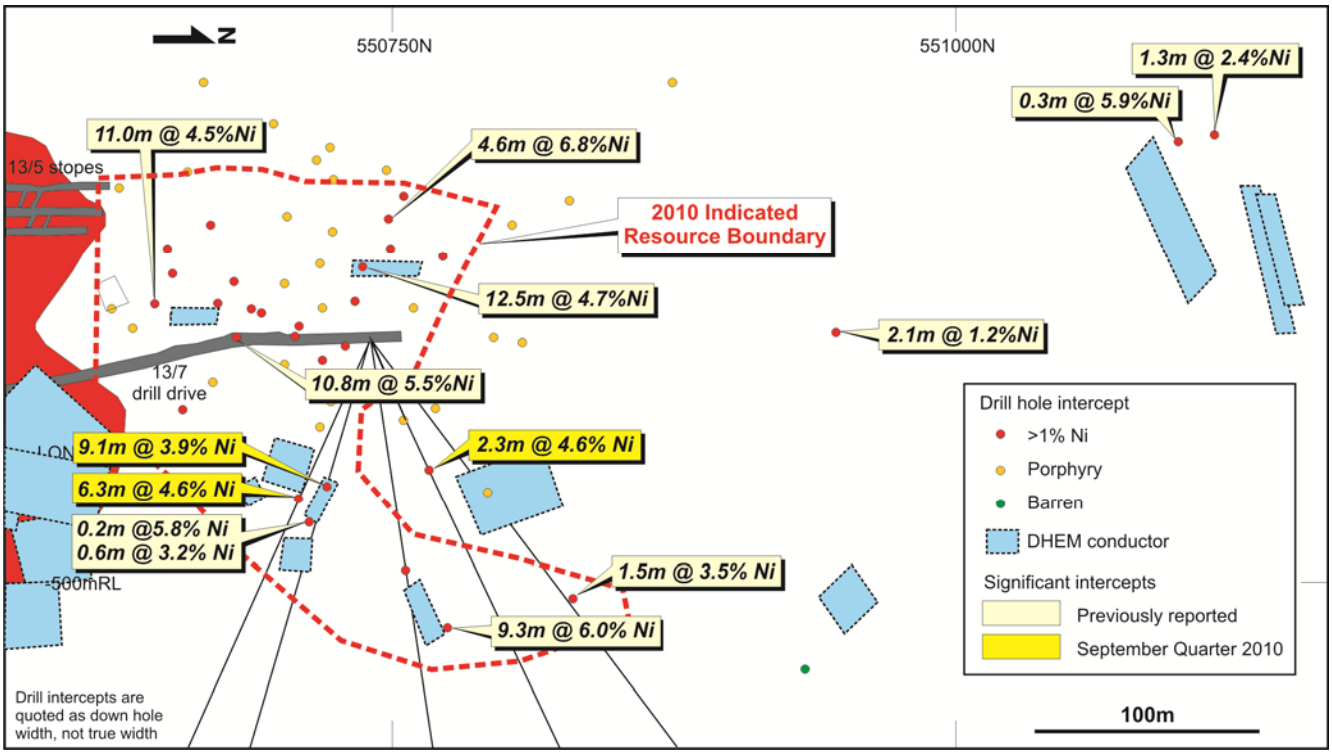


Figure 3: Long Nickel Mine - Long North - Longitudinal Projection Showing Recent Drill Intercepts and TEM Conductors in Relation to the Northern End of the Long Ore Body

LONG NICKEL MINE PRODUCTION SUMMARY

	Note	Sep '10 Quarter	2010/11 FY to Date	*Prev. Corresp. Quarter (Sep '09)*
Mining Reserve (Dry Tonnes)				
Start of Period		1,315,000	1,315,000	*1,327,000*
- ROM Production	1	(60,235)	(60,235)	*(50,280)*
End of Period		1,254,765	1,254,765	*1,276,720*
Production Details:				
Ore Mined (Dry Tonnes)	1	60,235	60,235	*50,280*
Ore Milled (Dry Tonnes)		60,235	60,235	*50,280*
Nickel Grade (Head %)		4.49	4.49	*3.95*
Copper Grade (Head %)		0.30	0.30	*0.28*
Metal in Ore Production (Tonnes)				
Nickel delivered	2	2,702	2,702	*1,987*
Copper delivered	2	184	184	*140*
Metal Payable IGO share (Tonnes)				
Nickel		1,634	1,634	*1,197*
Copper		75	75	*56*
Hedging				
Tonnes delivered into Hedge		600	600	*600*
Average Price (AU$/t)		19,013	19,013	*19,013*

Note 1. Production is sourced from both reserves/inventory and outside reserves.
Note 2. The Recovery Rate is fixed with BHP depending on head grade. For grades from 3.0% to 3.5% recovery is 92%, for grades in excess of 3.5% recovery is 93%.

Revenue/Cost Summary		***A$'000's***	***A$'000's***	***A$'000's***
Sales Revenue (incl. hedging)		36,025	36,025	*24,308*
Cash Mining/Development Costs		(9,577)	(9,577)	*(7,029)*
Other Cash Costs	3	(6,102)	(6,102)	*(4,571)*
Depreciation/Amortisation/Rehabilitation		(4,801)	(4,801)	*(2,651)*
Total Unit Cost Summary		***A$/lb Total Metal Produced***	***A$/lb Total Metal Produced***	***A$/lb Total Metal Produced***
Cash Mining/Development Costs		1.61	1.61	*1.61*
Other Cash Costs	3	1.02	1.02	*1.04*
Depreciation/Amortisation/Rehabilitation		0.81	0.81	*0.61*
Revenue/Cost Summary		***A$/lb Payable Metal***	***A$/lb Payable Metal***	***A$/lb Payable Metal***
Sales Revenue (incl. hedging)	4	10.01	10.01	*9.21*
Cash Mining/Development Costs		2.66	2.66	*2.66*
Other Cash Costs	3	1.70	1.70	*1.72*
Depreciation/Amortisation/Rehabilitation		1.34	1.34	*1.00*

Note 3. Other Cash Costs include milling, royalties and site administration.
Note 4. Sales Revenue per pound includes nickel price adjustments for prior periods.

Safety and Productivity				
- Lost Time Injuries		1	1	*2*
- Medically Treated IFR		29.3	29.3	*57.6*
- Nickel Productivity Rate	5	40.1	40.1	*67.3*

Note 5. Nickel Productivity Rate = Annualised nickel tonnes per full-time-equivalent-employee.

Production/Exploration Drilling	**Metres**	**Metres**	***Metres***
Production	-	-	*2,575*
Exploration	5,278	5,278	*2,584*
	5,278	5,278	*5,159*

REGIONAL GOLD EXPLORATION

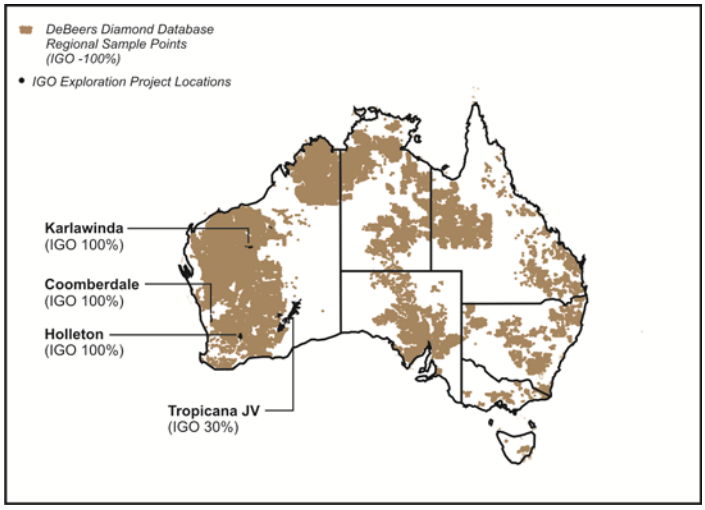


Figure 4: IGO Gold Project Locations

TROPICANA JV (IGO 30%, ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI AUSTRALIA LIMITED MANAGER 70%)

The Tropicana Joint Venture comprises approximately 15,000km^2 of highly prospective tenure covering a strike length of 396km (**Figure 5**) along an emerging new gold province.

The Tropicana project was generated and pegged by IGO and subsequently joint ventured to AngloGold Ashanti Australia Limited in January 2002. The first discovery within this extensive tenement package is the Tropicana deposit, comprising the Tropicana and Havana Zones which is the subject of a Bankable Feasibility Study ("BFS") due for completion in Q4 2010.

In addition to the Feasibility work at the Tropicana deposit, scoping studies on the potential Boston Shaker open-cut and Havana Deeps underground deposits are underway.

Exploration is also continuing at priority regional locations throughout the joint venture area, with a focus on those within trucking distance of the potential operation at Tropicana-Havana.

Feasibility Study

AngloGold Ashanti notified Independence Group on 26th October that the BFS is now expected to be completed in November 2010 and will be released at that time. Both companies are now expected to seek Board approval for project development in November 2010.

BFS technical and financial analysis of Tropicana and Havana open pit development is largely complete, with a variety of economic forecasts used to test Project robustness. Draft report preparation and compilation of supporting technical documents is well advanced. Report finalisation, together with study recommendations, remains on schedule for December quarter completion following rigorous peer review.

Scoping study evaluation of the near surface Boston-Shaker deposit and Havana Deeps, which lies immediately below proposed Havana Pit, has commenced. **Likely positive financial outcomes have the potential to both improve Project mill feed grade and extend mine life beyond current BFS timelines.**

The Tropicana JV partners have now received Western Australian Environmental Protection Act Project approval from the Minister for the Environment.

Independence currently estimates the BFS capital and possible working capital costs to be in the range of $600-620M and $100-120M respectively with IGO's share being 30% of these estimates.

Tropicana-Havana Proximal Exploration

Exploration during the quarter focussed on three key areas proximal to the Tropicana Resource:

- continued delineation of the mineralisation at Boston Shaker 360m north of the Tropicana resource.
- the Havana Deeps RC and diamond drilling program testing the extents of high grade shoots down plunge beyond the currently planned open cut.
- diamond drilling at Swizzler, located between the Tropicana and Havana feasibility pit designs.

Boston Shaker

Mineralisation at Boston Shaker has been defined over a 700m strike length and infill drilling of the prospect to 50 x 50m within the area proposed for initial resource calculations and pit optimisations is now complete. A number of very strong true width intersections were returned including (**Figure 6 and Table 2**):

- **17m @ 7.1 g/t Au** from 109m
- **29m @ 3.7 g/t Au** from 307m
- **12m @ 4.9 g/t Au** from 302m
- **15m @ 3.3 g/t Au** from 191m
- **16m @ 3.4 g/t Au** from 162m
- **10m @ 4.9 g/t Au** from 56m
- **13m @ 3.7 g/t Au from** 33m

Havana Deeps

The drilling at Havana Deeps is part of a two phase Scoping Study to determine whether high-grade shoots continue beneath the proposed Havana Open-Cut and determine whether ore derived from bulk underground mining methods could be mined and blended with open-cut ore after the completion of the high-grade starter open-cuts.

Drilling at Havana Deeps is being completed on a 100m x 50m spacing focussing on an area extending from the base of the feasibility pit to a maximum vertical depth of 650m. Drilling to date has confirmed that significant mineralisation continues for at least 650m down plunge beneath the proposed pit. Infill drilling completed during the quarter continued to support the potential for underground exploitation and included the following true width intercepts (**Figure 6 and Table 3**):

- **17m @ 4.4 g/t Au** from 491m
- **10m @ 4.6 g/t Au** from 303m
- **19m @ 6.7g/t g/t Au** from 382m including **4m @ 29.6 g/t Au**
- **13m @ 3.4 g/t Au** from 418m
- **10m @ 10.6 g/t Au** from 462m
- **17m @ 3.4 g/t Au** from 504m
- **24m @ 3.5 g/t Au** from 466m

Swizzler

A previous single diamond drill-hole between the proposed Tropicana and Havana pits intersected **2m @ 26.2 g/t Au from 289m (Figure 6**). Five step-out holes were completed, some of which intersected disseminated pyrite mineralisation. Assays are pending.

Joint Venture manager AngloGold Ashanti Australia expects that scoping level economic studies on the potential Boston Shaker and Havana Deeps resource additions will be completed in Q4 2010.

Regional Exploration

A total of 121 DDH holes for 1,361m, 79 RC holes for 11,793m and 918 aircore holes for 37,794m tested targets at a number of regional prospect areas during the quarter including Dragonfly, Sidecar, Brass Monkey, Hat Trick, Black Dragon Tumble Weed, Ice Berg, Angels Kiss and Crouching Tiger.

Results from 18 RC holes drilled at Black Dragon returned isolated metre intervals grading up to 3 g/t Au. Further RC and DDH assay results from Black Dragon are awaited.

An airborne aeromagnetic survey comprising approximately 34,000 line km being flown over Group 2 and Group 3 tenements is now 78% complete with the remainder to be completed in October.

Table 2: Significant Boston Shaker Drilling Results

Hole No.	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (Mahd)	Dip (degr)	Azi (degr)	Total Depth	Depth From	Depth To	Width (m)	Au (g/t)
Boston Shaker RC										
BSRC123	6763853	651664	340	-61.1	320	158	109.00	124.00	15.0	2.6
BSRC124	6763779	651737	341	-60	321	215	**162.00**	**178.00**	**16.0**	**3.4**
BSRC125	6763853	651735	341	-61	318	170	125.00	127.00	2.0	5.2
BSRC126	6763818	651771	341	-60	319	184	**149.00**	**160.00**	**11.0**	**3.7**
BSRC139	6763995	651947	344	-60	315	160	54.00	60.00	6.0	3.2
BSRC143	6764097	651985	345	-60	321	92	58.00	65.00	7.0	3.8
BSRC144	6764030	652053	345	-61	320	170	94.00 *100.00*	107.00 *107.00*	13.0 *7.0*	2.7 *4.0*
BSRC145	6763959	652124	345	-60	320	200	148.00 158.00	153.00 163.00	5.0 5.0	3.4 3.6
BSRC147D	6763815	652268	346	-58	321	312	276.00 295.00	286.00 305.00	10.0 10.0	3.0 2.0
BSRC153	6764097	652197	344	-60	320	206	**176.00**	**184.00**	**8.0**	**4.0**
BSRC190	6763850	651596	340	-61	317	136	**56.00** 93.00	**66.00** 109.00	**10.0** 16.0	**4.9** 2.8
BSRC227	6763959	651983	344	-60	319	175	82.00	88.00	6.0	6.5
BSRC234	6764133	651950	345	-60	318	70	24.00	33.00	9.0	2.0
BSRC235	6764062	652021	345	-60	318	112	73.00	85.00	12.0	2.7
BSRC236	6763991	652094	345	-60	316	160	**130.00**	**139.00**	**9.0**	**5.2**
BSRC244	6764062	652093	344	-59	320	140	**109.00**	**126.00**	**17.0**	**7.0**
BSRC245	6764274	651951	348	-60	318	70	**33.00**	**46.00**	**13.0**	**3.7**
BSRC248	6764203	652022	346	-59	318	112	78.00	84.00	6.0	3.6
BSRC252	6764062	652163	344	-60	320	196	**154.00**	**164.00**	**10.0**	**3.0**
Boston Shaker Diamond										
BSD007	6763744.50	651845	342	-59	317	276	214.00	223.00	9.0	3.0
BSD010	6763744.42	652339	347	-60	319	360	327.00	336.00	9.0	3.0
BSD011	6763994.94	652159	345	-61	321	220	171.00	180.00	9.0	3.5
BSD012	6763815.12	652339	346	-60	317	354	**307.00**	**336.00**	**29.0**	**3.7**
BSD013	6763956.24	652269	345	-59	317	277	231.00	234.00	3.0	5.1
BSD014	6763918.68	652374	345	-59	321	348	**302.00**	**314.00**	**12.0**	**4.9**
BSD015	6764133.61	652233	343	-59	321	282	193.00	201.00	8.0	2.1

BSD019	6763743.95	651775	341	-61	319	220	**191.00**	**206.00**	**15.0**	**3.3**

Table 3: Significant Havana Deeps Diamond Drilling Results

HAVANA DEEPS DIAMOND										
HDD011	6761766	650330	359	-61	316	541	**464.00**	**480.00**	**16.0**	**3.1**
HDD014	6761471	650545	361	-61	319	693	643.00	651.00	8.0	3.1
HDD015	6761640	650198	362	-60	319	516	**439.00**	**458.00**	**19.0**	**3.2**
HDD017	6761504	650264	366	-62	322	577	**484.00**	**510.00**	**26.0**	**3.1**
							including			
							491.00	**508.00**	**17.0**	**4.4**
HDD018	6761264	650026	366	-61	318	391	**253.00** *including* **254.00** 299.00	**269.00** **261.00** 307.00	**16.0** **7.0** 8.0	**4.1** **8.2** 3.2
HDD020	6761154	649993	364	-61	320	402	**303.00**	**313.00**	**10.0**	**4.6**
HDD021	6761941	650221	359	-61	320	454	**382.00** ***including*** ***390.00***	**401.00** ***394.00***	**19.0** ***4.0***	**6.7** ***29.6***
HDD022	6761901	650216	359	-59	318	478	**404.00**	**423.00**	**19.0**	**2.4**
HDD023	6761829	650253	359	-59	318	499	**412.00**	**432.00**	**20.0**	**2.5**
							including			
							418.00	**431.00**	**13.0**	**3.4**
HDD024	6761689	650295	361	-59	320	568	**462.00**	**472.00**	**10.0**	**10.6**
HDD025	6761652	6503426	594	-60	319	595	**486.00**	**510.00**	**24.0**	**2.3**
HDD026	6761571	650324	586	-60	318	587	523.00	530.00	7.0	7.7
HDD029	6761556	650279	365	-59	321	573	496.00 **504.00** ***Including*** **508.00**	500.00 **521.00** **520.00**	4.0 **17.0** **12.0**	4.5 **3.4** **4.5**
HDD030	6761334	649942	369	-70	321	343	227.00 291.00	237.00 297.00	10.0 6.0	2.6 5.6
HDD031	6761382	649969	368	-71	-318	382	96.00	98.00	2.0	2.5
HDD037	6761550	650200	364	-60	320	523	**466.00**	**490.00**	**24.0**	**3.5**

RC = Reverse Circulation **D = Diamond**

(Down-hole widths approximate true widths except where Calculated True Widths are shown)

Proposed December Quarter Exploration Program

Exploration will focus on locating and testing additional open-cut and underground mineralisation within economic trucking distance of the proposed Tropicana plant site. Programs will include:

- Diamond drilling to test the down dip continuity and underground potential of high grade shoots at Havana, including a hole to test the system at depth.
- RC and DDH at Boston Shaker to infill the future resource area to a 50 x 25m spacing.
- Completion of the aeromagnetic survey over Group 2 and 3 tenure to assist with further targeting.

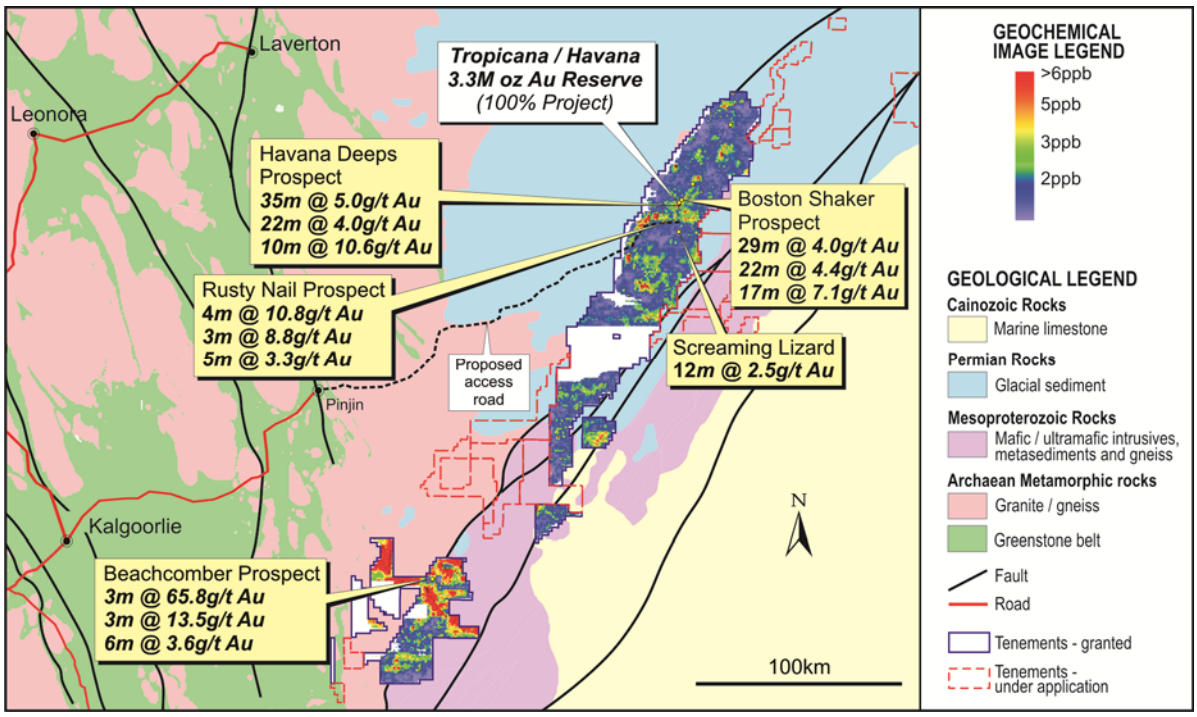


Figure 5: Tropicana JV – Tenure, Tropicana and Havana Reserve Locations, Gold Geochemical Anomalies, Significant Drill Intercepts Outside Tropicana-Havana Resources and Selected Prospect Locations

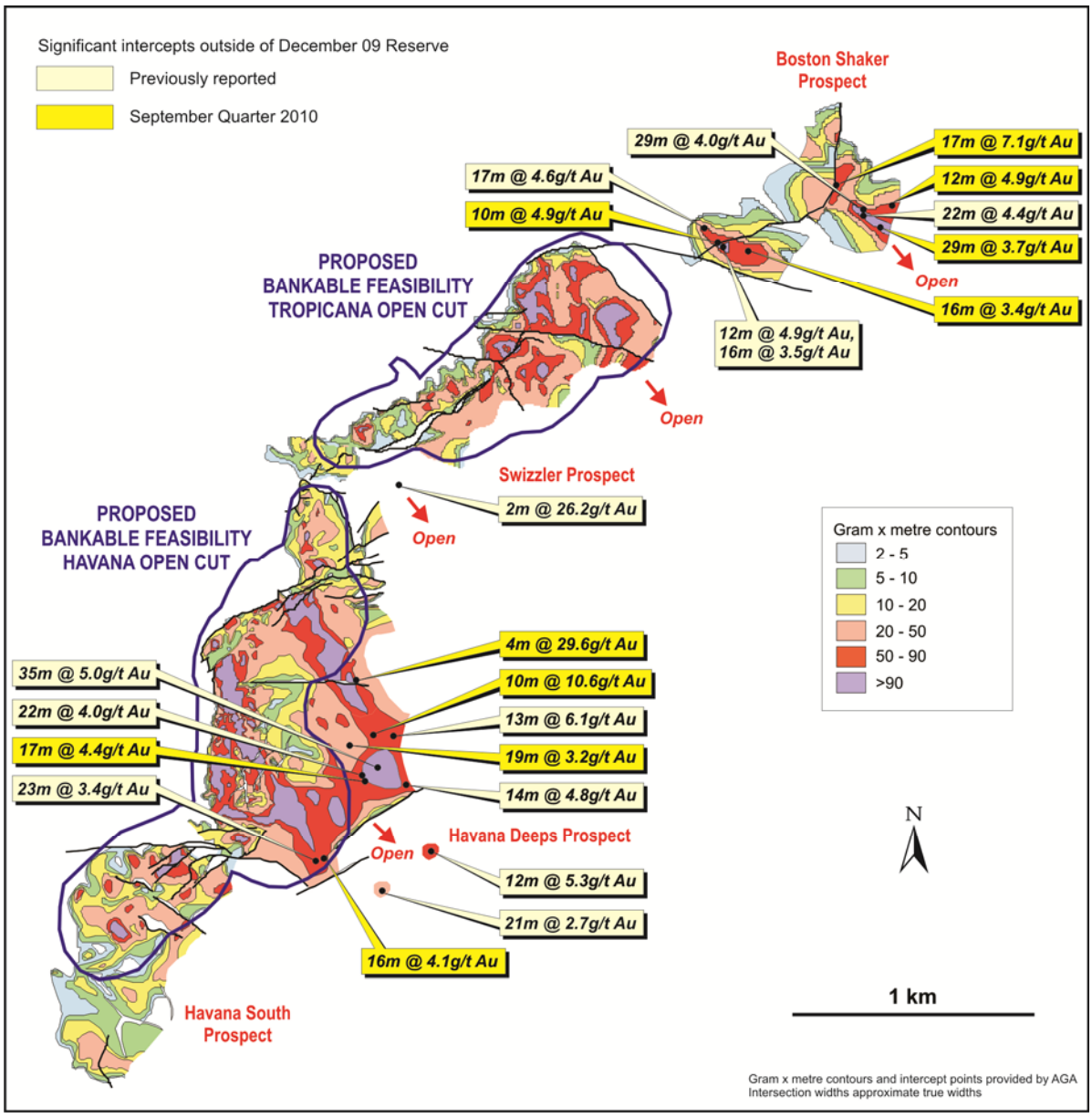


Figure 6: Tropicana JV – Proposed Tropicana and Havana BFS Open Pit Outlines, Prospect Locations, g/t Au x Thickness (m) Contours and Significant Intercepts Outside June 2009 Reserves

KARLAWINDA (IGO 100% BHPB – CLAWBACK RIGHTS)

The Karlawinda Project is located on the southern margin of the Archaean Sylvania Inlier, some 65km south-east of Newman, close to the Great Northern Highway and gas pipeline infrastructure (**Figure 7**).

The discovery prospect, Francopan, comprises a gold mineralised system extending over a strike length of 1.1km and 0.5km down dip beneath approximately 190m of Bangemall Basin cover sediments. Previously announced intercepts include **7m @ 4.6 g/t Au, 6m @ 4.5 g/t Au and 15m @ 3.0 g/t Au**. Based on the extent and style of mineralisation this project is considered to have good potential for the delineation of a significant Archaean mesothermal lode gold system.

The current focus of exploration is on the Bibra Prospect, located approximately 5km north-east of Francopan, and other regional targets north of Francopan, where Archaean bedrock is not obscured by thick Bangemall cover.

Bibra Prospect

Previous work by IGO at Bibra has defined a large gold mineralised zone extending over 1km both along strike and down dip (**Figures 8 and 9**). Mineralisation strikes NNE and is developed in a series of shallowly plunging WNW orientated rod-like shoots within a more continuous lower grade halo.

Supergene gold is generally well developed above the up-dip oxidised portion of the main mineralised zone. During the quarter exploration focused on understanding shoot geometry and better defining the oxide-gold potential at Bibra.

A total of 22 RC holes for 2,711m were completed to:

- RC infill the oxide portion of shoots that had previously been mainly tested by aircore drilling
- Test the down plunge continuity of the main mineralised zone focussing on high grade shoots
- Test for a southern continuation of the main gold mineralised zone.

Infill drilling confirmed the continuity of oxide/supergene gold zones and included the following intercepts:

- **18m @ 2.0 g/t Au** from 6m (incl. **7m @ 4.4 g/t Au** from 11m)
- **26m @ 1.3 g/t Au** from 36m
- 5m @ 1.9 g/t Au from 38m
- **34m @ 1.1 g/t Au** from 38m
- **47m @ 1.0 g/t Au** from 12m (incl. 9m @ 1.6 g/t Au from 12m)
- **16m @ 1.5 g/t Au from 43m**
- 21m @ 0.9 g/t Au from 32m
- 19m @ 0.9 g/t Au from 7m

Four holes testing down dip continuity of the main mineralised zone successfully returned some higher grade intercepts within broad lower grade intercepts including:

- **45m @ 1.5 g/t Au** from 85m (incl. 7m @ 3.7 g/t Au from 113m)
- 21m @ 1.1 g/t Au from 97m (incl 8m @ 1.7 g/t Au from 106m)
- **9m @ 2.5 g/t Au** from 100m

RC drilling during the quarter has provided sufficient information for the geological model at Bibra to be refined. It now appears that there are at least four stacked mineralised zones comprising; the Main Zone, Hanging Wall A Zone, Footwall A Zone and West Zone. Each of these zones has potential for +300m strike extensions. An aircore program with follow-up RC to test these extensions is planned for Q4 2010.

Two large diameter diamond drill holes were completed in the oxide zone to provide samples for preliminary column leach metallurgical test work. This will assist in determining the suitability for the oxide/supergene gold mineralisation for heap leach extraction. Leachwell assay results on exploration drill holes to date indicate very good recoveries (+97%) of gold by cyanide leach..

Regional

A number of regional target areas were tested during the quarter. At Francopan drill-hole KBD025 (**81m @ 1.2 g/t Au including 15m @ 3.0 g/t Au**) was extended from 486m to 712m to test determine whether other thrust-related gold mineralisation occurs beneath the two currently defined lodes.

A series of magnetic features ~2km NNE of Francopan were tested by 7 RC holes. Most holes intersected mineralisation with a best intercept of **5m @ 2.4 g/t Au** from 99m in KBRC67. These results continue to confirm the extensive multi-kilometre scale of the gold mineralised system within the project area. Further regional holes are planned to test for discrete higher grade zones.

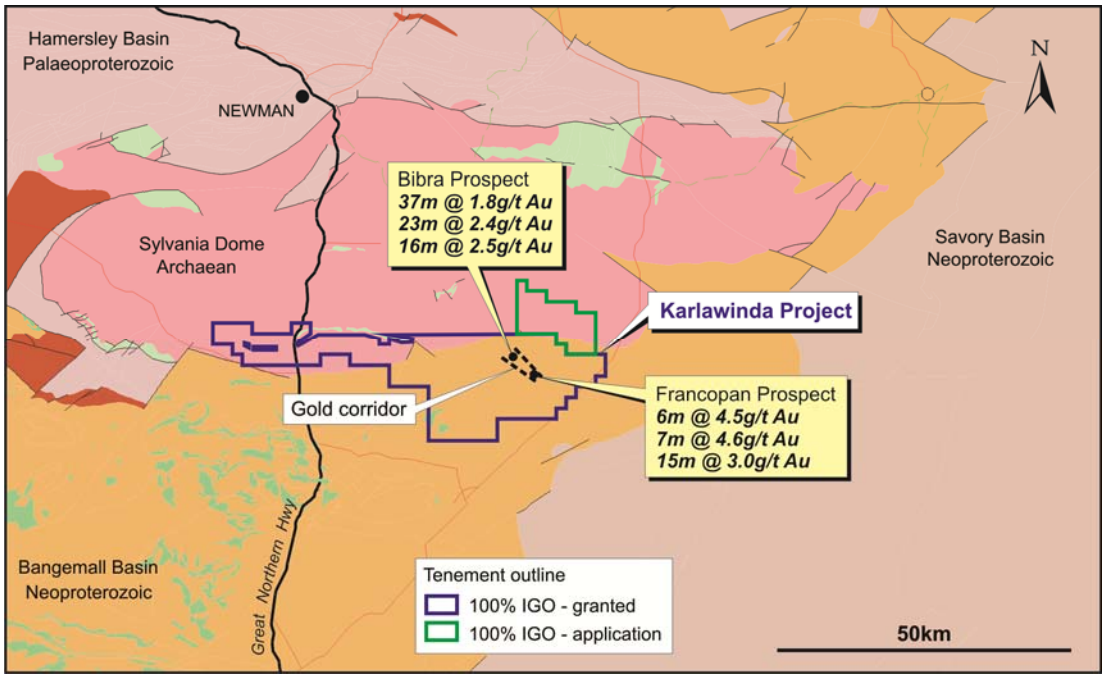


Figure 7: Karlawinda – Location Plan Showing Tenure, Prospects and Significant Drill Intercepts

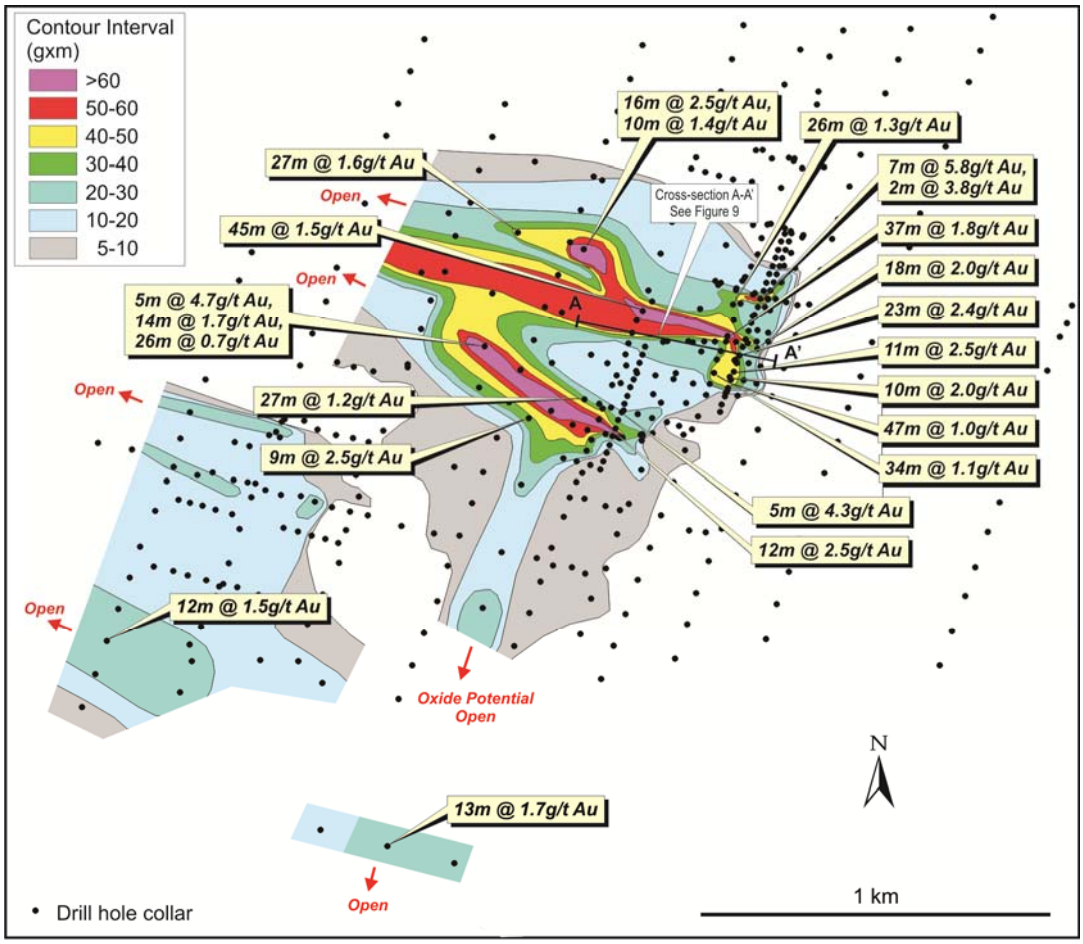


Figure 8: Karlawinda – Bibra Prospect – Drill-Defined Gold Anomalies, Significant Drill Intercepts Over g/t Au x Metre Contours

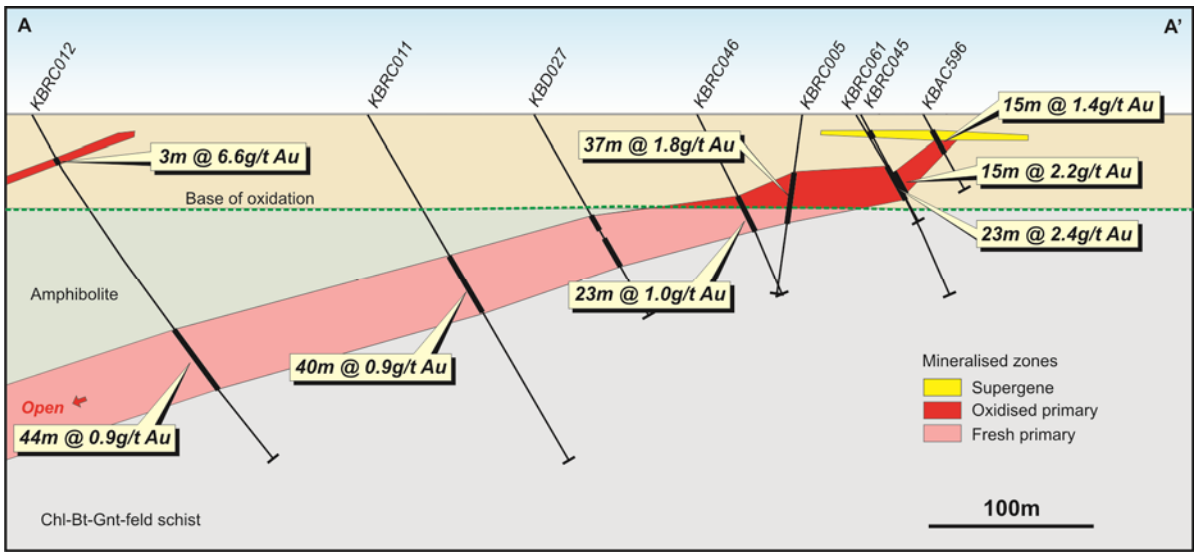


Figure 9: Karlawinda – Bibra Prospect – Cross-Section Showing Supergene, Oxidised and Primary Mineralised Zones

HOLLETON (IGO 90-100%)

The Holleton Project covers an area of 1,257 km^2 over the largely concealed and unexplored Holleton greenstone belt in the Southern Cross Province of the Archaean Yilgarn Craton (**Figure 10**).

IGO is exploring the project area for Yilgarn Star, Marvel Loch and Westonia style gold deposits.

The current focus of exploration is on two narrow thinly sand-covered north-south trending greenstone belts in the northern half of the project area.

The most significant prospect is "Syme's Find" where surface geochemistry has defined a north-east trending gold anomaly measuring 1.5km long by 0.5km wide (**Figure 11**) in a "jog" position on the eastern most greenstone belt. A single line of aircore drilled last quarter across the centre of the anomaly returned a near surface hit of **5m @ 3.5 g/t Au and laterite intervals up to 8m @ 2.6 g/t Au.**

The prospect was further tested during this quarter with seven E-W trending aircore traverses spaced 100m apart for a total of 154 holes (5,062m) covering the majority of the auger anomaly. This drilling returned a number of highly significant oxide intercepts including:

- **10m @ 8.3 g/t Au from 10m** (including **4m @ 19.1 g/t Au** from 11m)
- **10m @ 5.5 g/t Au from 10m**
- **8m @ 5.4 g/t Au from 12m**

High grade mineralisation has now been intersected over a strike length of 300m and appears to occur as a series of stacked NW striking/ shallow NE dipping shoots within an overall NE trending zone (**Figure 12**). Further aircore drilling on 50m spaced lines to better define shoot orientation has been completed. Deeper RC drill testing of the prospect will be planned once all assay results have been received.

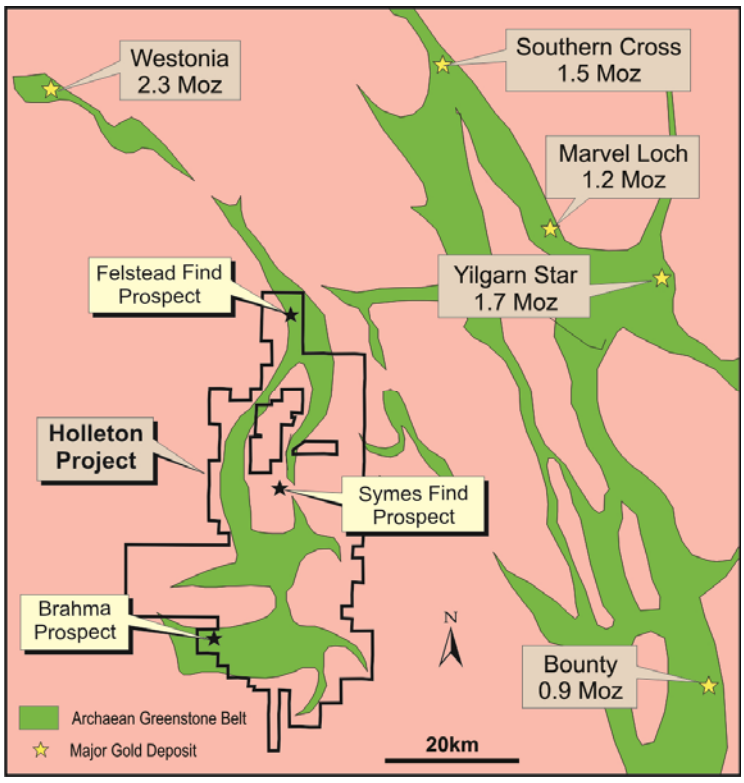


Figure 10: Holleton – Project Tenure Over Regional Geology Showing Major Gold Mines Proximal to the Project and Selected Prospects, Gold Geochemical Anomalies and Significant Drill Intercepts

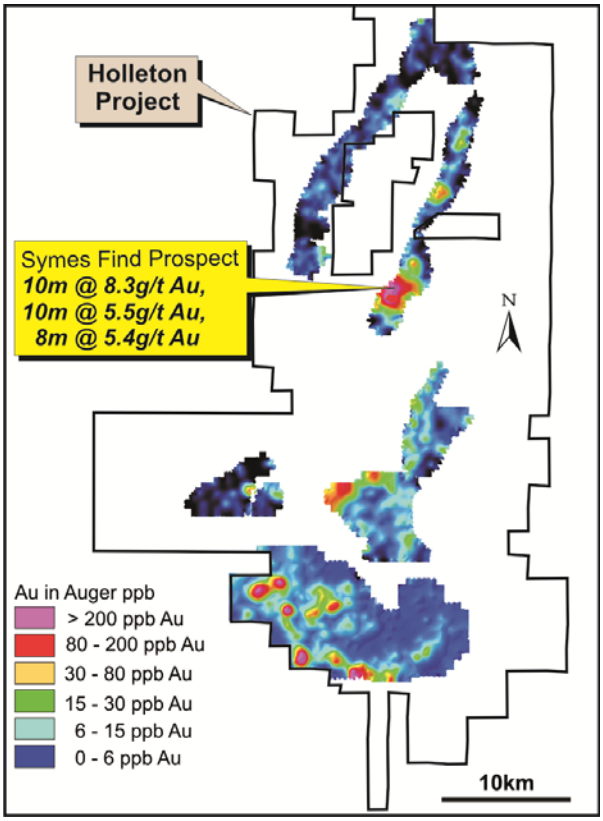


Figure 11: Holleton – Geochemical Gold Anomalies and Significant Syme's Find Prospect Drill Results

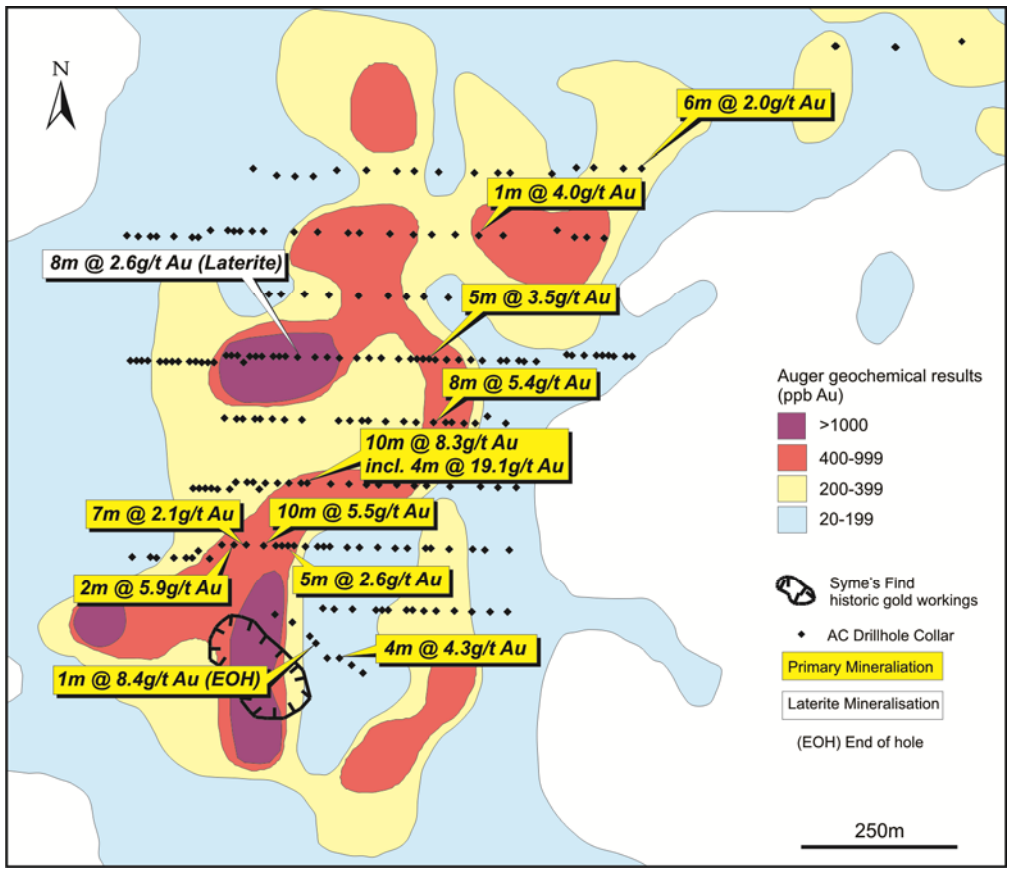


Figure 12: Holleton – Syme's Find Prospect Map Showing Significant Drill Intercepts Over Auger Geochemical Results

DE BEERS DATABASE (IGO 100%)

In 2009 IGO acquired the non-diamond specific exploration database of De Beers Australia Exploration Limited ("DBAE"). This database represents the culmination of more than 30 years of exploration and the key assets of the database are the 292,000 surface geochemical samples and associated analytical results covering many mineral prospective regions throughout Australia (**Figures 4 and 13**). As DBAE was solely focused on diamond exploration, less than half of the samples were appraised for commodities other than diamonds.

The initial focus is on analysis of samples covering under-explored Proterozoic basin margins in Western Australia, prospective for polymetallic base metals and gold mineralisation.

A total of 28,385 samples have been submitted for geochemical analysis with all results having been received.

This work continues to generate a number of anomalies in gold, base metals and other commodities, the most recent of which is the Birrindudu tin project. Systematic prioritisation and field appraisal of these anomalies is progressing.

REGIONAL BASE METALS EXPLORATION

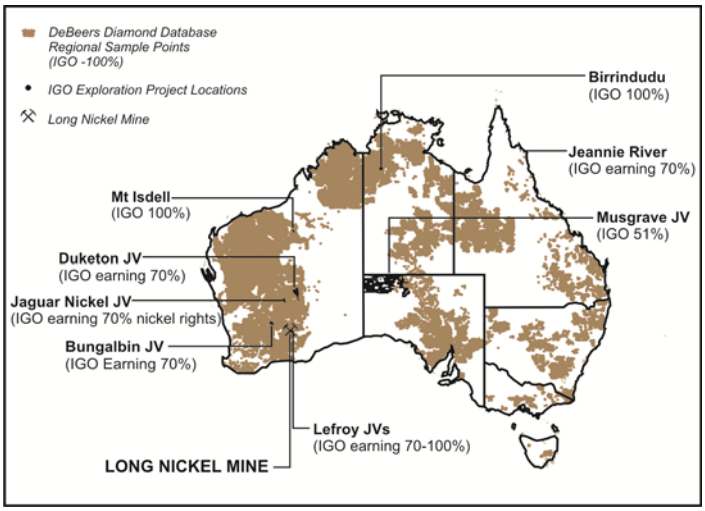


Figure 13: IGO Base Metal Project Locations

DUKETON NICKEL JOINT VENTURE (IGO MANAGER EARNING 70% NICKEL RIGHTS)

The Duketon Nickel JV with South Boulder Mines Ltd covers ultramafic-rich stratigraphy prospective for massive and disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation in the Duketon Greenstone Belt approximately 80km north of the Windarra nickel deposit (**Figure 14**).

IGO is focusing on the Bulge ultramafic, a prominent thickened portion of ultramafic with a strike length of 8km situated along a more extensive ultramafic package located on the western flank of the project tenure.

Two prospects have been defined to date;

- the **high-grade Rosie Prospect,** defined over a strike length of 750m and down dip extent of 400m, which includes intercepts up to **3.3m (true width) @ 9.1% Ni, 1.1% Cu, 0.2% Co and 7.1 g/t PGEs** (2.2 g/t Pt, 1.7 g/t Pd, 0.8 g/t Rh, 1.8 g/t Ru), and
- the **C2 Prospect** which comprises three zones defined over a strike length of up to 700m and down dip extent of up to 300m which is dominated by disseminated mineralisation and includes past intercepts up to **52m @ 0.9% Ni including 37m @ 1.05% Ni**.

Both prospects remain open along strike and down dip.

The potential for further massive sulphide mineralisation at Rosie is supported by DHTEM survey results from the deepest holes TBDD093 and TBDD098 which indicate that the strongest mineralisation is situated between these holes and continues steeply down plunge to the north-west**.**

The Joint Venture partners have applied for a Mining Lease (M38/1252) that covers the area from C2 through to Rosie plus sufficient surrounding area to cover potential infrastructure should an economic deposit be defined.

IGO has commenced an initial drilling program to confirm and better define the plunge of the interpreted channel feature hosting the Rosie massive sulphide mineralisation. Three holes are planned to intersect the central axis of the channel on three RL's 80m apart as illustrated in **Figure 15**. Should this drilling confirm the mineralised channel it is anticipated that a more extensive resource

drilling program will commence to support a scoping study examining the economic potential of Rosie and C2.

Activities during the quarter to support the proposed scoping study have included:

- Completion of a flora survey as part of an Environmental Baseline Study
- POW approvals for resource drilling at Rosie and C2
- Exploration base camp approvals
- Water extraction licence
- Engagement of Aboriginal Heritage consultants and preparation for an Aboriginal heritage survey to commence in October.

Preliminary mineralogical studies to aid future metallurgical test work were completed last quarter and demonstrated favourable metallurgical parameters.

Other Prospects

A single hole RC drill test of the German Well TEM anomaly within an ultramafic unit on the eastern flank of the project area was completed. The hole intersected diorite, dolerite/basalt and a medium grained pyroxenite. There were minor zones of 1-2% disseminated pyrite-pentlandite-chalcopyrite within the pyroxenite, however nothing that would explain the TEM conductor. A decision will be made on the prospect once assays have been received and all data has been fully integrated.

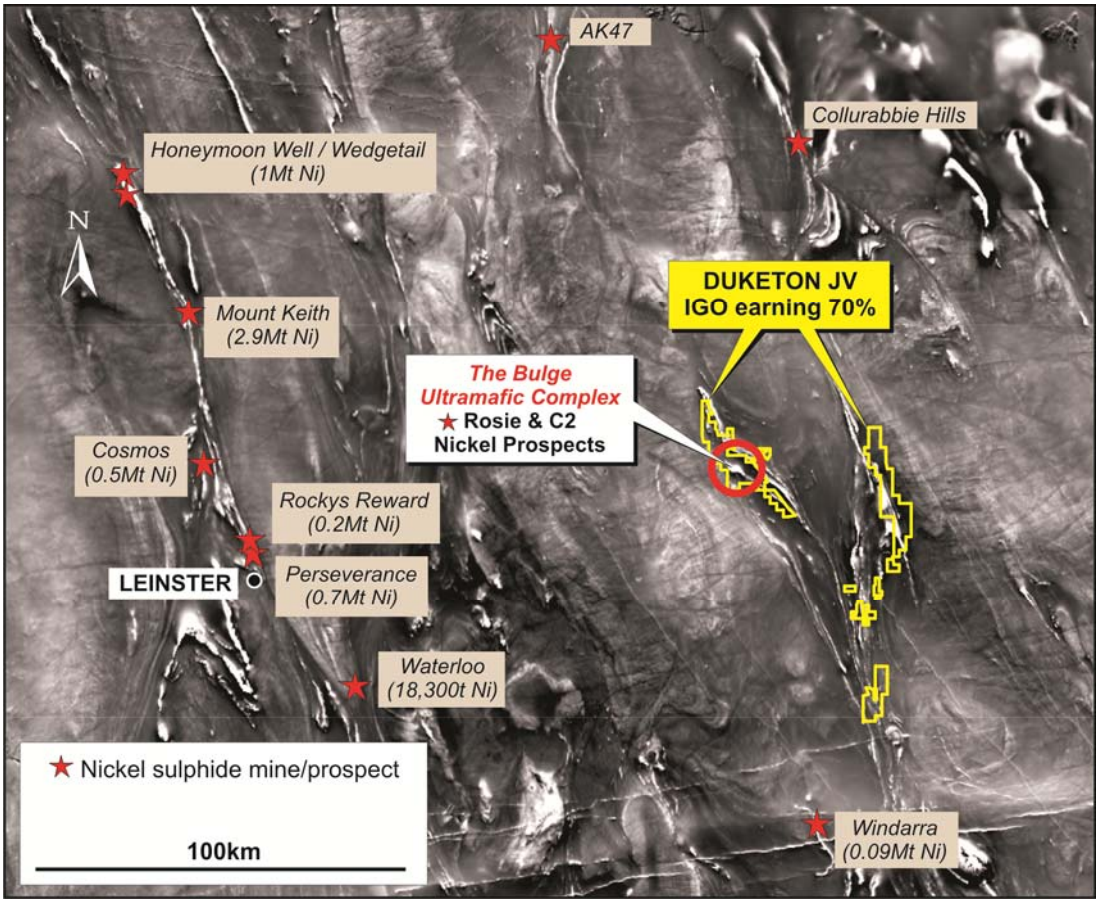


Figure 14: Duketon JV – Project Location in Relation to Selected Nickel Mines and Prospects Over Aeromagnetic Image

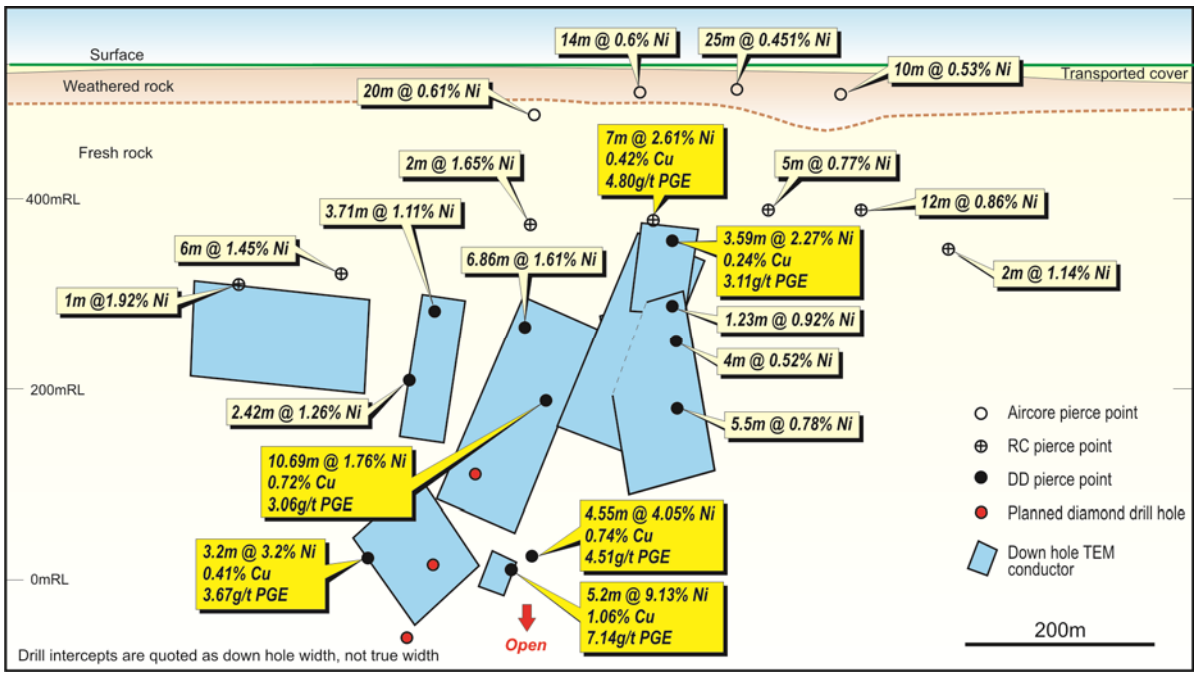


Figure 15: Duketon JV – Rosie Prospect Longitudinal Projection Showing Significant Drill Intercepts, Down-Hole TEM Conductors and Planned Phase 1 Infill Drill-Holes

JAGUAR NICKEL SULPHIDE JV (IGO EARNING 70% NICKEL RIGHTS)

IGO has entered into a JV with Jabiru Metals Limited (JML) whereby IGO may earn a 70% interest in the Jaguar Nickel Sulphide JV.

IGO has commenced a substantial Moving loop EM ("MLEM") survey targeting 3 main areas. To date 336 stations for 30.6 line km have been completed (22% of the planned program). No significant conductors have been located so far, however the moving loop TEM survey will be ongoing in Q4 2010, and is planned to be completed in H1 2011. Regional reconnaissance has also been completed to refine the area to be tested by surface geochemical sampling.

ORRBÄCKEN JV (IGO EARNING UP TO 73%)

The Orrbäcken Ni-Cu-Co Joint Venture with Mawson Resources is located 10km from the regional centre of Skellefteå in north eastern Sweden.

The project was generated by local prospectors who identified approximately 80 gabbroic boulders that form a 1.5km long glacial boulder train, 25 of which contain nickel sulphides and interpreted to be close to source (**Figures 16 and 19**). Four boulder samples were taken by the Swedish Geological Survey from the Orrbäcken discovery. **Nickel content ranged from 1.9% to 0.6% and averaged 1.0%, cobalt ranged from 0.21% to 0.05% and averaged 0.1% and copper ranged from 0.7% to 0.1% and averaged 0.3%.** The boulder train is associated with a magnetic feature that is of a similar scale to other mafic intrusives containing economic nickel-copper deposits.

Much of the area of interest is covered by varying thickness of glaciogene sediments and therefore direct mapping and sampling of basement is not possible. During the quarter IGO flew a combined heliborne magnetics and TEM survey to delineate the extents of the interpreted intrusive host rock as well as locate conductors possibly representing stringer or massive nickel sulphide mineralisation.

The survey identified 13 conductors of interest including three ranked priority 1, six ranked priority 2 and four ranked priority 3 according to TEM response and spatial association with other magnetic features (**Figures 13 and 16**).

The most significant target is a broad 1km long TEM response proximal to both the mineralised boulders and a complex magnetic feature possibly representing a prospective mafic-ultramafic intrusive body (**Figures 17 and 18**). Ground truthing of the key targets has been completed and follow-up fixed loop ground TEM is scheduled for Q1 2011 when ground conditions should be sufficiently frozen to enable access. Dependant on ground conditions, drill targets identified during the follow-up surveys are tentatively planned to be tested in H1 2011.

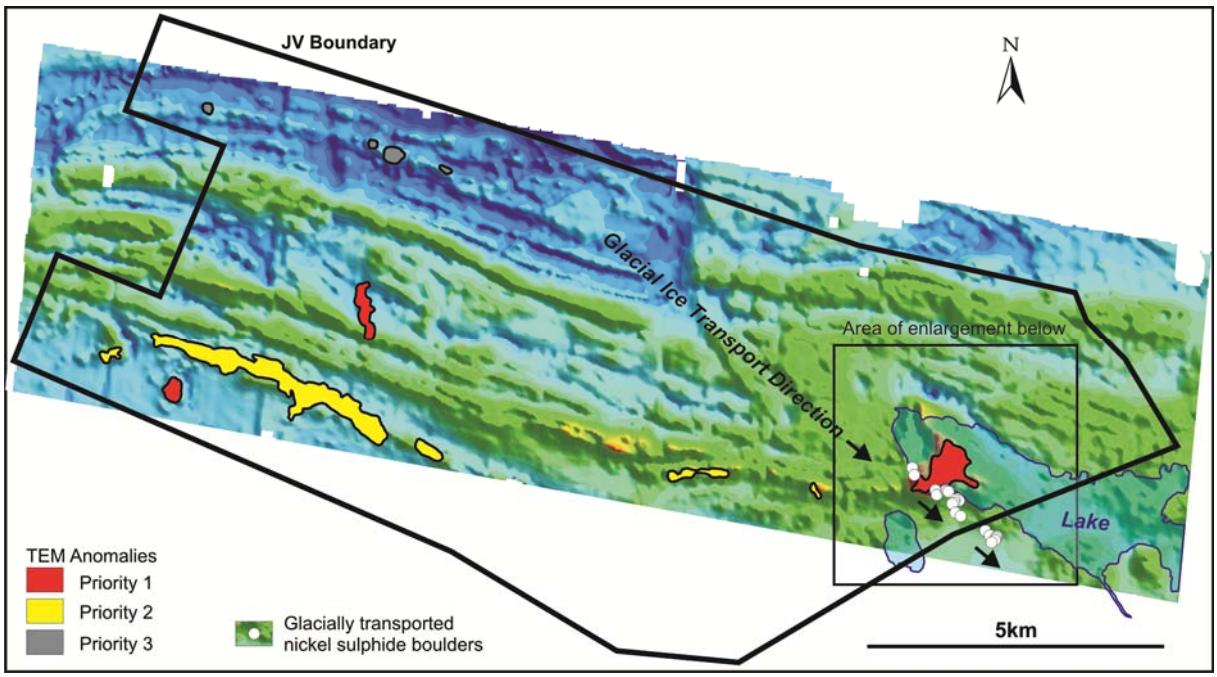


Figure 16: Orrbacken JV – 1.5km Long Nickel Sulphide Glacial Boulder Trail, JV Boundary, Lakes and Prioritised TEM Anomalies Over Aeromagnetic Image

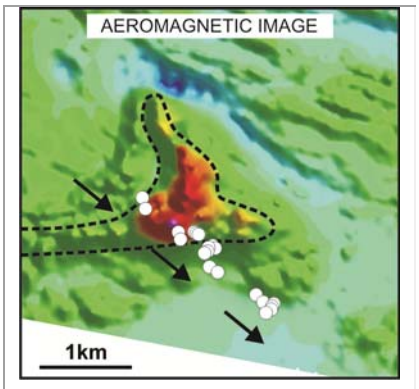


Figure 17:
Orrbacken JV – Priority 1 Target, Nickel Sulphide Boulder Location Over Aeromagnetic Image

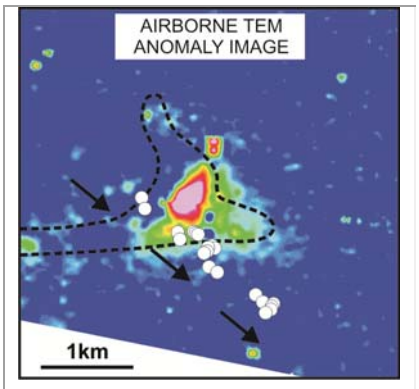


Figure 18:
Orrbacken JV – Priority 1 Target, Nickel Sulphide Boulder Location, Figure 16 Magnetic Anomaly Outline Over TEM Anomaly

Figure 19:
Orrbacken JV – Gabbro Boulder Containing Nickel Sulphides

MT ISDELL (IGO 100%)

The Mt Isdell Project covers an area of over 400 square kilometres and is located 35km south of the 26M ounce Telfer gold resource and 80km south-east of the Nifty Copper Mine. The project straddles the same major NW trending structure that is adjacent to both the Nifty and Maroochydore deposits.

Previous reconnaissance and infill lag sampling by IGO has delineated a 5km x 5km area of high order zinc, lead, copper, cobalt and gold anomalism. Preliminary aircore drill testing has confirmed geochemical anomalism, however a more robust test using heavier drilling equipment is required to fully test the targets at depth.

During the quarter a heliborne VTEM survey was flown over a portion of the project to confirm and better define conductors identified in a 2009 Government funded TEMPEST airborne electromagnetic survey including one coincident with Cu-in-lag geochemical anomalism. Preliminary data has highlighted a broad conductive response towards the western edge of the survey area and appears to have confirmed the discrete conductive horizon adjacent to the Cu-in-lag anomaly.

Follow-up will be planned once final data has been received and ground truthing has been completed.

BIRRINDUDU TIN PROJECT (IGO 100%)

The Birrindudu project is located 290km southeast of Kununurra in the Tanami Region of the Northern Territory. The project was initially identified during a review of results from the WMC Diamond division database, being used for target generation by IGO under agreement with WMC, (now BHP Billiton) which highlighted an area of strongly anomalous tin.

Reconnaissance sampling by IGO in 2008 confirmed the presence of tin, together with tungsten and tantalum. Based on this information a tenement application was made and EL26804 was granted in January 2009. Application for a further EL (28251) was lodged in August 2010.

Work to date has included compilation of historical exploration data, re-analysis of 105 geochemical samples taken from the area by De Beers now residing in the De Beers geochemical database owned by IGO and portable XRF analysis of 103 heavy mineral concentrate samples, also part of the De Beers database. These analyses further confirmed the presence of tin and tungsten associated with the Palaeoproterozoic Winnecke Granophyre over a distance of 50km. The strongest results are from samples in streams draining an area containing a large aeromagnetic feature possibly representing alteration associated with the roof zone of a shallowly buried granite (**Figure 20**).

It is believed that the project has potential to host a substantial tin, tungsten and tantalum ore body.

During the quarter IGO commenced a comprehensive helicopter supported stream sediment and soil sampling program designed to define the source of tin anomalism. Progress has been hampered by the early onset of the northern wet season, however strong visible cassiterite (tin oxide) has been identified in some initial stream sediment samples (**Figure 21**). Once concentrating and assaying of samples is complete, follow-up programs likely to include RAB drill testing will be finalised.

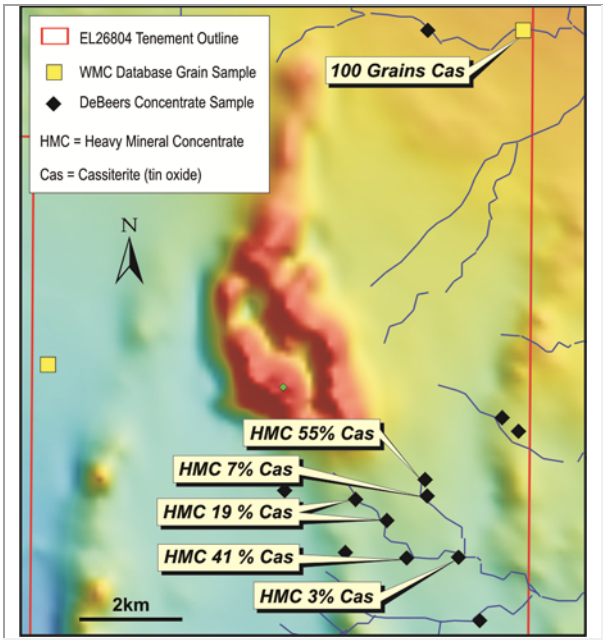


Figure 20:
Birrindudu – Tin-Rich Heavy Mineral Concentrate Locations Over Aerial Magnetic Image

Figure 21:
Birrindudu – Photograph of Cassiterite-Rich Heavy Mineral Concentrates

MUSGRAVE MINERALS IPO

The recently formed Musgrave Minerals Ltd is on schedule to conduct an initial public offering of shares and seek admission to the official list of the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) and quotation of its shares prior to April 30, 2011. It will be a dedicated mineral explorer in the Musgrave Region of South Australia with exploration interests covering more than 50,000km2 in this under-explored terrain (**Figure 13**).

Musgrave Minerals Ltd has been formed through a joint initiative by IGO, Mithril Resources Ltd, and Goldsearch Limited to accelerate exploration in the highly prospective Musgrave region of South Australia. As previously reported the three parties have agreed to transfer their respective exploration interests in the Musgrave region and provide initial seed capital to the new entity.

Barrick (PD) Australia Ltd ('Barrick') has also agreed with Musgrave Minerals to vend its exploration interests in the Musgrave Province to the new entity. As a result Musgrave Minerals will hold the four highly prospective Barrick Tenements 100%. In consideration Barrick will receive shares in Musgrave Minerals and will be entitled to a 1.5% net smelter return royalty on any mineral product produced from the 4 tenements. Barrick has a right to subscribe for a requisite number of IPO shares that will see it hold a 10% interest in the new company on listing. The board of Musgrave Minerals welcomes Barrick's participation in this exciting initiative and believes their involvement as a cornerstone investor strengthens the capital structure of the new company.

The Musgrave Minerals initiative is being undertaken by the parties to ensure that the unique prospectivity of the largely unexplored highly prospective Musgrave region will have the focus and resourcing necessary to lead to potential new mineral discoveries in the most efficient and effective manner to the benefit of all stakeholders.

With the seed capital in place field work is underway with a focus on delineating new drill targets and advancing conceptual targets to a drill test decision prior to IPO. During the quarter geological mapping and geochemical sampling was completed on ELs 3940, 3955 and 4047. Over 630 rock chip, soil, stream sediment and auger samples were taken over a number of targets, infilling previous surveys and testing new areas.

One of the many highlights from this work was the identification of the Moorilyana Copper Prospect. The mineral occurrence database plotted this prospect outside EL3955 but a review of historic records followed by on ground verification demonstrates that it is situated 1km inside Musgrave Minerals' EL boundary. Recent mapping at the Moorilyana Prospect has found new mineralization over an extensive area and the target remains untested. Surface rockchip samples have returned values of up to **4.96% Cu, 0.6 g/t Au and 9.6 g/t Ag.** The mineralisation appears to be associated with gabbroic dykes and cross cutting quartz-carbonate veins. Further geological mapping, geochemical sampling and geophysical surveys are planned.

A VTEM survey totalling ~400sqkm is planned for the December quarter that will cover portions of ELs 3942, 4047 and 3955. This survey is targeting potential massive sulphide accumulations associated with nickel-copper sulphides with a gabbroic dyke (Kosh feeder dyke) on EL3942, the interpreted northern extension to Peppininni Minerals' copper – nickel mineralized Mt Harcus intrusion on EL4047 and locating massive sulphides associated with the margins of the Moorilyanna Graben on EL 3955. Ground electromagnetic surveys are also planned to extend previously located anomalies and test other geophysical/geological/geochemical targets on ELs 3941, 3942 and 3955.

DECEMBER QUARTER EXPLORATION PROGRAM

REGIONAL NICKEL/BASE METALS	Duketon:	Initial 3 hole program testing plunge of Rosie massive Ni-Cu-PGE sulphides. Ongoing scoping study planning.
	Bungalbin:	Surface geochemical sampling of ultramafic units.
	Jaguar:	TEM testing main target areas.
	Orrbäcken:	Preparation FLEM follow-up of VTEM anomalies.
	Mt Isdell:	Ground truthing VTEM anomalies.
	Birrindudu:	Stream/soil sampling.
REGIONAL GOLD PROJECTS	Tropicana:	RC/DDH test underground potential down-dip of Tropicana-Havana and infill drilling at Boston Shaker. RC/aircore test priority regional prospects.
	Karlawinda:	Aircore and RC drill test for extensions to oxide gold zones at Bibra prospect.
	Holleton:	In-fill aircore drill testing of Syme's Find intersections and RC testing where warranted.
	De Beers:	Continued analysis of priority geochemical samples and field follow-up of anomalies.

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INDEPENDENCE GROUP NL
CHRISTOPHER M. BONWICK
MANAGING DIRECTOR

Competent Person Sign Off: The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Christopher M Bonwick who is a full-time employee of the Company and is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Christopher Bonwick has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Christopher Bonwick consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Forward-Looking Statements: This document may include forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning Independence Group NL's planned exploration program and other statements that are not historical facts. When used in this document, the words such as "could," "plan," "estimate," "expect," "intend," "may," "potential," "should," and similar expressions are forward-looking statements. Although Independence Group NL believes that its expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, such statements involve risks and uncertainties and no assurance can be given that actual results will be consistent with these forward-looking statements.

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