INDEPENDENCE GROUP NL

QUARTERLY REPORT FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2006

GROUP HIGHLIGHTS

- **September quarter NPAT - $12.2 million** after $0.6 million exploration write-off.
- **$67.5 million cash and net receivables** (June $50.1 million), prior to dividend payment.
- **2005/6 final dividend of 7 cents** paid 17 October ($7.9 million), which has not been allowed for in net receivables.

OPERATIONS HIGHLIGHTS

- Production – **51,022t at 3.33% Ni** (Budget 49,664t @ 4.26%) **for 1,698 Ni t**. Whilst production for the quarter was below expectations mainly due to planned maintenance taking longer than expected, October production and grade to date indicates that the mine will make up the quarter's shortfall during the remainder of the year to meet the target of 8,500 to 8,800 tonnes of nickel.
- Cash costs – **A$5.61/lb** payable nickel (Budget A$4.11).
- McLeay Shoot 1 extended 200m south of current reserve block by previously unannounced drill intercepts of **2.1m @ 7.4% Ni (1.5m true width), 2.9m @ 5.9% Ni (2.0m true width) and 2.2m @ 7.2% Ni (1.5m true width). Thicker zones of mineralisation were also intersected in McLeay Shoot 4 including 5.9m @ 5.6% Ni (4.5m true width) and 4.5m @ 8.3% Ni (3.5m true width)**.
- Long South exploration decline recommenced to allow further drilling to test a TEM anomaly which has been confirmed by another down-hole TEM survey in a nearby hole.
- **June 2006 Resources (1,367,000t @ 5.6% Ni for 76,700 Ni t) and Reserves (1,114,000t @ 4.2% Ni for 46,800 Ni t) – 5 year mine life based on reserves only.**

EXPLORATION HIGHLIGHTS

GOLD

- Tropicana JV
  - Further high-grade hits from the Tropicana discovery including:

    39m @ 3.0g/t Au including 15m @ 6.0g/t Au
    36m @ 3.5g/t Au including 12m @ 8.7g/t Au
    41m @ 3.7g/t Au including 11m @ 11.5g/t Au
    27m @ 5.8g/t Au including 13m @ 10.7g/t Au (previously unreleased)
    22m @ 5.1g/t Au including 18m @ 6.0g/t Au (previously unreleased)

  - Gold mineralisation now defined over a 4km strike length with geochemical sampling indicating potential for further extensions to the north-east and south.
  - Construction of a new 50 person camp commenced and new airstrip is now operating to allow direct flights from Perth.
- Cobar - - 9 gold and base metal anomalies targeted for drilling.

NICKEL

- Duketon JV - 36m @ 0.65% Ni from 40m indicative of potential disseminated nickel sulphide mineralisation.
- Storbodsund JV - 10 conductors defined by airborne EM.
- Wiluna Option to JV - 2 down-hole TEM off-hole conductors defined in a hole which previously intersected 0.3m @ 6.6% Ni.
- Gladiator JV - New joint venture signed to cover prospective ultramafic stratigraphy east of Kambalda under Lake Lefroy.

CORPORATE

DIVIDEND

IGO paid a 7 cent fully franked dividend to shareholders on 17 October 2006.

ANNUAL REPORT & AGM

The 2006 Annual Report has been lodged with ASX and an interactive version of the report is available in the Annual Reports section of the Company's website. The 2006 Annual General Meeting will be held at 10am WST on Wednesday 22 November 2006. A Notice of Meeting and Proxy Form have been forwarded to shareholders together with a copy of the Annual Report.

PROFIT

The estimated NPAT for the quarter is $12.2 million. **The profit figures quoted in this report are subject to finalisation of estimated nickel prices and USD/AUD exchange rates. Receivables and sales figures in this report are based on a nickel price of AU$40,057/t.**

ISSUED CAPITAL

Issued securities at 20 October 2006: 113,107,557 ordinary shares and 4,210,400 unlisted options.

WEBSITE

Investors and other interested parties can register to receive IGO announcements via Email Alerts. Please go to the Investor Centre on the company's website www.igo.com.au to register.

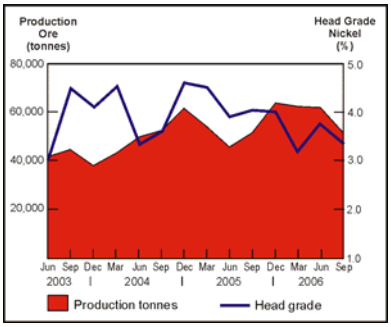
CASH AND DEBT

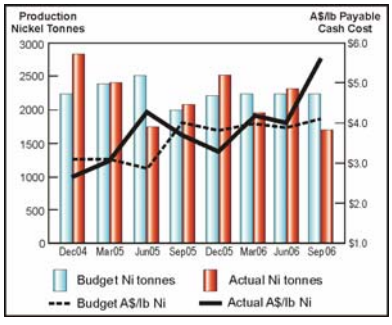
CASH RESERVES

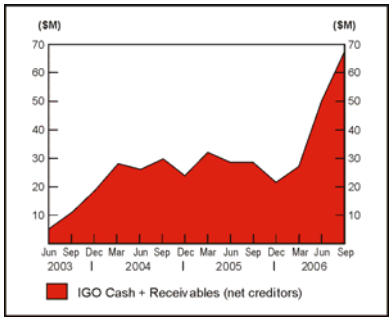
- $46.1 million cash (Jun $26.1m).
- $21.4 million nickel revenue in receivables net of creditors (Jun $24.0m), less $7.9 million dividend payment.
- Total cash and net receivables were $67.5 million at the end of the quarter. A $1.5 million bond placed with WMC Resources Ltd for the purchase of the Long Nickel Mine lease and additional tenure is not included in the cash quoted.
- **Unhedged receivables have been valued using AU$40,057/t Ni.**

Major cash expenditure during the quarter was:-

- $0.4 million mining equipment lease debt repaid.
- $1.7 million spent on Long and regional exploration.
- $5.4 million income tax payment.
- $1.3 million purchased new mining equipment.







DEBT AT END OF THE QUARTER

The Company owed $2.9 million at the end of the quarter for leased mining equipment (Jun $3.2m).

NICKEL SALES PRICE CALCULATION

Due to the off-take agreement the company holds with WMC Resources 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.

2006/7 EXPLORATION EXPENDITURE & WRITE-OFF

- $1.7 million exploration expenditure was incurred during the quarter. This includes expenditure on the Long South target exploration decline.

- $0.6 million exploration expenditure was written off during the quarter.

HEDGING

- Hedged nickel metal remaining at the date of this report was 6,150t at AU$17,928/t, which is scheduled to be delivered as follows:

2006/7	1,350t	Average AU$17,390/t
2007/8	2,400t	Average AU$17,670/t
2008/9	2,400t	Average AU$18,489/t

INVESTMENTS

SOUTHSTAR DIAMONDS LIMITED (IGO 50%)

Exploration continued on diamond indicator anomalies generated from the De Beers database, including diamond-bearing intrusives.

MATRIX METALS LIMITED (IGO 18.8%)

Matrix announced that they have reached agreement with Glencore International to fund the mining of the Mt Watson project, with ore to be processed at the Mt Cuthbert plant. Copper cathode production is expected to commence no later that 31 March 2007. See Matrix Metals Limited's announcements for further details (ASX Code: MRX).

ATLAS IRON LIMITED

IGO and Western Australian Resources Ltd ("WAR") retain a 2% gross royalty on iron ore mined by Atlas, as well as a clawback right if the resource on the Goldsworthy tenure is more than 5 million tonnes of iron ore. IGO also has 1 million Atlas fully paid shares.

Atlas Iron Limited announced an initial resource of 2.372m tonnes @ 57.1% Fe at South Limb, which is on the Atlas/IGO/WAR Goldsworthy tenure. See Atlas Iron Limited's announcements for further details (ASX Code: AGO).

MINING OPERATION

LONG NICKEL MINE
IGO 100%

SAFETY

The Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) since the mine re-opened in October 2002 is 3.9, which compares favourably to the Industry Average of 6.6. There was one Lost Time Injury during the quarter taking the total to 4 LTI's since operations commenced in October 2002. The injury occurred when an operator sprained his leg.

PRODUCTION

Production for the quarter was 51,022t at 3.33% Ni for 1,698 tonnes contained nickel, which was mined by the following methods:

Flat-back	14,128	t @	3.2%	Ni for	447	Ni t
Long-hole	16,148	t @	3.5%	Ni for	568	Ni t
Hand-held	7,582	t @	3.6%	Ni for	275	Ni t
Jumbo Development	13,164	t @	4.5%	Ni for	408	Ni t
TOTAL	51,022	t @	3.3%	Ni for	1,698	Ni t

Production was from the following sources:

Long	29,269	t @	3.1%	Ni for	903	Ni t
McLeay (development)	11,743	t @	3.2%	Ni for	370	Ni t
Victor South	10,010	t @	4.3%	Ni for	425	Ni t
TOTAL	51,022	t @	3.3%	Ni for	1,698	Ni t

Cash costs were A$5.61/lb payable nickel.

The budget for the quarter was 49,664t @ 4.26% Ni for 2,116 tonnes of contained nickel at an estimated cost of A$4.11/lb payable nickel. There were a number of operating issues which combined to deliver a substandard performance for the September quarter, detailed as follows:

- Shaft refurbishments: During the quarter extensive shaft maintenance was undertaken on the sky shaft launder, 17 level loading pocket and the control drive chutes. The over-run in this activity caused some disruption to the normal operation of the mine. These were one-off repairs which should not be required to be repeated at the mine.

- McLeay 500mRL ore drive: Extensive development at this level highlighted a structural complexity which was not clearly evident from the diamond drilling, nor subsequent ore reserve modelling of this surface. Reconciled production delivered a grade of 3.15% (Budget: 4.73%) due to the impact of a fault system which made following the ore difficult. Additional drilling has been completed to more accurately define the location of high-grade Shoot 1 ore and the performance in September and October is much improved.

- Victor South production areas: Although the grade of 4.29% exceeded budget by 4%, the output was at 60% of the schedule. The availability of remote control loaders, delays in key stopes and a shortfall of operators with this skill-set impacted on the mine's performance. Recent recruitment initiatives have introduced new and more experienced operators to the mine.

- Operational costs were slightly above budgeted (6.5%) due principally to increased royalty payments because of high nickel prices and maintenance parts for the mobile fleet. New equipment is awaited (loaders and trucks) and is due for delivery in the December quarter. We expect a reduction in maintenance costs as the older equipment is replaced.

DEVELOPMENT

Long South Exploration Decline
Development in Long South was recommenced late in the quarter, with 37.3m advancement achieved. The exploration strategy in this region of the mine anticipates that the decline, which is tracking the trough structure south, will continue to do so for the next couple of months. The next extensive drilling program is scheduled for early December.

McLeay Decline
There was minimal capital development in the McLeay decline, with focus being on the development of the 500mRL ore drive.

Single boom development has continued on the 460mRL to provide a drilling platform over the southern extension of the McLeay ore body**.** This development was advanced 99 metres during the quarter prior to stopping to allow the drilling program to commence. The drilling program is aimed at infilling and extending McLeay Surface 1 to the South.

Victor South
Capital development continued in the decline allowing the commencement of the 505 Access. This access is now well established and is targeting the lower, eastern boundary of Surface 2 of the Victor South ore body.

Long
Production development in Long focused on the 16/4, 15/2, 16/3, 16/5 and 15/5 ore blocks. Rehabilitation of the northern section of the 14/1 pillars is continuing.

Reserve Comparison

QUARTERLY FORECAST

The focus for the December quarter will be:

McLeay

- Continued ore development (strike drive) to the South along the 500mRL horizon of McLeay.
- Strike drive development on the 515mRL horizon with the comprehensive knowledge gained from the delineation of ore from the 500mRL.
- Continuation of the development and exploration strategy in the 460mRL drill drive, exploring for extensions of the known ore surfaces to the south.

Victor South

- Ore will continue to be won from current stoping fronts in the 465, 462 and 456mRLs.
- Additional ore is expected to be intercepted on Surface 4 and lower eastern flank of Surface 2.
- Completion of all capital development in Victor South.

Long

- Continued focus on rehabilitation of 14/1 northern pillars and stoping of the 14/1 southern pillars.
- Continuation of stoping in the 15/2, 16/4, and 16/3 ore blocks.
- Bringing into production the 15/5 and 16/5 ore blocks ahead of schedule.

2006/7 OPERATING BUDGET

The following are the budget KPI's for the remainder of the year:

	YTD Actual	Qtr 2 Budget	Budget 2006 /7
Mined tonnes	51,022	55,841	219,976
Ni	3.33%	4.19%	4.03%
Ni tonnes produced	1,698	2,340	8,871
IGO payable nickel tonnes	988	1,371	5,198
A$/lb nickel IGO payable costs	$5.61	$3.86	$4.00

The December quarter is showing above budget performance to date and it is expected that the shortfall in nickel production in the September quarter will be recovered in the remainder of 2006/7.

June 2006 Ore Resources and Reserves
During the quarter, the June 2006 ore resources and reserves were released as follows:

- Resources 1,367,000t at 5.6% Ni (76,700Ni t)
- Reserves 1,114,000t at 4.2% Ni (46,800Ni t)

Since the Long Mine was reopened in October 2002 to the end of June 2006 the Company had mined more than the starting reserve of 26,800Ni t. At current production rates, the new reserve has now extended mine life to at least 2011.

The Company has budgeted $6.0 million in 2006/7 to increase the reserve base by testing the McLeay southern extension, Long South and Long North targets. Additional funds are also available to convert portions of the current resource (30,000t Ni) not in reserves.

A breakdown of June 2006 resources and reserves are depicted in Figure 3. Refer to IGO's announcement on 14 September 2006 for more information on the resource and reserve calculation.

Ore Reserve Comparison
25% of the nickel tonnes produced during the quarter was mined outside of ore reserve boundaries, or in excess of the current ore reserve prediction, as follows:

Inside Reserves	64,033	t @	3.3%	Ni for	1,529	Ni t
Outside Reserves	4,989	t @	3.4%	Ni for	169	Ni t
TOTAL MINED	51,022	t @	3.3%	Ni for	1,698	Ni t
Reserve Estimate*	28,454	t @	4.5%	Ni for	1,271	Ni t

* expected ore reserve grade and tonnes as defined by the area mined "inside reserves"

EXPLORATION

The McLeay 460 Drill Drive was extended 85m to the south this quarter, which allowed drill testing of Shoots 1 and 4 beyond the currently defined resource limits.

The Long South decline recommenced and was extended 37m during the quarter with completion of the decline and the commencement of drill testing expected in December 2006.

Exploration activities during the quarter focused on testing the extension of McLeay Shoot 1 to the south beyond the currently defined resource limits, testing for higher grade zones in Shoot 4 and drill testing at the Long South prospect.

McLeay Extensional Drilling

Extensional drilling beyond the currently defined resource limits confirmed that McLeay Shoot 1 continues south to at least 547010mN, or 200m south of the previously defined reserve limits (**Figure 1 and Table 1**).

Significant new Shoot 1 intercepts are as follows:

MDU-163 2.2m @ 7.2% Ni (1.5m true width)
MDU-185 2.4m @ 5.5% Ni (2.0m true width) and
2.9m @ 5.9% Ni (2.0m true width) in footwall
MDU-215 2.1m @ 7.4% Ni (1.5m true width)

Only moderately thin 0.3 – 2.0m (true thickness) nickel sulphides have been intersected in the southern end of the extension on the basalt-ultramafic contact. This appears to be caused by hanging wall intrusive porphyry's remobilising nickel sulphides along their contacts. Geologically the lava channel remains as thick as the channel in the current reserve area and the massive and matrix nickel sulphides apart from thickness are also similar to the current resource area. As down-hole TEM has yet to be completed, it is uncertain whether drilling has only hit the channel flank with thicker mineralisation possible further to the east.

McLeay Shoot 2 will be tested next quarter with the extension of the 460 Drill Drive which will provide a drilling platform.

A number of thicker nickel sulphide zones were intersected in Shoot 4 (**Table 1**). Current ore reserves do not contain any Shoot 4 mineralisation. Down-hole TEM is required to determine whether the thicker zones of Shoot 4 mineralisation represent economic ore blocks.

Significant new Shoot 4 intersections are as follows:

MDU-158 5.2m @ 3.4% Ni (3.0m TW)
MDU-144 5.9m @ 5.6% Ni (4.5m TW)
MDU-150 5.5m @ 4.2% Ni (4.5m TW)
MDU-152 2.9m @ 4.9% Ni (2.9m TW)
MDU-156 4.5m @ 8.3% Ni (3.5m TW)

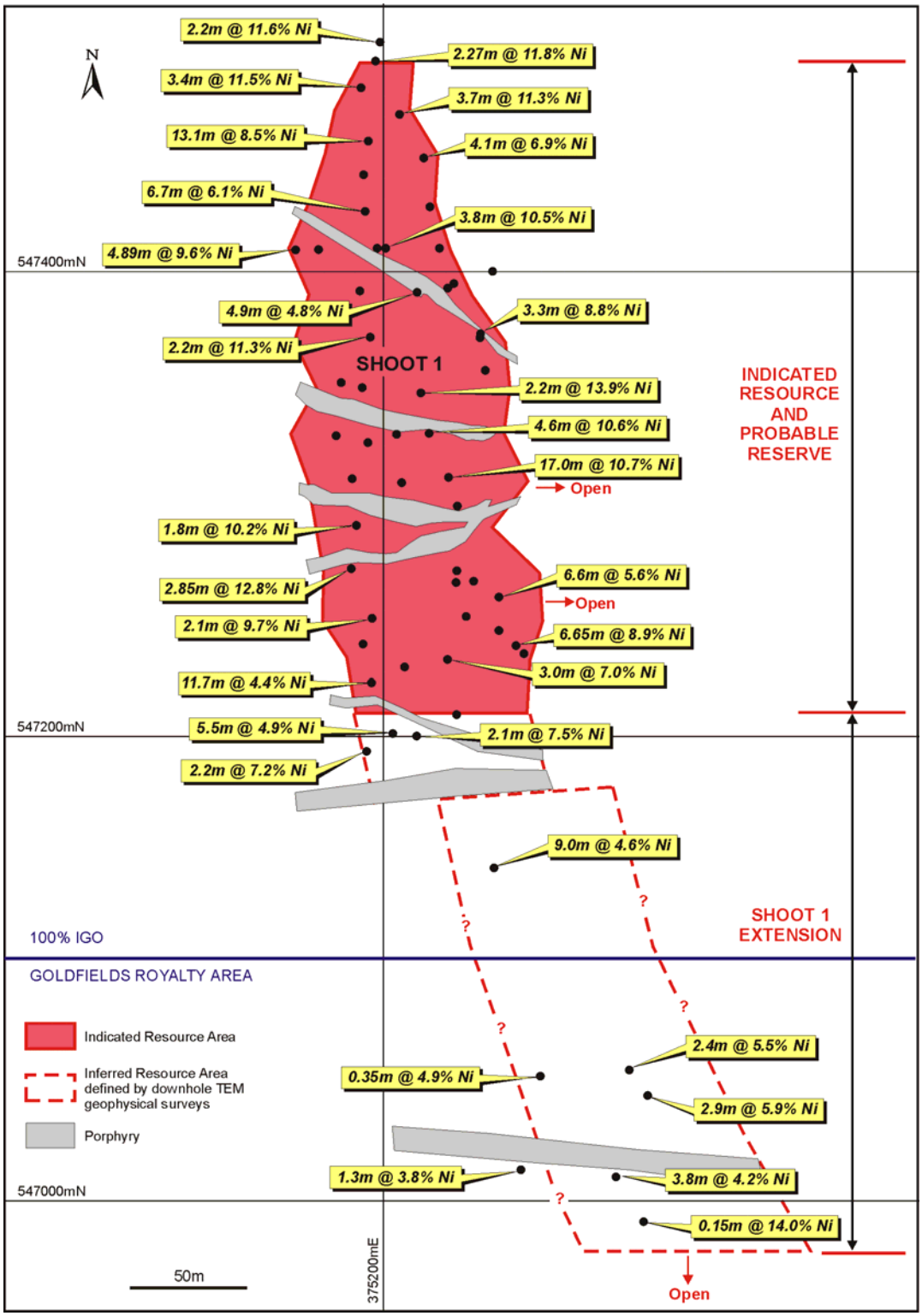


Figure 1: McLeay – Shoot 1 Plan Showing June 06 Reserve Boundary and Significant Intercepts South of the Current Reserve Boundary. (Note that until down-hole TEM is completed the eastern and western boundaries of this extension are not yet well defined.)

Table 1: McLeay Significant Extensional Drilling Results – Shoots 1 and 4

Shoot	Hole No.	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Azimuth (degr)	Dip (degr)	E.O.H (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Width (m)	True Width (m)	Grade Ni%
1	MDU-136	547202	375200	-449	142	-44	142.8	96	105	9.0	5.0	4.0%
	MDU-163	547182	375210	-450.7	308	-75	69.9	49.05	51.25	2.2	1.5	7.2%
	MDU-164	547185	375229	-450.5	64	-80	87.9	78.49	79.5	1.01	0.5	16.2%
	MDU-185	547130	375242	-449	139	-45	176.5	139.6	142.0	2.39	2.0	5.5%
								160.1	163.0	2.9	2.0	5.9%
	MDU-186	547130	375242	-449	161	-46	135	114.75	115.1	0.35	0.3	4.9%
	MDU-194	547130	375242	-449	156	-36	110	159.7	163.5	3.8	3.0	4.2%
	MDU-195	547130	375242	-449	171	-33	80	142.3	143.6	1.3	1.0	3.8%
	MDU-215	547184	375226	-450.6	314	-81	80	62.87	65.0	2.13	1.5	7.4%
	MDU-224A	547185	375224	-448	308	-67	80	59.47	65.0	5.53	3.5	4.9%
4	MDU-137	547452	375195	-470.3	176	-57	57.9	7.74	8.77	1.03	1.0	6.1%
	MDU-144	547459	375195	-471	274	-72	40	13.11	19	5.89	4.5	5.6%
	MDU-150	547459	375195	-471	20	-74	55	14	19.45	5.45	4.5	4.2%
	MDU-151	547460	375200	-470	91	-78	54.8	11.1	12.9	1.8	1.0	10.1%
	MDU-152	547460	375200	-470	65	-67	70	12.85	15.7	2.85	2.85	4.9%
	MDU-154A	547460	375200	-470	23	-58	71	17.05	20	2.95	2.0	5.9%
	MDU-156	547460	375200	-470	12	-47	71.4	32	36.48	4.48	3.5	8.3%
	MDU-158	547185	375227	-450.7	39	-72	40	22.2	27.4	5.2	3.0	3.4%
	MDU-164	547185	375229	-450.5	64	-80	87.9	24.5	26.01	1.51	1.5	4.2%

(Intersections calculated by the specific gravity method, VE = visual estimate)

Long South

The Long South 16-8 Drill Drive was recommenced during the quarter with the aim of advancing another 200m to provide a drilling platform to test the southern strike continuation of existing sulphide intercepts (eg. 2.4m @ 3.1% Ni and off-hole TEM anomalies). LSU-080, a geotechnical hole drilled 220m south of the decline face indicates a less porphyry-obscured basalt-ultramafic contact than that observed further to the north.

DHEM modelling in hole LSU-077 confirmed a moderate conductive plate occurs southeast of the decline face and is open to the south with the southern limit not defined.

In the December quarter, exploration at Long South will consist of extending the decline development to the south to provide platforms for further drill testing south of the Long South target, and follow up drilling of the DHTEM anomaly in holes LSU-069 and LSU-077.

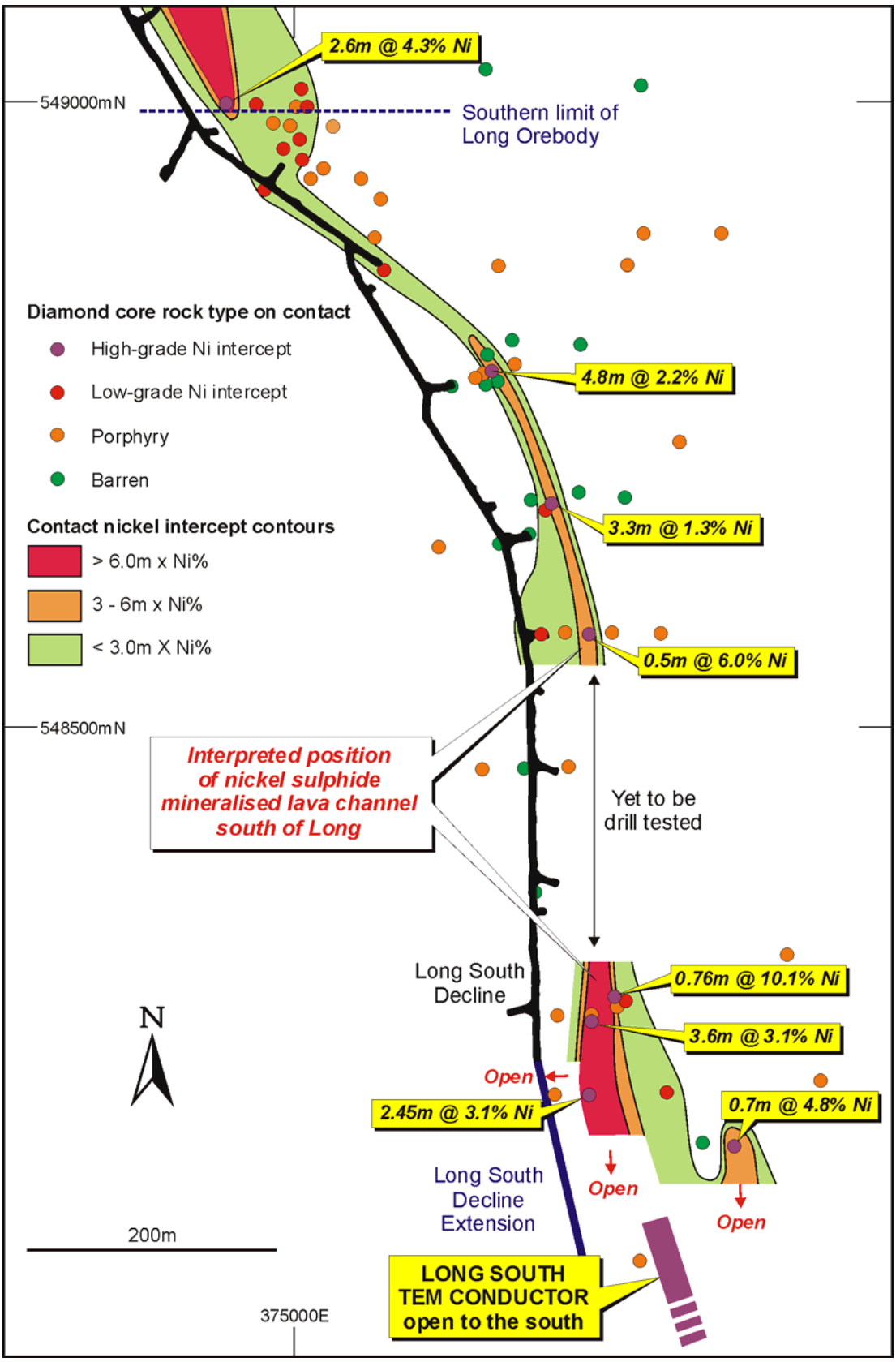


Figure 2: Long South Exploration Decline Plan Showing Significant Intercepts, Ni% x Thickness (m) Contours, TEM Conductor Open to the South and Proposed Southerly Decline Extension

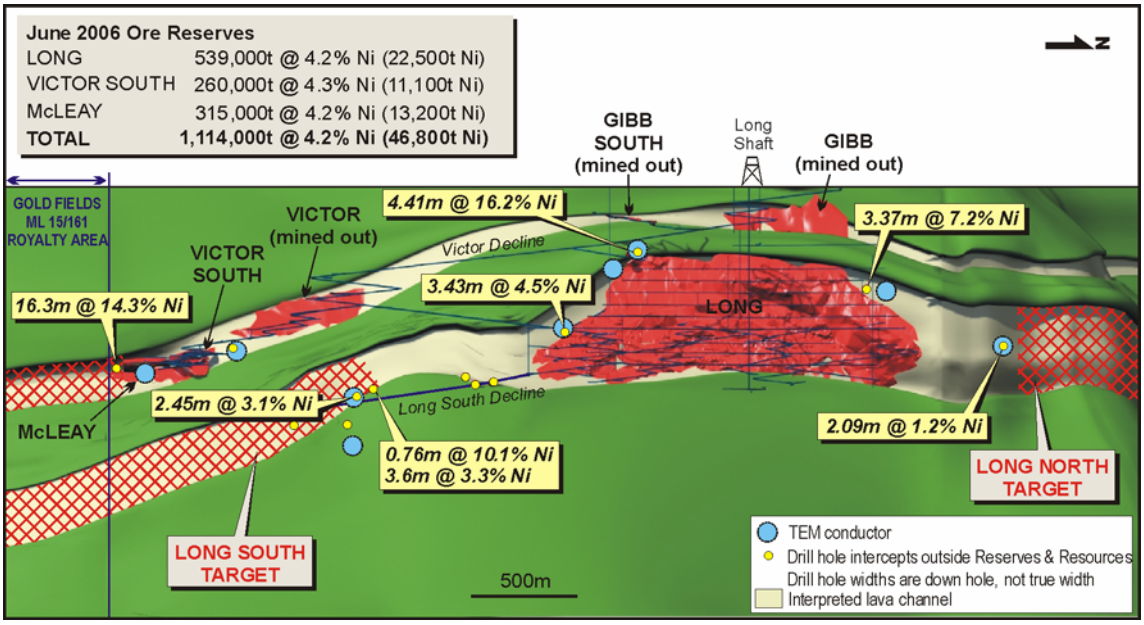


Figure 3: Long Mine Complex Longitudinal Projection Showing Exploration Targets and June 06 Ore Resources and Reserves

LONG NICKEL MINE PRODUCTION SUMMARY

	Note	Sep '06 Quarter	2006/7 FY to Date	Prev. Quarter (Sep '05)
Mining Reserve (Dry Tonnes)				
Start of Period		1,114,000	1,114,000	1,283,500
- ROM Production	1	(51,022)	(51,022)	(51,467)
End of Period		1,062,978	1,062,978	972,345
Production Details:				
Ore Mined (Dry Tonnes)	1	51,022	51,022	51,467
Ore Milled (Dry Tonnes)		51,022	51,022	51,467
Nickel Grade (Head %)		3.33	3.33	4.03
Copper Grade (Head %)		0.25	0.25	0.28
Metal in Ore Production (Tonnes)				
Nickel delivered	2	1,698	1,698	2,074
Copper delivered	2	126	126	143
Metal Payable IGO share (Tonnes)				
Nickel		988	988	1,213
Copper		69	69	59
Hedging				
Tonnes delivered into Hedge		450	450	972
Average Price (AU$/t)		17,168	17,168	14,477

Note 1. Production is sourced from both reserves/inventory and outside reserves.
Note 2. The Recovery Rate is fixed with WMC 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***	
Sales Revenue (incl. hedging)		32,852	32,852	15,813
Cash Mining/Development Costs		(7,756)	(7,756)	(6,424)
Other Cash Costs	3	(4,458)	(4,458)	(3,474)
Depreciation/Amortisation/Rehabilitation		(1,734)	(1,734)	(2,332)
Total Unit Cost Summary		***A$/lb Total Metal Produced***	***A$/lb Total Metal Produced***	
Cash Mining/Development Costs		2.07	2.07	1.41
Other Cash Costs	3	1.19	1.19	0.76
Depreciation/Amortisation/Rehabilitation		0.46	0.46	0.51
Revenue/Cost Summary		***A$/lb Payable Metal***	***A$/lb Payable Metal***	
Sales Revenue (incl. hedging)	4	15.09	15.09	5.91
Cash Mining/Development Costs		3.56	3.56	2.40
Other Cash Costs	3	2.05	2.05	1.30
Depreciation/Amortisation/Rehabilitation		0.80	0.80	0.87

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	0
- Medically Treated IFR		39.0	39.0	51.3
- Nickel Productivity Rate	5	58.0	58.0	71.5

Note 5. Nickel Productivity Rate = Productivity measured as annualised nickel tonnes per full-time-equivalent-employee.

Development/Exploration Drilling	**Metres**	**Metres**	
Development	1,352	1,352	1,033
Production	1,220	1,220	281
Exploration	1,089	1,089	2,345
	3,661	3,661	3,659

REGIONAL GOLD EXPLORATION

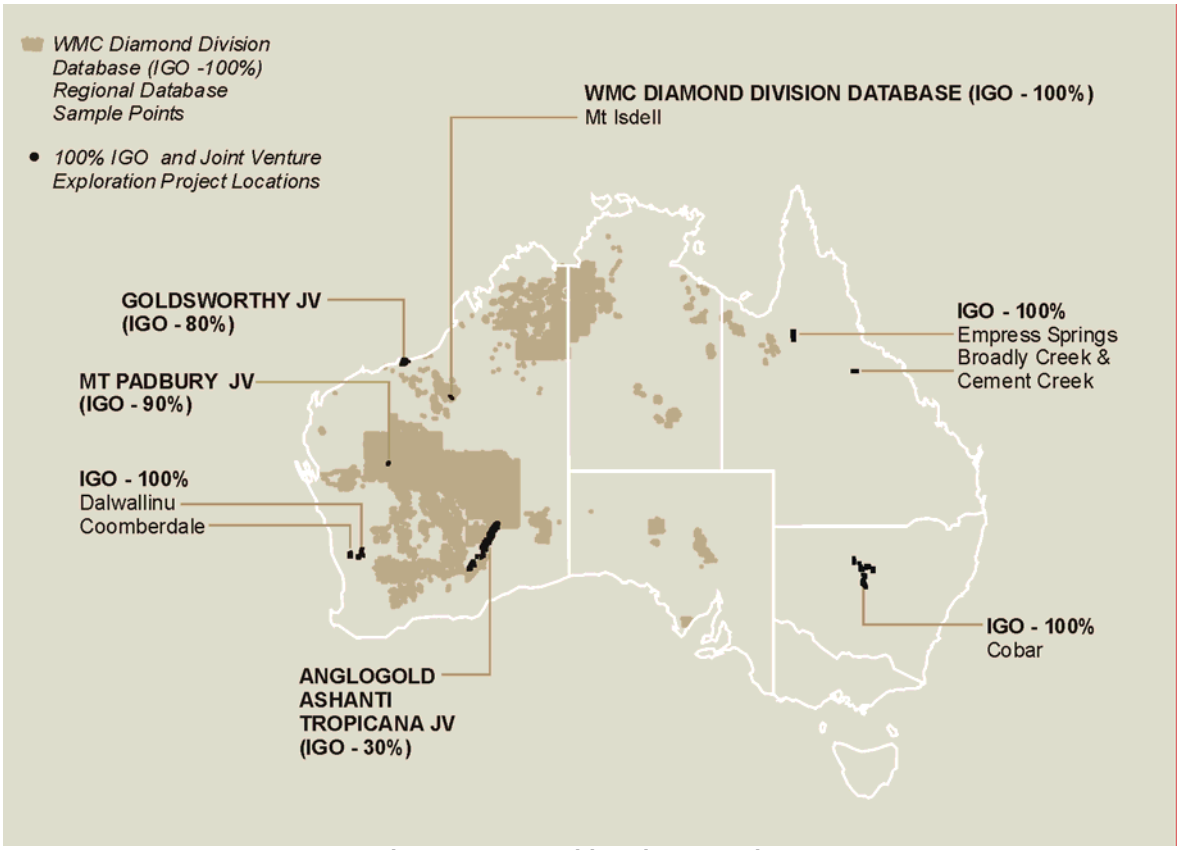


Figure 4: IGO Gold Project Locations

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

The Tropicana Joint Venture comprises approximately 12,260 km^2 of largely unexplored tenure over a strike length of 330km along the Yilgarn Craton – Fraser Range Mobile Belt collision zone.

Project manager AngloGold Ashanti Australia Limited ("AGA") have continued with a high level of activity during the quarter with the focus being the on going delineation of the extensive Tropicana and Havana mineralised zones. Refer to IGO ASX Announcements dated 7 September and 3 October 2006 for details of previous results.

A summary of key results from these releases, together with previously unreleased results just received are presented below.

Project Status

- **Mineralisation at Tropicana and Havana Zones is now defined over a km2 strike length and 350m down dip.**
- **Mineralisation is open to the south with recent surface "maglag" sampling results indicating potential for a 600m southerly extension.**
- **Mineralisation is terminated to the north by an east-west trending fault. However, recent high-order auger results have outlined a potential further zone of mineralisation along strike to the north extending for 1.6km.**
- **Diamond, RC and aircore rigs are currently on-site infilling and extending the Havana and Tropicana Zones as well as testing regional prospects. Wide widths of gold mineralisation continue to be intersected.**

- **A new airstrip has been completed enabling direct flights from Perth.**
- **Construction of a new 50 person camp has commenced. Once completed, staff on site and therefore the rate of drilling will increase significantly.**
- **AGA are aiming to complete a resource estimate and pre-feasibility study during the second half 2007.**

Key drilling results released during the quarter include:

Tropicana Zone:

- TPRC176: 23m @ 3.0g/t Au from 122m
- TPD026: 30m @ 2.3g/t Au from 186m
- TPRC080D: **39m @ 3.0g/t Au** from 181m (including **15m @ 6.0g/t Au**)
- TPRC120: **36m @ 3.5g/t Au** from 57m (including **12m @ 8.7g/t Au**)
- TPRC177: **43m @ 2.3g/t Au** from 62m (including **17m @ 3.8g/t Au**)
- TPRC179: **41m @ 3.7g/t Au** from 33m (including **11m @ 11.5g/t Au)** (intercept widths approximate true width)

Havana Zone:

- TPRC207: 11m @ 3.4g/t Au from 160m (including 4m @ 8.2g/t Au) and **18m @ 6.0g/t Au** from 195m (including **8m @ 12.4g/t Au** from 205m)
- TPRC224: 25m @ 2.5g/t Au from 80m, (including 13m @ 3.5g/t Au and 5m @ 2.4g/t Au), and 10m @ 2.7g/t Au from 146m, (including 6m @ 4.2g/t Au)
- TPRC173D: 10m @ 5.3g/t Au from 341m

New previously unreleased results from the Tropicana Zone include:

- TPRC077D: **19m @ 3.8g/t Au** from 167m

New previously unreleased results from the Havana Zone include:

- TPRC237: **27m @ 5.8g/t Au** from 60m (including **13m @ 10.7g/t Au**)
- TPRC238: **22m @ 5.1g/t Au** from 113m (including **18m @ 6.0g/t Au**)
- TPRC240: **31m @ 2.5g/t Au** from 44m (including **14m @ 4.1g/t Au**)
- TPRC241: **13m @ 6.2g/t Au** from 114m
- TPRC250: **9m @ 4.1g/t Au** from 27m

A complete listing of these new results is provided in Table 2 and significant results are highlighted on (**Figure 5)**. Havana and Tropicana prospect cross sections are depicted in **Figures 6 and 7**.

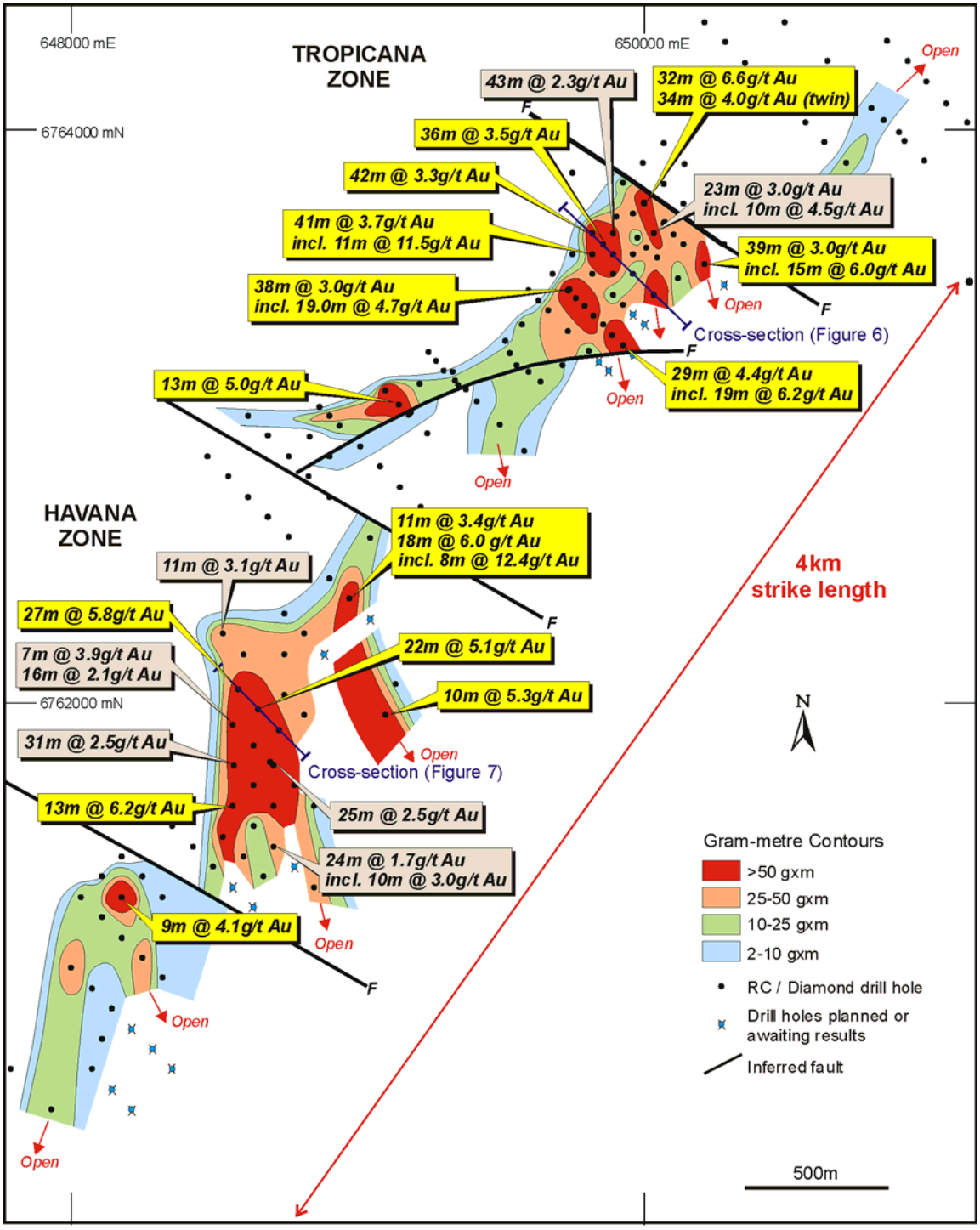


Figure 5: Tropicana JV – Tropicana Prospect Plan Showing Significant Intersection Locations and g/t Au x thickness (m) Contours

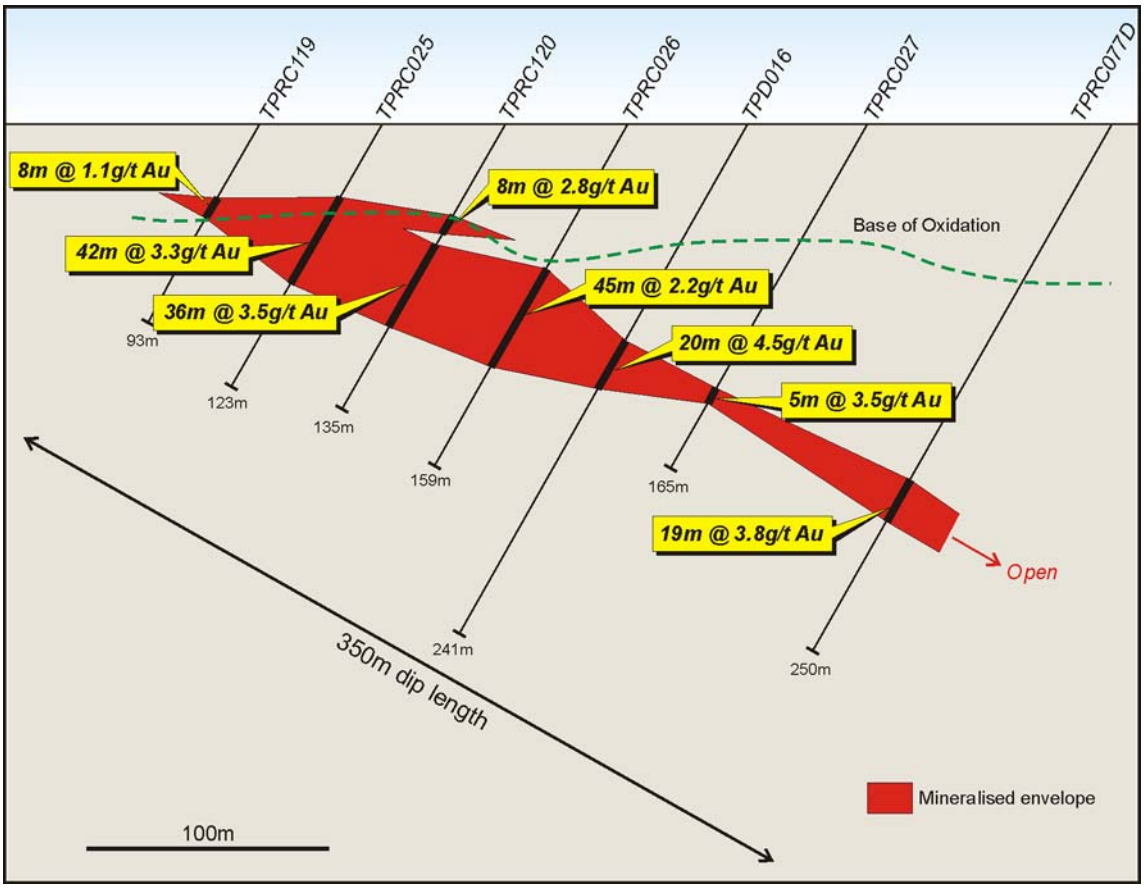


Figure 6: Tropicana JV – Tropicana Zone TPRC119 – TPRC077D Cross Section Showing Significant Drill Hole Results

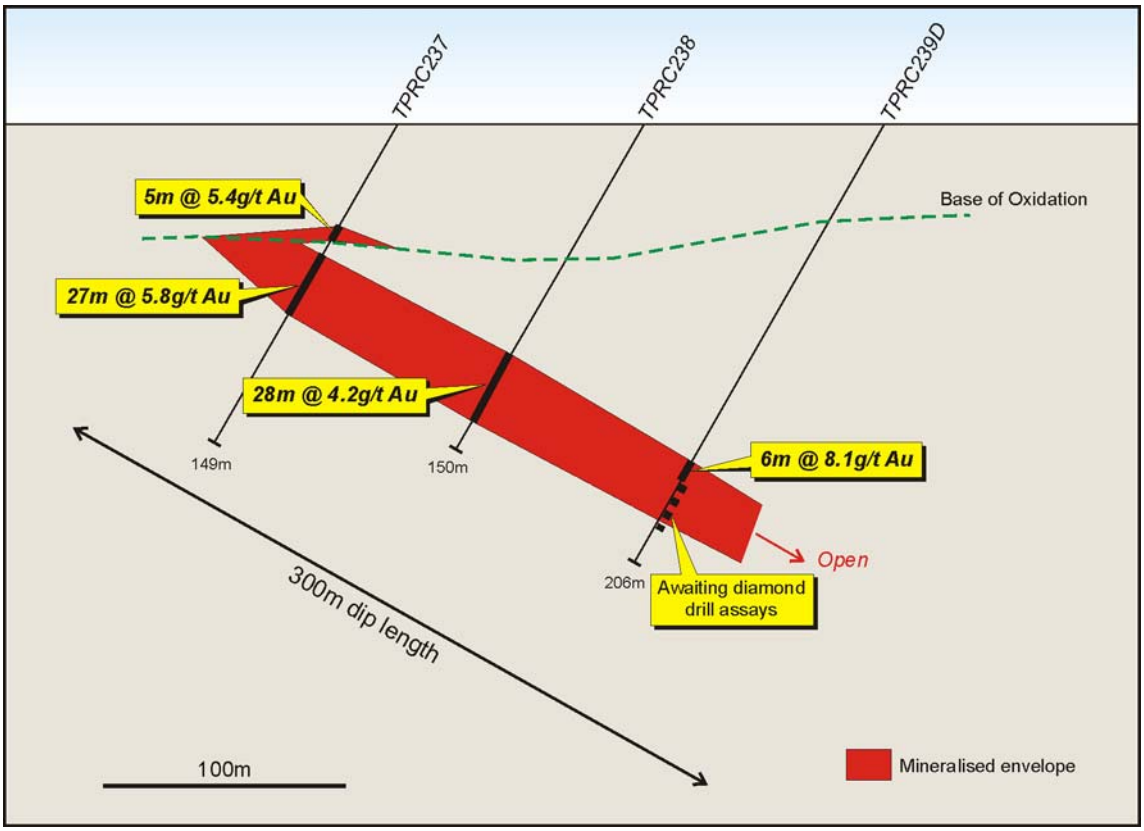


Figure 7: Tropicana JV – Havana Zone TPRC237 – TPRC239D Cross Section Showing Significant Drill Hole Results

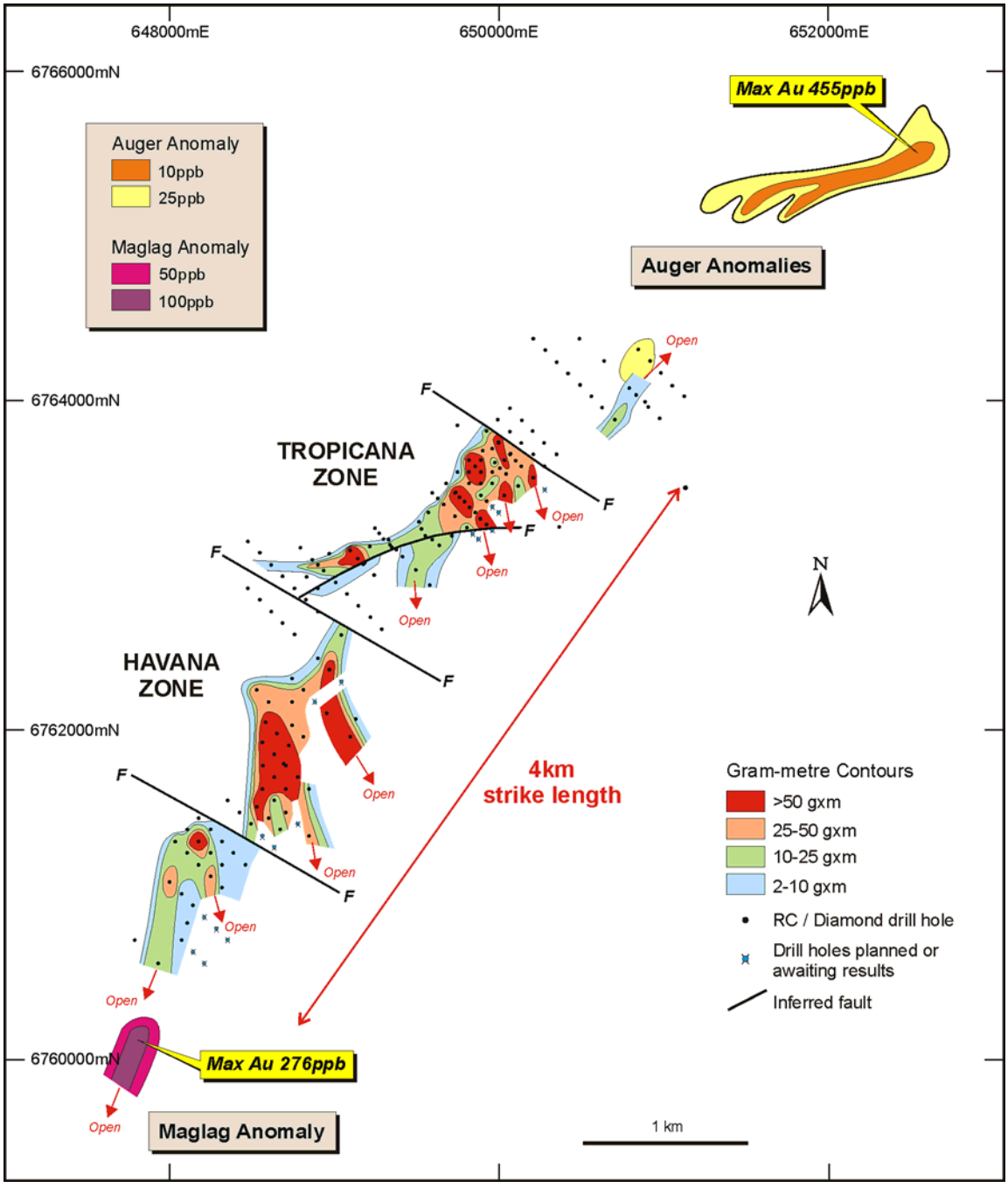


Figure 8: Tropicana JV – Tropicana Prospect Plan Showing New Geochemical Gold Anomalies North East and South of the Current Drill Defined (Figure 5) Mineralisation Zone

Geochemical Sampling

Auger sampling 2km north east along strike from Tropicana has outlined a significant new anomaly as defined by the >25ppb contour that extends for approximately 1.6 km in an east-northeast direction (Figure 8). The peak response was 455ppb Au which compares favourably with the peak result of 48ppb Au over Tropicana.

A gold anomaly generated by magnetic lag sampling indicates potential for a 600m southerly extension (Figure 8). This anomaly remains to be closed off to the south.

Forward Program

During the coming quarter, RC and diamond drilling will focus on completing drilling to a 100m x 100m spacing over the southern portion of Tropicana zone and closing down spacing to 50m x 50m over the shallow higher grade zones at Havana.

Aircore drilling will continue to test various regional prospects.

Joint Venture Background

The Tropicana project was generated by Independence Group NL and was one of the projects contained in the Company's 2002 IPO prospectus. The project was joint ventured to AngloGold Ashanti Australia Limited on 30 January 2002.

The Tropicana Prospect is the first discovery within this extensive tenement package and the Joint Venture partners are targeting a multi-million ounce gold deposit. Extensive extension and infill drilling is currently underway to bring the target to a JORC–compliant resource level.

Due to the size of the discovery and the amount of drilling required, it is anticipated that a JORC-compliant resource will not be available for announcement until mid to late 2007.

Regional surface sampling and follow-up drilling are continuing at a number of locations throughout the project.

Table 2: Tropicana Prospect – Tropicana Zone

Hole No.	Northing	Easting	RL	Azimuth	Dip	E.O.H	From	To	Intercepts
	(m)	(m)	(m)	(degr)	(degr)	(m)	(m)	(m)	
Tropicana Zone RC Drill Holes									
TPRC120	6763602	650855	336	308	-58	135	44	52	8.0 m @ 2.8 g/t Au
							Incl. 45	*51*	*6.0 m @ 3.5 g/t Au*
							57	93	36.0 m @ 3.5 g/t Au
							Incl. 80	*92*	*12.0 m @ 8.7 g/t Au*
TPRC177	6763638	650891	341	311	-60	150	62	105	43.0 m @ 2.3 g/t Au
						.	*Incl. 63*	*70*	*7.0 m @ 2.4 g/t Au*
							87	104	17.0 m @ 3.8 g/t Au
TPRC178	6763567	650961	341	307	-61	171	112	117	5.0 m @ 2.7 g/t Au
							125	133	8.0 m @ 2.3 g/t Au
							Incl. 127	*133*	*6.0 m @ 2.8 g/t Au*
TPRC179	6763567	650820	341	312	-60	123	33	74	41.0 m @ 3.7 g/t Au
							Incl. 63	*74*	*11.0 m @ 11.5 g/t Au*
TPRC180	6763496	650891	341	314	-61	135	75	109	34.0m @ 1.4g/t Au
							Incl. 97	*107*	*10.0m @ 2.5g/t Au*
TPRC235	6762171	649742	357	314	-63	150	107	132	25.0m @ 1.6g/t Au
							Incl. 125	*128*	*3.0m @ 3.1g/t Au*
TPRC237	6762047	649583	357	313	-60	149	48	53	5.0m @ 5.4g/t Au
							60	87	27.0m @ 5.8g/t Au
							Incl. 74	*87*	*13.0m @10.7g/t Au*
Tropicana Zone RC Diamond Drill Holes									
TPRC080D	6763528	651211	341	314	-63	289	181	220	39.0 m @ 3.0 g/t Au
							Incl. 181	*196*	*15.0 m @ 6.0 g/t Au*
							206	215	9.0 m @ 1.6 g/t Au
TPRC077D	6763424	651032	341	325	-61	289	167	186	19.0m @ 3.8g/t Au
							Incl. 175	*186*	*11.0m @ 6.1g/t Au*
TPRC014D	6763180	650713	343	314	-59	193	146	159	13.0m @ 2.1g/t Au
							Incl. 154	*159*	*5.0m @3.0g/t Au*
TPD016	6763531	650925	341	304	-60	240	113	122	9.0m @ 9.1g/t Au

Table 2: Tropicana Prospect - Havana Zone

Hole No.	Northing (m)	Easting (m)	RL (m)	Azimuth (degr)	Dip (degr)	E.O.H (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Intercepts
Havana Zone RC Drill Holes									
TPRC213	6762577	650042	351	313	-61	185	129	133	4.0 m @ 2.4 g/t Au
TPRC224	6761794	649694	356	216	-84	189	80	105	25.0 m @ 2.5 g/t Au
							Incl. 81	*94*	*13.0 m @ 3.5 g/t Au*
							99	104	5.0 m @ 2.4 g/t Au
TPRC224	6761794	649694	356	216	-84	189	146	156	10.0 m @ 2.7 g/t Au
							Incl. 150	*156*	*6.0 m @ 4.2 g/t Au*
TPRC238	6761976	649653	359	311	-59	150	113	135	22.0m @ 5.1g/t Au
							Incl. 117	*135*	*18.0m @ 6.0g/t Au*
TPRC240	6761782	649565	360	315	-61	150	44	75	31.0m @ 2.5g/t Au
							Incl. 60	*74*	*14.0m @ 4.1g/t Au*
TPRC241	6761711	649636	362	315	-61	150	*Incl. 114*	*127*	*13.0m @ 6.2g/t Au*
TPRC242	6761640	649706	363	310	-58	155	111	133	22.0m @ 2.1g/t Au
							Incl. 113	*123*	*10.0m @3.4g/t Au*
TPRC243	6761534	649529	361	315	-61	151	32	48	16.0m @ 1.3g/t Au
							51	63	12.0m @ 3.0g/t Au
							Incl. 53	*57*	*4.0m @ 7.5g/t Au*
TPRC244	6761463	649600	363	311	-63	150	52	64	12m @ 2.1g/t Au
TPRC250	6761322	649176	357	370	-57	150	27	36	9.0m @ 4.1g/t Au
							Incl. 29	*33*	*4.0m @ 8.6g/t Au*
Havana Zone Diamond Drill Holes									
TPRC166D	6761958	649812	355	316	-62	243	208	218	10.0m @ 1.9g/t Au
							209	218	9.0m @ 2.1g/t Au
TPRC171D	6762100	649954	353	315	-64	285	228	258	30.0m @ 2.3g/t Au
TPRC173D	6761958	650095	354	314	-63	367	320	339	19.0 m @ 1.1 g/t Au
							Incl. 341	351	10.0 m @ 5.3 g/t Au
TPRC239D	6761905	649724	360	315	-57	206	65	67	2.0m @ 9.9g/t Au
							159	165	6.0m @ 8.1g/t Au
TPD034	6761711	649777	358	313	-57	240	141	161	20.0m @ 1.4g/t Au
							Incl. 193	*211*	*18.0m @ 2.3g/t Au*
							Incl. 197	*211*	*14.0m @ 2.7g/t Au*
TPD038	6761357	649848	363	317	-61	249	194	199	5.0m @ 8.4g/t Au
							Incl. 196	*199*	*3.0m @ 13.6g/t Au*
TDP096	6761251	649247	357	320	-55	172	127	131	4.0m @ 5.7g/t Au
							Incl. 127	*130*	*3.0m @ 7.3g/t Au*

DALWALLINU AND COOMBERDALE (IGO 100%)

Further work on the projects has been postponed to the December quarter until the completion of cropping activities in the areas of interest.

MT PADBURY (IGO 90%)

RAB drilling following up previous gold intercepts including 17m @ 1.0g/t Au and 4m @ 3.8g/t Au has recently been completed however assays have not yet been received.

COBAR (IGO 100%)

The Cobar project comprises 7 exploration licences and applications (2250km^2) covering conceptual and empirical gold and base metal targets along basin margin faults in the Cobar mining district in NSW (**Figure 9**). Cobar is one of the most endowed metallogenic provinces in Australia and includes mines such as the Peak Gold Mine (Au), Elura (Zn-Pb-Ag), CSA (Cu-Pb-Zn-Ag), New Occidental (Au), Tritton (Cu) and the Hera discovery (Au-Pb-Zn).

First pass 800m x 200m surface sampling has been completed over priority areas in five tenements, with 18,000 samples collected from 6,000 sites over a 10 month period. This has generated 37 high priority gold, gold/base metal and base metal targets/anomalies and a further 4 have been identified during the course of exploration.

All anomalies were subject to some form of follow-up during the quarter. Eighteen anomalies have been downgraded, seventeen anomalies are currently being assessed and nine have been selected as probable drill targets.

The standout anomalies are:

- **King George** which occurs over a strike length of 8km and is associated with strongly silicified multiple fault sets similar in style to known mineralisation at Cobar. Gold values to 42ppb have strong correlation lead, copper and arsenic **(Figure 9).**

- **Prince William** comprising a cohesive high-order gold (max 760ppb) and copper anomaly occurring over a 400m strike length within a fault jog adjacent to a discrete rhyolitic unit.

- **Earl of Sussex**, a strong silver (max 0.92g/t) and lead (max 456ppm) anomaly with a strike length of at least 1200m and a width of 150m to 250m.

An aircore rig has been contracted to commence on 20th of November and it is expected that four to five targets will be tested during the December quarter with the remainder to be tested in the 1st half of 2007.

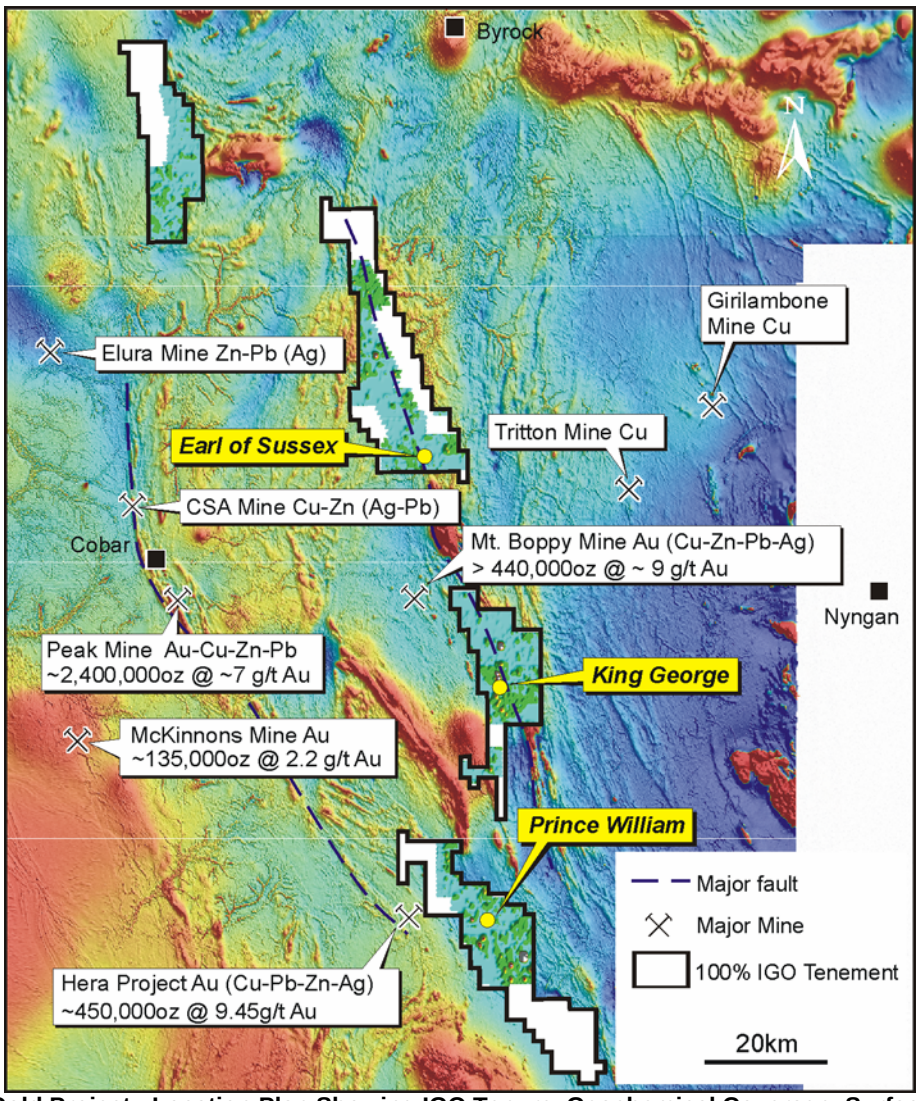


Figure 9: Cobar Gold Project - Location Plan Showing IGO Tenure, Geochemical Coverage, Surface Gold Anomalies and Significant Prospects over Aeromagnetic Image

REGIONAL NICKEL EXPLORATION

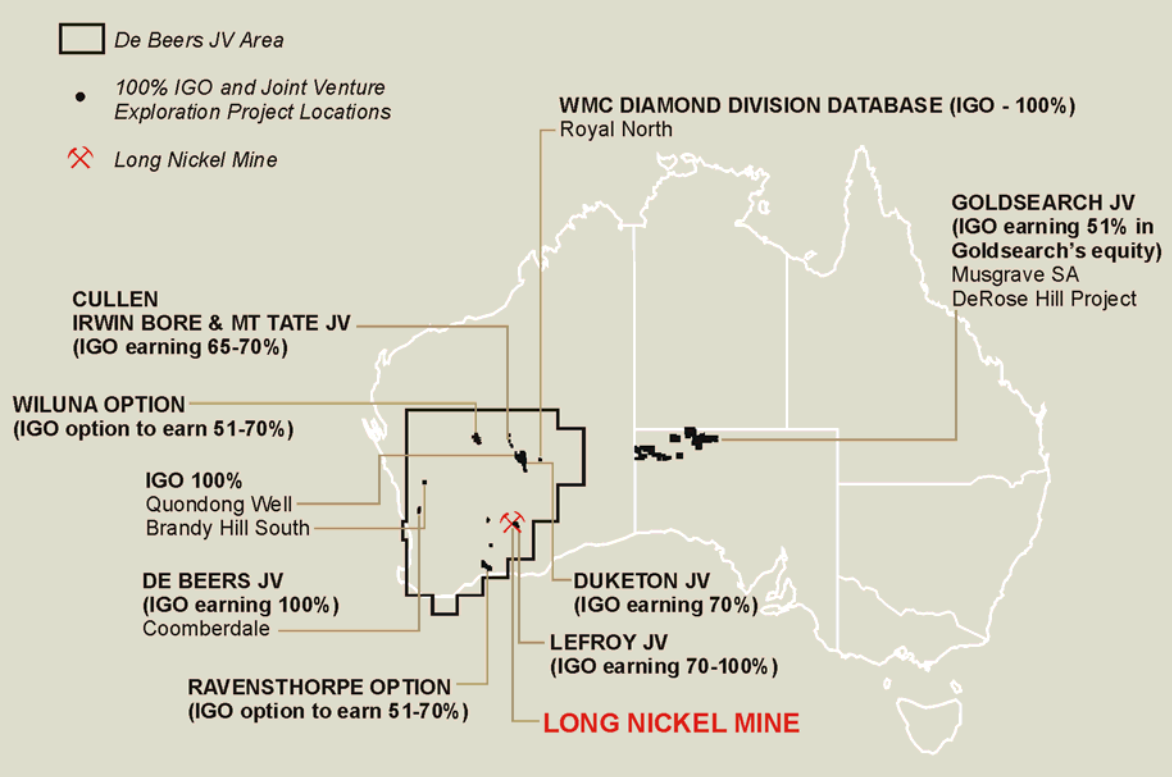


Figure 10: IGO Nickel Project Locations

RAVENSTHORPE OPTION (IGO OPTION TO EARN 51% NON-NICKEL LATERITES)

IGO has an option to earn a 51% interest in Traka Resources Limited's ("Traka") Ravensthorpe Nickel Project (excluding nickel laterite and iron ore rights). During the quarter IGO reached the trigger point of $1.5m in expenditure and elected to exercise the option to enter into a JV and has taken over management of the project. IGO must spend a further $5 million to earn a 51% interest.

The project covers about 60 kilometres of prospective ultramafic stratigraphy along strike from the RAV8 deposit, which produced 443,000t at 3.46% Ni for 15,350t Ni (*Tectonic Quarterly Report 30 June 2005*).

During the quarter RC drilling was undertaken to test targets in the Jerdacuttup and Mt Short areas.

At Jerdacuttup 12 holes were completed to infill and test down dip extensions of known mineralisation at RAV4W and a further 4 holes tested EM targets west along strike and south of RAV4W. Final assays have been received with 8 holes returning intersections greater than 1%, the best being **3m @ 2.3% Ni** from 54m and **2m @ 3.2% Ni** from 60m. No conductors were noted in the holes targeting TEM anomalies and the anomalies are likely to have been caused by surficial effects.

At Mt Short very difficult drilling conditions and cropping activities resulted in only 4 of a total of 14 proposed holes being completed. It is planned to complete the outstanding holes with diamond drilling following the cropping season in late November.

Of the four holes completed, sulphidic zones were noted in two holes which may explain the TEM conductors being tested in these positions. The source

of the TEM conductors in the remaining two completed holes is uncertain. No assays have been received for the Mt Short drilling to date. Down-hole TEM surveying to determine the source of the TEM anomalies will not be possible until the end of the cropping season in November.

STORBODSUND JV - SWEDEN (IGO EARNING 70%)

IGO has an agreement with Mawson Resources Ltd, a TSX listed company, to earn a 70% interest in their Storbodsund Project in Sweden. Government reports indicate that five historic holes intersected mineralisation averaging 2.3% Ni and 0.6% Cu over thicknesses of 0.6 to 2.7m. Mineralisation is located at the contact between a gabbro and a granitoid footwall. Interpretation of aeromagnetic data indicates that the prospective host intrusion continues under cover for 10km to the north east.

During the quarter an airborne TEM survey totalling 659 line kms was flown at 100m line spacings over the entire project area to detect bedrock conductors beneath shallow cover potentially representing nickel-copper sulphide mineralisation.

A total of 16 conductive responses were evident in the survey data (**Figure 11**). Two of these conductors correspond with zones of known mineralisation confirming the effectiveness of the survey. An initial field check of the remaining 14 conductors indicates that four are likely due to cultural effects, with the balance remaining unexplained and potentially representing mineralisation.

Two of the unexplained conductors are directly along strike and within 900m of the known mineralisation at Storbodsund.

A follow-up ground TEM survey to confirm and further delineate the priority unexplained conductors is currently being planned and is likely to take place in early 2007.

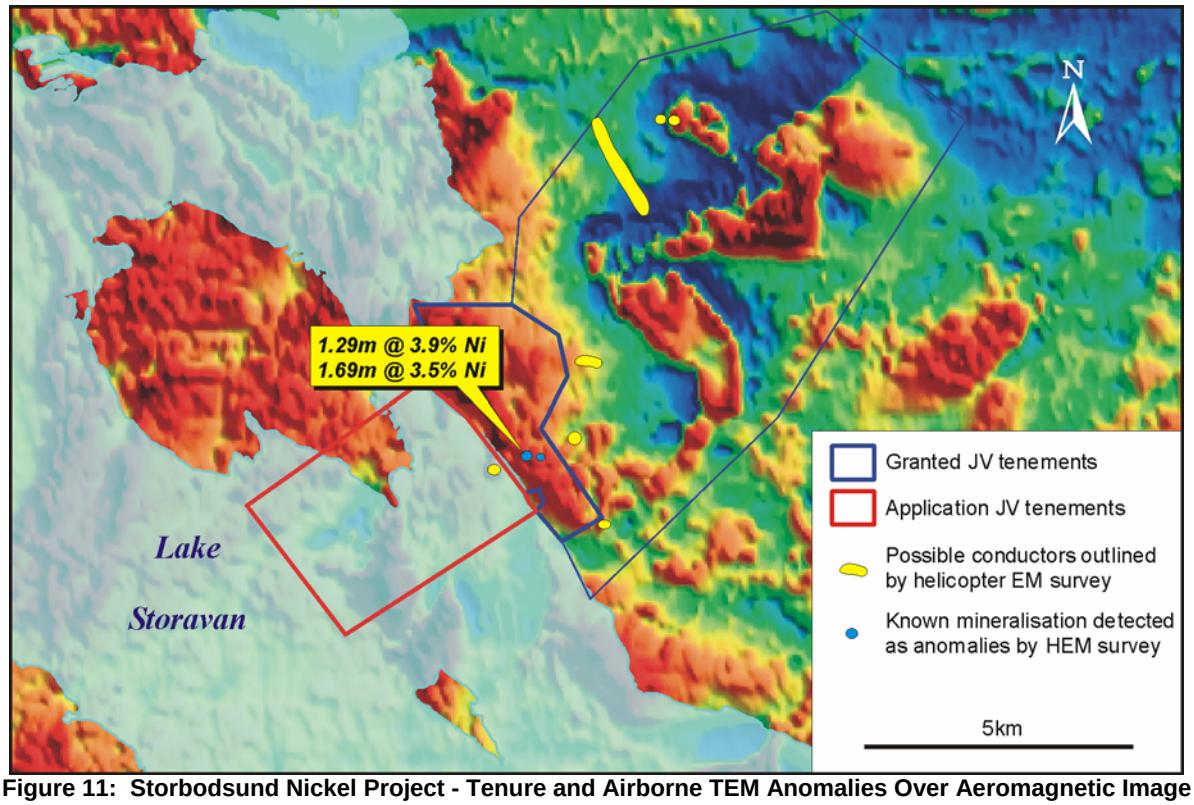


Figure 11: Storbodsund Nickel Project - Tenure and Airborne TEM Anomalies Over Aeromagnetic Image

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

The Duketon Nickel JV covers approximately 60kms of strike of ultramafic rich stratigraphy in the Duketon Greenstone Belt. The belt is considered prospective for Ni-Cu-PGE mineralisation and has not been subjected to modern nickel sulphide exploration techniques.

At the Bulge Prospect, which comprises a thickened package of ultramafic stratigraphy on the western side of the project area, four RC holes were drilled to test two EM targets and one geochemical target.

One hole (186m) testing the C2 EM conductor intersected an altered ultramafic unit which passed into a sulphidic black shale at 121m. The black shale is considered to be the source of the EM anomaly. Within the ultramafic, iron oxides (possibly after weathered sulphides) were noted at 41m and disseminated sulphides were noted from 109 – 120m.

Assays from 4m composite samples have been received for this hole and highlight two zones with a strongly elevated nickel response including:

- **36m @ 0.65% Ni from 40m, with weakly elevated Cu and PGE's**

Follow-up drilling is planned to determine whether this is related to nickel sulphide mineralisation or is predominantly due to lateritic enrichment.

Two holes for a total of 490m tested the C6 EM conductor. Both holes intersected a mixed package dominated by altered ultramafic lithologies with intercalated sulphidic carbonaceous sediments. Several narrow disseminated and stringer sulphide zones were noted in the ultramafic, however, no significant nickel mineralisation was intersected.

One hole (100m) was drilled to test an historic RAB hole intersection which included up to 0.56% Ni and 380ppm Cu. The hole intersected altered ultramafic lithologies with two minor zones of ferruginous, goethitic material, possibly weathered sulphides, noted between 36-43m and 46-47m. The hole returned 20m @ 0.56% Ni from 32m, however, the intercept was not anomalous in Cu or PGE's.

CULLEN JOINT VENTURE (IGO MANAGER EARNING 65-70% NICKEL RIGHTS)

The Cullen JV is situated immediately south of BHP Billiton's AK47 Ni-Cu sulphide discovery. The Cullen JV is systematically testing the strike extension of the AK47 ultramafic stratigraphy for Ni-Cu sulphides using a combination of exploration methods.

TEM surveying over the Mt Tate tenement (E53/1096) has identified a bedrock conductor which has modelled dimensions of 420m along strike and 500m down-dip, at the contact of interpreted ultramafic stratigraphy under thin cover. Nearby historic drilling by CRAE returned up to 5270ppm Ni and 2263ppm Cu, suggesting the presence of nickel sulphide mineralisation.

A single RC hole (207m) drilled to test this target late in the quarter intersected a strongly sulphidic zone from 166–171m within an intercalated package of sediment and ultramafic lithologies. The sulphide zone is the likely source of the TEM anomaly however it is unknown if it is nickeliferous. Assays for the hole have yet to be received.

Two holes were drilled to test conductors on the Irwin Bore tenement (E53/925). Assays are awaited. One hole intersected disseminated and blebby sulphides towards the base of an altered ultramafic unit however it is unknown at this stage if they are nickeliferous. The second hole intersected a sulphidic black shale which is likely to be the source of the conductor.

WILUNA NICKEL JV (IGO OPTION TO EARN UP TO 70% NICKEL SULPHIDE RIGHTS)

IGO has entered into an option agreement with Agincourt Resources Limited ("AGC") over a portion of their extensive tenement package located on the northern end of Agnew-Wiluna Greenstone Belt. The Agnew-Wiluna Greenstone Belt is one of the most highly endowed nickel sulphide belts in the world, containing such deposits as Mt Keith (2.3M Ni t), Leinster (1.7M Ni t), Cosmos group (0.4M Ni t) and Honeymoon Well (1M Ni t).

The AGC tenure covers approximately 40kms of strike of the ultramafic trend immediately north of Honeymoon Well and the Wedgetail Deposit (1Mt @ 6.9% Ni)**.**

IGO has completed down-hole TEM surveys at two prospects and has two crews currently on-site testing seven prospect areas using surface TEM techniques.

Down-hole TEM surveying at Bodkin (0.3m @ 6.6% Ni) has identified an off-hole conductor (Figure 12). A fixed loop surface survey is being planned to better define the interpreted conductive plate prior to drill testing.

Surface TEM has been completed over the Prodo prospect at the northern end of the project area where prospective ultramafic horizons interpreted from aeromagnetics beneath Proterozoic sandstone have yet to be tested for nickel mineralisation. A preliminary review indicates that the survey was effective, however further interpretation is required to determine the significance of conductive responses evident in the data.

One of the highest priority prospects comprises ultramafic horizons beneath Lake Way along strike to the north from the Honeymoon Well and Wedgetail deposits. Lake Way, being a salt lake, cannot be tested by conventional TEM techniques and the underlying stratigraphy has yet to be explored for nickel sulphide mineralisation. Two test TEM lines are being completed over the lake to determine which alternative TEM technique is appropriate for the conditions.

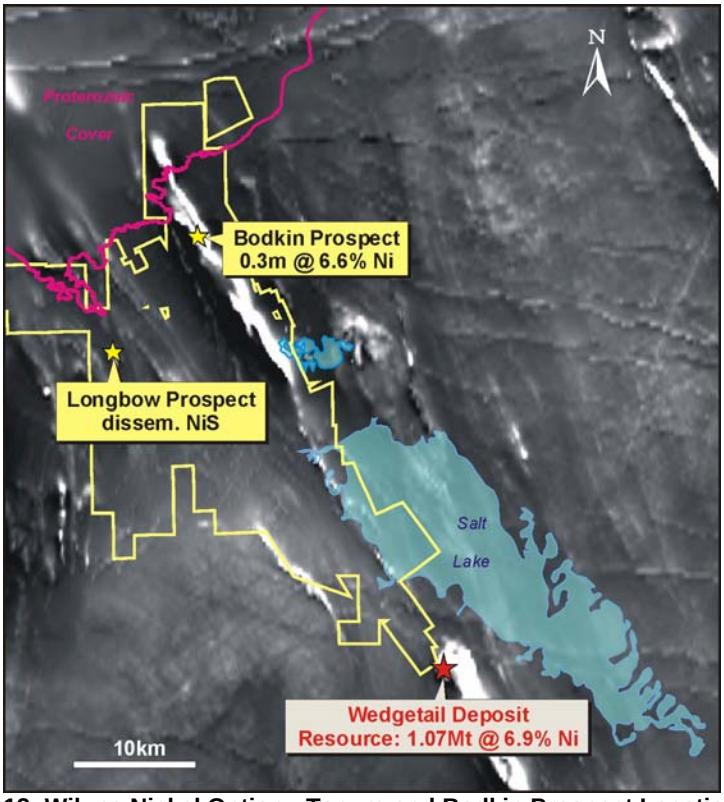


Figure 12: Wiluna Nickel Option: Tenure and Bodkin Prospect Location Over Aeromagnetic Image

LAKE LEFROY PROJECT (EXCALIBUR & YAMARNA JV'S- IGO EARNING 80% ANGLOGOLD ASHANTI – IGO EARNING UP TO 100% GLADIATOR JV – IGO EARNING 70%)

IGO has a licence agreement with Anglo American to use its proprietary Low Temperature SQUID Sensor (SQUID) in parts of the Yilgarn Block. The SQUID sensor is able to detect conductors, possibly representing massive nickel sulphide mineralisation, beneath areas of conductive overburden far more effectively than competing systems.

Three Joint Ventures covering interpreted prospective stratigraphy east of Kambalda, beneath Lake Lefroy which cannot be explored with conventional EM systems, are being explored using the SQUID.

A significant proportion of the targeted magnetic features within the three joint ventures have yet to be covered with the SQUID. Surveying has been delayed by wet conditions on the Lake and is scheduled to recommence in late October.

Excalibur JV

Two RC holes for a total of 461m were drilled to test a very strong TEM conductor identified beneath conductive cover within the Excalibur JV tenement (**Figure 13**). Both holes intersected prospective high MgO channel facies ultramafic lithologies but neither hole reached the target depth due to difficult drilling conditions. Down-hole TEM testing confirmed the presence of a strong conductor beyond the base of the holes.

It is planned to extend both holes with diamond tails to test the target in the December quarter.

Gladiator JV

In early October IGO entered into a JV with Gladiator Resources Limited over 4 tenements covering 325 km2 in the Lake Lefroy area adjacent to the three existing JV areas (**Figure 14**). Under the terms of the agreement, IGO can earn 70% of the nickel rights by expenditure of $2m within 3 years. If Gladiator then elects to be to free-carried, IGO may earn 80% of the nickel rights.

This new JV covers known and interpreted ultramafic stratigraphy (approximately 60km of strike) extending beneath the conductive sediments of Lake Lefroy and is considered highly prospective for nickel sulphide mineralisation. Historical exploration targeting these ultramafic positions beneath the lake using conventional TEM systems conceded that these systems were likely to have been ineffective. IGO intends to apply the SQUID TEM sensor in these areas following approval from Anglo American. Refer to *Gladiator ASX Announcement 10 October 2006* for further details.

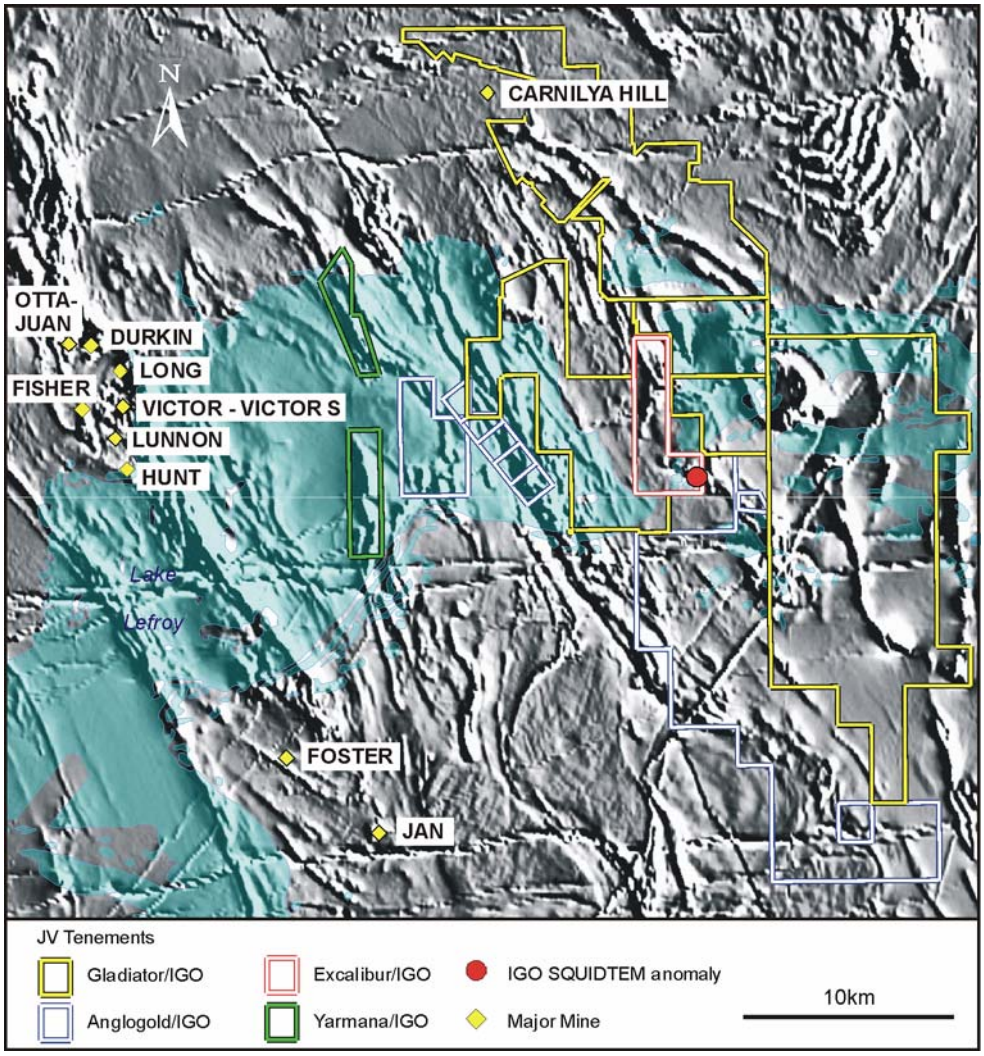


Figure 13: Lake Lefroy JV's Tenure - Excalibur JV SQUID TEM Anomaly and Location of the New Gladiator JV

OTHER

GOLDSWORTHY PROJECT (IGO 80%)

IGO is evaluating the iron ore potential of a significant gravity anomaly situated in a demagnetised and structurally disrupted zone of an otherwise strongly magnetic banded iron formation ("BIF") beneath shallow cover. The BIF is interpreted to be part of the Nimingarra Iron Formation, host to the high grade Goldsworthy Iron Ore deposit.

Gravity Target
Further gravity was completed during the quarter to enable more precise modelling of the gravity target. **It is planned to further test the target by extending two earlier RC holes and drilling a further RC hole on the western flank of the anomaly (Figure 15).** This program is scheduled for late October.

Magnetite Target
An intense magnetic anomaly (95,000nT), representing one of the strongest discrete magnetic anomalies recorded in Australia, is situated immediately adjacent and to the south-west of the gravity anomaly. Previous drilling of the anomaly by Rio Tinto delineated magnetite-bearing BIF and ultramafic rock. Two holes intercepted multiple wide widths of magnetite mineralisation, returning **54m** @ **29.1%** Fe from 76m and **64m** @ **29.7%** Fe from 142m (97DG006), and **134m** @ **24.7%** Fe from 36m and **27m** @ **32%** Fe from 208 to 235m (EOH) (97DG003) **(Figure 14)**.

These results, together with preliminary modelling of the discrete magnetic feature, indicate potential for significant tonnages of magnetite.

A ground magnetic program was completed during the quarter to better define the anomaly and three RC/Diamond holes have commenced to test the target.

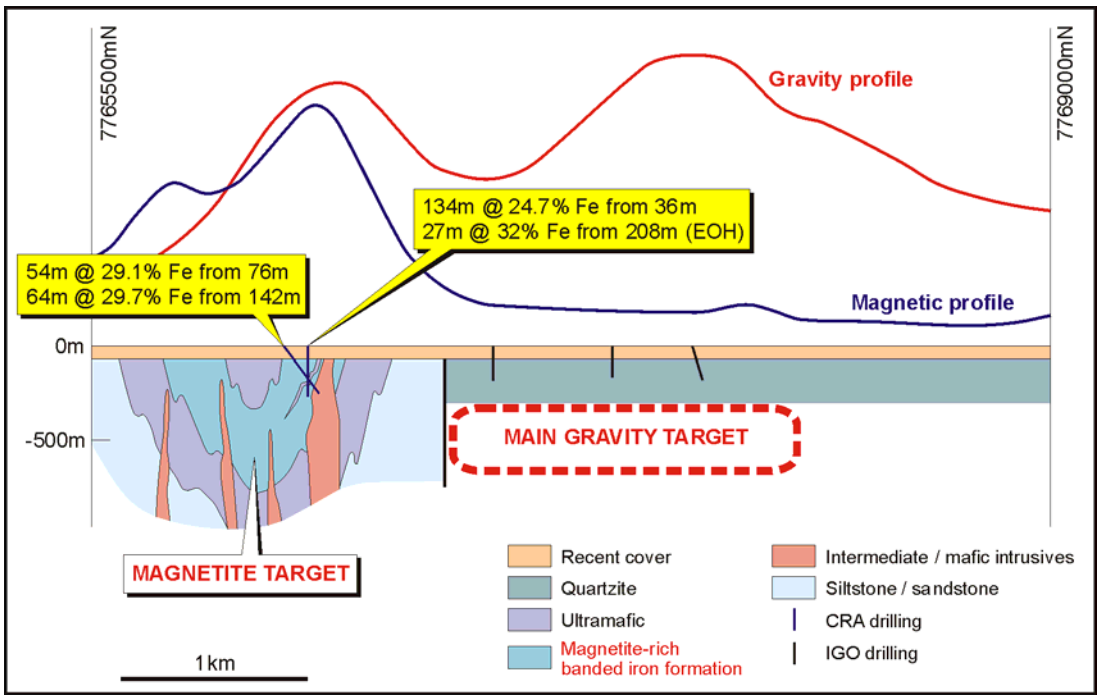


Figure 14: Goldsworthy JV: Diagrammatic Solid Geological Interpretation 736,500mE Cross-Section Showing Magnetite Iron Formation and Gravity Targets

GOLDSWORTHY PROJECT ATLAS OPTION (ATLAS OPTION TO EARN 100% WITH IGO/WAR* CLAWBACK OPTION)

Atlas has commenced a feasibility study on the Pardoo Iron Project, including the South Limb deposit which occurs on the JV tenure. Please refer to the Atlas Iron Limited September 2006 quarterly report for details of progress and results.

IGO holds 1,050,000 fully paid Atlas shares (ASX Code: AGO) as consideration for granting Atlas the iron ore rights. *WAR refers to Western Australian Resources Ltd.

PROJECTS RELINQUISHED OR AVAILABLE FOR JOINT VENTURE

Results from the following projects do not meet with the company's project investment criteria and exploration has ceased accordingly.

NICKEL PROJECTS None

GOLD PROJECTS None

DECEMBER QUARTER PROGRAM

REGIONAL NICKEL EXPLORATION	Ravensthorpe:	Diamond drill testing targets at Mt Short and ongoing EM at Mt Short and Carlingup
	Duketon:	Drill testing nickel anomalism at the Bulge Prospect
	Cullen JV	Awaiting assay before planning next phase of exploration
	Lefroy:	Diamond drill testing EM conductor on Excalibur JV and ongoing SQUID surveying
	Wiluna:	Drill testing Bodkin conductor and ongoing EM surveys
	Storbodsund:	Ground EM testing of airborne EM anomalies
REGIONAL GOLD EXPLORATION	Tropicana:	Diamond, RC and aircore drilling and regional surface geochemistry
	Cobar:	Anomaly follow-up and first pass drill testing
	Mt Padbury:	RAB/AC testing gold targets
	Dalwallinu:	RAB drilling to test anomalous surface geochemistry and prospective structure
	Coomberdale:	RAB drilling auger anomalies
OTHER COMMODITIES	Goldsworthy (Iron):	Drill test of gravity and magnetic anomalies
IGO EMAIL SERVICE	To receive copies of ASX announcements including quarterly reports via email, please register for Email Alerts via the Investor Centre page of the website: igo.com.au.	

INDEPENDENCE GROUP NL

CHRISTOPHER M. BONWICK
MANAGING DIRECTOR

Note: 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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