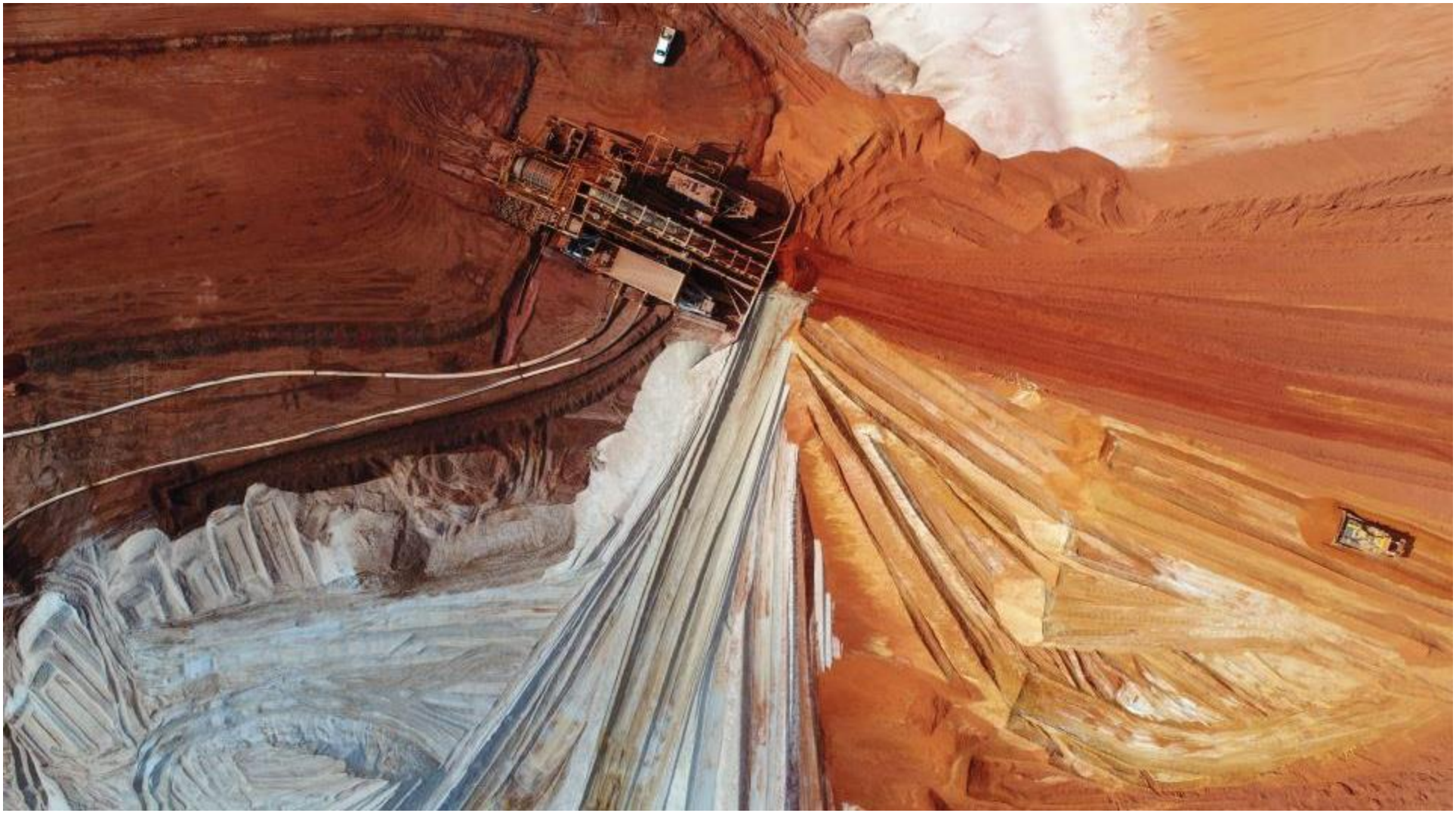
Jacinth-Ambrosia Site Visit

31 October 2018



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Information that relates to Mineral Resources estimates has been previously announced to ASX on 27 February 2018 in the 2017 Annual Report, available at www.iluka.com/investors-media/asx-disclosures. Iluka confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that materially affects the information included in the original market announcement and that all material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimates continue to apply and have not materially changed. Iluka confirms that the form and context in which the Competent Person's findings are presented have not been materially modified from the original market announcements.

Production outlook

Production outlok and the basis thereof are noted within the relevant disclosure.

The outlook included in this presentation is indicative only and should not be construed as guidance. The information is subject to changes in market and operating conditions; political risk; and any significant unplanned operational issues.

Agenda

7.00am – 9.45am	Flight to JA
10.00am – 11.00am	Site induction Morning tea Company presentation
11.15am – 1.15pm	Site tour • Tails platform • Mining unit platform • Rehabilitation • Ambrosia road • Wet concentrator / control room
1.15pm – 1.45pm	Lunch
2.00pm – 4.45pm	Return flight to Adelaide

Welcome to Jacinth-Ambrosia

Jacinth-Ambrosia, South Australia

- JA is Iluka's primary zircon mine
- Enabling Iluka to maintain Group zircon production of ~335kt over the next 4 years

Iluka Executive

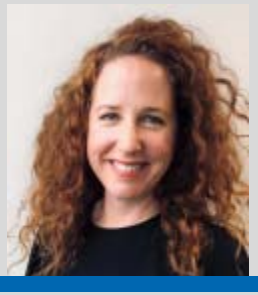
Executive

Tom O'Leary
Managing Director

Adele Stratton
CFO

Matt Blackwell
Head of Marketing

Steve Wickham
COO



Melissa Roberts
GM Investor Relations and Commercial MS Operations

Other presenters

Hamish Little
Operations Manager Jacinth-Ambrosia

Dan McGrath
Chief Metallurgist

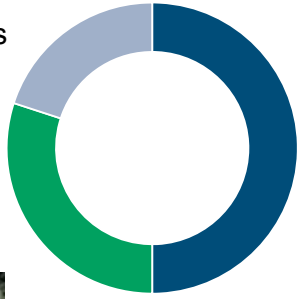
Zircon Market Update

Zircon Applications and Sales

Zircon is an opaque (white), hard wearing mineral. It has many unique properties, including water, chemical, heat and abrasion resistant and non-conductive.

Global Zircon Demand by Application
Iluka Zircon Sales by Customer Industry, H1 2018

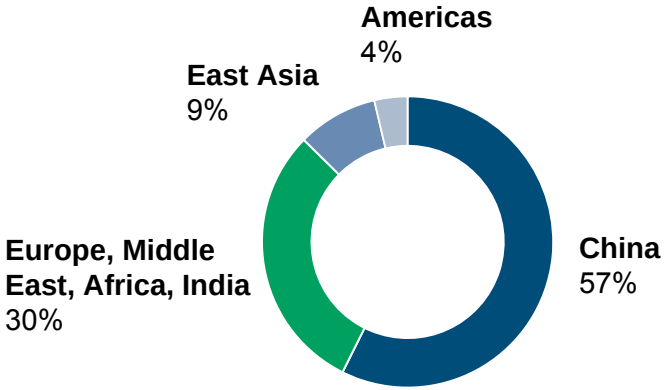
Zirconia, Zirconium Chemicals and Metal
~20% of demand
~25% of Iluka sales



Ceramics
~50% of demand
~70% of Iluka sales

Refractory and Foundry
~30% of demand
~5% of Iluka sales

Iluka Zircon Sales by Region, H1 2018



Demand Fundamentals

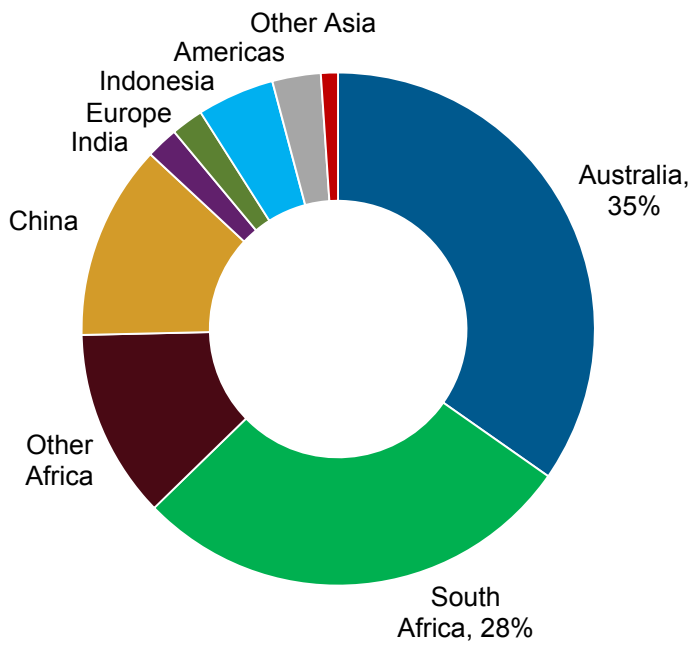
- Small changes in market easing supply tightness in Q3
- Q4 Chinese demand likely to be subdued though Iluka sales not expected to be impacted
  - difficult conditions in Chinese tile industry
  - sanitary and refractory applications demand remains solid
- India and European zircon opacifier prices softening to more reasonable level
- Potential for some demand slowing in Q4 but customers have positive outlook for 2019
- Iluka's customers seeking increased allocations in 2019

2018 Supply and Consumption Balanced

Global Zircon Supply and Consumption

- Significant inventory depleted in recent years
  - 2016-18 supply = production + inventory
- Existing producers' mines are mature
  - entering decline in coming years
- 2019 market expected to remain tight
  - Indonesia and Iluka ZIC balancing market

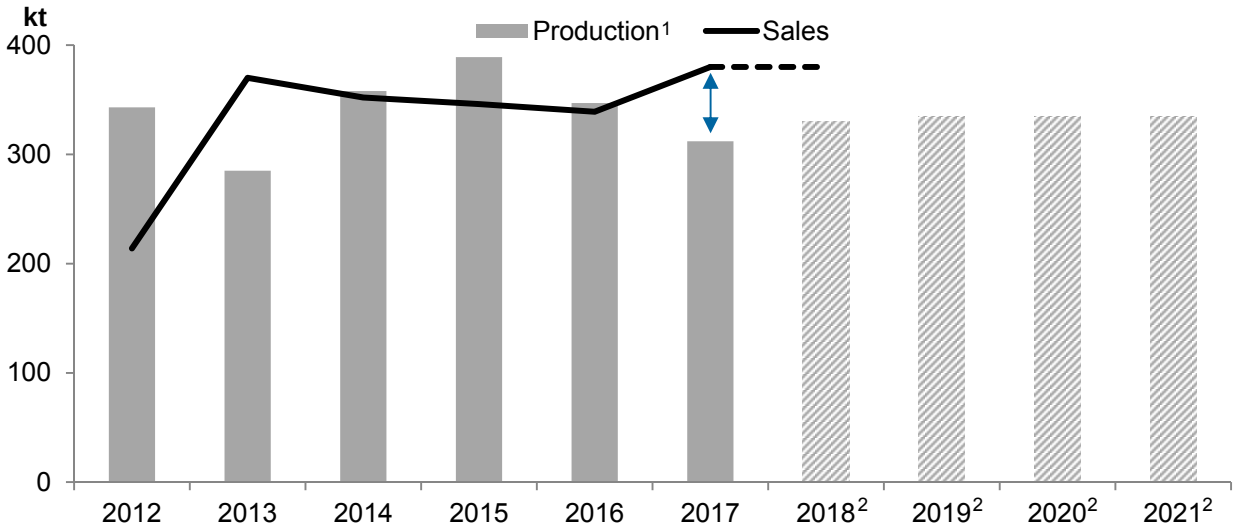
2018 Global Zircon Production



Iluka's Production Response


Cataby project, Western Australia

Iluka's Zircon Production and Sales



Iluka's response to tight market conditions:

- Guided 2018-2021 zircon production of ~335ktpa
  - Cataby project tonnes available in 2019
  - early Ambrosia mine move (smoothing production)
- Potential for additional Zircon in Concentrate (ZIC) production
- Gap filled by inventory release in 2017 and 2018, with return to normal inventory levels in 2019

1. Production denotes finished zircon product (includes ZIC)
2. 2018-2021 production guidance of 335ktpa and 2018 sales assumes 2018 H1 and H2 sales evenly weighted, as guided

ZIC Production Potential

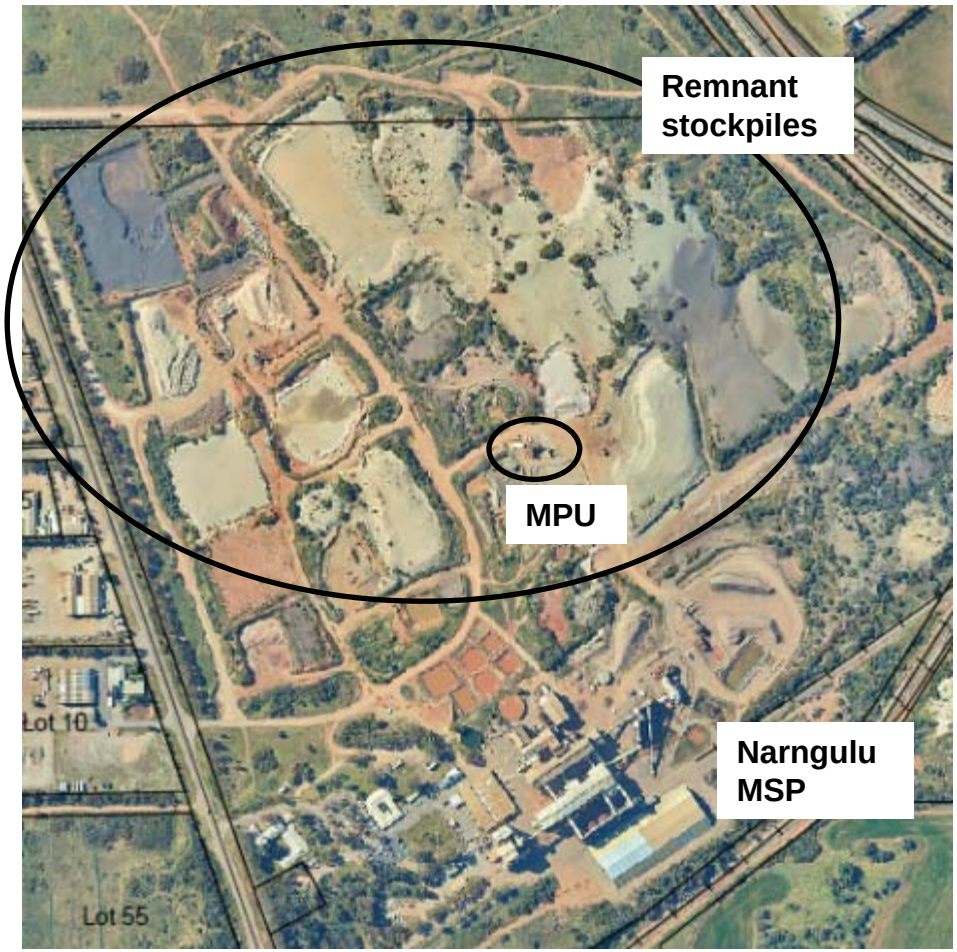
What is ZIC?

- Produced by blending/upgrading MSP tails
- Source material is remnant stockpiles and current MSP production
- Currently processing/selling material from South West, SRL, US and Narngulu
- At Narngulu, Mineral Processing Unit (MPU) moves to each stockpile to reclaim material and blend for sale

How much can Iluka produce[1]?

- Announced 30kt additional ZIC in 2018
- At Narngulu:
  - Total 2018 ZIC production ~40kt
  - MPU production capacity ~90ktpa
  - Stockpiled inventory could support production for ~10 years at ~60ktpa
- US inventory likely exhausted next year

Iluka's Zircon in Concentrate Stocks, Narngulu

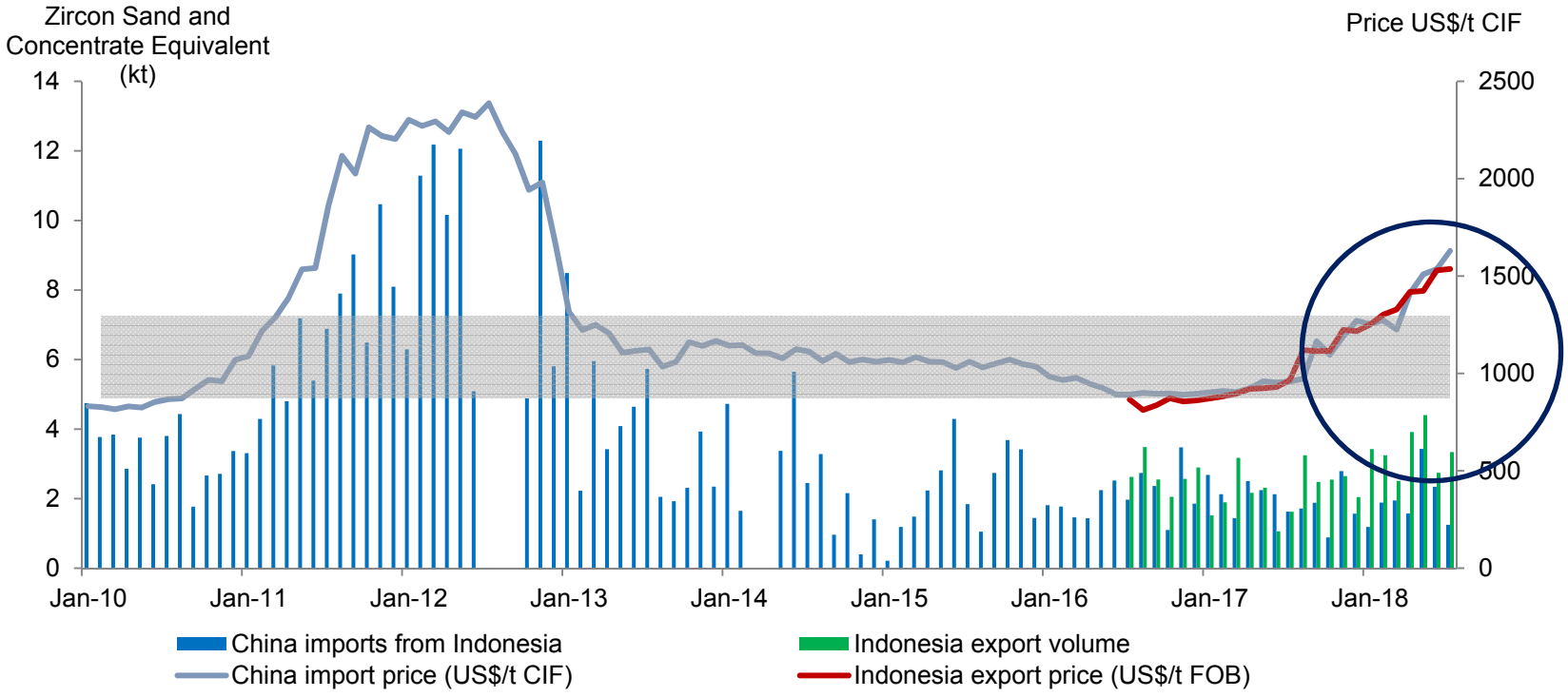


1. Zircon in Concentrate recognised as production upon sale. All tonnages refer to contained zircon in zircon in concentrate

Industry Response

- Aside from Iluka, current industry response still limited to Kalimantan
- Indonesian zircon prices now in line with market (less speculative pricing)

Chinese imports from Indonesia / Indonesian exports



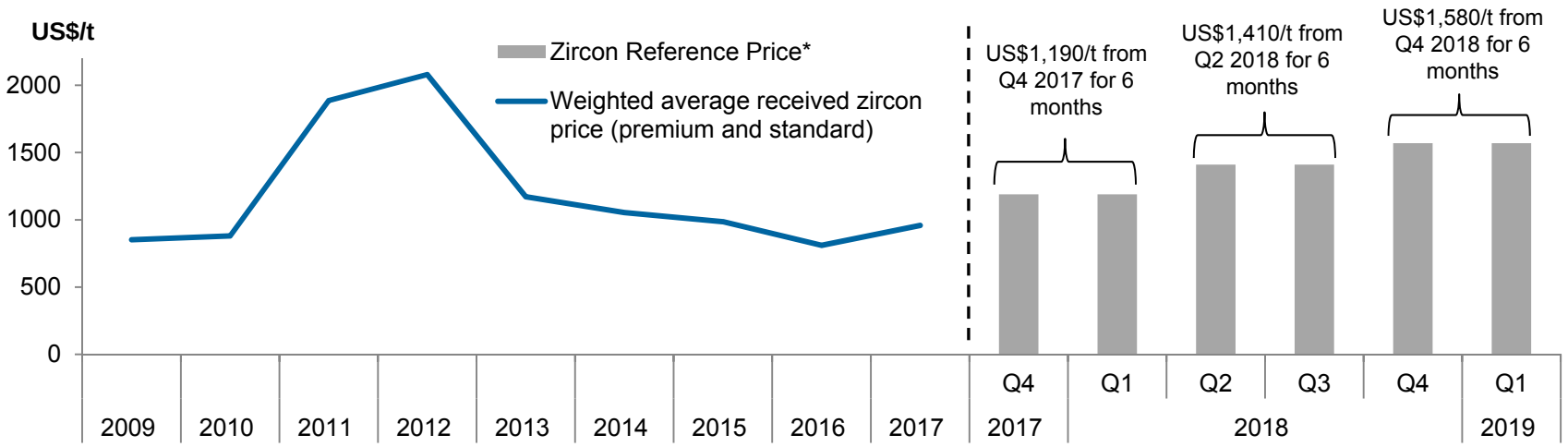
Source: Iluka, TZMI, Export Genius

- Inducement price for Kalimantan exports generally regarded to be ~US$1,400/t
- Indonesian exports currently ~50ktpa rate

Approach to Pricing

- Iluka approaching pricing decisions mindful of history
- Current price appropriate given:
  - market conditions
  - customers capacity to pay
  - optimising returns for Iluka shareholders

Zircon Price History



Source: Iluka
* Zircon Reference Price is based on 2 tonne bag of Zircon Premium, DAT, ex-China warehouse

Lessons Learned After 2012 Price Spike

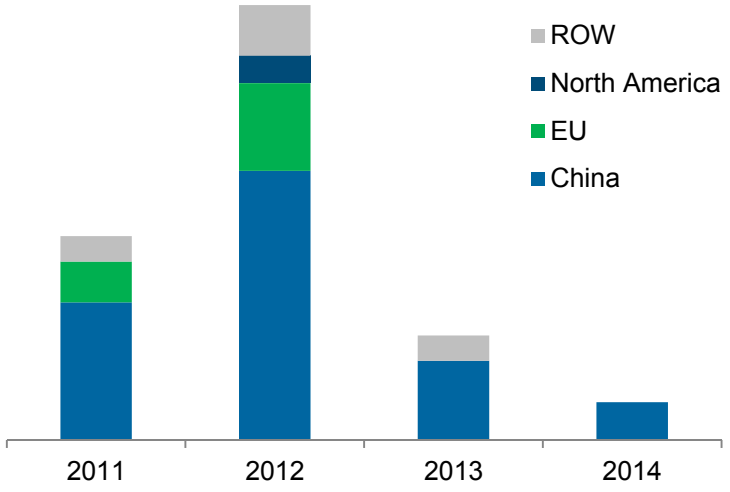
Industry myths 'debunked' …

Myth	2012 experience
No substitute for zircon - demand inelastic to price	Alumina, feldspar and other materials were used to reduce zircon loading. Double charging and other new manufacturing techniques reduced the loading of zircon in tiles.
Quantity of zircon per tile meant that cost is immaterial to end consumer and large cost increases can be easily absorbed	Zircon is a meaningful percentage of downstream purchasing manager's portfolio. Cadence and magnitude of price increases were too fast and too large.

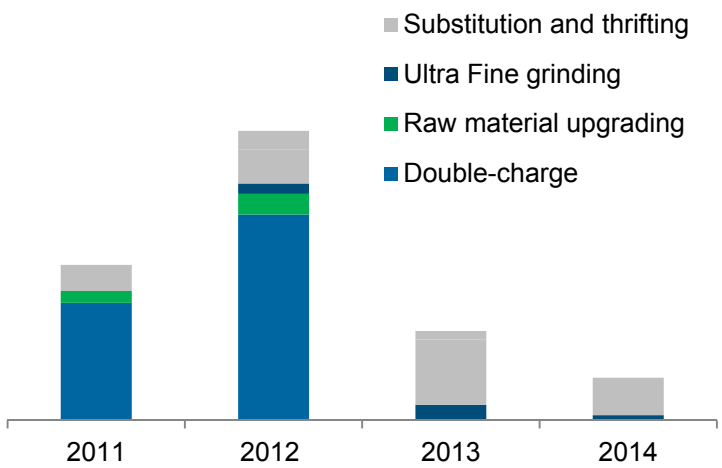
Where Zircon Demand Was Lost

- Price spike induced industry wide demand destruction of ~250kt
- Largest impact in areas with lowest technical/adoption hurdles (ceramics and foundry)
- European producers had already started modernisation process well before 2011
- Impact now fully reflected, zircon growing from new, but lower base

Modernisation, Thrifting and Substitution - by Region (kt)



Modernisation, Thrifting and Substitution - in Chinese Porcelain Tiles (kt)



Source: Iluka, TZMI, Roskill, Asian Ceramics

Zircon Recap

Pricing

- Six monthly reference pricing intervals receiving positive feedback
- Q4 2018 Zircon Reference Price of US$1,580/t
- Market prices converged within narrow range, reduced speculation

Supply/Demand

- Softness in Chinese ceramics markets
- Solid demand for products across all major sectors and regions
- Ramp-up of production from Indonesian artisanal ‘swing’ producers
- No evidence of substitution, thrifting more apparent in some markets

ILUKA

Jacinth-Ambrosia

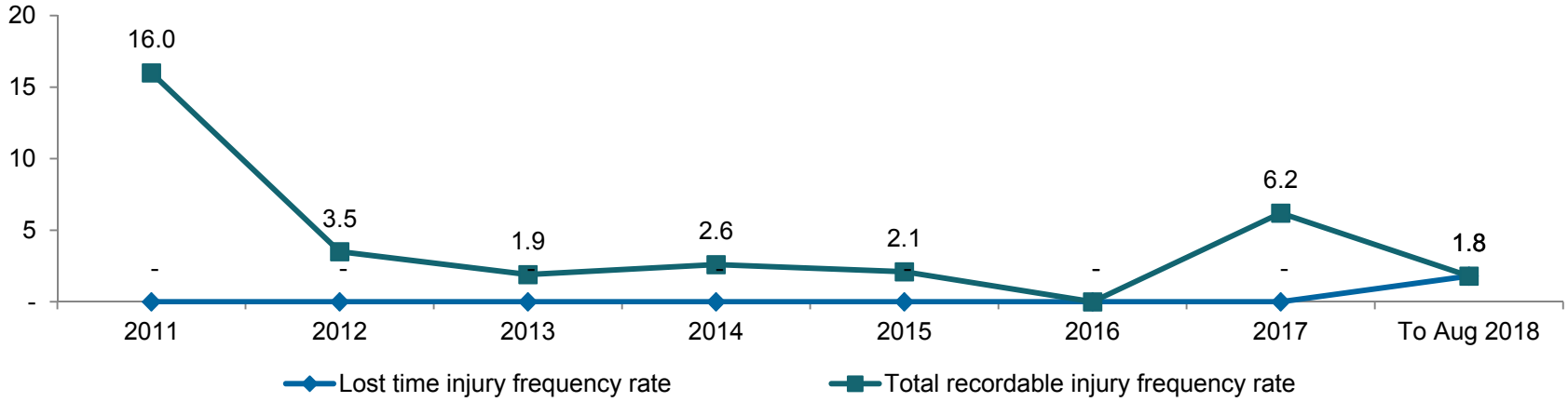
Jacinth-Ambrosia

Style	**Two contiguous deposits; ore 15-40m thick**
Size (L x W)	**Jacinth: 900m x 5km, Ambrosia: 850m x 2.2km**
Method	**Dry mining, dozer trap to mining unit**
Production Capacity	**Wet concentrator ~1,000tph; Heavy mineral concentrate ~120tph**
Reserves	**J-A has 4.0Mt in-situ HM (31 Dec 2017)**
Distance	**To Port Thevenard (Ceduna) 270km, to Adelaide 800km**

Site Safety

- Workplace safety an important part of everyday and everything we do
- Exceptional site safety record
  - One lost time injury (LTI) in 10 years
- Continual drives for improvements through awareness and training

Jacinth Ambrosia Injury Frequency Rates



Jacinth-Ambrosia History

- Globally significant zircon deposit, discovered by Iluka in 2004
- Located within Yellabinna and Nullarbor regional reserves
- First operation approved for mining in mixed use reserves within South Australia
- Development capital expenditure: $390 million (including $63 million Narngulu upgrade)
- Mining commenced October 2009
- Mine produces heavy mineral concentrate (HMC)
  - down stream processing into final products at Narngulu mineral separation plant, Western Australia
- Idled April 2016
- Site activities limited to rehabilitation activities until mining resumed in December 2017

Scope of Operation

Deposit	Low in moisture, no groundwater, strip ratio ~0.5:1 (waste:ore) Ore ~15-40 metres thick Jacinth deposit - 900 metres wide, 5km long Ambrosia deposit - 850 metres wide, 2.2km long (main pit)
Mining	Overburden fleet 6x 785 150 tonne dump trucks and 2500 excavator Ore mining fleet 3x D10T and 1x D11 bulldozers Fully mobile mining unit (1000t track mounted) ~1300tph capacity (ore), >10mm oversize screen Ore slurry pumped ~2km from mining unit to concentrator
Concentrating	1,000tph (rougher head feed) capacity concentrator Primarily gravity separation equipment
Transport	Heavy mineral concentrate transported 270km by sealed road to Port of Thevenard Triple road trains 96 tonne capacity 40kt storage bunker at Port of Thevenard

Scope of Operation

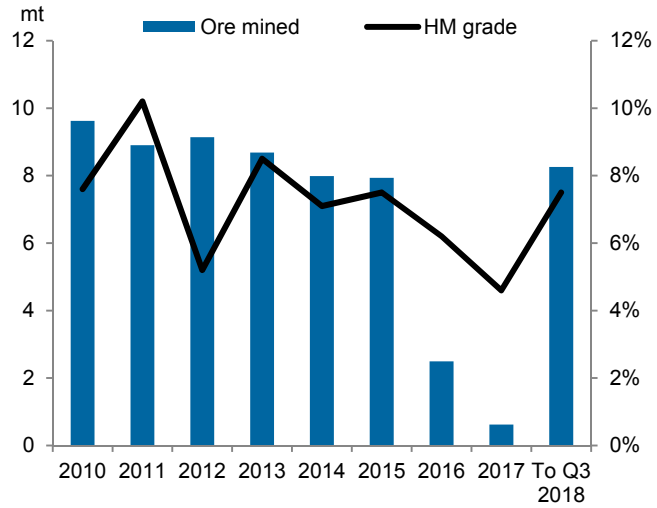
Site Facilities	Accommodation village for ~180 people Sealed airstrip, 5 flights per week
Employees	103 FTE Iluka employees under full production and ~90 contractors Fly in – fly out basis 20% indigenous employment target for Iluka employees (26% reached in 2017) and contractors
Power	Off grid 10MW on site power station Diesel power generators Site typically uses 6.8MW, camp and offices use <0.5MW
Water	Sourced from a borefield 32km away and piped to plant and camp Water from source is hyper saline (used in processing) Fresh water made by reverse osmosis generation plant for drinking and dust supression on sensitive soils
Rehabilitation	Landform restoration Mine void progressively filled and re-vegetated

Dozer Trap Mining and Blending

- 150m x 100m ore blocks
- Ore pushed by dozers into mining unit plant dozer trap
- Mining occurs in slices to stabilise the grade to the plant

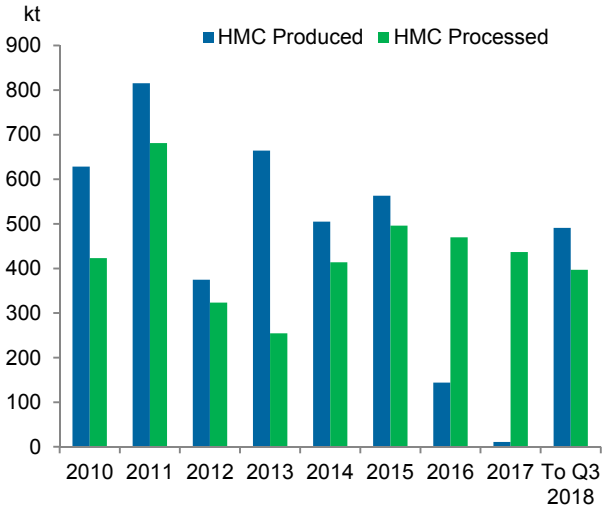
Historical Mining and Production

Ore Mined and Heavy Mineral (HM) Grade



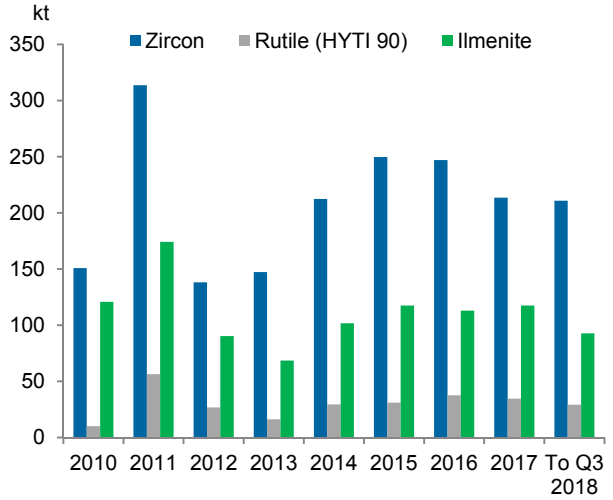
- Site idled from April 2016 to December 2017
- Average HM grade since 2010 7.6%
- Decision to mine lower grade in 2012 due to high stocks
- 2018 ore grade higher than expected

Heavy Mineral Concentrate (HMC)



- Draw down of HMC inventory over 2016-17
- HMC build in 2018
  - higher ore grade
  - reduced processing rate to optimise recoveries

Final Products



- 2018 production to Q3:
  - zircon 211kt
  - rutile (HYTI90) 29kt
  - ilmenite 93kt

Remaining Reserve

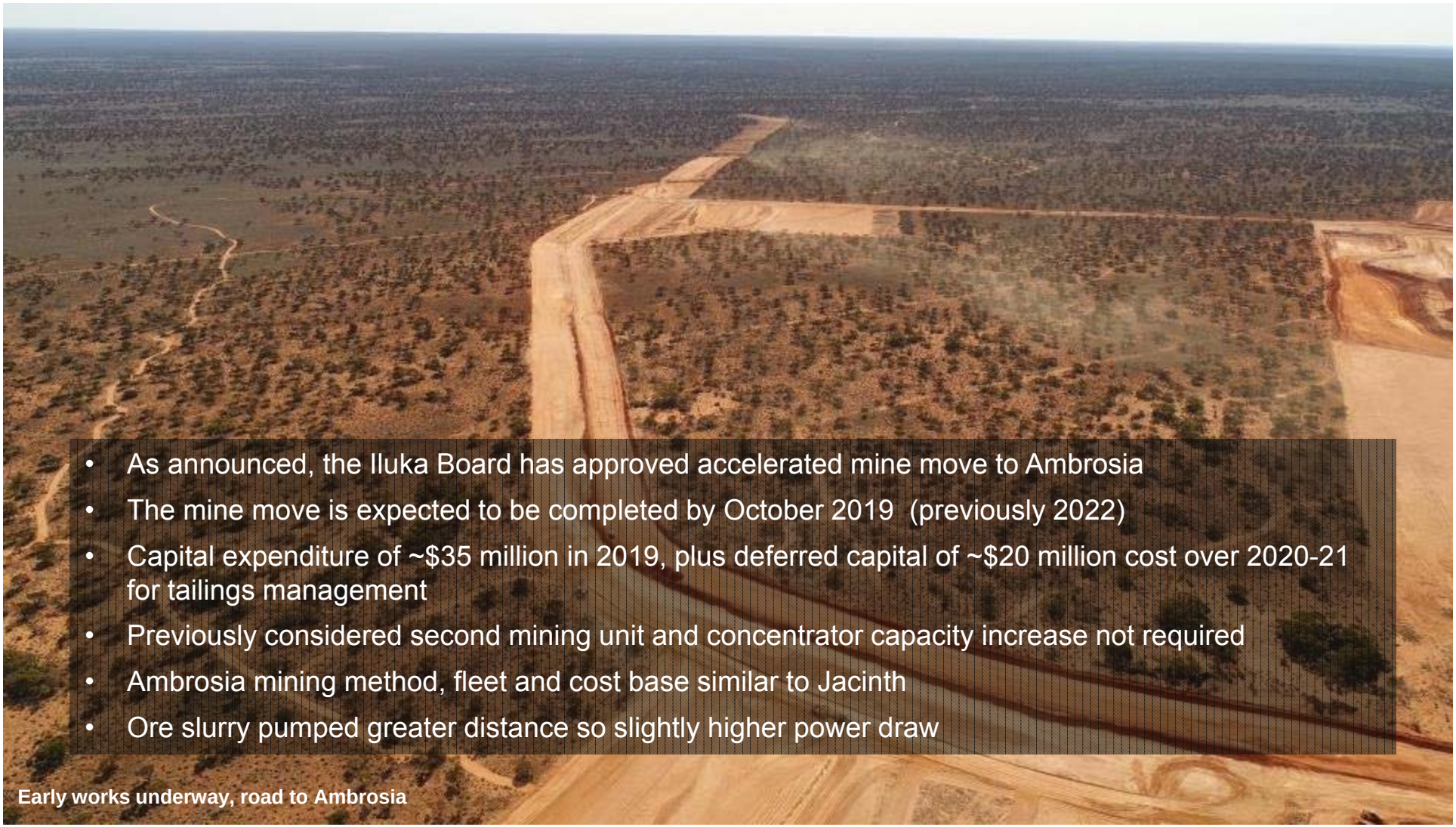
Ore Reserves, as at 31 December 2017

				HM Assemblage[2]		
	Ore[1] Mt	HM Grade %	In situ HM Mt	Ilmenite %	Zircon %	Rutile %
Ambrosia						
Proved	53.9	3.5	1.9	23.7	52.7	4.8
Probable	2.6	2.3	0.1	20.9	48.9	4.7
Total Ambrosia	**56.5**	**3.5**	**2.0**	**23.6**	**52.6**	**4.8**
Jacinth						
Proved	44.5	4.4	2.0	31.1	46.7	4.2
Probable	1.4	1.8	0.0	19.1	59.2	3.4
Total Jacinth	**45.8**	**4.3**	**2.0**	**31.0**	**46.9**	**4.2**

Notes:
(1) Ore Reserves are a sub-set of Mineral Resources.
(2) Mineral assemblage is reported as a percentage of in situ HM component.

- Ore mined at Jacinth to Q3 2018 of 8.3mt at HM grade 7.5%
- Ambrosia HM grade 3.5%
  - Average mined HM grade since 2010: 7.6%
- Multiple options considered to smooth production profile and partially offset the impact of declining grade
- Accelerated move to Ambrosia assessed as best option
  - low capital
  - smooth zircon profile

Ambrosia Mine Move

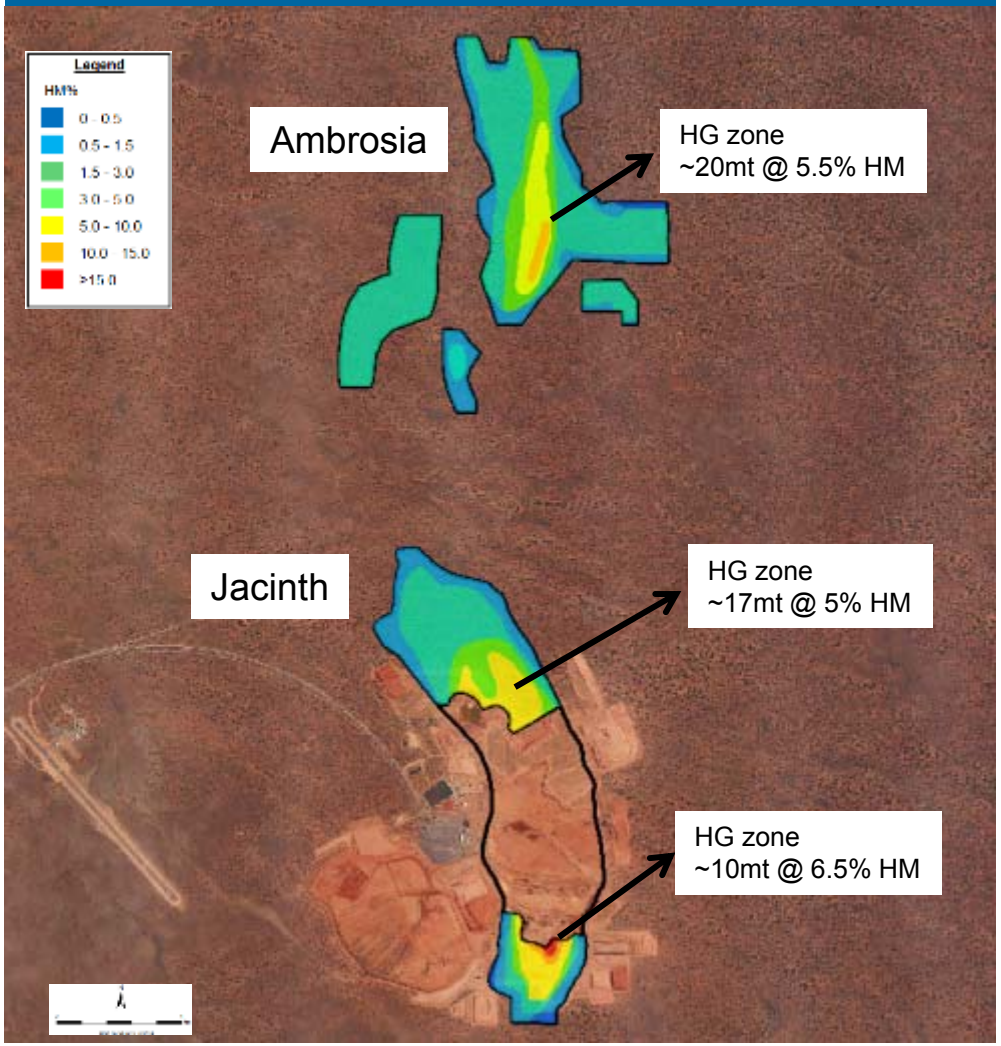


- As announced, the Iluka Board has approved accelerated mine move to Ambrosia
- The mine move is expected to be completed by October 2019 (previously 2022)
- Capital expenditure of ~$35 million in 2019, plus deferred capital of ~$20 million cost over 2020-21 for tailings management
- Previously considered second mining unit and concentrator capacity increase not required
- Ambrosia mining method, fleet and cost base similar to Jacinth
- Ore slurry pumped greater distance so slightly higher power draw

Early works underway, road to Ambrosia

Jacinth Ambrosia Mine Plan

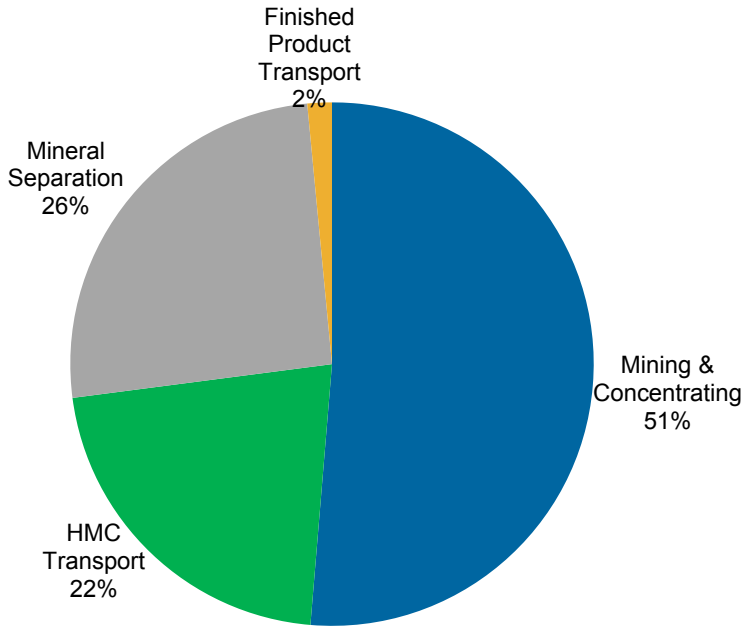
Mine Sequence



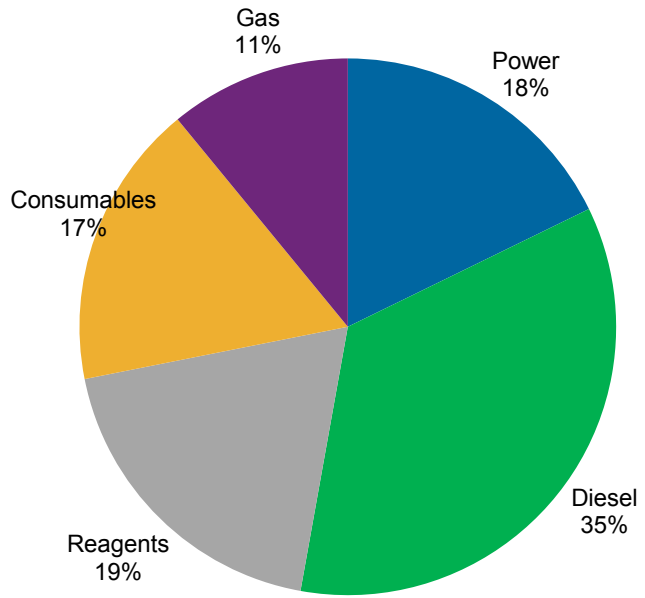
- Expect to maintain similar production levels to current operations in early years of Ambrosia
- Ambrosia mining supplemented with heavy mineral concentrate stockpile built from Jacinth
- Group zircon production expected to be ~335kktpa 2018-2021 from:
  - acceleration of the mine move to Ambrosia
  - heavy mineral concentrate inventory
  - production from Cataby

2018 Production Cash Costs

Cash costs of production
J-A and Narngulu



Raw materials and consumables
J-A and Narngulu



- Annual cash production cost levels vary dependent on strip ratio, grade, throughput and other factors
- 2018 cash costs of production ~$170 million
- Raw materials and consumables account for around 17% of cash costs in 2018
- Low sustaining capital

Jacinth-Ambrosia Outlook

Key Parameters		2014	2015[1]		2018	2019	Comments
Average annual production[2]							
Zircon (including ZIC)	kt	212	250		~300	~280	Smooth production outlook reflects mine move to Ambrosia in 2019 and drawdown of heavy mineral concentrate inventory built during 2018
Rutile (HYTI90)[3]	kt	30	31		~35	~40	
Total Z/R	**kt**	**242**	**281**		**~335**	**~320**	
Ilmenite	kt	102	118		~115	~110	
Unit Cash Costs of Production	A$/t Z/R	600	550		~500	~500	Broadly flat unit cost profile
Non Production Cash Costs[4]	A$/t Z/R	50	70		~100	~100	
Capital Expenditure[5]	A$m	n/a	n/a		~15	~50	Includes Ambrosia mine move plus minor sustaining capital

- J-A total cash costs are approximately 60% fixed and 40% variable

All costs and capital expenditure are stated in real 2018 dollars (except 2014 and 2015 actual costs)

1. 2015 included as last full year of production from J-A with mining and concentrating activities suspended from April 2016, and to be restarted in December 2017
2. The Jacinth Ambrosia HM production target for 2019 is based on 98% Proved Ore Reserve and 2% Probable Ore Reserve. This is in line with the previously announced Ore Reserves stated in the ASX announcement on 20 February 2017 , *Updated Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve Statement*. Iluka confirms that it is not aware of any new information or data that affects the information included in the original announcement and that all the material assumptions underpinning the Ore Reserves supporting the Production Target continue to apply and have not materially changed.
3. HYTI 90 is a lower value rutile product, that reports through to Iluka's total rutile production volumes.
4. Non production costs include sales and marketing, inclusive of product storage and handling, royalties and by-product costs
5. Capex includes expenditure required at Narngulu

Rehabilitation

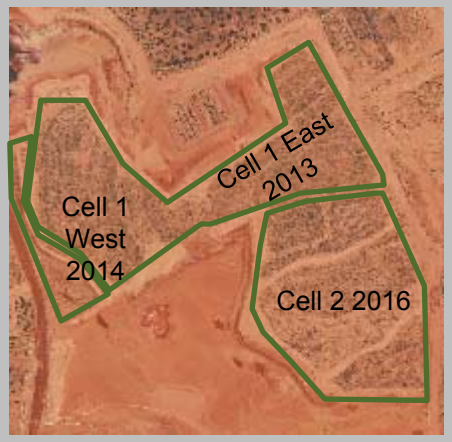
Rehabilitation principles

- Direct return of overburden - lower cost with minimal rehandle and preserves topsoil organisms
- Pump tails back to void – lower cost and only need to profile surface
- Undertake research to continually improve rehabilitation methods and outcomes

Jacinth footprint

Green outlines rehabilitated areas at Jacinth

1, 2. Mined out Cell 1 and 2



20ha rehabilitated in 2013, 2014
12 ha rehabilitated in 2016

3. Northern tails storage facility

25 ha rehabilitated in 2017

4. Southern tails storage facility

28 ha rehabilitated in 2018

Rehabilitation – before and after

Cell 1 West 2013

Cell 1 West trial

Cell 1 West 2014, rehab just completed

Cell 1 East 2013

Cell 1 East 2014

Community Support and Engagement

Local communities underpin our operations

- Partnership with Far West Coast Aboriginal Corporation
- 2017 South Australian Premier's Community Excellence Award for Social Inclusion
- NAIDOC week events and fundraising for Royal Flying Doctor Service
- Support community events

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Zircon Projects

Cataby, Western Australia

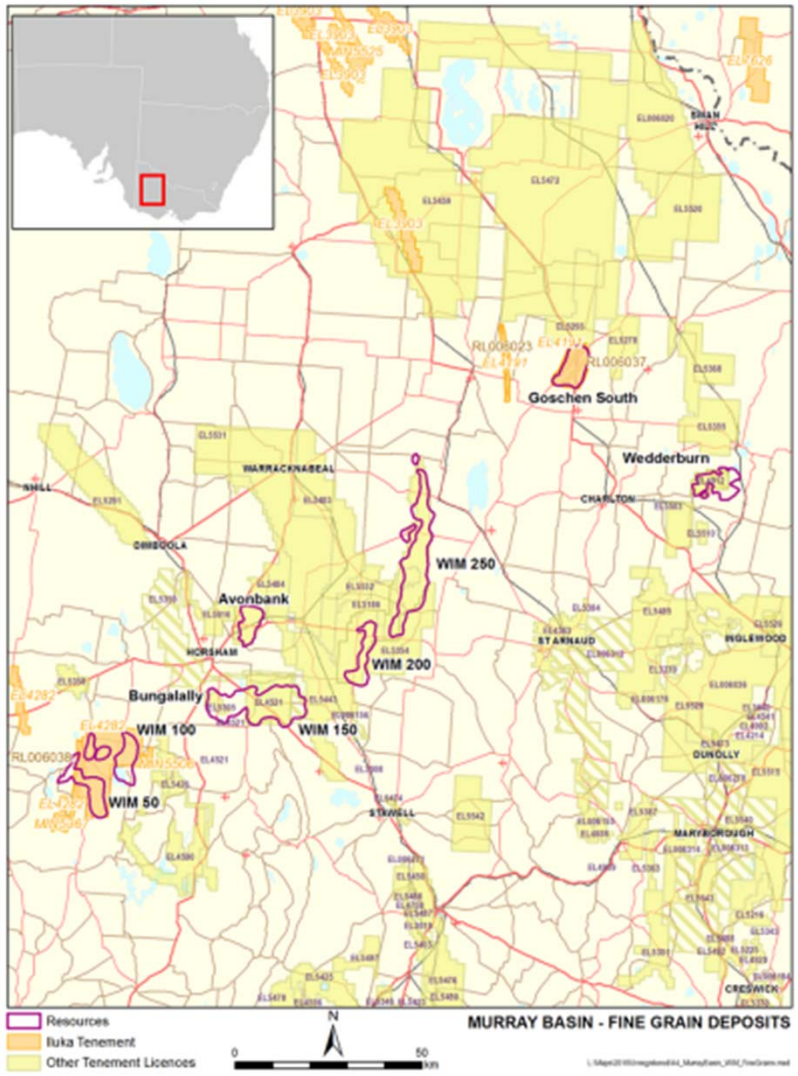
Cataby

- Progress on track and within budget
  - bulk earthworks package complete
  - site foundation works commenced
  - construction of the mining unit equipment well advanced
  - mining contractor commenced removal of overburden
  - reassembling of relocated concentrator underway
- Total capex within budget of $250-275 million

Average Annual Production		2019-2022[1]	2023-2026[1]
Zircon	kt	60	40
Rutile	kt	35	25
Synthetic Rutile (SR2 kiln)	kt	200	200
Total Z/R/SR	**kt**	**295**	**265**
Ilmenite	kt	440	320

Fine Minerals

- Conducting pre-feasibility study on development of WIM deposits in western Victoria
- Underlying challenges of deposits
  - recovery of fine sized minerals
  - zircon product eligibility for ceramic market
  - monetizing rare earth co-product
- Strategic rationale of development
  - large, long life deposits
  - close to infrastructure
  - new source of zircon
  - diversification to rare earths



Rare Earth Elements

Rare earth elements are a group of seventeen elements with unique chemical and physical properties. Certain rare earth elements are considered a critical input in a number of rapidly evolving markets and industrial and military applications.

The assemblage of each rare earth deposit is different and some elements are more common than others. Iluka's current focus is a deposit with high value elements, including Neodymium, Dysprosium, Terbium and Praseodymium, commonly used in permanent magnets, such as in electric cars, wind turbines and consumer electronics.

Balranald

- Third field trial deferred to 2019
- Drilling programme completed, results being compiled
  - sonic drilling technique (previously drilled with air core drilling)
  - provides more accurate and detailed mineralisation and deposit delineation
  - results will form basis of future plans

Balranald Project Mineral Resources (at 31 December 2016)	Material mt	HM Grade %	Ilmenite %	Zircon %	Rutile %
Nepean					
Indicated	8.4	27.5	59.8	14.4	14.5
Inferred	0.8	11.2	57.3	14.6	14.0
West Balranald					
Measured	11.9	31.9	64.1	10.8	12.2
Indicated	19.9	35.1	64.3	11.3	12.2
Inferred	4.5	26.5	62.4	8.3	9.4
Total Balranald	**45.5**	**31.6**	**63.1**	**11.5**	**12.4**

Project Overview

Large, deep, high grade rutile-rich deposit near Balranald, New South Wales

Industry significant source of rutile, ilmenite and zircon

Progressing work on underground mining method

Underground Mineral Sands Mining

Use of directional drilling technology and internal expertise

Significant advantages to approach:

- access to deep deposits (Balranald ~60m underground)
- minimal environmental footprint versus conventional mining
- potentially less capital intensive
- scalable operations
- portfolio flexibility

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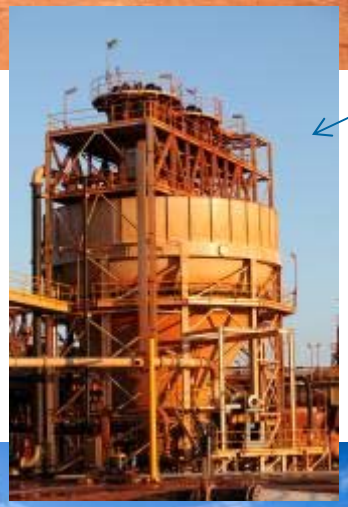
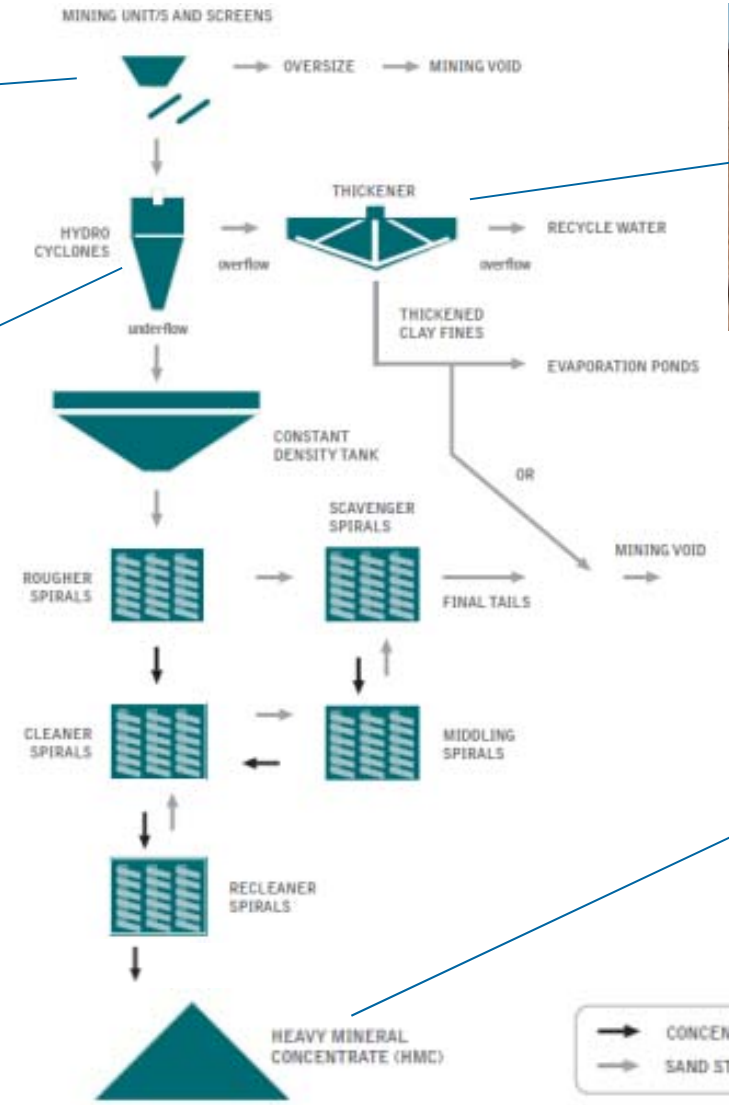
Supplementary Information

Process Overview





Wet Concentrator

- Vibrating screens to remove grit from ore slurry
- Cyclones remove fine material (clay/slimes) from ore slurry
  - slimes to thickener
  - sand fraction to spirals
- Surge bin de-couples mining unit from concentrator and regulates feed to spirals
- Spirals use gravity to separate heavy minerals from quartz
- Heavy mineral concentrate dewatered and stockpiled
- Some sand is stacked (in-pit tails cell construction)
- Remaining sand is pumped to cells with slimes

Heavy Mineral Concentrate Transport

- Transported by road to Port of Thevenard
- Fully sealed road, including 94km mine access
- 15 purpose built B-Triple 96t road trains
- 40kt storage facility at Port
- Port facility including overland conveyors
- Charter shuttle vessels to Geraldton
  - payload of 20,000 – 30,000 tonnes
  - approximately two week round trip


Port of Thevenard

Final Product Processing

- Heavy mineral concentrate processed at Narngulu mineral separation plant, Geraldton
- Narngulu currently solely processing JA material
  - Cataby rutile and zircon to be processed at Narngulu MSP from 2019
- Narngulu processing capacity:
  - ~1,200 ktpa heavy mineral concentrate
  - ~365 ktpa zircon

Narngulu mineral separation plant, Western Australia

Rehabilitation Research Case Studies

Cell 1 trial

- Long-term trial established 2013, still monitoring
- Investigating whether deep-rooted tree species (red mallee, white mallee and myall trees) will set roots into tailings
- Analysing changes in electrical conductivity (salinity) across the soil profiles over time

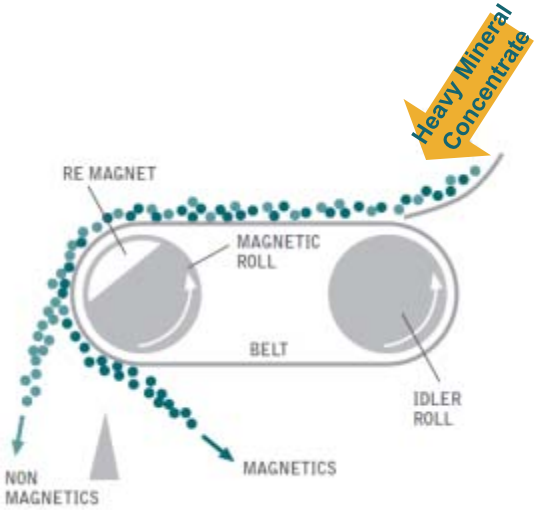
Pearl Bluebush (*Maireana Sedifolia)*

- Very common species on site (up to 1500/ha) but not recorded in rehabilitation areas, likely due to unreliable seeding & low seed viability
- Research focused on:
  - population genetics - potential to source pearl bluebush seed from outside of the mine lease
  - seed production - develop a method of producing viable seed using a seed farm
  - translocation of plants – investigate use of cuttings or mature plants

Process Flow - Mineral Separation

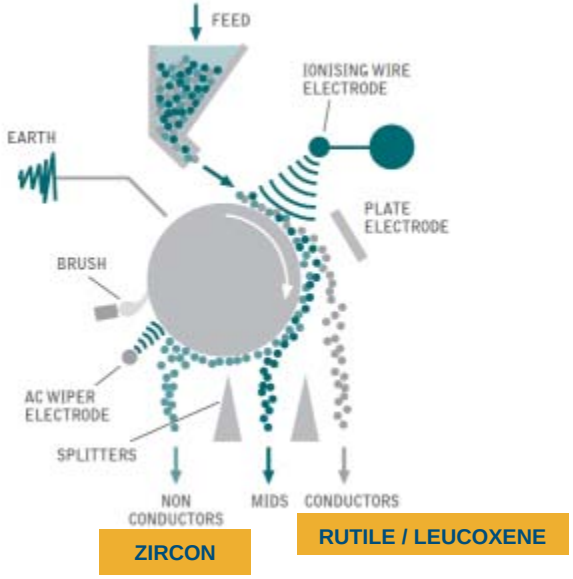
MAGNETIC SEPERATION

ELECTROSTATIC SEPERATION



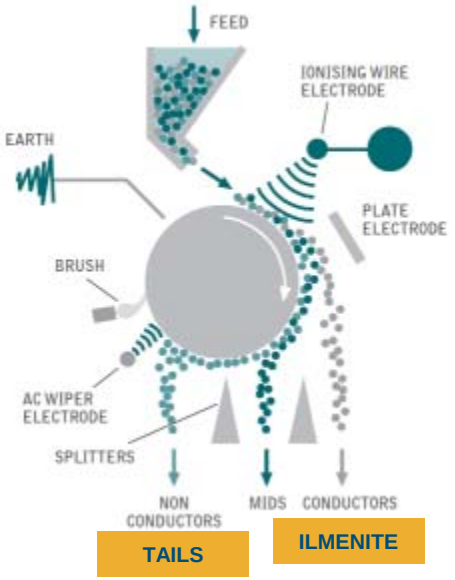
Non Magnetics

Magnetics



ZIRCON

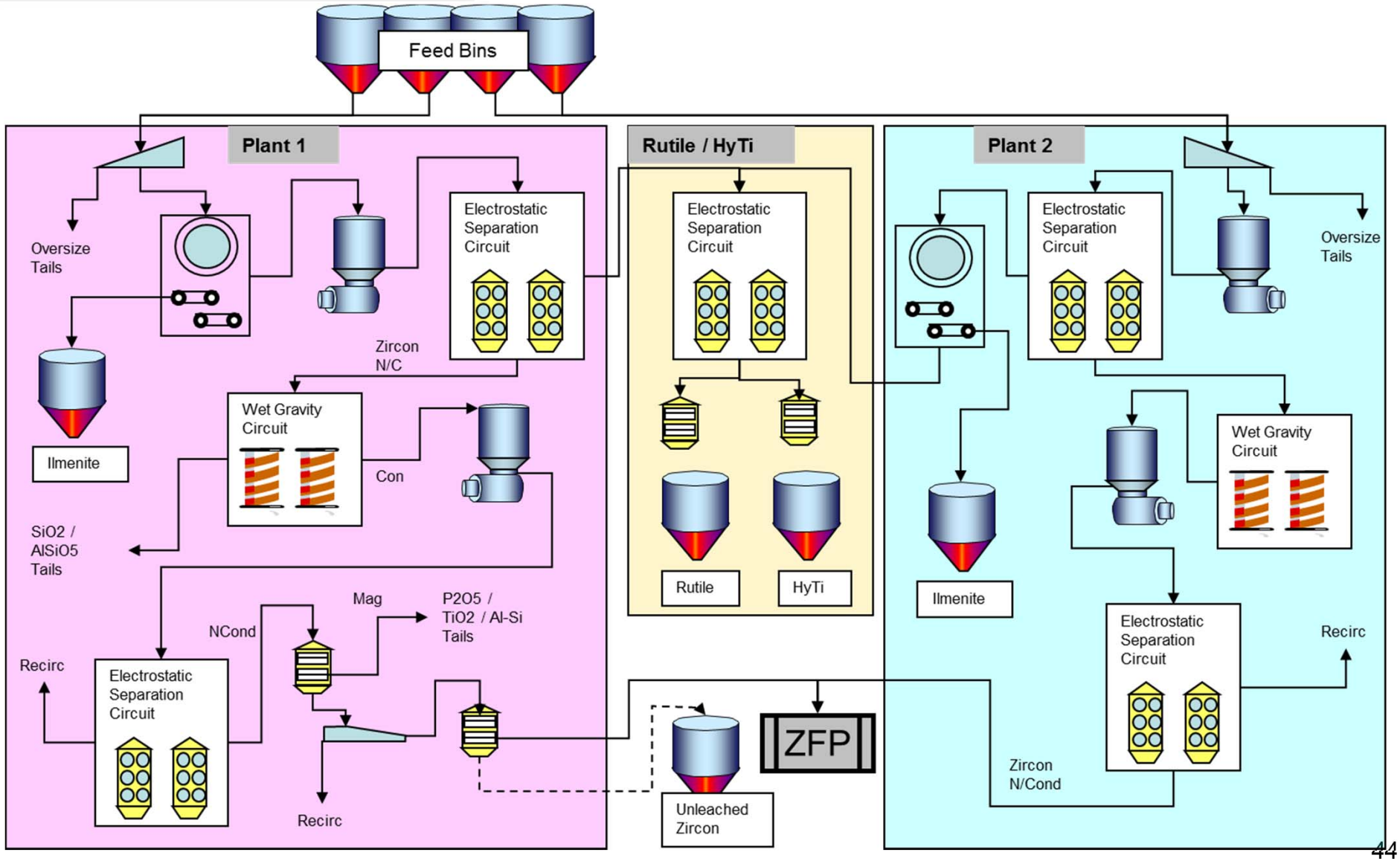
RUTILE / LEUCOXENE



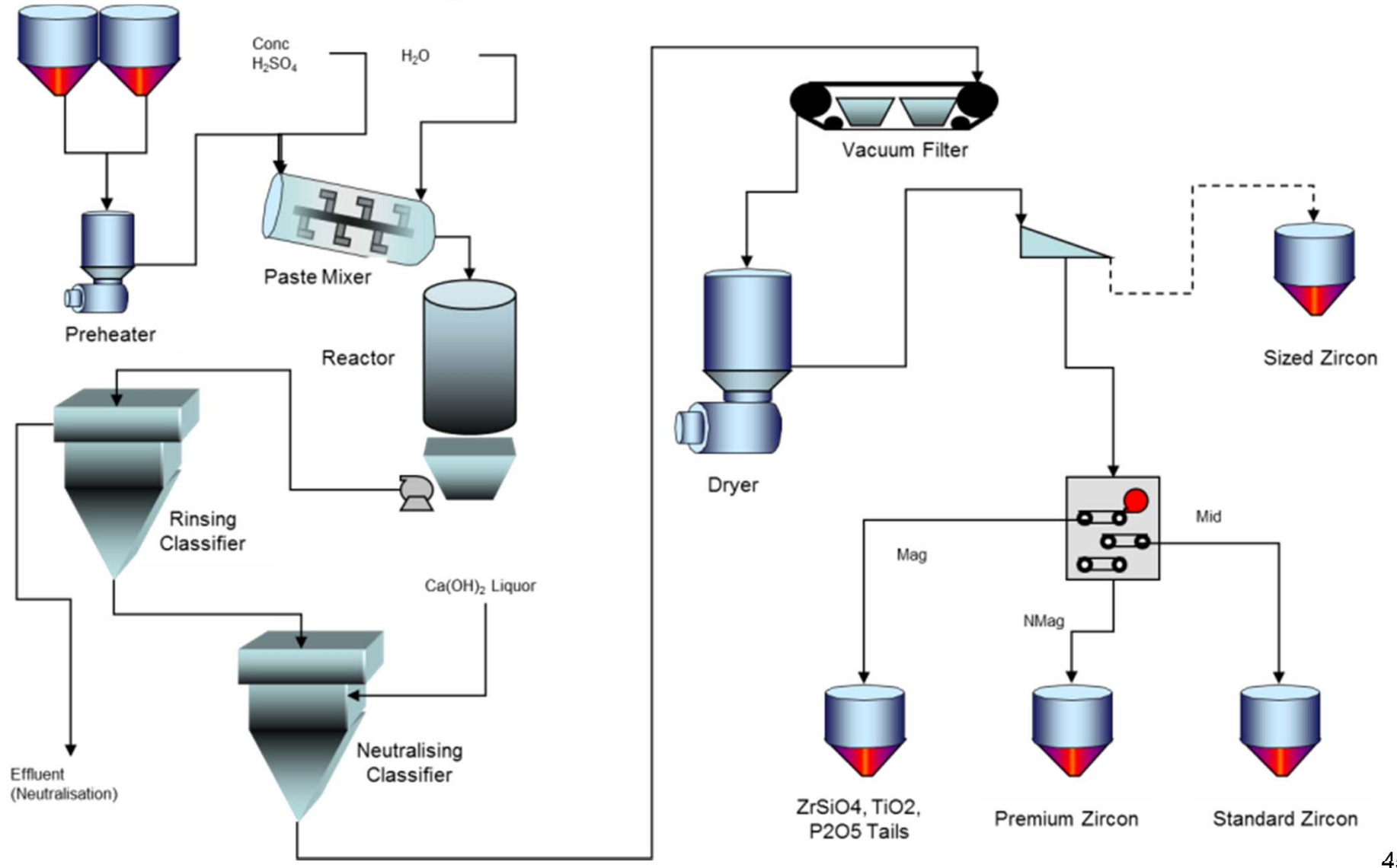
TAILS

ILMENITE

Narngulu MSP Plant 1 and Plant 2



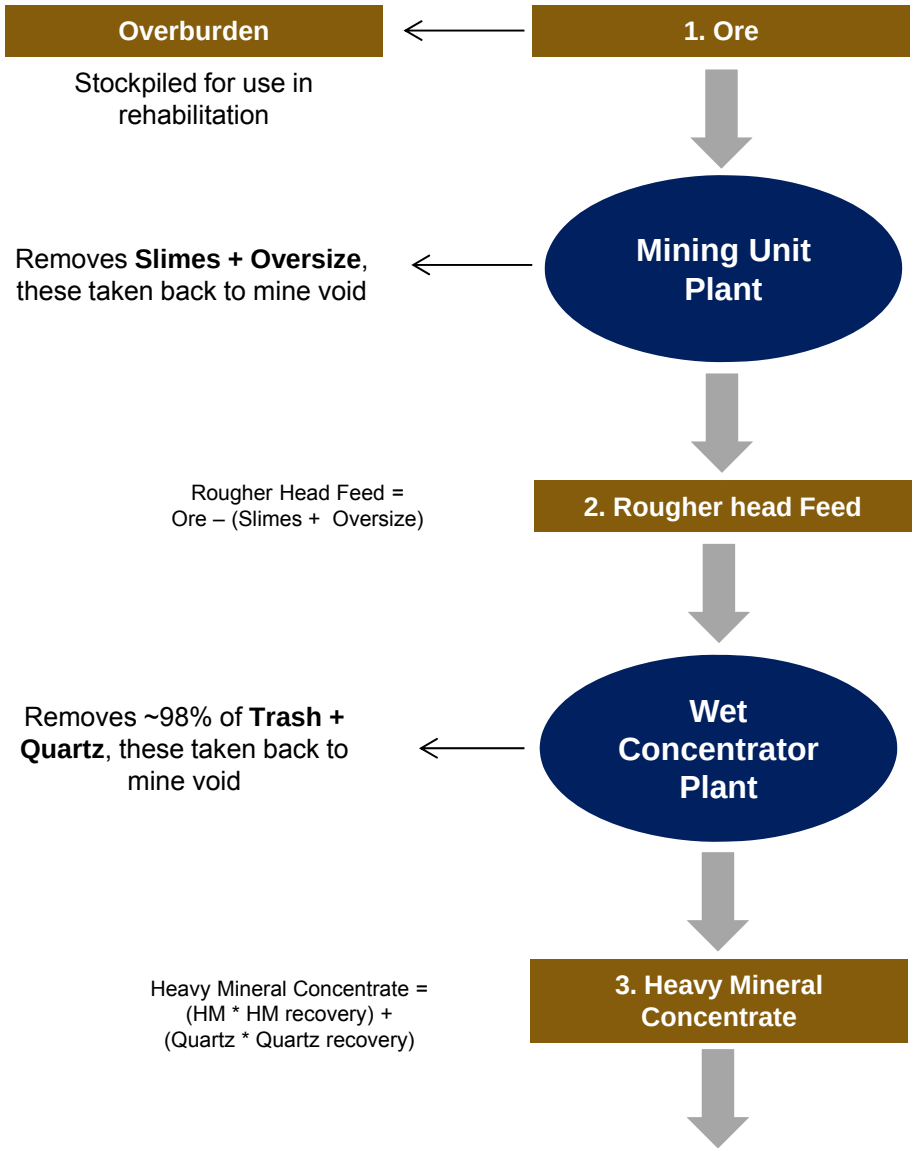
Narngulu Zircon Finishing Plant (ZFP)



Zircon Products

PREMIUM	UNIVERSAL	STANDARD	CONCENTRATES / TAILINGS
• High end applications in ceramics, fused zirconia, refractory and casting	• Developed in 2013 for Frit production and the growing needs of digital printing	• Preferred feedstock of ZOC producers • Some used in ceramics & foundry	• Majority is toll processed with final product sales by Iluka • Also sales to end-users with upgrading capability

Worked Physical Example – Ore to Heavy Mineral Concentrate



Worked Example

1. Ore:	% of total	mt
Slimes / Clay	15%	1.5
Oversize	5%	0.5
Heavy mineral	***10%***	***1.0***
Quartz / Trash	70%	7.0
Total Ore	**100%**	**10.0**

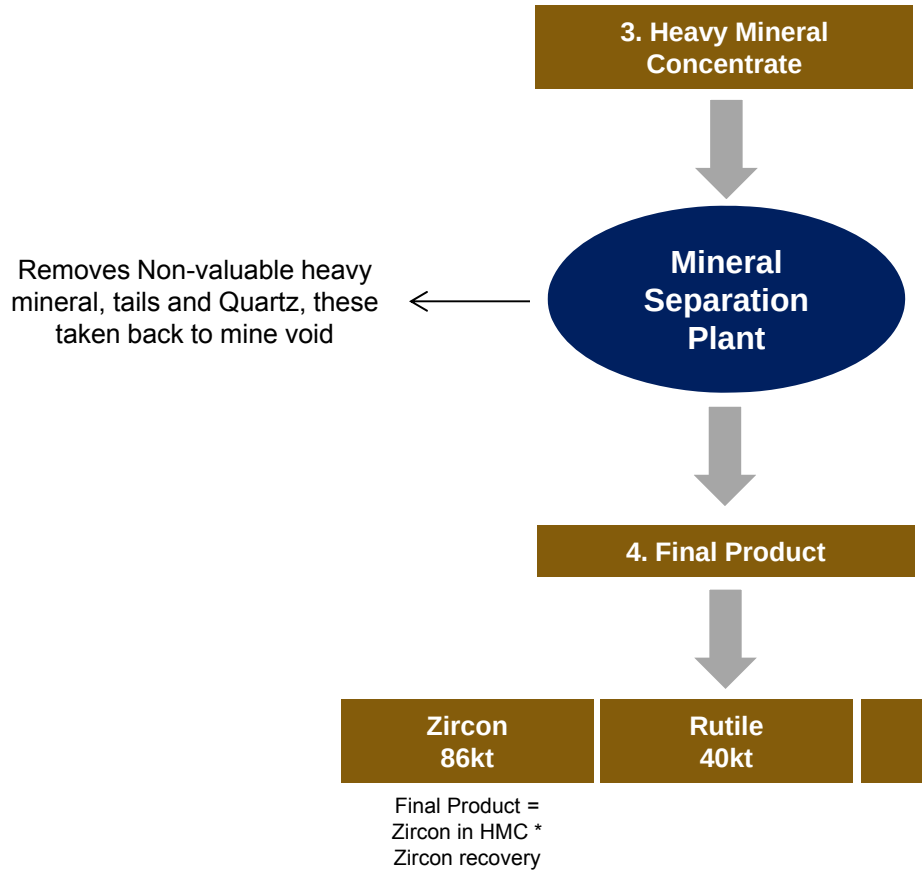
Heavy mineral	% of total	mt
Zircon	10%	0.1
Rutile	5%	0.05
Ilmenite	65%	0.56
Non-valuable heavy mineral	20%	0.2
Total Ore	**100%**	**1.0**

2. Rougher Head Feed:	% of total	mt
Slimes / Clay	0%	0
Oversize	0%	0
Heavy mineral	***13%***	***1.0***
Quartz / Trash	88%	7.0
Total RHF	**100%**	**8.0**

Wet Conc. Recovery	% recovery	mt
HM recovery	95%	0.95
Quartz recovery	2%	0.14
Total Heavy Mineral Conc.	**100%**	**8.0**

3. Heavy Mineral Conc.:	% of total	mt
Slimes / Clay	0%	0
Oversize	0%	0
Heavy mineral	***87%***	***0.95***
Quartz / Trash	13%	0.14
Total HMC	**100%**	**1.09**

Worked Physical Example – Heavy Mineral Concentrate to Final Product



Worked Example

3. Heavy Mineral Conc. Assemblage	% of total	mt
Zircon	8.7%	0.095
Rutile	4.4%	0.05
Ilmenite	56.7%	0.62
Non-valuable heavy mineral	17.4%	0.19
Total Heavy Mineral	**87%**	**0.95**
Quartz	13%	0.14
Total HMC	**100%**	**1.09**

Mineral Separation Plant Recovery	% recovery
Zircon	90%
Rutile	85%
Ilmenite	95%

Notes

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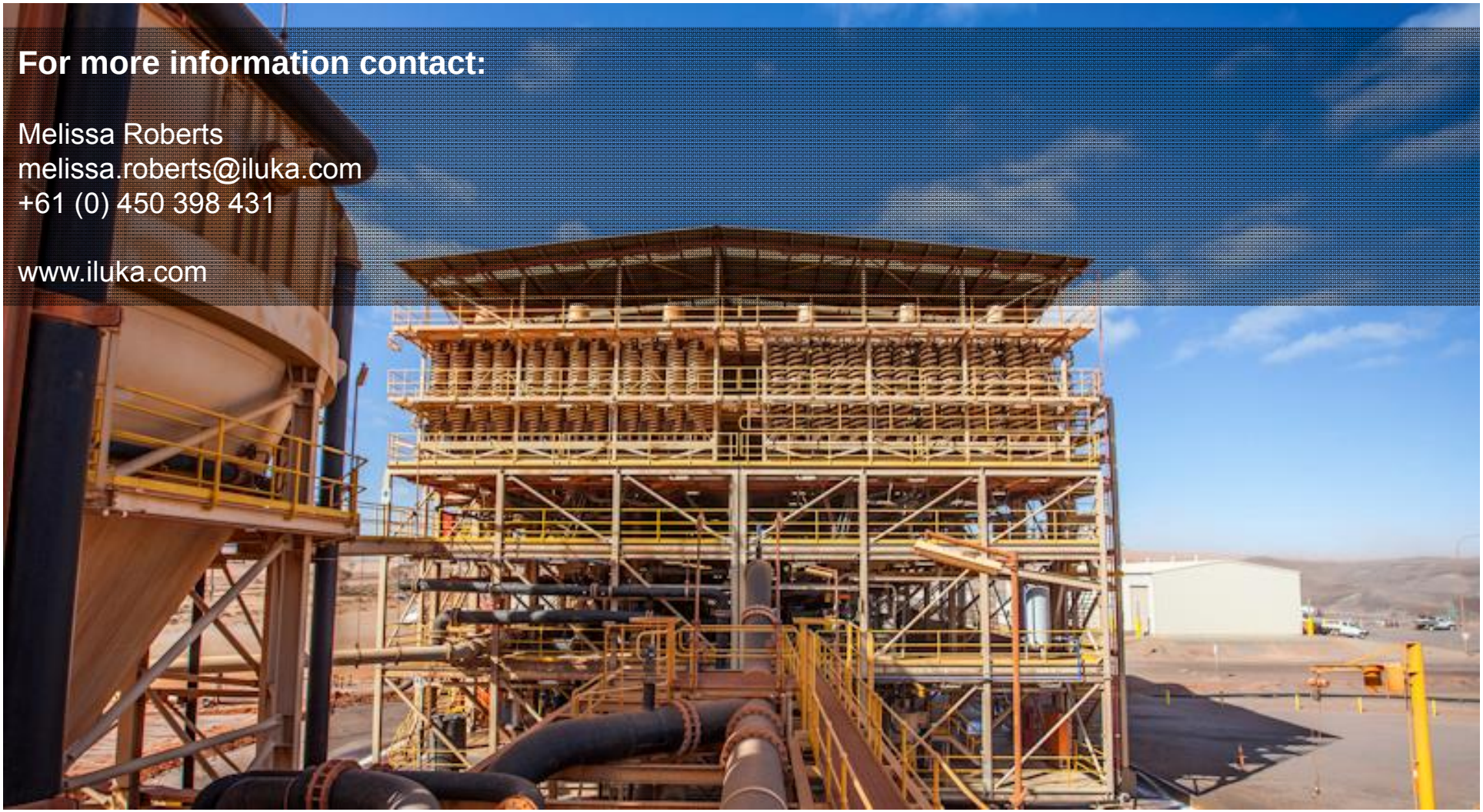

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