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Metmar Investor Day

5 November 2010

Agenda

Event		Presenter
Welcome / Company Background		David Ellwood
Understanding the core business		David Ellwood / Glen Forsdyke / Piet Boshoff
West African Group		Brent Hean
Key Investments	Kivu	David Ellwood
	Zimbabwe Coke	Piet Boshoff
	Kalagadi Resources	David Wellbeloved
Tea		
Key Investments	Zimbabwe Alloys and SA Chrome	Johan Oosthuizen
	SA Metals	Andre Jooste
Lunch		
Key Investments	Pering	Martin Swanepoel
Putting it all together		David Ellwood
Closure - what it all means		Dennis Tucker

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Highlights of interim results

- Evidence of recovery in performance
  - Revenue up by 40% to R1 163.7 million
  - Headline earnings per share up by 41% to 12.1 cents
- Further progress on strategic investments
  - Metmar acquired interests in chrome and vanadium businesses
  - Increased interests in coke investments

How it all started…

- Traditional trading activities established in 1985
  - Competitive advantage due to technology investment which provided access to market information before most producers
  - Change in market dynamic due to advent of the internet with real time market wide data availability
- JSE listing in 2006 to access additional funding sources
  - Adapted to new market dynamic where producers driven by best price and payment terms
  - Investment in strategic assets to guarantee supply of commodities

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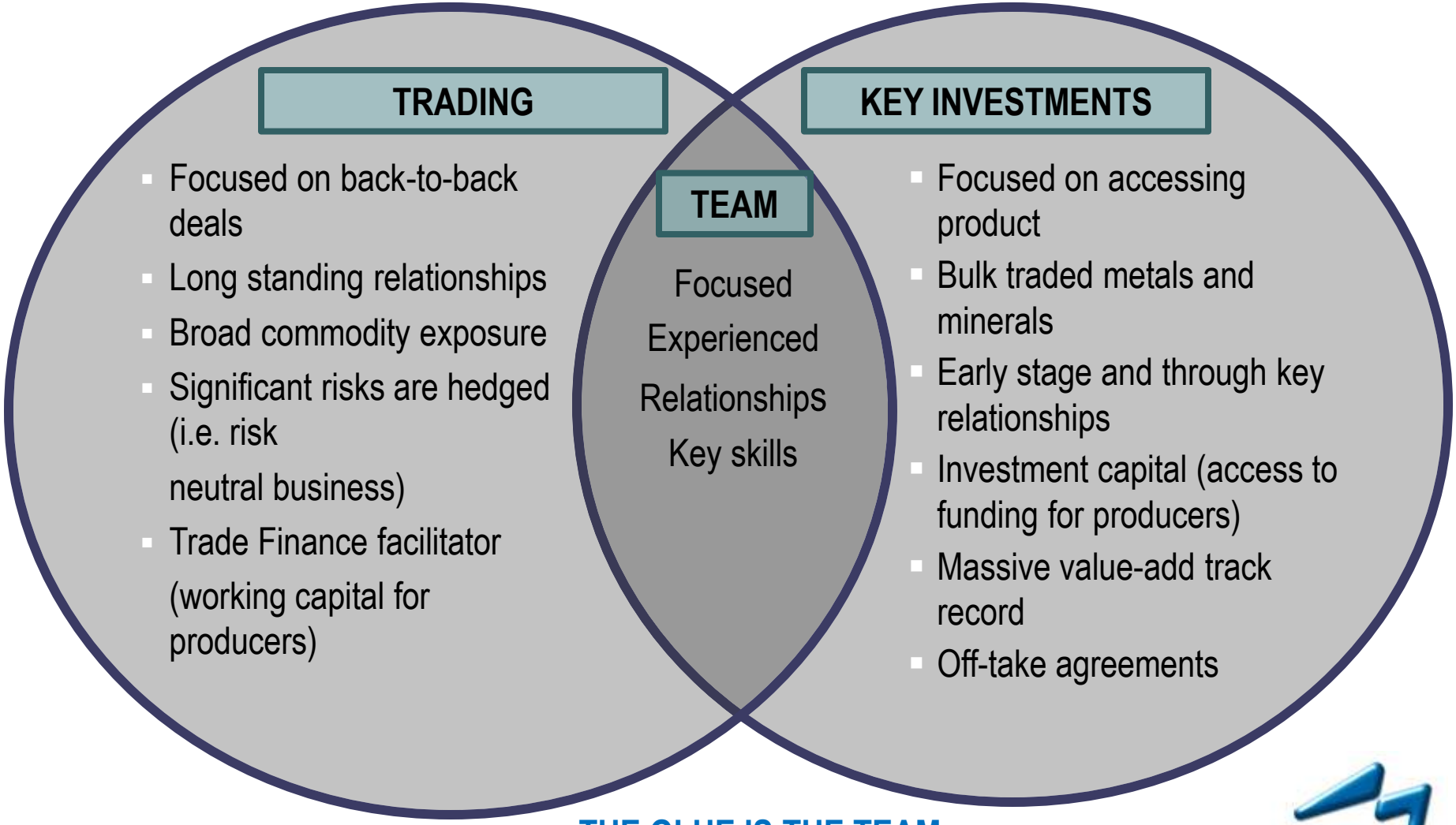
Understanding Metmar



THE GLUE IS THE TEAM

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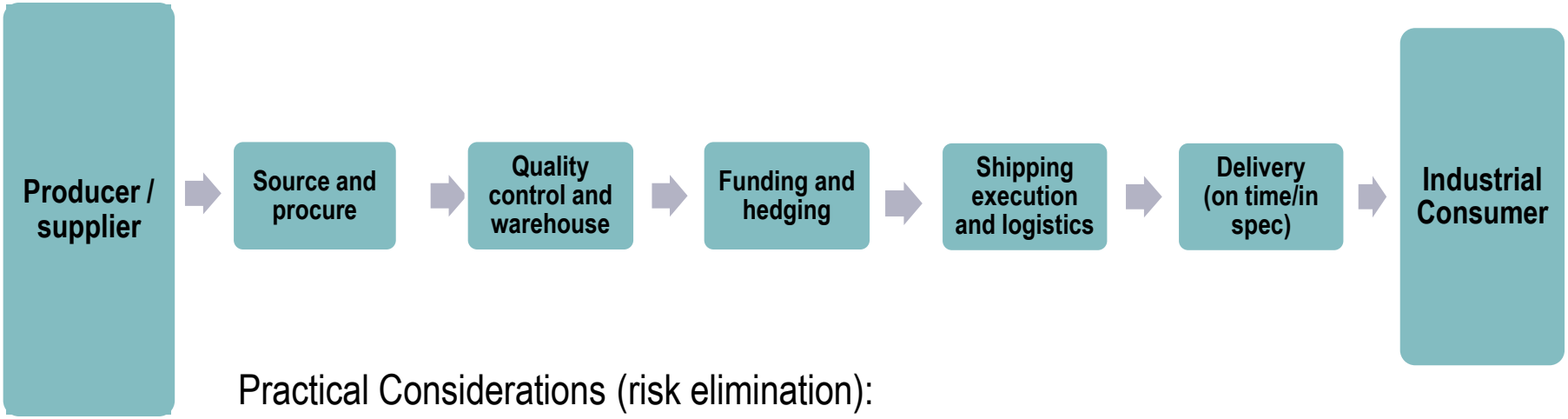
Trading - *how does it happen?*



Practical Considerations (risk elimination):

- Inland logistics and shipping rates based on tonnage
- Price risk elimination
- Trade finance facilitation
- Hedging and exchange rate risk
- Transit insurance / Credit Insurance
- Payment instruments i.e. Letters of Credit
- Understanding the market, end consumer, commodity nuances

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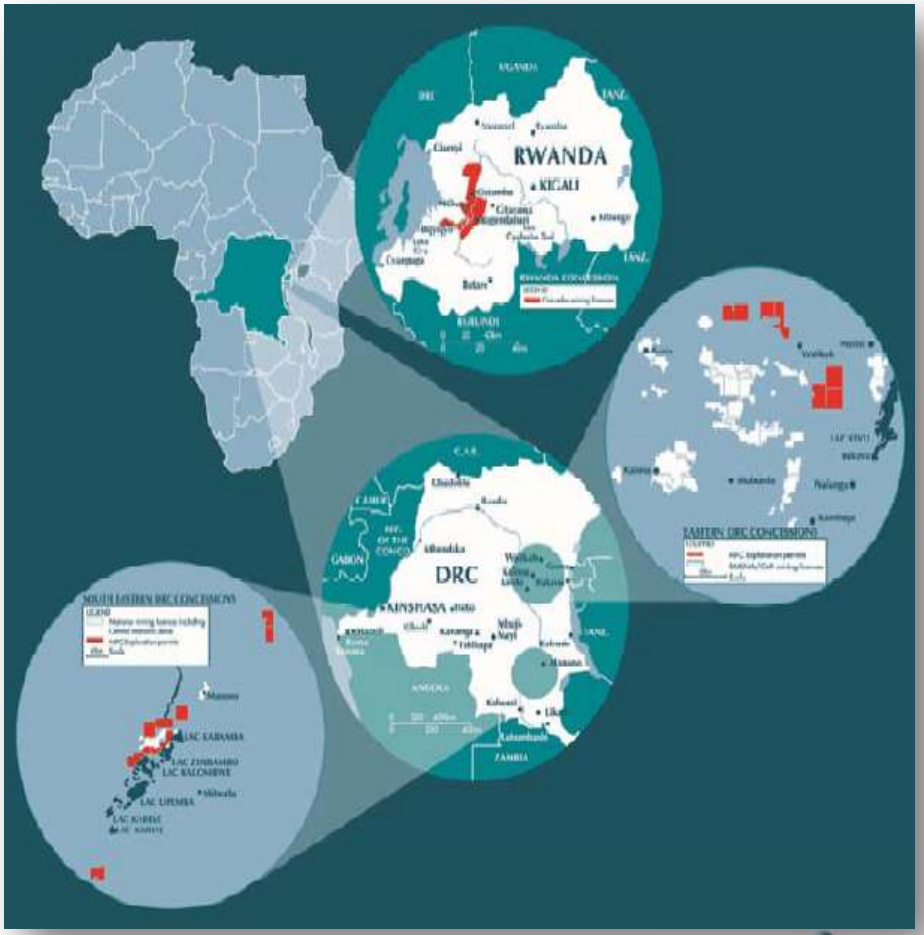
Kivu

Tin and Tantalite Project

Kivu Resources (9.1%) – central African Tin and Tantalite

- DRC (North East area)
  - Prospecting right for a large, high grade Tin deposit
  - Further prospecting work to be done
  - Agreements concluded with locals
  - Conversion to industrial exploitation rights during second half of 2010
- Rwanda
  - Prospecting rights secured for Tin and Tantalite deposits over 20 800 Ha
  - Indicated resource of Tin/Tantalite at Gatumba of > 6.0 million tons
  - Infield pilot plant at Ruhanga mine in full production
    - Further pilot plants can now be established on other rights
    - Artisinal mining in the area is supported



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Kivu: Background

- Focus on exploration and mining
  - Principally tin and tantalum, with niobium and tungsten being secondary commodities
- Assets in:
  - Rwanda
  - Democratic Republic of the Congo
- Located in the middle of the Central African Tin Belt
  - Until the 1980s, this Tin Belt ranked sixth in the world (production, reserves)
  - Rwandan political situation stable with legal tenure over mines
  - DRC downturn due to political and economic instability of the region

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Kivu Shareholders

- Jonah Ventures (BVI) Limited
- CoroCapital Limited
- Metmar Trading (Proprietary) Limited
- EMC Investments Limited
- Founder Shareholders
- Management

Kivu Rwandan Assets

- 51% of Gatumba JV (Rwandan Government: 49%)
  - Access to concession areas spanning 20 800 ha
    - Gatumba
    - Bijyojyo
  - Known deposits of tin, tantalum, niobium, tungsten

Gatumba Joint Venture

- Industrial scale mining carried out successfully by Redemi (state owned mining company) in the last century
- Significant existing infrastructure
  - operating treatment plant
  - hydro electric power plant
  - water supply system, including coffer dams, 230 km of water canals
  - Management and supervisory housing workshops, offices

The Ruhanga Mine on the Kirengo deposit

Gatumba Joint Venture (continued)

- Exploration has been focussed on three of the major deposits in the Gatumba area to date
  - Kirengo
  - Gatumba South
  - Rukaragata
- Exploration results confirm and exceed KIVU's expectations
- The exploration results confirm the existence of significant, large scale economic deposits on the Rwandan concessions

Small Scale Mining on the Ruhanga section of the Kirengo deposit

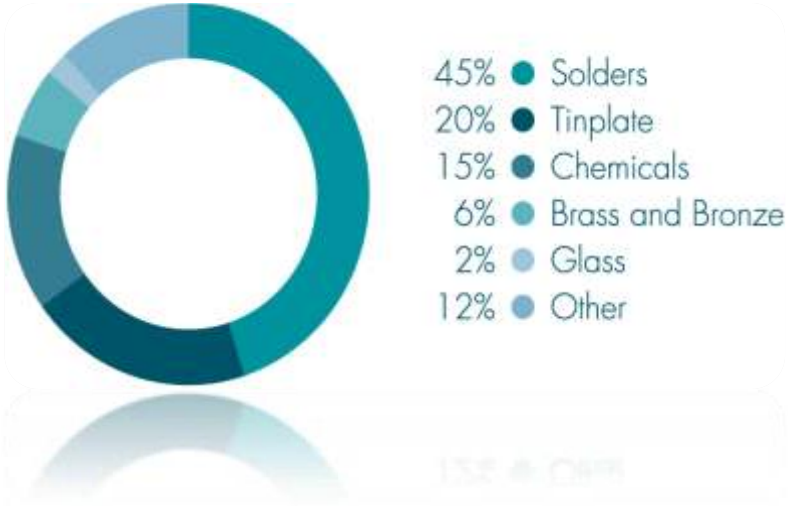
Kivu DRC

- KIVU holds mineral rights to tin and tantalum concessions in the eastern DRC
- Due to political instability in this area of the country, operations are not currently running
- Indications of Government commitment to the legal tenure of current concession holders
- In the event of an improved political climate, KIVU will commence mining, with substantial upside potential for the DRC concession

The eastern DRC is relatively uninhabited with dense forests and large rivers which make access a challenge

Kivu metals

- Tin
  - occurs principally in cassiterite
  - relatively scarce
  - highly malleable
  - principal deposits in the Pacific Rim
  - primary uses: anti-corrosive and electrically conductive coatings; alloying and reducing agent; electro-magnetic field production



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Kivu metals (continued)

- Tantalum
  - occurs principally in tantalite
  - rare
  - highly corrosion-resistant; conductive of heat, electricity
  - primary uses: capacitators, super-hard alloys
  - Stockpiled in the USA as a strategic resource

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Kivu secondary metals

- Niobium
  - Generally occurs together with tantalite in the Central African Tin Belt
  - Primary uses:
    - Appreciable amounts of niobium in the form of high-purity ferroniobium and nickel niobium are used in nickel-, cobalt-, and iron-based superalloys for such applications as jet engine components, rocket subassemblies, and heat-resisting and combustion equipment
    - Due to niobium's super conductive properties, super conductive magnets have been made with niobium-zinc wire.
    - Along with titanium, Niobium is frequently used in pacemakers, artificial joints, and dental implants.

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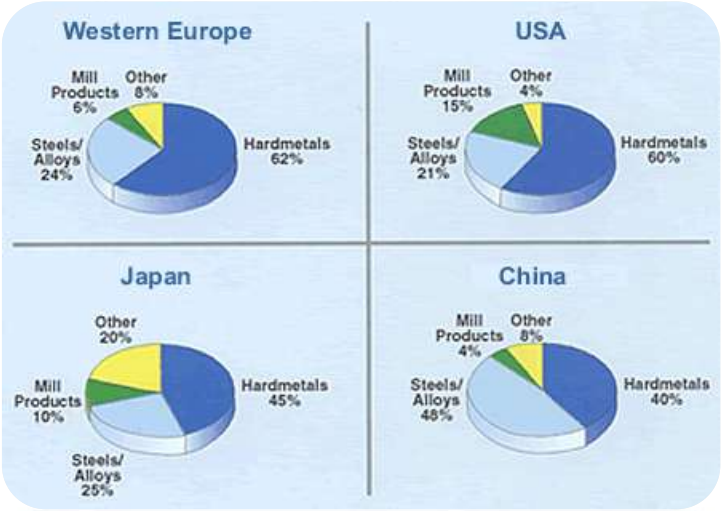
Kivu secondary metals (continued)

- Tungsten
  - Occurs principally in wolframite tungsten monocarbide (WC), has a hardness close to diamond
  - Primary uses:
    - Hard metals (cemented carbides)
    - improving steel properties
    - tungsten alloys.
    - variety of chemical uses



Questions?

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Zimbabwe coke

Hwange and ZISCO projects

Background

- In the coke making process, ‘coking coal’ is fed into a series of ovens (batteries); the ovens are sealed and heated at high temperatures in the absence of oxygen releasing volatile components, usually in cycles lasting 14 to 36 hours
- The solid carbon remaining in the oven is coke
- Coke is a reductant in the Ferro Alloy industry with huge global demand
- Zimbabwe has vast ‘coking coal’ reserves
- Zimbabwe’s coke industry is undercapitalised and underdeveloped

Metmar’s coke strategy

- Partner with coke producers for future growth
- Cautious entry in Zimbabwe through screening
- Open door to new players /follow-on opportunities

Metmar Industrial – 80% owned by Metmar Limited

- Metmar Industrial (MI) creates markets for by-product materials from the metallurgical industry. These by-products are normally dumped creating huge environmental issues for producers.
- MI markets 'fine coal' from Delmas Colliery to power producers and brick makers.
- MI has also created a market for 'Char' from Scaw Metals. This product is now sold successfully to cement producers and into the agricultural industry.
- MI is also involved in screening and marketing of metallurgical coke from Zimbabwe.

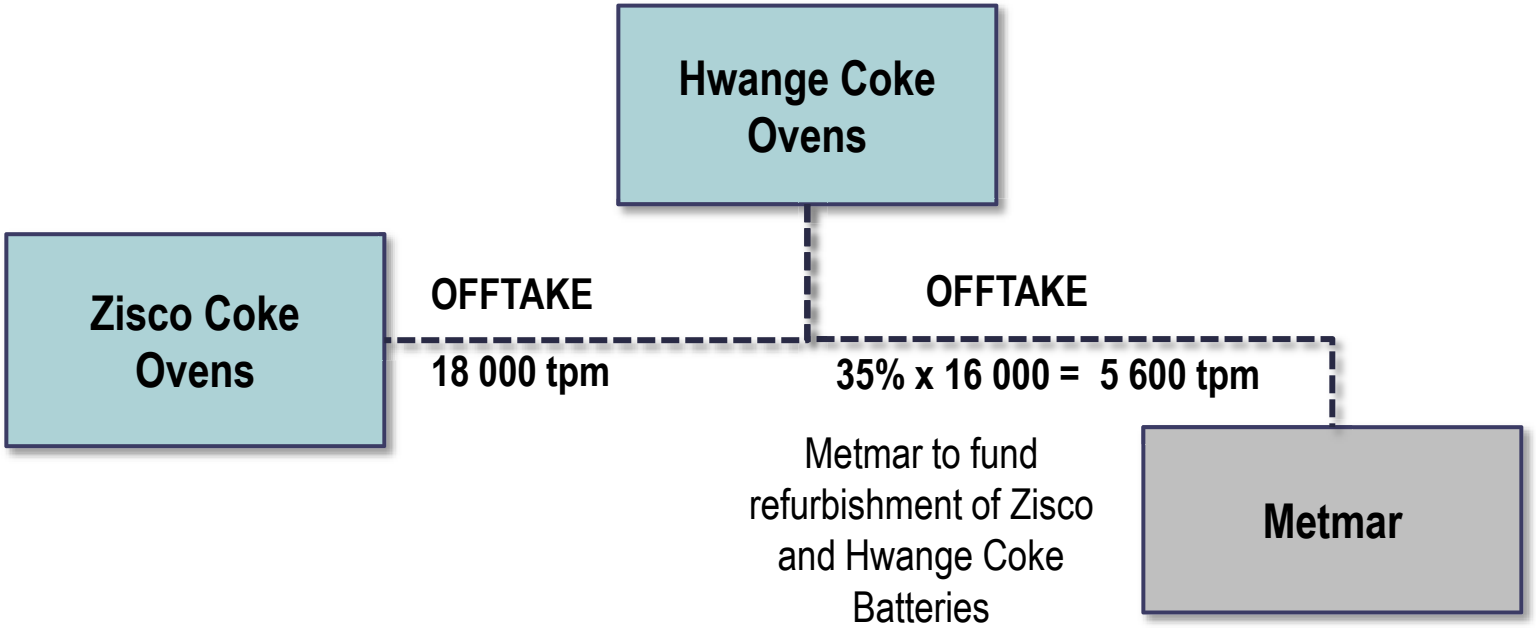
Delmas fine coal – sold to Eskom and brick makers

Metmar Industrial screening operations

- Metmar Industrial is involved in screening metallurgical coke into various sizes in Zimbabwe
- This involves **creating value out of old stockpiles** through screening and marketing
- Current operations are at Hwange Colliery and ZISCO
- Screened coke is sold to various end users in the ferrous and sintering sector
- Long term contracts are in place with large consumers of coke e.g. BHP Billiton, Xstrata, Hernic, etc.

Growth strategy

- Access to fresh production of metallurgical coke negotiated through the financing of refurbishment of coke ovens at both Hwange Colliery and Zisco
- Off-take agreements will generate substantial sales to South Africa, Zambia and the DRC
- 35% of Hwange production and 100% of Zisco production
- Hwange currently producing 10 000 tpm with full production expected in March 2011
- Refurbishment of Zisco batteries expected to be completed by May 2011

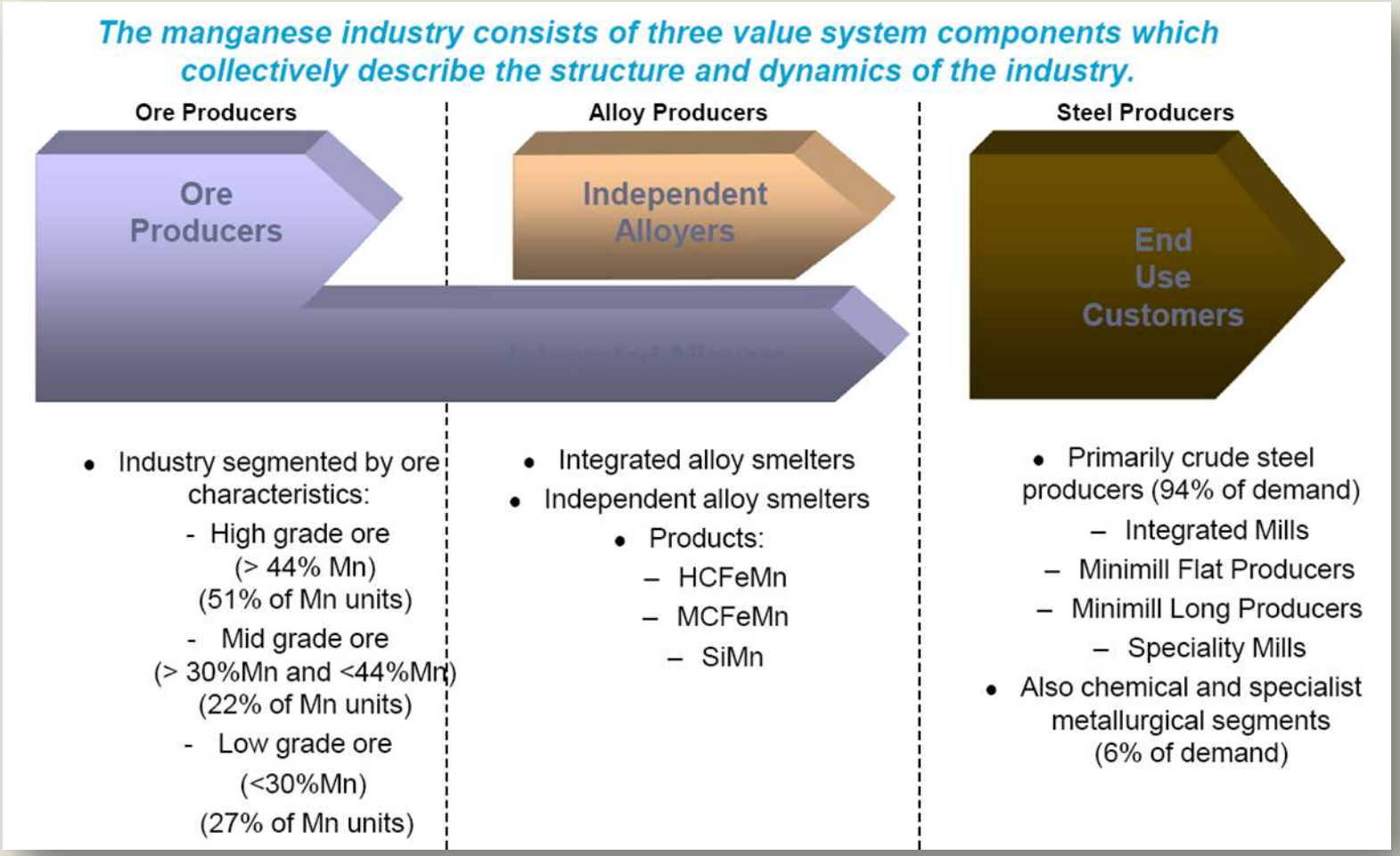


Zimbabwe Coke vs. other producers

- Zimbabwean coke has higher Phosphorus (P) and Sulphur (S) levels than South African coke, therefore more suitable for manganese alloy production then chrome alloy production
- ArcelorMittal South Africa (AMSA) is the main competitor in the Southern African region (Vanderbijlpark 1.2m tons pa, Newcastle 800k tons pa)
- Due to superior quality, AMSA coke demands a higher price than Zimbabwean coke
- Zimbabwean coke is an ideal ‘blend coke’ due to its reactivity
- Zimbabwe is also ideally situated to supply Zambia and the DRC at competitive prices

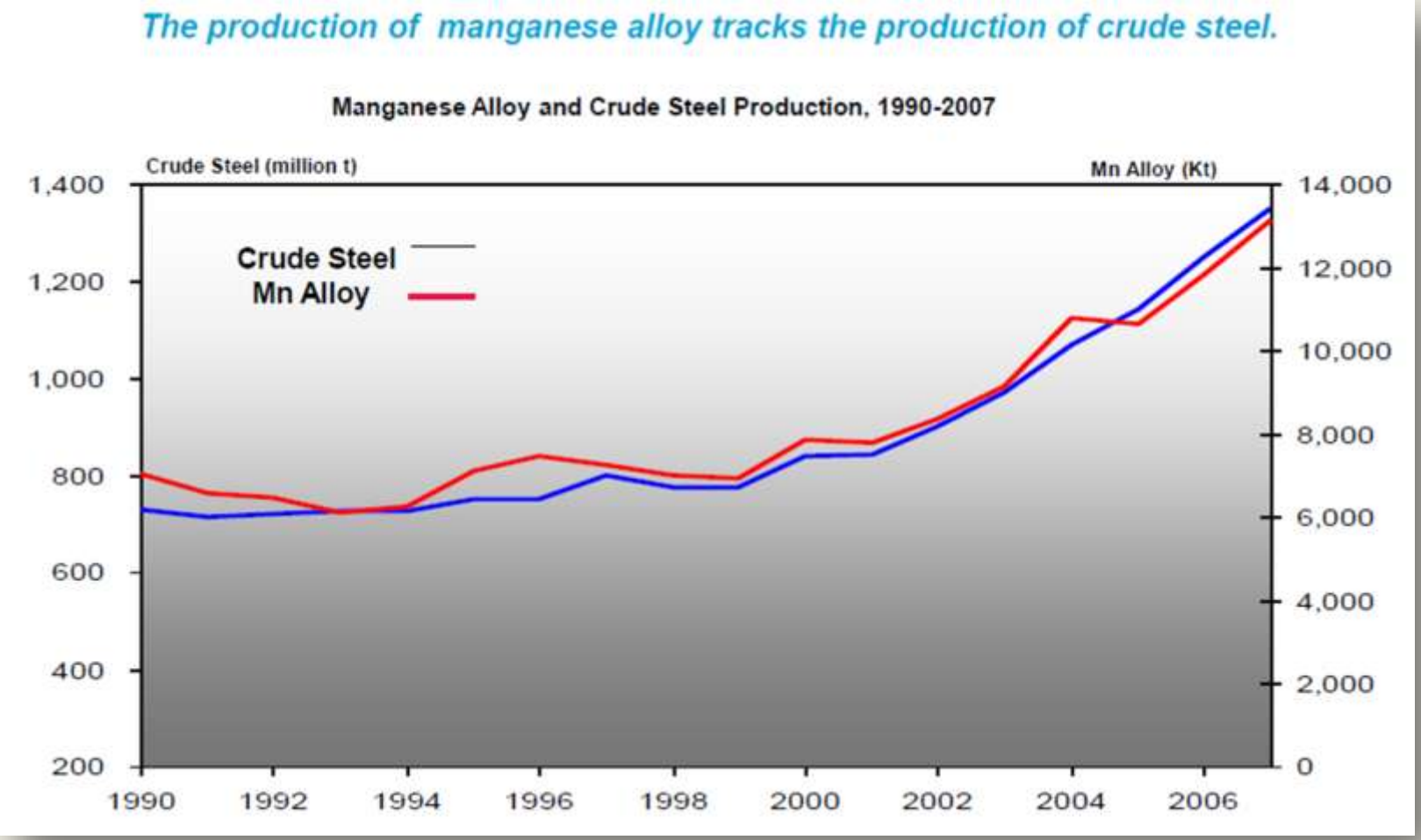
The Kalagadi Manganese Project

The Structure of the Manganese Industry



Manganese Use

The production of manganese alloy tracks the production of crude steel.



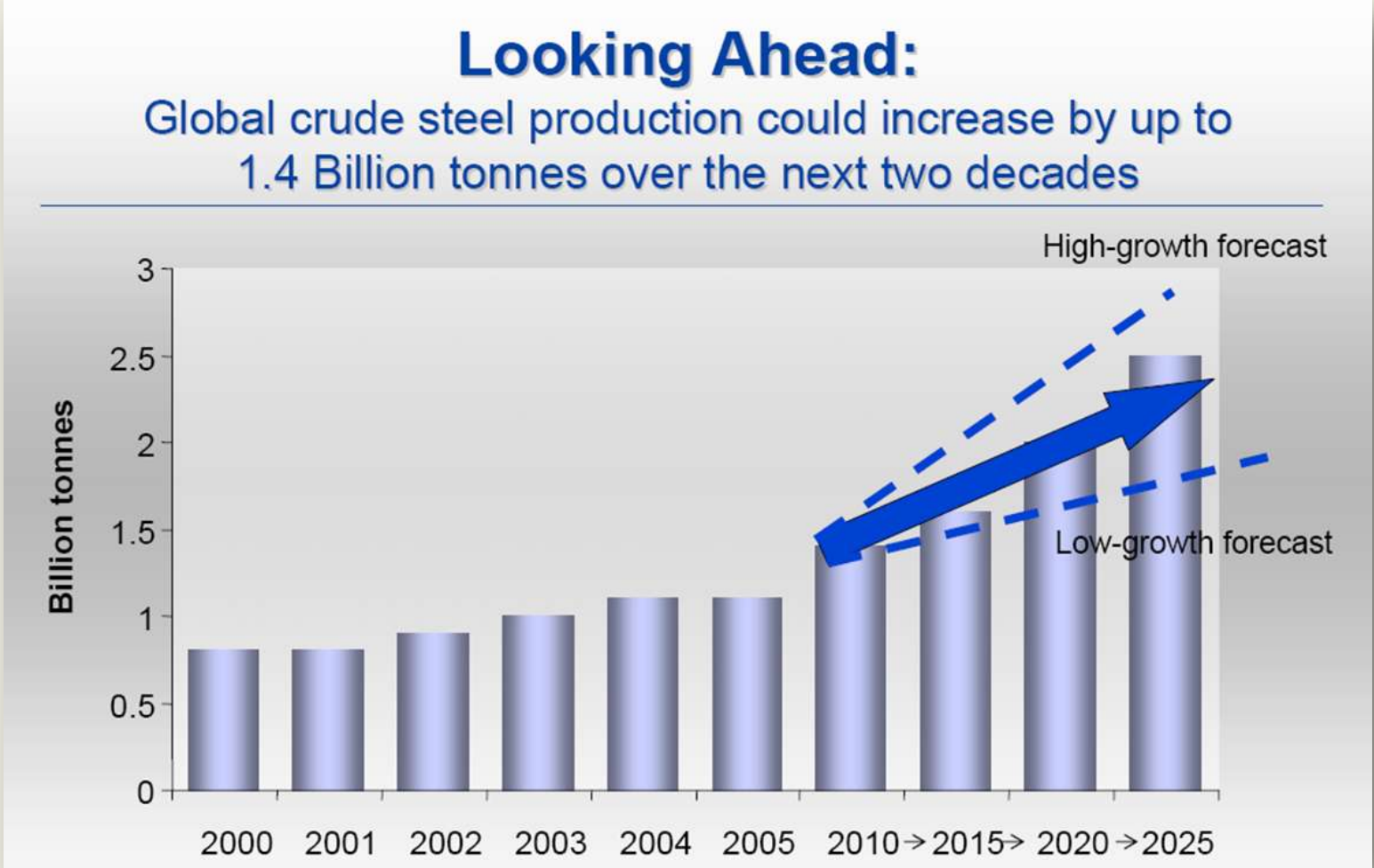
Manganese Use

- Mainly used in Crude / Mild steel
- Desulphurisation / strengthening
- 5-10kg Mn/mt steel
- Consumed in the form of :

	FeMn	SiMn	MCFeMn
% Mn	78%	65%	80%
Tons high grade ore / ton alloy	2.1	1.85	2.5
Electricity (kWh/mt)	2 600	4 000	3 100

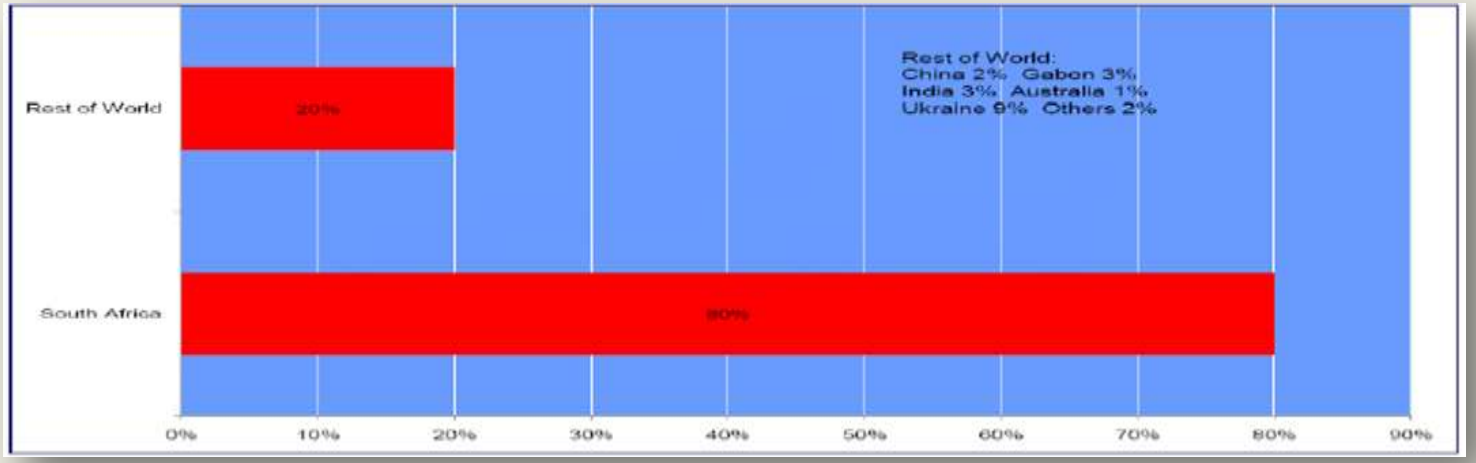
Kalagadi manganese

Market Growth



Implications of Steel Growth

- Manganese Ore Consumption currently 40 million tons per annum to support 1.1 billion tons per annum of Steel Production.
- Ore production must therefore more than double over the next two decades.
- Most other ore reserves are limited and/or dropping in grade.
- South Africa ideally placed to take advantage of growth (80 % of world higher grade resource)



HCFeMn Price Forecast

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Production	1905.9	2070.6	1418.8	1915.3	2136.3	2457.9	2469.0	2506.4	3013.8	3059.6	3106.9	3038.9	3072.4	3107.5
Capacity %	90	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
Market balance	-16.3	64.9	-94.7	-121.7	-34.9	178.2	131.0	75.4	480.9	433.4	387.7	210.3	133.6	56.2
US Price	1360.4	2702.9	1157.1	1437.6	1641.7	1592.5	1481.0	1458.8	1312.9	1247.3	1159.9	1078.8	1062.6	1046.6
c/lb	61.7	122.6	52.5	65.2	74.5	72.2	67.2	66.2	59.6	56.6	52.6	48.9	48.2	47.5
European Price, $/t	1351.6	2728.8	1156.1	1433.1	1639.4	1590.2	1478.9	1449.3	1304.4	1239.2	1152.4	1071.8	1055.7	1034.6
€/t	986.4	1855.3	829.6	1144.8	1382.5	1304.2	1192.1	1154.4	1039.0	987.0	917.9	853.7	840.9	824.1
Japanese Price	1195.4	2571.3	1320.4	1567.0	1747.2	1686.1	1559.6	1525.3	1372.8	1304.1	1268.9	1180.1	1154.1	1128.7

Source: CRU Oct 2010

Kalagadi manganese

Manganese Ore Price Forecast

Supply/Demand Balance:	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
World production	**12,228**	**13,746**	**15,696**	**11,476**	**14,878**	**16,732**	**18,537**	**19,883**	**21,041**	**22,063**	**22,806**	**23,557**	**24,118**	**24,631**	**25,115**
YoY Change, %	**0**	12.4%	14.2%	-26.9%	29.6%	12.5%	10.8%	7.3%	5.8%	4.9%	3.4%	3.3%	2.4%	2.1%	2.0%
World Consumption	**12,003**	**13,700**	**14,372**	**12,265**	**15,383**	**16,977**	**18,524**	**19,370**	**20,144**	**21,010**	**21,861**	**22,715**	**23,553**	**24,401**	**25,213**
- in Mn Alloys	10,988	12,328	12,615	10,308	12,909	14,403	15,996	16,727	17,356	18,069	18,801	19,535	20,256	20,985	21,683
- in other uses	1,014	1,372	1,757	1,957	2,474	2,574	2,528	2,644	2,788	2,941	3,060	3,180	3,297	3,416	3,530
YoY Change, %	**0**	14.1%	4.9%	-14.7%	25.4%	10.4%	9.1%	4.6%	4.0%	4.3%	4.0%	3.9%	3.7%	3.6%	3.3%
Market balance	**226**	**46**	**1,324**	**-789**	**-505**	**-245**	**13**	**513**	**897**	**1,053**	**945**	**842**	**565**	**230**	**-98**
Benchmark price:															
fob Australia, 48% Mn, lumpy ($/dmtu)	**3.01**	**2.70**	**12.83**	**7.72**	**8.65**	**9.95**	**8.95**	**8.06**	**7.57**						
YoY Change, %	**0**	-10%	375%	-40%	12%	15%	-10%	-10%	-6%						
Monthly Price of 43.5% Mn Lump ($/dmtu) cif China		5.67	14.38	5.32	8.04	9.25	8.78	8.08	7.52	7.29	7.15	6.97	6.97	6.76	6.63
YoY Change, %			154%	-63%	51%	15%	-5%	-8%	-7%	-3%	-2%	-3%	0%	-3%	-2%
Monthly Price of 43.5% Mn Lump ($/dmtu) FOB Australia				4.41	6.79	7.90	7.48	6.80	6.27	6.04	5.92	5.75	5.77	5.56	5.45
Real 2010 US $/dmtu	**3.25**	**2.84**	**13.19**	**7.84**	**8.49**	**9.15**	**8.67**	**7.80**	**7.12**						
Data: CRU Analysis															

Source: CRU Oct 2010

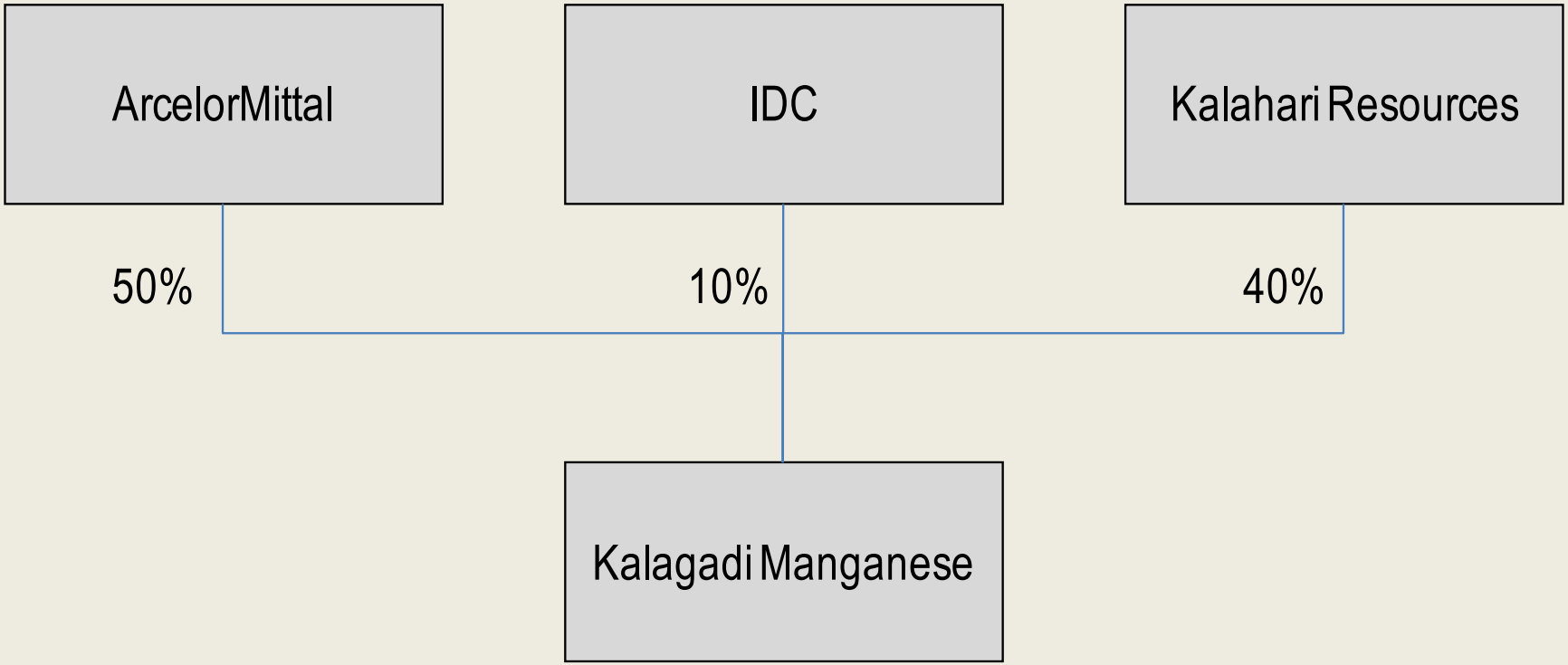
Kalagadi manganese

Kalagadi Manganese Project

- Underground Manganese Mine to produce 3 million tons of ROM Ore per annum
- Ore will be beneficiated at the mine to produce 2.4 million tons of Sinter per annum
- Smelter will be built at Coega to produce 320 000 tons of HCFeMn per annum
- Smelter will consume 700 000 tons of sinter leaving

  1.7 million tons for export

Shareholding



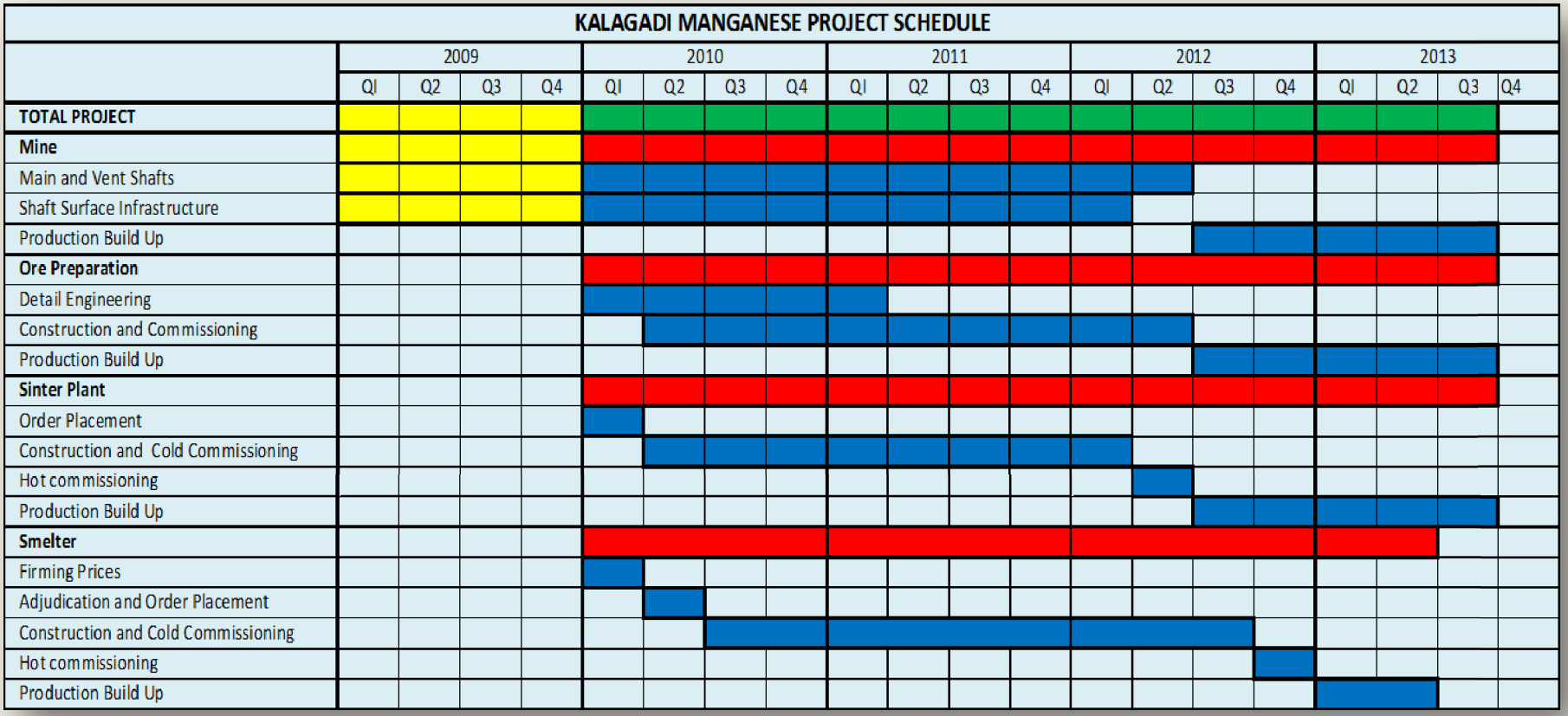
Kalagadi Manganese Project Budget

Category	BFS Amount R Millions
Supply Services	193
Surface General	144
Main Shaft Services	217
Main and Ventilation Shafts	711
Shaft Stations	15
Underground Trackless Equipment	535
Indirect Costs	780
Ore Preparation Plant	1 734
Sinter Plant	1 800
Smelter Plant	4 217
Contingency	609
Sub Total	**10 955**
Escalation Provision	595
Total	**11 550**

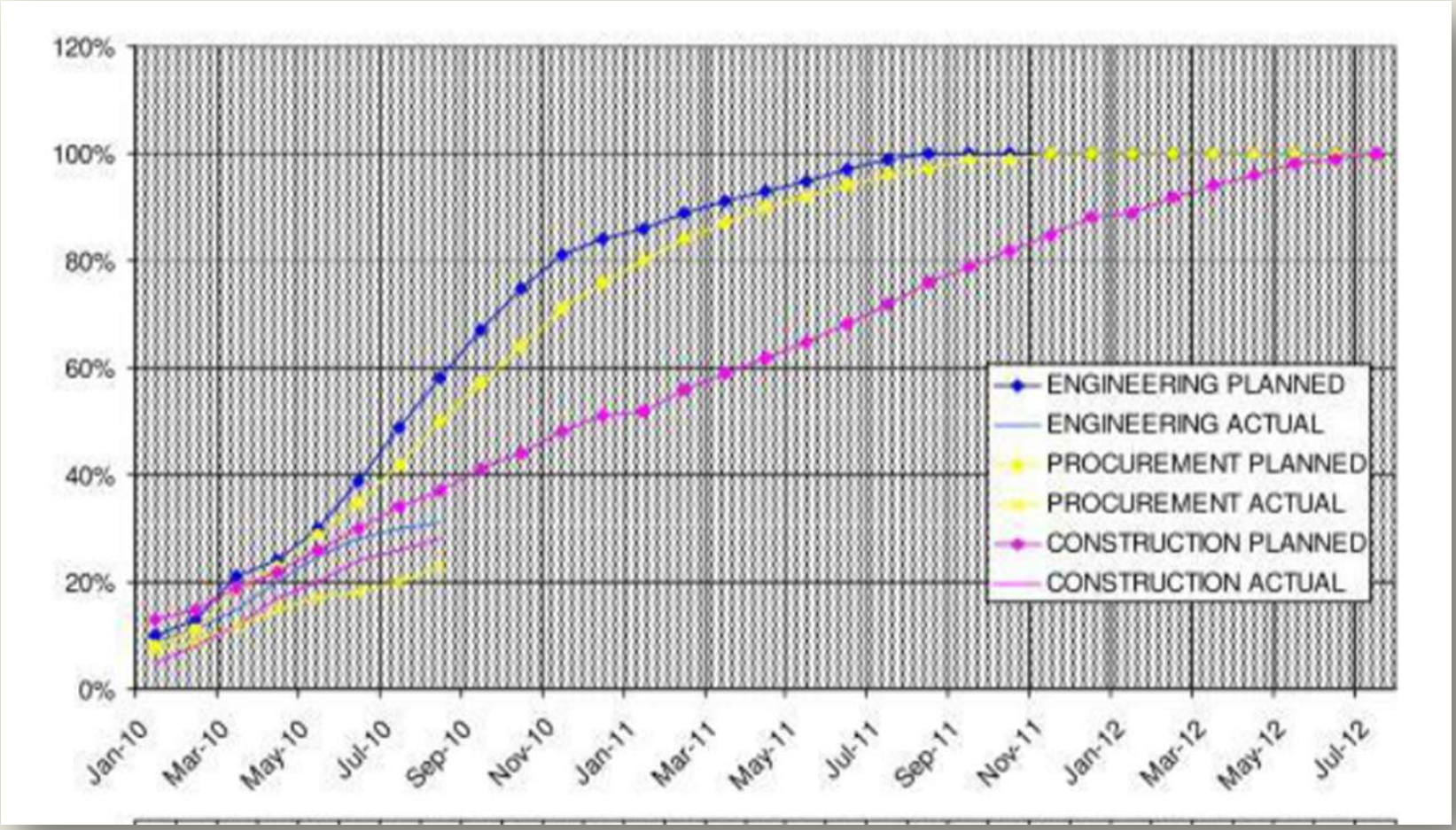
Capital Structure

- Equity R 4.3 Billion
- Debt R 6.7 Billion

Project Schedule

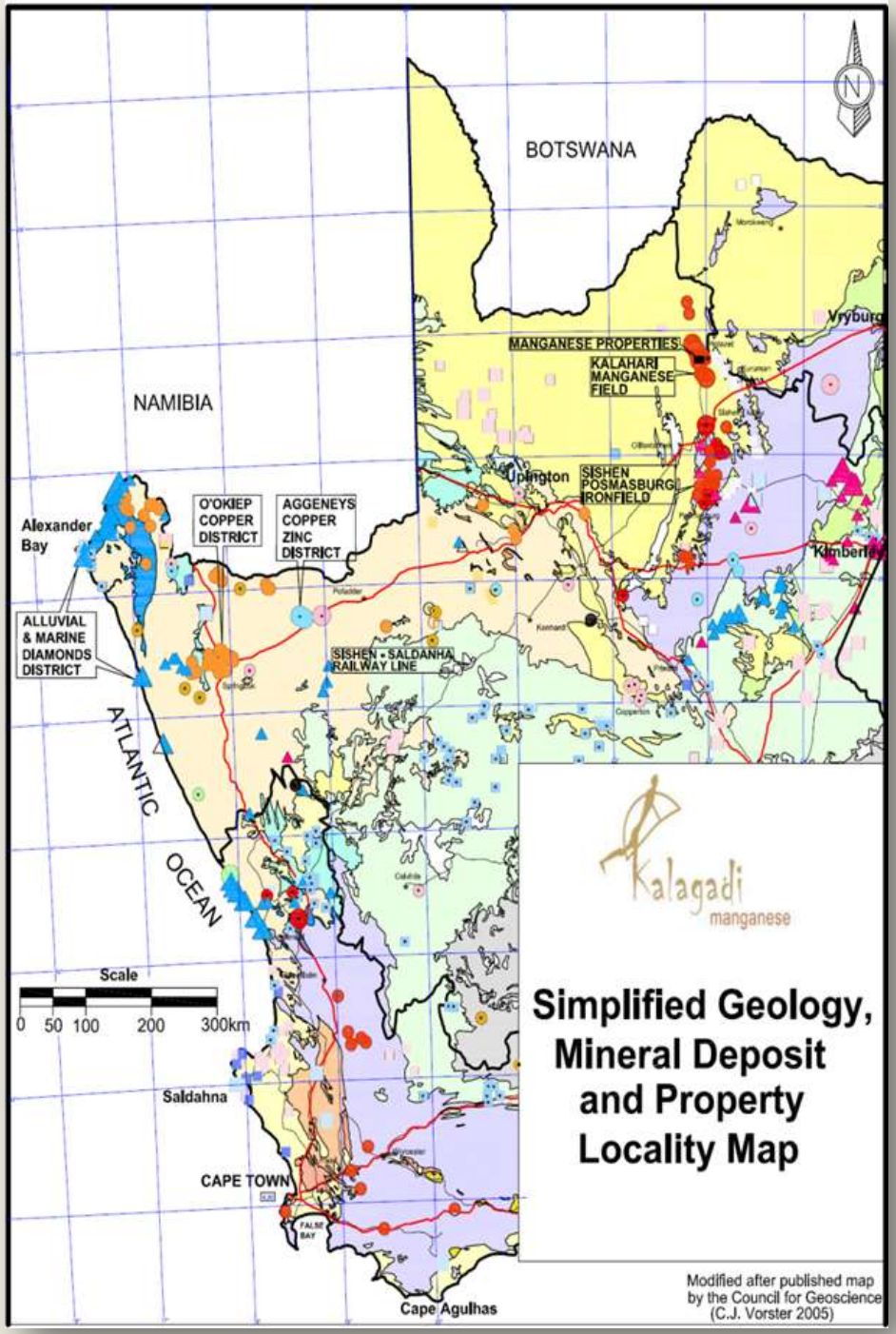


Progress Against Schedule



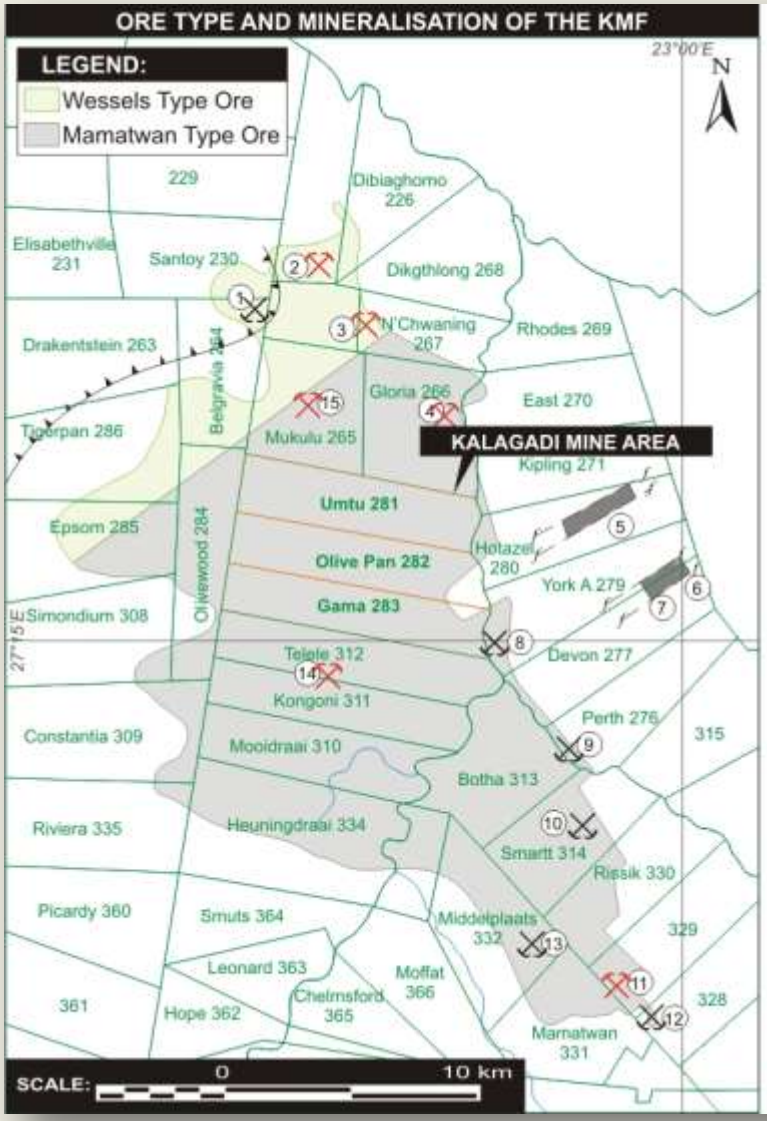
Kalagadi manganese

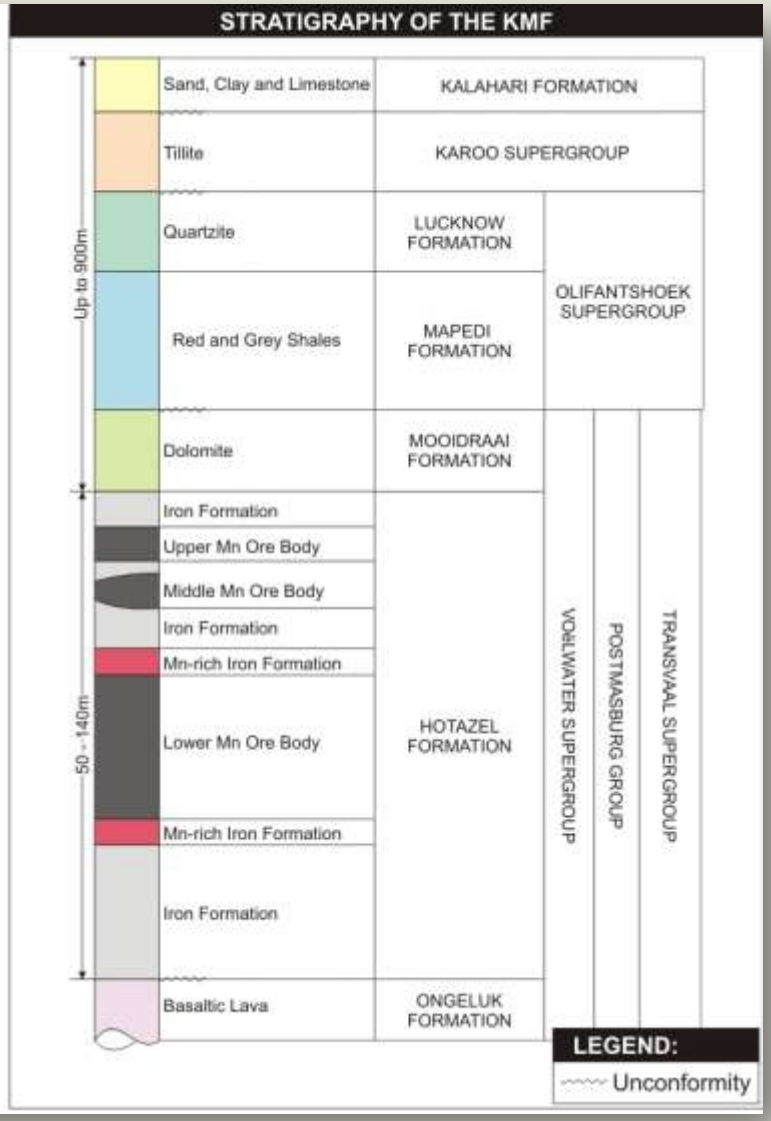
Mine Location



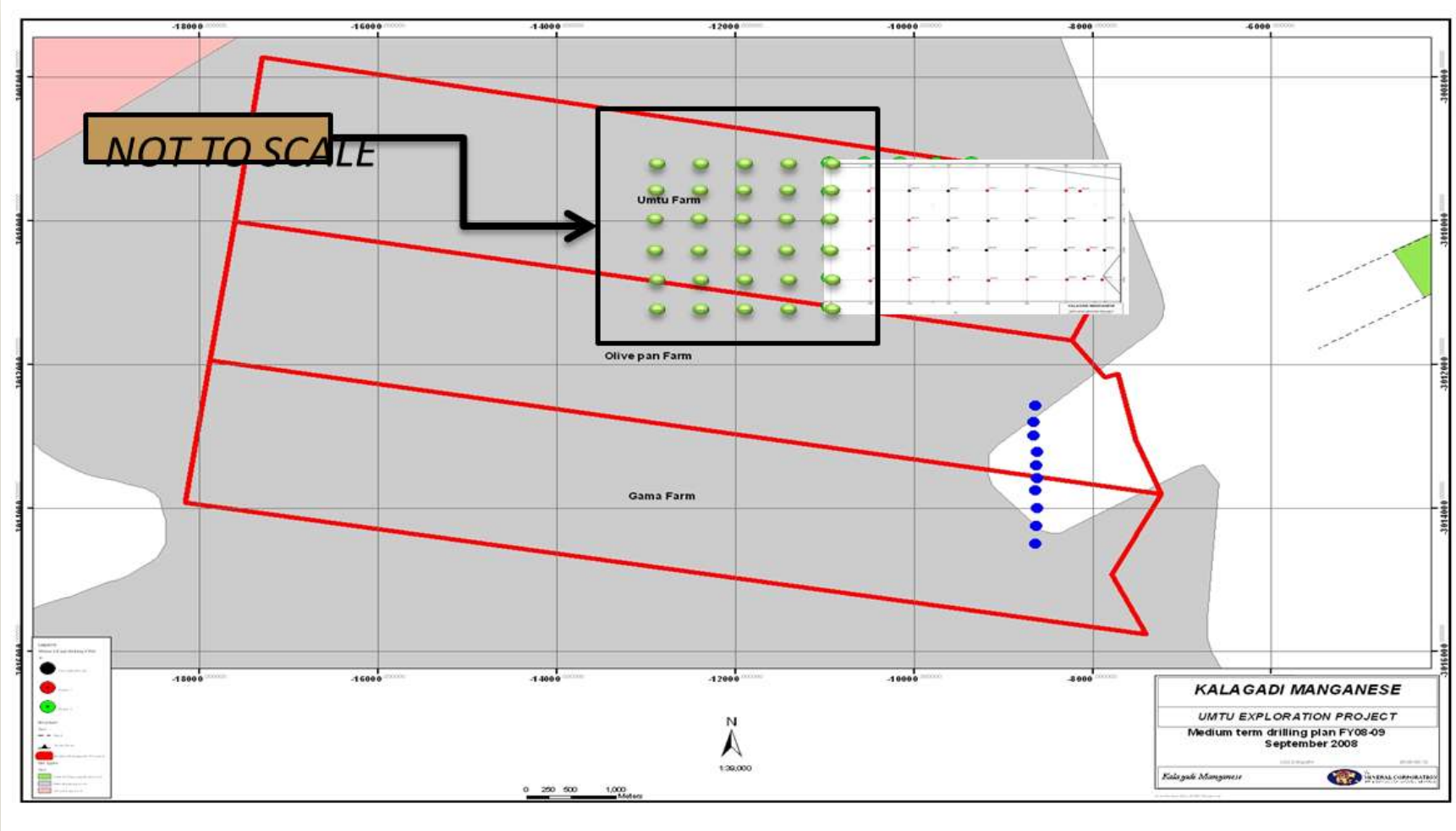
kalagadi manganese

The Kalahari Manganese Field

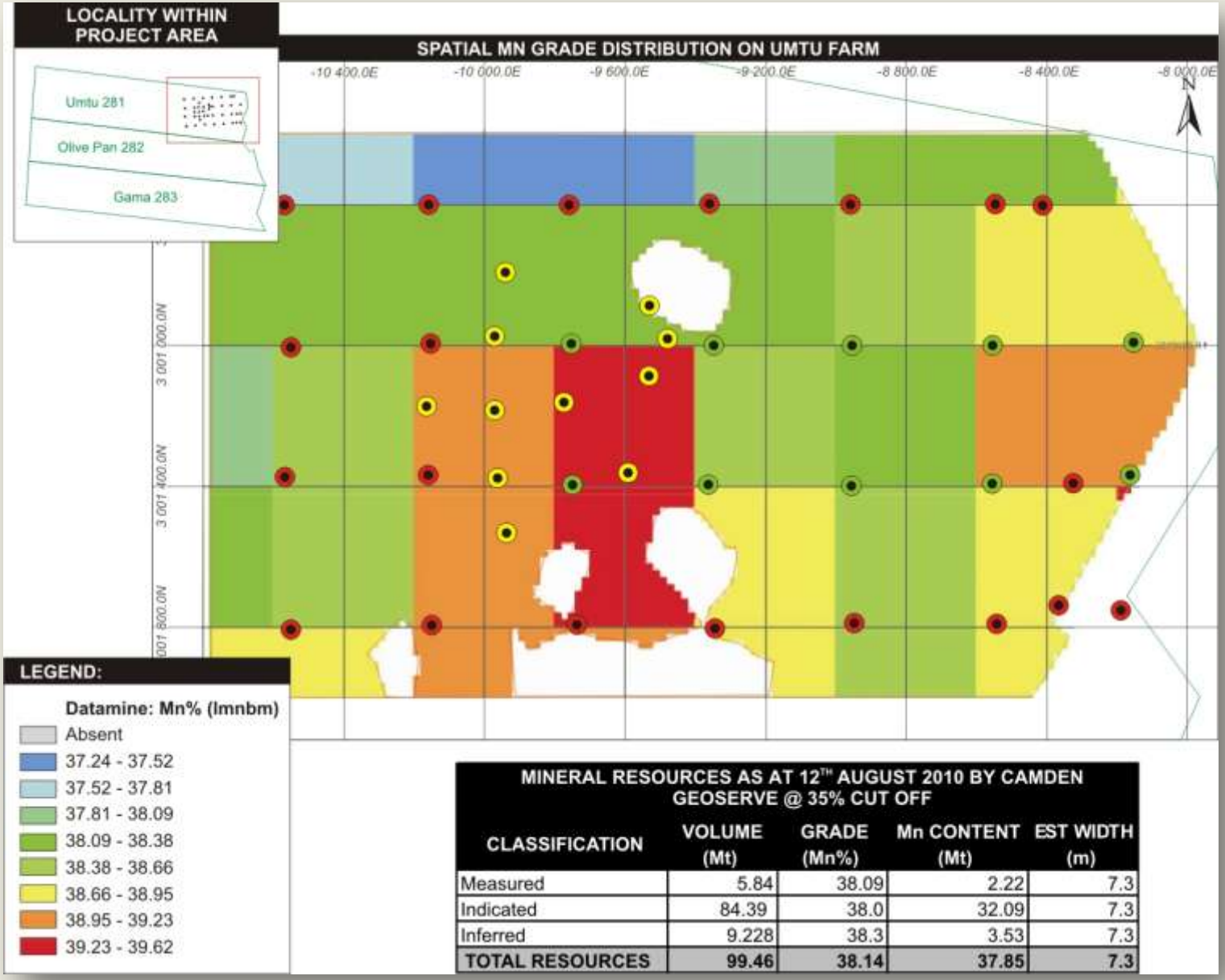




Exploration Drilling Programme



Mineral Resources Estimates



MINERAL RESOURCES AS AT 12TH AUGUST 2010 BY CAMDEN GEOSERVE @ 35% CUT OFF				
CLASSIFICATION	VOLUME (Mt)	GRADE (Mn%)	Mn CONTENT (Mt)	EST WIDTH (m)
Measured	5.84	38.09	2.22	7.3
Indicated	84.39	38.0	32.09	7.3
Inferred	9.228	38.3	3.53	7.3
TOTAL RESOURCES	**99.46**	**38.14**	**37.85**	**7.3**

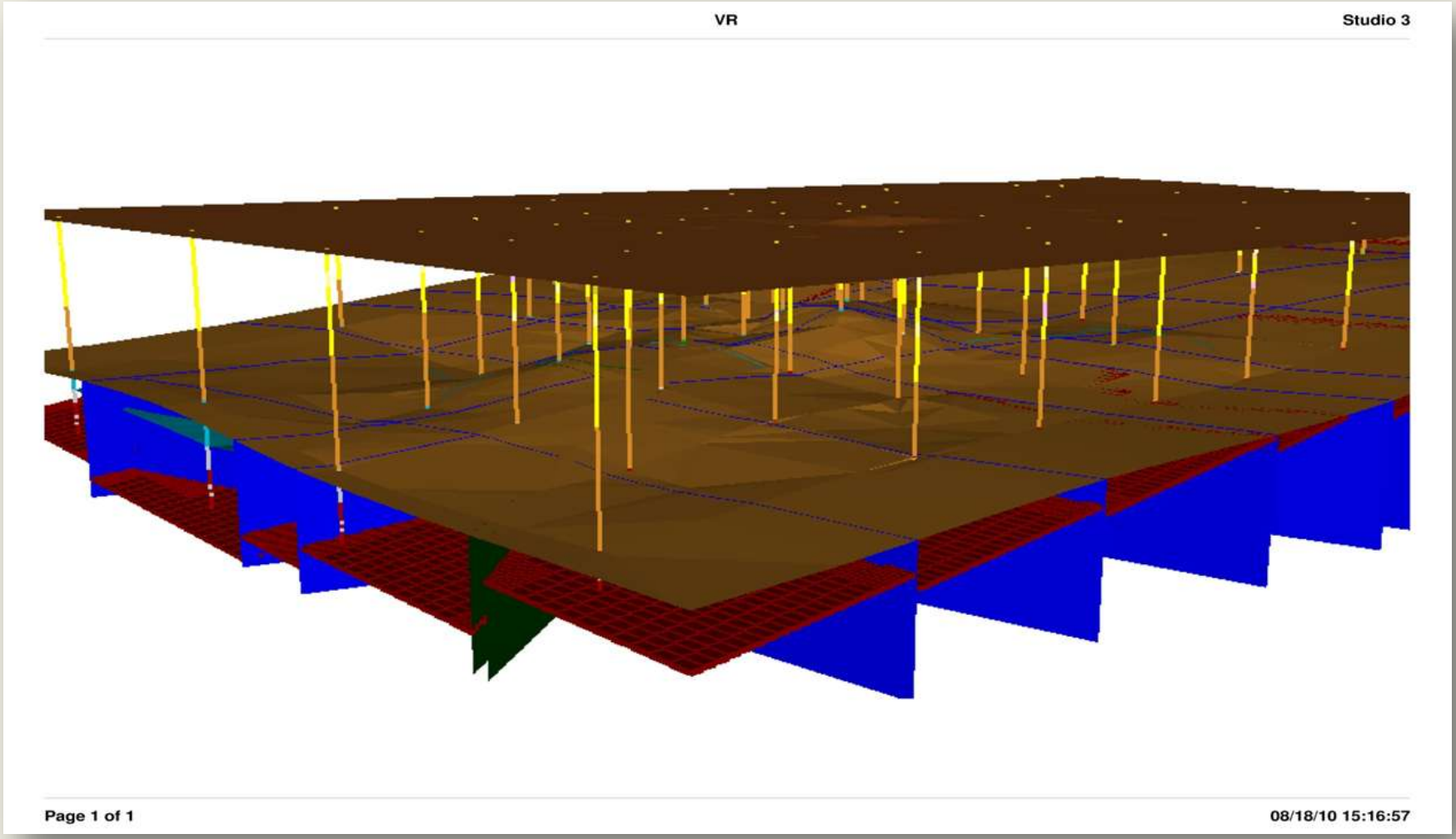
Kalagadi manganese

Resource Statement

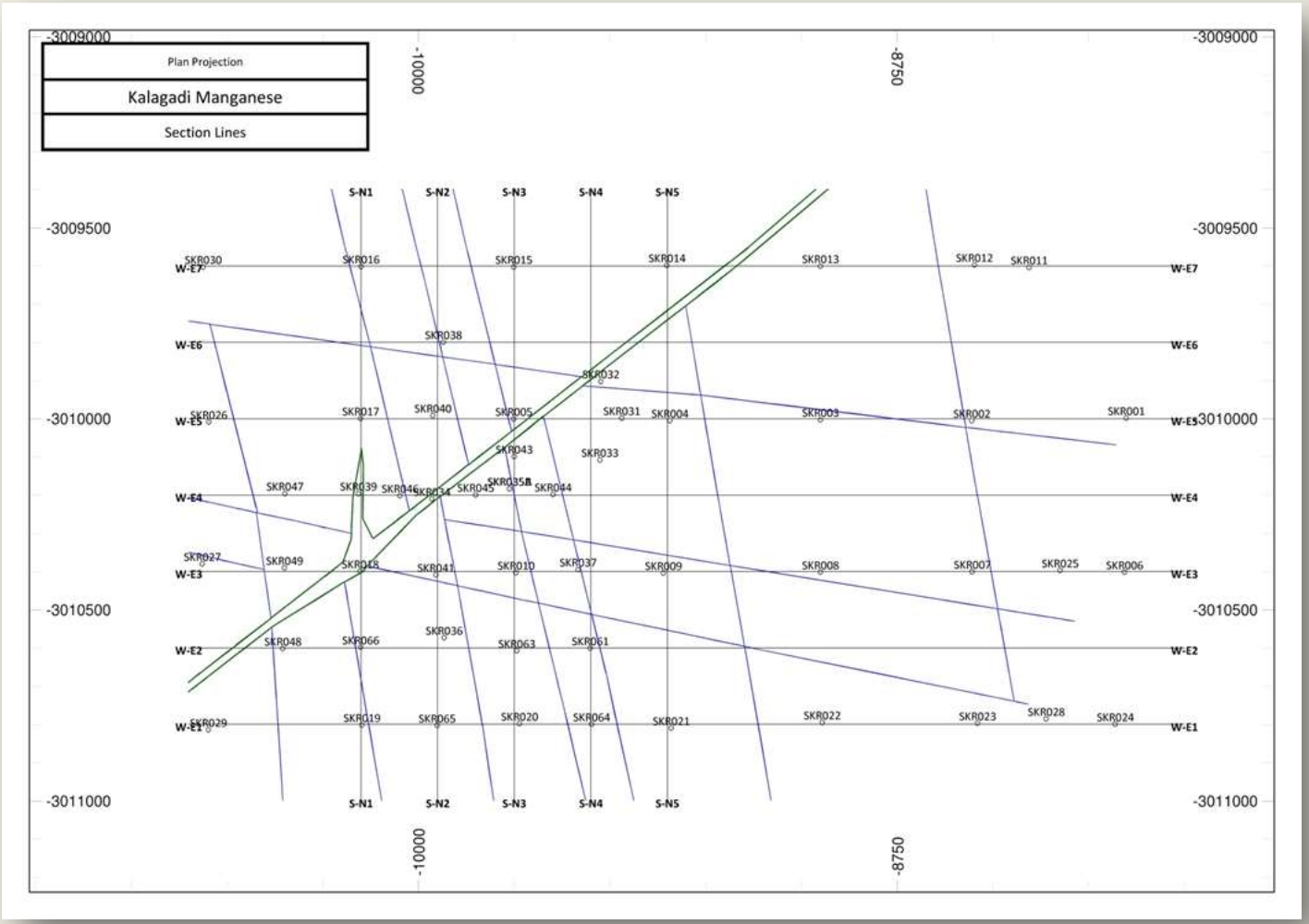
Mineral Corporation Resources and Reserves		Camden Geoserve Resources	
Inferred Resource	41.2Mt	Inferred Resource	9.23Mt
Indicated Resource	58.9Mt	Indicated Resource	84.39Mt
Measured Resource	0Mt	Measured Resource	5.84Mt
Total	**100.1Mt**	**Total**	**99.46Mt**
Probable Reserve	34.98Mt	Probable Reserve	In progress
Proven Reserve	0Mt	Proven Reserve	0Mt
Total	**34.98Mt**	**Total**	**In progress**

Kalagadi manganese

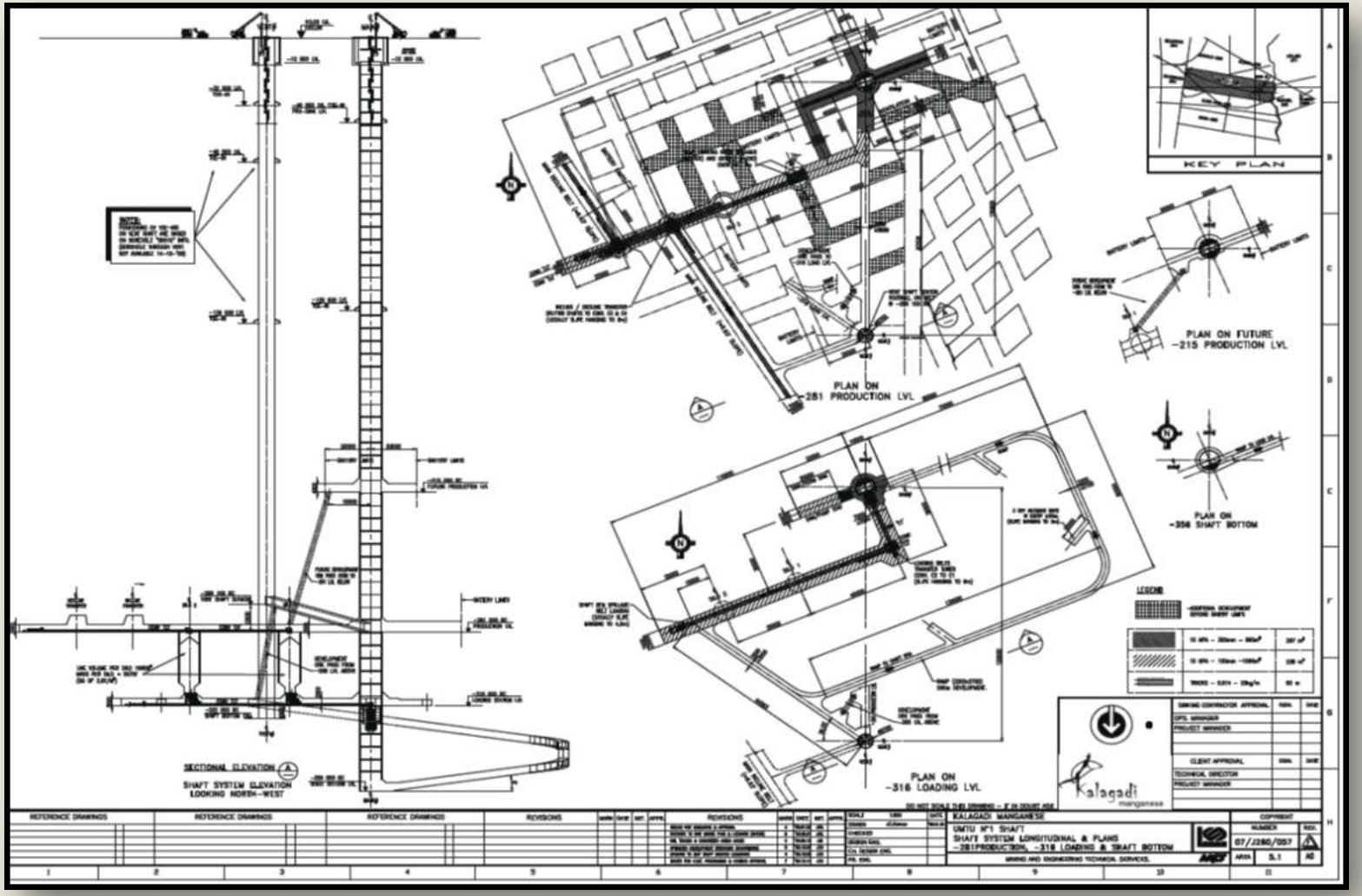
Resource Model



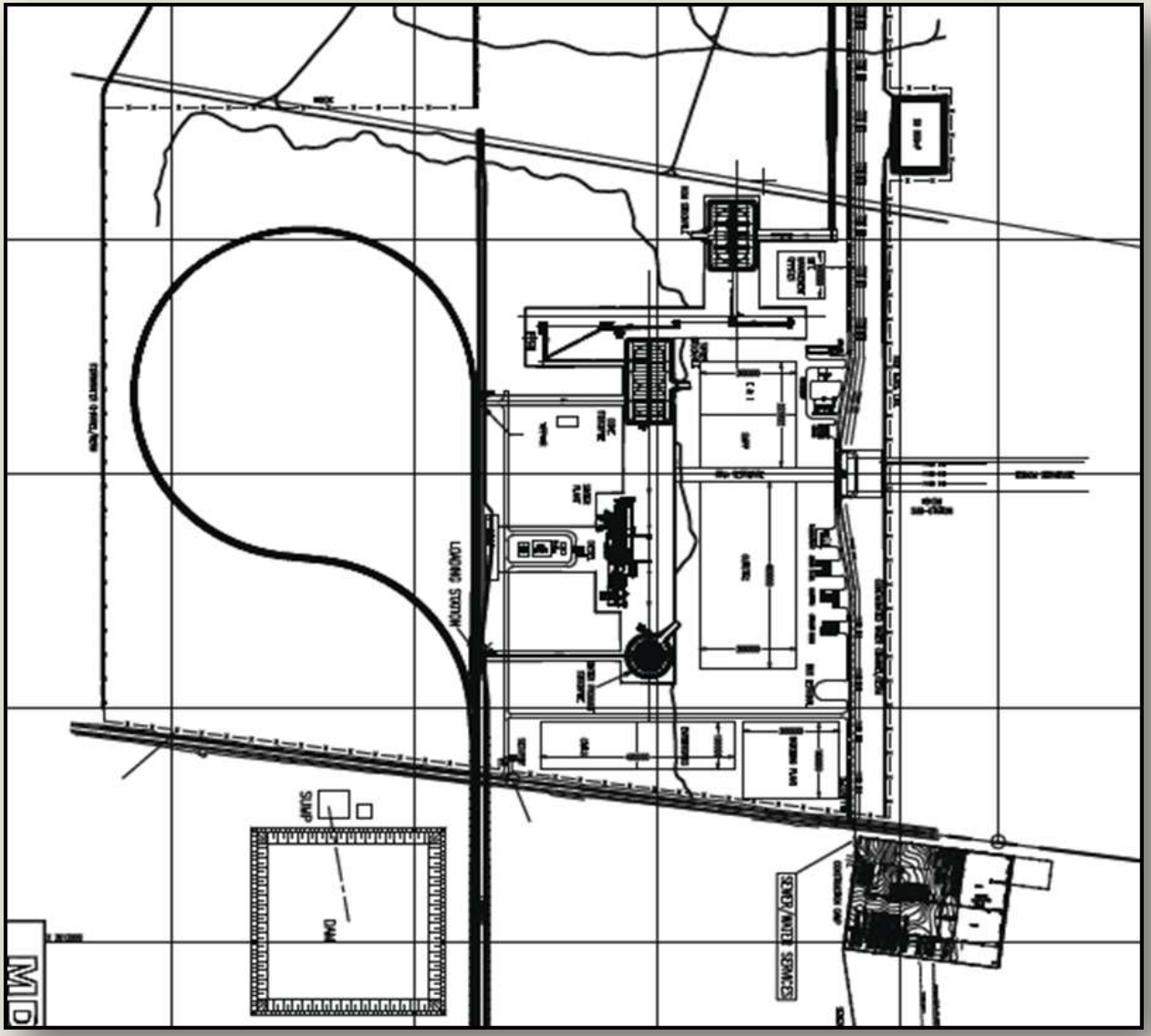
Structural Model



Shaft Design



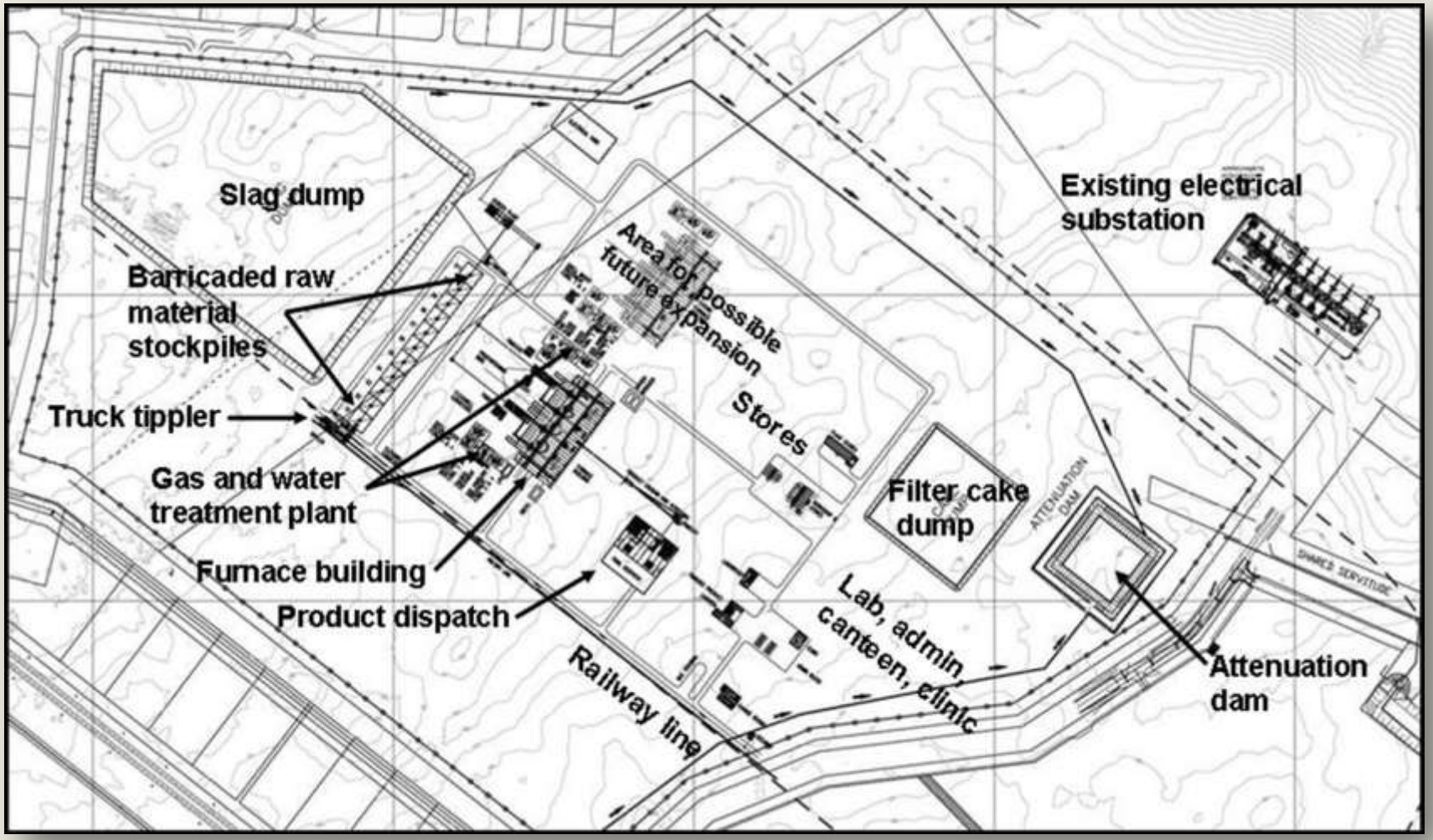
Surface Plant Design



Kalagadi Project: Surface Plant

Picture of a Similar Sinter Plant Built by Outotec

Smelter Site Layout



Project Progress

Kalagadi manganese

Project Progress

Kalagadi manganese

Project Progress

Project Progress

kalagadi manganese

Questions?

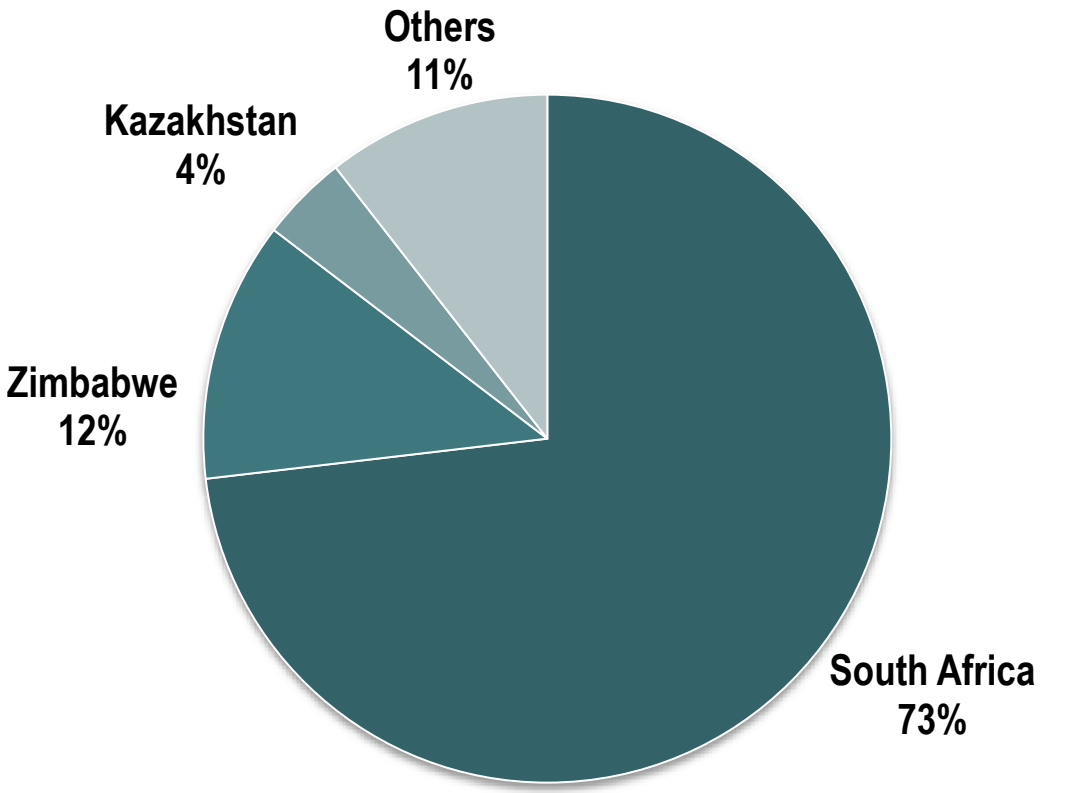
Metmar: Chrome Interests

Zimbabwe

South Africa

World chrome ore reserves

Estimated global chrome ore reserves: 7.2bn MT



Source: Metmar and other industry estimates

Chinese demand for chrome

- China has huge ferrochrome smelting capacity
- China has internal chrome ore reserves, however reserves are low quality and are depleting fast
- China imports high grade ore from Turkey, Oman, Pakistan, India (friable), Iran, Sudan, Madagascar and Zimbabwe with Cr:Fe ratios of + 2 : 1
- South Africa holds +-73% of the world's chrome ore reserves with grades below those listed above:
  - UG 1.3 : 1 min
  - MG 1.4 : 1 min
  - LG 1.45 : 1min
- In order for Chinese smelters to maximise production capacity, they have no alternative but to blend high grade ores with lower grade ore
- Blending is done either at port or at plant. South African chrome ore is an ideal blend

Zimbabwe Chrome Ore

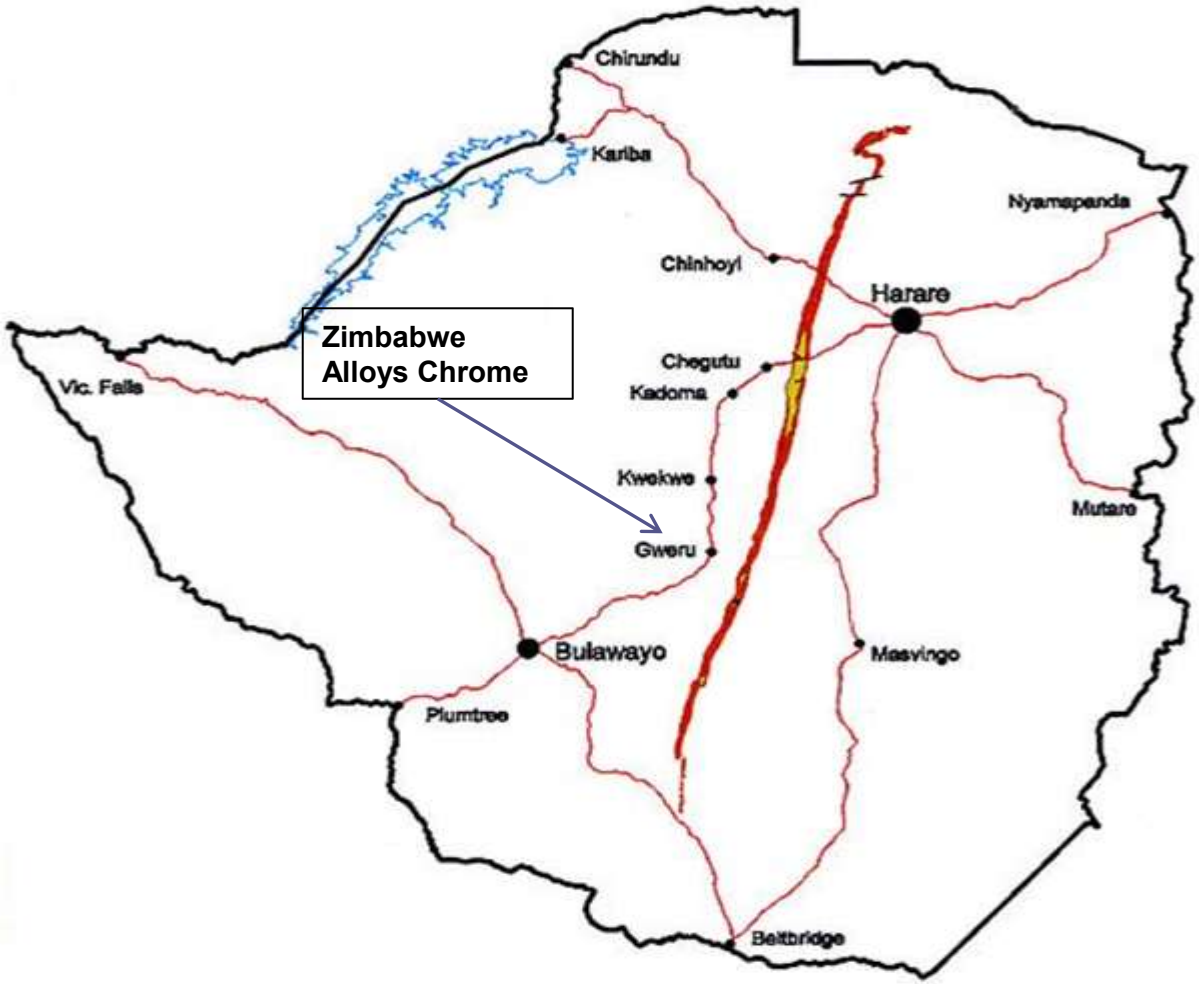
Zimbabwe's chrome ore reserves

- Abundant chromite ore reserves but low ranking on global output basis

Chrome ore future

- Short term
  - Export of chrome ore the most feasible option while the industry recapitalises
- Medium term
  - Government expected to reinstate ban on chrome ore exports
- Long term
  - The smart money is on beneficiating and adding value within Zimbabwe provided that the following areas are addressed:
    - Reliable power source
    - Infrastructure improvements
    - Foreign capital aid

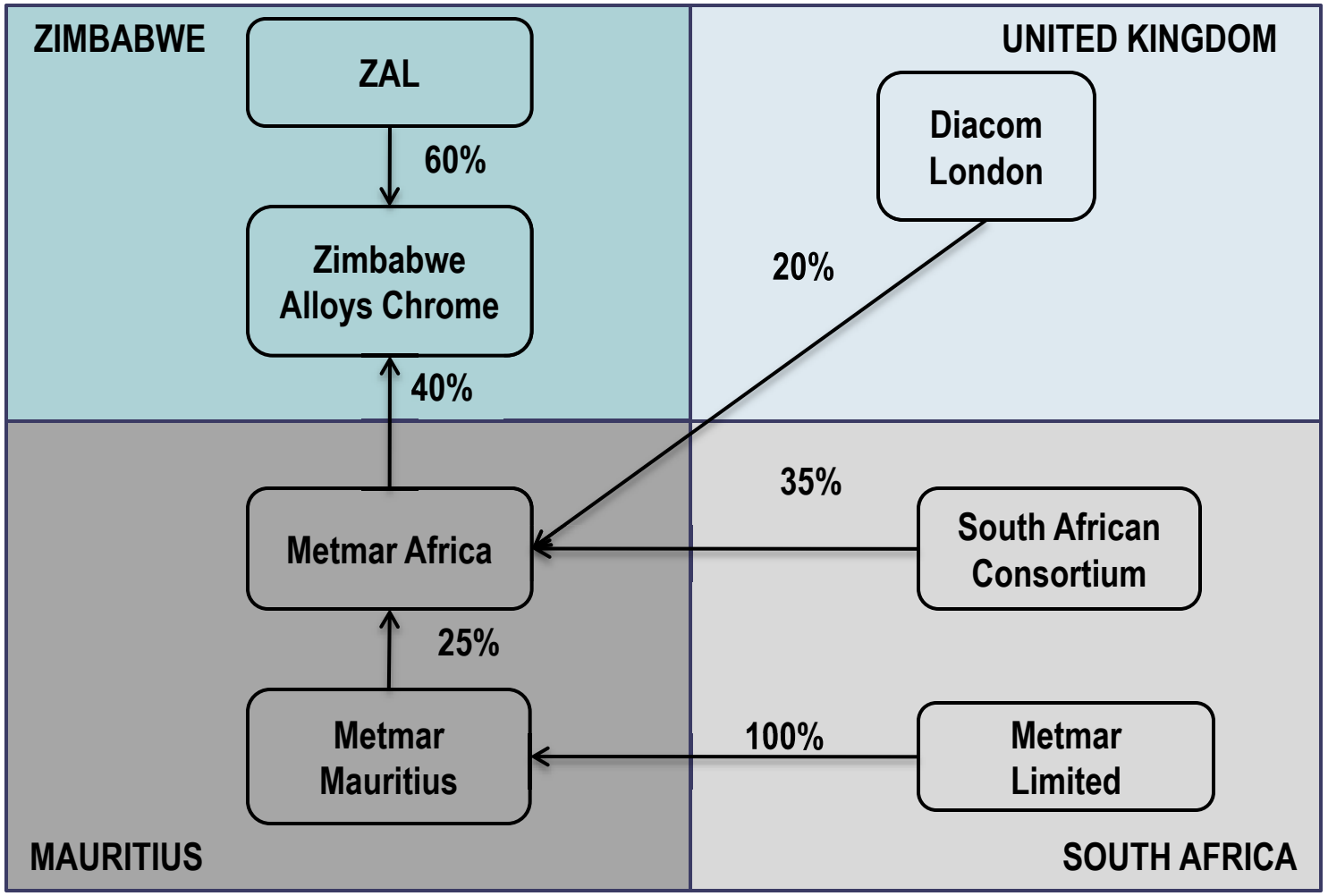
Zimbabwe…The Great Chrome Dyke



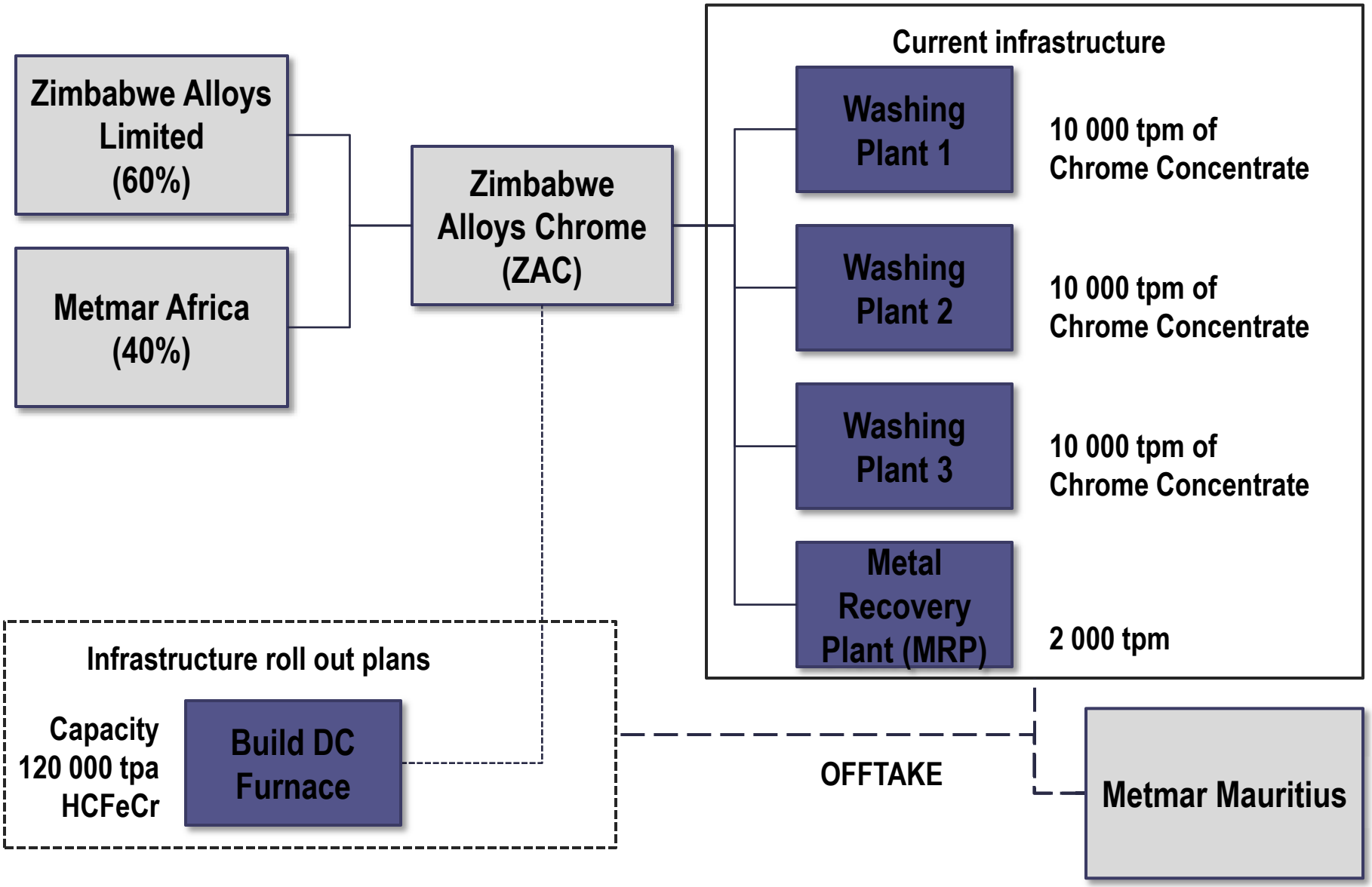
Zimbabwe Alloys Chrome (ZAC)

- Metmar Africa purchased 40% of ZAC in April 2010
- ZAC is a NEWCO housing the assets and chrome claims formerly held by Zimbabwe Alloys Limited
- The final purchase price for 40% of ZAC is subject to an independent CPR done on ZAC's chrome claims. Metmar Africa will only pay for Measured and Indicated chromite contained (Cr_2O_3) and economically mineable
- Metmar Africa will provide capital necessary to either refurbish the current AC furnaces or to build a new DC furnace. This decision is based on the findings of the CPR (Lumpy vs. Fine material availability)
- We expect the CPR to be finalised by end November 2010
- ZAC has started producing chrome concentrate. Metmar Mauritius is responsible for the marketing of ZAC's material

ZAC - Shareholder Structure



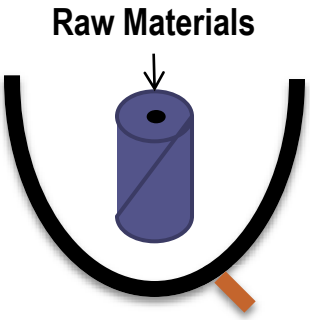
ZAC - Infrastructure



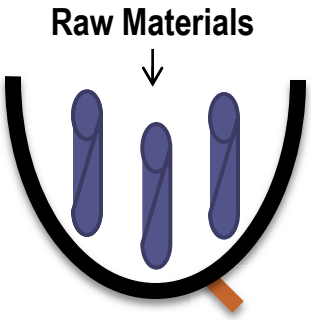
ZAC – Benefits of DC Technology

Benefits of DC Technology for Zimbabwe

Zimbabwean Chrome seams thin (10cm to 20cm) with availability of Chrome lumpy tight
DC only requires -12mm Chrome feed
No metallurgical coke needed -- coal fines are suitable
Higher chrome content (Cr) in high carbon ferrochrome
Metmar Africa has DC expertise



DC



AC

ZAC – High Carbon Ferrochrome

High Carbon Ferrochrome: Specifications (DC Technology)	
Elements	**Typical**
Chrome (Cr)	67.0% min
Silicon (Si)	2.5% max
Carbon (C)	8.0 - 9.0%
Phosphorus (P)	0.025% max
Sulphur (S)	0.025% max

Zimbabwean Infrastructure

Rail Infrastructure: Adequate but upgrades required

- Zimbabwean rail infrastructure still in relatively good condition
  - Lack of electrical power is a challenge
  - Lack of traction to haul total rail capacity requirement
  - Unused rail siding appliances are now either non-existent or demolished
- Substantial upgrades are required to support efficient movement of material
  - Refurbishment of cargo rolling stock wagons
  - Relatively inexpensive rolling stock refurbishment, but on a significant number of wagons

Zimbabwean Infrastructure (continued)

Export Distribution Channels: A critical success factor

- Zimbabwe has vast mineral resources, but as a land locked country it is entirely reliant on neighbouring ports and transport infrastructure
- Maputo and Beira (Mozambique) are the closest ports for exports
  - Export volumes through Maputo currently affected by capacity constraints, upgrade in progress
  - Beira has a major draft problem limiting types of vessels it can service
- Use of South African ports currently not feasible
  - Operating close to capacity and dramatic increase in transport costs to ports
- Global competitiveness of Zimbabwe based on low cost to sales price ratios
  - “Add on” costs to move product from source to end user highly dependant on neighbouring countries’ transport and handling costs
  - Constant management required

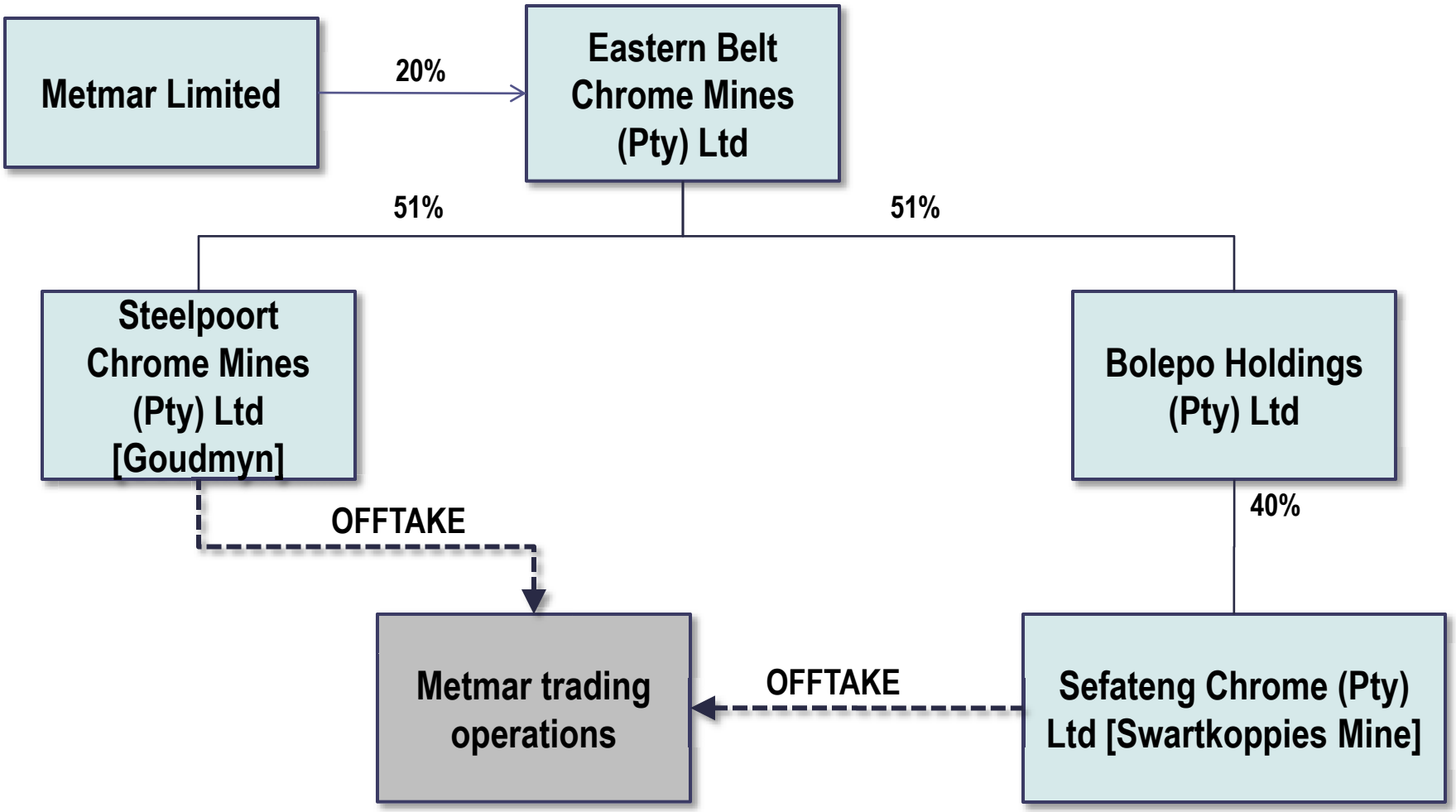
Logistics Supply Chain: Road and Rail

- Beira
- Maputo
- Richards Bay
- Durban

1 Zimbabwe Alloys Chrome

2 Eastern Chrome Belt:
- Sefateng Chrome
- Steelpoort Chrome Mines

South African Chrome Assets



South African Chrome - Specification

ROM Specifications		
Steelpoort Chrome Mines (Pty) Ltd **[Goudmyn Mine]**	Cr_2O_3	40% minimum
	Cr:Fe ratio	1.5 : 1 minimum
Sefateng Chrome (Pty) Ltd **[Swartkoppies Mine]**	Cr_2O_3	38%minimum
	Cr:Fe ratio	1.5 :1 minimum

South African Chrome – Production Targets

Steelpoort Chrome Mines (Pty) Ltd [Goudmyn Mine]	Chrome Ore Lumpy and Chrome Concentrate 20 000 tpm
Sefateng Chrome (Pty) Ltd [Swartkoppies Mine]	Chrome Ore Lumpy and Chrome Concentrate 20 000 tpm

Sefateng Chrome (Pty) Ltd

- LG6A, LG6, Fines and Chrome Concentrate
- 40 000 000 tons in situ, 2 500 000 tons opencast
- 20 000 tons per month planned production

Our stake in Sefateng Chrome is owned through a BEE company, Bolepu Holdings (51%), which owns 40% of Sefateng Chrome

There is currently a moratorium on State Assets. We want to increase our stake in Bolepu but have to wait for the moratorium to be lifted (towards the end of 2010). In the meantime we will have +-240 000 tons to sell

Sefateng Chrome (Pty) Ltd

Sefateng Chrome (Pty) Ltd

Steelpoort Chrome Mines (Pty) Ltd

- LG6A, LG6, Fines and Chrome Concentrate
- 1 000 000 to 1 500 000 tons in situ, all opencast
- + - 3 year life of mine
- Mining will commence by end 2010

Estimated cash flow of R150mn to Eastern Belt Chrome Mines (Pty) Ltd over the life of mine

Questions?

SA Metals Equity (Pty.) Ltd.

SA Metals Equity (Pty.) Ltd.

- Incorporated in 2008
- Objective: Build a plant to extract Fe from Calcine
- Shareholders:
  - GR3 (Singapore Based, Resource Recovery Company)
  - Metmar (JSE Listed)
  - OutotecAusmelt (Helsinki listed)
  - NEF (SA Government Investment Company)
  - Vanadium Manufacturing Projects (Vanadium Technology)

Current Shareholding

GR3	47%
Metmar	20%
OutotecAusmelt	10%
NEF	8%
VProjects	5%
Under Discussion	10%

Project Calcine - Opportunity

- 60 + m ton Calcine material in SA
  - Plus 1.6m ton pa new
- Calcine is the residue from Vanadium Manufacturing
- Fe 55%+; TiO_2 12%+; Al_3O_2 4%; V 0.3%
- Building up for 50 years with no movement
- Identified as potential Environmental issue

Executive Summary

- Potential returns of US$ 130 million per annum on Capex of $200m
- Two public listed companies as investors
- All the technologies needed secured under exclusive license
- Four sources of revenue
- Three years of work and over US$2 million spent
- Pre-Feasibility showed excellent returns
- Currently busy with final Bankable Feasibility and Engineering Studies

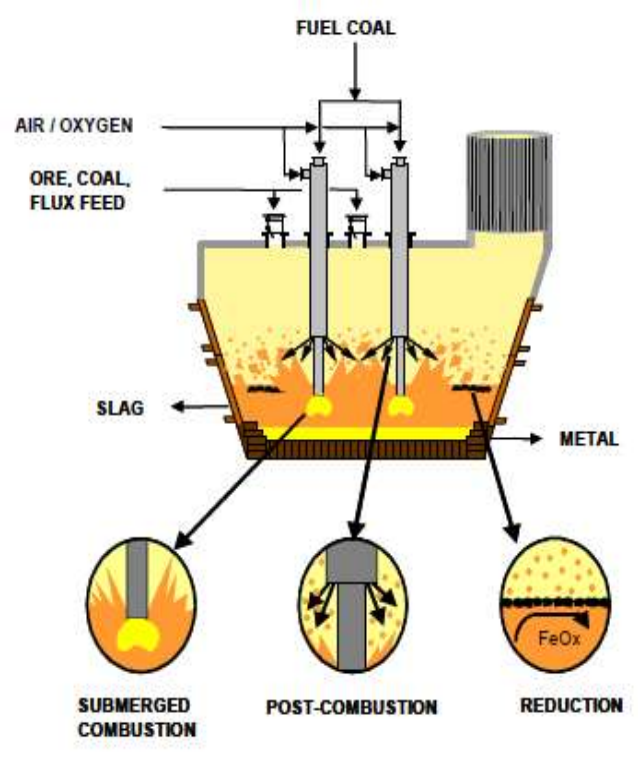
Project Calcine – The Project

- Build 500 000 tpa pig iron plant with Coal Based Ausmelt Furnace (exclusive license)
- Vanadium Extraction plant (exclusive license)
- Slag recovery project
- Steam recovery project
- Environmental remediation
- Pre-feasibility completed by Bateman
- Successful Trial melts done by OutotecAusmelt

Calcine Locations

- One near Brits, North West
  - 12 million ton Calcine
  - 300 000 tpa arisings
- One near Stoffberg, Mpumalanga
  - 4 million ton Calcine
- Plant to be built near Brits
- 22 years supply under contract

Technology



- Direct use of non-coking coals
- Low Environmental impact
- High quality pig iron for steelmaking
- No pelletizing & sintering of ferrous material
- Uses ferrous residues with undesirable impurities (Ti) in conventional blast furnace technologies
- Full combustion with positive power generation

Fe Technology

- OutotecAusmelt
- Ausmelt was Founded in 1981
- Developed Submersible Lance Technology
- Taken over by Outotec Finland in 2010
- Technology now underwritten by Outotec
- Outotec (Outocompo), also owns Lurgi and Larox and a long list of other technologies
- Currently 46 Ausmelt TSL smelting furnaces in operation or under construction in 14 countries
- Successful trial melts of Calcine in 2008
- For more information visit : www.Outotec.com

Vanadium Technology

- Vanadium Manufacturing Projects
- Founded in 2005
- Objective to extract Vanadium from Calcine
- Developed unique Vanadium Ion exchange and other technologies
- Extract 600 kg of Vanadium per day from Wapadskloof stockpile
- Will supply technical know how and staff
- 5 year successful track record extracting Vanadium from Calcine

Production output

Pig Iron	500 000 ton / annum
Vanadium	1 500 ton / annum
Slag	600 000 ton / annum
Steam	Energy equivalent for 60 Megawatt

Production Cost Per Ton

Pig Iron:	$190 - $228 per ton
Vanadium:	$4 per KG
Slag:	$0
Steam:	$0

Capex

Total project $200 million

Financial Model (PA)

- Revenue $257m
- Income:
  - Pig Iron (@$390/ton) $81m
  - Vanadium (agreed %) $31m
  - Slag ($16/ton) $ 10m
  - Steam (20% cost of power) $ 8m
- Gross profit $130m pa

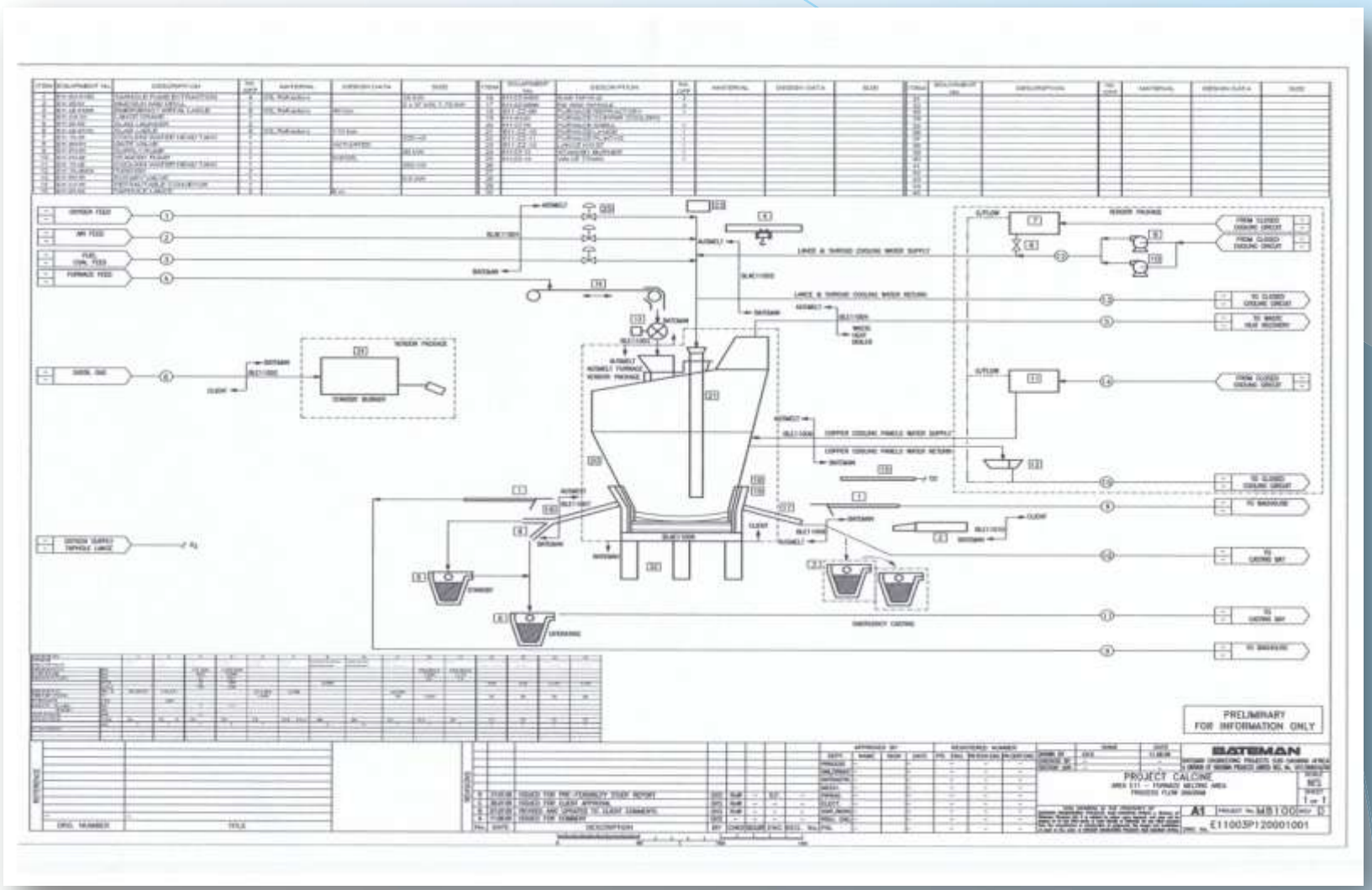
Reason for High Profitability

- Low Raw Material cost
  - $4 v $140 *(Business Spectator Sept 2010)
- Additional income streams
  - Vanadium $ 20 / kg
  - Slag $16 / ton
  - Steam $8m / annum
- Calcine price fixed for 20 years
- Long term control over price of electricity

Bateman Pre-Feasibility Study

- Completed in August 09
- Basic plant design
- Accuracy of -10% + 25%
- Verified all business assumptions
- Capital Cost $ 200m (500k ton pa plant)
- Operating Cost / ton $228
- Production could commence by 2013
- **Project shows exceptional returns**

Bateman Pre-Feasibility Study
Basic plant design – all Drawings



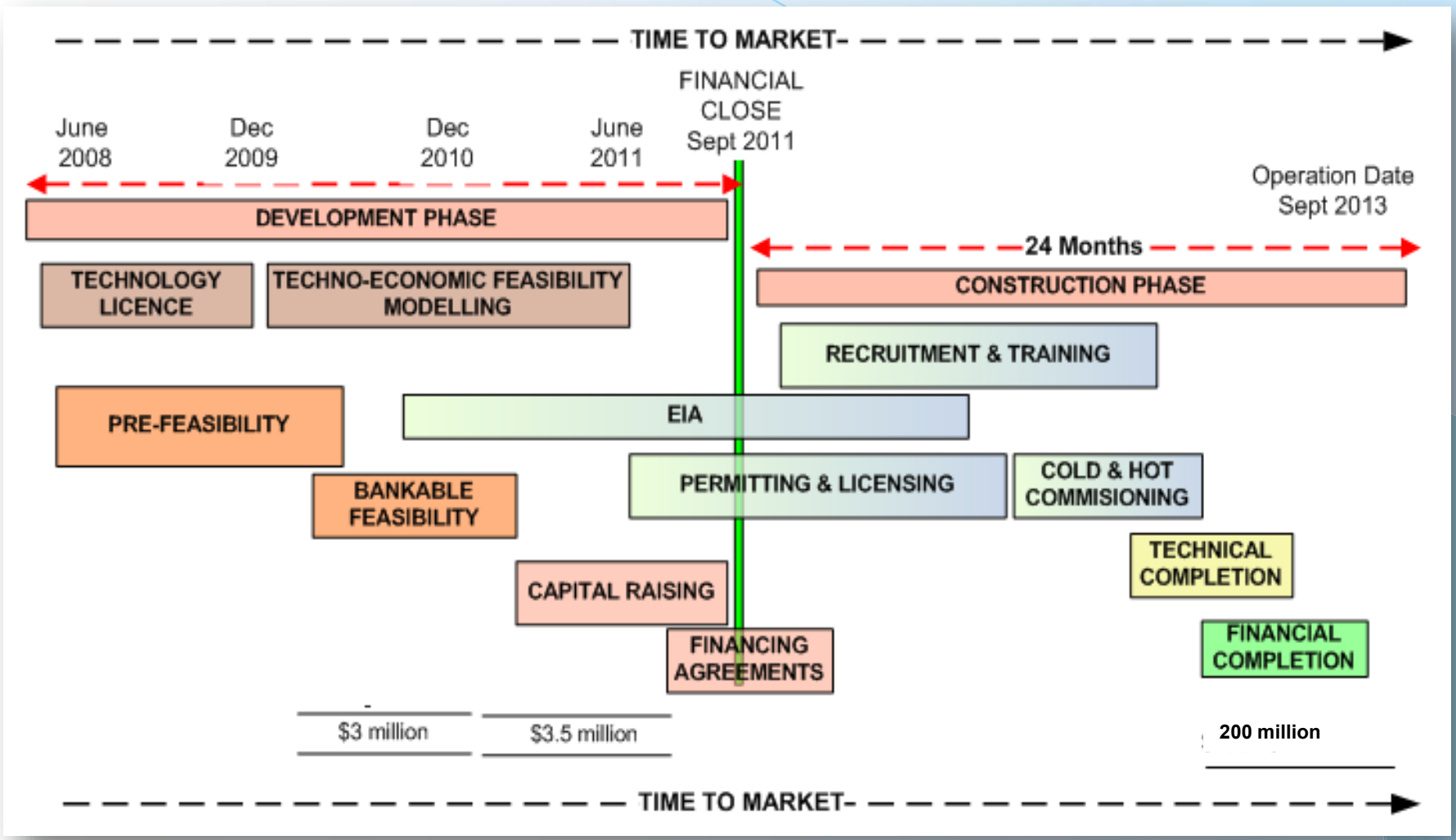
Project : Current Status

- Ausmelt “Lance Technology”: Secured
- Vanadium Extraction Technology: Secured
- Stockpile 1: 4 million ton Calcine: Secured
- Stockpile 2: 12 million ton Calcine: Secured
- Pig Iron Pilot trails: Done
- EIA fatal flaw report: Done
- Bateman Pre-feasibility study: Done
- First $1.3 m for Bankable study: Secured

Project Calcine - Activities

- **3 years work in place**
  - Researched and proved every project aspect
  - Completed pilot trails
  - All critical players in place
- Feasibility and Engineering Studies started
- Environmental impact assessment started
- **Planning Construction to begin end of next year**

Project flow



Key Management and Board

Andre Jooste	Director SA ME
	Director Vprojects
Martin Dunn	Director SA ME
	Director Metmar Trading
Dr Johan Pienaar	Director SA ME
	MD Clifton Dunes Consulting
Donovan Chimhandamba	Director SA ME
	Head Strategic Projects Fund NEF
Danie Dutton	Technical Director

Key Advisors

Dr Martin C Faulkes (Dill)	Consultant MD Faulkes Trust (PhD Mathematics)
Dr John Leeder	Consultant MD Leeder Consulting (PhD Chemistry)
David Pope	Environmental Consultant Director of GR3 (Bsc Mechanical engineering and x-Shell Global Head of Environmental Services)

Strategic Partners

Smelting Technology	OutotecAusmelt (Hel. listed)
Product Marketing	Metmar Trading Ltd (South Africa, JSE listed)
Project Management	Bateman
Environmental Advisors	ERM South Africa
Vanadium extraction	Vanadium Manufacturing Projects (Pty) Ltd
Investment partner	National Empowerment Fund
Environmental Risk Management	Leeder Consulting

Wapadskloof Stockpile

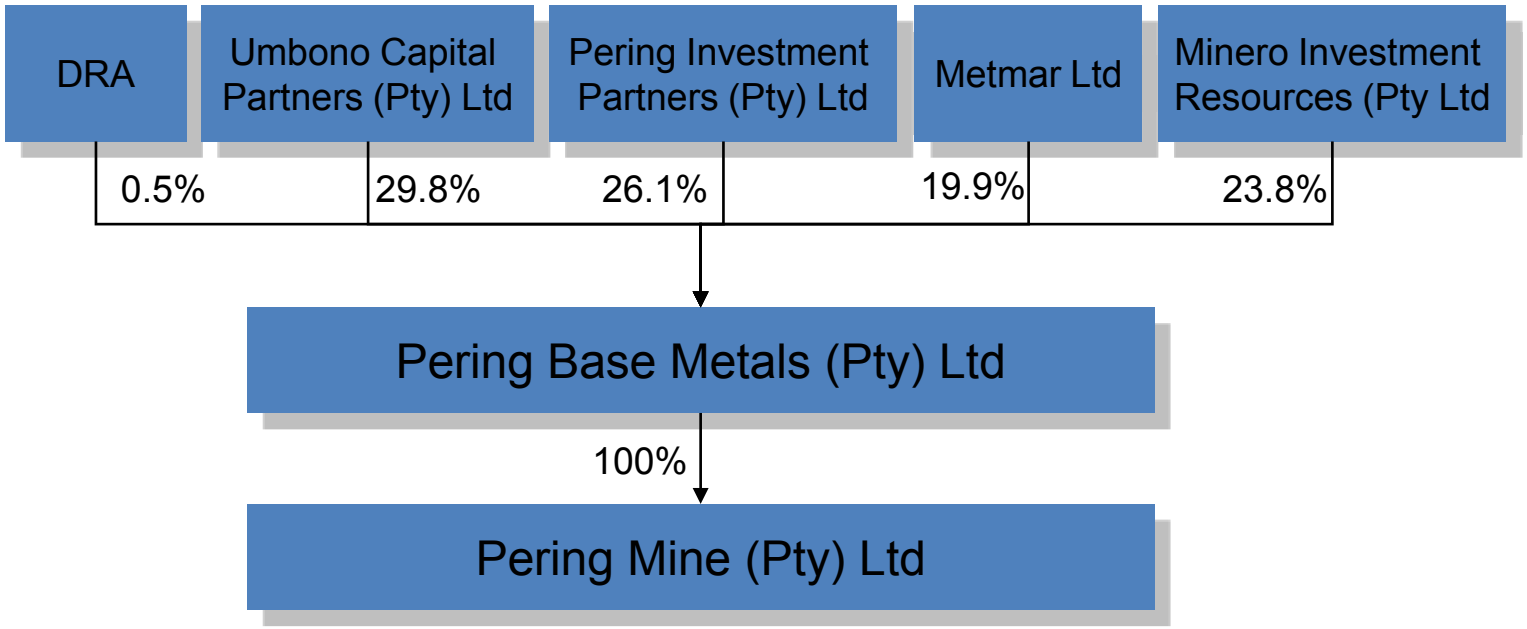
Brits Stockpile

Questions?

PERING BASE METALS

Developing a consolidated
zinc producer

Organisation



At a glance:

- Zinc company of critical mass & size to attract capital from investment funds
- Focused Zinc and Lead producer, with consolidation opportunities in Southern Africa
- >50% BEE ownership through Pering Investment Partners and Umbono
- Critical supplier of concentrate to Zincor (off take agreement through Metmar)
- Strategic investment by Metmar Ltd

Company Overview

- Pering Base Metals (Pty) Ltd (“PBM”) is a privately owned South African base metals mining company
- The company’s flag ship asset is the Pering zinc and lead mine, previously owned and operated by BHP Billiton
  - Pering Mine holds a combined in-pit and stockpiled reserve of 51 mt, from which the company plans to produce 1.2bn lbs of Zn an Pb over a 13 year life-of-mine
  - The company has completed a value engineering redesign of the Pering BFS (Feb’09)
- PBM’s strategy is to bring the Pering mine into production within 2 years after financial close, and to seek growth through a targeted consolidation of quality Zn assets
- The company currently has significant black ownership (+50%) which positions it well in terms of South African mining legislation
- PBM has a team of experienced professionals headed by Martin Swanepoel (ex Ridge Mining)

Experienced Leadership

Martin Swanepoel CA (SA) EDP (Chief Executive)	Martin was the former Managing Director of Ridge Mining PLC and has 23 years experience in the mining industry, including with Anglo Platinum and BHP Billiton
Dorian Wrigley MSc. Eng (Non Exec Chair)	Dorian is the Managing Director of Umbono's South African business and has 15 years experience in the mining industry, ranging from technical turnaround strategies, mine optimisation modelling and efficiency improvements
Phiway Mbuyazi BSc. Eng, PPE (Oxford) (Non Exec Dir)	Phiway spent 6 years with De Beers and is currently a director of Umbono Financial Services, performing work in corporate finance, M&A advisory services and mining sector investments
Pieter Venter CA (SA) CFA (Chief Financial Officer)	Pieter has more than 10 years experience in the financial services industry, including with PriceWaterhouseCoopers, Sanlam and Umbono
Gregory Lotis (Non Exec Director)	Greg is an Exec Director of Metmar Ltd and has operated in their metals and minerals division since 1992. His speciality is selling refined metals into and sourcing raw materials from Africa

Lead and Zinc in South Africa

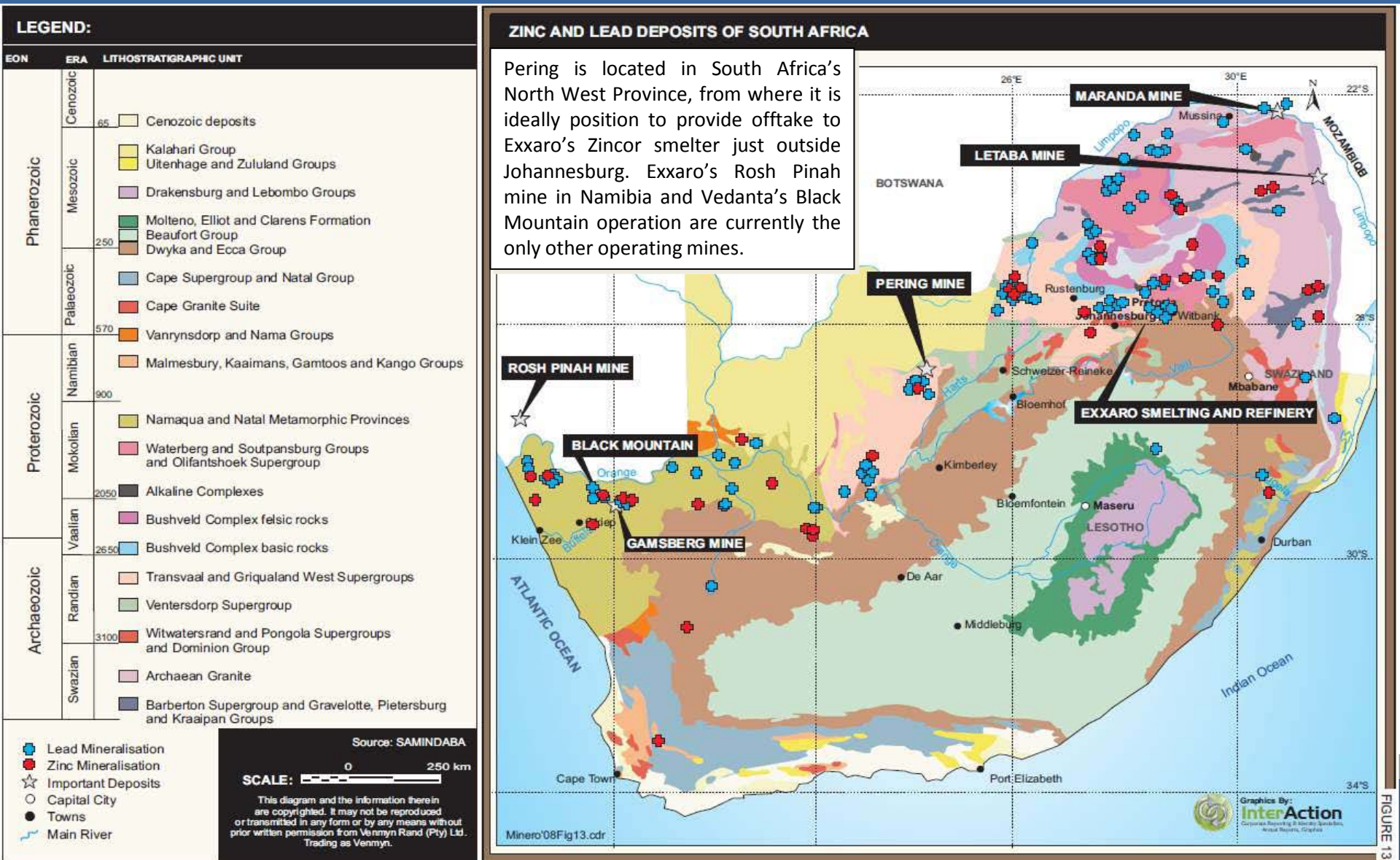
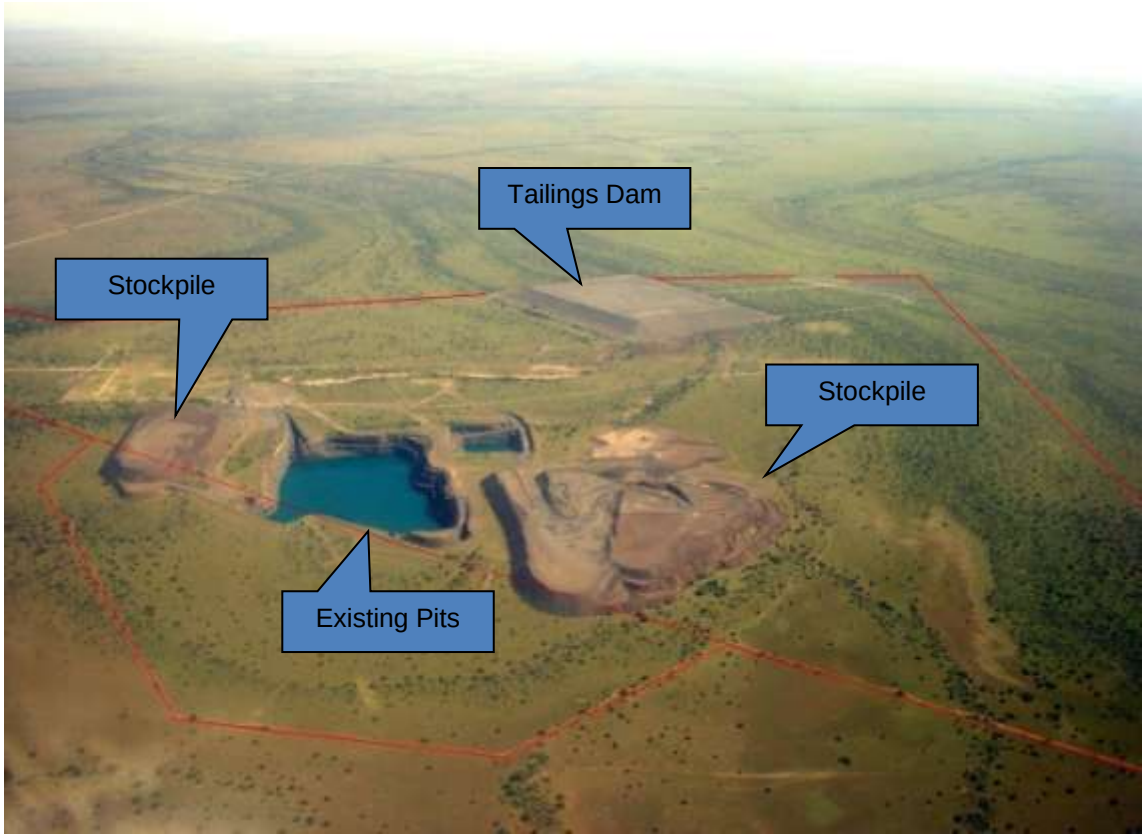


FIGURE 13

Pering Mine Overview (I)

- Pering mine is an MVT type Pb - Zn deposit in Northern Cape, South Africa
- BHP Billiton mined the resource for 18 years until decommissioning in 2003 for a variety of reasons including low metal prices and corporate restructuring
- Well documented exploration and operational records provide a detailed understanding of geology and metallurgy
- Mineral reserves include an in-pit reserve of 25mt at a combined 1.5% grade, and a 26mt stockpile at a combined 1.3% grade
- The combination of existing pits and stockpiles with tried and tested DMS technology to upgrade the resource facilitates a low cost operation

Current Aerial View of Pering Mine

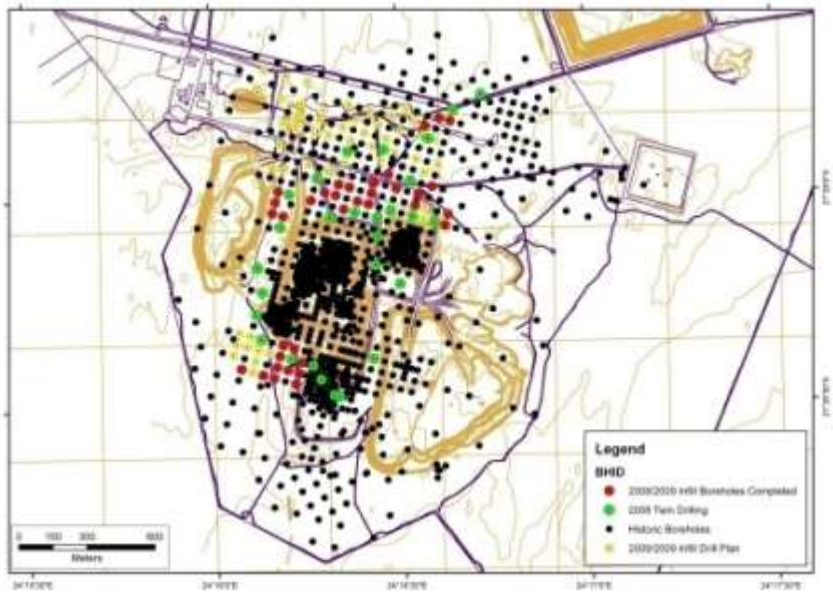


Pering Mine Overview (II)

- Pering mine is currently held under an “old order” mining right – new order right was applied for in December 2008 as required by law and the application is currently in process
- Road, power and accommodation infrastructure exist on site, and the assets of the company include a rail siding in the nearby Taung township
- Historically Pering together with Exxaro’s Rosh Pinah operation supplied the base load of the Zincor smelter, and discussions with Exxaro have confirmed that future supply from Pering would be sought after
- Pering will be developed as a low cost producer:
  - It has an open pit with ore already exposed which allows for a low strip ratio mining operation
  - Large stockpile (dumps) on surface at 0.95% Zn further reduces overall mining cost
  - Proven cost efficient DMS technology enables material upgrade to a mill feed grade of 4% Zn

Recent Confirmatory Drilling

- Extensive blasthole and exploration drilling completed during LOM
- 27 RC drill holes, previously drilled by BHP were twinned as diamond drill holes in 2008
  - This resulted in 2,600 m of NQ sized diamond core
  - A total of 2,746 samples were generated and submitted to Genalysis Laboratories for Zn and Pb analysis
  - A comprehensive data verification process and comparison with the BHP RC drilling was conducted
  - The Twin Drilling data set confirmed in general the results of the RC drilling carried out by BHP
- 35 Infill Diamond Boreholes completed between Nov 2008 – March 2009
  - This resulted in 3,433 m of NQ sized diamond core
  - A total of 3,813 samples were generated and submitted to Genalysis Laboratories for Zn and Pb analysis
- Both the Twin Drilling and Infill Drilling Programmes followed a stringent QAQC process
- CPR completed by Venmyn Rand in February 2009 – currently being updated.



Resources and Reserves

The resource and reserve statement below is extracted from the 2010 Value Engineering Review. The reserve calculation was updated during 2010 to a total 51 million tonnes, following the results from infill and twin drill results

Mineral Resource Statement as at 31st January 2010 for Pering Mine (Inclusive of Reserves)						
Resource Category	Source	Volume (Mt)	Zn (%)	Zn Content (Mt)	PB (%)	PB Content (Mt)
Measured	*In-Situ	89.77	0.52	0.47	0.12	0.11
Indicated	*In-Situ	258.00	0.32	0.83	0.08	0.21
	Waste Rock Dumps**	26.37	0.95	0.25	0.36	0.09
Inferred	*In-Situ	83.55	0.17	0.14	0.03	0.02
	Sub Ore Dump**					
TOTAL / AVERAGE (excluding rock dumps)		431.32	0.33	1.44	0.08	0.34
TOTAL / AVERAGE (including rock dumps)		457.69	0.37	1.69	0.09	0.43

* Mineral Resources calculated from Small Cell Block Model at 0.1% Zinc cut-off grade

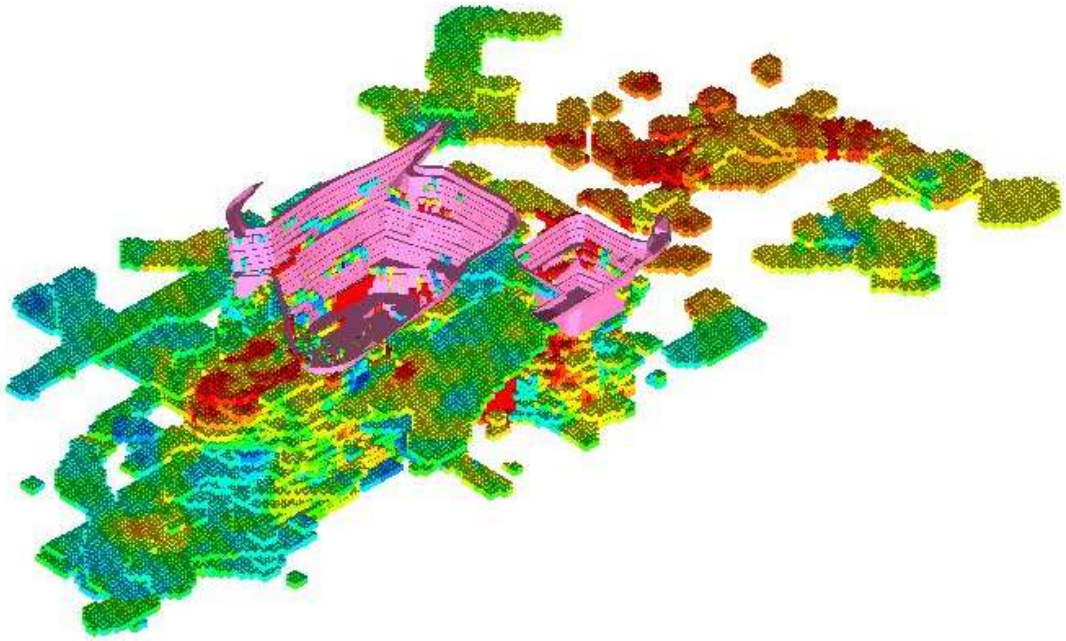
** Mineral Resource volumes estimated from aerial survey, and grade estimated from historical mining reconciliation and sampling

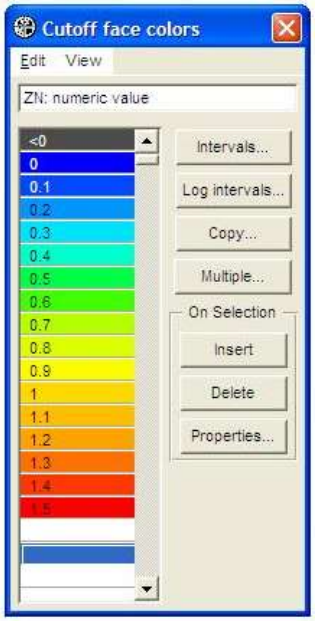
Mineral Reserve Statement as at 31st January 2010 for Pering Mine (Inclusive of Reserves)						
Resource Category	Source	Ore Tonnage (Mt)	Zn (%)	Zn Content (Mt)	PB (%)	PB Content (Mt)
Proven	In-situ pits	14.26	1.37	0.20	0.26	0.04
Probable	In-situ pits	10.66	1.17	0.12	0.19	0.02
	Waste Rock Dumps	26.37	0.95	0.25	0.36	0.09
TOTAL RESERVES		51.29	1.11	0.57	0.30	0.15

Resource Block Model

The level of detail available in historical mine data has allowed PBM to make significant project development progress within a short space of time, including preparation of a mining block model

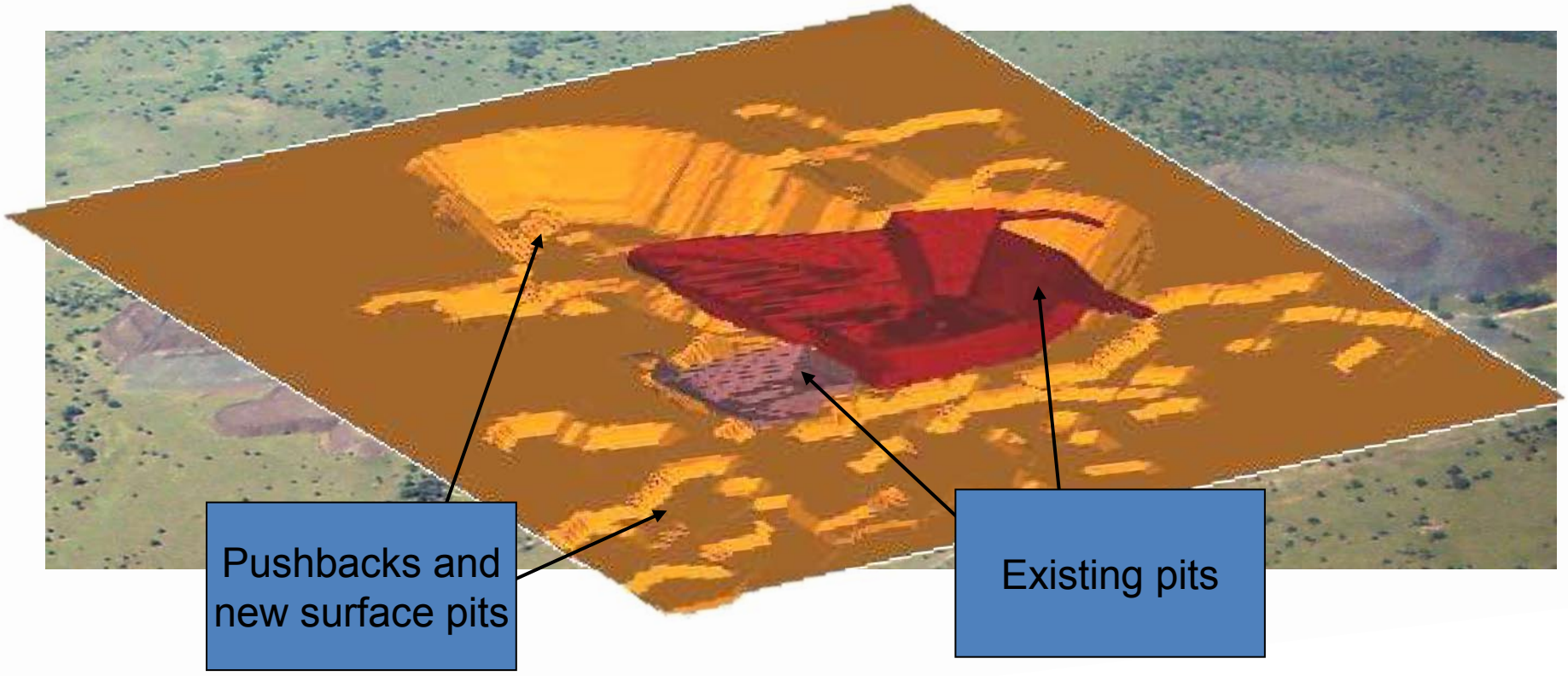
- Updated December 2002 with latest blasthole and RC drilling data
- Excellent reconciliation to historical production
- 12.5 x 12. 5 x 5 m blocks
- Modelled to 120m below surface (2 levels below final mining level)
- High grade areas adjacent to and below current pit





Planned Pit Extension (I)

The overlay below illustrates how PBM envisages the expansion of the exiting pit over the life of the mining operation

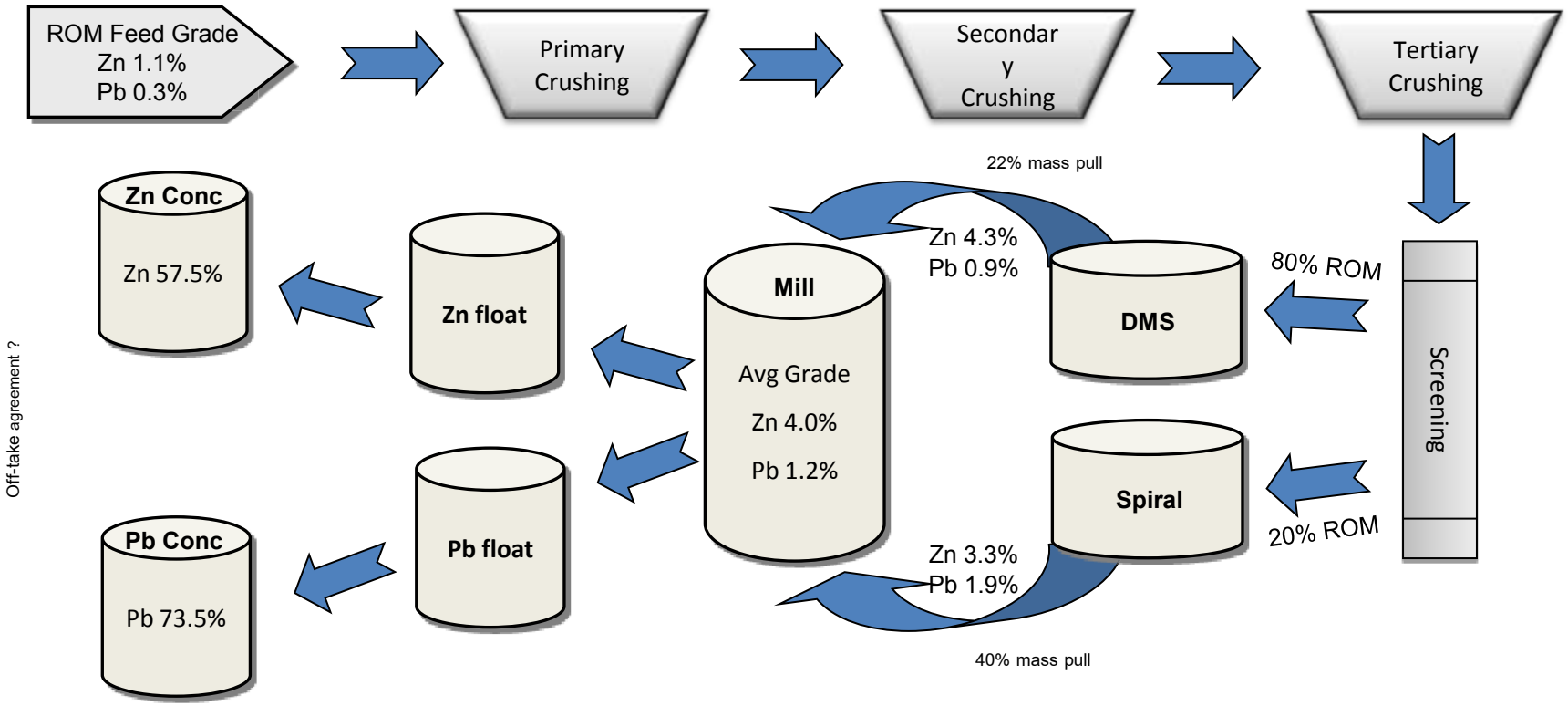


Planned Pit Extension (II)

Seen in profile, the light blue line in the illustration below indicates projected pit extensions through to the end of mine life while red sections indicate remaining higher grade ore

Simplified Process Flow Sheet

The diagram below provides a simplified illustration of the application of a combination of gravity separation techniques in Pering's processing circuit. The tested efficiencies achieved in this process is a major contributor to the project's low cost approach



Financial Summary

The tables below summarise the results of the latest financial model, including planned production and processing statistics. A detailed capital expenditure analysis is provided on the next page

Mining	Annual Avg	Cumulative LOM
Ore Mined (kt)	1 780	24 921
Dump Processing (kt)	1 884	26 372
Total Plant Feed (kt)	3 664	51 292
Waste Mined (kt)	1 372	19 209
Zn Grade Mined	1.29%	1.29%
Pb Grade Mined	0.23%	0.23%
Processing	**Annual Avg**	**Cumulative LOM**
Plant Feed Tonnes (kt)	3 664	51 292
Zinc Feed Grade (ROM)	1.11%	1.11%
Lead Feed Grade (ROM)	0.30%	0.30%
Mill Feed Tonnage (kt)	918	12 858
Zinc Feed Grade (Mill)	3.84%	3.84%
Lead Feed Grade (Mill)	1.09%	1.09%
Contained Zinc (kt)	31	437
Contained Lead (kt)	7	99
Planned Recovery Zinc	88.50%	88.50%
Planned Recovery Lead	71.00%	71.00%
Cash Cost		**Cumulative LOM**
C1 Cash Cost/lb (USD)		$0.44
Resource Price	**Long Term**	**LOM Average**
Zinc USD/lb	$0.91	$0.92
Lead USD/lb	$0.85	$0.86

Project Cash Flow	ZAR 'million
Revenue	14 699
Fixed Costs	(1 097)
Variable Costs	(4 330)
Capex	(831)
Off Mine Costs	(3 024)
Other Provisions	(497)
Taxes and Royalties	(1 577)
Interest Received	-
Net Cash Flow Pre Finance	3 343
Debt Draw Down	415
Debt Repayment	(885)
Net Cash Flow Post Finance	2 874
Debt Funding	**% Funding**
Funding - Snr Debt (%,base, margin)	35%
- Mezz (%, base, margin)	15%
- Equity %	50%
Project IRR	**Nominal ZAR**
Including Debt Leverage	28.9%
Excluding Debt Leverage	23.3%

Notes:

- The cash flow analysis above is presented in nominal terms
- Total capital expenditure includes inflation adjustments during construction period

Capital Requirement

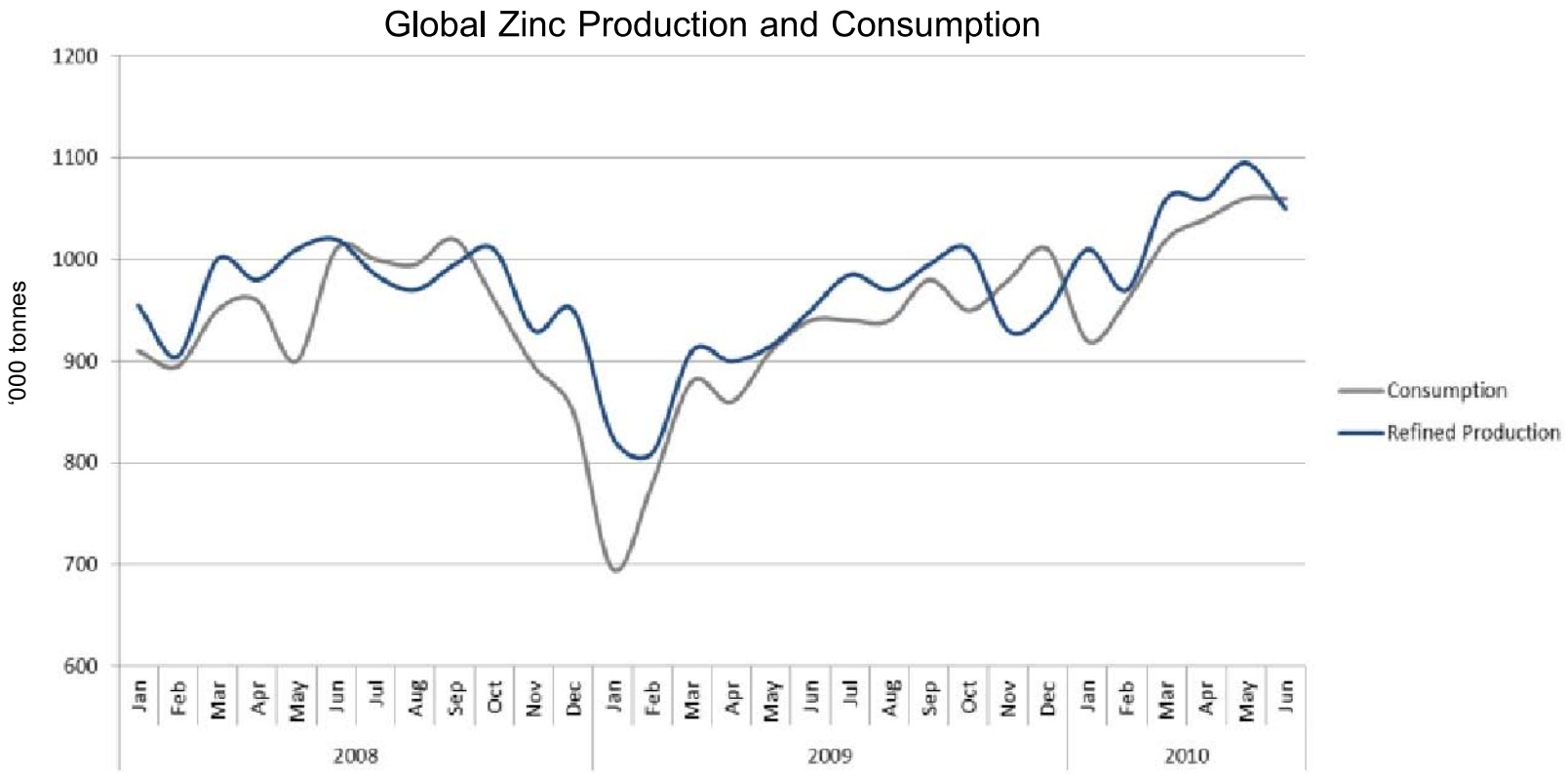
Total capital expenditure for the re-commissioning of the Pering mine will approximate ZAR802.7 million (real) with a peak funding requirement of R830.8 million

PROJECT CAPEX	ZAR 'million
Pit dewatering	35.0
Mobile equipment & rail siding	13.2
Plant construction	578.0
Tailings and waste impoundment	70.3
General infrastructure	17.1
Owners costs & PBM management	34.0
	747.6
Contingency	55.1
Total project capex	802.7

- After the inclusion of a 8% cost overrun facility and inflation during construction the company anticipates a total capital requirement (peak funding) of ZAR830.8 million, to be funded with a combination of debt and equity
- PBM has entered into initial discussions with a number of commercial banks to assess potential for debt funding
- Indications are that 50% debt funding is an achievable target
- As a result the company envisions a total equity raising target of **ZAR415 million**

Recovering Market Fundamentals

Global zinc production and consumption have recovered beyond 2008 pre-crunch levels. China remains the key driver of zinc demand, though demand outside of China has recovered strongly.

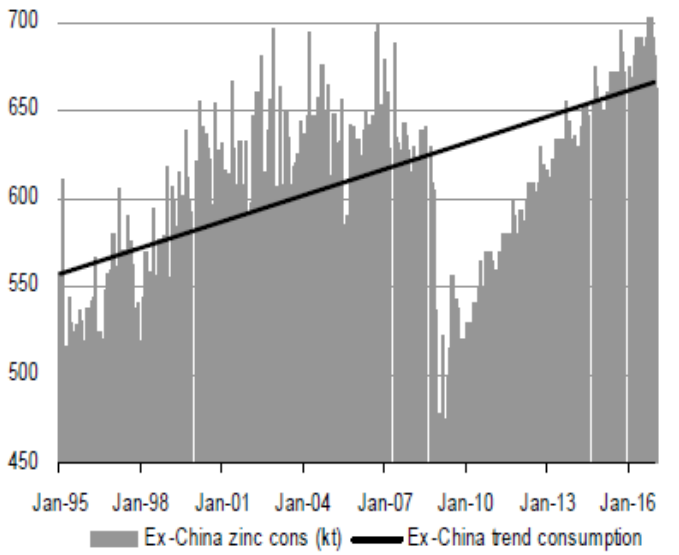


Long Term Demand Growth is Expected to be Strong

Global zinc demand is expected to rebound by 8.3% in 2010, 6.5% in 2011 and 6.5% in 2012. China remains the key driver of zinc demand, though demand outside of China has recovered strongly, with Western World demand up 24.2% in the first six months of 2010.

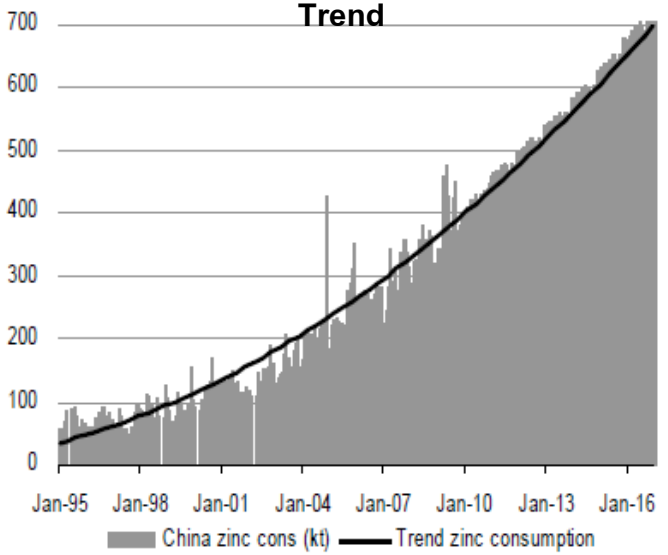
According to Brook Hunt Global zinc consumption is expected to grow at compound annual rates above 4% over the next 15 years (5.8% pa in developing economies and 1.5% pa in mature economies), an expectation echoed in the graphs below…

Ex China Demand and Trend



Source: Credit Suisse

China Demand and Trend

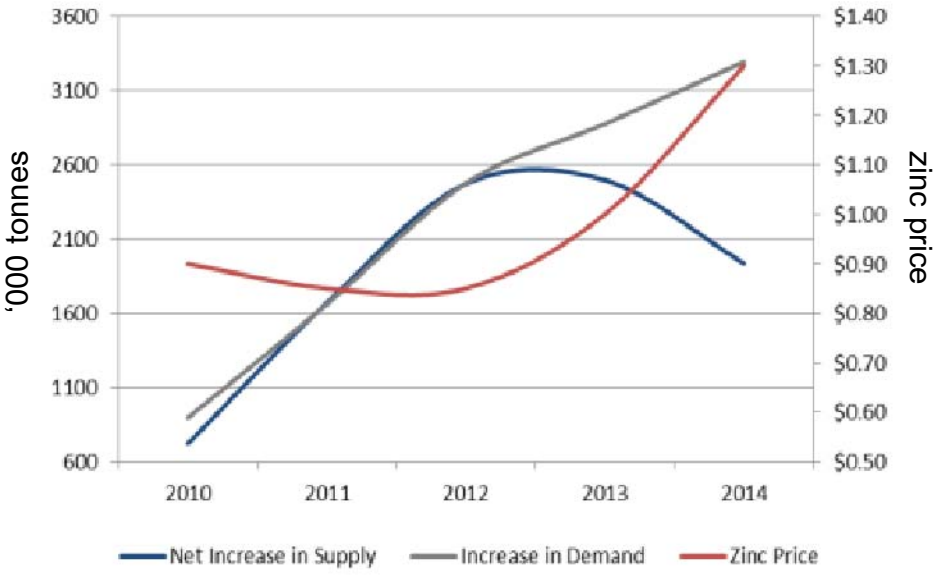


Source: Credit Suisse

Fundamentals Favour Price Upside

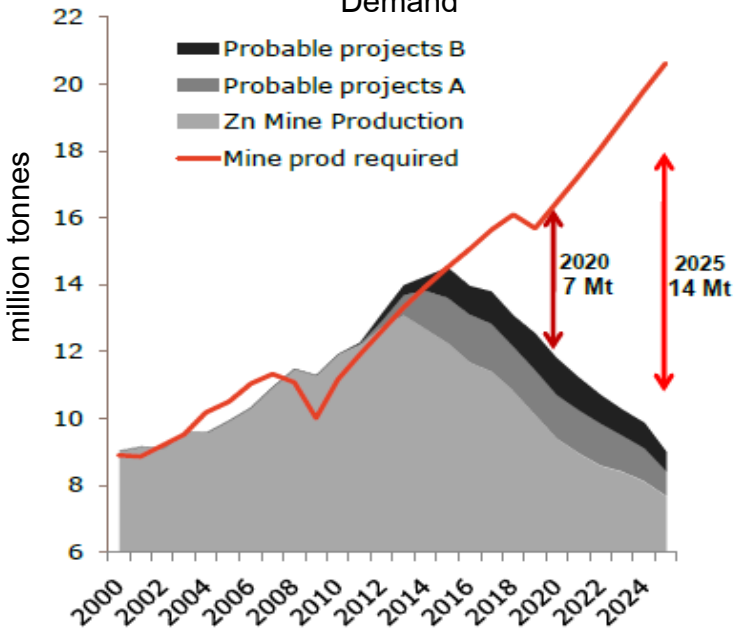
While strong growth is forecast for zinc consumption, the supply side is expected to suffer severe constraints, with expansion and new mine projects not sufficiently outweighing production lost due to mine closures – noteworthy examples of mines approaching end-of-life include Lisheen (Ireland), Century (Australia), Brunswick (Canada) and Antamina (Peru)

Forecast Short Term Zinc Supply/Demand and Price Balance



Source: RBC Capital Markets

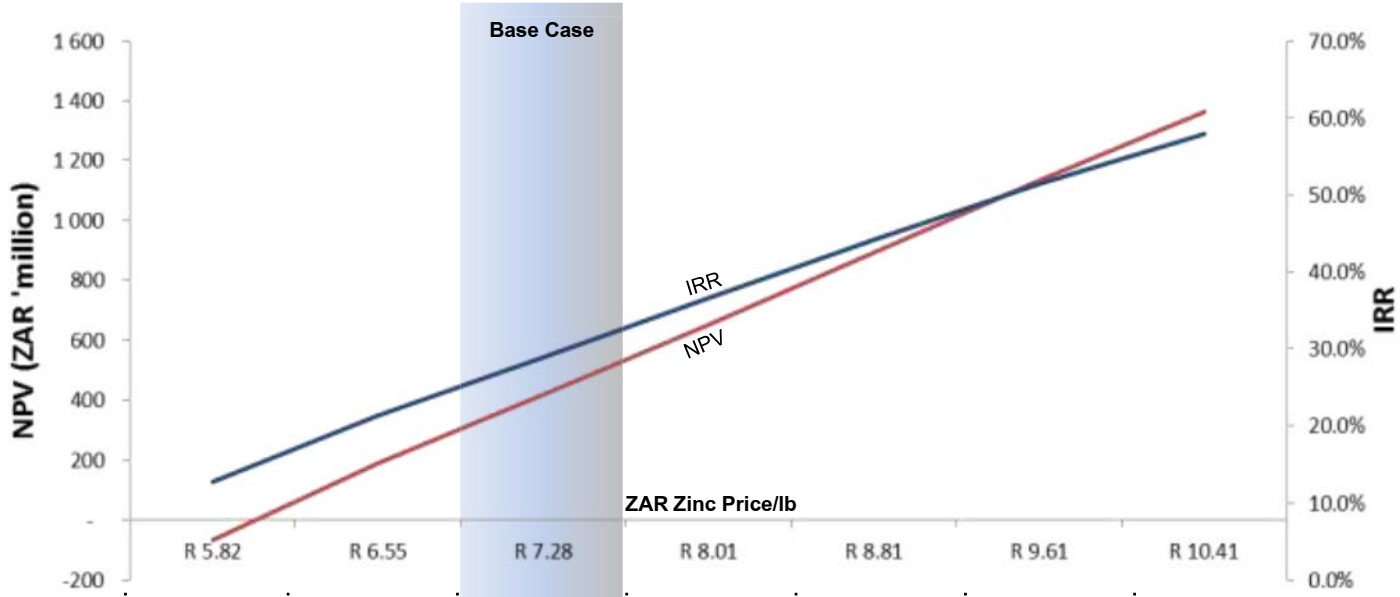
Forecast Long Term Global Zinc Supply and Demand



Source: Brook Hunt

Geared to Take Advantage of Stronger Markets

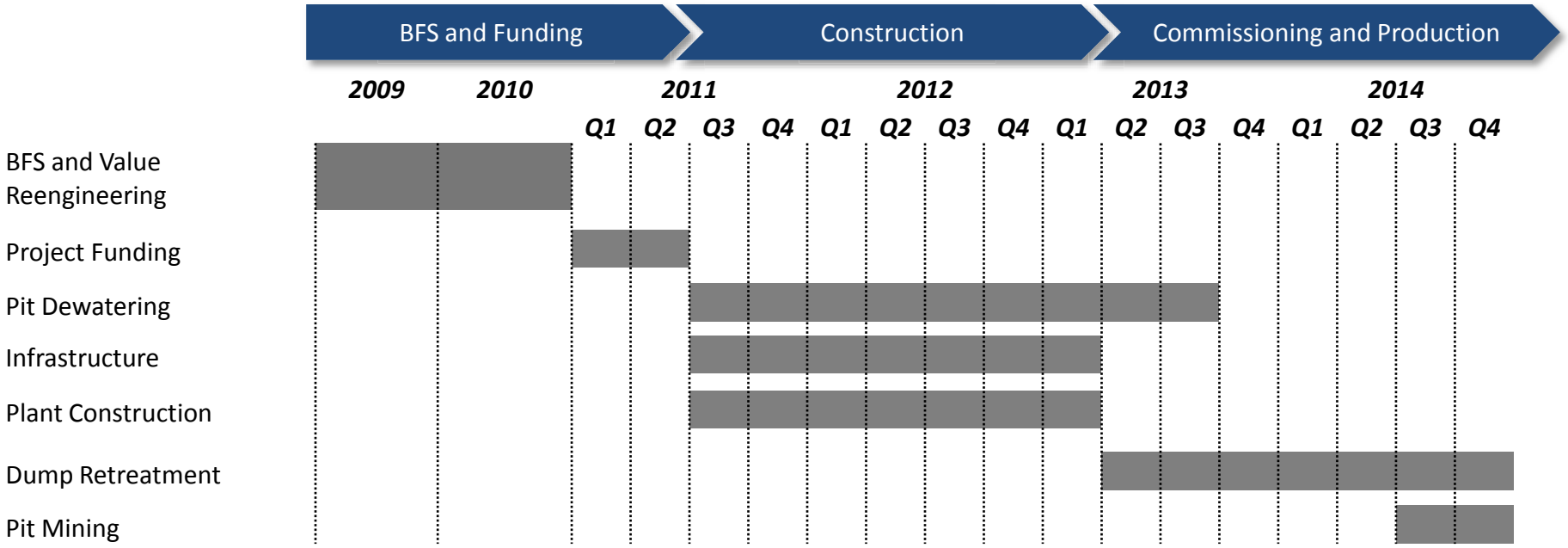
Given its high volumes and low cash cost Pering is highly geared to both by exchange rates and metal prices. As the graph below illustrates, an upwards move of only 10% in both of these factors beyond the base case (taking the exchange rate to ZAR8.80/USD and the zinc price to $1.09) would life the IRR to 44.1%



USD Zinc Price/lb	$0.73	$0.91	$0.91	$1.00	$1.00	$1.09	$1.18
USD/ZAR Exchange Rate	R 8.00	R 7.20	R 8.00	R 8.00	R 8.80	R 8.80	R 8.80
ZAR Zinc Price/lb	R 5.82	R 6.55	R 7.28	R 8.01	R 8.81	R 9.61	R 10.41
NPV @15%	R69m	R191m	R421m	R654m	R891m	R1 134m	R1 363m
IRR (including debt leverage)	12.7%	21.3%	28.9%	36.5%	44.1%	51.4%	57.9%

Project Timeline

The Pering BFS has recently been completed and the company aims to close equity and debt fund-raising by the end of 1H2011. Construction is set to commence after financial close with commissioning targeted for 2Q2013. Initially the plant will draw feed from the existing stockpile, with mining of the pit targeted for 3Q2014



Putting it all together

- **Growth in volumes**
  - Strategic investments to “secure” increased supply
- **Broaden base of predictable trading revenue streams**
  - Underpinned by exclusive offtake agreements
- **Projected production volumes from new projects for long term growth**
  - Chrome, Manganese, Zinc etc.

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Questions?

For more information visit our website: www.metmar.co.za

This presentation contains forward-looking statements about the company's operations, strategic investments and financial conditions. They are based on Metmar Limited's best estimates and information at the time of writing. They are nonetheless subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies many of which are beyond the control of the company. Unanticipated events will occur and actual future events may differ materially from current expectations due to explorations results, new business opportunities, changes in priorities by the company or its joint ventures as well as other factors. Any of these factors may materially affect the company's future business activities and its ongoing financial results.

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