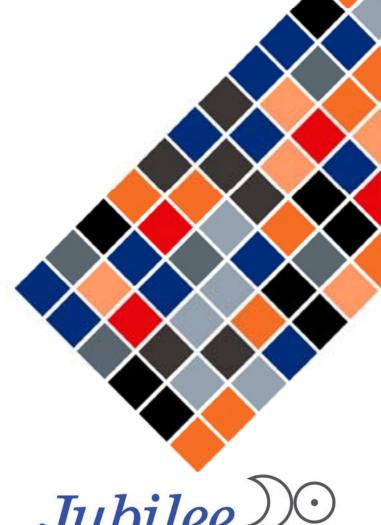
Presentation to BAC Platinum Day

14 - 16 September 2009

JUBILEE/BRAEMORE: THE ENLARGED **COMPANY**











Jubilee Platinum

A 'Total Capability' Company

Braemore Resources plc Private and confidential

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The enlarged 'Total Capability' Company



- Flagship Tjate Project
 - attributable 16Moz 6PGE*+Au (SAMREC Code), first mine
 - attributable 44Moz 6PGE+Au (targeted over total area**)
- ConRoast
 - proven processing route
 - lower capital, energy efficient and environmentally friendly
- Australian Nickel Projects
- Short-, medium- and long-term cash flows to emerge
- Targeting mid-cap sector
- Prospects
 - ConRoast can process base metal projects globally
 - Meets SA platinum industry smelting requirements
 - Hydromet refining of smelt to produce high value semi-refined PGEs
 - Combined company has near total capability
 - Australian nickel projects
 - 164 million tonnes in surface tailings containing 485 000 tonnes nickel



^{*}Platinum Group Elements ** before geological losses

Mission



Short-term cash flow [±1 month]

ConRoast

Feed source

furnace

Medium-term cash flow [± 6 month]

Additional feed

Bigger DC furnace

Develop group potential

Long term cash flow [± 18 month]

Develop Tjate

Nickel Australia

operations resumed

converter slag, mine fines, UG2 concentrate

3.2MW (4MVA), 2 200 tpm, plus pilot hydromet refining

surface tailings and "revert" tailings

install 8MW (10MVA) 6 000 tpm

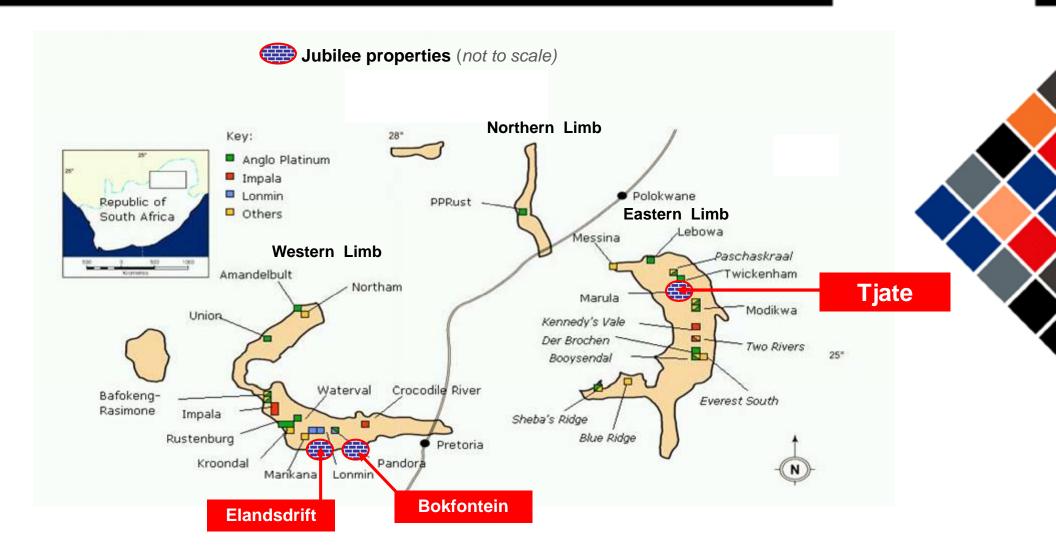
treat other junior's PGE concentrates

total capability - produce semi-refined PGEs, Ni, Cu

485 000t Ni metal in surface tailings

The Bushveld Complex





Map reproduced with permission of Johnson Matthey

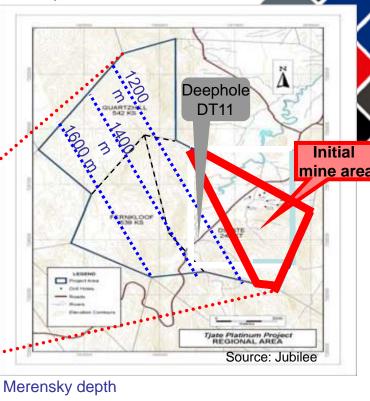
Tjate: location and project area



- Three contiguous farms 5 143ha
- Down dip of Implats' Marula, Angloplats' Twickenham mines
- Merensky grade 4.7g/t (3PGE+Au) over 110 cm reef thickness (SAMREC)
- UG2 grade 5.7g/t (3PGE+Au) over 124 cm reef thickness (SAMREC)
- Prill splits similar to average eastern Bushveld
- Targeted resources of 70Moz (6PGE+Au)* on three Tjate farms

* before geological losses

Tjate Project location in eastern limb of BC

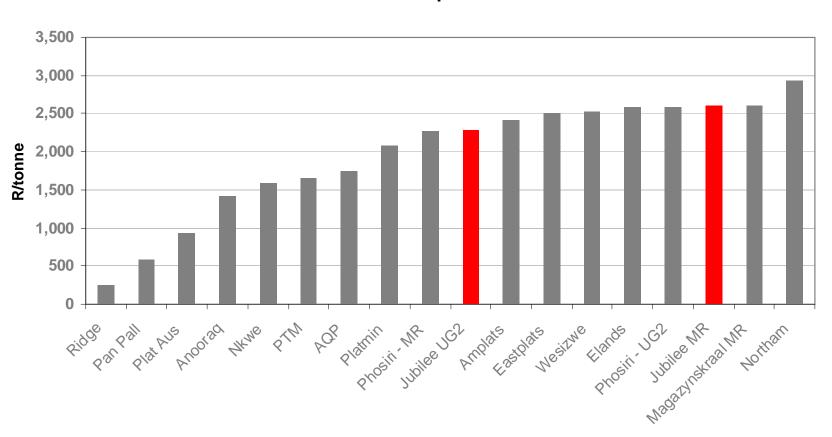


A 'Total Capability' Company

Jubilee by comparison



Contained value per tonne ore

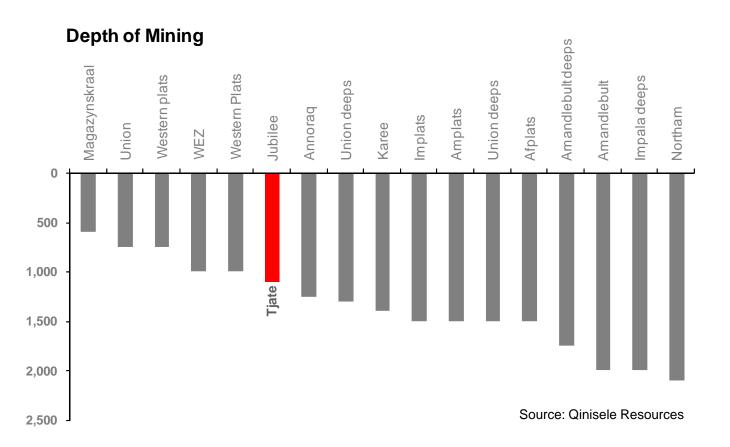




Source: Qinisele Resources based on 15 March spot prices

Jubilee by comparison, cont'd







- The depth of 600m to 1 200m of the initial development compares favorably with mainstream operations which currently average depths of around 1 400m
- Majors' new shafts averaging 1 800 to 2 200m depth

Tjate Mineral Resource estimate (SAMREC)



| Classification | Tonnes Million | 3PGE+Au* g/t | 3PGE+Au* Million oz |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Indicated | 11 561 359 | 5.28 | 1.964 |
| Inferred | 120 919 133 | 5.24 | 20.365 |
| Total | 132 480 493 | 5.24 | 22.329 |

| Reef | Tonnes Million | Width m | 3PGE+Au g/t | 3PGE+Au Million oz |
|----------|-------------------|------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Merensky | 56 273 224 | 1.10 | 4.66 | 8.429 |
| UG2 | 76 207 269 | 1.24 | 5.67 | 13.900 |

The world's largest undeveloped block of defined platinum ore

*3PGE: platinum, palladium, rhodium Au: gold

Tjate: scoping study on initial development



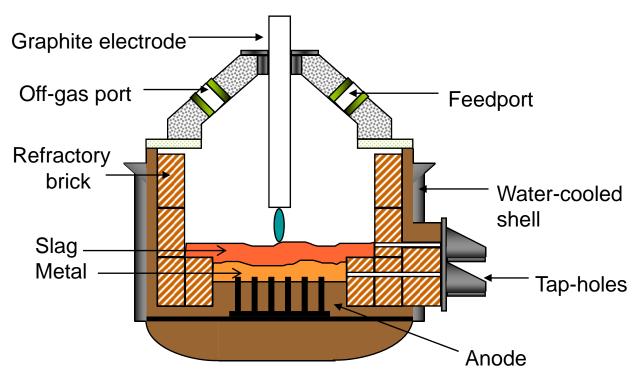
| Key assumptions – Initial development (15% of total resources – Merensky only) | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| ROM grade | 5.0g/t (3PGE+Au); 0.22% Ni; 0.13% Cu | |
| Resource | 47m tonnes from 600m to 1 100m | |
| Production | 335 000 oz per annum (3PGE+Au) | |
| Life of Mine | 20 years (full production) | |
| Throughput | 200 000 t/month | |
| Operating cost | R350/tonne ore | |
| NPV | \$1.2 BILLION AT 5% DISCOUNT | |



| Tjate valuation | | | | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------|-------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| | | | | NPV (\$m) | Real rate | |
| Case | Pt price \$/oz | Basket \$/oz | 5% | 7.5% | 10% | 12.5% |
| Base | 1300 | 1137 | 1 200 | 820 | 580 | 400 |
| >Base | 1500 | 1255 | 1 400 | 970 | 690 | 490 |
| > Base | 1700 | 1373 | 1 600 | 1 100 | 790 | 570 |

CONROAST









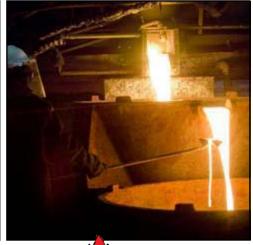
Why ConRoast?



- Merensky reef (low chrome) depleting faster than UG2
- Increased mining of UG2 reef (high chrome) by majors and new producers
- Change from low to high chrome ore threat to current platinum smelting process viability
- Majors, juniors dependent on finding smelting partner to treat, refine their concentrate
- Majors imposing stringent chrome penalties on toll treating to protect their plants

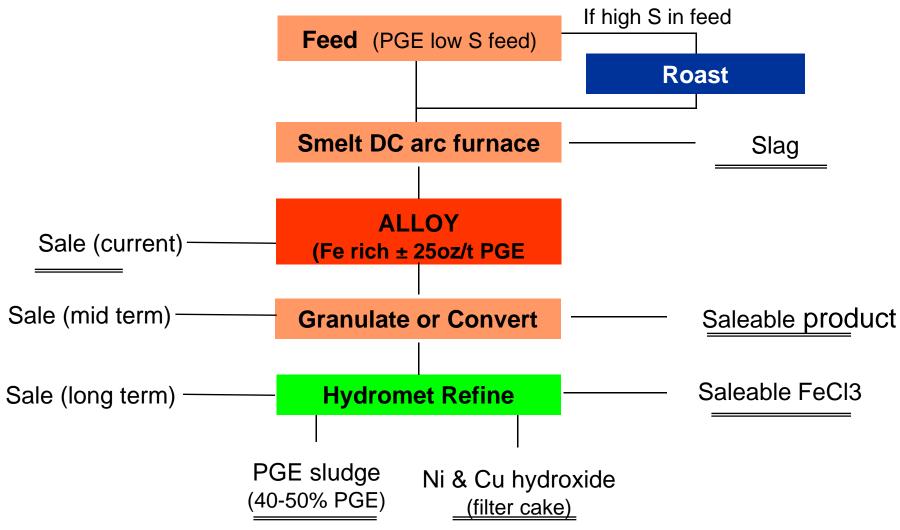






ConRoast process flowsheet (simplified)







ConRoast: unique selling points



| Green | Solves SO₂ environmental problem >98% S captured |
|------------------|---|
| Safety | Avoids corrosive high-temperature matte phase |
| | Tolerant high-temperature operation |
| Energy efficient | Good temperature control/distribution |
| | No short circuiting between coke and electrode |
| | No electrode contact with melt |
| | Stabilises power supply |
| Metal recovery | >98% PGE recovery to alloy |
| Flexibility | Solves UG2 smelting problem |
| | No limit on Cr₂O₃ (chrome) content in feed |
| | Feed converter slags, mine fines, Merensky concentrate (with pre roast), revert tailings and dump tailings concentrates |
| | |



Enlarged Company effects on Tjate Project



- NO toll treatment
- Ownership of metal
- Independent of majors
- Increase in metal payable to Tjate
- Major increase in project NPV









Effect of ConRoast and leach on Tjate scoping study economics



| Key assumptions – Initial development (15% of total resources – Merensky only) | | Effect of ConRoast and leach | |
|--|---|--|--|
| ROM grade | 5.0g/t (3PGE+Au); 0.22% Ni; 0.13% Cu | No change | |
| Resource | 47Mt from 600m to 1 100m | No change | |
| Production | 335 000oz per annum (3PGE+Au) | No change | |
| Life of Mine | 20 years (full production) | No change | |
| Throughput | 200 000 tpm | No change | |
| Operating cost | R350/tonne ore | R415/tonne ore | |
| Capital cost | | \$100 million ConRoast and leach plant | |
| Payability for PGEs | 82% | 96% (proven recovery) | |
| Payability Base metal | 70% | 96% (proven recovery) | |
| Chrome penalty | Yes (if UG2 treated with MR) | No | |
| NPV @ 5% discount | \$1.2 billion | \$1.7 billion | |



ConRoast agreement with Mintek



- Mintek holds patent on ConRoast process
- Sole and exclusive global licence option extended for life of patent (2020)
- Usage fee based on R/t smelted to increase during option period
- Requirement to operate 2 x 10MVA (8MW) furnace in 5 years



NICKEL AUSTRALIA - Nickel resources



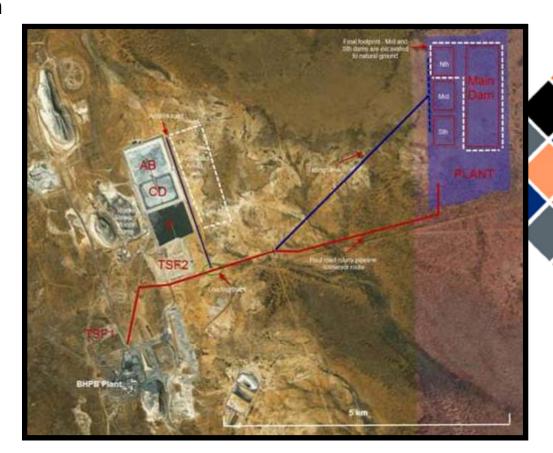
- Estimated total 485 000t of nickel metal mined and milled in surface tailings based on historic mill records - AMC Consultants
- Additional 522 082t of hot nickel tailings from ongoing operations
- In-situ contained nickel metal value > US\$9 billion (at US\$19 000/tonne)
- Currently reviewing resource value in cooperation with BHP Billiton

| Deposit | Tonnes | Grade (%Ni) | Ni (Tonnes) |
|---|-------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Leinster nickel sulphide tailings | 29,610,000 | 0.46 | 135,000 |
| JORC Resource Estimate from CSA Australia Pty Ltd | | | |
| Kambalda nickel sulphide tailings | 32,640,757 | 0.41 | 132,452 |
| AMC Consultants Pty Ltd estimate based on historic mill records | | | |
| Mt Keith nickel sulphide tailings | 101,984,221 | 0.21 | 218,306 |
| AMC Consultants Pty Ltd estimate based on historic mill records | | | |

Leinster nickel tailings



- Large nickel sulphide resources in Western Australia
- Near established infrastructure and services capex savings
- Off-take agreement with BHP Billiton (BHPB)
- Proven proprietary process technologies
 - leaching and acid recycling depending on process route



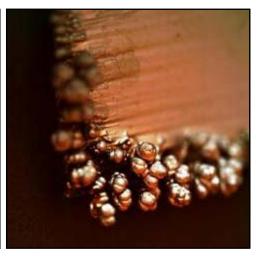
Evolving nickel strategy



- Develop Kambalda
- Close proximity of Kambalda with Kalgoorlie Nickel Smelter (KNS) and Kalgoorlie
- Kambalda complements Leinster
- provides two separate stand-alone nickel production facilities
- Considerably lower capex required for Kambalda
- acid plant not required





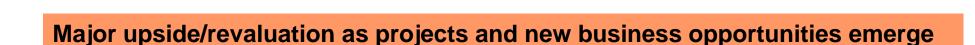




The Investment Case



- Short-term cash flow from proven existing ConRoast process facility
- Mid-term cash flow from dump re-treatment
 Concentrating and Smelting
- Tjate to be developed
- Australian nickel evaluated ready for development
- Mid-market capitalization target





Management



| Board | |
|-------------------|--|
| Malcolm Burne | Non-executive Chairman |
| Dr. Mathews Phosa | Non-executive Deputy Chairman * |
| Colin Bird | Chief Executive Officer |
| Leon Coetzer | Executive Director * |
| Andrew Sarosi | Executive Director |
| Chris Molefe | Non-executive Director |
| Management | |
| Colin Bird | Chief Executive Officer |
| Leon Coetzer | Managing Director: Smelting and Refining * |
| Eduard Victor | Dump retreatment and Corporate |
| Andrew Sarosi | Technical Director |

^{*} To be appointed on takeover of Braemore becoming unconditional

