Certain statements in this report constitute forward looking statements that are neither reported financial results nor other historical information. They include but are not limited to statements that are predictions of or indicate future earnings, savings, synergies, events, trends, plans or objectives. Such forward looking statements may or may not take into account and may or may not be affected by known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that could cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Company to be materially different from the future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward looking statements. Such risks, uncertainties and other important factors include among others: economic, business and political conditions in South Africa; decreases in the market price of commodities; hazards associated with underground and surface mining; labour disruptions; changes in government regulations, particularly environmental regulations; changes in exchange rates; currency devaluations; inflation and other macro-economic factors; and the impact of the AIDS crisis in South Africa. These forward looking statements speak only as of the date of publication of these pages. The Company undertakes no obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of publication of these pages or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.
ARM overview

ARM group structure

(1) Assets held through ARM Mining Consortium’s effective interest of 41.5%, the balance held by local communities.
(2) ARM shareholding in Two Rivers will reduce to 51% once the transfer of KwaNkoisteet portions 4, 5 and 6 and TweeNkoisteet prospecting rights has been effected.
(3) Platinum Australia earned 12% ownership on completion and approval of the prefeasibility study. The transfer of this ownership is awaiting approval from the Department of Minerals Resources. Platinum Australia will earn up to 41% on completion of a bankable feasibility study. In the event that the JV acquires Anglo American’s 10%, Platinum Australia has the right to acquire 49% of the acquired 10%.
(4) Kenkol North is subject to a buy-in right of up to 20% (5% free carried interest) by state-owned ZCCM Investment Holdings plc.
(5) ARM Exploration is involved in identifying and assessing exploration and mineral business opportunities in sub-Saharan Africa.
ARM strategy

- Owner operator
- Profit focused
- Partner of choice
- Entrepreneurial management
- World-class management team

History of growing earnings

Headline earnings (R million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>548</td>
<td>741</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>454</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1H</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>3272</td>
<td>2232</td>
<td>1260</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

First half (1H) | Second half (2H)
Diversified revenues

F2009 Revenue - Sales Contribution

- Iron Ore: 25%
- Manganese: 42%
- Chrome: 9%
- Coal: 1%
- Platinum: 18%
- Nickel: 5%

F2010 Revenue - Sales Contribution

- Iron Ore: 23%
- Manganese: 27%
- Coal: 2%
- Chrome: 8%
- Platinum: 29%
- Nickel: 11%

Continued strong focus on cost control

ARM target for operations on the respective global cost curve by 2012
(ARM estimate, benchmarked at steady-state/normalised production volumes)
**Significant investment in growth**

**ARM’s Portion**
- F2005 – F2010: R13.5 bn
  - Growth projects completed
- F2011 – F2013: Investment in growth
  - R9.5 bn

**Partners’ Portion**
- F2005 – F2010: R10.8 bn
- F2011 – F2013: R8.4 bn

**Projected total investment over 9 years in growth ± R42 bn**

**Aggressive growth continues**

**Attributable capital expenditure by division (R million)**

- F2005 – F2010: R>13.5bn
- F2011 – F2013: R9.5bn

*The “a” included in the x-axis refers to actual and the “e” to estimated*
Growth supported by robust financial position

**EBITDA excluding exceptional items**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>2,014</td>
<td>1,552</td>
<td>2,887</td>
<td>7,229</td>
<td>4,484</td>
<td>3,907</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cash on statement of financial position**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>439</td>
<td>1,063</td>
<td>2,660</td>
<td>3,513</td>
<td>3,039</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Capital expenditure**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>1,037</td>
<td>1,671</td>
<td>1,961</td>
<td>2,779</td>
<td>3,333</td>
<td>2,738</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Net cash/(net debt) excluding partner loans**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>-932</td>
<td>-1,307</td>
<td>-1,855</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>1,575</td>
<td>1,811</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Iron ore market outlook
Market fundamentals for iron ore producers remain strong as developing world continuous to industrialise
- First quarter (Apr-Jun 2010) price increase of above 95%, Jul-Aug (+22%), Q3 (-12%)
- Quarterly pricing system gaining traction

Globally steelmakers are investigating upstream integration with iron ore assets
- Chinese seeking to gain control over its raw material supply chain
- Increased Chinese domestic production only remains viable when iron ore price is high
- Chinese domestic production would determine the level of imports required

In the longer term, buoyant iron ore supply growth to meet demand of steel production
- Relative high cost of China’s domestic iron ore supply will support long term price of iron ore

Assmang sales to China increased from 36% in calendar year 2008 to 72% in calendar year 2009 as a result of the global financial crisis
Assmang iron ore sales (Forecast 2010 calendar)

Sales recovery in Europe; new markets in South East Asia

* Indonesia: Non-metallurgical Pipe Coating applications

World crude steel production

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total World</th>
<th>China</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>1,344</td>
<td>489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>1,329</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>1,223</td>
<td>569</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010f</td>
<td>1,370</td>
<td>637</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011f</td>
<td>1,433</td>
<td>665</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012f</td>
<td>1,497</td>
<td>694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013f</td>
<td>1,567</td>
<td>724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014f</td>
<td>1,632</td>
<td>750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015f</td>
<td>1,692</td>
<td>772</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: AME
China's iron ore demand is surging

Million metric tons

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rest of World</th>
<th>China</th>
<th>Forecast</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>408</td>
<td>408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>438</td>
<td>407</td>
<td>407</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>628</td>
<td>316</td>
<td>316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010f</td>
<td>743</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011f</td>
<td>1,068</td>
<td>1,173</td>
<td>1,173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012f</td>
<td>817</td>
<td>1,277</td>
<td>1,277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013f</td>
<td>870</td>
<td>1,362</td>
<td>1,362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014f</td>
<td>936</td>
<td>1,456</td>
<td>1,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015f</td>
<td>983</td>
<td>1,527</td>
<td>1,527</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

China (%) 48% 52% 67% 63% 63% 64% 64% 64% 64%

Source: AME

World seaborne trade in iron ore has increased from 450 million tons in 2000 to 911 million tons in 2009

Corporate control in seaborne trade in 2009 calendar year

1. Vale 26.1%
2. Rio Tinto 19.3%
3. BHP Billiton 15.4%
4. Anglo American 4.3%
5. Fortescue 3.9%

Source: UNCTAD
Supply could start exceeding demand from around 2013/14

Source: Ore & Metal

Iron ore pricing – benchmark to quarterly

The quarterly pricing mechanism aims to provide a more dynamic, responsive and flexible pricing system in relation to the spot market without having to be locked in to annual contracts

The new system more closely reflects the fluctuation of global supply and demand

We are a small player in the world market and are a price follower.
Iron ore quarterly price: Spot price (CFR China)

CFR iron ore spot price (US$/ton)

Platts IODEX 62% Fe fines CFR North China (baseline) example

**Example:** Fe 66% Lump sales price for a specific quarter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Platts</th>
<th>US$/ton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quarterly average (QP-1)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per 1% Fe differential (4*$6/t)</td>
<td>24*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lump premium (quality)</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less Freight (SA to China)</td>
<td>(16)**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US$/ton FOB (Saldanha Bay)</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assmang achieves a premium for quality

* (66-62% Fe) = 4% points X $6/t = $24/t
** Adjusted for 0.85% lump moisture
ARM iron ore division

Ferrous division group structure

ARM Ferrous

ASSORE 50% → ASSMANG 100% → IRON ORE (100%)

Khumani Mine
Beeshoek Mine

ASSMANG 100% → MANGANESE

Nchwaning Mine
Gloria Mine
Cato Ridge Works
Cato Ridge Alloys (Pty) Limited
10% Sumitomo Group
40% Mizushima Ferrosalloy Company

ASSORE 50% → CHROME

Dwarsrivier Mine
Machadodorp Works
Earnings down in 2010 mainly due to the stronger Rand & lower commodity prices.
Good recovery in commodity prices in second half of F2010.

### Headline earnings (on 100% basis) (R million)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1st Half</th>
<th>2nd Half</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>169</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>264</td>
<td>505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>628</td>
<td>1,542</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>383</td>
<td>1,061</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Iron ore division revenue by product**

**F2009 Revenue - Sales Contribution**
- Local fines: 1%
- Local lumpy: 2%
- DR export: 8%
- Fines export: 35%

**F2010 Revenue - Sales Contribution**
- Local fines: 1%
- Local lumpy: 3%
- DR export: 4%
- Fines export: 42%
- Lumpy export: 50%
Increasing iron ore sales volumes since 2006

Iron ore sales volumes (on 100% basis – million tonnes)

- F2005a: 5.8
- F2006a: 5.9
- F2007a: 6.9
- F2008a: 6.6
- F2009a: 7.4
- F2010a: 9.8
- F2011e: 9.7
- F2012e: 10.7
- F2013e: 14.0

Khumani mine
Khumani management team

Willem Grobbelaar
Divisional Manager
Iron Ore

Pierre Becker
Senior General Manager

Marius Burger
Manager Mineral Resources

David Selemo
Manager Operations

Alex Mostert
Manager Technical Services

Tinus Barnard
Manager Administration

Hampie v Zyl
Manager Human Resources

Irene Dhlomo
Manager Social Investment

John Rutiri
Manager Mining Bruce

Gerrit Loedolff
Manager Mining King

Thomas du Toit
Manager Metallurgical Processing

Danie Fourie
Manager Engineering

Total of 939 employees

History of Khumani iron ore mine

December 2005
BKM project approved to a value of R4.3 billion

January 2006
Owners team and EPCM contractor assembled

June 2006
BKM project construction commenced

May 2007
First blast at Bruce mine

April 2008
First ore produced

September 2008
1.2 Million tons railed to Saldanha port

December 2009
Delivery of 10 million ton iron ore mine on time and within budget

December 2009
Khumani Expansion Project (KEP) construction commenced
Stratigraphical comparison between Khumani and Beeshoek
Continuous focus on safety improvement

Committed to Zero harm to employees

LTIFR of 0.29 currently

LTIFR reduced by 28.7% since inception

Man hours worked without LTI = 1,296,635

Safe days without LTI = 152

Safety records – Since inception

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>LTIFR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2007/08</td>
<td>1.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008/09</td>
<td>0.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009/10</td>
<td>0.29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Matured employee relations: no man-day's lost due to industrial action since inception

Employee development: 11% of wage bill spend compared to benchmark of 3.5%

Private home ownership scheme: highly aligned with DMR code of good practice

License to operate

New order mining right obtained September 2006
Employment equity: 80% and HDSA's; woman in mining: 16%

Contribution to NC local economy; more than R 600 million per annum

BEE spend of 51% for 09/10 financial year, as per mining charter

Integrated management system; ISO 9002; ISO 14001; ISO 18001; OHSAS 18001

Khumani sales volumes

Iron ore sales volumes (on 100% basis – million tonnes)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sales Volume (million tonnes)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008a</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009a</td>
<td>5.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010a</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011e</td>
<td>9.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012e</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013e</td>
<td>13.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Estimated
Strong focus on cost control

Khumani mine on-mine unit cash costs (R/tonne)

Unit cost breakdown

Labour, maintenance and depreciation account for major percentage of unit cost

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>F2008</th>
<th>F2009</th>
<th>F2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50%</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Other
- Energy
- Contractors
- Depreciation
- Fuel
- Maintenance
- Labour
Hematite ore body situated on 2 properties (namely Bruce and King) 
544 Mt resource at 64.43% Fe, substantial reserves at lower Fe are available

Current mining rate 48 Mt per annum 
Run-of-Mine (ROM) beneficiation through JIG gravity separation; 45%

Average life of mine stripping ratio of 2.6

Hard ore, 60:40 lump to fine product ratio. Consistent product quality through in-pit, ROM and final product blending

Life of mine in excess of 25 years at 16 million ton product per annum at 65% to 66% Fe content

Product exported via Sishen-Saldanha Iron Ore Export Channel (IOEC)

New order mining rights obtained September 2008
Khumani beneficiation plant process

Primary & Secondary Crushing

Ore Categorisation

On Grade ROM Blending Stockpiles

Tertiary Crushing

Semi fines by-product, Medium size, Lumpy jig middlings

HPRC and Screening

PRODUCTS: Lumpy, Fines, Medium Size

Off Grade ROM Blending Stockpiles

Tertiary Crushing

On Grade Efluent Handling

Super Fines Beneficiation

Jigs Beneficiation

Coarse Discards, Paste

Water Clarification and Reticulation

On grade circuit

On Grade ROM

Max 1000mm

Primary & Secondary Crushing

-80mm

Wet Screening

Tertiary Crushing

Lumpy

DR Lump

Fines

Lumpy Stockpile -32mm to +6mm

DR Lump Stockpile -18mm to +6mm

Fines Stockpile -6mm to +0.2mm

Fines Crushing

Crushed Down to -32mm
### Off-grade circuit

1. **Off Grade ROM**
   - Max 1000mm

2. **Primary & Secondary Crushing**
   - -80mm

3. **Wet Screening**
   - Crush Down to -32mm

4. **Tertiary Crushing**

5. **Discard Dump**

6. **Lumpy Jig**

7. **Fines Jig**

8. **Lumpy Screening**

9. **Lumpy**
   - Lumpy Stockpile -32mm to +6mm

10. **DR Lump**
    - DR Lump Stockpile -18mm to +6mm

11. **Fines**
    - Fines Stockpile -6mm to +0.2mm

### Typical JIG unit

- Contact Ore Fed into Jig
- FEED
- AIR
- WATER
- Ore Sink
- Product
- Bucket Elevator
- Stratification Bed
- Gate System
- Rejects To Discard Dump
Primary and secondary crusher on Bruce Farm

Secondary Crushing Primary Crushing
Scalping Screen

FEED
......
.. .. .. ..
AIR
WATER

Gate System
Rejects To
Discard Dump
Product
Stratification Bed
Bucket Elevator

Contact Ore
Fed into Jig
Ore Sink
Jig
Plants

Khumani processing plant - Parsons
Wet Screening
Jig Plants
Product stockpiles & load-out station

Logistics

10 Mt per annum rail capacity agreement signed with Transnet Freight Rail (TFR) for 20 years

Agreement for 14 Mt per annum to be signed Q4 2010 calendar year

2 Mt per annum of local volume do not require contract

Future expansion beyond 60 Mt per annum corridor volume:
- Industry forum with Transnet (Fe & Mn)
- Technical feasibility by March 2011
- Estimated project approval 2012
- Construction period estimated 3 years
- Catalyst for growth
Primary and secondary crusher on Bruce Farm

- Scalping Screen
- Product stockpiles & load-out station

Loading Facility Capacity = 5500 Tons/ Hour
Turn-around Time = ±8 hrs

- Trains = 342 wagons
- Capacity of train = 34 200 tonnes
- Length of each train = 3 850 m
- 12 locomotives

Saldanha port

- Iron ore berth
- Area for future expansion
- Stockpile area
Khumani Expansion Project (KEP)

KEP motivation

- Secure the long term rail allocation on the Sishen Saldanha line
- Project is robust with excellent financial returns
- Confidence in the steel industry's future growth
- High grade resource in South Africa with an excellent average stripping ratio of life of mine (LOM) 2.6
10 Mt was commissioned successfully within budget and on schedule

16 Mt project is a low risk

Blending of Bruce and King mines will extend the life of operations

Experienced team assembled for the expansion project

Improve Quality Control

Khumani / KEP scope

Khumani = 10mtpa

KEP = 16mtpa
**KEP features**

- **Total project cost**: R 6.7 billion approved; well within budget
- **Capital expenditure to date**: R 2.5 billion
- **Production ramp up**: Expect to begin production ramp up in January 2012
- **Full production**: 2013 (financial year)
- **Position on cost curve**: 40th percentile
- **Comment**: Feasibility on iron ore export channel for dual products and upgrade to 93 - 95 mtpa, technical feasibility by March 2011

**Iron ore growth profile**

**Iron ore sales volumes (thousand tonnes)**

- **Khumani**
- **Beeshoek**

Graph showing sales volumes from 2005a to 2013e.
KEP deliverables

- King mine
- Primary thickener circuit
- Secondary thickener Circuit
- Fines dewatering circuit
- Parson plant extension
- Doubling of railway balloon
- 2nd Load-out station
- Local siding
- ROM On/Off grade stockpile

Ramp-up Curve

- July 2011
- Feb 2012
- July 2012
- Forecast 2012/2013

Note: Khumani capital schedule and construction is aligned with TFR construction and ramp-up schedule

KEP milestones

June 2009: 16 Mt per annum feasibility study completed

July 2009: 16 Mt per annum KEP approved; R6.7 billion. Cashflow to date R2.5 billion; Commitment R 4.1 billion

Employment peaked at approximately 3000 people on site
KEP milestones

Procurement spend to date BEE 63%; BBBEE 57%

Full 16 Mt per annum commissioning planned ahead of schedule by at least 4 months

Capital expenditure expected well within budget

KEP statistics

Steel – 6 000 tons

Earthworks moved - 4 795 292 m³

Concrete – 52 116 m³

Piping – 40 km

Electrical Cabling – 230 km

Rail Track – 19 km

Instrument I/O’s - 1691
Opportunities for further growth

Options for further expansion of Khumani and Beeshoek are being investigated

Local and export markets

Khumani Mine - A success story

Questions