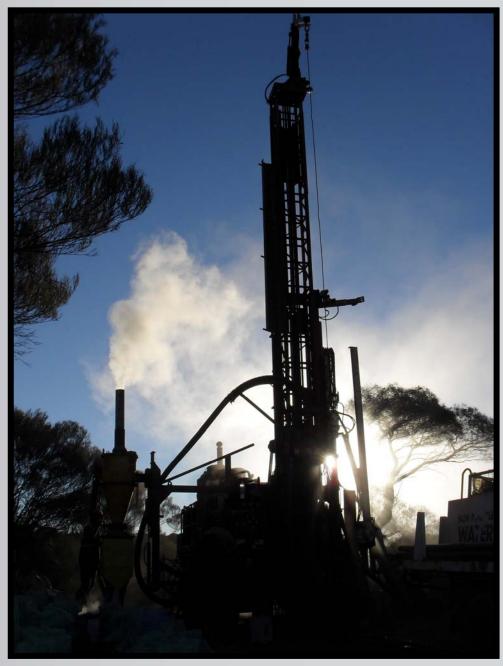


Mt Ida Magnetite
Project –Scoping
Study Presentation
March 2011

Building a new supplier of raw materials for the steel industry





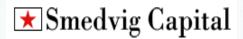
Pallinghurst

The Pallinghurst co-investors is a group of well-funded long-term mineral resources investors (the "Co-Investors"). They jointly consider and usually support investment proposals made by Brian Gilbertson (Ex-CEO BHPB) and the Pallinghurst team.

















US\$ 1.7 billion funding capacity with access to further capital for larger opportunities

Investment



Portfolio

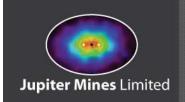
Pallinghurst had identified 4 key opportunities and maintains a hands-on role in the development of these Platforms

Platinum Group Metals

Steel Feed
Corporation
(Jupiter Mines is
Pallinghurst's
vehicle)

FABERGÉ

Coloured Gemstones

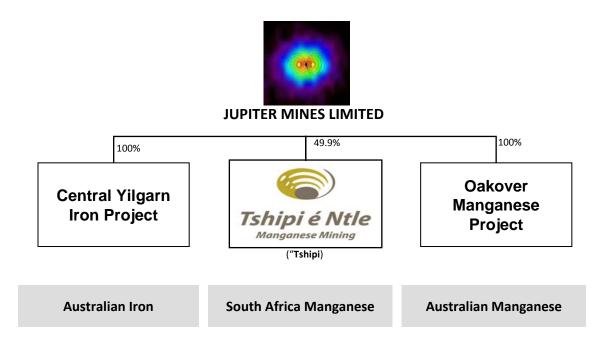


Steel Feed Corporation – background & vision

- No economic growth without steel, and no steel without:
 - Iron Ore;
 - · Manganese; and
 - Coking Coal.
- Top quality iron ore reserves are concentrated in Australia and Brazil:
 - 97% of Australia's iron ore production is from Western Australia;
 - Pallinghurst's iron ore investment (Jupiter) is in the Yilgarn region of Western Australia.
- Manganese reserves are concentrated in South Africa:
 - 80% of the world's economic manganese resources are found in the Kalahari Manganese Field, South Africa;
 - Jupiter's prime manganese asset (Tshipi) has an exceptional location within the Kalahari Manganese Field.
- The steel industry has consolidated from a highly fragmented industry, into one controlled by the "majors".
- The next phase, upstream integration, has started as the majors (Arcelor Mittal, Tata, POSCO and Chinese) compete for equity access to long-term raw material supplies (iron ore, coking coal and manganese). Consolidation in iron ore is advanced; similar changes will follow in the manganese and coking coal sectors.
- SFC strategy will compete in that space: supplying raw materials to the steel industry.
- POSCO, the world's 4th largest (US\$34Bn) steel producer has invested in that Pallinghurst strategy.



Current "Steel Feed Corporation" Assets



- Jupiter Mines is presently progressing its SFC strategy via its two critical projects in manganese and iron ore
- January 2011 \$150 million raised
- On November 8th 2010 the acquisition of the 49.9% stake in the Tshipi Borwa Project was completed
- On February 4th 2011 Jupiter committed \$100 million to fund its 49.9% share of Tshipi
- Committed \$40 million of funding to complete the Feasibility Studies on Mt Mason and Mt Ida, CYIP

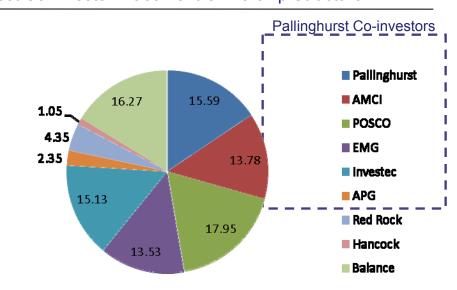


Jupiter Capital Summary

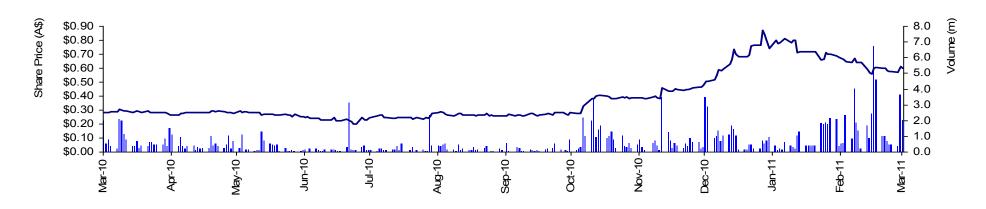
Key statistics (A\$)

Post Co-investor Placement Ownership Structure

Ordinary shares on issue	11- Mar-11	1,749.0m
Share price (current)	11-Mar-11	\$0.57
Market capitalisation	11-Mar-11	\$996.9m
Pro forma post Co-investor Placement:		
Shares on issue		1,822.6m
Market capitalisation @ current price		\$1,038.9m
Net cash	At 6 April EGM	155.9m
Enterprise Value		\$883.9m



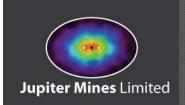
One year share price / volume history



Source: Bloomberg.



Central Yilgarn Iron Project



Jupiter's Australian DSO/Hematite and Magnetite Strategy - Central Yilgarn Consolidation



- Jupiter has positioned itself as the consolidator of undeveloped Central Yilgarn iron ore deposits. If successful, these might be included in a joint venture with existing and planned future iron ore operations of the Central Yilgarn Region.
- The Project would augment existing rail infrastructure and utilise spare Cape-size ship loading capacity at Esperance Port. Exports might be increased from the current 8.0 mtpa to approximately 25 mtpy in "BROWNFIELD" expansion mode. This would require significantly less capex (est. US\$1bn) compared to a new greenfield operation of similar capacity elsewhere in Australia.
- Mt Mason DSO / Hematite project and the Mt Ida Magnetite Projects are Jupiter's two pillars of Iron Ore Strategy

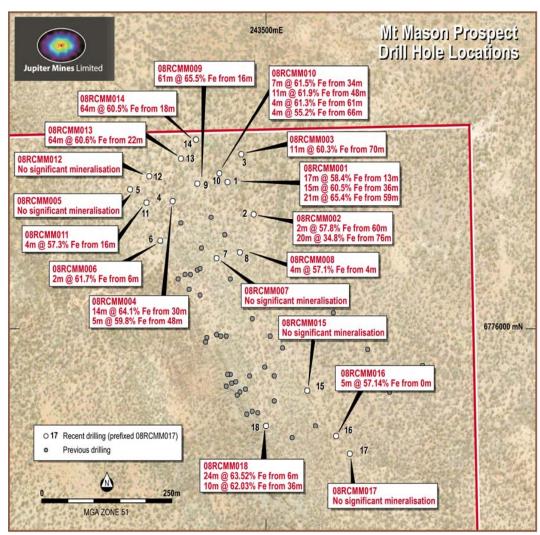
The potential and grade of the Mt Ida Magnetite Project is conceptual in nature.

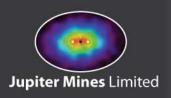


Mt Mason DSO Hematite Project

Targeting a 1.5 MTPA DSO Hematite operation at Mt Mason,

- Current inferred resource 5.75 Mtonnes at 59.9% Fe
- Early cash flow as a starter project
- Scoping Study currently in process
- Convert existing DSO inferred resource at Mt.
 Mason to measured and indicated:
 2 000 metres of drilling
- Commence the feasibility study
- Commence project permitting
- Feasibility Study targeting completion in December 2011
- Project permitting targeting completion in December 2012





Iron Ore Lump Price





Mt Mason DSO – Capital Cost Estimate

Capital Costs	\$M	
Pre strip	5.0	Estimate
Mining/Crushing Establishment	5.0	Estimate
Ore Haulage establishment	2.0	Estimate
Road upgrade	15.0	Mt Mason to Menzies
Accommodation Village	7.0	Additional 100 rooms
Rail Siding	5.0	1.5km at Menzies
Rolling Stock	21.0	130 wagons
	61.0	
	12.2	20% Contingency
	73.2	

Note:

- •Capital Costs have been estimated by Jupiter to establish a 1.5MTPA DSO operation
- •A Scoping Study is currently in progress



Mt Mason DSO - Operating Cost Estimate

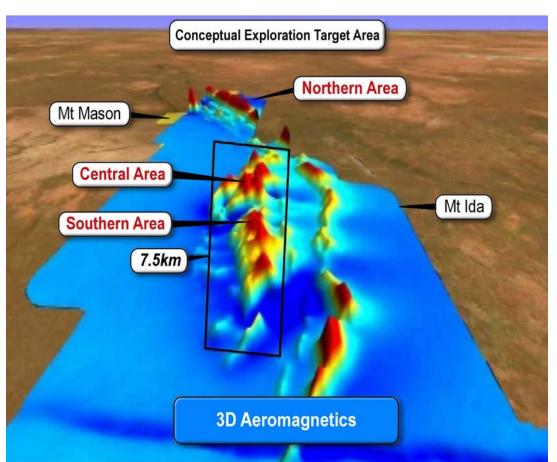
Area	\$/Tonne	
Administration	2.50	
Mining	5.10	Strip ratio 2:1
Crushing	2.50	
Transport - Road	18.00	Included Handling
Transport - Rail	13.50	Menzies to Esperance
Port	4.60	Storage & handling
Total	46.20	

Notes:

- •Operating costs have been estimated by Jupiter for a 1.5 MTPA DSO operation
- •Jupiter estimates for a 4 year operation the project has an IRR of 87% pa and an NPV @ 8% of \$143 million at a \$110/tonne iron ore price
- Early cash flow starter project



Central Yilgarn Iron Project



The potential and grade of the Mt Ida Project is conceptual in nature.

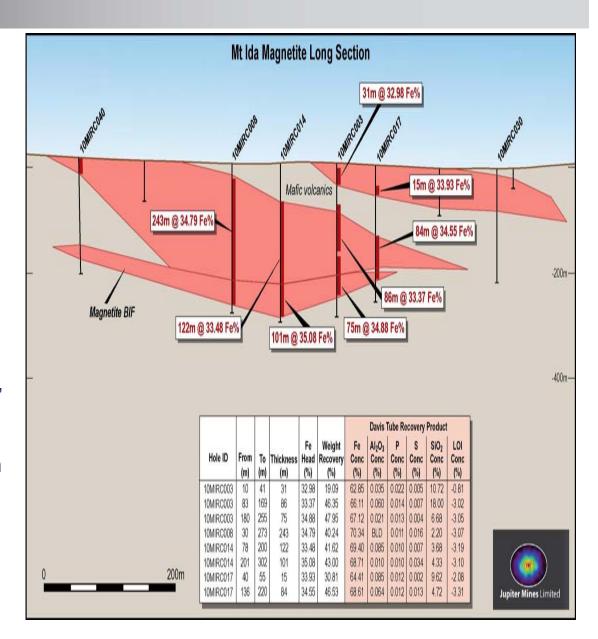
Mt Ida - Phase 1

- Exploration drilling to date has generated a Conceptual Exploration Target of 1.1 to 1.3 billion tonnes of magnetite at 30 to 40% Fe (developed under JORC Guidelines).
- Approximately 12 000 metres of RC drilling completed in December 2010.
- The initial objective was to define an initial inferred resource of 400m tonnes of magnetite.
- Central zone, representing approximately 25% of the total strike length, was targeted to meet this objective.
- Jupiter announced a maiden initial inferred resource (JORC) of 530mt @31.9%Fe was announced to the market on 16 January 2011.
- Scoping Study has now been completed which has delivered a robust magnetite project



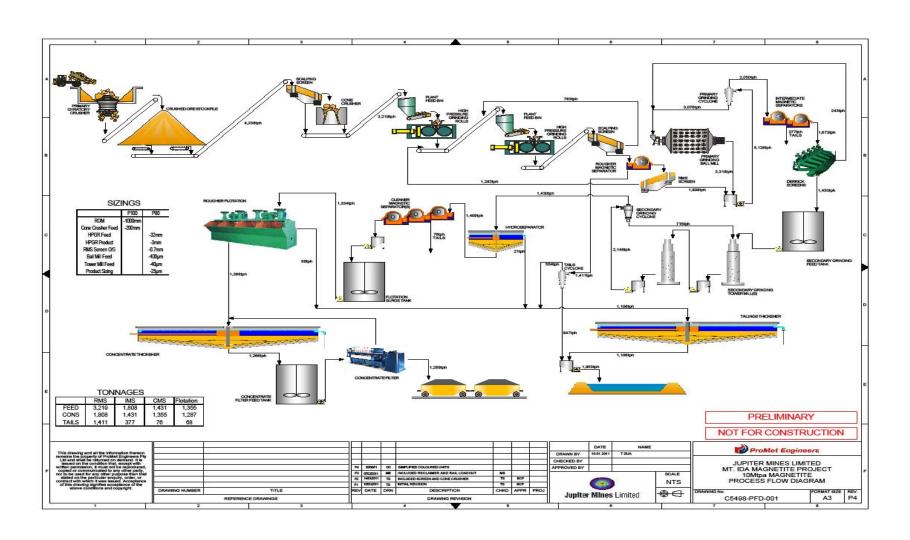
Mt Ida Magnetite Project - Metallurgy

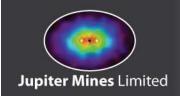
- Davis Tube Recovery and preliminary metallurgical test work completed on first 33 holes
- Holes 1 to 10 at a 15% Fe cut off grade is 42.6% Wt recovery producing a concentrate of 67.4% Fe and 5.9% SiO2
- Holes 11 to 33 at a 15% Fe cut off grade is 44.5% Wt recovery producing a concentrate of 68.0% Fe and 4.5% SiO2
- Grade correlation between grind and product grade, P80 25 micron, final polish will achieve target of 4.5% silica
- Concentrate quality very good with low levels of contaminates





Mt Ida – Process Flowsheet





Mt Ida Scoping Study – Base Case Overview

ProMet Engineers Pty Ltd were commissioned to:

- Supervise the metallurgical test work for selected samples from the drill campaign
- •Develop the process flow sheet and,
- •Complete a Scoping Study based on a 20 year mine life at 25 MTPA producing 10 MTPA of Magnetite concentrate

Base Case, pump-concentrate to Menzies rail load out and Third party power supply located at Menzies,

- •Capital cost \$1 582.6M with an operating cost of \$62.78/tonne of concentrate
- •Project IRR at 19.8% and NPV @ 8% of \$1,685 m inclusive of 5% Royalty, assuming full equity funding and ignoring taxation
- Additional infrastructure options also evaluated against Base Case

Mt Ida Scoping Study – Base Case Capital

This summary of capital expenditure is based on the magnetite concentrator at Mt Ida with the concentrate pumped to a filter and dewatering plant located at a rail head at Menzies.

	\$million	
Prestrip	50.0	Estimate
Mining Establishment	30.0	Estimate
Concentrator, filters and bins	897.0	Including 20% contingency
Tailings Disposal	47.2	Paste thickener and coffer dam
Construction Camp	97.5	1,500 people at \$65,000/man
Concentrate and return water pipeline	214.5	
Bore Field, power and water lines	38.8	80kms
Power Line, Menzies to Mt Ida	111.6	
Unit Trains	96.0	5 unit trains
	1582.6	

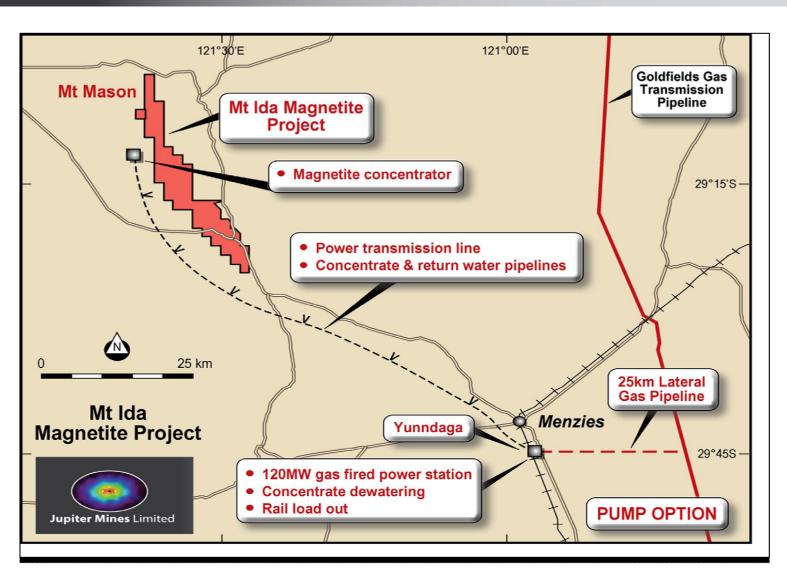


Mt Ida Scoping Study – Base Case Operating

Area		Annual Cost \$M	Unit cost	\$/T conc	Cum \$/T conc
Administration	\$/t Conc	9.1	0.90	0.90	0.90
Mining/Crushing	\$/t Ore	167.4	6.53	16.73	17.64
Concentrator	\$/t Conc	230.1	23.00	23.00	40.64
Filter Plant	\$/t Conc	14.5	1.44	1.44	42.09
Pipeline	\$/t Conc	10.4	1.03	1.03	43.12
Transport	\$/t Conc	147.2	14.71	14.71	57.83
Port	\$/t Conc	45.8	4.57	4.57	62.40
Admin-HQ	\$/t Conc	3.8	0.38	0.38	62.78
Total	\$/t Conc	627.8		62.78	

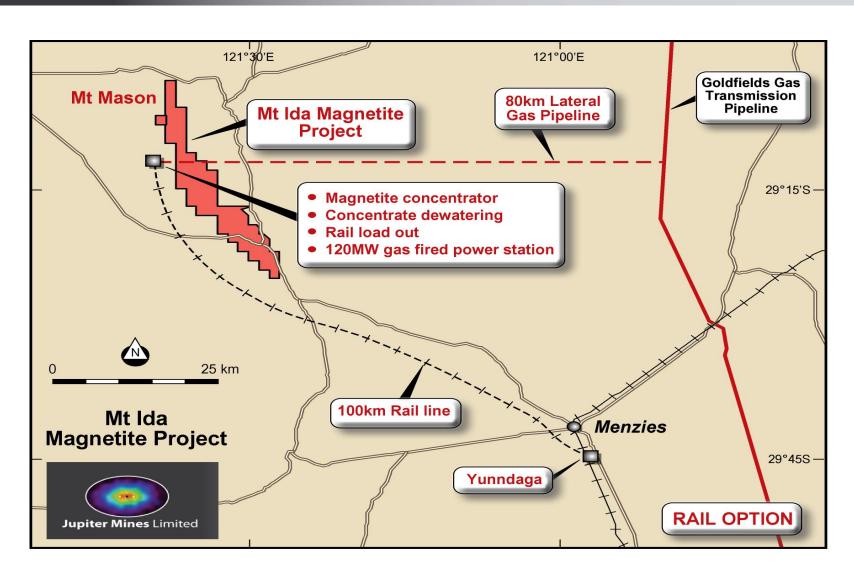


Concentrate Pumping





Total Rail





Mt Ida Scoping Study - Options

	Infrastructure Location	Capital Cost \$ Million	Operating Cost \$/tonne of Concentrate	IRR % pa
Base Case	Concentrate pipeline, power line, Third Party Power at Menzies	1 582.6	62.78	19.8
Option 1	Concentrate Pipeline, power line, Owner Power, Menzies	1 751.4	56.94	20.6
Option 2	Rail to Menzies, Owner power at Mt Ida	1 760.1	58.90	19.7
Option 3	Rail to Menzies, Owner power at Menzies, power line	1 818.0	58.90	19.1

Notes: - Based on a 20 year mine life at 25 MTPA producing 10 MTPA of Magnetite Concentrate

- Based on a waste to ore strip ratio of 1.5 to 1
- Inclusive of a Royalty of 5%, equity funding and ignoring taxation
- Concentrate price of \$A110 per tonne



Mt Ida Magnetite Project

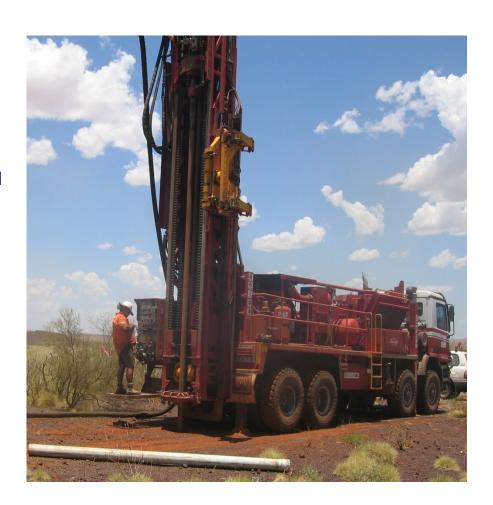
The key factors for a successful magnetite project include:			
	Mt.	Ida	
Substantial resource base	$\sqrt{}$	530mt over 25% strike length	
Concentrate production rate	$\sqrt{}$	10mtpa	
High mass recovery	$\sqrt{}$	42%	
Low stripping ratio	$\sqrt{}$	Approx 1.5:1	
Access to water	$\sqrt{}$	Excess ground water identified	
Access to power	V	Goldfields Gas Transmission pipeline in close proximity	
Access to cost effective logistics	√	Esperance Port has capacity and rail way ~100km from site	
Quality concentrate	√	68-69% Fe low silica, no P , Al2O3 & S	

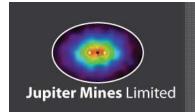


Mt Ida Magnetite Project – Next Steps

Robust Scoping Study underpins Mt Ida progression:

- Convert the initial inferred resource on the Central zone to Measured and Indicated, 58 000 metres of drilling
- Increase inferred resource base, Mt Ida southern and northern zones exploration, 43 000 metres of drilling
- Explore magnetite and further DSO potential at Mt Mason, 5 000 metres of drilling
- Commence a Feasibility Study
- Commence Project Permitting
- Feasibility Study and Permitting completed Nov/Dec 2012



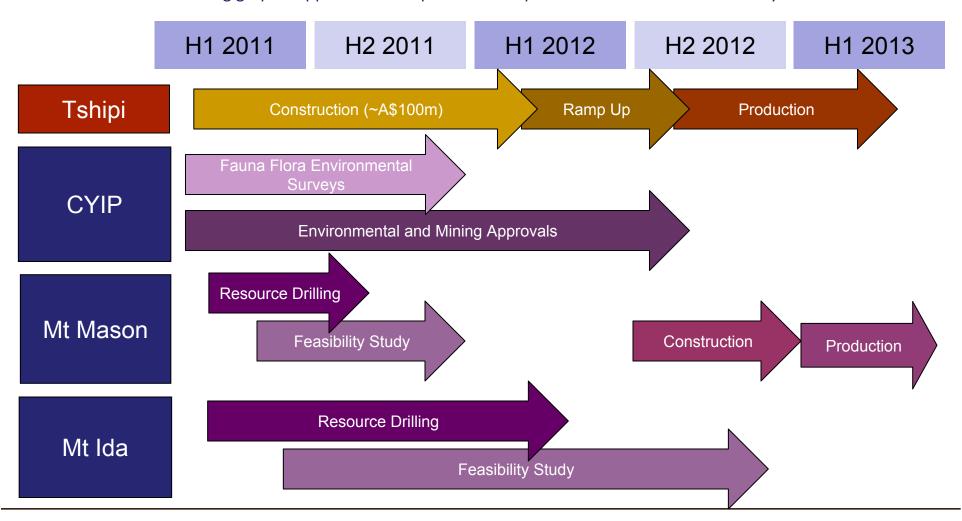


Summary



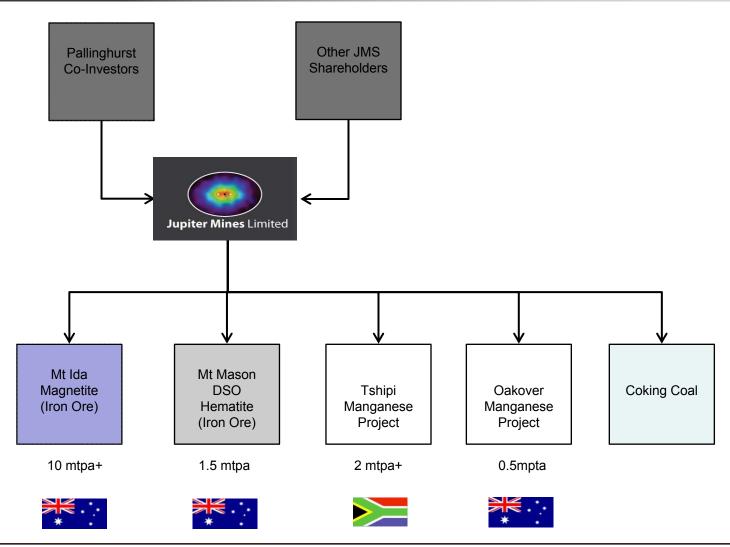
Summary

The following graphic approximates Jupiter's development schedule over the next 2 years.





Jupiter: Potentially within 36 months...





Tshipi Manganese Project



Manganese Market – Leveraged to Recovering Steel Demand

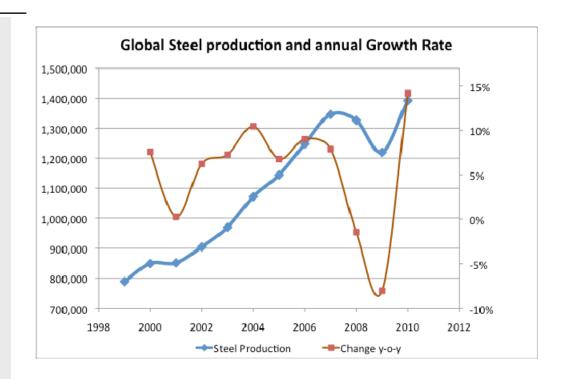
Due to its primary use, manganese demand is influenced by trends in global carbon steel production.

Manganese Use

- Approximately 90% of manganese is used in steelmaking and therefore its demand is largely driven and influenced by trends in global carbon steel production.
- There is no satisfactory substitute as a hardening alloy element.
- Manganese removes impurities in the manufacture of steel such as sulphur and oxygen.

Use of Manganese in steel results in increased:

- Impact resistance and toughness;
- Hardness:
- Strength;
- Wear resistance abrasion;
- Improves the rolling forging and weldability of steel
- Improves machinability;
- The ability to be heat treated for superior strength and hardness.



Source: IMnI



The China Effect on World Manganese Markets

Chinese manganese imports are likely to rise given increasing local production costs, tightening environmental regulation and a shortage of power.

Shifting Chinese manganese demand

- China circa. 50% of global steel production
- In 2008 China consumed 26 mtpa of manganese ore
 - 7 mtpa imported medium to high grade
 - 19 mtpa local low grade (avg ~22%)
- Low grade production from small deposits typifies Chinese manganese production.
- Higher grade imported ore is blended with low grade Chinese ore.
- Local low grade production is being affected by:
 - Increases in cost of electricity and coke (more energy required than a higher grade ore);
 - Shortages of power; and
 - Tightening environmental regulation.
- Chinese ferroalloy producers are likely to move to more imported higher grade ore - RSA/Aus
- In Q3 2009, China became a net importer of manganese alloys for the first time, historically China was always a net exporter.
- If China switches all domestic production to Tshipi "type" ore then an extra five new Tshipi sized mines will be required (10mtpa @ 37%).

Producing Alloy - "Value-In-Use":

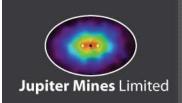
Why producing an alloy from a low grade ore is significantly more costly than from a higher grade ore.

The lower grade ore will:

- 1)Require more tonnage to mine a Mn unit;
- 2)Require more reductants and flux to smelt the ore these are purchased at an additional cost;
- 3) Require more energy to smelt the larger volume of "non-ore" in the furnace;
- 4)Produce more slag which inherently contains a higher percentage of manganese therefore recoveries decrease;
- 5) Result in the furnace throughput decreasing as the volume contains less manganese metal.
- 6) Result in a lower grade product.

These 6 factors combine exponentially to increase the cost of producing a unit of manganese metal from a low grade ore such as that used in China.

Tshipi ore can easily be sintered to produce a smelter feedstock of 45% Mn.



Manganese Equity Markets

- In the last 3 months CITIC Dameng and MOIL (previously Manganese Ore of India Limited) have concluded two very successful IPO's.
- Each company raised over A\$250m.
- The success of these listings highlights the market perception of the fundamental changes happening in world manganese markets.

CITIC Dameng

- Market cap A\$1.074bn; spin off from CITIC lists on HKSE.
- Raised \$250m with the retail tranche 250x oversubscribed.
- A vertically integrated Chinese manganese miner, ore processer and downstream manufacturer of manganese related products.
- Three operating mines in China (open pit and underground) and and a new mine being constructed in Gabon (in construction since late 2008 with ore forecast in Q1 2011).
- 2009 Global ore production of 1.1mt
- 2010 Revenue (annualised) \$230m
- 2010 Profit (annualised) A\$17.2m
- Attributable Resources:

Gabon: 30.96mt @33% Mn China: 85.68mt @20.9%

• Share price appreciation since listing (to

13 Jan 2010) +7%

MOIL

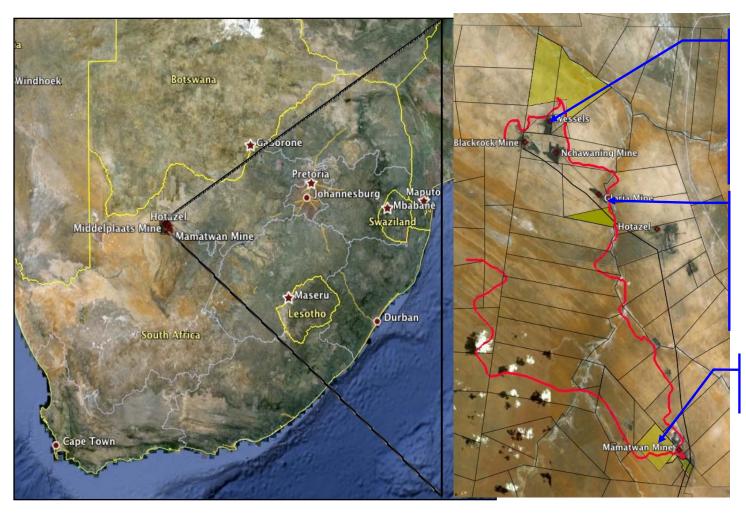
- •Market cap A\$1.6bn (A\$381m cash)
- •IPO and privatisation from Indian government in December 2010.
- •Raised A\$267m with the total IPO 56x oversubscribed.
- •Production 1.1mt of manganese ore from seven underground and three open pit mines.
- •2010 profit (post tax as stated) A\$142m (annualised)
- •Revenue A\$300m (annualised)
- •Ore resources of 69.5mt (indicated and inferred) at between 32 and 40% Mn
- •Share price appreciation since listing (to 13 Jan 2010) +16%

Tshipi Borwa (on 100% basis)

- •Bought for A\$500m (100% company valuation).
- •Planned production 2.4mtpa of manganese ore from one single large open pit – production can easily be scaled up.
- •Ore resources of 163mt (indicated and inferred) at 37% Mn plus 145mt @ 31.7% all open pit.
- •60+ year life of mine.
- •Permitted, FEED progressing; ready to commence construction in 2011.



Jupiter's South African Manganese Asset - Tshipi



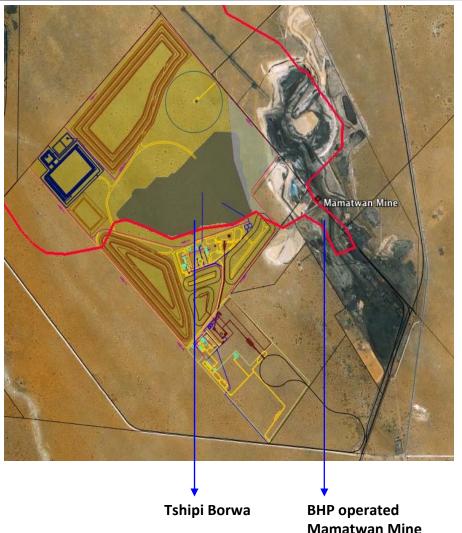
Tshipi Bokone. Tshipi is presently conducting exploration activities on this property. The Northern Property is likely to include deeper outlier ore bodies

Ntsimbintle Gloria
Property.
Tshipi has an option to
acquire this property from
Ntsimbintle. Ntsimbintle is
in the process of
concluding technical
studies on this property.

Tshipi Borwa: A world class open pit manganese property.



Jupiter's South African Manganese Asset – Tshipi Borwa



- Tshipi has completed extensive drilling, resource definition and a feasibility study for an open pit operation.
- The Borwa Project has:
 - an approved EIA;
 - an approved Social and Labour Plan; and
 - a New Order Mining right that has been issued to Ntsimbintle with ministerial approval granted to transfer that right to Tshipi.
- Project manger appointed and the team is presently being expanded.
- Detailed and final mine pit design and scheduling underway.
- Final rail siding design has been finalised and submitted to Transnet for their approval.
- Rapid load out station is in the design phase.
- Planned Tshipi Borwa production is 2.4mt of manganese ore per annum. Mine capacity can be easily increased.
- No major obstacles expected in the development of Tshipi Borwa: moderate capex of US\$200m¹.
- Jupiter's Capital commitment will be met by this Jupiter placement.
- Production in late 2011/early 2012
- 1 Note: Capex values exclude possible capital contributions that may result from a planned Public Private Partnership proposal to Transnet.



Jupiter's South African Manganese Asset - Tshipi



The BHP controlled Mamatwan mine and sinter operation, adjacent to the Tshipi Borwa project – Jupiter has no interest in this asset.

- South Africa hosts 80% of the world's economic manganese resources – approx. 13 billion tonnes.
- Kalahari Manganese Field ("KMF") hosts the bulk of these resources.
- The KMF hosts seven large mining operations including the BHP controlled mines of Wessels and Mamatwan. Only two of the operations in the KMF are presently open pit.
- The KMF has been supplying manganese to world markets for over 70 years and contains enough resources to continue to produce ore for another 100 years.
- Jupiter owns 49.9% of Tshipi which wholly owns the Tshipi Borwa Project: one of the last largest open pit projects in the KMF – 163mt (shallower than 250m) of manganese ore at 37% Mn content plus significant geological upside.
- Tshipi Borwa has been planned to produce 2.4mtpa (including fines) of manganese ore, the project has the ability to easily expand operations.



Tshipi Logistics

- Tshipi will require only approximately 4km of new rail infrastructure in order to connect the mine with an existing Transnet owned railway.
- Access to export manganese via rail within South Africa is controlled by the state owned Transnet.
- Port Elizabeth remains the prime bulk manganese exporting port, with Durban playing an increasingly more important role.
- Transnet have submitted a "business case" for internal approval to expand Port Elizabeth from 4.4mtpa to 5.5mtpa.
- Durban Port is presently being upgraded to increase the port capacity to ±4mtpa (presently handling less than 1.2mtpa), it is unclear whether the rail design will match this capacity however Transnet are presently improving the rail service to Durban by granting manganese ore priority status and running longer, mor efficient, trains.
- Transnet is presently conducting a study into the expansion of Saldanha to accommodate up to 12mtpa of manganese ore.
- Tshipi continues to work with and engage with Transnet.
- Tshipi short term solutions will involve Durban and Port Elizabeth, with a long term solution likely to involve Saldanha.



Competent Person Statements

During 2008 and 2009, Tshipi é Ntle carried out a comprehensive drilling campaign which was the basis for the completion of a feasibility study. A Mineral Resource estimate has been prepared for the Tshipi Kalahari Manganese Project which is compliant with the South African Code for the Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves ("the SAMREC Code (2007")), and the Australian JORC 2004 Code.

The Mineral Resource estimate totals 163.2 million tonnes at 37.1% Mn with significant potential for additional resources beyond the currently defined levels.

V M Simposya

BSc (Geology), MSc (Mining Engineering), is a Partner and Principal Geologist with SRK and is registered Professional Natural Scientists (Geological Science) Pri. Sci. Nat., and also member of South African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (SAIMM). He is responsible for signing off Mineral Resources as a Competent Person for the SAMREC Code, the JORC Code and the NI 43-101 and has consulted extensively for various financial institutions. He has over 30 years experience in the mining industry with expertise in geological modelling and resource estimation.

Exploration Manager: Charles William Guy

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Charles William Guy who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientist and a full- time employee of Jupiter Mines Limited. Charles William Guy has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity that he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Charles William Guy consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears Charles William Guy holds the position of Exploration Manager with Jupiter Mines Limited.

Conceptual Target Statement for Mt Ida Magnetite Project

Mr Darryl Mapleson who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy has compiled the information within this report that relates to mineralisation. Mr Mapleson has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity currently being undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 edition of the Australian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves and consents to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this report.



Additional information

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