ASX/MEDIA RELEASE

ASX: ROL 18 December 2013

BONANZA SILVER GRADES (1,825 G/T) FROM BATU PERAK BASIN DRILLING, ROMANG ISLAND

- **Perak Basin VMS target: assays received from five exploration diamond drill holes**
- **Hole LWD 390 intersected very high-grade silver from 18.8m down hole**
  - **14.1 g/t gold equivalent[1] over 7.4m**
    - **707g/t Ag and**
    - **0.77g/t Au**
    - **5.56% base metals, including**
  - **34.8g/t gold equivalent over 2.0m**
    - **1,825g/t Ag and**
    - **0.41g/t Au**
    - **14.0% base metals**
- **Western flank of Perak Basin very strongly mineralised and completely open**
- **High-grade manganese intersected in two Perak Basin holes**

Robust Resources Limited ('Robust' or 'the Company') is pleased to announce the assay results from five diamond drill holes from the latest drilling of the Perak Basin VMS target, Romang Island project in Indonesia (Table 2). Each hole intersected precious metals and base metals (Table 4).

Standout results have come from the drilling on the open western side of the Perak Basin. Two holes, LWD 385 and LWD 390, were drilled in this area and both intersected strong VMS exhalative mineralisation, rich in silver and other metals:

Results from LWD 385 include high-value VMS exhalative style mineralisation:

- **7.4m at 4.58g/t AuEq[1] and 2.99% combined base metals from 12.6m**
  (1.97g/t Au, 138g/t Ag, 0.08% Cu, 2.90% Pb, 0.02% Zn)

Located 80 metres south-east of LWD 385, LWD 390 intersected higher grades:

- **7.2m at 14.1g/t AuEq and 5.56% combined base metals from 18.8m**
  (0.77g/t Au, 707g/t Ag, 0.14% Cu, 3.11% Pb, 2.41% Zn) and including high-grade zone
- **2m at 34.84g/t AuEq and 14.00% combined base metals from 23m**
  (0.41g/t Au, 1,825g/t Ag, 0.33% Cu, 7.55% Pb, 6.12% Zn)

These drill results, combined with previous results and geological logging of holes where assay results are awaited, indicate the western flank of the Perak Basin remains open for further discovery (Figure 1). Mineralisation in the basin appears to strengthen towards the west under limestone cover. This is in keeping with the company's mineralisation model of basin-bounding faults acting as feeder zones for mineralisation.

High-grade manganese mineralisation in Perak Basin has also been discovered in this recent round of drilling. Table 3 shows the results of two holes intersecting mineralised zones grading more than 40% Mn.

These results indicated that the Perak Basin, especially at the limestone covered margins, is very prospective for high-grade manganese.

Although the Perak Basin target remains open in all directions, recent drilling, utilising five company-owned diamond drill rigs, has mostly focused on in-fill pattern drilling for resource estimation purposes. Drilling and data compilation remains on track for completion of a new Romang Island mineral resource estimate by first quarter CY2014. Additional drilling to extend this resource will be the focus of the 2014 drilling campaign.

Exploration Target

On 25 September, 2014, the company provided information regarding the exploration potential of the Perak Basin[2]: The statement read:

An exploration target can be approximated at between 8 – 12 million tonnes of between 5% and 7% combined base metals (Pb+Zn+Cu), between 1 and 2 g/t gold and between 60 and 80 g/t silver: approximately 400 to 600 thousand ounces of gold, 20 to 30 million ounces of silver, and 1 to 1.5 billion pounds of base metals. This potential quantity is conceptual in nature and only limited drilling has yet been done. There has been insufficient exploration to estimate a mineral resource and there remains uncertainty that further exploration will result in the estimation of a mineral resource.

This exploration target remains valid and is strongly supported by recent drilling. Figure 2 shows a section across the basin which includes recent hole LWD 390. This section shows a 400m continuous horizon of exhalative VMS mineralisation along with variable zones of stringer/breccia footwall mineralisation. It is notable that the mineralisation is open at both ends of this section, as it is on every section drilled so far in the Perak Basin. Table 1 below show that, compared with the 25 September 2013 version, the weighted average grade of the exhalative VMS zone has been significantly enhanced in silver, with grade increases also in gold, copper and lead. The Perak Basin VMS deposit is preserved under a thin layer of mostly unconsolidated basin-fill sediments and volcanic. For example the 6.4 metre thick VMS intersection in LWD 385, lies beneath only 11m of overburden (some of which is potentially recoverable manganese mineralisation). Conceptually mining of overburden and ore will be by inexpensive free-dig open pit methods. Due to the shallow and wide flat-lying lateral nature of the mineralisation, the mining stripping ratio will be close to the ratio of overburden to mineralisation, which from Table 1 averages less than 5:1.

Table 1: Perak Basin exhalative VMS intersections (recent holes in blue)

Hole No.	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	True Thickness (m)	Au Equiv (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu+Pb+Zn (%)
LWD190	40.3	54.0	13.7	11.9	3.10	2.20	48	0.13	1.85	0.62	2.60
LWD221	42.8	50.0	7.2	6.2	3.64	1.44	116	0.30	3.99	5.15	9.44
LWD239	37.0	41.0	4.0	3.5	2.13	1.01	59	0.16	1.42	1.66	3.24
LWD242	37.9	43.0	5.1	4.4	2.50	0.68	96	0.24	2.70	4.18	7.12
LWD246	28.8	38.0	9.2	8.0	1.50	0.50	53	0.08	2.45	2.60	5.13
LWD248	35.3	40.0	4.8	4.1	2.62	0.59	107	0.13	2.95	6.56	9.63
LWD340	59.0	68.0	9.0	7.8	2.83	2.40	23	0.21	2.40	1.65	4.27
LWD349	51.0	57.0	6.0	5.2	2.56	1.57	52	0.15	1.65	2.82	4.61
LWD357	22.0	28.0	6.0	5.2	5.04	1.65	179	0.44	4.33	7.52	12.28
LWD362	19.0	26.3	7.3	6.3	4.57	2.58	105	0.21	3.37	6.82	10.40
LWD370	98.0	120.0	22.0	19.1	6.3	2.59	195	0.26	2.90	2.63	5.79
LWD385	**12.6**	**20.0**	**7.4**	**6.4**	**4.6**	**1.97**	**138**	**0.08**	**2.90**	**0.02**	**2.99**
LWD390	**18.8**	**26.0**	**7.2**	**6.2**	**14.1**	**0.77**	**707**	**0.14**	**3.11**	**2.41**	**5.65**
Average				**7.4**	**4.54**	**1.77**	**147**	**0.20**	**2.75**	**3.04**	**5.99**

Robust is currently drilling targets within the Lakuwahi Caldera with five rigs, all of which are dedicated to drilling the Batu Perak VMS exploration target. It is estimated that a preliminary mineral resource estimate for Batu Perak will be announced within four months but full assessment of the target may take more time, depending on the number and extent of new discoveries.

The above exploration target does not include stringer sulphide or stockwork breccia mineralisation that nearly always occurs beneath the main exhalative horizon. It is likely that significant parts of this stringer zone can be mined economically, especially along the western flanks of the Perak Basin where the zone is well developed.

Robust's Managing Director Gary Lewis commented: "As the 2013 drilling year on Romang Island draws to a close, it is an opportune time to reflect on our achievements during the past 12 months. The company has made significant progress in achieving its aims of commercialising our discoveries on Romang Island. We have:

1. Completed the maiden independent JORC mineral resource estimate of our high-grade manganese deposits
2. Discovered the exciting high-value Perak Basin VMS deposit
3. Discovered the ultra-high-grade Batu Mas Deeps polymetallic sulphide deposit
4. Completed record diamond drilling for any year of over 12,000 metres
5. Significantly advanced the geological understanding and orebody models
6. Reformulated the development strategy to a low-risk, low CAPEX pathway based on high-grade mineral deposits and commenced execution of that strategy.

"In addition to these advances on Romang Island, The company has made significant headway in a new jurisdiction, namely the Kyrgyz Republic, with the acquisition of excellent mineral properties containing two significant gold-copper mineral deposits, Andash and Taldybulak.

"2014 should be a watershed year for Robust and I look forward to sharing more excellent results including a mineral resource update for Romang Island in the early part of the year."

Table 2: Drill Collar Information Perak Basin VMS deposit

Hole ID	Grid: UTM Zone 52 South				Dip	EOH
	Easting m	Northing m	RL m	Grid Azimuth deg	deg	m
LWD377	317,662.4	9,156,756.5	309.8	225	-60	172.65
LWD384	317,242.4	9,157,064.4	334.0	225	-60	238.65
LWD385	317,240.2	9,156,854.4	317.8	225	-60	207.25
LWD388	317,401.8	9,157,137.5	319.8	225	-60	141.25
LWD390	317,300.2	9,156,791.5	310.4	225	-60	183.15

Table 3: Perak Basin Manganese Intersections

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Mn (%)
LWD385	7.6	9.4	1.8	21.3
LWD388	6.5	9.6	3.1	34.3
incl.	6.5	7.9	1.4	41.6
LWD390	10.1	15.8	5.7	33.1
incl.	11.0	13.0	2.0	42.6

Table 4: Drilling results for Perak Basin VMS deposit

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au Equiv (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu+Pb+Zn (%)
LWD377	88.0	93.0	5.0	0.79	0.17	33	0.05	1.04	1.23	2.32
LWD384	0.0	2.4	2.4	1.63	1.08	30	0.05	1.20	0.11	1.36
	10.0	25.0	15.0	1.04	0.55	26	0.22	1.41	1.26	2.88
incl.	10.0	15.0	5.0	1.72	1.03	37	0.22	2.22	1.71	4.15
	42.0	49.0	7.0	0.77	0.41	19	0.40	0.97	0.58	1.96
	79.0	83.0	4.0	1.16	0.44	38	0.09	0.38	0.03	0.50
	89.0	108.0	19.0	0.66	0.46	11	0.12	1.97	0.96	3.05
	112.7	116.0	3.3	0.47	0.36	6	0.07	1.33	1.02	2.43
	176.0	201.0	25.0	2.07	1.99	4	0.08	0.57	0.57	1.22
incl.	179.0	181.0	2.0	5.04	4.84	11	0.11	1.93	1.14	3.18
and incl.	194.0	199.0	5.0	4.19	4.13	3	0.07	0.17	0.07	0.31
LWD385	12.6	49.0	36.4	1.58	0.60	52	0.10	1.43	0.23	1.76
incl.	12.6	20.0	7.4	4.58	1.97	138	0.08	2.90	0.02	2.99
	68.0	70.0	2.0	0.32	0.23	5	0.02	0.95	2.20	3.17
	98.0	129.0	31.0	0.71	0.46	14	0.06	0.77	1.06	1.89
	170.0	171.3	1.3	0.70	0.15	29	1.22	2.00	1.58	4.80
	181.0	183.0	2.0	0.66	0.33	18	0.16	1.31	2.49	3.96
	188.0	194.0	6.0	0.47	0.46	9	0.02	0.83	0.80	1.65
LWD388	61.0	67.0	6.0	0.53	0.41	7	0.02	0.17	0.09	0.28
	72.0	78.0	6.0	0.49	0.38	6	0.02	0.06	0.10	0.18
LWD390	18.8	152.0	133.2	1.34	0.49	45	0.05	0.57	0.86	1.48
incl.	18.8	28.0	9.2	11.20	0.64	559	0.13	2.57	2.37	5.06
incl.	18.8	26.0	7.2	14.10	0.77	707	0.14	3.11	2.41	5.65
incl.	23.0	25.0	2.0	34.84	0.41	1825	0.33	7.55	6.12	14.00

About Robust

Robust Resources is a multi-commodity resource company engaged in the exploration and development of precious and base metals in Indonesia, the Kyrgyz Republic and the Philippines. It holds a 70.5% managing interest in the Romang Island polymetallic and manganese projects in Indonesia. In January 2012, the Company published a mineral resource estimate for work completed on Romang Island to the standards set out in the JORC code 2004. The Romang Island Indicated Mineral Resource totals 435 thousand ounces gold, 16.7 million ounces of silver and 737 million pounds of base metals and the Inferred Mineral Resources totals 156 thousand ounces gold, 11.0 million ounces of silver and 733 million pounds of base metals (details: http://www.robustresources.com.au/s/resources_reserves.asp).

In November 2013, the Company reported a JORC (2012) compliant inferred mineral resource estimate of near-surface, high-grade manganese mineralisation from Manganese Valley and Batu Hitam West on Romang Island. The Inferred Mineral Resource of 566,000 t at 42.5% Mn is consider to provide a basis for a low-risk, early entry into mining on Romang Island. (details: http://www.robustresources.com.au/i/pdf/nr/Manganese%20Resource%20Estimate.pdf)

Since the completion of the above JORC (2004) mineral resource estimate in January 2012, Robust has completed additional drilling totaling over 17,000 metres and over 200 holes with consistent positive results. The Company is currently working on an updated mineral resource estimate which will be completed under the JORC (2012) guidelines. It is anticipated that this resource estimate will be completed by January, 2014.

Robust holds 80% of the Andash project in the Kyrgyz Republic. Published JORC (2004) Ore Reserves are 540 thousand ounces of gold and 140 million pounds of copper (details: http://www.robustresources.com.au/s/resources_reserves.asp).

Robust recently signed an agreement to earn-in a 70% interest in Bashkol copper-gold project in the Kyrgyz Republic.

Robust's dual focus is to become a significant low cost precious and base metal producer on Romang Island and in the Kyrgyz Republic as well as continuing its positive record of new discoveries from its portfolio of exploration properties. Robust trades on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) under the symbol ROL.

Robust Resources is now on Twitter. Please click on the link provided to follow: https://twitter.com/RobustResources

*** ENDS ***

For further information please contact: Gary Lewis – Managing Director on +61 2 8259 4799

Competent Persons Statements

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results is based on data compiled by John Levings BSc, a Competent Person who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Levings is a director of the Company. Mr Levings has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity, which is being undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Levings consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

1. AuEq = Gold Equivalent = gold assay + (silver assay / 53) where the number 53 represents the ratio where 53 g/t Ag = 1g/t Au. This ratio was calculated and rounded to the nearest whole integer from the average of the 24 months of Financial Year 2011 from July 2011 to June 2013 taken from published World Bank Commodity Price Data http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPROSPECTS/Resources/334934-1304428586133/pink_data_m.xlsx. The metal prices thus used in the calculation are the average Gold price of USD $1638.39 per ounce and average Silver price of USD $31.05 per ounce. Metallurgical flotation test-work has been carried out on polymetallic sulphide mineralisation similar to the material reported herein. High recoveries of all metals, including gold and silver, have been achieved in these tests and recovery levels of all metals are similar.(refer to Robust ASX announcement of November 30, 2010 titled "Sulphide Metallurgical Tests Return Exceptional Recoveries of Base and Precious Metals from Romang Island".) For that reason it not considered necessary to apply metallurgical recovery factors in the formula for calculating gold equivalent. In the opinion of the Company that all elements included in the metal equivalent calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered and sold. 2. ROL ASX announcement 25 September, 2013, "NEW DRILL RESULTS CONFIRM AND EXTEND VMS DISCOVERY ON ROMANG ISLAND"

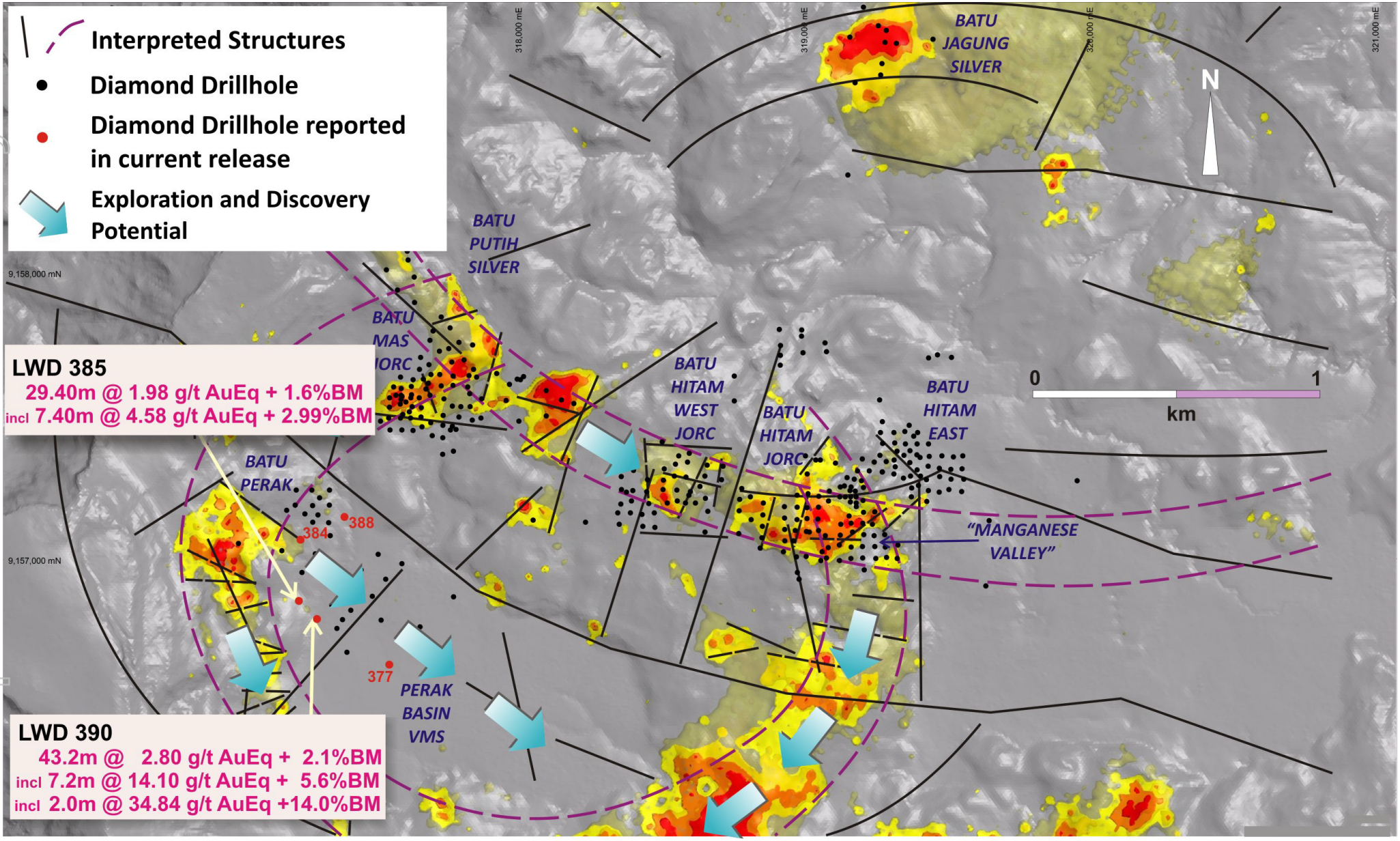

Figure 1: Map showing location or recent drillholes in the Perak Basin (red dots) with most significant results shown. Refer to table 4 for full summary of results

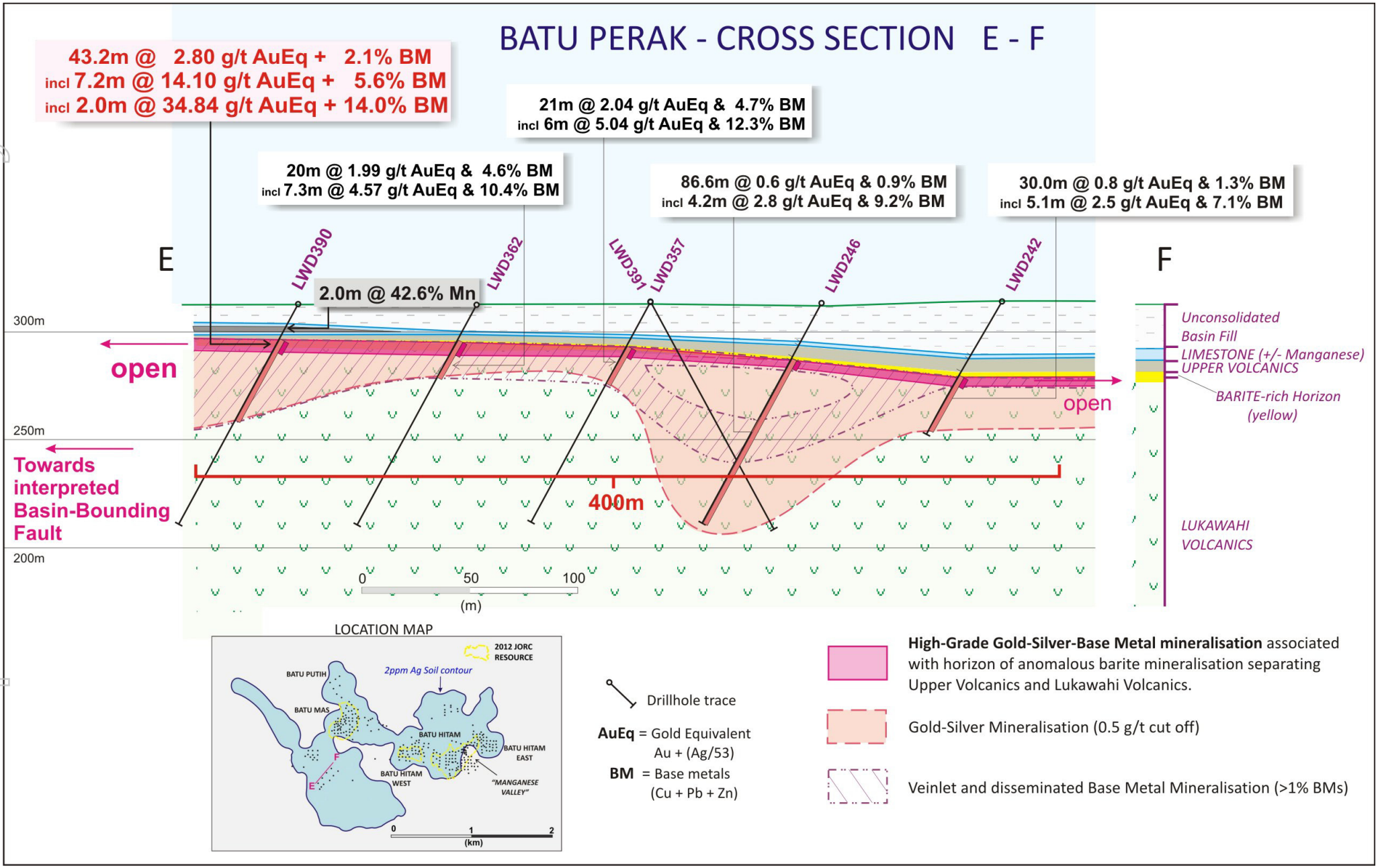

Figure 2: NE-SW section showing the interpreted 400 metre wide zone of continuous strata-bound exhalative VMS though LWD 390. The mineralisation is open at both ends. Note high grade manganese intersected in LWD 390 remains open to the south-west

APPENDIX
JORC Code, 2012 Edition – "Table 1"

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.* • *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* • *Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.* • *In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• HQ and NQ sized diamond drill core. Triple-tube wireline standard equipment. 1 metre, ½ core samples collected in visually mineralized intervals. 2-metre ¼ core samples in visually non-mineralised or weakly core. Whole sample core pulverized to 80% pass 200 mesh. 50 g chare fire assay for gold. Wet geochemical or XRF techniques for silver and other metals. Regular assay suite: Au, Ag, As, Sb, Cu, Pb, Zn, Ba and Mn.
Drilling techniques	• *Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (ego core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).*	• HQ and NQ sized diamond drill core. Triple-tube wire line standard equipment. Core is oriented where ever possible using the spear technique.
Drill sample recovery	• *Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* • *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* • *Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.*	• Recovery is measured in the core tube by the driller and a marker inserted into the core tray noting any core loss. Core recovery is double checked by the geologist when logging the hole. No relationship between core recovery and grade has been discovered.
Logging	• *Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.*	• All core is geologically logged and photographed prior to sampling. Structural measurements are obtained where core orientation has been successful. Geotechnical logging is not carried out. Logging is semi-quantitative and 100% of reported intersections have been

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.
• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</td><td>logged.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation</td><td>• If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.
• If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.
• For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.
• Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.
• Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.
• Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</td><td>• Continuous ½ core is sampled over 1-metre intervals as a general rule in visually mineralized intervals. Where the core is visually unmineralised or weakly mineralized then continuous ¼ core sampling is carried out over 2 or 3 metre intervals to economize on assay and freight costs. Splitting the core is done with a diamond saw. Where there is a major geological boundary, sampling intervals are made to honour the boundary which may result in sampling intervals slightly less or slightly more than 1 metre.
• Quality control procedures include the insertion of standards (1 in 25 samples) and blanks (1 in 20 samples) into the regular sample number sequence. If any blank or standard is out of spec, re-assay is requested of the laboratory.
• Sampling size is considered to be appropriate. Assay repeatability for gold and other metals has never been an issue at Lakuwahi.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Quality of assay data and laboratory tests</td><td>• The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.
• For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.
• Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</td><td>• All samples are completely pulverized and assayed at Intertek Testing Services laboratory http://www.intertek.com/minerals/global-services/ : The following elements and ITS techniques are used:
<table>
<tr><th>IDENTS:</th><th>UNITS:</th><th>UPPER DETECTION:</th><th>DETECTION LIMIT:</th><th>SCHEME:</th></tr>
<tr><td>Au</td><td>ppm</td><td>50</td><td>0.01</td><td>FA51</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ag</td><td>ppm</td><td>100</td><td>1</td><td>GA02</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cu</td><td>ppm</td><td>0</td><td>50</td><td>GA50S</td></tr>
<tr><td>Pb</td><td>ppm</td><td>0</td><td>50</td><td>GA50S</td></tr>
<tr><td>Zn</td><td>ppm</td><td>0</td><td>50</td><td>GA50S</td></tr>
<tr><td>Mn</td><td>ppm</td><td>0</td><td>50</td><td>GA50S</td></tr>
<tr><td>As</td><td>ppm</td><td>0</td><td>10</td><td>XR02</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sb</td><td>ppm</td><td>0</td><td>10</td><td>XR02</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ba</td><td>%</td><td>100</td><td>0.01</td><td>XR02</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ag</td><td>ppm</td><td>10000</td><td>5</td><td>GA30</td></tr>
</table>
• Quality control procedures include the insertion of standards (1 in 25 samples) and blanks (1 in 20 samples) into the regular sample</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		number sequence. If any blank or standard is out of spec, re-assay is requested. • 1:50 samples pulps is sent to a second independent laboratory in Perth Australia (Ultratrace) on a regular quarterly frequency http://www.bureauveritas.com.au/wps/wcm/connect/bv_comau/local/home/about-us/our-business/commodities/exploration-and-mining/geochemistry • No material issues of assay bias or repeatability have occurred since drilling commenced in 2008.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• *The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* • *The use of twinned holes.* • *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* • *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	• Calculations of significant intersections are carried out by Competent Person John Andrew Levings, FAusIMM. • Twinned holes are generally not used or considered to be required. • Electronic data is stored and reported using the password-protected Geobank software. Data is network backed-up across several physical sites (Romang Island, Jakarta Office, Sydney Office). Physical assay reports are filed in Jakarta office. • All data entry is under control of a specialist database geologist • No adjustments to assay data are carried out.
Location of data points	• *Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.* • *Specification of the grid system used.* • *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	• All drill collars are surveyed by company surveyors using Total Station equipment and tied in to an independently verified system of triangulation benchmarks. • All coordinates are quoted in UTM-UTS Zone 52 South. • Topographic control is excellent and was established using the LIDAR system (plus or minus 0.3m).
Data spacing and distribution	• *Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* • *Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.* • *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	• Data spacing (drill-hole spacing) is variable and appropriate to the geology. As this is an exploration project, infill drilling is often necessary to confirm interpretations. In general a drillhole spacing of 40 metres is used in breccias style mineralisation and 80m for stratabound mineralisation. • Sample compositing is not used in reporting exploration results.
Orientation of data in relation to geological	• *Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* • *If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a*	• The breccia – style mineralisation is often irregular and drilling is oriented to intersect as perpendicular as possible to the gross strike and dip of the deposits. The VMS mineralisation is sub horizontal. 60 degree inclined angled holes are used as a compromise to test the flat-lying exhalative zones and any steeper footwall stringer

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
structure	*sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	mineralization. • No material sampling bias is considered to have been introduced by the drilling direction.
Sample security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Samples are taken in covered trays from the drill site to the core processing facility at Romang Island base camp. Company personnel log, photograph and spilt the core. ½ or ¾ of the core is retained in the core shed as a geological reference and for use should further tests be required. All samples for assay are bagged in numbered calico sample bags which are then sewn in to polyweave bags for transport. Company security personnel and Mobile Brigade police then accompany the samples from the base camp (by porter, company boat and charter plane) to Kupang in West Timor. At this point the samples are dispatched by commercial flight door to door courier to ITS laboratory in Jakarta. • This is considered to be a secure and reasonable procedure and no instances of tampering with samples have occurred since drilling commenced in 2008.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	• Audits of sampling procedure have been completed in 2011 and 2013 bit Micromine Consulting and Mining Associate respectively, No material issues were raised.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• *Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.* • *The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a license to operate in the area.*	• Robust's tenure on Romang Island is under the Indonesian national Izin Usaha Pertambangan or Mining Business License (IUP) system. Robust, has a direct 70% interest in the 5 IUPs totaling 10,000 Ha through the title holder company PT Gemala Borneo Utama. The Robust IUPs are in exploration stage and must be converted to production stage by March 2015. It is anticipated that the conversion will take place in the first half of 2014. The other 30% shareholder in the IUPs is Indonesia's Salim Group. Salim group is also a major shareholder in Robust resources Limited. • Robust's IUPs are in "production forest" and as such require a "borrow and use" permit from the Indonesian department of forestry. Robust has current borrow and use permits for its 5 IUPs.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• All 5 Robust IUPs have been published on the Indonesian Mines Department "Clean and Clear" list.
Exploration done by other parties	• *Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• In 1998 and 1999 Billiton (now BHP Billiton) conducted 2 diamond drilling programs totalling 14 holes within the Lakuwahi Caldera. Robust's first drill holes in 2008 was numbered LWD015 in recognition of the 14 prior Billiton holes. Results obtained by Robust are entirely consistent with the earlier results from the Billiton work.
Geology	• *Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	• The mineralisation at Lakuwahi is considered to by hydrothermal in type. The mineralisation occurs in a caldera setting. Three styles of mineralisation have been recognized. • Breccia – style containing galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, barite, pyrite, gold and silver (and oxidized portions of this type). • Exhalative VMS. Laterally extensive horizon containing galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, barite, pyrite, gold and silver • Manganese Oxide: replacement of limestone.
Drill hole Information	• *A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:* o *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* o *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* o *dip and azimuth of the hole* o *down hole length and interception depth* o *hole length.* • *If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.*	• See separate table in this report.
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.* • *Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.*	• Intercepts are calculated using the length-weighted averages of individual samples. • Minimum grade truncations are applied. For example in oxide gold zones a minimum of 0.25 g/t Gold Equivalent is used to guide lower cut offs. Local geology is also used as an input (e.g. hole to hole correlations). • Cutting of high grades is not carried out but where high-grades do exist, a high grade sub-interval will be reported. • The following table shows individual assay results from hole number

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	• *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	LWD 357. It shows where a higher-grade sub interval is selected (22 to 28m: 6m at 1.65 g/t Au, 179 g/t Ag, 0.44% Cu 4.33% Pb, 7.52% Zn) from a broader continuous intersection of mineralisation (22 to 43m: 21m at 0.74 g/t Au, 69 g/t Ag, 0.19% Cu 1.85% Pb, 2.64% Zn

Depth		Au1	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	
From	**To**	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
0.00	3.00	0.08	6	160	2590	1790	
Standard		<0.01	<1	80	<50	140	
3.00	6.00	0.04	3	110	1170	510	
6.00	9.00	0.04	5	130	1010	390	
9.00	12.00	0.03	3	140	740	530	
12.00	15.00	<0.01	3	100	290	1390	
15.00	16.00	0.01	1	70	480	1070	
16.00	17.35	0.02	4	540	6850	4910	
17.35	18.35	<0.01	12	140	1340	16700	
18.35	19.35	<0.01	16	60	3320	4700	
19.35	20.40	0.06	6	<50	1000	860	
20.40	21.00	0.17	8	<50	390	190	
21.00	22.00	0.17	8	<50	70	160	
22.00	23.00	1.25	65	1380	13400	25600	Hi Grade
23.00	24.00	4.16	468	14400	111000	185000	Hi Grade
24.00	25.00	2.47	348	5770	61100	121000	Hi Grade
25.00	26.00	0.4	49	1540	23700	46200	Hi Grade
26.00	27.00	0.7	60	1950	31400	47900	Hi Grade
27.00	28.00	0.92	84	1170	19000	25500	Hi Grade
28.00	29.00	0.26	40	510	4220	2370	
29.00	30.00	0.26	27	330	4820	3530	
Blank		2.19	34	330	330	130	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

30.00	31.00	0.27	6	250	3350	3450
31.00	32.00	0.87	73	1020	7240	6430
32.00	33.00	0.46	31	1530	20200	30600
33.00	34.00	0.21	5	210	2470	1990
34.00	35.00	0.27	28	390	2360	1500
35.00	36.00	0.23	26	390	990	960
36.00	37.00	0.35	18	420	1980	1030
37.00	38.00	0.41	17	590	7400	5560
38.00	39.00	0.4	22	1520	22800	13600
39.00	40.00	0.6	22	6000	35500	14000
40.00	41.00	0.28	30	840	8900	9430
41.00	42.00	0.33	19	430	5400	6550
42.00	43.00	0.37	8	160	1740	2290
43.00	44.00	0.18	3	100	700	1810
44.00	45.00	0.17	4	380	3210	2370
45.00	46.00	0.16	2	90	320	1210
46.00	47.00	0.2	2	120	420	1120
47.00	48.00	0.15	2	80	500	1140
48.00	49.00	0.13	3	190	2100	4420
Blank		0.51	3	7780	80	160
49.00	50.00	0.14	2	80	540	1140

- AuEq = Gold Equivalent = gold assay + (silver assay / 53) where the number 53 represents the ratio where 53 g/t Ag = 1g/t Au. This ratio was calculated and rounded to the nearest whole integer from the average of the 24 months of Financial Year 2011 from July 2011 to June 2013 taken from published World Bank Commodity Price Data *http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPROSPECTS/Resources/334934-1304428586133/pink_data_m.xlsx*. The metal prices thus used in the calculation are the average Gold price of USD $1638.39 per

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		ounce and average Silver price of USD $31.05 per ounce.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• *These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* • *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* • *If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• In general down-hole lengths are reported due to the irregular nature of the breccias style mineralisation.
Diagrams	• *Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.*	• Plan views and sectional views are included in this report.
Balanced reporting	• *Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.*	• All intersections, both high and low grade are tabulated in this report.
Other substantive exploration data	• *Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.*	• Not applicable to this report.
Further work	• *The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* • *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	• Diagrams clearly show where mineralized zones are open. The Company is operating 8 exploration drill rigs within the Lakuwahi Caldera. • The company has many targets and is continually reviewing and fine tuning its exploration program in the light of new results.

Sections 3 to 5 of the standard JORC Table 1 are not relevant to this report