ASX/MEDIA RELEASE

ASX: ROL 09 October 2013

HIGH GRADE MASSIVE SULPHIDES INTERSECTION REAFFIRMS POLYMETALLIC POTENTIAL AT BATU MAS DEEPS

- **LWD 360 intersected high-grade Massive Sulphides:**
  - **37.85% base metals and 108 g/t Ag over 8m; within mineralised zone of 83m grading 7.01% Base Metals and 26 g/t Ag**
- **One of the best drill intersections ever made on Romang Island**
- **Batu Mas Deeps prospect is a discovery of potentially very significant economic importance**
- **Ongoing drilling to provide further potential upside**

Robust Resources Limited ('Robust' or 'the Company') is pleased to announce assay results from diamond drill hole LWD 360 from the Batu Mas Deeps prospect on Romang Island, Indonesia.

Following the discovery of high-grade sulphide mineralisation at the Batu Mas Deeps prospect, as announced 01 October 2013, the Company has intersected further massive sulphides from a second hole LWD 360. Assay results for LWD 360 have now confirmed a broad zone of rich and intense polymetallic breccia style mineralisation over an 83m intersection that has a core of massive sulphides 8 metres thick. The results from **LWD 360** include:

- **83m at 7.01% combined base metals and 0.67 g/t AuEq[1] from 77m**
  (0.58% Cu, 3.51% Pb, 2.92% Zn, 0.18 g/t Au, 26 g/t Ag) including:
- **53m at 10.24% combined base metals and 0.91 g/t AuEq from 97m**
  (0.84% Cu, 5.22% Pb, 4.17% Zn, 0.23 g/t Au, 36 g/t Ag) including massive sulphides:
- **8m at 37.85% combined base metals and 2.33 g/t AuEq from 97m**
  (0.89% Cu, 25.82% Pb, 11.14% Zn, 0.29 g/t Au, 108 g/t Ag)

LWD 360 is collared 40m west of LWD 352, which was reported last week to have an open-ended intersection of **102.8m at 5.71% base metals**, including a massive sulphide zone of **6m at 54.9% base metals**. Table 2 lists a summary of results from Batu Mas Deeps drilling.

The potential of the Batu Mas Deeps mineralisation is graphically demonstrated by the 3D IP and Resistivity geophysics. Figure 1 is a section through a 3D "Leapfrog" Resistivity model displaying the positions of the three existing Batu Mas Deeps intersections. The mineralised intersections are interpreted to be associated with shallow dipping Resistivity anomalies. Figure 2 is the same viewpoint but shows a similar anomaly pattern for Induced Polarisation (IP). If these anomalies demonstrate continuations of the mineralisation intersected so far, then the size of the mineralised breccias may be very large and the potential for further discovery at depth will be highly likely.

Significance of Batu Mas Deeps Discovery

The grades of the Batu Mas Deeps massive sulphide mineralisation from LWD 120, LWD 352 and LWD 360 compare favourably with historical, current and proposed high-grade underground lead-zinc-silver and polymetallic deposits elsewhere. Some examples of the grades reported for this type underground mine/deposit are:

- The famous Broken Hill South underground mine in Australia, produced 34 million tonnes of ore grading 25.5% combined base metals and 230 g/t Ag to a depth of 1.7kms before it closed in 1992.

- Rosebery is an underground VMS mine in Tasmania has been operating since 1893. In 2004 it was producing with mineral reserves of 5.3 million tonnes at 15.7% combined base metals, 1.7 g/t Au and 123 g/t Ag. It remains operational to this day.

- The undeveloped Anjing Hitam deposit in Sumatra, Indonesia is considered to be an attractive underground mining and development proposition. It has a mineral resource (2004) of 7.7 Mt at 25.8% combined base metals and 12 g/t Ag.

The reason for this comparison of grades is that if the Batu Mas Deeps exploration is successful in delineating even a modest tonnage at or near to the grades obtained so far, then early development and extraction by underground mining of high-grade ore might be an option to enhance the economics of the Lakuwahi project as a whole.

It should be noted that it was the discovery of the high-grade Zone VII at the Porgera Mine in PNG that transformed the economics of that project. Zone VII was mined first from underground and then a large open pit extracted the adjacent lower grade ore. This underground mine was highly profitable and funded much of the development capital for subsequent open pit mining.

It should also be noted that for Batu Mas Deeps 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. Robust is now prioritising drilling the Batu Mas Deeps domain using two dedicated diamond drill rigs.

Robust's Managing Director Gary Lewis commented: "The latest drilling results from Batu Mas Deeps further confirms the exceptional potential of our Romang Island project. LWD 360 represents one of the best intersections from our drilling program on Romang Island, and we have now received three massive sulphide hits from the same number of drill holes.

"3D IP and Resistivity data has been recently reprocessed using more advanced modelling algorithms, and this has allowed us to look at deeper structures (Figures 1 and 2). Based on these outstanding results, drilling at new holes is currently underway, utilising two dedicated owner-operated diamond drill rigs, and we are confident this will further unlock significant potential.

"These latest drill results will prove very important in the planning of the development of our Romang Island Project and the overall economics of what may be a world-class polymetallic deposit.

"We are currently working with consultants to lead the metallurgical testwork and process design work on Romang Island and look forward to reporting further on our progress."

Table 1: Drill Collar Information for Batu Mas Deeps target

Hole ID	Grid: UTM Zone 52 South				Dip	EOH
	Easting m	Northing m	RL m	Grid Azimuth deg	deg	m
LWD120	317,836.05	9,157,532.90	336.19	3.7	-60	222.50
LWD352	317,844.04	9,157,484.47	327.26	0	-60	212.80
LWD360	317,797.88	9,157,491.99	325.92	0	-60	222.95

Table 2: Drilling results from Batu Mas Deeps (LWD 360 is the new result)

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au Equiv (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu+Pb+Zn (%)
LWD120	72.0	76.0	4.0	0.52	0.26	14	0.08	1.54	2.05	3.67
	84.0	87.0	3.0	0.33	0.14	10	0.50	0.50	1.51	2.51
	123.0	176.0	53.0	0.64	0.11	26	0.62	4.40	4.50	9.52
incl.	126.0	148.0	22.0	1.22	0.14	57	1.36	10.03	10.24	21.63
incl.	134.0	144.0	10.0	1.30	0.16	61	2.36	8.65	16.76	27.77
incl.	154.0	161.0	7.0	0.29	0.08	11	0.18	1.11	0.73	2.02
LWD352	110.0	212.8	102.8	0.40	0.13	14	0.19	2.53	2.99	5.71
incl.	175.0	192.0	17.0	1.07	0.14	49	0.86	11.97	12.84	25.67
incl.	176.0	182.0	6.0	1.78	0.16	85	1.48	26.02	27.40	54.90
LWD360	77.0	160.0	83.0	0.67	0.18	26	0.58	3.51	2.92	7.01
incl.	97.1	150.0	53.0	0.91	0.23	36	0.84	5.22	4.17	10.24
incl.	97.1	105.0	8.0	2.33	0.29	108	0.89	25.82	11.14	37.85

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:

Robust Resources Limited: JORC (2004) Mineral Resources, Romang Island

Project	Resource Class	Million Tonnes	Precious Metals				Base Metals					
			Grade		Metal		Grade			Metal		
			Au	Ag	Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	Cu	Pb	Zn
			g/t	g/t	koz	koz	%	%	%	Mlb	Mlb	Mlb
Romang Oxide	Indicated	6.8	0.84	30.8	184	6,763						
	Inferred	2.8	0.54	33.9	49	3,073						
Romang Sulphide	Indicated	21.6	0.36	14.3	251	9,899	0.11	0.68	0.76	54	324	360
	Inferred	14.1	0.24	17.5	108	7,928	0.13	1.20	1.03	41	374	318
Total Indicated Resource		**28.4**			**435**	**16,662**				**54**	**324**	**360**
Total Inferred Resource		**16.9**			**156**	**11,002**				**41**	**374**	**318**

Since the completion of the 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. Robust is currently working on a 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) mineral resources and ore reserves are:

JORC (2004) Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves, Andash

Project	Resource Class	Million Tonnes	Precious Metals		Base Metals		Reserve Class	Million Tonnes	Precious Metals		Base Metals	
			Grade	Metal	Grade	Metal			Grade	Metal	Grade	Metal
			Au	Au	Cu	Cu			Au	Au	Cu	Cu
			g/t	koz	%	Mlb			g/t	koz	%	Mlb
Andash	Measured	4.1	1.04	149	0.48	43	Proved	4.1	1.10	138	0.45	40
	Indicated	15.1	1.00	533	0.38	127	Probable	11.9	1.08	402	0.38	100
	Inferred	0.4	0.93	11	0.25	2						
Total Inferred Resource		**0.4**	**0.93**	**11**	**0.25**	**2**						
Total M&I		**19.2**	**1.10**	**682**	**0.40**	**170**	**Total P&P**	**16.0**	**1.08**	**540**	**0.40**	**140**

* The Measured and Indicated Mineral Resources are inclusive of those Mineral Reserves modified to produce the Ore Reserves. This information was prepared and first disclosed under the JORC Code 2004. It has not been updated since to comply with the JORC Code 2012 on the basis that the information has not materially changed since it was last reported. Andash Mining Reserves were reported by KGL Resources on 31/3/2010 in a report titled "Final Study Confirms Andash Gold Copper Project"

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 Andash 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. This "About Robust" sections also applies to and replaces the "About Robust" section of the Company's ASX announcements on 5/9/2013, 18/09/2013, 25/9/2013 and 1/10/2013.

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.

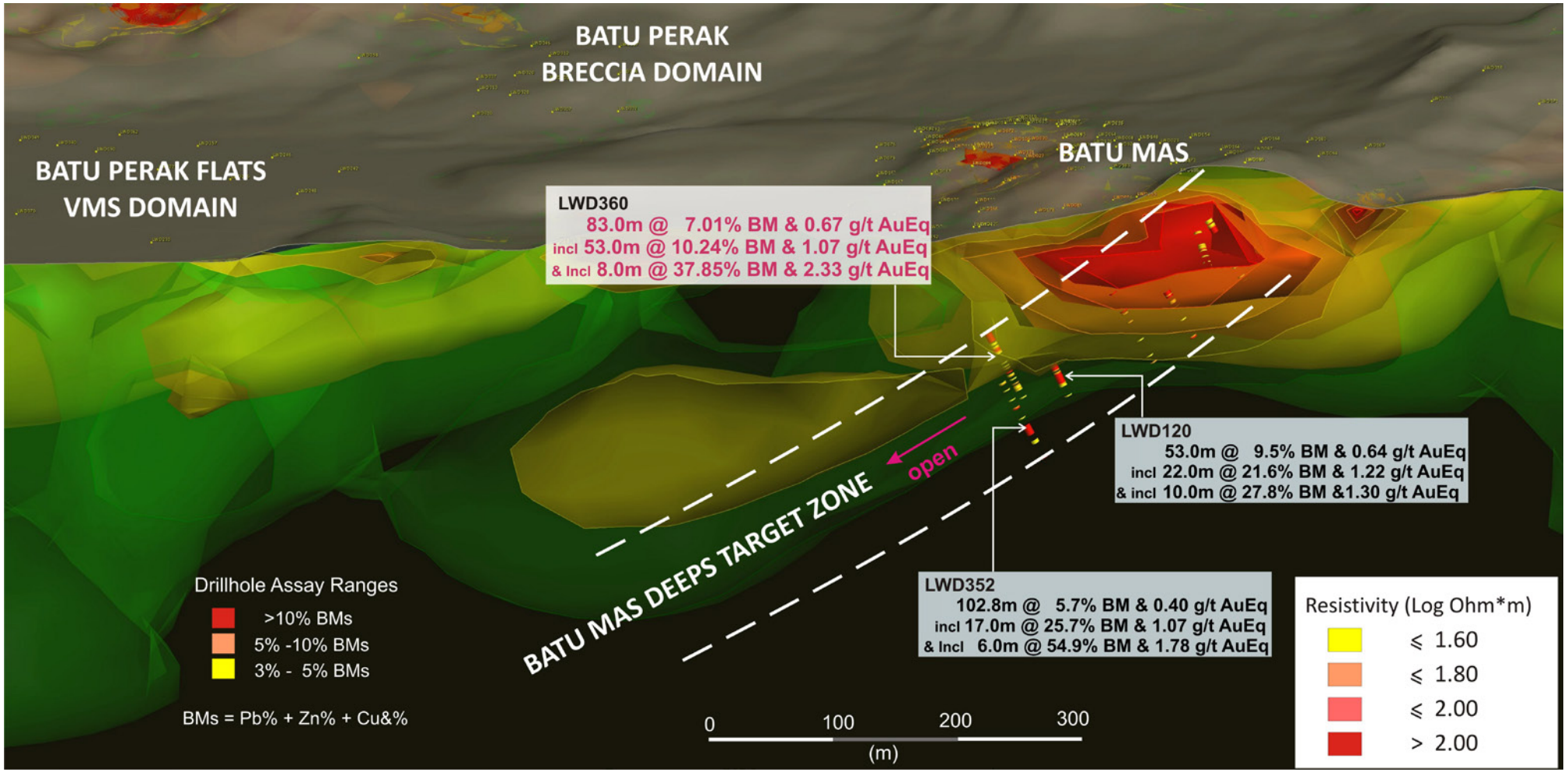

Figure 1: Batu Mas Deeps Resistivity Anomaly and relationship to Batu Mas Deeps intersections and exploration target (north to right of page)

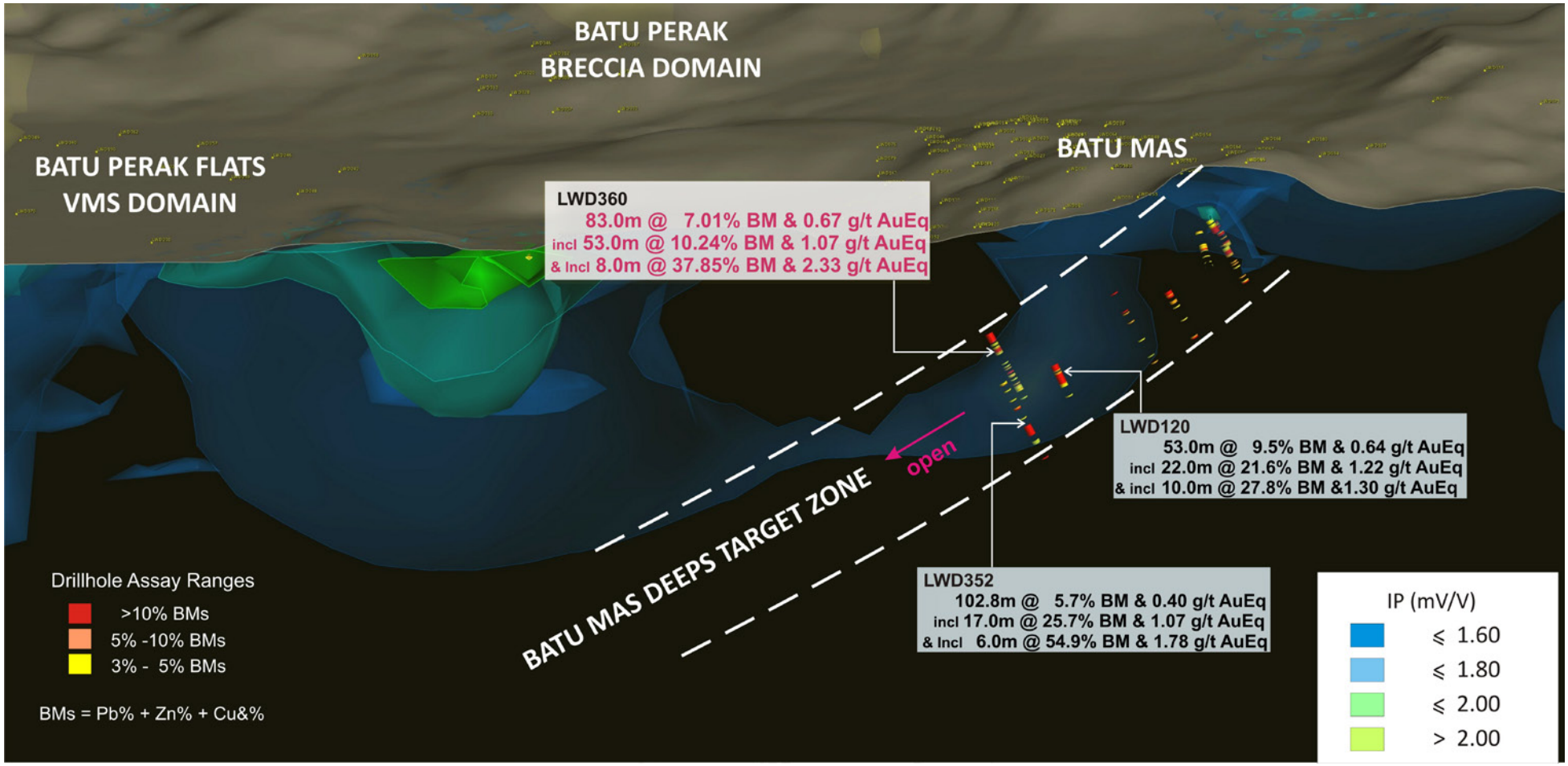

Figure 2: Batu Mas Deeps IP Anomaly and relationship to Batu Mas Deeps intersections and exploration target (north to right of page)

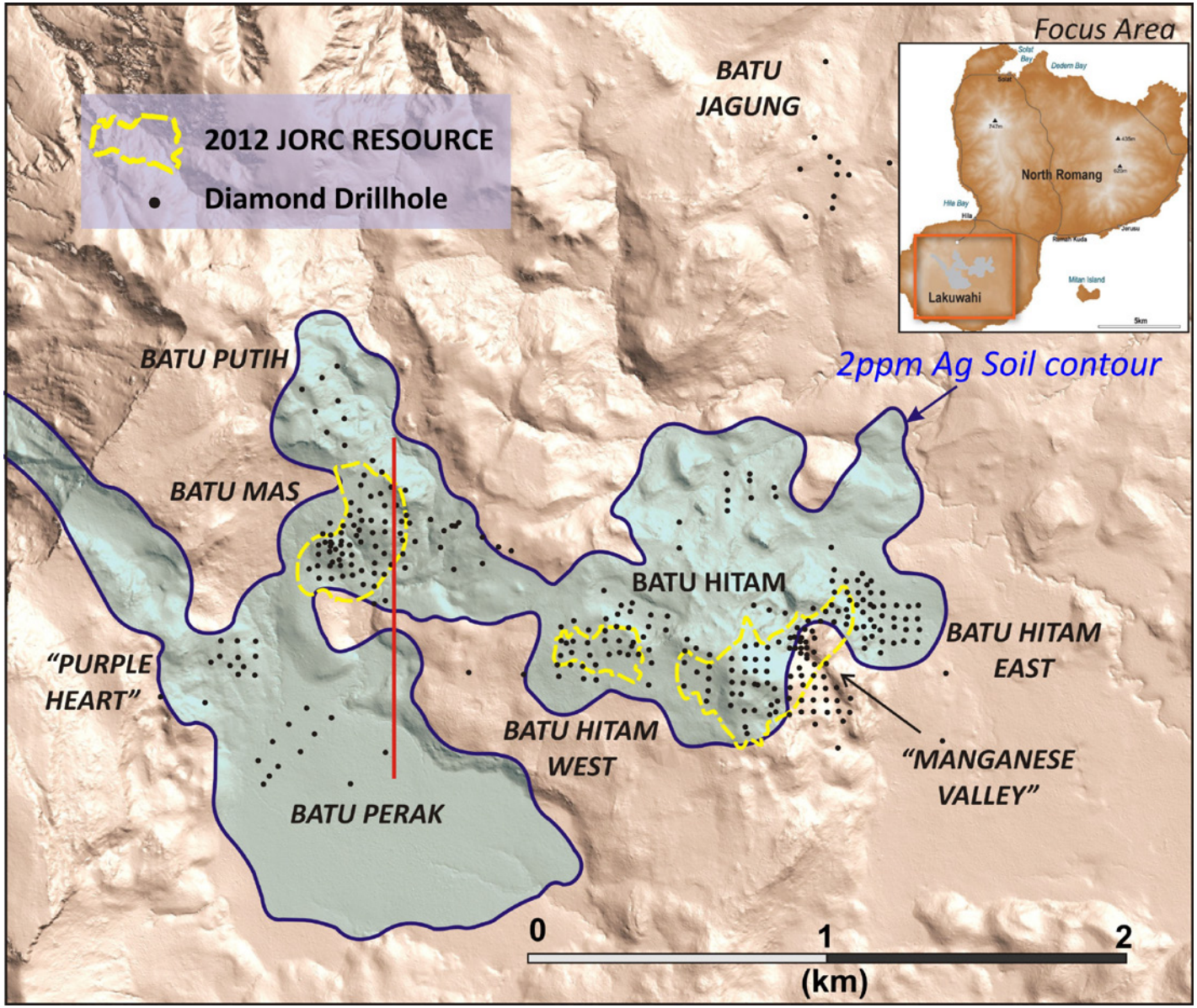

Figure 3: Lakuwahi Caldera prospects showing line of the sections in Figures 1 and 2.

Appendix
JORC Code 2012 Edition “Table 1”

JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1 report template

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.* • *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.*	• 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 logged.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</td><td></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 number sequence. If any blank or standard is out of spec, re-assay is requested.</td></tr>
</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 structure	• *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 sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.*	• 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 mineralization. • No material sampling bias is considered to have been introduced by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		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. • All 5 Robust IUPs have been published on the Indonesian Mines Department "Clean and Clear" list.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.* • *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	• 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 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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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	
30.00	31.00	0.27	6	250	3350	3450	
31.00	32.00	0.87	73	1020	7240	6430	

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary

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 ounce and average Silver price of USD $31.05 per ounce.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.