



SEPTEMBER 2013 QUARTERLY REPORT

ABOUT ROBUST RESOURCES LTD

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 750,000 ounces gold equivalent and 737 million pounds of base metals and the Inferred Mineral Resources totals 364,000 ounces gold equivalent and 733 million pounds of base metals[†].

Since the completion of the above JORC (2004) mineral resource estimate in January 2012, Robust has completed additional drilling totalling over 17,000 metres and over 200 holes with consistent positive results.

Robust holds 80% of the Andash Au-Cu project in the Kyrgyz Republic. Published JORC (2004) Probable Ore Reserves are 540 thousand ounces of gold and 140 million pounds of copper[†].

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.

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[†] www.robustresources.com.au/resources_reserves.asp

SIGNIFICANT NEW DISCOVERIES ON ROMANG ISLAND; FINALISES TWO TRANSACTIONS IN KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

KEY POINTS

- **FURTHER DISCOVERY AND POSITIVE EXPLORATION RESULTS ON ROMANG ISLAND**
 - **Seven diamond drill rigs operational in Quarter:**
 - 36 drill holes for 4,216 metres and 3,369 core samples; assays awaited
 - Focus on testing new prospects and drilling out current resource areas
 - **High-grade gold and silver-rich polymetallic mineralisation at Batu Perak, including:**
 - 51m @ 1.41 g/t AuEq and 1.94% BM; including 13m @ 1.69 g/t AuEq and 4.24% BM (LWD 324)
 - 108m @ 0.51 g/t AuEq and 0.52% BM; including 12m 1.19 g/t AuEq and 1.10% BM @ (LWD 328)
 - **Significant VMS-style discovery at Batu Perak Basin, with mineralisation open-ended, including:**
 - 21m @ 2.04 g/t AuEq and 4.69% BM; including 6m @ 5.04 g/t AuEq and 12.28% BM (LWD 357)
 - 20m @ 1.99 g/t AuEq and 4.64% BM; including 7.3m 4.57 g/t AuEq and 10.4% BM @ (LWD 362)
 - 72m @ 0.96 g/t AuEq and 1.91% BM; including 9.0m 2.83 g/t AuEq and 4.27% BM @ (LWD 340)
 - **High-grade silver mineralisation discovered at Batu Putih, including:**
 - 142m @ 40 g/t Ag; including 21m @ 76 g/t Ag; and 8m @ 166 g/t Ag (LWD 327)
 - 129m @ 61 g/t Ag; including 58.9m @ 122 g/t Ag; and 22.2m @ 194 g/t Ag (LWD 335)
- **DEVELOPMENT STUDIES ADVANCE**
 - **Conceptual study ongoing to assess potential for a bulk mining / flotation approach for precious and base metals recovery**
 - Contemplates larger mining / processing operation with higher throughput
 - **Assessing low-capex start-up mining operation targeting high-grade manganese ore**
 - Commercialisation studies ongoing
- **COMPLETES ACQUISITION OF ANDASH CU-AU PROJECT**
- **SIGNS AGREEMENT ON BASHKOL AU-CU PROJECT TO EARN UP TO 70% OWNERSHIP INTEREST**

SAFETY and ENVIRONMENT

Robust Resources Limited (“Robust” or “the Company”) had no lost time injuries or environmental incidents recorded during the quarter.

OPERATIONAL UPDATE

During the quarter, the Company completed the acquisition of Andash Mining Company, (“AMC”), the holder of the Andash Copper-Gold project (“Andash”) in the Kyrgyz Republic from KGL Resources Limited (“KGL”) (ASX: KGL)¹. The consideration was for a total of \$15m cash. The acquisition was funded through a combination of proceeds from a fully underwritten rights issue, a further sell down of the Romang Island project, a loan and existing Robust cash reserves.

The Andash project published JORC (2004) Probable Ore Reserves² are 540 thousand ounces of gold and 140 million pounds of copper[†] with significant exploration upside. A Definitive Feasibility Study³ (DFS) has been completed and an existing team of local mining and exploration professionals have been retained to progress the Project’s development. The acquisition also included a valuable multi-million dollar inventory of mining plant and equipment already deployed in the Kyrgyz Republic.

On September 5, the Company entered into a binding Heads of Agreement with KGL to farm-in to the Bashkol gold-copper tenement in the northwest of the Kyrgyz Republic. Under the terms of the agreement, Robust has been granted a sole and exclusive right to earn up to a 70% ownership interest in the Bashkol tenement.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

On 16th July 2013, Robust announced assay results from the initial two drillholes at the Batu Putih trend, which is interpreted as a structural offshoot of the productive Batu Mas deposit. Both drillholes intersected wide intervals of significant silver mineralisation such as **LWD 327 – 142m @ 40 g/t Ag from 9m including 11m @ 109 g/t Ag from 65m and 8m @ 166 g/t Ag from 106m and LWD318 – 117m @ 22 g/t Ag from 11m including 4m @ 75 g/t Ag from 17m.**

On 23rd July 2013, Robust confirmed the discovery of large-scale silver mineralisation at Batu Putih by a third significant intersection from near surface. Drillhole LWD 335 intersected: **129m @ 61 g/t Ag from 7m including 22.2m @ 194 g/t Ag from 9m and including 13.0m @ 130.0 g/t Ag from 49.4m.** LWD 335 also intersected a gold-rich zone at 106m depth including **6m at 1.69 g/t Au.** The hole was drilled 80 metres along strike, to the southeast of LWD 327. The zone remains open along strike to the northwest and laterally.

On the 13th August 2013, Robust announced that drilling success has continued at the Purple Heart Prospect with assay results for two diamond drill holes. Both holes intersected strong gold, silver and base metal mineralisation. Results from LWD 324 include; **51m at 1.41 g/t AuEq & 1.94% BM from 0m** with sub intervals: **14m at 1.67 g/t AuEq & 1.14% BM from 2m and 13m at 1.69 g/t AuEq & 4.24% BM from 36m.** LWD 328 intersected an even thicker, 108 metre, mineralised zone but at a lower average grade of **0.51 g/t AuEq.** The intersection in LWD 324 is particularly significant as it demonstrates that the Purple Heart zone remains strongly mineralised at the northern-most limit of the current drilling pattern. This, combined with the orientation of the mineralised outcrops and geophysical evidence, suggests that there may be a continuous zone of mineralisation beneath thin limestone cover, between Purple Heart and Batu Mas.

On 27 August 2013 Robust confirmed that it had completed the acquisition of the Andash Mining Company in the Kyrgyz Republic for a total consideration of AUD15 million. Andash Mining Company owns 80% of the Andash Copper-Gold project.

On the 5th September 2013 the Company announced it has entered into a binding Heads of Agreement with KGL Resources Limited (ASX: KGL) and its local subsidiary Kentor CJSC, on the 17,986ha Bashkol Gold-Copper Tenement (“Bashkol Tenement”) in the Kyrgyz Republic. Kentor CJSC holds 100% of the Bashkol Tenement, located in the eastern part of the Kyrgyz Republic within the renowned Tien Shan Gold Belt, host to some of the world’s largest gold deposits. At Bashkol, the previous operators carried out a successful greenfields exploration program using a combination of geological and geochemical techniques, which resulted in the delineation of several first-order anomalies defining a 15km long mineralised trend. Bashkol is a strategic fit for Robust and complements the acquisition of the Andash Project, also in the Kyrgyz Republic.

On the 18th September 2013, Robust advised that recent exploration activity at the Batu Perak prospect indicated that it may be a significant VMS-style discovery. To date, nine holes have been drilled and each hole has intersected the VMS horizon and significant mineralisation, showing a 100% success rate for the drilling. Drilling has now been completed along two section lines and show that mineralisation is continuous for at least 300-400m width along each section and still open on both sides.

Results were reported for three drillholes - LWD 340, 349 and 357. The mineralisation is open-ended. Results from LWD 357 include; **21m at 2.04 g/t gold equivalent⁴ & 4.69% combined base metals from 22m** including: **6m at 5.04 g/t gold equivalent & 12.28% combined base metals from 22m**. LWD362 was just completed and had intersected the zone but results were awaited.

On the 25th September 2013, Robust reported the results from LWD 362 in the Batu Perak Basin, with assays confirming and enhancing the continuity, grade and potential of the Batu Perak VMS target zone; **20m at 1.99 g/t gold equivalent² & 4.64% combined base metals** from 18m including **7.3m at 4.57 g/t gold equivalent & 10.40% combined base metals** from 19m.

ROMANG ISLAND, INDONESIA

Exploration and Drilling Activities

The Company continued its stepped up drilling program during the Quarter with seven diamond drill rigs continuing to operate across four major prospects. Drillholes were designed to test new prospects and target infill and step-out drilling around the current resource area (Figure 1).

The geological understanding of the Lakuwahi Project continued to evolve during the Quarter as more data became available from the drilling. As was reported in the previous Quarter, a review of geological data in early 2013 had resulted in recognition of the Lakuwahi Project as a major new precious + base metal volcanogenic deposit.

Ongoing drilling in the non-outcropping basin at **Batu Perak**, downslope from Purple Heart (Figure 1), continued to intersect a barite-rich horizon with higher-grade gold and silver-rich polymetallic mineralisation.

The geology of the Batu Perak discovery is distinctly different from the majority of earlier base metal intersections at Lakuwahi with high-grade mineralisation occurring at the contact between lower Lakuwahi Volcanic rocks and younger Upper Volcanics and sedimentary rock units. The style of mineralisation is considered to be exhalative: base and precious metals, along with abundant barium deposited on, or just below, the ancient seabed. The closest analogy is perhaps the rich Kuroko-type deposits in Japan but there are many other ancient and modern deposits, some of great economic importance, which are also considered to be exhalative in origin. Collectively they are known as Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide or VMS deposits.

Drilling has confirmed there is a high degree of continuity of the exhalative horizon between drillholes with the zone open in all directions suggesting the basin could be host to a significant VMS-style deposit. Intensity of drilling in the basin will be increased during the last Quarter of 2013.

As with most Kuroko-style deposits, lower grade, stockwork-style mineralisation (*Kuroko-style Stockwork*), underlies the exhalative layer throughout the basin, This zone varies from 10m to over 40m in thickness and is also showing good continuity throughout the basin.

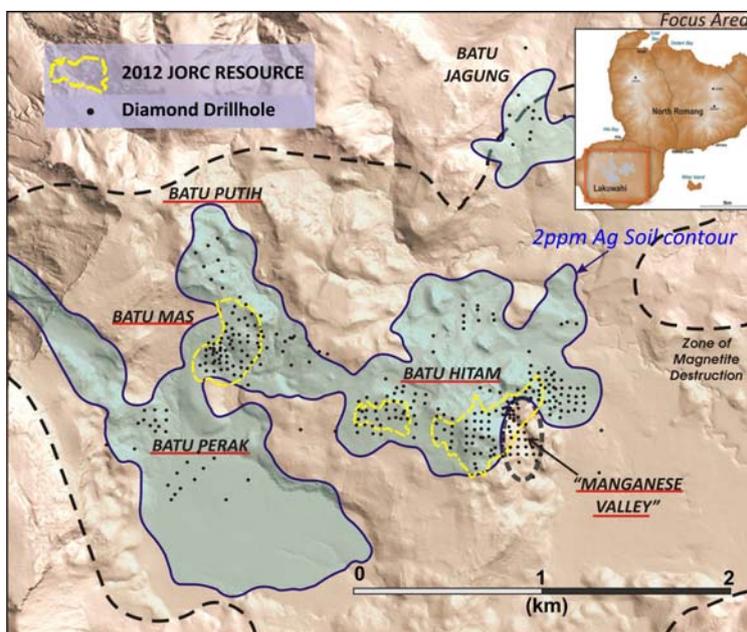


Figure 1: Lakuwahi Project. Sept 2013 Quarter, showing prospects (underlined in red) targeted by drilling during the Quarter

The discovery of higher-grade precious metal-rich polymetallic deposits in a non-outcropping basin at Batu Perak means there is potential to move straight to a larger project with possibly more efficient processes for the recovery of all metals within Lakuwahi. This has been a significant step forward for the project, which had previously been greatly influenced by the target of developing a heap-leach operation to treat oxide and transition ore.

Quartz vein and breccia-hosted Au-Ag +/- base metal mineralisation in Lakuwahi, which has been outlined at the Batu Mas, Batu Hitam, Batu Putih and Batu Jagung Prospects, is now recognised as Kuroko-style stockwork mineralisation which underlies the mineralised, barite-rich paleo-surface horizon at the top of the Lakuwahi Volcanics. All these zones of stockworking represent areas of significant fluid flow for hydrothermal fluids reaching the palaeo seafloor.

Although the VMS horizon has often been removed by erosion in the outcropping prospects the underlying Kuroko-style stockwork mineralisation still offers significant potential for large polymetallic deposits (base + precious metals).

A total of 36 drillholes were commenced and completed during the Quarter and in addition, two drillholes commenced in the previous Quarter were completed and 5 drillholes commenced in this Quarter were still in progress at the end of the Quarter. A total of 4,216.10 metres were drilled with 3369 core samples and 1398 other samples (check, bulk density, CN leach) collected and sent to Intertek Laboratories in Jakarta for analysis. Results are still awaited for some of the drill samples.

Batu Perak Prospect

Drilling continued during the Quarter in the Purple Heart anomaly at the Batu Perak Prospect. Batu Perak is a significant soil anomaly, which covers outcropping Lakuwahi Volcanics and a fault-bounded basin represented by relatively flat, non-outcropping terrain (Figure 1).

Results became available for an additional 2 drillholes into Purple Heart (LWD 324 & 328) which confirmed they all intersected potentially economic intervals of Au/Ag + BM mineralisation (see Fig 2 for locations of drillholes).

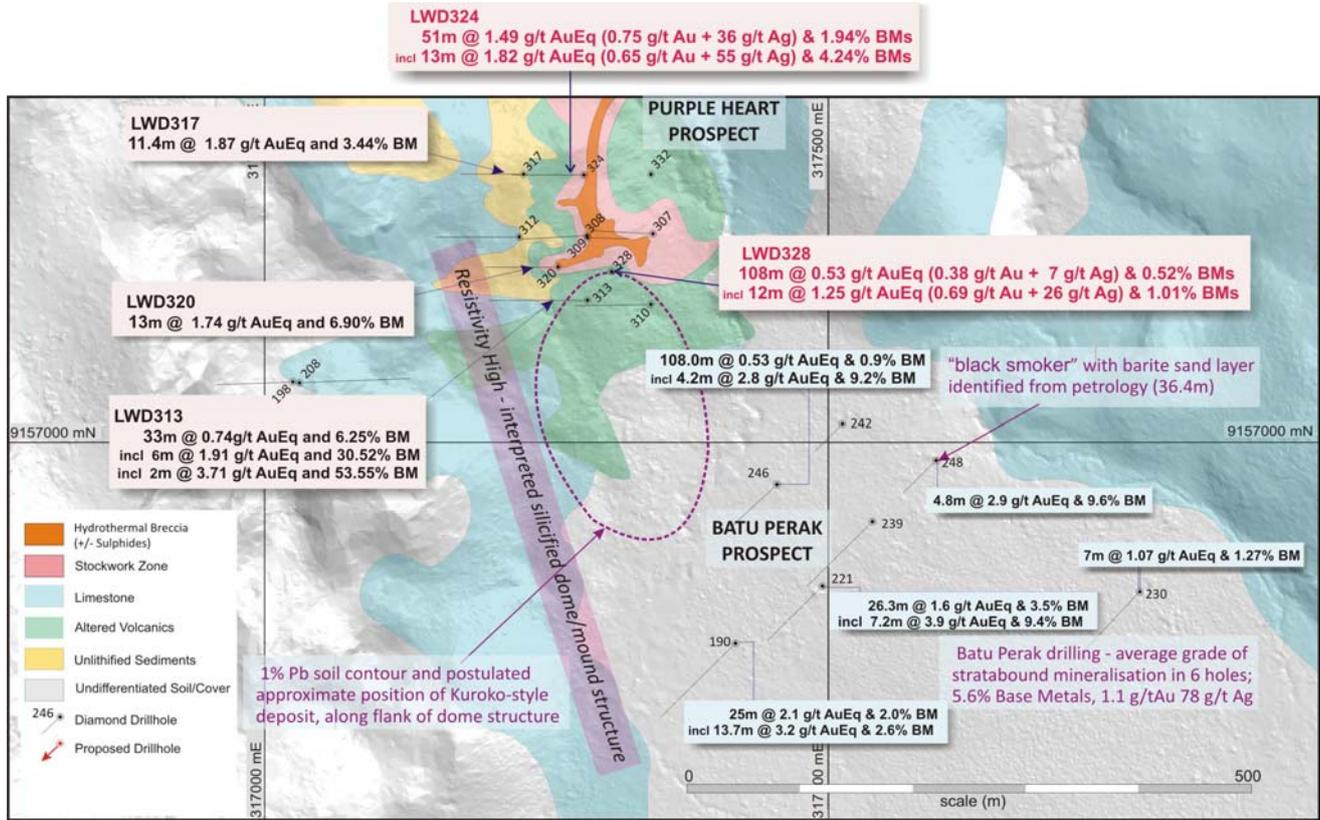


Figure 2: Lakuwahi Project. Batu Perak Prospect showing location of drillholes at Purple Heart and the Batu Perak Flats

Several of the intersections were significantly wide such as for LWD324:

- 51m at 1.41 g/t AuEq1 & 1.94% BM2 from 0m (0.73 g/t Au, 36 g/t Ag, 0.29% Cu, 0.84% Pb, 0.80% Zn); including
- 14m at 1.67 g/t AuEq & 1.14% BM from 2m (1.01 g/t Au, 35 g/t Ag, 0.34% Cu, 0.62% Pb, 0.18% Zn)
- 13m at 1.69 g/t AuEq & 4.24% BM from 36m (0.65 g/t Au, 55 g/t Ag, 0.53% Cu, 1.72% Pb, 1.99% Zn)

Intersections for LWD328 included:

- 108m at 0.51 g/t AuEq1 & 0.52% BM2 from 0m (0.38 g/t Au, 7 g/t Ag, 0.02% Cu, 0.16% Pb, 0.34% Zn); including
- 12m at 1.19 g/t AuEq & 1.10% BM from 0m (0.69 g/t Au, 26 g/t Ag, 0.07% Cu, 0.54% Pb, 0.49% Zn)

Purple Heart is interpreted as an uplifted and eroded section of the Batu Perak system where the paleo-surface has been removed and the underlying quartz stockwork and breccia feeder zones are exposed.

The intersection in LWD 324 is particularly significant as it demonstrates the Purple Heart zone remains strongly mineralised at the northern-most limit of the current drilling pattern. This, combined with the orientation of the mineralised outcrops and geophysical evidence, suggests that there may be potential for a continuous zone of mineralisation beneath thin limestone cover, between Purple Heart and Batu Mas (Figure 3).

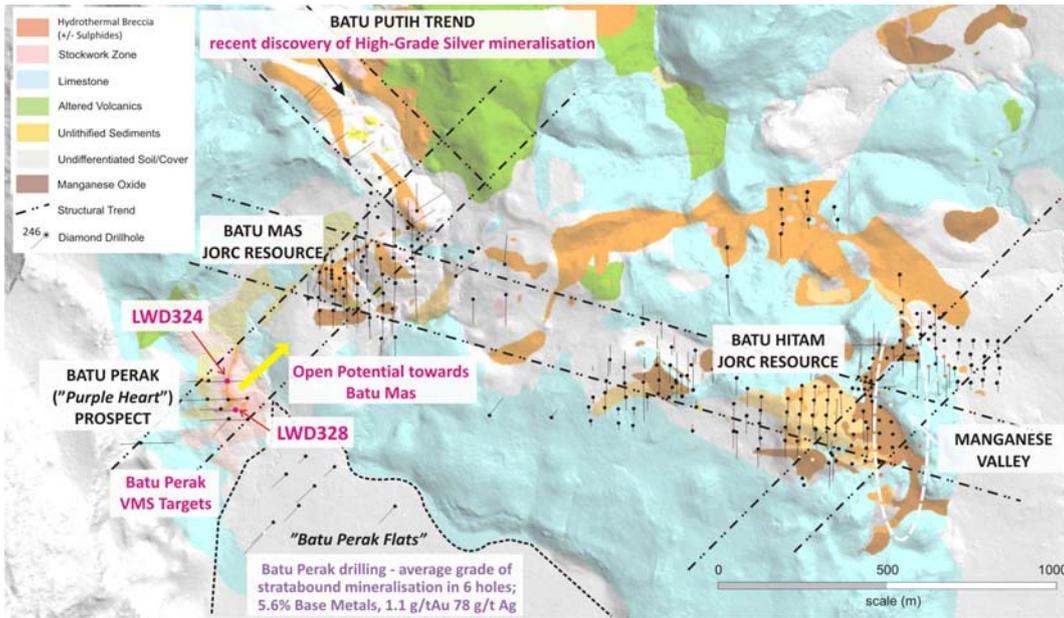


Figure 3: Geology Map of the central Lakuwahi Caldera showing drilling and location of LWD 324 and LWD 328 in relation to mineral resources and targets

Batu Perak Flats Prospect (Perak Basin)

The non-outcropping basin lying to the southeast of Batu Perak’s “Purple Heart” prospect is interpreted as having undergone less uplift than surrounding outcropping prospects (see Figure 4). As a result it contains the only fully preserved geological section of the Lakuwahi Volcanic Hydrothermal system because it has not been subjected to erosion.

The top of the Lakuwahi Volcanics is marked by a thin, barite-rich horizon varying from granular (“barite sand”) to brecciated in texture. The horizon is consistent throughout the basin in all drillholes to date and is horizontal to very slightly dipping in nature. The horizon is interpreted as being exhalative in origin.

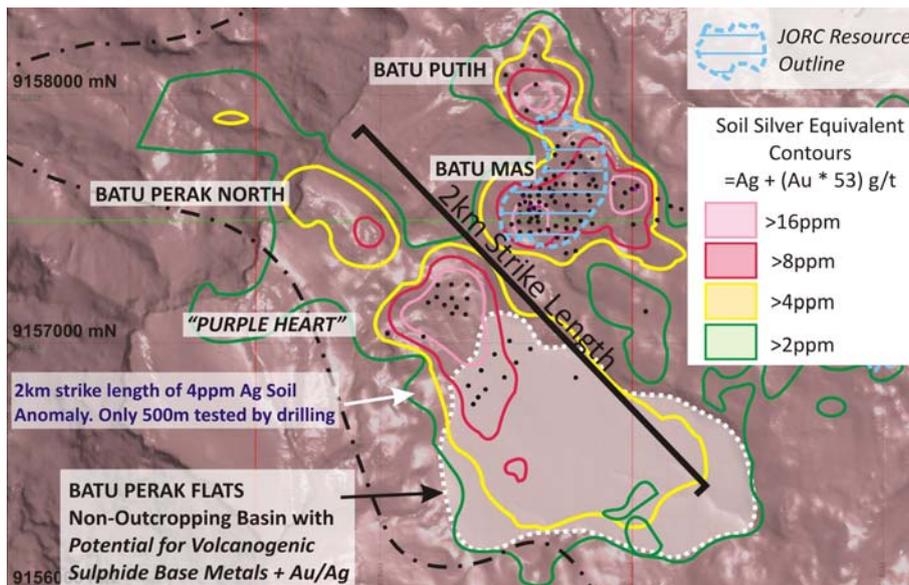


Figure 4: Map of the Batu Perak VMS exploration target zone. Northwest - southeast strike potential is at least 2 Km metres and mineralisation is demonstrated to be at least 400 metres wide.

Assay results were received for four drillholes in the Perak Basin, with all drillholes returning significant intervals of mineralisation with high-grade sub intervals (see Table 1).

Table 1: Assay intersections for hole drilled in Perak basin during the Quarter.

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	AuEq (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu+Pb+Zn (%)
LWD340	35.0	107.0	72.0	0.97	0.74	12	0.14	0.77	1.00	1.91
incl.	35.0	69.0	34.0	1.26	0.90	19	0.09	1.22	1.29	2.60
incl.	35.0	38.5	3.5	1.26	0.60	35	0.03	1.66	1.18	2.87
incl.	59.0	68.0	9.0	2.83	2.40	23	0.21	2.40	1.65	4.26
and incl.	97.0	105.0	8.0	1.86	1.73	7	0.42	0.52	0.73	1.67
and incl.	45.5	68.2	22.7	1.36	0.83	28	0.08	1.15	1.63	2.86
LWD349	51.0	57.0	6.0	2.55	1.57	52	0.15	1.65	2.82	4.62
incl.	102.0	117.0	15.0	0.41	0.33	4	0.02	0.28	0.41	0.71
	161.0	169.0	8.0	0.38	0.27	6	0.20	0.39	0.61	1.20
	162.0	164.0	2.0	0.92	0.67	13	0.73	0.76	1.08	2.57
incl.	22.0	43.0	21.0	2.04	0.74	69	0.19	1.85	2.64	4.68
LWD357	22.0	28.0	6.0	5.03	1.65	179	0.44	4.33	7.52	12.29
incl.	61.0	68.0	7.0	0.29	0.20	5	0.02	0.33	0.32	0.67
incl.	87.0	91.0	4.0	0.63	0.38	13	0.04	0.19	0.37	0.60
LWD362	18.0	38.0	20.0	1.99	1.08	48	0.09	1.62	2.93	4.64
	19.0	26.3	7.3	4.56	2.58	105	0.21	3.37	6.82	10.40

Figure 5 shows a cross section across the Perak Basin looking northwest. The section is less than 200 metres south east of outcropping Lakuwahi Volcanics which host hydrothermal brecciation and stockwork mineralisation at Batu Perak. Figure 5 shows the flat-lying, tabular nature of the high-grade zone at the contact of Lakuwahi Volcanics with overlying Upper Volcaniclastics. As can be seen there is good continuity for 400 metres across the basin with mineralisation open to the west and the east.

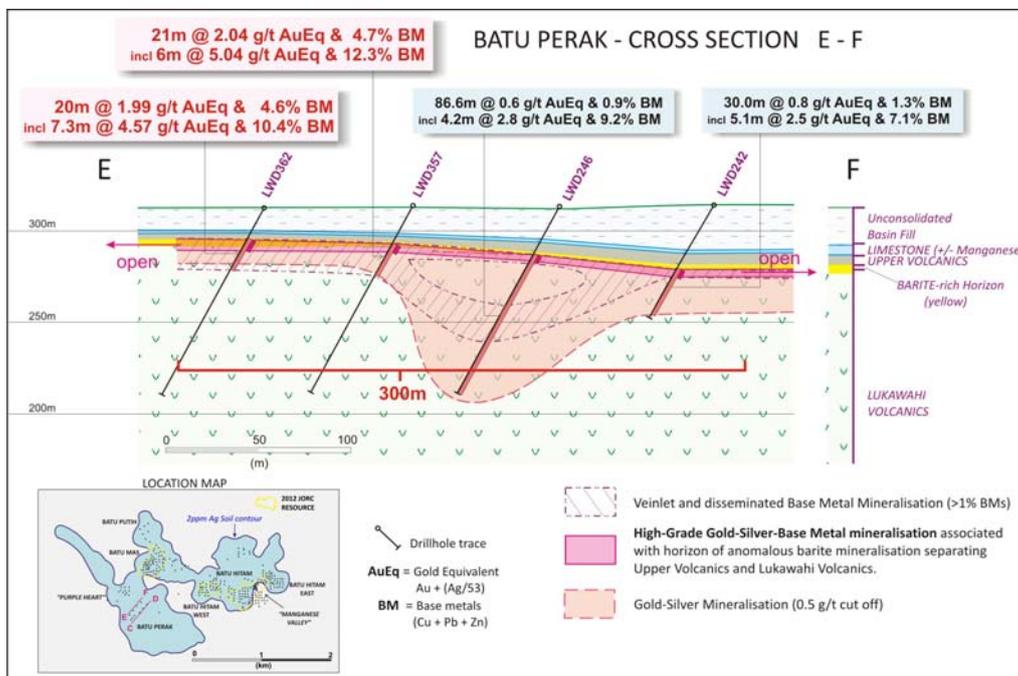


Figure 5: Cross section across Perak Basin showing drillholes LWD357 and 362.

Figure 6 shows the next cross section across the Perak Basin looking northwest, 80 metres to the south east of Figure 5. This cross section also shows very good continuity across a wide interval of the basin with mineralisation open to the east and west.

In both cross sections the high-grade VMS horizon is underlain by stockwork/breccia mineralisation, which appears to thicken in the central portion of the basin, potentially representing a central feeder zone.

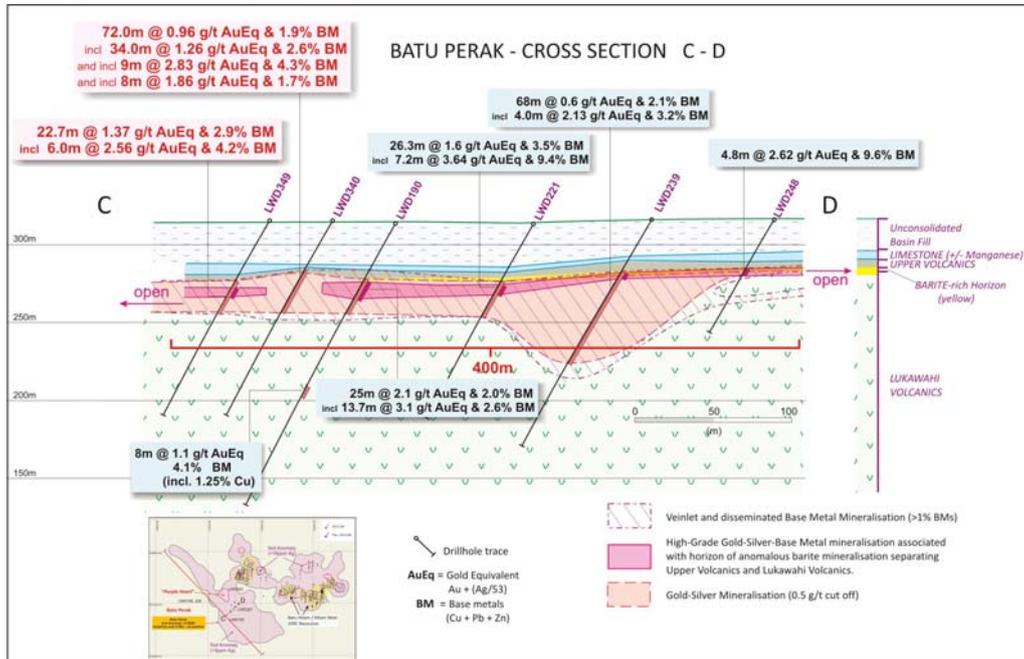


Figure 6: Cross section across Perak Basin showing drillholes LWD340 and 349.

The stratabound VMS mineralised body has been intersected in all of ten holes drilled at Batu Perak. The table below displays the values and averages (length weighted where appropriate).

Table 2: Perak Basin VMS intersections

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
Average				6.3	3.05	1.59	77	0.19	2.66	3.53	6.39

Based on results from this preliminary drilling of the Perak Basin the barite-rich VMS horizon is averaging approximately 6.3 metres in true width with a grade of 3.05g/t AuEq and 6.4% Base Metals. This does not include the underlying stockwork mineralisation which, although lower in grade, is significantly wider and provides a potential bulk tonnage mining target.

Batu Putih

Batu Putih is a northwest trending prospect located to the immediate north of the Batu Mas Oxide Resource. It has strongly anomalous geological, geochemical and geophysical signatures and drilling during the quarter has confirmed its high potential for precious metal mineralisation (see figure 1).

Assay results from three drillholes during the Quarter have highlighted the potential for defining a resource of high-grade silver mineralisation. Drill holes LWD 327 and 343 are particularly significant as they intersected a very broad zone of silver mineralisation at the north-western limit of drilling; the trend remains open for further discovery to the northwest. The intersection in hole LWD 327 is summarised below:

**142m @ 40 g/t Ag from 9m; including
21m @ 76 g/t Ag from 62m; and 11m @ 109 g/t Ag from 65m; and 8m @ 166 g/t Ag from 106m**

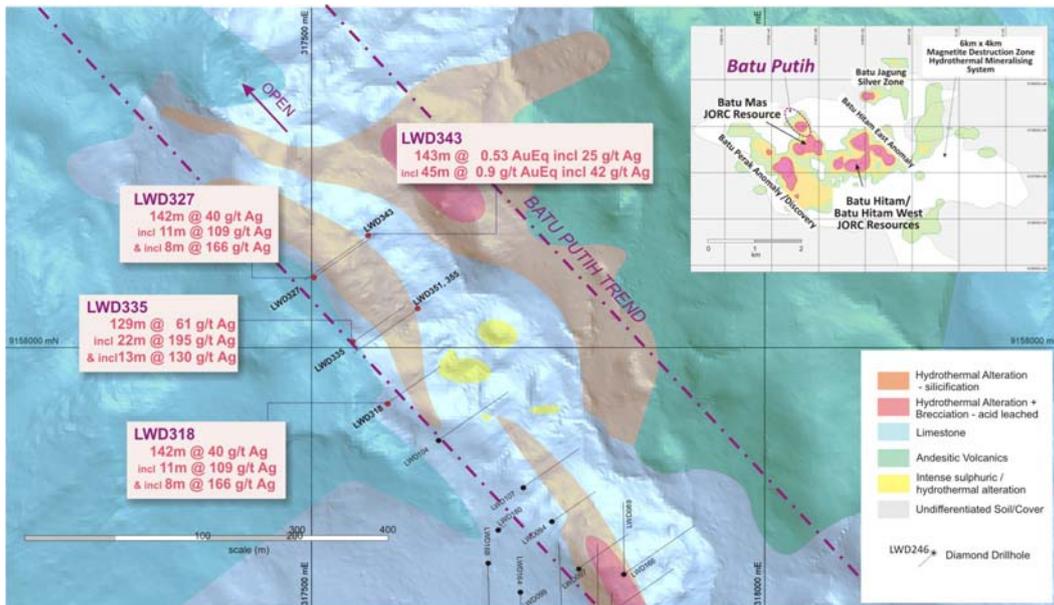


Figure 7: Batu Putih Trend. Note broad zone (>250m) of prospective geology along the trend (> 500m)

Drillhole LWD 335 intersected:

**129m at 61 g/t Ag from 7m; including
58.9m at 122 g/t Ag from 8m; and 22.2m at 194 g/t Ag from 9m; and 13.0m @ 130 g/t Ag from 49.4m**

Mineralisation at Batu Putih differs from the adjacent Batu Mas Prospect in that it has very high silver grades and has only very weak associated gold. The host rocks are intensely altered and leached with characteristics more alike a high-sulphidation hydrothermal system. Batu Putih and Batu Jagung share a very high-grade silver nature of mineralisation relative to the other prospects at Lakuwahi, although results are still preliminary these two prospects appear to define a northerly silver enriched nature of the Lakuwahi hydrothermal system (figure 8).

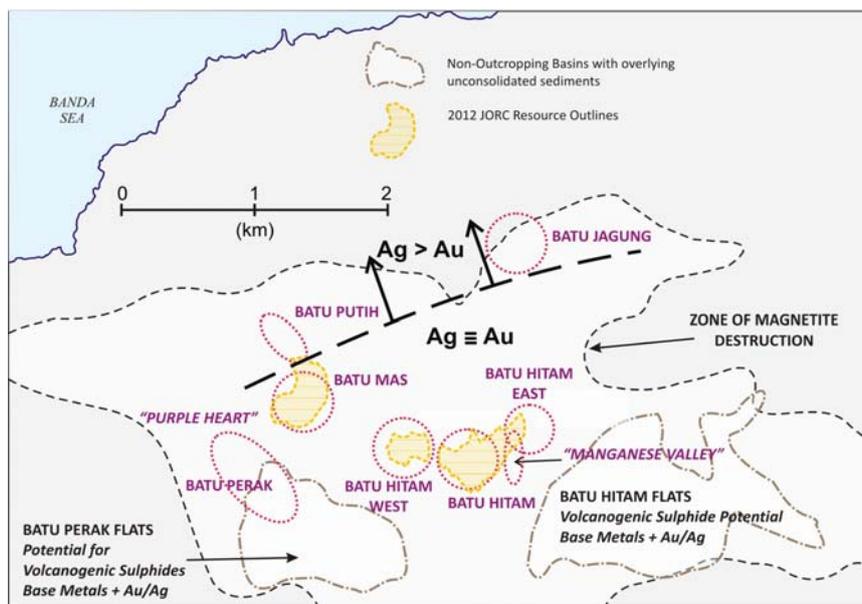


Figure 8: Lakuwahi showing location of high-silver prospects at Batu Putih and Batu Jagung

Other Prospects

Several drillholes were completed at Batu Hitam, Manganese Valley and other drillholes were commenced at Batu Mas. The results from these holes will be reported in the following Quarter after assay results have been received.

Development Activities

The internal Scoping Study on the shallow oxide/transition ores at Lakuwahi has been completed. Conclusions are that the ore leaches well and the heap leach process can be used to extract the near surface gold and silver rich ore, with **gold recoveries exceeding 80%**. Additional ore reserves at higher grades or higher precious metals prices are needed to ensure the next steps in development using this approach.

The heap leach approach has been superseded by taking a more holistic approach to the project. Further discoveries of base metal sulphides at relatively shallow depths have given additional impetus to the idea of floating all of the ore from the outset at a higher throughput. It is believed a more robust development case can be made, if all low-grade ore is upgraded by gravity or heavy media to achieve this higher throughput.

Test work on sulphide ore in the past has demonstrated very positive heavy media results for upgrading marginal copper/lead/zinc/gold/silver ore from Lakuwahi. All metal grades more than doubled, with less than 20% loss to tails. It is expected low-grade oxide ore will yield a similar result, though this still needs to be proven by test work.

Increasingly, higher-grade sulphides being discovered adjacent to and within the Lakuwahi caldera during the quarter provides further encouragement for the inclusion of a flotation plant in the initial processing plant. By a combination of direct feeding the higher-grade base metal ores and upgrading the lower grade material by gravity, a simple flowsheet can be using flotation to produce a bulk multi-metal concentrate. By re-grinding and cyanide leaching this concentrate to extract gold and silver for local refining, the remainder can be either sold as a bulk base metal concentrate or further processed and cleaned into marketable concentrates of copper, lead and zinc.

Metallurgical test work has commenced on this circuit and to specifically identify if oxides can be treated in a similar fashion. Results will be known in the December quarter.

Environmental base line studies continued on the island during the September quarter. Flora and fauna surveys are complete and the the University of Pattimurra team from Ambon requires just one more visit to complete the marine survey. This will be done in the December quarter, when sea conditions are expected to be calm. Preparations continue on the AMDAL terms of reference.

Marketing studies on the sale of high-grade manganese products continued during the quarter. Chinese buyers have shown strong interest in purchasing the DSO (direct shipping ore) product containing around 46% Mn and low iron and silica. Further test work is being undertaken to determine the total reserves present and to ensure that there are no deleterious elements which could affecting marketing strategy. To date results are very encouraging.

Community Relations

This quarter saw a re-commitment of the community Partnership Agreement on Romang Island, the overarching guiding document for company and community cooperation and responsibilities. Under this agreement land access for exploration strengthened and the company committed to on-going training and employment of the local workforce, standardising compensation systems, accelerating community benefit programs (especially infrastructure), and building community capacity around governance to cope with an increasingly commercially engaged population.

Community benefit highlights for the quarter included completion of the village water and sanitation rehabilitation project, the establishment of a community based water supply and maintenance governing body, the commercial supply of water to visiting ships, and the establishment of the first fully trained women's micro-credit group.

Outlook for next Quarter

Robust plans to continue its drilling program at its current high level of seven drill rigs and will increase to eight where possible. Two to three drill rigs will continue to test the exciting Batu Perak prospect from the outcropping stockwork mineralisation at Purple Heart to the significant developing VMS resource in the Perak Basin.

Two drill rigs will continue to define the extent of the manganese resource in Manganese Valley. Other rigs will be variously deployed on the Batu Mas, Batu Hitam and Batu Putih Prospects. All drilling will be focussed on defining and extending known mineralisation with activity planned to continue unabated until the end of the year after which all data will be used for an updated JORC resource estimation, which will be reported in early 2014.

Further metallurgical test work will be conducted to confirm that bulk flotation is the best way forward for the recovery of base and precious metals from the Lakuwahi project.

ANDASH AND BASHKOL, KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

The Company completed two significant transactions in the Kyrgyz Republic during the Quarter – the Andash acquisition and Bashkol farm-in.

Robust completed the acquisition of the Andash Mining Company, which owns 80% of the Andash Copper-Gold project. This project is located in the Central Asian Orogenic Belt, which hosts some world-class gold deposits, including Muruntau (110 Moz Au), Almalyk (80 Moz Au Eq) and Oyu Tolgoi (50 Moz Au Eq) (figure 9).

The Andash project has a JORC Reserve Estimate of 539,730 ounces of gold in place and 63,486 tonnes of copper with significant exploration upside (see Table 3).

Robust's immediate priority is to re-brand and restructure the company and demonstrate it is a credible and committed investor in the Kyrgyz Republic.

As part of this process, Robust has deployed two of its senior executives, Gordon Lewis and Dr Warwick Browne to manage the project. Gordon Lewis has over forty years’ experience in the mining sector, having brought a number of mines in remote locations into production. He is responsible for the overall management of Andash and will be instrumental in bringing the project into production. Warwick Browne has an extensive track record managing community and social programs in the mining sector and has developed the successful corporate social responsibility (CSR) program on Romang Island. This experience will be critical in developing community and social programs at Andash.

During the quarter, Robust has been active in the Kyrgyz Republic, gathering intelligence and re-branding the organisation in preparation for tackling the wider issues. The Andash Mining Company transaction completed on August 22 and the company was formally handed over on that day.

Robust has re-structured the company to include core personnel to engage in the next phase of business development. In keeping with a changed corporate image and strategy, recruitment of a new General Director has been underway during the quarter. The new General Director will take charge before staff move to new office premises during the December quarter.

During the process of information gathering on the Andash project, the company has been able to develop some early plans and strategies to re-engage with the local village and its leaders and re-establish the project’s path towards development. Innovative changes to the approach, will be trialled in coming months. During discussions with local villagers, former Andash Mining employees, the company’s local advisor in the Kyrgyz Republic, current and past politicians, NGOs and other mining industry representatives and stakeholder, it was clear is that new ways of community engagement are necessary, which encourage trust and respect.

Table 3: 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		
			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 has also entered into a binding Heads of Agreement with KGL Resources Limited (ASX: KGL) and it’s local subsidiary Kentor CJSC, on the Bashkol Gold-Copper Tenement (“Bashkol”) in the Kyrgyz Republic. Kentor CJSC holds 100% of the Bashkol. Under the terms of the agreement, Robust has been granted a sole and exclusive right to earn up to a 70% ownership interest in the Bashkol tenement.

The 17,986ha Bashkol tenement is located in the eastern part of the Kyrgyz Republic. The project is situated 60km along strike from the Kumtor deposit, the Kyrgyz Republic’s world class producing gold mine with average annual production of 600,000oz of gold per year (Fig 2). Resources at Kumtor exceed 18Moz of gold.

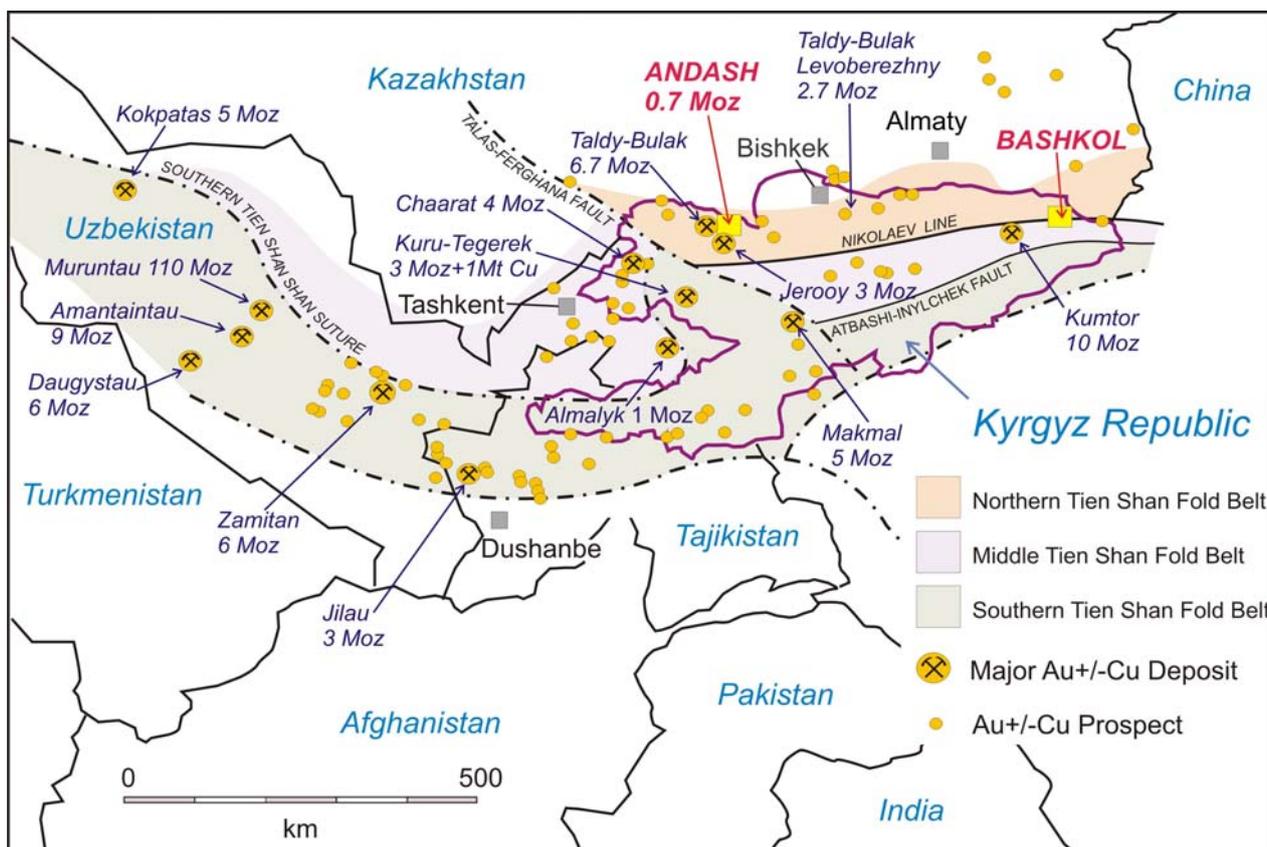


Figure 9: The Tien Shan Mountain Belt in Central Asia showing the location of Robust’s two new projects and their proximity to large multi-million ounce gold deposits

At Bashkol, the previous operators carried out a successful greenfields exploration program using a combination of geological and geochemical techniques. This work resulted in the delineation of a number of first-order anomalies defining a 15km long mineralised trend, including the highly prospective Bekbulaktor prospect (Figure 3).

At Bekbulaktor, two gold mineralised zones, Bekbulaktor South and Bekbulaktor North have been defined using a combination of IP/Resistivity, soil geochemistry, rock sampling and trenching over a strike length of 2km. The full extent of the mineralisation is masked by Cainozoic surface cover with the full potential of the mineralisation likely to be revealed by drilling. Trench results of channel sampling of the primary mineralisation at Bekbulaktor South show impressive grades and widths.

Robust considers that Bekbulaktor South alone, based on the dimensions of the surface indications from trenching, geochemistry and geophysics (assumptions: 2 km strike, 10m average thickness, bulk density of 2.67), defines an exploration target potential for an accumulation of gold mineralisation in the range of 1 to 1.5Moz of gold, with a grade range of 3 to 5 g/t Au within 200 metres of surface. For clarity and in accordance with the new 2012 JORC it noted that this potential quantity is conceptual in nature and that no 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.

The 2013 work-plan calls for establishment of a drill access road to the Bekbulaktor prospect (currently underway), and an initial diamond-drilling program of 10 drill holes for 2,000m.

The location of the Bashkol project is unique for the Kyrgyz Republic, in that there are no villages near or downstream from the project and excellent infrastructure is already in place.

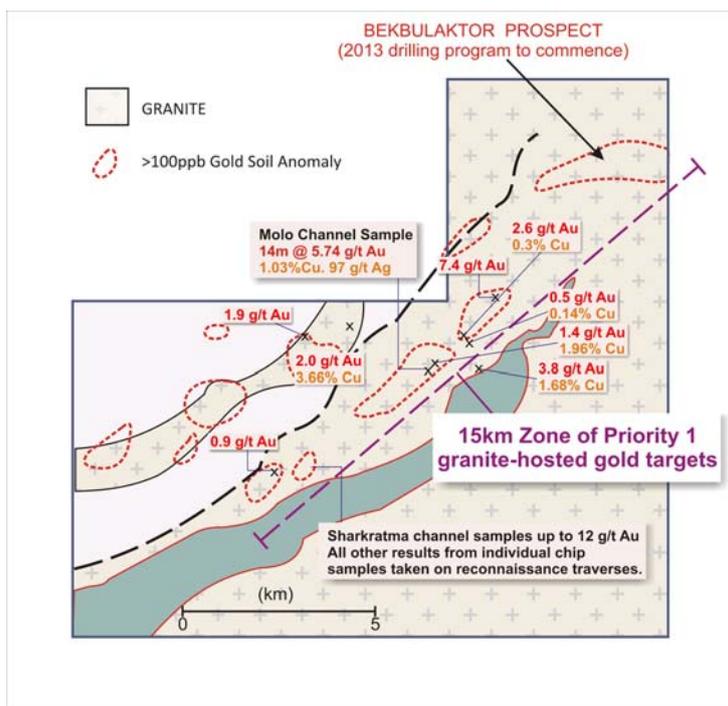


Figure 10: Bashkol Licence area and simplified geology. Regional exploration has defined a broad zone of mineralisation with at least 15 Km strike potential. The Bekbulaktor prospect at the northern end of the trend has been explored in detail and is now ready for drilling

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.

The Resource and Ore Reserve Estimates in this report that relate to Andash are based on information compiled by Dr. Phil Newall, who is a Chartered Engineer and Fellow of the Institute of Materials Minerals and Mining and a full time employee of Wardell Armstrong International. Dr. Newall has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of the mineralisation and the type of deposit under consideration and to the activity to which 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. Dr. Newall has consented to the inclusion of this information in the form and context in which it appears in this announcement.

Notes:

1. On 09 July 2013, Robust announced plans to raise \$9.41 million to complete the acquisition of Andash through the sale of a further 17.5% interest in its Romang Island project in Indonesia for \$5 million and a 1-for-6 fully underwritten rights issue at 30 cents per share. Under the rights issue, each new share subscribed for will have a free attaching option to acquire one new share for every twelve existing shares held, exercisable at 50 cents per share within two years of the offer closing date. The rights issue is fully underwritten by Droxford International Limited. 2. The Andash JORC Resource and Reserves Estimates was independently estimated by Wardell Armstrong International. 3. The Definitive Feasibility Study was completed in March 2010 by Kentor Gold Limited (ASX: KGL). 4. $AuEq = \text{Gold Assay} + (\text{Silver Assay} / 53)$ 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.

CORPORATE

Cash and Funding Position

At 30 September 2013, Robust had \$9.08m in cash, receivables and other financial assets on hand. The Company considers that it is fully funded to complete its current exploration projects and development activities on all tenements.

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Board of Directors

David King	Chairman
Gary Lewis	Managing Director
John Levings	Technical Director
Gordon Lewis	COO, Director
Andrew Wilson	Non-Executive Director
Hugh Thomas	Non-Executive Director

Issued Share Capital

As at 30 September there were 102.8m ordinary shares on issue.

Registered Office

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Company Secretary

Ian Mitchell

Quarterly Share Price Activity

	High	Low	Last
Mar 2010	\$2.62	\$1.43	\$2.12
Jun 2010	\$2.29	\$1.355	\$1.39
Sep 2010	\$1.93	\$1.305	\$1.93
Dec 2010	\$2.19	\$1.38	\$1.73
Mar 2011	\$2.20	\$1.50	\$1.88
Jun 2011	\$2.15	\$1.18	\$1.515
Sep 2011	\$1.62	\$1.30	\$1.54
Dec 2011	\$1.595	\$1.12	\$1.34
Mar 2012	\$1.44	\$1.12	\$1.25
Jun 2012	\$1.27	\$0.80	\$0.86
Sep 2012	\$0.81	\$0.575	\$0.69
Dec 2012	\$0.70	\$0.28	\$0.35
Mar 2013	\$0.58	\$0.31	\$0.32
Jun 2013	\$0.335	\$0.205	\$0.235
Sep 2013	\$0.30	\$0.205	\$0.26

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