



JUNE 2008 QUARTERLY REPORT

ABOUT ROBUST RESOURCES

Robust Resources Limited (ASX code ROL) which listed on the ASX on 26 February 2007, is a mineral explorer focused on gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc in the Lachlan Fold Belt of NSW. With experienced management who have a track record of major discoveries, Robust is exploring favourable areas near proven world-class deposits and existing infrastructure.

Robust holds five tenements with a total area of 739 km², four of which are adjacent to or on the same structural trend as major gold producers, and are underlain by rocks of similar age and lithology. The fifth tenement is a previous gold and base metal producer situated in an untested 27km² epithermal envelope.

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SECURES FUNDING AND EMBARKS ON MAJOR ROMANG ISLAND EXPLORATION PROGRAM

KEY POINTS

- Romang Island polymetallic project in SE Indonesia fully secured.
- Trafford Resources offered to fund Romang Stage 1 exploration through placement of 7.2 million shares at 20c per share with a one for two attached option (subject to shareholder approval).
- Romang exploration commenced – base camps, logistics, satellite communications, ground control, surface sampling.
- Opportunity pursued to sell northern lump lead-silver ore to fund Stage 2 exploration.
- Annual Reports (5 NSW EL's) submitted to DPI.
- Recent field work on Cobar EL's locates new targets.
- Future Cumnock and Bauloora drill targets selected.

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SAFETY and ENVIRONMENT

The Company had no lost time injuries. There were no environmental incidents during the quarter.

OPERATIONAL UPDATE

Corporate Activity

During the quarter discussions were held with several companies seeking farm-in or JV deals in respect of Robust's NSW EL's. Several parties expressed an interest in Robust's Romang Island lead-silver lump ore.

Activity continued to focus on the Romang Island base/ precious metal project in SE Indonesia. Following a field visit in January, work focused on collation of technical information, logistics, communications and equipment/manpower sourcing. Community development programs have been agreed and signed off with village chiefs and regional government authorities.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Romang acquisition was announced to the ASX on Feb 22nd and results of the Cumnock NSW soil sampling survey on Feb 26th 2008.

On June 25th 2008 Trafford Resources Limited offered to acquire an interest in Robust Resources (to boost the Romang Island exploration) through a placement of 7.2 million fully paid shares at 20c (\$1.4million) with a one for two attached option (3.6 million options) exercisable at 30c. If exercised the latter would provide a further \$1.08m. The offer, which is subject to shareholder approval, will be put to a meeting of shareholders in September 2008.

ROMANG ISLAND, INDONESIA

The nature and extent of the Romang Island project was summarised in Robust's ASX Announcement of February 22nd 2008.

Phase 1 Exploration Programme

Activities and cash flows for a 10-month budget period from March to Dec 2008 were developed and agreed with the Company's Indonesian partners.

The plan is to explore the northern and southern prospects at the same time during the season of calmer weather and seas, from April to November.

Apart from man-portable (motorised) drill rigs, diesel generators, and motorised ships, no other mechanical devices (trucks, bulldozers, back hoe diggers, helicopters, etc) will be required for the programme. This means trenches for sampling across northern veins, etc. will be dug by hand utilising manpower on the Island.

Northern Prospects

The main objective will be to identify high grade Pb-Ag-(Au) veins in northern prospects, especially at Kiaha, and to bring one or more of these into rapid production through shallow surface mining. Lump ore could be hand beneficiated, and shipped direct to Asian smelters, providing an income to fund detailed evaluation of the much larger Southern (Lakuwahi) Prospect.

The first step will be to map, rock chip and costean sample known veins, and locate old Ashton Mining drill holes. Veins are believed to occur in an echelon groups separated by stockworks. Known veins are about 2m wide, persisting for about 200m along strike and 100m plus down dip, and contain massive and disseminated sulphides assaying up to 30% Pb, 400g/t Ag and 2g/t Au. This is based on information in Report 806-9107 by PT Nailaka Marhila Mining (MJ Andrews) dated July 1991.

Northern prospect work (9 target areas) involves setting up a new camp, followed by mapping and sampling of veins, selected hand costeaning, and finally diamond drilling. The last would consist of about 25 x 100m holes, which would hopefully outline a saleable mining resource.

China Non Ferrous Metals approached Robust about entering into an offtake agreement for lump ore to be shipped direct to an Asian smelter. The proposed deal would be dependent on proving up a JORC compliant resource of 100,000 tonnes of contained lead.

Southern (Lakuwahi) Prospect

The main objective here is to follow up earlier Billiton sampling and drilling, with detailed geological (mapping), geochemical (rock chip sampling), and geophysical (magnetic, gravity, IP) work, to delineate high-grade volcanogenic massive sulphide (VMS) pods within the deposit. In the event of mining these would be preferentially extracted to boost early cash flow. A limited programme of follow-up, step out scout drilling is also proposed – 15 x 70m holes, ie about 2500m.

Having already established the Lakuwahi camp, the next stage will be to cut lines and grid stake the caldera target area. This will be followed by mapping and rock chip sampling, spot height (theodolite) levelling, ground magnetics, and contract geophysics. The last will consist of gravity and IP (induced electrical polarisation) surveys. The abovementioned drilling would occur from August to November.

NSW TENEMENTS

COBAR TENEMENTS

As noted previously, targets of interest (Cobar-style magnetic lineaments, old diggings, major faults, etc) were initially highlighted, then prospected, using a comprehensive geochemical programme of surface (maglag) and rock chip sampling.

About 10% of samples were noted to be anomalous in gold, base metals, or indicators, or various combinations thereof, yielding many targets for follow-up.

Several weeks of fieldwork were completed on the three Cobar areas during April and May 2008. The purpose was to collect gossan and rock chip samples, and to check and map geological features in areas not previously studied by Robust. In all 163 samples were collected, 17 from Tindarey (mainly about the interesting Golconda Mine stockworks), 93 from Pooraka (mainly from the prospective Florida Trig-North Pole-Chert Ridge zone), and 53 from Mt Barrow (along north/ central area magnetic highs, and around the Glengarry volcanic centre). A number of interesting lithological and structural (e.g. folding-features) were noted. Samples were analysed for Au, Ag, As, Cu, Pb, Sb, and Zn, yielding new targets requiring follow-up in 2008/9.

Department of Primary Industry (DPI) annual reports for the 12-month period ending May 16th 2008 were submitted to DPI Maitland Office, on June 15th 2008.

EL 6413 “Pooraka” (100% equity)

Gold Targets

In October 2007 air-core drilling of 13 accessible gold targets (176 holes) outlined two strongly gold anomalous areas-at Langbein (associated with anomalous Pb and As) and at North Mc Guinness (associated with anomalous Pb) plus three other slightly Au anomalous areas. These were described in detail in the Dec 2007 Quarterly Report.

These targets enhance the gold prospectivity of the southern part of the EL, particularly in the Langbein and Mc Guinness areas

A programme of RC percussion and/or diamond drilling is now required to test for gold mineralisation at depth-beneath leached and weathered bedrock. Minor gold mineralisation- 2.2 g/t Au, down to 12m-was noted by previous explorers in the Buds Tank/ McGuinness areas (eg Delta Gold and Tri Origin 1996, 1997, 2001).

Drilling by Robust was not possible during the current quarter due to unavailability of drill rigs.

There is a reasonable chance that one or more small low to medium grade gold deposits could be found in the Langbein/ McGuinness/ Buds Tank areas of the EL, in which case ore could be trucked to nearby treatment facilities at Mt Boppy. The best case scenario would be discovery of a hidden Mt Boppy style deposit.

Base Metal Targets

As noted above, the highly prospective (ferruginised/ silicified, base Pb anomalous) Florida Trig/ Chert Ridge/ North Pole zone, which runs up the middle of the EL, was mapped and rock chip sampled in April and May 2008, to delineate drill targets.

Detailed 10,000 scale coloured air photos were used to enhance ground control and highlight structural features.

Aeromagnetic data, including a large magnetic anomaly in the east of the EL will shortly be electronically filtered/ computer enhanced to delineate sub- targets for future sampling/ drilling.

EL 6416 “Mt Barrow” (100% equity)

Mt Barrow EL has many prospective targets including the Glengarry gossans, Herald-New Era-Victory gold diggings, and Rankins-Bradburys diggings. These were prioritised, mapped/ prospected and rock-chip sampled in April 2008. Significant anomalies were detected and will be air core sampled later, in 2008/9.

EL 6415 “Tindarey” (100% equity)

The Mt Merrere gold field, 2 to 4 km SSE of Mt Merrere, was mapped and sampled by Robust on two occasions last year, and as noted above, again in April 2008. The field consists of numerous shallow pits, and many deep shafts (20- 30m) extending along strike for about 1.5 km. Names in the DPI records include Burtons shaft, Levers prospect, Lone Hand mine and Kinkead prospect. Gold values and extents are considerable-eg 120m width at 3.8 g/t gold in Lone Hand mine, and up to 3.6g/t in grab samples collected by past explorers-PDI open file reports from 1985 to 1988, listed in Robust prospectus. Gold mineralization occurs in sheared and altered sediments (locally phyllitic sandstone and siltstone) and tuffs impregnated by swarms of discontinuous quartz-(with minor sulphide) veins, 5 to 10m in length, locally up to 40-50m, and up to 1.5m in width. The mineralized zone appears to be 50 to 100m plus wide. Veins trend northerly and northwesterly, and, in part cut across bedding and cleavage. Of some 30 rock chip samples collected by Robust (2007,8-as announced earlier) about half were anomalous in Au 0.44g/t, Ag 1.40g/t, As 477 ppm, Cu 642 ppm, Pb 1908 ppm, Zn 480 ppm,

Carefully selected targets (from DPI sources, and Robust data), will be probed by some 6 to 8 RC percussion holes, when rigs become available in 2008/9.

ORANGE AND COOTAMUNDRA TENEMENTS

EL 6417 “Cumnock” (100% equity)

The Cumnock Cu Mine is one of 4 target areas on Robust’s EL 6417, near Orange, the other 3 being the Neurea and Blathery Creek Cu zones, and the Gumble Granite skarns. A target zone in the last was drilled by Robust in early 2007.

In December 2007 Robust ran a soil geochemical survey over the Cumnock Cu Mine area. Some 41 minus 80 mesh samples were collected over a 100m x 100m staggered grid and analysed for Cu, Pb, Zn, As, Mo, Au and Ag. About 20% of samples were noted to be anomalous, in Au, As, Cu, Pb, and Zn, in an anomaly, which continues to the north. The mine is a possible drilling target for Robust in 2008/9, depending on rig availability.

In the 19th Century several tones of 10% copper ore, with gold (60-90g/t), and silver (90g/t) credits, was extracted. Mineralisation occurs as sulphide blebs and disseminations in quartz veins in Silurian andersites.

Planned exploration on the Cumnock EL includes extending surface (soil) sampling near Gumble to cover more of the prospective granite boundary with Ordovician-age rocks, completion of a limited stream sediment/ rock-chip sampling program, and mapping and sampling of 3 vein type gold-copper prospects.

EL 6414 “Bauloora” (100% equity)

Drilling Programme and Aftermath

As noted before, a drilling programme was undertaken in October and November 2007. In all 2 pre-collared diamond holes, and 10 RC percussion holes, were completed. Five of the holes, including the 2 diamond holes, were designed to test the main vein at depth, and the balance were designed to test various bedrock anomalies adjacent to the main vein, and further away.

Eleven of the holes were drilled at 50 degrees declination to the east, and one at 50 degrees to the west. The two diamond holes, designated holes 1 and 2, were pre-collared (RC percussion drilled) to 60 and 100 metres respectively, and reached final depths of 162 and 262 metres. The 8 RC percussion holes ranged from 50 to 120 metres. In all 264 metres of diamond and 868 metres of RC percussion drilling was undertaken.

In the 2 diamond holes mineralisation was noted to occur in 4 to 6 narrow, steeply dipping brecciated (silica-carbonate-chlorite-kaolin-sulphide) veins cross-cutting (shallow dipping) acid volcanic rocks (mainly medium grained rhyodacitic tuffs, with minor fine grained water lain equivalents). Host rocks were clearly silicified, chloritised and epidotised to varying degrees, especially adjacent to veins. Sulphides in veins were quite noticeable and varied in concentration from minor to abundant. They consisted of mainly fine grained (honey coloured) sphalerite and fine to very fine grained "sooty" galena, with lesser chalcopyrite, pyrite and arsenopyrite. Proportions of the two main sulphides were difficult to estimate visually.

In the 10 RC percussion holes, veins, sulphides and weathered (ferruginised) sulphides were locally evident, but were not as distinct as in the 2 diamond holes. Visual evidence pointed to the presence of 4 to 6 sulphide bearing "veins" in each of holes 1 and 2. The 10 RC percussion holes also showed local evidence of veins as sulphides and weathered sulphides

In order to properly evaluate sulphide zone extents and concentrations, 281 percussion chip samples and 41 half core samples (52.3 metres of core was split) were collected over various intervals ranging from 20 cm to several metres, and submitted for gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and arsenic analysis.

As noted before, Robust's Oct-Nov 2007 RC percussion drilling programme confirmed;

(A) Continuity of the main sulphide vein for about 400m, from 250m south, to 150m north, of the main shaft.

(B) Discovery of a new vein about 150m east of the main vein-1m intersection yielded 5.1% Pb, 2.44%Zn.

(C) Other minor sulphide concentrations, as originally inferred in Robust's soil geochemical survey.

Overall results were encouraging (eg in hole 3A-76 to 78m -6.8%Zn, 1.9%Pb, 3.2g/t Au over 1m, or 4.5%Zn, 1.45% Pb, 2.1g/t Au over 2m).

Recent geochemical results, from re-sampling and close- spaced sampling of anomalous RC percussion intersections, revealed no new surprises, such as any overlooked narrow veins.

Results from the 2 diamond drill holes (announced earlier this year) revealed 4 pleasing narrow sulphide vein intersections, as follows

Hole 1 0.22m from 128.4m at 1.43% Pb; 0.26m from 139.95m at 4.31%Pb, 10.55%Zn, and 2.32g/t Au; 0.13m from 141.06m at 9.42%Pb, 2.99%Zn and 17.4g/t Au; 1.02m from 144.9m at 1.45%Pb, 1.91%Zn, and 0.8g/t Au.

Hole 2 0.42m from 191.12m at 0.58%Pb, 2.34%Zn, and 0.26g/t Au; 0.21m from 193.11m at 0.95%Pb, 1.16%Zn and 0.34g/t Au; 0.19m from 209.91m at 5.14%Pb, 6.95%Zn, and 3.58g/t Au; 0.95m from 211.12m at 0.5%Pb, 3.4%Zn, and 0.8g/t Au.

The presence of new veins, as well as disseminated patches, raises the possibility that these collective features represent the top a larger system that improves with depth. Funds permitting, this should be checked out in the next 6 months or so, by sinking 4 to 6 carefully designed, deep-300 to 400+m diamond holes.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR EXPLORATION RESULTS STATEMENTS

- The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Pieter Moeskops BSc PhD DIC who is a member of The Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.
- Pieter Moeskops is a full time employee of the Company.
- Pieter Moeskops has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity, which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Pieter Moeskops consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

CORPORATE

Cash and Funding Position

At the end of June 2008, Robust had A\$1,102,638 cash at bank and no debt. The Company considers that it is fully funded to complete the current exploration projects on all tenements.

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CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Board of Directors

Ian Finch Chairman
 Gary Lewis Executive Director
 Chris Morgan-Hunn Non-Executive Director

Issued Share Capital

Robust Resources has 23.8 million ordinary shares currently on issue.

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Company Secretary

Ian Mitchell

Quarterly Share Price Activity

	High	Low	Last
Mar 2007	\$0.26	\$0.16	\$0.25
Jun 2007	\$0.35	\$0.185	\$0.21
Sep 2007	\$0.20	\$0.115	\$0.19
Dec 2007	\$0.21	\$0.135	\$0.175
Mar 2008	\$0.215	\$0.15	\$0.20
Jun 2008	\$0.25	\$0.16	\$0.24

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