ASX/MEDIA RELEASE

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206 METRES OF CONTINUOUS PRECIOUS AND BASE METAL-RICH MINERALISATION DRILLED ON ROMANG ISLAND

- **206.7 metres[1] of precious and base metal-rich mineralisation – 8m from surface**
  - **Thickest intersection encountered thus far, hole ends in mineralisation**
- **Upper silver-gold rich zone of 106.3m at 1.01 g/t Gold Equivalent[2]**
- **Lower polymetallic zone of 136m at 1.36% Copper Equivalent[3]**
- **High-grade sections:**
  - **50m at 2.14% Copper Equivalent including**
  - **10m at 3.60% Copper Equivalent**
- **Batu Mas open to east and at depth – major new exploration target**

Robust Resources Limited ('Robust' or 'the Company') is pleased to report assay results from drill hole LWD166. This hole was drilled to test the north-eastern extensions of the Batu Mas mineralisation, situated within the Lakuwahi Project area on Romang Island, Indonesia.

LWD166 intersected the thickest continuous zone of mineralisation so far encountered on Romang Island. The drillhole terminated in mineralisation. The upper section of LWD166 is rich in silver and gold and results include:

- **106.3m @ 1.01g/t Au Equivalent (0.36 g/t Au, 31 g/t Ag) from 8m**

Underlying and partially overlapping this upper section is a well mineralised and very thick base metal-rich breccia body which includes higher-grade zones as follows:

- **136m @ 1.36% Cu Equivalent (0.22 g/t Au, 21 g/t Ag, 0.17% Cu, 1.23% Pb, 1.88% Zn) from 59m including:**
  - **50m @ 2.14% Cu Equivalent (0.23 g/t Au, 35 g/t Ag, 0.27% Cu, 1.77% Pb, 3.29% Zn) from 73m including:**
  - **10m @ 3.60% Cu Equivalent (0.27 g/t Au, 63 g/t Ag, 0.56% Cu, 3.10% Pb, 5.13% Zn) from 73m**

These exceptional results confirm that Batu Mas is **open to the east and at depth** and represents a new direction for further exploration.

It is also important to note that this result does not occur in isolation. Previously reported hole LWD111 was collared 60m to the south-west of LWD166 and it also intersected very thick (198 metres also bottoming in mineralisation) and continuous, highly mineralised breccia, including a copper-rich zone at 23m of 1.05% Cu. Other nearby holes in the area that have reported excellent intersections.

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Figure 1 illustrates the position of LWD166 relative to the earlier drilling, along with contours of the combined base metals grade-thickness. This map shows how the potential of the Batu Mas prospect is expanding to the north-east. A summary of the mineralised intercepts in hole LWD166 is presented in Table 1.

Robust's Managing Director Gary Lewis said: "These are highly encouraging results and reinforce the fact that the Lakuwahi system at Romang is of significant scale. It confirms also that it still remains highly prospective and underexplored.

"To obtain assay results at the boundaries of the known mineralisation from the 166th drill hole illustrates that our maiden resource estimate will represent only a fraction of the overall Lakuwahi system. As previously stated, Lakuwahi itself represents only a small component of the entire Romang Island, with exploration having recently commenced at the much larger North Romang project area.

"We are on track to release our maiden resource estimate in the coming weeks and look forward to updating shareholders at this time. Some additional assay results are pending which we will also continue to report when available."

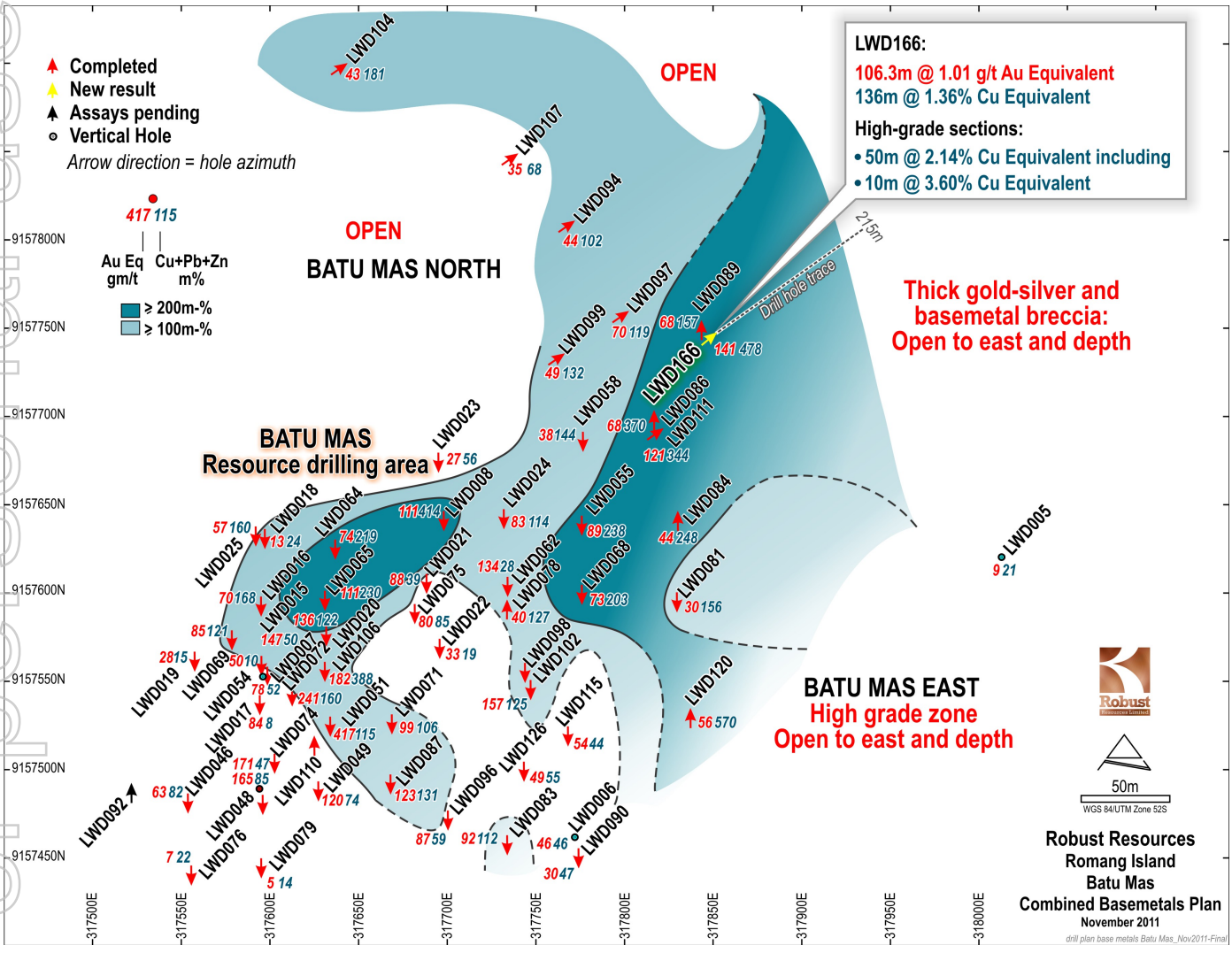

Figure 1: Combined base metals grade-thickness contour map of Batu Mas showing the LWD166 results and the open potential to the north east.

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Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au Equiv (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu+Pb+Zn (%)	Cu Equiv (%)
LWD166	8	214.7	206.7	0.67	0.26	20	0.12	0.87	1.32	2.30	1.05
incl.	8	114.3	106.3	1.01	0.36	31	0.16	0.90	1.33	2.39	1.26
& incl.	59	195	136	0.65	0.22	21	0.17	1.23	1.88	3.29	1.36
incl.	73	123	50	0.96	0.23	35	0.27	1.77	3.29	5.34	2.14
incl.	73	83	10	1.59	0.27	63	0.56	3.10	5.13	8.79	3.60

Table 1: Romang Island Drilling Results

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1. All thicknesses are down-hole drilled thicknesses 2. Gold Equivalent = gold assay + (silver assay / 48) where the number 48 represents the ratio where 48 g/t Ag = 1g/t Au. This ratio was calculated from the average monthly gold and silver price from July 2010 to 30th June 2011 London market AM fix (average Gold price is USD $1408.45 and average Silver price is USD $31.32). 3. Cu Equivalent (Copper Equivalent) = [(copper assay x copper price x 22.05) + (gold assay x gold price / 31.1) + (silver assay x silver price / 31.1) + (zinc assay x zinc price x 22.05) + (lead assay x lead price x 22.05)] / (copper price x 22.05). The metal prices used in this copper equivalent calculation were taken from the average of the 12 months from January to December 2010 taken from published World Bank Commodity Price Data. The metal prices thus used in the calculation are: Copper: USD $3.42 per pound, gold: USD $1,224.66 per Troy ounce, silver USD $20.20 per Troy ounce, Lead USD $0.9745 per pound and Zinc USD $0.9801 per pound. Preliminary metallurgical test results previously reported (30th November 2010) indicate high and broadly equivalent flotation recoveries for all metals used in the copper equivalent calculation (gold recoveries average 84.3%, silver 93.0%, zinc 97.2%, lead 91.1% and copper 94.6%). Due to this broad equivalence metallurgical recoveries are not factored into the calculation of copper equivalence.

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on data complied by John Levings BSc, who is a Fellow of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and who has more than ten years experience in the field of activity being reported on. 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 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'. 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.

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