ASX/MEDIA RELEASE

ASX: ROL 22 July 2014

NEW HIGH-GRADE MANGANESE ASSAYS FURTHER SUPPORT PROJECT DEVELOPMENT ON ROMANG ISLAND

- **Assay results from six drill holes include grades of up 56.1% Mn**
- **Initial drillholes confirm continuity of high-grade Mn mineralisation**
- **Drilling for Mn metallurgical testing has commenced**
- **Manganese Project Feasibility Study underway**
- **Robust well-funded with circa $10 million cash to advance projects**
- **Shareholders should take NO ACTION regarding Stanhill Notice of Intention**

Robust Resources Limited ('Robust' or 'the Company') is pleased to report assay results from six new drill holes (Table 1) recently completed at the Manganese Valley prospect on Romang Island, Indonesia.

These assay results are the first available from an infill and metallurgical drilling program which is supporting the recently commenced Manganese Project Feasibility Study.

The results, summarised in Table 2 with hole locations shown on Figure 2, again confirm the strength and continuity of very near-surface manganese zones. High-grade intersections include:

- **LWD434: 5.9 metres at 56.1% Mn from 10 metres**
- **LWD436: 13.9 metres at 46.8% Mn from surface, including:**
  - 7.4 metres at 54.2% Mn from 5 metres
- **LWD437: 18.6 metres at 47.6% Mn from surface, including:**
  - 9.9 metres at 50.2% Mn from 0.5 metres
- **LWD441: 5.0 metres at 45.8% Mn from surface**

The drilling program is designed to improve the confidence level of the project by converting the majority of the Inferred Resource mineralisation into the Indicated and Measured Resource categories which can then form the basis of project Ore Reserves. Approximately 50 drillholes have been planned for the Manganese Valley and Batu Hitam West manganese deposits with all drilling expected to be completed during August, 2014.

In addition, 15 large diameter (PQ3) diamond drillholes form part of the program to provide samples for metallurgy and ore characterisation tests. This drilling has also commenced with samples from the initial drillholes submitted to PT Geoservices (Ltd) Laboratories in Jakarta.

Robust is pleased to report that the Manganese Project Feasibility Study is being undertaken by EQUANT RESOURCES Pty Ltd, is well underway and is expected to be completed in the current half.

Robust's Managing Director Gary Lewis commented: "Manganese Valley is continuing to shape up as a viable prospect and we have every confidence in the future economics of the project. Our objective is to generate an early cash flow out of this project which will help to fund future development of our larger polymetallic deposits.

"Now that we have largely completed the separation of our Kyrgyz Republic assets into Mentum Inc, soon to be renamed Tengri Resources, Robust is now fully focused on more rapidly developing the flagship Romang Island project.

"With a current cash balance of circa $10 million and a reduced financial burden following the spin-off of our Kyrgyz Republic assets, we are well placed to realise further value from Romang Island as we advance the development of these assets. We have an ongoing and active work program across Romang with seven (7) company-owned rigs currently in operation."

Robust's Board expects to shortly make an announcement regarding the Notice of Intention from Stanhill Capital Partners. Shareholders should take **NO ACTION** in the interim.

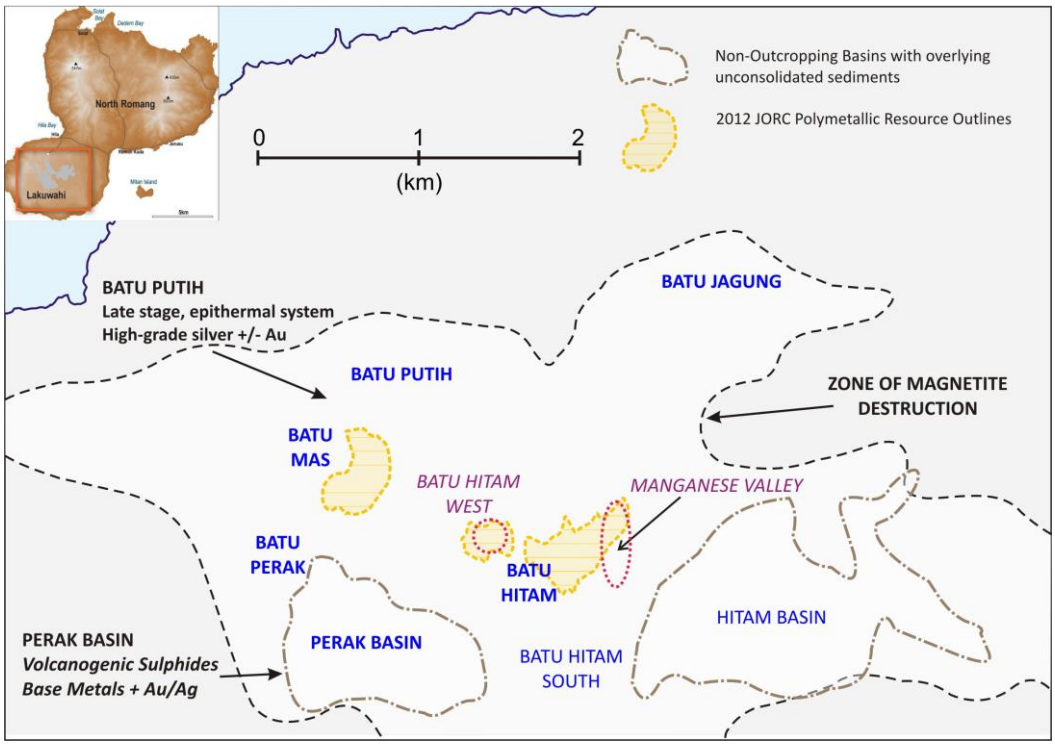

Figure 1: Location of the two main high-grade Manganese Deposits in the Lakuwahi Project on Romang Island. The diagram shows the close relationship between near-surface manganese and underlying polymetallic mineralisation.

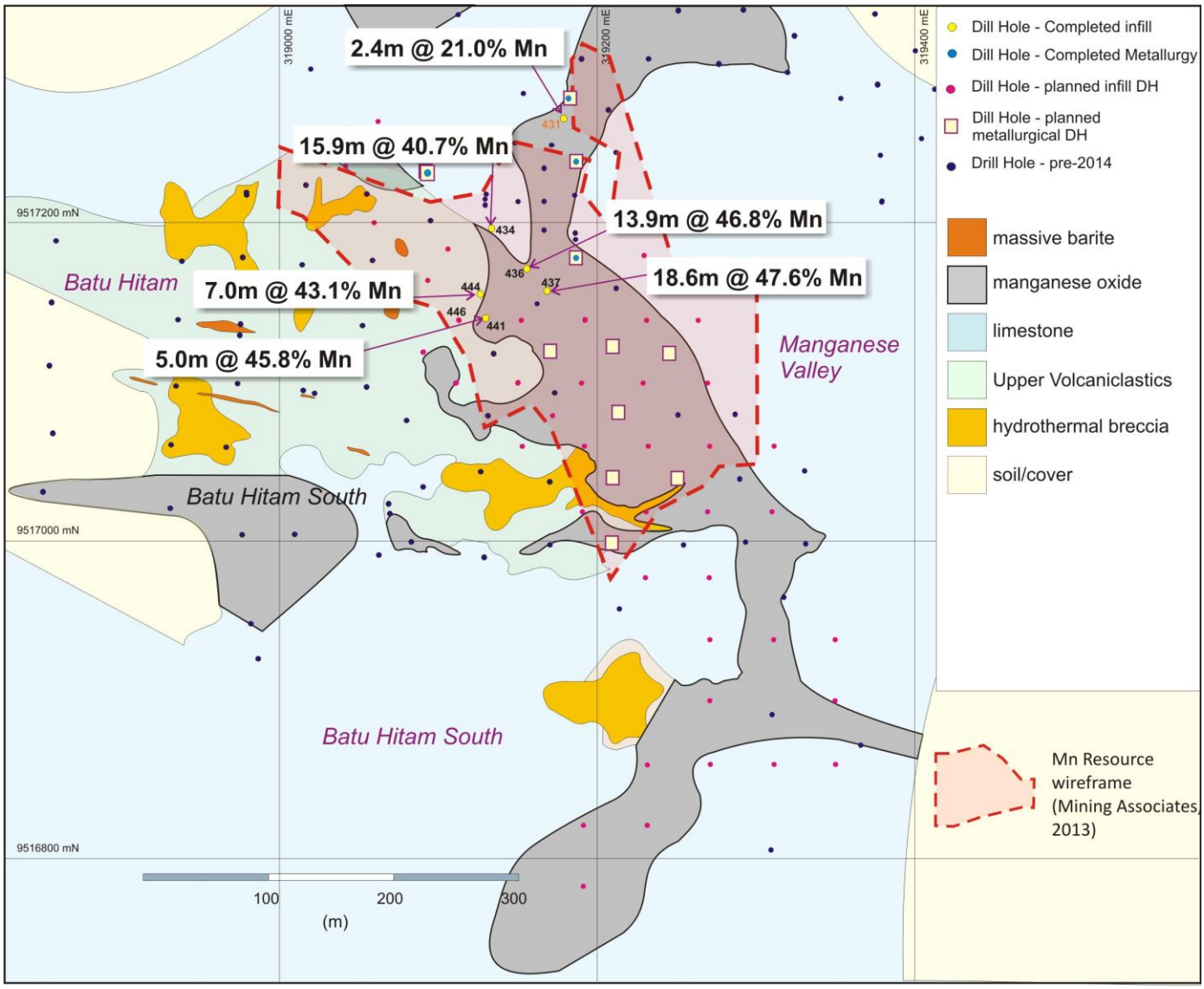

Figure 2: Diagram of the Manganese Valley Prospect showing assay results for the latest drilling and location of drillholes in relation to outcrop geology. This Prospect is situated to the west of and partially overlying the Batu Hitam gold-silver and polymetallic resources. Also note the pattern of planned infill and metallurgy drilling for Manganese Valley.

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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.

Table 1 – Collar details of new Manganese Valley diamond drill holes

Hole ID	Grid: UTM Zone 52 South				Dip	EOH
	Easting m	Northing m	RL m	Grid Azimuth deg	deg	m
LWD431	319,179.52	9,157,266.37	307.37	-	-90	21.90
LWD434	319,134.71	9,157,196.73	329.88	-	-90	30.60
LWD436	319,156.06	9,157,171.61	325.50	-	-90	20.90
LWD437	319,168.80	9,157,157.70	321.81	-	-90	29.40
LWD441	319,131.21	9,157,140.10	342.49	-	-90	10.40
LWD444	319,126.93	9,157,155.77	342.10	-	-90	10.00

Table 2 – List of new Manganese Valley drill intersections

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Mn (%)
LWD431	1	3.4	2.4	21
LWD434	0	4.9	4.9	34.6
	10	15.9	5.9	56.1
LWD436	0	13.9	13.9	46.8
LWD437	0	18.6	18.6	47.6
LWD441	0	5	5	45.8
LWD444	0	7	7	43.1

Appendix: JORC Code, 2012 Edition – Table 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

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

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• *Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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 (eg '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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.*	• HQ and NQ sized diamond drill core. Triple-tube wireline standard equipment. 1 metre, half core samples collected in visually mineralized intervals. 2-metre quarter core samples in visually non-mineralised or weakly mineralised core. Whole sample core pulverized to 80% passing 200 mesh. 50g charge 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 (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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.* • *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	• 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.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• *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.*	• Continuous half 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 quarter 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.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• *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*	• 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:

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	derivation, etc. • *Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	<table><tr><th>Elements</th><th>Units:</th><th>Lower</th><th>Upper</th><th>Scheme</th></tr><tr><td>Au</td><td>ppm</td><td>0.01</td><td>50</td><td>FA51</td></tr><tr><td>Ag</td><td>ppm</td><td>1</td><td>100</td><td>GA02</td></tr><tr><td>Cu</td><td>ppm</td><td>50</td><td>-</td><td>GA50S</td></tr><tr><td>Pb</td><td>ppm</td><td>50</td><td>-</td><td>GA50S</td></tr><tr><td>Zn</td><td>ppm</td><td>50</td><td>-</td><td>GA50S</td></tr><tr><td>Mn</td><td>ppm</td><td>50</td><td>-</td><td>GA50S</td></tr><tr><td>As</td><td>ppm</td><td>10</td><td>-</td><td>XR02</td></tr><tr><td>Sb</td><td>ppm</td><td>10</td><td>-</td><td>XR02</td></tr><tr><td>Ba</td><td>%</td><td>0.01</td><td>100</td><td>XR02</td></tr><tr><td>Ag</td><td>ppm</td><td>5</td><td>10000</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. • 1:50 sample pulps are sent to a second independent laboratory in Perth Australia (Ultratrace) on a regular quarterly frequency. • 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 a Total Station and tied in to an independently verified system of triangulation survey stations. • 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 below the Manganese 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 the drilling direction
Sample	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Company security personnel and Mobile Brigade

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
security		Police 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 by Micromine Consulting and Mining Associates 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 licence 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.
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:*
	  ○ *easting and northing of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar*
	  ○ *dip and azimuth of the hole*
	  ○ *down hole length and interception depth*
	  ○ *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*
		• See separate table in this report.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	explain why this is the case.	
Data aggregation methods	• *In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg 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.*	• Informing Samples have been composited to one metre lengths honouring the geological boundaries and adjusted where necessary to ensure that no residual sample lengths have been excluded (best fit). • Samples are selected based on geological interpretation of a >30% Mn 3D wireframe. • Grade capping was deemed inappropriate for Mn values. • Metal equivalents are not used.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	• In general down-hole lengths are reported due to the irregular nature of the breccia 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 within the mineralised wireframe, 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 (eg 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.*	• Infill drilling for better definition. • Additional assaying of Fe, Si, Al, P and other key elements important in a DSO.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(No Mineral Resources are reported)

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(No ore reserves are reported)