SEPTEMBER 2014 QUARTERLY REPORT

ABOUT ROBUST RESOURCES LTD

Robust Resources Limited is a successful mineral explorer and developer, having discovered extensive gold/silver and base-metal mineralisation, along with manganese resources, on Romang Island in Indonesia.

Robust recently acquired two, pre-development copper-gold deposits in the Kyrgyz Republic: the Andash project (subject to a positive 2010 Feasibility Study) and the adjacent Talas project which hosts the multi-million ounce Taldybulak porphyry gold-copper deposit. Robust also holds further highly prospective mineral concessions and applications in the Kyrgyz Republic and the Philippines. The Kyrgyz Republic assets were recently transferred into a separate AIM listed company, Tengri Resources.

Robust is focused on value creation through effective exploration, environmentally-sound mining and community engagement using world's best practice methods to generate returns for shareholders and sustainable benefits to host countries and local communities.

The Company has experienced and dedicated in-country management teams and a board of directors who collectively have diverse skills, strong experience in mining, processing and exploration as well as many years working in our host countries, Indonesia, Kyrgyz Republic and the Philippines Robust trades on the Australian Securities Exchange (ASX) under the symbol ROL.

Robust Resources Limited
ACN: 122 238 813
1 Macquarie Place
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia

Phone: +612 8 259 4799
www.robustresources.com.au
https://twitter.com/RobustResources

TAKEOVER BID BY PADIHAM RESOURCES SUCCEEDS. MANGANESE PROJECT FEASIBILITY STUDY CONTINUES.

KEY POINTS

- PADIHAM RESOURCES PTY LTD COMPLETES TAKEOVER OF ROBUST RESOURCES LIMITED
  - **Acceptances greater than 90%**
  - **Notice given of compulsory acquisition of remaining shares**
  - **Bid closed on 30 October 2014**
- MANGANESE FEASIBILITY STUDY IN PROGRESS
  - **On schedule for Q1CY, 2015 Completion**
- UPDATED POLYMETALLIC MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATE ANNOUNCED
  - **Significant uplift in metal contents over 2012 maiden resource estimate**
- POLYMETALLIC EXPOLORATION DRILLING CONTINUES
  - **Perak Basin continues to show promise**
  - **Several high-grade polymetallic intersections made**
- MAIDEN MINERAL RESOURCE FOR BARIUM (BARITE)
  - **Contained within the polymetallic deposit resource envelope**
  - **Barite a potential industrial mineral by product**

SAFETY and ENVIRONMENT

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

CORPORATE

On 14 July 2014 the Company vended into the UK AIM listed entity Mentum Inc, its Kyrgyz Republic assets. These assets consisted of Talas Copper Gold LLC, Andash Mining Company LLC and the Farm-in rights held in respect of the Bashkol tenement. The consideration from Mentum, subsequently renamed Tengri Resources on 14 July, was to issue 93,831,153 shares to Robust. Following this issue of shares, Robust now controls 87.3% of the issued capital of Tengri.

On 1 July 2014, Stanhill Capital Partners ("Stanhill") announced their intention to make a takeover bid for the Company at $0.28 per share. On 18 July, the intended offer price was increased $0.315 per share.

On 15 August 2014 it was announced that Stanhill were in discussions with Robust's largest shareholder, Droxford International, to make a joint bid for all shares in Robust at a price of $0.49 per share. On 26 September 2014 a joint bidders statement was lodged with the ASX advising that the offer to acquire all shares not already held by both entities would open on 30 September 2014 and close on 30 October 2014.

Cash and Funding Position

At 30 September 2014, Robust had $10.7m in cash on hand.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

On **1st July 2014**, Stanhill Capital Holdings Limited and its affiliates, a Hong Kong based investment group (Stanhill), announced its intention to make an off market takeover offer for 100% of the shares in Robust Resources Limited at $0.28/share. On Jul 2nd 2014, the Directors of Robust advised all Shareholders to take no action in relation to such Notice of Intention pending consideration of the proposal by the Board of Robust.

On **8th July**, Robust Resources Limited confirmed that it had re-negotiated the final payment for consideration of the Romang Island project, payable under the 2011 Stock Purchase Agreement ('SPA'), as first announced on 27 April 2010. Under the terms of the SPA, a contingent payment of $AUD 2 million was due to be paid to the original vendors when the Company reported a JORC-compliant mineral resource of 1 Moz AuEq[1] in the Indicated or Measured category.

The Company has taken the initiative to negotiate a reduced final payment of AUD1.6 million prior to the announcement of an updated resource statement which is expected shortly. This represents an AUD400,000 saving for the Company.

On **10th July** the Company was pleased to announce the final assays from four diamond drill holes in the Perak Basin, including one of the richest high-grade intersections recorded at Romang Island in hole LWD 433 which intersected high-grade gold, silver and base metals (BM) - 19.45m @ 7.39g/t AuEq[1] and 7.41% BM from 90.55m including higher grades intervals: 6.45m @ 9.92 g/t AuEq and 6.14% BM from 90.55m; 2.00m @ 10.33 g/t AuEq and 9.53% BM from 99.0m; and 6.00m @ 8.24 g/t AuEq and 12.92% BM from 103.0m. Which this polymetallic interval there was also a 19.45m interval assays 68% barite ($BaSO_4$). LWD 433 further extends precious and BM domain reported in June. Mineralisation remains open to south-east, the Perak Basin remains open for further discovery.

On **15th July** Robust Resources Limited announced that the shareholders of AIM-listed Mentum Inc voted in favour of all resolutions relating to the acquisition of Robust's Kyrgyz Republic gold-copper assets. Approval was granted at the Mentum Inc Annual General Meeting in London on 14 July 2014. Mentum will change its name to Tengri Resources.

On **18th July** Stanhill Capital announced it had increased its takeover bid to A$0.315 per share from the previously indicated A$0.28 per share.

On **22nd July**, Robust Resources was pleased to report assay results from 6 drillholes from the Manganese Valley prospect on Romang Island, Indonesia. These assay results are the first available from a program of infill and metallurgical drilling designed to support the recently commenced Feasibility Study on the Romang Island Manganese Project. The assay results confirm the strength and continuity of very near-surface manganese zones and includes high-grade intersections such as: LWD434: 5.9 metres at 56.1% Mn from 10 metres and LWD436: 13.9 metres at 46.8% Mn from surface, including 7.4 metres at 54.2% Mn from 5 metres.

Based on the results of the original Scoping Study announced in May, the Company commenced a Feasibility Study on the Manganese project due for completion later in 2014. The Feasibility Study is being carried out by Equant Resources Pty Ltd.

Approximately 50 infill drillholes have been planned for the Manganese Valley and Batu Hitam West manganese deposits. In addition, 15 large diameter diamond drillholes are planned to provide samples for metallurgy and ore characterisation tests.

On **24th July**. Robust Resources announced that Stantill Capital acquired a 19.9% shareholding in Robust from Eminent Return Fund SP and intends to increase the price of its takeover bid to $0.315 per share.

On **31st July**, Robust Resources Limited reported an updated estimate of the polymetallic gold-silver-lead-zinc-copper mineral resources of the Lakuwahi deposit on Romang Island, Indonesia. The new estimate is a substantial increase over the maiden estimate (ASX/Media Release on 11 January 2012), reflecting consistently positive results from intensive drilling programs over the past 2½ years and inclusion of important new discoveries such as the Perak Basin VMS, high-grade base metals at Batu Mas Deeps and significant silver in the Batu Putih deposits.

Company noted that Lakuwahi is confirming its early promise as an important and world-class deposit of precious and base metals. Significant outcomes noted in the report, undertaken by Mining Associates of Brisbane, Australia include;

- Mass increase by 80% to 81.7 million tonnes
- Gold increase by 81% to 1.04 million troy ounces
- Silver increase by 152% to 67.9 million troy ounces
- Base metals increase by 53% to 2.25 billion pounds (1.02 million tonnes)
- Discovery potential remains large

Exploration continues with 3 drilling rigs and the new Lakuwahi Polymetallic Mineral Resource model will be utilised to provide basis for preliminary mine planning.

Definition of the polymetallic mineral resource has advanced to a stage where the Company will commence preliminary mine and process flowsheet design, aimed at unlocking the considerable value inherent in the Lakuwahi Deposit. Given the multi–metal nature of the ore (presenting both opportunities and challenges), processing is seen to be the key. An initial metallurgical test programme has been designed by experienced consulting team, SDF Pty Ltd of Perth which has a longstanding professional relationship with the Company.

On **15th August** Stanhill Capital Partners Holdings Limited and its affiliates (Stanhill) and Droxford International Limited (Droxford) announced they are currently in discussions with each other and with Robust Resources Limited regarding the making of a potential joint off-market takeover offer for ROL. The Proposed Offer is subject to entry by the Bidders into a joint bid agreement in respect of the Proposed Offer. If the Proposed Offer proceeds, the Bidders will make offers to acquire all of the ROL shares in which they do not already have a relevant interest at $0.49 per share. This represents: a 66% premium to ROL's most recent closing price of $0.295 per share; and premiums of 111%, over the volume weighted average price of ROL over the past 3 months, prior to Stanhill's announcement of its intention to make a takeover offer on 1 July 2014 for $0.28 per ROL share.

On **September 10, 2014** Robust Resources Limited noted the announcement released on 9 September 2014 by Stanhill Capital Partners Holdings Limited and its affiliates (Stanhill) and Droxford International Limited (Droxford) (together the Bidders) of a joint off-market takeover offer for Robust at 49 cents per share.

In the absence of a superior proposal, and conditional upon an independent expert recommending (and continuing to recommend) that the offer is fair and reasonable; the directors of Robust unanimously recommend that shareholders accept this offer once it is capable of acceptance. Robust's formal recommendation, including supporting reasons, will be provided to shareholders in due course in a Target's Statement.

On **September 29th** Robust Resources Limited (Robust) received the Bidder's Statement from Padiham Resources Pty Limited (a company jointly owned by Stanhill Capital Partners Holdings Limited (Stanhill) and Droxford International Limited (Droxford)) (together the Bidders) of a joint off-market takeover offer for Robust at 49 cents per share (Offer).

In the absence of a superior proposal, and conditional upon an independent expert recommending (and continuing to recommend) that the offer is fair and reasonable; the directors of Robust unanimously recommended that shareholders accept this offer once it is capable of acceptance. Robust has consented to the early dispatch of the Bidder's Statement which should be received by Robust shareholders in coming days. Following a review of the Bidder's Statement, Robust's formal recommendation and supporting reasons will be provided to shareholders in a Target's Statement expected to be released later.

ROMANG ISLAND, INDONESIA

Exploration Summary

- **New Resource significantly upgrades Lakuwahi Deposit**
- **Total Resource Tonnes increased by 80%, total gold up 81%, silver up 152%, lead and zinc with >50% increase**
- **Drill testing of Perak Basin continues to uncover significant mineralisation**
- **LWD433 returns one of the most mineralised intersections in Perak Basin Significant**
- **Zone of high-grade barite exhalative (BEX) in Perak Basin open to south east**
- **Infill drill program for Manganese Project Feasibility Study commenced**
- **Results from first 6 drillholes confirm, high-grade manganese mineralisation**

POLYMETALLIC PROJECT

Updated Inferred Polymetallic Mineral Resource

During the Quarter the Company announced an updated JORC (2012) compliant Mineral Resource Estimation for the Lakuwahi Polymetallic Project completed by Mining Associates of Brisbane, Australia. The new estimate is a substantial increase over the maiden estimate (11 January 2012), reflecting consistently positive results over the past 2 ½ years from intensive drilling programs and inclusion of important new discoveries such as the Perak Basin VMS, high-grade base metals at Batu Mas Deeps and significant silver in the Batu Putih deposits.

Lakuwahi is confirming its early promise as an important and world-class deposit of precious and base metals.

The statement of mineral resources is shown in Table 1 below, lifted directly from the independent consultant's report. The complete report by Mining Associates has been released to the ASX in conjunction with this and is also available on the Company's website (www.robustresources.com.au).

Table 1: Lakuwahi Polymetallic Resource above 0.4 g/t Au eq [*1] cut off.

RESOURCE[*2]		GRADE					METAL				
> 0.4 g/t Au eq	Tonnes	Au g/t	Ag g/t	Cu %	Pb %	Zn %	Au Oz	Ag Moz	Cu Mlb	Pb Mlb	Zn Mlb
Inferred	**43,959,000**	**0.34**	**28.6**	**0.08**	**0.64**	**0.72**	**479,000**	**40.4**	**73**	**621**	**700**
Indicated	**37,758,000**	**0.46**	**22.7**	**0.07**	**0.5**	**0.46**	**563,000**	**27.5**	**56**	**419**	**386**
Total	**81,717,000**	**0.4**	**25.8**	**0.07**	**0.58**	**0.6**	**1,042,000**	**67.9**	**128**	**1,040**	**1,086**

This new global resource estimate represents a significant increase from the 2012 estimate:

- Total Resource Tonnes: up 80%
- Total Gold Metal: up 81%
- Total Silver Metal: up 152%
- Total Lead Metal: up 49%
- Total Zinc Metal: up 60%
- Total Copper Metal: up 35%

The Lakuwahi Deposit consists of at least four separate deposits within close proximity (figure 1). Mineralisation in all four areas outcrops at surface and in the case of Batu Perak becomes covered by a relatively shallow sequence of (10 – 60m) of soft, unconsolidated sediments in the Perak Basin.

The exploration story of Lakuwahi is still ongoing - most of the deposits remain open for further discovery and there are new, untested targets that have become evident with better understanding of geological controls for mineralisation.

Mineralisation comprising this resource estimate is contained within a large structure known as the Lakuwahi Caldera; a geological and geophysical anomaly (Zone of Magnetite Destruction in Figure 1) approximately 6Km x 4Km in dimension. Drilling to date has focussed on a target known as the Inner Caldera, approximately 2Km in diameter, the outer rim of which includes outcropping breccia - hosted polymetallic mineralisation.

The rim of the inner caldera is partially obscured by post-mineral limestone and it is these areas which are poorly tested by drilling considered highly prospective for further discovery (for both polymetallic and high - grade manganese mineralisation).

Much of the inner caldera and nearly all of the larger 6Km x 4Km Lakuwahi Caldera has yet to be drill tested. One of the revelations of the recent 12 months of drilling and one of the most significant advancements in the history of the Lakuwahi exploration programme has been the discovery of the Perak Basin VMS deposit. This discovery has opened up the potential of the basins within the Lakuwahi Caldera. For example, the Hitam Basin (Figure 2) is now considered highly prospective for stratabound exhalative VMS deposits. The Mas West Basin, to the west and south of the Batu Mas deposit is another target highly prospective for VMS mineralisation. There is ample evidence from the drilling at Batu Mas that strata-bound and breccia-hosted, barite-rich gold-silver-base metal extends to the south and west of the current defined mineral resource.

Another significant recent discovery has been the Batu Mas Deeps high-grade base metals which seem to be well correlated with large, deep-trending, geophysical resistivity anomalies. The high grades intersected at Batu Mas Deeps could potentially support underground mining. More drilling is needed to test for extensions and continuity of these high-grade zones at Batu Mas Deeps and to follow up other deeper, high-grade intersections such as those discovered as part of the Perak Basin western barite feeder system.

Definition of the polymetallic mineral resource has now advanced to a stage where the Company will commence preliminary mine and process flowsheet design, aimed at unlocking the considerable value inherent in the Lakuwahi Deposit. Given the multi–metal nature of the ore (presenting both opportunities and challenges), processing is seen to be the key.

An initial metallurgical test programme has been designed by experienced consulting team, SDF Pty Ltd of Perth which has a longstanding professional relationship with the Company. Large diameter drilling to obtain material for this work is scheduled to commence later this quarter. Preliminary metallurgical tests (see ASX releases on 30 November 2010, 13 March, 2012 and 12 June 2012) have shown promising flotation results and heavy-media (gravity) beneficiation of the sulphide mineralisation. The coming testwork will further investigate these opportunities as well as examine variability of material types across the deposits.

As well as gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper, the Lakuwahi deposits contain large quantities of barite. Although the current resource has not been optimised for this valuable industrial mineral, MA has completed an estimate for barite, contained within the boundaries of the polymetallic resource, which is announced in a subsequent section of this report. A high purity barite by-product could possibly be created during processing of the polymetallic ore. This may have a significant impact on the economics of the Project.

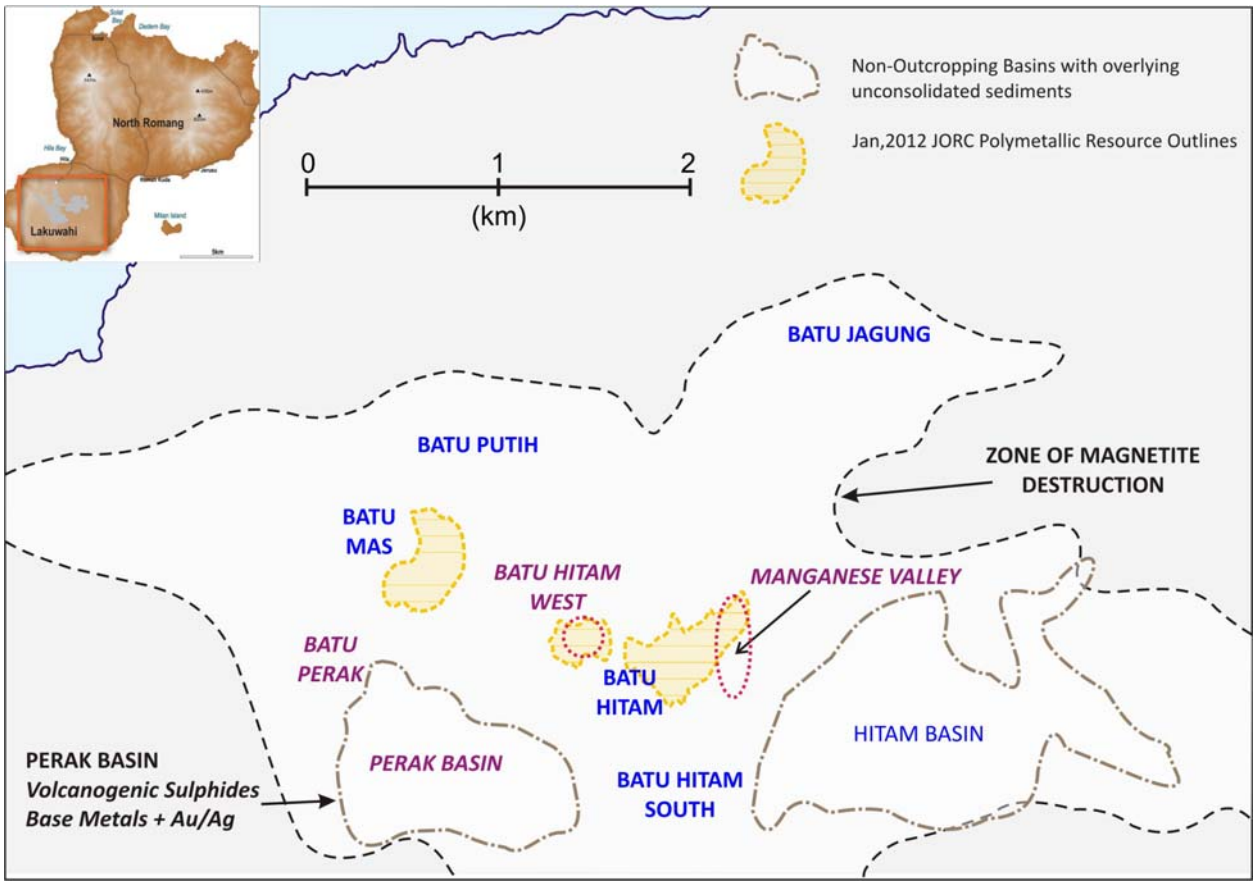

Figure 1: Lakuwahi Project. June 2014 Quarter, showing location of Prospects (purple) where drilling activity was focussed during the Quarter

Exploration and Drilling Activities

Continued drilling on the Lakuwahi Deposit during the Quarter has focussed in two main areas (Figure 1).

i) Exploration drilling in the Perak Basin where previous work has defined significant VMS-style mineralisation in barite-rich exhalative horizons associate with brecciated feeder zones. A total of 9 Drillholes for 1,498.75 metres were completed.

ii) Infill drilling of the Manganese Valley and Batu Hitam West manganese resources, drilling is part of the feasibility study for the Manganese Project and is designed to upgrade resources from Inferred to Indicated category and provide samples for metallurgical testwork. A total of 59 drillholes for 1,316.75 metres were completed in the manganese infill drilling program – (Manganese Valley; 45 DHs for 867m and Batu Hitam West 14DHs for 349.75 metres).

For details of drillholes see Table 1.

During the Quarter, assay results were received for 4 drillholes, all of which are located within the Perak Basin/Batu Perak area.

Perak Basin / Batu Perak

The Perak Basin is a, fault-bounded sedimentary basin in the SW corner of the Lakuwahi Caldera (Figure 1). It contains the only completely preserved non-outcropping geological section discovered so far in the Caldera. Batu Perak is interpreted to be the strike continuation of the Perak Basin mineralisation but has been uplifted and subjected to erosion. A stratiform, barite-rich exhalative horizon (BEX), present in many VMS deposits worldwide, has been intersected in the basin. The

BEX horizon is significant as it carries Au/Ag and polymetallic mineralisation at higher grades than underlying stockwork and feeder zones. Ongoing drilling has been designed to test for this horizon as well as the underlying mineralisation. The BEX horizon lies along the contact between Lakuwahi Volcanics and overlying Upper Volcaniclastics.

At least two, or possibly three, barite-rich feeder zones have been identified within the Basin (Figure 2), covered by basin-fill sediments. These feeder systems comprise multi-episodic brecciation and stockwork veining with breccia infill dominated by barite ± silica. Base metal sulphides (sphalerite + galena ± chalcopyrite) occur as medium to coarse-grained crystals within the breccia matrix and also within stockwork veining.

Assay results were received during the Quarter for 4 drillholes from the eastern, central and western portions of the Basin. (Figure 2). Each drillhole intersected precious and base metal mineralisation and several intersected both exhalative and feeder zone mineralisation. The results have confirmed the BFS zones are strongly mineralised throughout in both precious and base metals. A complete list of recent intersections from Perak Basin is located in Table 4

The intersection from LWD433 is one of the richest obtained during more than 5½ years and approx. 50,000 metres of diamond core drilling at the Lakuwahi Deposit. It is one of 6 intersections exceeding 10 metres thickness with 6 g/t AuEq at the project. The results show the mineralisation can be correlated from hole to hole in the central portion of the Basin (see Figure 3 and 4). This high-grade zone remains open to the south east and extensions of this zone will be the target for near-future exploration drilling.

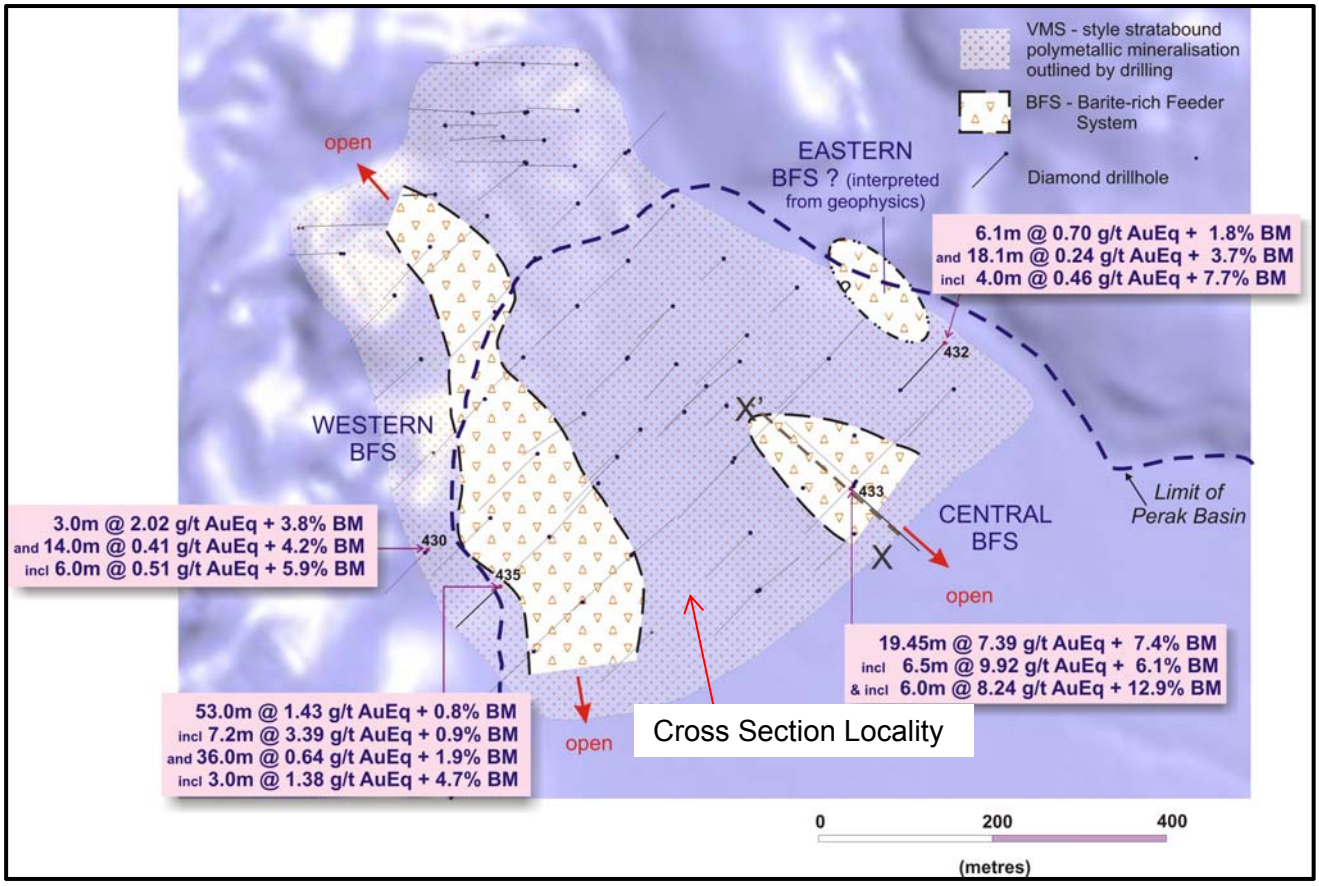

Figure 2: Lakuwahi Project. Perak Basin showing location of drillholes completed during the June Q in relation to interpreted barite-rich feeder systems (BFS).

Table 2 below lists the individual assays that compromise the intersection in LWD433

Depth (m)		AuEq	Au1	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	BM	Barite ($BaSO_4$)
From	To	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	%	%
90.55	92	10.84	1.93	472	0.33	2.58	0.33	3.24	83.6
92	93	11.38	1.25	537	0.36	5.47	7.05	12.88	64.1
93	94	8.11	1.60	345	0.25	3.50	4.72	8.47	77.5
94	95	8.48	0.54	421	0.21	7.43	0.89	8.52	63.9
95	96	10.75	0.37	550	0.21	1.93	0.23	2.37	79.5
96	97	9.55	0.36	487	0.23	2.24	0.22	2.69	81.4
97	98	0.42	0.21	11	0.01	0.07	0.05	0.14	78.2
98	99	3.47	0.17	175	0.09	0.55	0.31	0.96	81.9
99	100	12.77	1.19	614	0.20	10.10	5.40	15.70	68.2
100	101	7.89	1.51	338	0.38	0.93	2.05	3.36	82.9
101	102	2.25	1.00	66	0.12	1.08	0.76	1.96	72.7
102	103	2.94	1.43	80	0.15	1.15	1.70	3.00	76.0
103	104	4.53	1.87	141	0.22	1.07	2.20	3.49	88.7
104	105	13.36	2.30	586	0.57	4.46	5.47	10.50	82.8
105	106	5.72	2.70	160	0.33	3.79	5.18	9.30	82.9
106	107	6.96	1.34	298	0.27	2.47	5.57	8.31	55.7
107	108	14.43	6.11	441	0.80	11.70	16.60	29.10	42.3
108	109	4.41	2.60	96	0.51	9.26	7.07	16.84	21.2
109	110	0.70	0.49	11	0.45	0.57	0.81	1.83	0.6

Table 2: Complete list of assays within the BEX intersection in LWD433

Additional positive results were received from the west side of the Perak Basin from drillhole LWD435 (Figure 2)

LWD435 revealed two thick intersections of breccia mineralisation consisting of an upper zone 53 metres in length and a deeper zone 36 metres in length. The upper zone is likely to be more economically significant as, in common with most holes in the Perak Basin, there is an upper high-grade BEX zone. In this case the BEX is dominated by high silver values. The upper intersection in LWD435 includes;

- **7.2m at 3.36 g/t AuEq and 0.91% combined base metals from 44.8m (BEX)** (0.36 g/t Au, 161 g/t Ag, 0.04%Cu. 0.45% Pb, 0.42% Zn) within a broader zone
- **53m at 1.43 g/t AuEq and 0.75% combined base metals from 43m (BEX)** (0.39 g/t Au, 55 g/t Ag, 0.04%Cu. 0.43% Pb, 0.28% Zn)

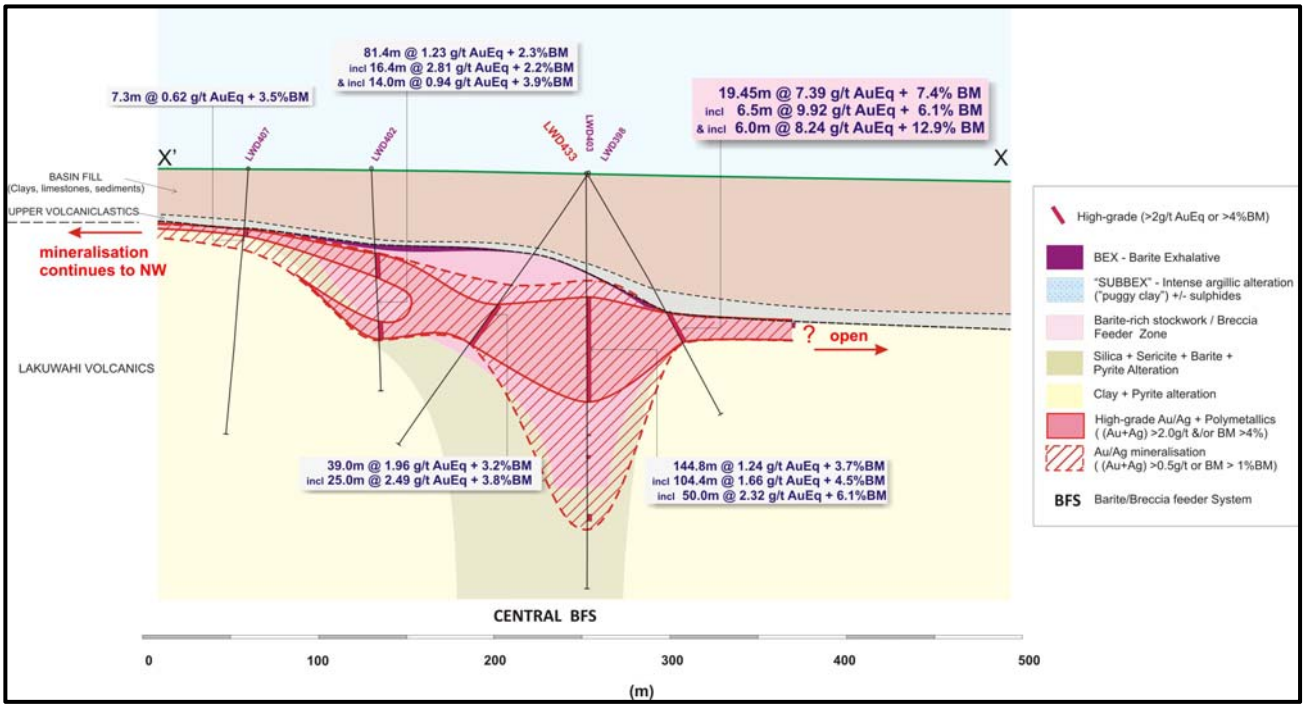

Figure 3 **NE-SW section across the Perak Basin (see Figure 2 for location) It depicts the interpreted Central BFS (Barite-rich Feeder System) with overlying BEX (barite exhalative). Mineralisation is associated with both BFS and BEX and shows good horizontal continuity over a strike length of nearly 400 metres.**

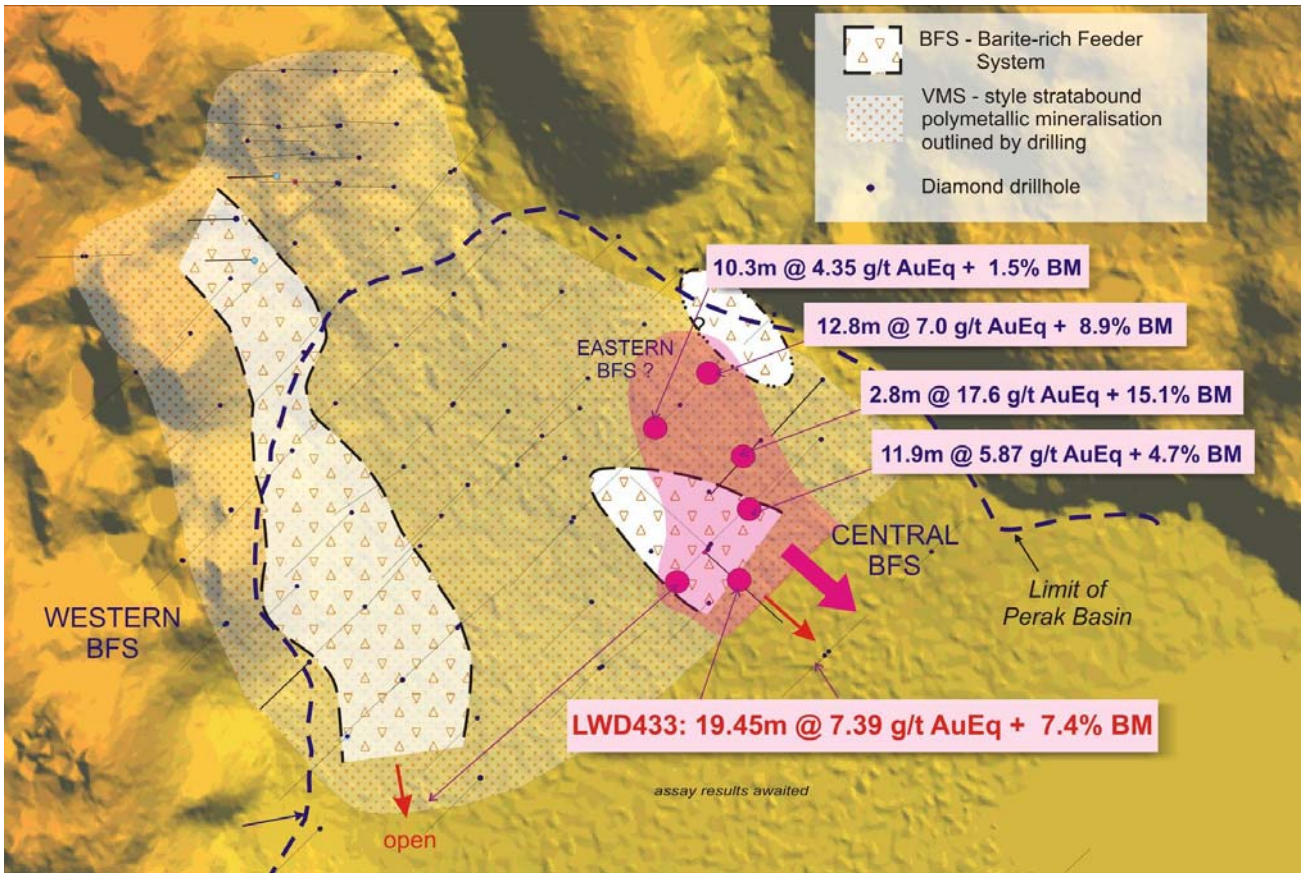

Figure 4 **Lakuwahi Project. Perak Basin showing location of 433 in relation to other high-grade BEX intersections.**

Table 3 Drill Collar Information Lakuwahi Project for drill holes with assay results returned or drilled during the September Quarter

		Grid: UTM Zone 52 South					
Hole ID	PROSPECT	NORTHING m	EASTING m	RL m	Grid Azimuth RL	Dip	TD
LWD478	Manganese Valley	9157100.57	319109.3	362.74	2	-90	5.25
LWD479	Batu Hitam West	9157300.66	318524.07	368.29	2	-90	16.90
LWD480	Manganese Valley	9157119.72	319170.56	328.83	2	-90	11.85
LWD481	Manganese Valley	9157100.43	319144.98	343.45	2	-90	7.40
LWD482	Perak	9156935.12	317080.94	365.51	225	-60	155.05
LWD483	Perak	9156753.2	317891.13	308.16	45	-60	171.15
LWD484	Batu Hitam West	9157256.87	318489.28	364.64	2	-90	8.55
LWD485	Manganese Valley	9157141.51	319189.7	316.39	2	-90	14.40
LWD486	Batu Hitam West	9157241.67	318557.94	366.28	2	-90	9.00
LWD487	Manganese Valley	9156881.25	319294.14	286.49	2	-90	15.80
LWD488	Manganese Valley	9157192.54	319232.48	321.89	2	-90	10.65
LWD489	Batu Hitam West	9157248.33	318531.3	365.47	2	-90	18.60
LWD490	Manganese Valley	9156894.25	319270.27	295.91	2	-90	12.05
LWD491	Batu Hitam West	9157144.75	319238.89	303.81	2	-90	24.50
LWD492	Batu Hitam West	9157222.85	318553.19	365.04	2	-90	19.70
LWD493	Manganese Valley	9157146.12	319264.52	308.62	2	-90	30.30
LWD494	Manganese Valley	9157018.82	319191.16	320.94	2	-90	14.10
LWD495	Manganese Valley	9157099.39	319234.56	302.27	2	-90	22.55
LWD496	Manganese Valley	9157240.79	318584.2	368.27	2	-90	18.50
LWD497	Manganese Valley	9157003.64	319210.16	315.62	2	-90	17.10
LWD498	Manganese Valley	9157059.65	319234.54	303.38	2	-90	13.05
LWD499	Batu Hitam West	9157252.4	318603.21	369.81	2	-90	30.60
LWD500	Manganese Valley	9157100.31	319270.29	300.28	2	-90	31.50
LWD501	Manganese Valley	9157080.19	319170.75	331.43	2	-90	20.10
LWD502	Manganese Valley	9157060.25	319271.56	295.51	2	-90	31.20
LWD503	Perak	9157047.13	317200.76	336.77	272	-60	207.25
LWD504	Batu Hitam West	9157257.7	318555.18	366.76	2	-90	10.30
LWD505	Manganese Valley	9157060.38	319186.78	322.76	2	-90	14.10
LWD506	Batu Hitam West	9157313.13	318554.71	356.46	2	-90	18.00
LWD507	Manganese Valley	9157017.67	319311.68	287.89	2	-90	34.95
LWD508	Manganese Valley	9157106.03	319185.69	323.91	2	-90	26.10
LWD509	Manganese Valley	9157019.56	319231.17	307.07	2	-90	18.60
LWD510	Batu Hitam West	9157280.46	318625.27	353.8	2	-90	22.80
LWD511	Manganese Valley	9157024.72	319276.81	293.24	2	-90	24.60
LWD512	Manganese Valley	9157059.4	319151.04	339.13	2	-90	23.10
LWD513	Batu Hitam West	9157239.02	318671.02	358.71	2	-90	18.50
LWD514	Manganese Valley	9156871.98	319270.58	291.63	2	-90	16.80
LWD515	Manganese Valley	9156980.24	319310.35	285.62	2	-90	35.10
LWD516	Manganese Valley	9156978.91	319226.31	310.78	2	-90	18.40
LWD517	Manganese Valley	9156857.68	319231.3	303.63	2	-90	10.40
LWD518	Batu Hitam West	9157236.7	318638.99	362.26	2	-90	13.00
LWD519	Manganese Valley	9156819.02	319236.92	299.34	2	-90	15.30

Table 3 (cont): Drill Collar Information Lakuwahi Project for drill holes with assay results returned or drilled during the September Quarter

		Grid: UTM Zone 52 South					
Hole ID	PROSPECT	NORTHING m	EASTING m	RL m	Hole ID	PROSPECT	NORTHING m
LWD520	Perak	9156410.08	318007.22	304.05	225	-60	145.65
LWD521	Manganese Valley	9156807.2	319205	304.44	2	-90	13.30
LWD522	Manganese Valley	9157154.28	319127.56	341.94	2	-90	10.60
LWD523	Manganese Valley	9157199.57	319059.85	353.15	2	-90	11.30
LWD524	Batu Hitam West	9157284.57	318579.87	361.24	2	-90	123.80
LWD525	Manganese Valley	9156776.7	319191.56	308.32	2	-90	13.70
LWD526	Perak	9157133.45	317223.29	342.07	270	-60	144.15
LWD527	Manganese Valley	9157099.71	319109.45	362.39	4	-90	7.60
LWD528	Manganese Valley	9157141.86	319189.49	316.78	4	-90	18.60
LWD529	Manganese Valley	9156936.76	319267.36	300.91	4	-90	27.10
LWD530	Perak	9156417.62	317323	308.35	225	-60	143.15
LWD531	Manganese Valley	9157192.56	319231.91	321.28	4	-90	47.00
LWD532	Manganese Valley	9157018.53	319231.49	307.86	4	-90	15.50
LWD533	Manganese Valley	9156978.94	319263.25	305.12	4	-90	25.20
LWD534	Batu Hitam West	9157283.89	318592.14	358.03	4	-90	15.50
LWD535	Perak	9156409.83	318007.19	304.13	45	-60	175.65
LWD536	Manganese Valley	9156857.71	319307.1	283.02	4	-90	16.30
LWD537	Manganese Valley	9156893.66	319270.06	295.79	4	-90	10.60
LWD538	Manganese Valley	9156938.15	319305.98	283.42	4	-90	28.50
LWD539	Manganese Valley	9156897.06	319314.62	278.01	4	-90	19.30
LWD540	Manganese Valley	9156861.16	319353.64	270.23	4	-90	32.90
LWD541	Perak	9157124	317163.4	345	270	-60	180.25
LWD542	Manganese Valley	9156940	319350	344	4	-90	47.00
LWD543	Manganese Valley	9156900	319350	340	4	-90	27.90
LWD544	Perak	9156585	317832	304.9	225	-60	176.45
LWD545	Manganese Valley	9156963	319292.9	285	4	-90	81.35

Table 4:Recent drilling results for Perak Basin VMS deposit

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au Equiv (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu+Pb+Zn (%)
LWD430	48.0	53.0	5.0	0.84	0.04	42	0.02	0.20	0.65	0.87
	87.0	90.0	3.0	2.02	0.19	97	0.10	1.28	2.40	3.78
	149.0	163.0	14.0	0.41	0.15	14	0.09	1.41	2.69	4.19
incl.	149.0	155.0	6.0	0.51	0.13	20	0.12	2.02	3.71	5.85
LWD432	52.9	59.0	6.1	0.70	0.25	24	0.09	1.14	0.58	1.81
	197.0	215.0	18.0	0.24	0.12	6	0.22	1.59	1.91	3.72
incl.	200.0	204.0	4.0	0.46	0.19	15	0.64	3.84	3.27	7.74
LWD433	90.55	110.0	19.45	7.39	1.53	311	0.30	3.68	3.43	7.41
incl.	90.55	97.0	6.45	9.92	1.07	469	0.27	3.77	2.11	6.14
and incl.	99.0	101.0	2.0	10.33	1.35	476	0.29	5.52	3.73	9.53
and incl.	103.0	109.0	6.0	8.24	2.82	287	0.45	5.46	7.02	12.92
LWD435	43.0	96.0	53.0	1.43	0.39	55	0.04	0.43	0.28	0.75
incl.	44.8	52.0	7.2	3.39	0.36	161	0.04	0.45	0.42	0.91
	133.0	169.0	36.0	0.64	0.27	20	0.06	0.77	1.09	1.91
incl.	139.0	142.0	3.0	1.38	0.88	27	0.12	1.64	2.98	4.74
and incl.	159.0	162.0	3.0	0.63	0.16	25	0.10	2.61	2.71	5.42
LWD439	95.7	99.0	3.3	0.58	0.40	10	0.05	0.97	0.69	1.70
	128.0	131.0	3.0	1.37	0.33	55	0.10	0.50	1.68	2.28
	174.0	182.0	8.0	0.35	0.19	8	0.16	1.17	1.57	2.91
LWD440	No Significant Intersection									
LWD442	No Significant Intersection									
LWD448	No Significant Intersection									
LWD449	No Significant Intersection									
LWD450	No Significant Intersection									
LWD468	No Significant Intersection									
LWD469	52.5	60.0	7.6	0.95	0.42	28	0.16	0.36	0.95	1.47
incl.	53.0	56.0	3.0	1.22	0.35	46	0.13	0.81	2.19	3.13
LWD475	77.0	83.9	6.9	2.22	0.45	94	0.11	0.88	1.84	2.83
	103.7	113.0	9.3	2.03	1.52	27	0.02	0.30	0.05	0.37
	143.0	146.0	3.0	0.89	0.19	37	0.08	0.72	0.31	1.12
	161.0	165.0	4.0	0.66	0.33	18	0.14	1.62	2.23	4.00
LWD482	50.6	59.0	8.4	0.68	0.20	25	0.04	0.96	1.57	2.57
LWD483	No Significant Intersection									
LWD503	0.0	2.7	2.7	1.02	0.16	46	0.06	1.05	0.69	1.81
	60.0	72.0	12.0	1.55	1.11	23	0.19	1.03	0.37	1.58
incl.	65.7	70.0	4.3	1.89	0.91	52	0.41	2.25	0.53	3.18
	108.0	113.0	5.0	1.81	1.64	9	0.15	2.00	0.61	2.76
	118.0	130.0	12.0	1.49	1.39	5	0.09	1.19	0.30	1.58
LWD520	88.0	102.0	14.1	5.18	1.40	201	0.38	2.57	3.88	6.84
incl.	88.0	92.0	4.1	11.02	4.47	347	0.94	5.24	7.34	13.52
LWD524	4.2	37.0	32.8	1.48	0.92	30	0.17	0.27	0.04	0.48
incl.	4.2	18.0	13.8	2.55	1.75	42	0.07	0.40	0.03	0.50
	56.0	83.0	27.0	0.96	0.52	24	0.17	0.41	0.26	0.84
	111.0	117.0	6.0	0.61	0.43	10	0.19	0.63	0.69	1.50
LWD526	7.0	17.0	10.0	0.95	0.25	37	0.07	0.85	1.69	2.62
LWD530	No Significant Intersection									
LWD535	No Significant Intersection									
LWD541	Wait Assays									
LWD544	Wait Assays									

MANGANESE PROJECT

The Manganese Project Feasibility Study, being undertaken by Equant Resources, progressed with commencement of an infill drilling program designed to improve confidence in the project by converting the majority of 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 deposits.

Assay results from drillholes in the new infill program were received during the Quarter with all holes returning high-grade manganese values confirming 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 5m
- LWD437; 18.6 metres at 47.6% Mn from surface including:
  - 9.9 metres at 50.2% Mn from 0.5m
- LWD441; 5.0 metres at 45.8% Mn from surface

In addition, 15 large diameter (PQ3) 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.
The complete list of holes drilled and results received during the quarter for the Manganese Project Feasibility Study are listed in Table 5 below

.

Table 5: List of Manganese Project Drillholes which were completed or for which results were received during the quarter

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Mn (%)
LWD431	1.0	3.4	2.4	21.0
LWD434	0.0	4.9	4.9	34.6
	10.0	15.9	5.9	56.1
LWD436	0.0	13.9	13.9	46.8
incl.	4.5	13.9	9.4	51.6
LWD437	0.0	18.6	18.6	47.6
	0.5	4.5	4.0	55.4
LWD438	Mn Met Hole - No Assay			
LWD441	0.0	5.0	5.0	45.8
LWD443	Mn Met Hole - No Assay			
LWD444	0.0	7.0	7.0	43.1
LWD445	Mn Met Hole - No Assay			
LWD446	0.0	4.5	4.5	45.1
LWD447	Mn Met Hole - No Assay			
LWD451	1.0	5.0	4.0	42.1
LWD452	No Significant Mn Intersection			
LWD453	Mn Met Hole - No Assay			
LWD454	0.0	8.8	8.8	29.0
LWD455	No Significant Mn Intersection			
LWD456	1.5	2.0	0.5	30.2
LWD457	No Significant Mn Intersection			
LWD458	Mn Met Hole - No Assay			
LWD459	Mn Met Hole - No Assay			
LWD460	0.0	2.0	2.0	14.0
LWD461	0.0	2.0	2.0	38.0
LWD462	0.0	1.0	1.0	42.1
LWD463	Mn Met Hole - No Assay			
LWD464	1.0	5.0	4.0	50.8
LWD465	0.0	2.5	2.5	53.4
LWD466	Mn Met Hole - No Assay			
LWD467	No Significant Mn Intersection			
LWD470	No Significant Mn Intersection			
LWD471	Mn Met Hole - No Assay			
LWD472	0.0	1.5	1.5	18.6
LWD473	0.0	6.0	6.0	23.6
incl.	0.0	1.5	1.5	48.5
LWD474	0.0	4.5	4.5	13.0
	6.5	7.5	1.0	11.4
LWD476	0.0	4.5	4.5	44.0
incl.	2.5	4.5	2.0	55.8
LWD478	0.0	2.0	2.0	45.9
LWD479	2.9	5.2	2.3	29.1
LWD480	Mn Met Hole - No Assay			
LWD481	0.0	3.7	3.7	42.6
LWD484	0.5	1.0	0.5	33.9
LWD485	0.0	10.0	10.0	44.5
incl.	0.0	3.5	3.5	47.6
& incl.	6.5	10.0	3.5	57.1
LWD486	Mn Met Hole - No Assay			
LWD487	Mn Met Hole - No Assay			
LWD488	4.5	5.5	1.0	24.2

Hole Number	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Mn (%)
LWD489	No Significant Mn Intersection			
LWD490	0.0	3.0	3.0	41.5
LWD491	0.0	21.0	21.0	45.1
incl.	10.2	19.7	9.5	56.1
LWD492	Wait Assays			
LWD493	Wait Assays			
LWD494	Wait Assays			
LWD495	Wait Assays			
LWD496	Wait Assays			
LWD497	Mn Met Hole - No Assay			
LWD498	Wait Assays			
LWD499	Wait Assays			
LWD500	Wait Assays			
LWD501	Wait Assays			
LWD502	Wait Assays			
LWD504	Wait Assays			
LWD505	Wait Assays			
LWD506	Wait Assays			
LWD507	Wait Assays			
LWD508	Wait Assays			
LWD509	Wait Assays			
LWD510	Wait Assays			
LWD511	0.0	1.5	1.5	20.5
	9.0	13.9	4.9	16.6
LWD512	No Significant Mn Intersection			
LWD513	Wait Assays			
LWD514	Wait Assays			
LWD515	Wait Assays			
LWD516	Wait Assays			
LWD517	Wait Assays			
LWD518	Wait Assays			
LWD519	Wait Assays			
LWD521	No Significant Mn Intersection			
LWD522	Mn Met Hole - No Assay			
LWD523	Mn Met Hole - No Assay			
LWD525	Wait Assays			
LWD527	Mn Met Hole - No Assay			
LWD528	Mn Met Hole - No Assay			
LWD529	Wait Assays			
LWD531	Wait Assays			
LWD532	Mn Met Hole - No Assay			
LWD533	No Significant Mn Intersection			
LWD534	Mn Met Hole - No Assay			
LWD536	Wait Assays			
LWD537	Mn Met Hole - No Assay			
LWD538	Wait Assays			
LWD539	Wait Assays			
LWD540	Wait Assays			
LWD542	No Significant Mn Intersection			
LWD543	Wait Assays			
LWD545	Wait Assays			

BARITE RESOURCE ESTIMATE

The Company pleased to announce the maiden mineral resource estimate for barite from its Lakuwahi Polymetallic Project on Romang Island, Indonesia.

Barite is a valuable industrial mineral with multiple applications in medicine and industry; the principal use is as a major consumable in drilling for oil, gas and coal.

It has long been known that the Romang Island mineral deposits are rich in barite but it was only upon the discovery of the Perak Basin exhalative system that significant stratabound, high-grade barite mineralisation was delineated (Figure 5). The discovery has led to a re-evaluation of the barite potential of the Lakuwahi polymetallic mineral deposits and the estimation of mineral resource announced here.

Mineralogical and metallurgical studies have shown early promise for the upgrading of barite by flotation. A marketable barite product would need to meet American Petroleum Industry (API) standard. The company has not yet done sufficient test work to conclusively demonstrate that this standard can be met.

The barite mineral resource estimate was made by independent consultants; Mining Associates Pty Ltd.

The Lakuwahi Inferred barite resource consists of 9.127 Mt at 17% Ba or 29% barite equivalent[2] for total of 2,633,000 tonnes of barite equivalent using a Ba cut off of 10%. Table 1 below shows the barite equivalent resource at various Ba cut off grades. The barite mineral resource is contained within the boundaries of the previously announce polymetallic mineral resource (Figure 6).

Table 6: Barite Equivalent at various Ba cut offs

Cut Off Ba	Tonnes	Barium (%)	Barite Equivalent (%)	Tonnes of Barite Equivalent
> 5%	19,484,000	11.7	20	3,869,000
> 10%	**9,127,000**	**17.0**	**29**	**2,633,000**
> 15%	4,702,000	21.3	36	1,703,000
> 20%	2,314,000	25.4	43	997,000

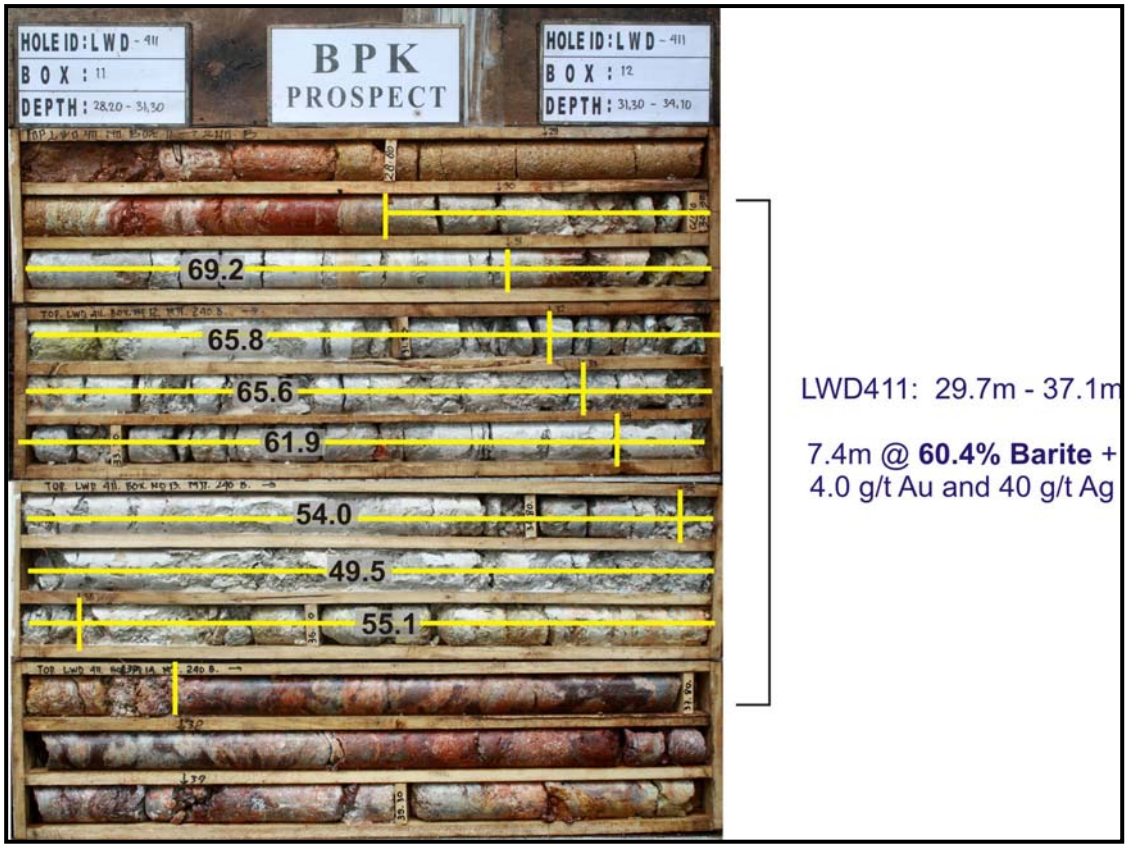

Figure 5: Example of gold-bearing, high-grade barite mineralisation in the Perak Basin polymetallic deposit

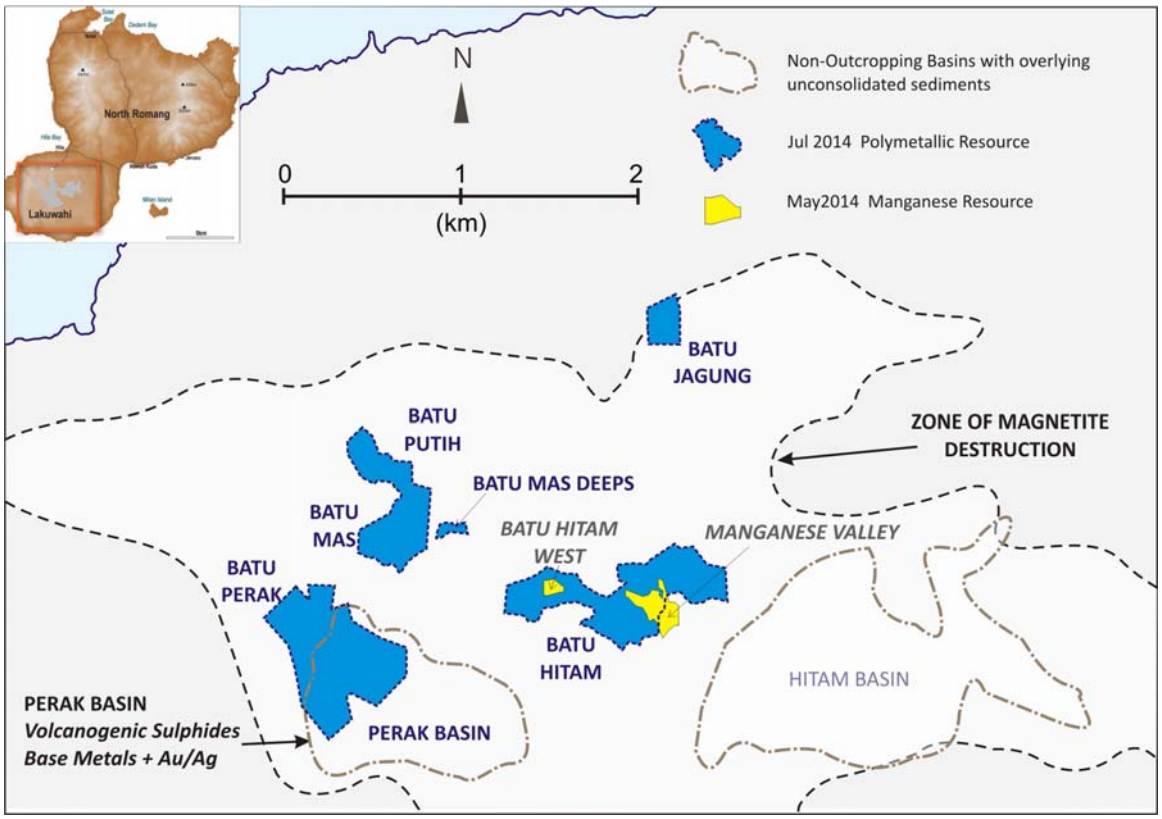

Figure 6 Prospects and mineral resources within the extensive Lakuwahi Caldera. The barite mineral resource is coincident with the 2014 Polymetallic Resource footprint above.

Outlook for next Quarter

Drilling will continue within the Perak Basin to test extensions of already defined VMS mineralisation and to explore for possible additional BFS zones throughout the Basin. Three drill rigs will be in operation in the Perak Basin to collect samples for exploration and metallurgy and an additional 4 drill rigs will be utilised to complete the manganese feasibility study drilling and for sterilisation of potential infrastructure sites nearby the deposits

Work on the manganese feasibility study will reach the main data collection phase and will include selection of key consultants and site visits and studies for the various disciplines.

Table 7: Summary of Mining Tenements - Indonesia

Mineral Concession Type and Number	Location	Project Name	Area (Ha)	Robust Interest *	Movement
IUP 540-24	Romang Island, Indonesia	Lakuwahi	1,998	60%	Following completion of divestment announced 9 July 2013
IUP 540-25	Romang Island, Indonesia	Lakuwahi	1,998	60%	Following completion of divestment announced 9 July 2013
IUP 540-26	Romang Island, Indonesia	North Romang	1,962	60%	Following completion of divestment announced 9 July 2013
IUP 540-27	Romang Island, Indonesia	North Romang	2,000	60%	Following completion of divestment announced 9 July 2013
IUP 540-28	Romang Island, Indonesia	North Romang	2,000	60%	Following completion of divestment announced 9 July 2013

* Ownership currently 77.5% however regulatory approval to finalise 17.5% sell down as announced 9 July 2013 is imminent

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

The focus of operations in the quarter has continued to be the re-establishment of communication with the local communities and government departments aimed at gaining community support for the Andash and Taldybulak projects with an agreement made with the Aral Rural council to permit exploration drilling at the Talas Copper Gold Taldybulak licence. Drilling programs were conducted for Talas Copper Gold and Bashkol with both programs ongoing at the end of the quarter.

RNS announcements were made to announce drilling and geological investigation results for both Talas Copper Gold and Bashkol. Work continued on the technical redesign of the proposed mine and process facilities for Andash. This redesign is being undertaken to address issues raised by the community about the original design made by the previous Companies that controlled the Andash licence. Consultation also continued with government ministries and departments to foster an improved relationship that would permit Andash Mining Companies to lift the force majeur that currently exists on its operations. This work is ongoing and is also co-dependent on presentation of the mine and process redesign. It is hoped that significant progress will be made during the December quarter of 2014. Tengri is working to diligently investigate and address the previous objections to the project and is taking a patient approach to the situations to foster trust within the community.

The location of the Company Prospects in the Kyrgyz Republic – Andash, Bashkol and Talas Copper Gold (Taldybulak) are shown below:

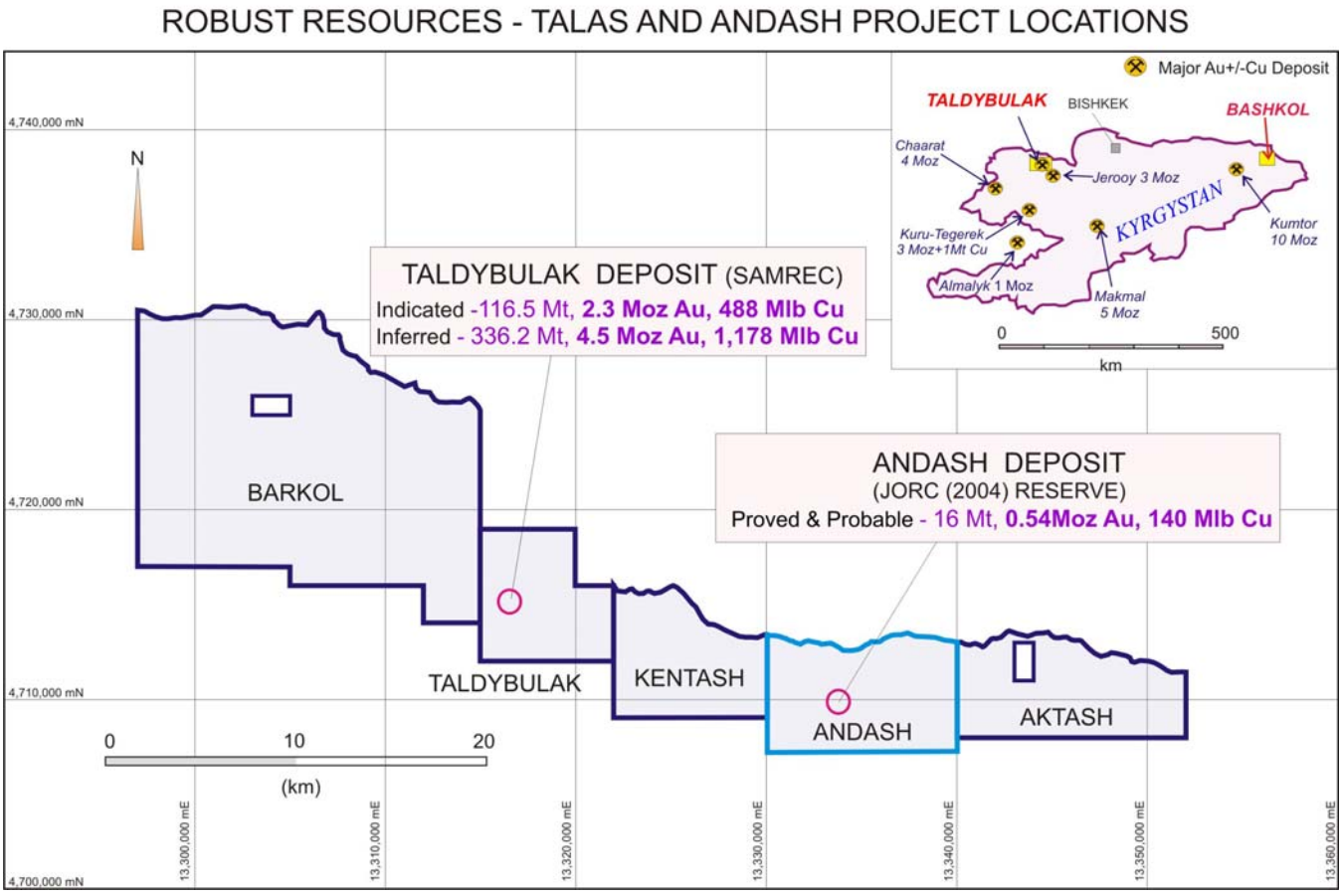

Figure 7: Location of Talas project mineral concessions (dark blue) in relation to Robust's Andash concession (light blue). Bashkol is indicated in the insert.

Talas Copper Gold

Early in the quarter an agreement was made with the Aral Rural council to permit exploration drilling on the Taldybulak licence for two years. This agreement was obtained after the Company agreed to fund a Social Development package to the benefit of the Aral village community and also to employ local residents within the drilling campaign labour force. During the quarter efforts have been on the maintenance of good communication with the local community in Aral village. A regional manager has maintained a liaison with the local, permitting the drilling program at Taldybulak to proceed uninterrupted.

The Company has previously made a public announcement relating to the Taldybulak resource estimates mentioned in the Tengri announcement, on 16/12/13 and 30/1/14.
Robust is not in possession of any new information or data that material or data relating to the foreign estimate that materially impacts on the reliability of the estimate or the Company's ability to verify the foreign estimate as mineral resources in accordance with the JORC Code.
The supporting information included in the 16/12/2013 and 30/1/2014 market announcements and all the material assumptions and technical parameters underpinning the estimate continue to apply and have not materially changed.

The Talas concessions include Taldybulak gold-copper deposit, which was the subject of a Mineral Resource estimate in December 2012. The resources were declared under the SAMREC (2007) (SAMREC Code 2007). This foreign estimate is not reported in accordance with the JORC Code. A competent person has not done sufficient work to classify the foreign estimate as mineral resources in accordance with the JORC Code and it is uncertain that following evaluation and/or further exploration work that the foreign estimate will be able to be reported as mineral resources in accordance with the JORC Code.

The Taldybulak deposit mineral resources are stated in below:

Table 8 Taldybulak Mineral Resource

Classification	Quantity (Mt)	Au (g/t)	Au (Moz)	Cu (%)	Cu (Mlb)	Mo (%)	Mo (Mlb)
Indicated	116.5	0.61	2.27	0.19	488	0.01	26
Inferred	336.2	0.41	4.45	0.16	1,178	0.01	79
Total	**452.7**	**0.46**	**6.73**	**0.17**	**1,666**	**0.01**	**105**

A twelve-hole programme at Taldybulak commenced on the 1st August 2014 and targets the near-surface, sheeted-vein system, which is a higher-grade gold domain within the global deposit. The aim of this drilling programme is to delineate a shallower, significantly higher-grade deposit, potentially a stand-alone mine but benefitting from development and operational synergies with our nearby Andash deposit in the Talas Valley.

By the end of the quarter 1,291 meters of the proposed 2,000m diamond drilling program was completed with further drilling to be ongoing in the December quarter. Assays for the drill holes are pending and results will be available in the next quarter. Drilling is planned to continue until winter weather necessitates a stoppage. The plan for drilling at Taldybulak by Talas Copper Gold is shown below:

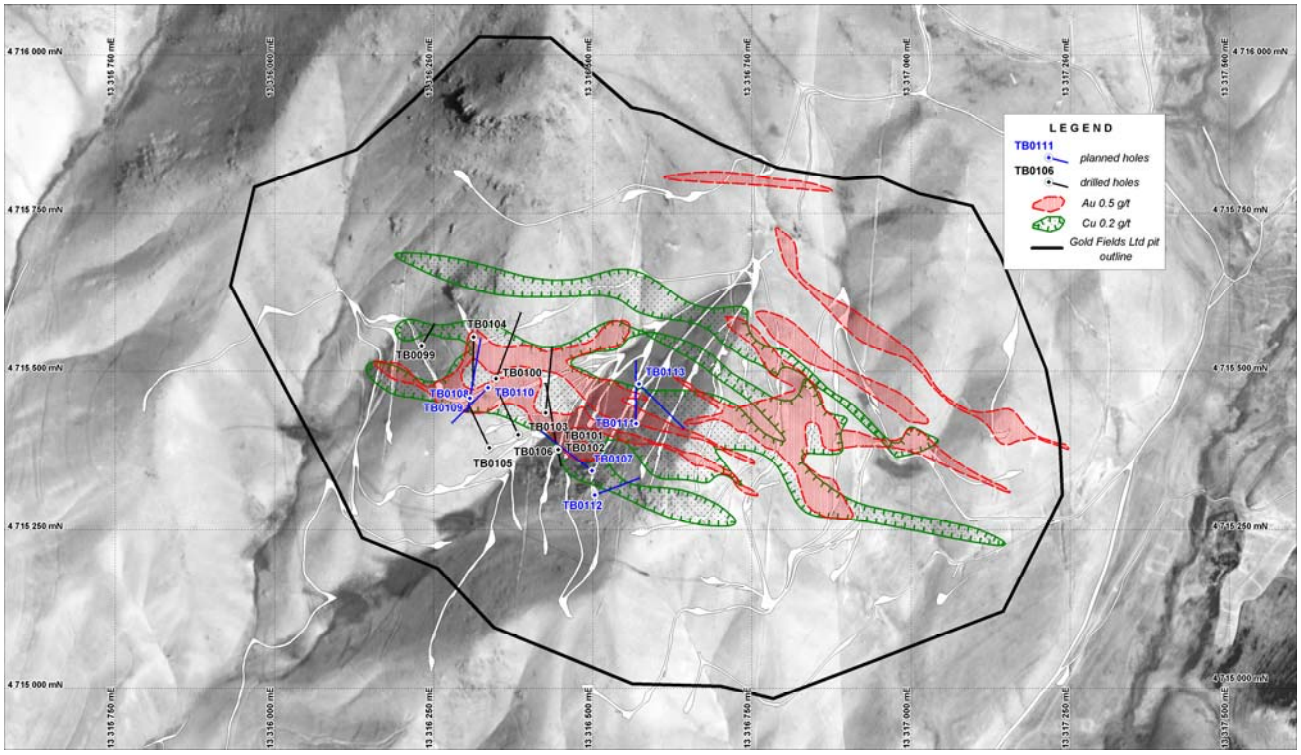

Figure 8: The plan for drilling at Taldybulak by Talas Copper Gold

Andash

The Company has appointed a regional manager as primary liaison with the residents of the Andash region. Further modifications were made to the technical design specification of the Andash Project to further take into account the concerns of local residents about the potential environmental and social impact of the Andash mine. Changes have included modification to the pit design to reduce the visibility of the operation from the village, relocation of all operations to the north side of the river, redesign of the waste rock and tailings storage facility to reduce footprint size, inclusion of a bypass road to reduce the traffic impact of the operation on the nearby residents. The redesign is scheduled for completion by August 2014.

Bashkol Project

Bashkol Project 2014 drilling programme continued throughout the September quarter with four drill holes and 1076 metres of diamond drilling completed. Assay results of two drillholes (BKDH002 and BKDH003) were assayed. BKDH002 yielded promising interval of 2.7 metres at 6.4 g/t Au intersected, including 0.85 metres at 15.3 g/t Au. Assays results of drillholes BKDH004-005 are pending and results will be available in the next quarter.

The plan for drilling at Bekbulaktor by Kentor Gold is shown below:

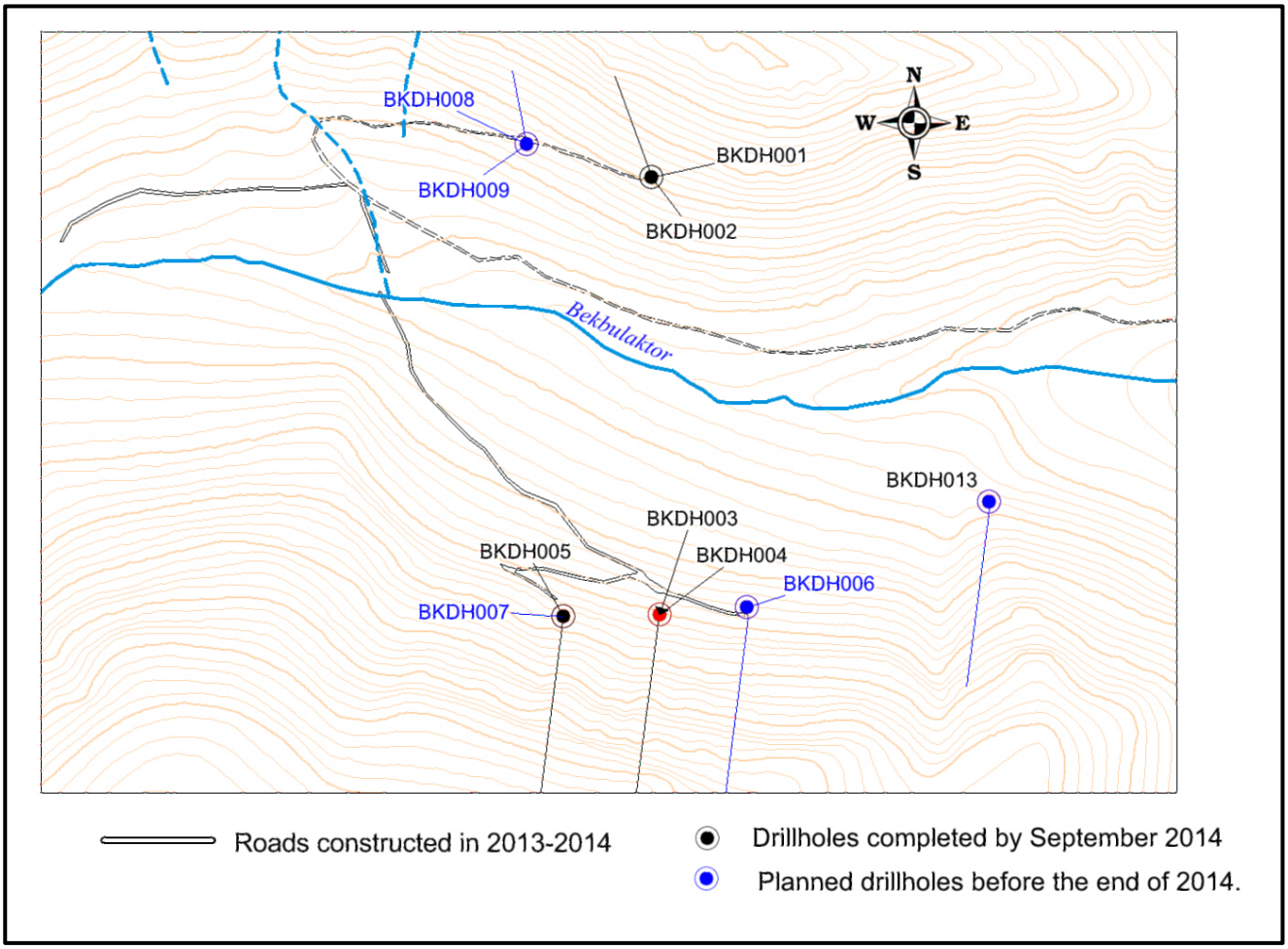

Figure 9: The plan for drilling at Bekbulaktor by Kentor Gold

A geological review, field mapping and sampling at Bashkol identified in two additional target areas, of which Marta Prospect shows significant potential with recent grab samples containing 25 and 109 g/t gold.

The overall structural geology and geochemical signature of Bashkol project is considered to have significant potential for both orogenic gold and Intrusion-Related Gold Systems.

Outlook for next Quarter

During the next quarter it is planned to review the results of the drilling program conducted over the summer period and taking these result into account, revise the planned drilling for next season in order to optimise the potential of the drilling program.

Tengri will continue to work on the optimisation of the administration of the companies under its control to improve effectiveness and efficiency.

Work will continue with Andash to re-establish good relations with the community to facilitate the development of the Andash mine operation.

Table 9: Summary of Mining Tenements - Kyrgyz Republic

CJSC Kentor:

Name	Number	Area (km^2)	Comments	Robust interest*	Movement
Bashkol	AP1602	180	Drilling program of 2000m planned for 2014.	0%*	No

*presently farming-in to earn 51%

Andash Mining Company:

Name	Number	Area (km^2)	Comments	Robust interest*	Movement
Andash	Au-141-04	49	The license commission postponed the consideration of the license until the results of Interdepartmental commission are known.	87.3%	Previously 100%
Andash orebody #1	218 AE	4	Status of force majeure	87.3%	" "
Solto	3315 TE	0.6	Status of force majeure	87.3%	" "

* A Kyrgyz government entity currently enjoys a right to acquire a 20% equity interest in Andash Mining Company for nominal consideration.

TCG:

Name	Number	Area (ha)	Comments	Robust interest	Movement
Taldybulak	AP - 24	4,200	2000m drilling program planned for 2014	87.3%	Previously 100%
Barkol	AP - 1005	20,950	Status of force majeure	87.3%	" "
Kentash	AP - 23	4600	Status of force majeure	87.3%	" "
Korgontash	AP - 61	6600	Status of force majeure	87.3%	" "

The reduction in mining interests from 100% to 87.3% for all mining tenements in the Kyrgyz Republic is a consequence of the Company's vending of its Kyrgyz assets into the AIM listed company Tengri Resources effective 14 July 2014. As a result of this of this transaction, Robust was issued with an 87.3% interest in Tengri Resources.

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Board of Directors

Ilyas Khan — Non-Executive Chairman
John Levings — Executive Director
Ferdian Purnamasidi — Non-Executive Director

Issued Share Capital

As at 30 September there were 195.4m ordinary shares on issue.

Registered Office

Robust Resources Limited
Level 34
1 Macquarie Place
Sydney NSW 2000 Australia
www.robustresources.com.au

Phone: (61 2) 8259 4799
Fax: (61 2) 8259 4789

Company Secretary

Kevin Kye

Quarterly Share Price Activity

	High	Low	Last
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
Dec 2013	$0.46	$0.29	$0.35
Mar 2014	$0.37	$0.27	$0.29
Jun 2014	$0.29	$0.20	$0.22
Sep 2014	$0.475	$0.26	$0.47

NOTES AND COMPETENT PERSON 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 summary review of geology and mineral resource data, and the barite mineral resource estimate described in this report was conducted by Mr Ian Taylor. Mr Taylor visited the site from 7 to 11th September 2013.

Mr Taylor has experience relevant to epithermal style of mineralisation and associated exhalative deposits under consideration and to the activity which they are undertaking. Mr Taylor holds a Bachelor of Science with Honours in Geology, is a Member of The Australian Institute of Geoscientists and a Certified Professional by the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy in the discipline of geology. Mr Taylor consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on information in the form and context in which it appears in this report. Mr Taylor is employed by Mining Associates Limited of Brisbane, Australia.

Notes

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.*

2. *Preliminary Mineralogical test work shows the barium appears to be almost solely present as barite in the sulphide zones. Petrological test work identifies the dominant Ba mineral as barite. Barite, (BaSO4) is a mineral consisting of barium sulphate. Based on the atomic weights of Ba and barite, a barite equivalent percentage can be calculated from the estimated Ba content of the model using the following formula:*

$$\% \text{ Barite equivalent} = \% \text{ Ba} \times \text{barite}_{aw}/\text{Ba}_{aw}$$

Where barite_{aw} = 233.391 and Ba_{aw} 137.32

APPENDIX 3: 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. Ba specific standards were not submitted. • Sampling size is considered to be appropriate. Assay repeatability for gold and other metals has never been an issue at Lakuwahi.

<table>
<tr><th>Criteria</th><th>JORC Code explanation</th><th>Commentary</th></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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie 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><td>Elements</td><td>Units:</td><td>Lower</td><td>Upper</td><td>Scheme</td></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
A minor positive bias is apparent in the Ba check assay.

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<tr>
<td>Verification of sampling and assaying</td>
<td>

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.

</td>
<td>

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.

</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Location of data points</td>
<td>

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.

</td>
<td>

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).

</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data spacing and distribution</td>
<td>

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.

</td>
<td>

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.

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</table>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 Barite exhalative horizon 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 security	• *The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	• Company security personnel and Mobile Brigade 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 a door to door courier to ITS laboratory in Jakarta. • This is considered to be a secure and reasonable procedure and no evidence 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 totalling 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 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 be hydrothermal in type. The mineralisation occurs in a caldera setting. Four stages of alteration with three associated styles of mineralisation have been recognized. • A pre-mineralisation, fracturing, veining and alteration.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		• 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 (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 0.2 g/t Au 3D wireframe. • Grade capping was deemed appropriate for Ba values.(capping set to 37% Ba) • 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.*	• Not applicable to 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 stored in the drill hole database.
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. • Specific Gravity determinations of barite exhalative layer. • Further metallurgical work to determine recoveries.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

(Criteria listed in section 1, and where relevant in section 2, also apply to this section.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Database integrity	• *Measures taken to ensure that data has not been corrupted by, for example, transcription or keying errors, between its initial collection and its use for Mineral Resource estimation purposes.* • *Data validation procedures used.*	• A selection of drill holes (~5%) were selected for validation purposes by MA. Original drill logs, collar pickups, down hole survey data and core photos were inspected. • Drill core inspection on-site. • GBU employs a database GIS geologist in Jakarta to manage the geological database.
Site visits	• *Comment on any site visits undertaken by the Competent Person and the outcome of those visits.* • *If no site visits have been undertaken indicate why this is the case.*	• Ian Taylor (AusIMM(CP)) of Mining Associates visited the property in September of 2013. Field exposures and numerous drill holes were examined during this visit, and an assessment was made of the procedures for logging, sample preparation, quality control and SG measurement.
Geological interpretation	• *Confidence in (or conversely, the uncertainty of) the geological interpretation of the mineral deposit.* • *Nature of the data used and of any assumptions made.* • *The effect, if any, of alternative interpretations on Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The use of geology in guiding and controlling Mineral Resource estimation.* • *The factors affecting continuity both of grade and geology.*	• The main data used to interpret the geometry of mineralised structures has been surface mapping and drilling. • Mineral resource interpretation was conducted in 3D space using OK to inform a block model utilising flat horizontal search ellipses.
Dimensions	• *The extent and variability of the Mineral Resource expressed as length (along strike or otherwise), plan width, and depth below surface to the upper and lower limits of the Mineral Resource.*	• The barite resource is dominantly present at Batu Perak and Batu Mas, however barite is present throughout the polymetallic deposit.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• *The nature and appropriateness of the estimation technique(s) applied and key assumptions, including treatment of extreme grade values, domaining, interpolation parameters and maximum distance of extrapolation from data points. If a computer assisted estimation method was chosen include a description of computer software and parameters used.* • *The availability of check estimates, previous estimates and/or mine production records and whether the Mineral Resource estimate takes appropriate account of such data.* • *The assumptions made regarding recovery of by-products.* • *Estimation of deleterious elements or other non-grade variables of economic significance (eg sulphur for acid mine drainage characterisation).* • *In the case of block model interpolation, the block size in relation to the average sample spacing and the search employed.* • *Any assumptions behind modelling of selective mining units.* • *Any assumptions about correlation between variables.* • *Description of how the geological interpretation was used to control the resource estimates.* • *Discussion of basis for using or not using grade cutting or capping.* • *The process of validation, the checking process used, the comparison of model data to drill hole data, and use of reconciliation data if available.*	• Estimation is undertaken in Surpac. • Kriging of 20 x 20 x 10 m blocks, utilising sub blocks down to 5 x 5 x 2.5m for volume definition. • Drill hole samples were composited to 2 metres. • Grade capping was deemed appropriate for Ba values.(capping set to 37% Ba) • Experimental variograms were modelled in Surpac. Omni directional variograms provide very low nuggets replicated in the directional variograms. • Variogram model, 0.11 nugget, C1, 0.28; R1, 44 m and C2, 0.60; R2, 170 m. Ansiotropy ratios of 1.5 and 4. • Search neighbourhood: min samples 5, max 20, search 44 m, anisotropy orientated 080° with no plunge or dip, anisotropic ratios of 1. 5 and 4 for semi-major and minor axis. Second pass search extended to variogram ranges (175 m) • No other variables were considered in this resource estimate. • Block size was 20 m x 20 m x 5 m which considers mineralisation orientation and drill pattern. (approximately half the drill spacing). • Sub-blocking of 5 m x 5 m x 2.5 m for volumes approximating potential selective mining unit. Ore loss and dilution for reserve conversion has not been applied. • Wireframes were constructed based on surface mapping, and drill hole intercepts greater than at 0.2g/t Au, barite is considered a by-product, thus no specific barium or barite wireframe was constructed. Wireframes were used to constrain the estimates in 3D space. • Global mean grades for estimated blocks and drillhole samples compared closely to estimates. • Ordinary krige estimates were compared to

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		nearest neighbour and inverse distance estimates, to assess the impact of data clustering semivariograms and sensitivity to estimation method. • No reconciliation data is available for Lakuwahi project as no mining has taken place.
Moisture	• *Whether the tonnages are estimated on a dry basis or with natural moisture, and the method of determination of the moisture content.*	• Tonnages are based on dry tonnes. Density samples were oven dried for 12 hours prior to using the immersion method to determine the dry density of the host rock.
Cut-off parameters	• *The basis of the adopted cut-off grade(s) or quality parameters applied.*	• The mineral resource has been reported above 10% Ba (~17% barite) as there is a reasonable assumption this concentrate to a saleable product, further metallurgical test work is required to test this assumption.
Mining factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible mining methods, minimum mining dimensions and internal (or, if applicable, external) mining dilution. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential mining methods, but the assumptions made regarding mining methods and parameters when estimating Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the mining assumptions made.*	• The majority of the barite mineralisation is close to the surface; Robust envisages shallow open pits targeting the polymetallic resource (ASX announcement dated 31st July 2014) will also recover barite. • This is an inferred resource and the project is in early stages of development, it is Robust's intention to conduct further metallurgical work on recovery of the polymetallic resource (ASX announcement dated 31st July 2014) including potential barite recovery • MA notes that the Indonesian government currently is reviewing the export ban on mineral.

Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• *The basis for assumptions or predictions regarding metallurgical amenability. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider potential metallurgical methods, but the assumptions regarding metallurgical treatment processes and parameters made when reporting Mineral Resources may not always be rigorous. Where this is the case, this should be reported with an explanation of the basis of the metallurgical assumptions made.*	• IMO reports that flotation test results indicate:
		  • A high grade barite concentrate could be produced after the flotation of a bulk sulphide concentrate, achieving average results of 32% Ba in concentrate at 90.9% Ba recovery;
		  • An opportunity exists to produce a low to medium grade barite concentrate, which may be able to be upgraded through either further flotation cleaning on site or offsite by another party.
		• This is an inferred resource and the project is in early stages of development. It is Robust's intention to conducted specific metallurgical test work before progress on an indicated resource is commenced.

Environmental factors or assumptions	• *Assumptions made regarding possible waste and process residue disposal options. It is always necessary as part of the process of determining reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction to consider the potential environmental impacts of the mining and processing operation. While at this stage the determination of potential environmental impacts, particularly for a greenfields project, may not always be well advanced, the status of early consideration of these potential environmental impacts should be reported. Where these aspects have not been considered this should be reported with an explanation of the environmental assumptions made.*	• Preliminary investigations have identified a number of potentially suitable locations for storage of waste and tailings. Acid rock drainage testing has not been performed on the polymetallic resource at this early stage of development, MA notes there is abundant limestone at the project. • Preliminary investigations have been conducted on acid rock drainage testing has been conducted on sulphide rich base metal samples. • Preliminary investigations have identified that minor amounts of base & heavy metals contained in the Lakuwahi mineralisation have very low solubility under natural environmental conditions (eg. Pb, Zn, Cd etc) Further environmental test work is planned to qualify metal and element deportment under mining and processing conditions and market applications. • Flora and fauna assessments of the site are on-going and have raised no particularly sensitive

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		issues. • The mine site sits within re-growth forestry area and farm lands.
Bulk density	• *Whether assumed or determined. If assumed, the basis for the assumptions. If determined, the method used, whether wet or dry, the frequency of the measurements, the nature, size and representativeness of the samples.* • *The bulk density for bulk material must have been measured by methods that adequately account for void spaces (vugs, porosity, etc), moisture and differences between rock and alteration zones within the deposit.* • *Discuss assumptions for bulk density estimates used in the evaluation process of the different materials.*	• For the specific gravity of rocks, an SG sample of split core is taken from each assay sample interval within mineralised and non-mineralised zones. • Each sample is a minimum of 5 cm long and up to 25 cm. • The samples are dried in a 105-110ºC oven for 12 hours, and then allowed to cool to room temperature. • The sample is then weighed dry on a scale with 0.01 gram accuracy. • The sample is attached to a harness connected to the scale and lowered into a bucket of water in order to determine its mass in water. • The wet sample is then weighed dry on a scale with 0.01 gram accuracy. • Volume of the sample = mass of wet sample in air – mass of sample in water. • Specific gravity = mass of dry sample in air / volume sample. • The Bulk Density for the barite resource was estimated using ID^2.
Classification	• *The basis for the classification of the Mineral Resources into varying confidence categories.* • *Whether appropriate account has been taken of all relevant factors (ie relative confidence in tonnage/grade estimations, reliability of input data, confidence in continuity of geology and metal values, quality, quantity and distribution of the data).* • *Whether the result appropriately reflects the Competent Person's view of the deposit.*	• Data quality, drill hole spacing and geological continuity and model have all been considered sufficient to classify the mineralisation as a resource. • The quality of the data justified the classification of inferred; the data quality does not preclude indicated resources, further work should include the use of Ba specific standards. • Geological continuity has been demonstrated at 40 m grid spacing over the entire strike of Barium resource. The mineralisation commonly outcrops demonstrating continuity at surface. • Product specification, mining and mineral export for concentrates requires further quantification before confidence in "reasonable prospects for economic extraction" allows an indicated classification, for these reasons the entire mineralisation is classified Inferred.
Audits or reviews	• *The results of any audits or reviews of Mineral Resource estimates.*	• No external audits or reviews of the resource estimate have been carried out to date. • Previous inferred resource announced (ASX) at Lakuwahi does not include a barite resource.
Discussion of relative accuracy/ confidence	• *Where appropriate a statement of the relative accuracy and confidence level in the Mineral Resource estimate using an approach or procedure deemed appropriate by the Competent Person. For example, the application of statistical or geostatistical procedures to quantify the relative accuracy of the resource within stated confidence limits, or, if such an approach is not deemed appropriate, a qualitative discussion of the factors that could affect the relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate.* • *The statement should specify whether it relates to global or local estimates, and, if local, state the relevant tonnages, which should be relevant to technical and economic evaluation. Documentation should include assumptions made and the procedures used.* • *These statements of relative accuracy and confidence of the estimate should be compared with production data, where available.*	• There is sufficient geological and sampling information to define an Inferred resource. • More details are required of the product specification to ensure the material is suitable for concentration, the inferred resource is presently assumed to be suitable. • The ordinary kriging result, due to the high level of smoothing, should only be regarded as a global estimate, and is suitable as a life of mine planning tool. Should local estimates be required for detailed mine scheduling techniques such as Uniform conditioning or conditional simulation would be required.

Section 4 Estimation and Reporting of Ore Reserves

(No ore reserves are reported)