

ASX/MEDIA RELEASE



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DRILLING COMMENCES AT NORTH ROMANG PROSPECT AS GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS SIGNIFICANTLY ENHANCE DISCOVERY POTENTIAL

- **Strong Induced Polarisation (IP) anomalies consistent with large-scale porphyry-style mineralisation**
 - 4.5km strike, open in three directions and extend beyond 500 vertical metres
 - **Drill targets defined; initial 5,000 metre drilling programme underway**
 - Culmination of over 12 months of preliminary exploration work
 - **6 rigs currently resource drilling in Lakuwahi Project – South Romang**
 - Second Quarter FY12 target release date for maiden precious metal and base metal JORC-compliant resource
 - **Fully-funded to continue drilling and development of both Romang North and Lakuwahi (South) projects**
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Robust Resources Limited ('Robust' or 'the Company') is pleased to report the completion of the first phase, 167 line kilometre, 3D Induced Polarisation (IP) survey at the North Romang Project. Significant IP anomalies have now been modelled in areas that have coincident soil geochemical and aeromagnetic anomalies. Along with prospective surface geology, the data all supports the model for a large-scale porphyry-style target.

The major IP anomalies are located within the Wyaru Prospect of the North Romang Project. They occur over a substantial proportion of the gridded area (Figure 1), have a north-south strike of 4.5 kilometres and are mostly open and strengthening at depth. The anomalies extend in depth to the limit of detection of the IP method, which is **greater than 500 vertical metres**.

Robust Resources Managing Director, Gary Lewis, commented: "The outcome of the past twelve months of technical work on the northern area of Romang Island has culminated in some outstanding drill targets. We have commenced a 5,000-metre diamond drill programme to test the results of the Induced Polarisation anomalies identified. We could not have hoped for more encouraging results.

"The aeromagnetic, IP, surface geology and soil geochemistry have collectively identified large and open anomalies which are interpreted to be sulphide targets, consistent with large-scale porphyry-style mineralisation.

"We are very encouraged by the potential demonstrated by this work, and remain well funded to thoroughly drill test the Romang North targets and to continue our aggressive resource definition and exploration drilling programme at our flagship Lakuwahi project," Mr Lewis added.

"At the Lakuwahi project, six rigs are currently undertaking an extensive infill drilling programme which is reinforcing the success of our previously announced drilling results. This infill drilling programme is

essential to provide Robust with the necessary data needed to define our maiden JORC-compliant mineral resource estimate.

“The Lakuwahi mineralisation consists of an upper, gold-silver-rich blanket overlying extensive polymetallic sulphides rich in gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. The company expects to release its first mineral resource estimate during the second quarter of FY12. This estimate will cover the profile of mineralisation including oxide-hosted precious metals and sulphide base metals and precious metals. Given the extensive targets as yet untested at Lakuwahi, and other targets on Romang Island, we consider the upcoming resources estimate to be the culmination of only the initial phase of exploration – there is plenty more to come. We are very encouraged by the results we are achieving from this current drilling programme which further confirms the potential of the Romang project,” Mr Lewis added.

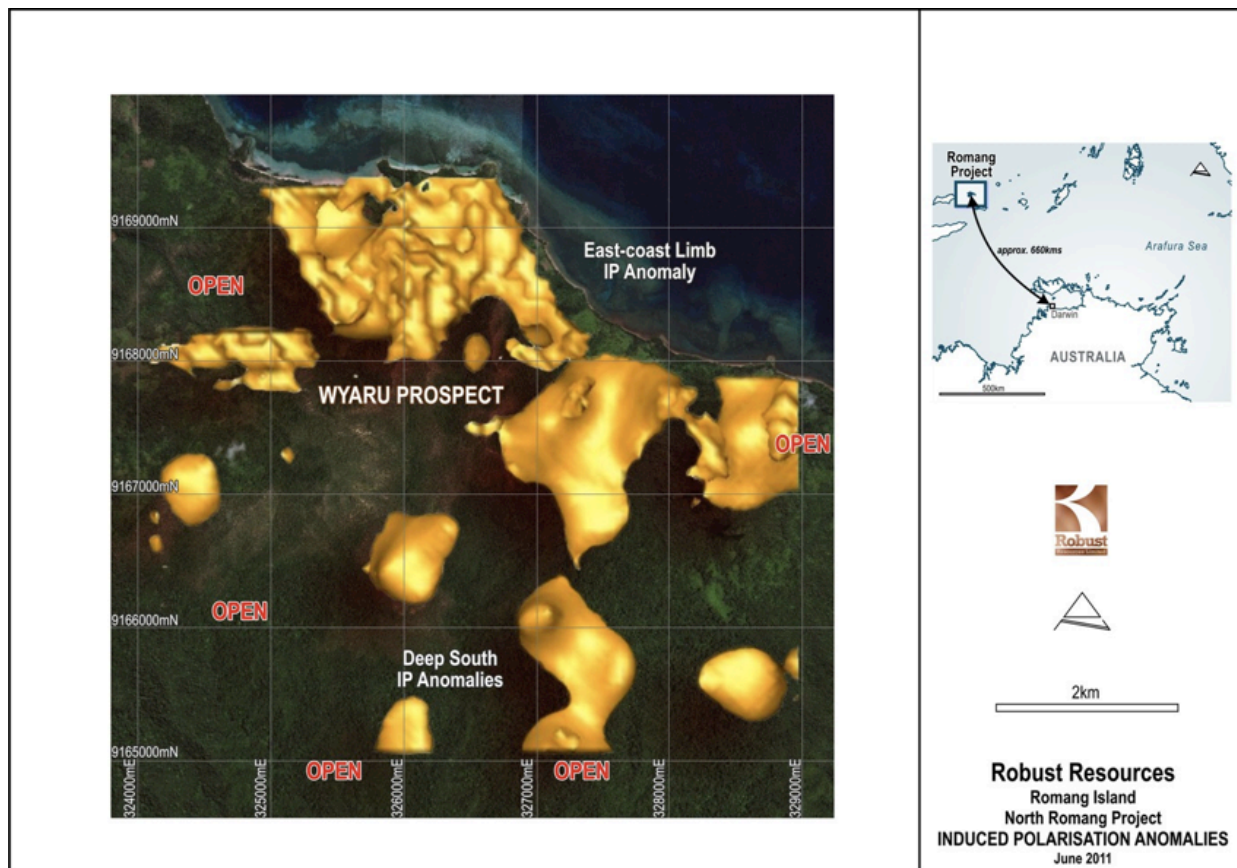


Figure 1 Romang North IP Anomalies (yellow shapes)

The large-scale IP anomalies further enhance the prospectivity of the North Romang project and were a key factor in determining the design of the recently commenced 5,000m diamond-drilling programme.

In previous announcements, Robust has described the prospective outcrops of altered and mineralised volcanic and intrusive rocks along the North Coast of Romang Island. Since 2010, the company has undertaken an extensive programme of gridding, geological mapping, soil sampling and geophysics. The mapping identified a large package of highly altered, strongly leached, andesitic volcanic and quartz diorites along with multi-element soil geochemical anomalies. This altered and mineralised rock package corresponds well with the previously described radiometric anomaly and vegetation anomaly (Figure 2).

Figure 2 overleaf shows the co-incident radiometric and vegetation anomalies that extend southwards from the west to the central northern coastline on Romang, centred around the Wyaru Prospect area. The vegetation anomaly consists of open to stunted eucalypt forest and it is closely related to areas of strong hydrothermal alteration and leached soils. The extensive potassium radiometric anomaly maps out a large system of hydrothermal alteration and intrusive rocks.

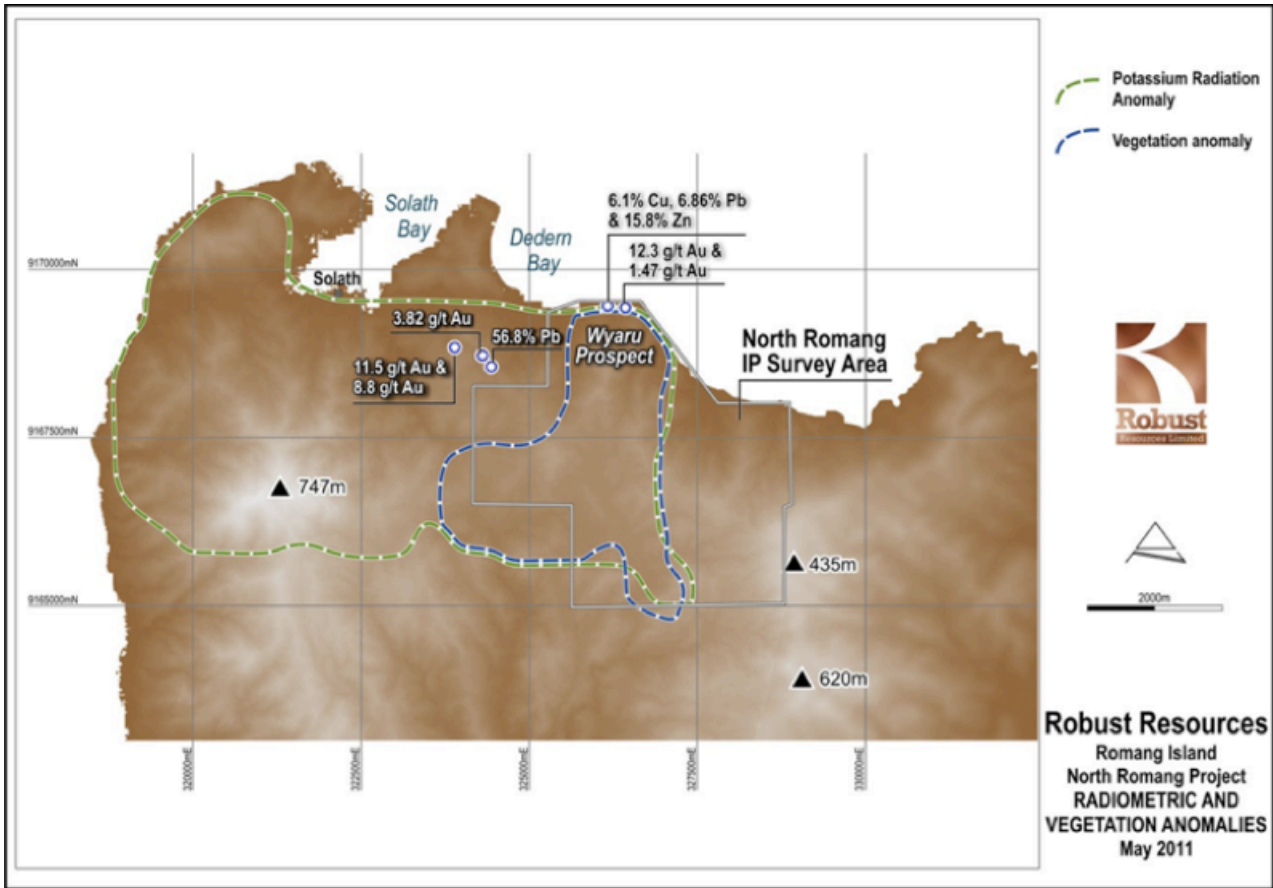


Figure 2: Radiometric and Vegetation Anomalies North Romang Project

The internal structure of the IP anomalies is interpreted as being an “anticlinal” structure, which fits well with the porphyry intrusive model for the mineralisation (Figure 3).

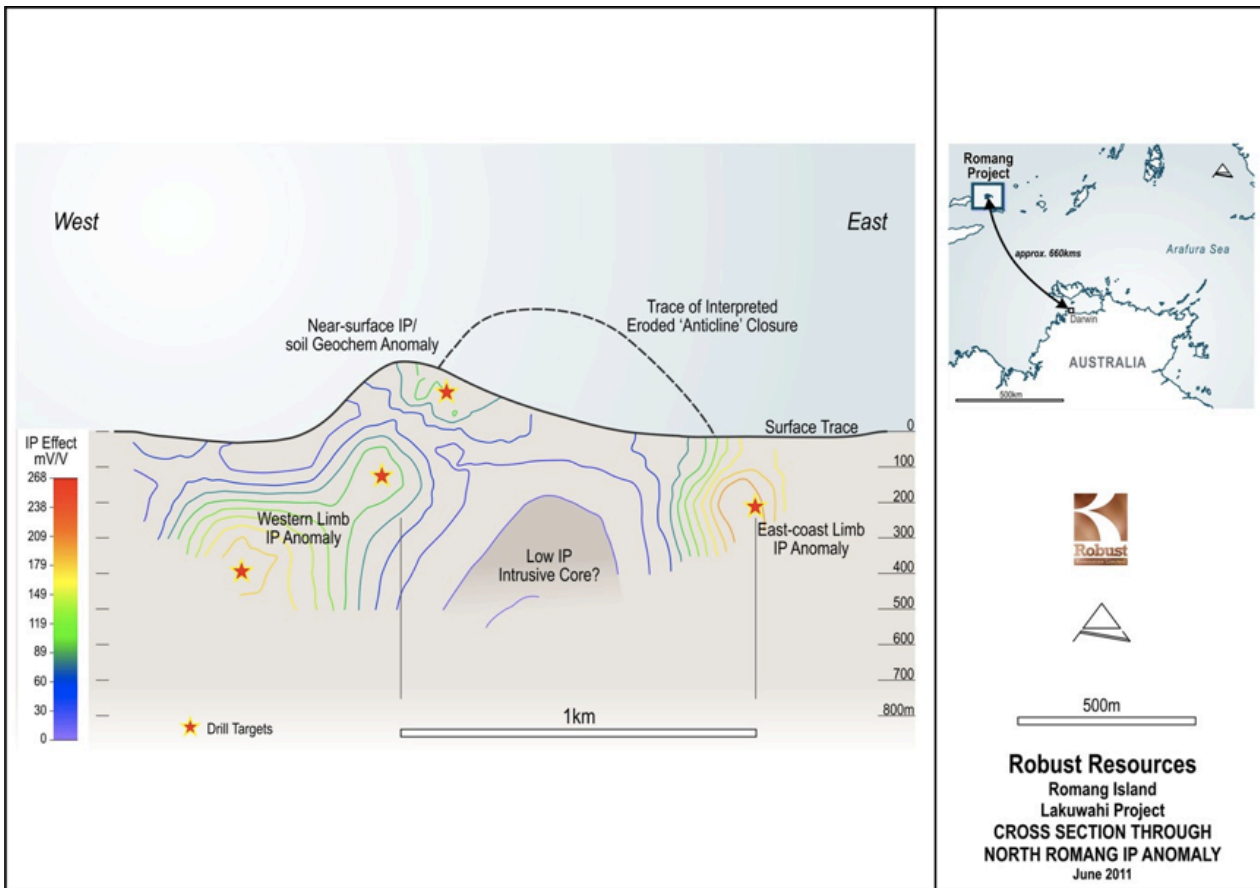


Figure 3: East-West Section Through Romang North IP Model Target.

Figure 3 depicts an East-West section through the North Romang target. Note the scale and strength of the anomalies at depth, with drill targets at shallow, intermediate and deep levels, each of which will be drill-tested in the current exploration programme.

The Low IP Core shown is also consistent with standard porphyry models, whereby the porphyry intrusive is often un-mineralised (or weakly mineralised), with the nearby host rocks carrying the sulphide mineralisation.

North Romang Project Background

The northern two thirds of Romang Island is interpreted to be a volcanic centre similar to the Lakuwahi Project area in the south, but approximately two and a half times larger. It is older and more highly eroded than Lakuwahi; this erosion would work to bring any porphyry system relatively closer to the surface and this is evidenced by the outcropping of altered and mineralised quartz diorites along the north coast and within the exploration grid.

Processing of detailed aeromagnetics has indicated multiple mineral targets marked by distinct magnetic lows, interpreted to represent areas of mineralising hydrothermal activity, which are magnetite destructive. (Figure 4)

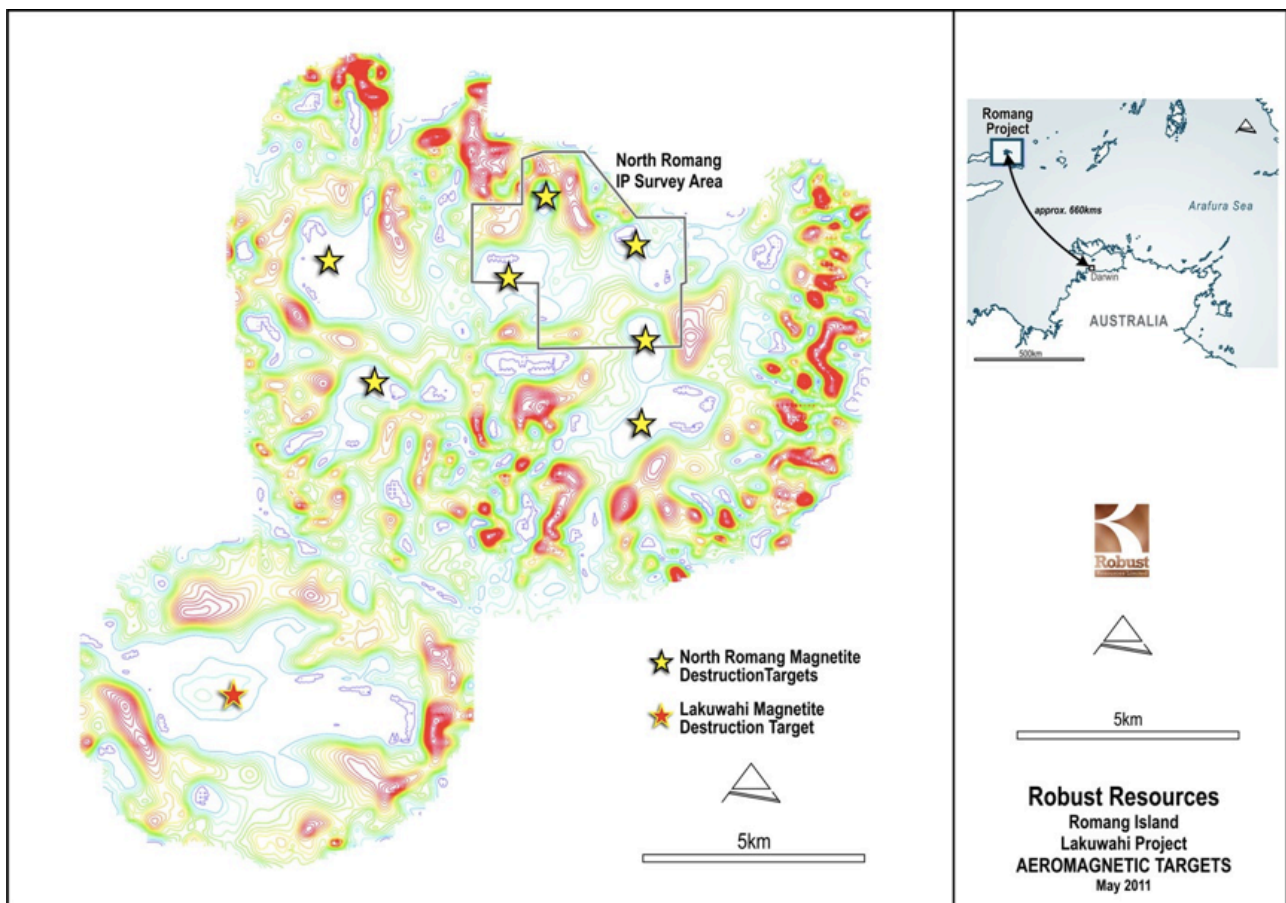


Figure 4: Aeromagnetic model of Romang Island highlighting multiple mineral targets at North Romang

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The information in this announcement relating to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on compiled by Warrick Clent BSc, who is a Member of The Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and who has more than ten years experience in the field of activity being reported on. Mr Clent is an employee of the Company. Mr Clent has sufficient experience, which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity, which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Clent consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.