

ASX/MEDIA RELEASE



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ROMANG GEOPHYSICS AND DRILLING EXTENDS BATU MAS TARGET ZONE AND ENHANCES RESOURCE POTENTIAL

- Well-defined geophysical (resistivity) anomaly area approximately 20-times larger than current Batu Mas drilled prospect and remains open
 - Continuity of precious and base metal mineralisation structure confirmed between main drilled prospects of Batu Mas and Batu Hitam (over 2 kilometre strike length)
 - New drill targets located beneath limestone cover within flagship Lakuwahi project
 - Final assay results for 14 diamond drill holes intersect precious and base metal mineralisation of potentially economic grades and widths, including:
 - High grade precious and base metals at Batu Mas, including:
 - 14 metres @ 5.13 g/t Au Equivalent¹ & 5.36% combined Zn, Pb and Cu
 - Including 3 metres @ 11.97 g/t Au Equivalent (LWD083)
 - 41 metres @ 1.71 g/t gold equivalent (LWD071)
 - 37 metres @ 1.54 g/t Au Equivalent (LWD075)
 - 20 metres @ 8.66% Zn, Pb and Cu (LWD084)
 - Batu Hitam intersects significant precious metal zone of 48 metres @ 1.20 g/t Au Equivalent (LWD070)
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Robust Resources Limited ('Robust' or 'the Company') is pleased to report significant progress on the delineation of the Batu Mas and Batu Hitam discoveries on Romang Island, Indonesia. Initial results from a major 3D IP-Resistivity survey over the flagship Lakuwahi target, as well as new drilling results, significantly extends the discovery target zones and therefore the gold and base metal resource potential.

The IP-Resistivity geophysical survey commenced on 24 March 2010, and field data collection is approximately 50% complete, with 20% of information processed and modelled. Initial results of this modelling have greatly enhanced the Company's understanding of the mineralisation controls at Lakuwahi. Moreover, the resistivity results have demonstrated a very strong correlation with drilling results to date, as well as confirming the continuity between Robust's main drilled prospects; Batu Mas and Batu Hitam.

The Company's aggressive drilling programme, which commenced in October 2008, now totals 75 diamond core holes for a total of 8,445 metres. Of these holes, 68 (over 90%) have intersected gold-silver and/or base metal mineralisation of potential economic significance, which is an exceptionally high strike rate for exploration drilling.

Managing Director Gary Lewis stated, "In this latest stage of our exploration program, Robust has done the reverse of most companies in that we have drilled prior to embarking on the geophysical studies which puts us in the now fortunate position of being able to calibrate the geophysics with drilling data. Based on

the excellent correlation of geophysical anomalism with the drilling data, the results have not only extended the Batu Mas target zone by around 20-times its current size, but also demonstrated that the geophysical anomaly clearly links the Batu Mas and Batu Hitam prospects. Whilst the Company had long suspected that this was the case, these latest results provide us with more confidence to move towards defining a maiden JORC resource from these two prospects alone. In addition, the IP has also identified a number of new drill targets, in particular those hidden under limestone cover, which we will shortly begin to target with our four owner-operated rigs.”

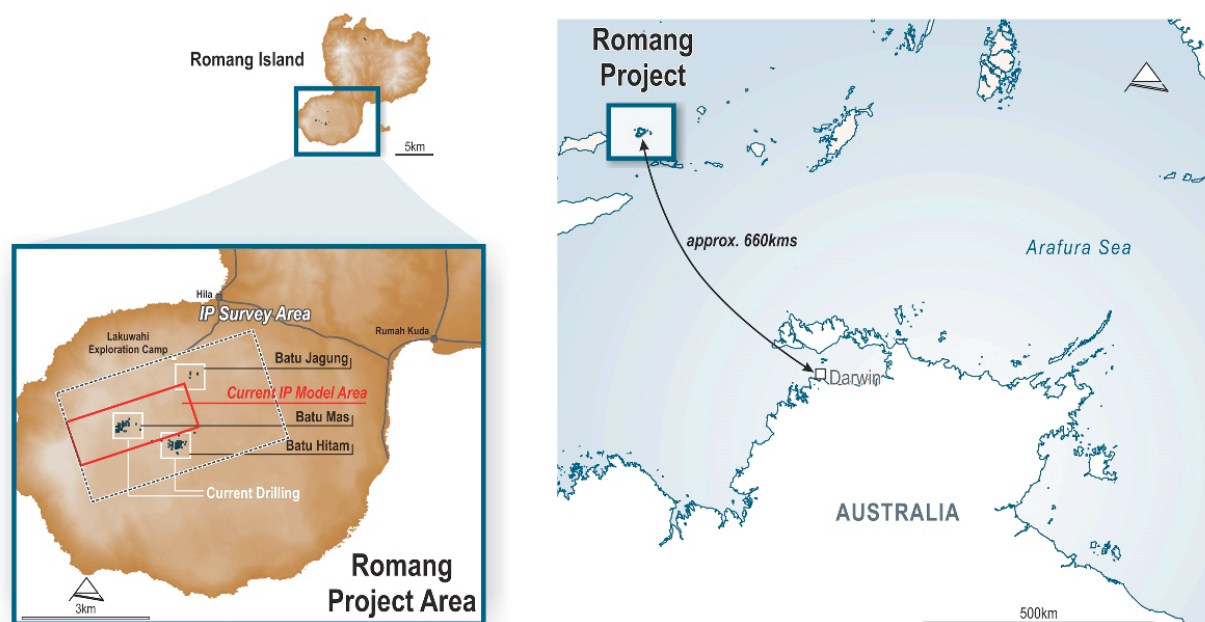


Figure 1: Location of Romang Island IP-Resistivity survey and drilling

Geophysics

The interim progress results and modelling from the IP-Resistivity survey over the Company’s Lakuwahi Project have revealed a close correlation between resistivity anomalies and Robust’s discovered and previously reported mineralisation. Importantly these resistivity anomalies support the long-suspected geological continuity between the Batu Mas and Batu Hitam prospects. In addition the geophysical results have provided the Company with information that will allow the drill testing of newly identified targets beneath the limestone cover.

In the Batu Mas area, the resistivity anomalies correlate well with recent geological mapping and soil geochemistry, which indicate a northern look-a-like extension to Batu Mas – identified as Batu Mas North. Figure 2 summarises the results of the resistivity survey and places it in the context of the drilled areas and the large 6Km x 4Km hydrothermal alteration / magnetite destruction zone which is suggestive of a large mineralising system.

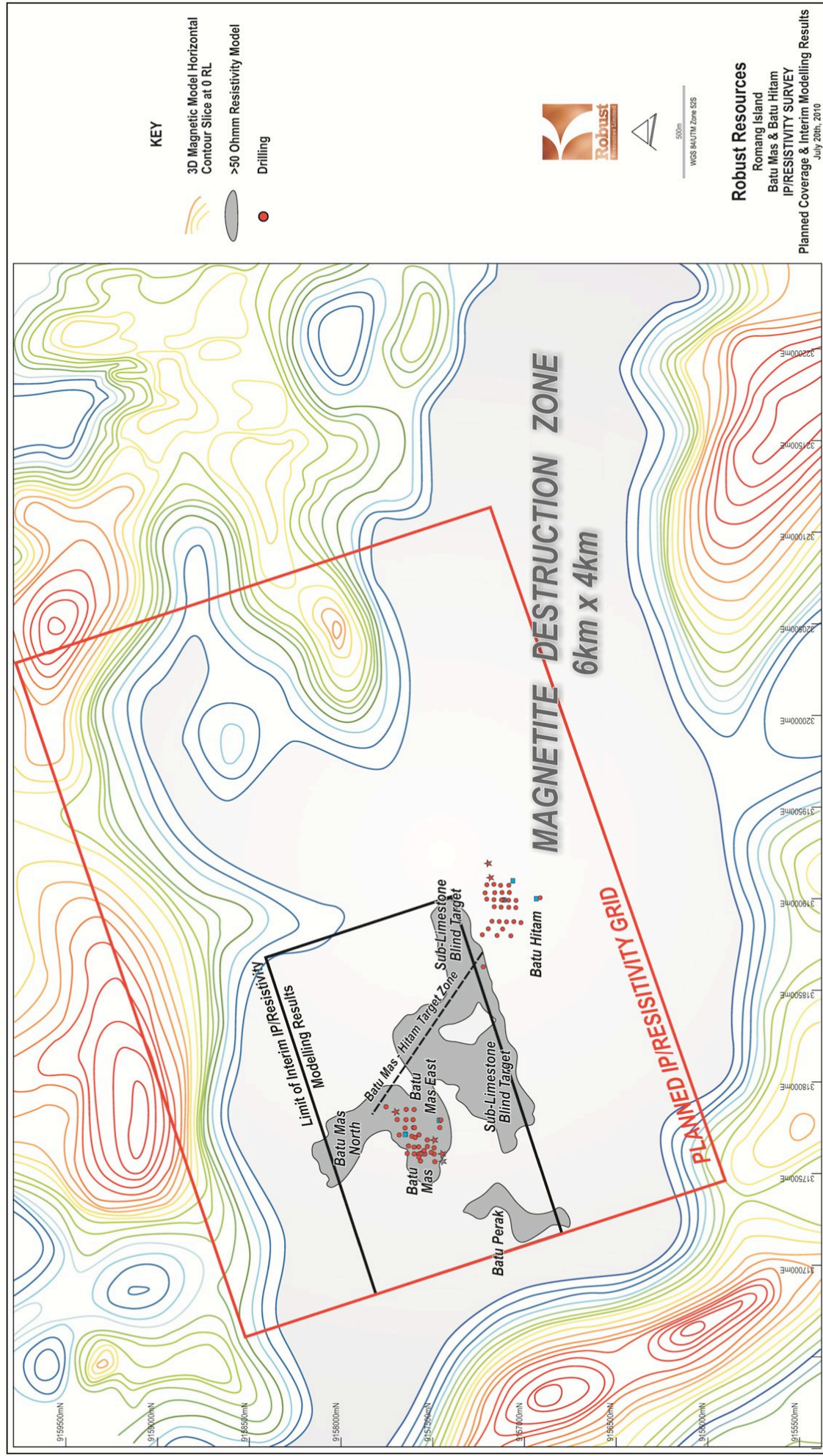
The interim results presented here represent **only 20% of the planned IP-Resistivity coverage area**. The survey is continuing and further results will become available in the coming weeks.

With four diamond drill rigs currently operating full time at Lakuwahi, Robust is moving to immediately incorporate the new information into its ongoing drilling program and will begin to test new targets between Batu Mas and Batu Hitam in the coming weeks, in addition to pushing the boundaries of the two known bodies of mineralisation.

Drilling

Recent drilling at Batu Mas and Batu Hitam continue the excellent track record of results with thick intersections of precious metals and base metals on both prospects. In total, results for fourteen holes have been received, eleven of which intersected mineralisation of potential economic significance. Importantly, all of the holes that encountered mineralisation were subsequently found to fall within the target zone delineated by the IP-Resistivity results.

Figure 2: Lakuwahi Drilling and IP-Resistivity in context of the large 6Km x 4Km Magnetite Destruction Zone



Batu Mas

Results for nine diamond drill holes have been recently received, with seven of the holes with coincident geophysical anomalism intersecting precious and / or base metals of potential economic significance. The very close fit between the drilling results at Batu Mas and the resistivity anomalism is especially significant, both in relation to validating the geophysical methodology and for demonstrating the extent of the potential resource at Batu Mas. The positive drilling results (both gold/silver and base metals) are all contained within the geophysically defined 50 Ohm-m contour, which concurs closely with the grade-thickness contours (see Figures 3 and 4).

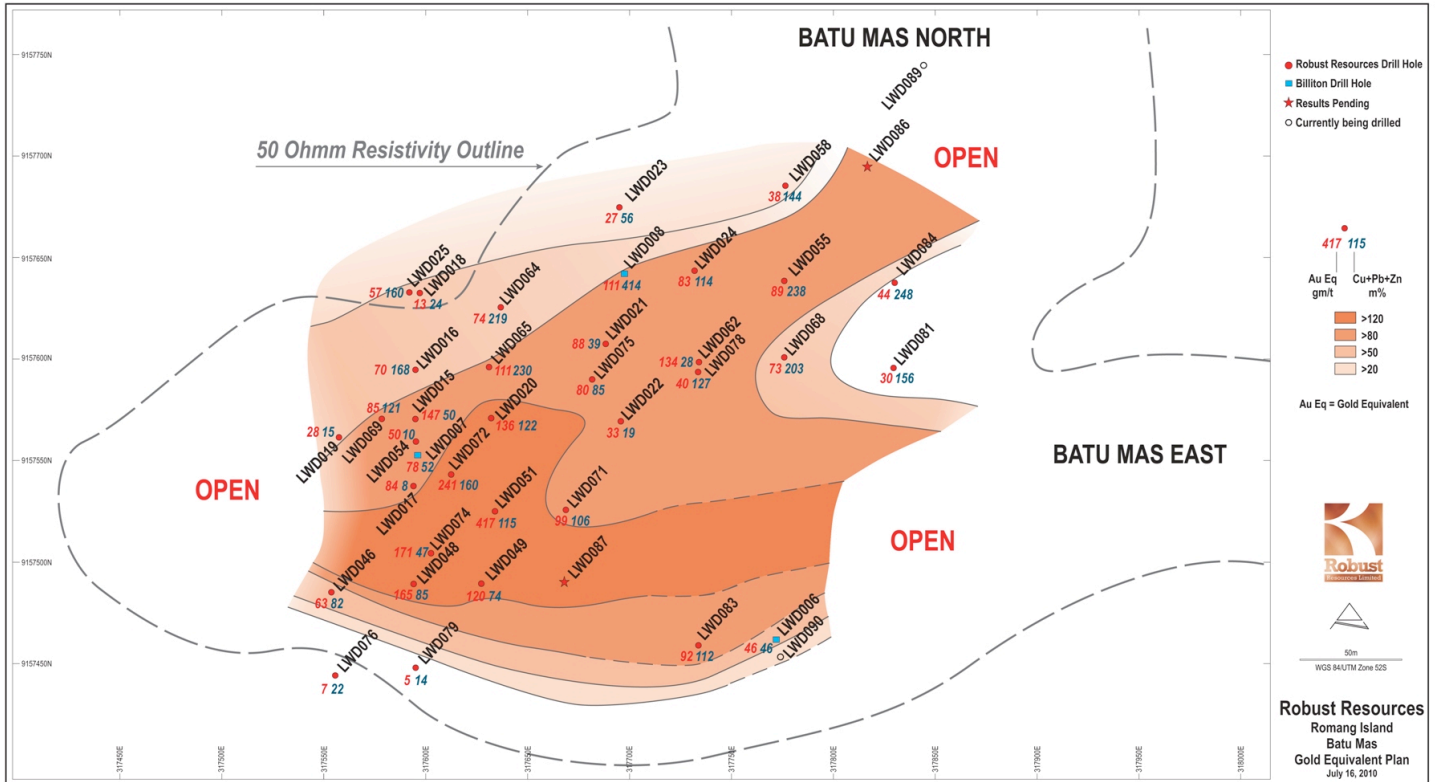


Figure 3: Batu Mas gold equivalent grade-thickness contours showing accordance with the resistivity anomaly

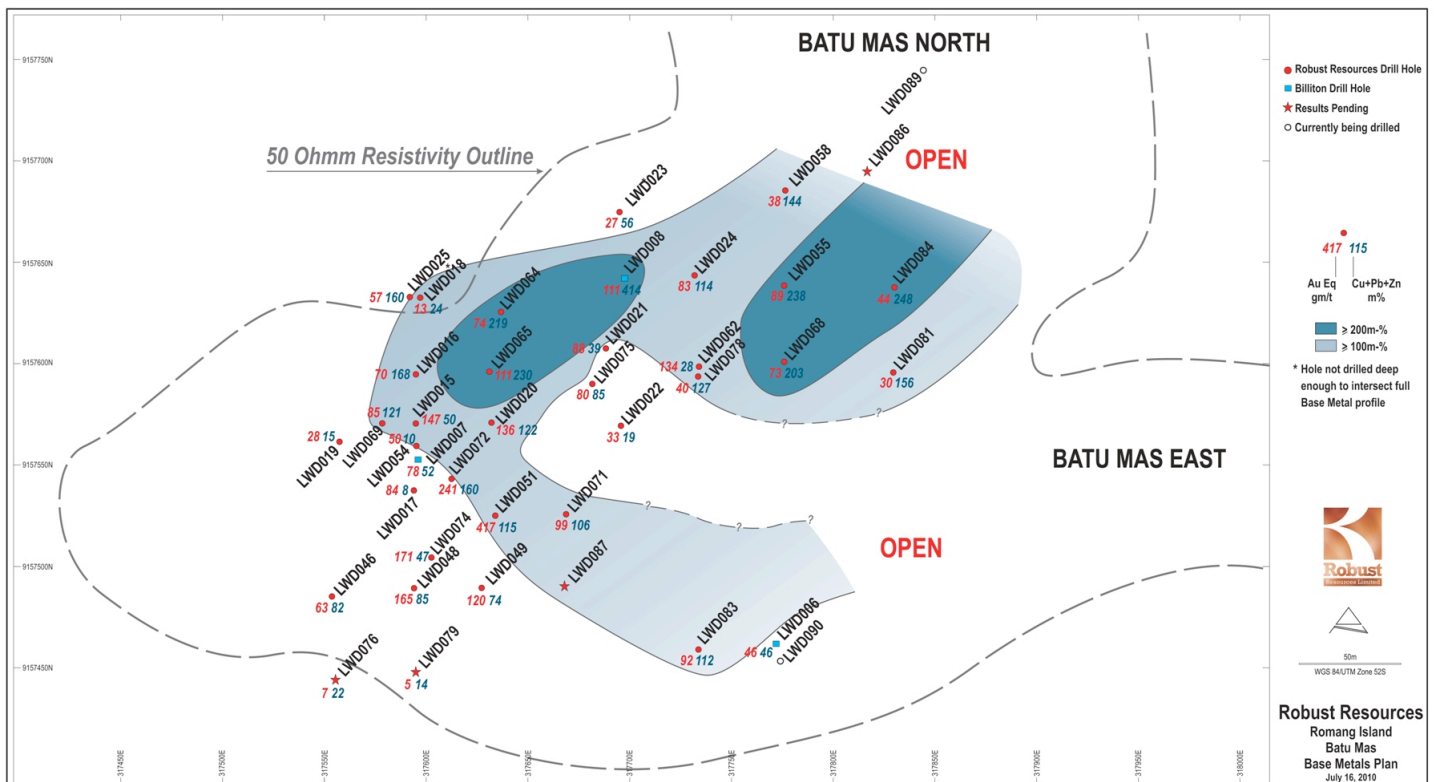


Figure 4: Batu Mas combined base metals grade-thickness contours showing accordance with the resistivity anomaly

Gary Lewis continued, "The correlation of the positive drilling results and the resistivity represents a valuable enhancement of our understanding of the Lakuwahi mineralisation. We now have confidence that the extensions to the Batu Mas mineralisation and the new targets indicated by the resistivity, which so far is indicated to be in the order of 20-times the size of the Batu Mas area itself, are indeed likely to contain significant precious metal and base metal mineralisation.

Robust's current drilling plan has been modified in light of the new results and testing of the Batu Mas North target has already commenced."

Highlights of the recently completed holes at Batu Mas follow and full details are found in Table 1.

Drillhole **LWD069**, located in the west of Batu Mas, intersected two zones of precious metal mineralisation overlying a thick pile of base-metal mineralised breccias:

12m @ 1.89 g/t Au Equivalent (1.75 g/t Au and 9 g/t Ag) from 8m

24m @ 1.18 g/t Au Equivalent (0.72 g/t Au and 28 g/t Ag) from 63m

This hole also intersected a very broad zone of crackle breccia hosting incipient levels of base metal mineralisation with gold and silver credits:

85m at 1.30% combined Cu+Pb+Zn from 68.5 metres

This hole terminated in strong base metal mineralisation (3.5% combined Cu+Pb+Zn)

Hole **LWD071**, situated in the central part of Batu Mas, returned results as follows:

41m @ 1.71 g/t Au Equivalent (0.98 g/t Au and 44 g/t Ag) from surface

Including 6m @ 3.18 g/t Au Equivalent (2.50 g/t Au and 41 g/t Ag) from 2m

And 4m @ 3.39 g/t Au Equivalent (1.45 g/t Au and 117 g/t Ag) from 19.5m

Partially overlapping and underlying the gold and silver is a base metal zone with values as follows:

25.5m at 1.81% combined Cu+Pb+Zn from 24.5 metres

Hole **LWD075** intersected a thick zone of near-surface gold/silver:

37m @ 1.54 g/t Au Equivalent (0.62 g/t Au and 56 g/t Ag) from 13 metres

Including 2m @ 4.50 g/t Au Equivalent (1.48 g/t Au and 182 g/t Ag) from 30m

In common with other holes in this part of Batu Mas, LWD075 intersected a thick pile of base metal mineralised crackle brecciated and highly altered volcanic rocks:

60m at 1.11% combined Cu+Pb+Zn from 31 metres

Hole **LWD078** intersected near-surface gold/silver mineralisation summarised as follows:

7m @ 1.97 g/t Au Equivalent (1.12 g/t Au and 51 g/t Ag) from 30 metres

Underlying the gold and silver the hole intersected a thick zone of base-metal bearing breccias

90m at 1.27% combined Cu+Pb+Zn from 41 metres

Which included a higher-grade section of:

6 metres at 4.81% combined Cu+Pb+Zn from 41 metres

LWD081 to the east of Batu Mas intersected a broad zone of base-metal mineralised breccia containing a number of higher-grade shoots:

128m at 1.05% combined Cu+Pb+Zn from 18 metres

Which included the following higher-grade sections:

2m at 4.76% combined Cu+Pb+Zn from 19 metres

1m at 10.97% combined Cu+Pb+Zn from 80 metres

3m at 7.89% combined Cu+Pb+Zn from 97 metres

2m at 4.65% combined Cu+Pb+Zn from 107 metres

LWD083 was drilled west of Billiton hole LWD006 and intersected geologically similar gold and silver mineralised “barite sand”. This hole contained a strong zone high-grade gold/silver mineralisation, which largely coincided with significant base metals.

14m @ 5.13 g/t Au Equivalent (1.75 g/t Au and 203 g/t Ag) from 29 metres

Including 3m @ 11.97 g/t Au Equivalent (2.7 g/t Au and 556 g/t Ag) from 34m

The partially overlapping base metal zone included:

20m at 4.51% combined Cu+Pb+Zn from 29 metres

Including 3m at 11.26% combined Cu+Pb+Zn from 34 metres

And 2m at 7.27% combined Cu+Pb+Zn from 41 metres

LWD 084 is situated in the eastern extremity near the inflexion between Batu Mas and Batu Mas North. The hole intersected **one of the strongest zones of base metal mineralisation encountered** so far in the Lakuwahi drilling:

20m at 8.66% combined Cu+Pb+Zn from 83 metres

Including 11m at 14.27% combined Cu+Pb+Zn from 86 metres

And 5.5m at 25.14% combined Cu+Pb+Zn from 86 metres

Batu Hitam

Final assay results of five holes at the exciting Batu Hitam prospect have been received. Four of the five holes intersected potentially economic zones of both precious and base metals. Full details of these results are contained in Table 2.

IP-Resistivity results over main part of Batu Hitam are not yet available but based on the Batu Mas results, it is likely that the geophysics will provide significant guidance for further drilling at Batu Hitam. Indeed a strong resistivity anomaly is seen to be associated with drillhole LWD056 and a diamond drill rig has been dispatched to follow up this highly prospective zone.

Figure 5 below details the location of all Batu Hitam drill hole collars and the gold equivalent contours are depicted.

Figure 6 is of the same location detailing the combined base metal grade thickness contours, which indicate a strengthening of mineralisation to the east that is currently being drilled.

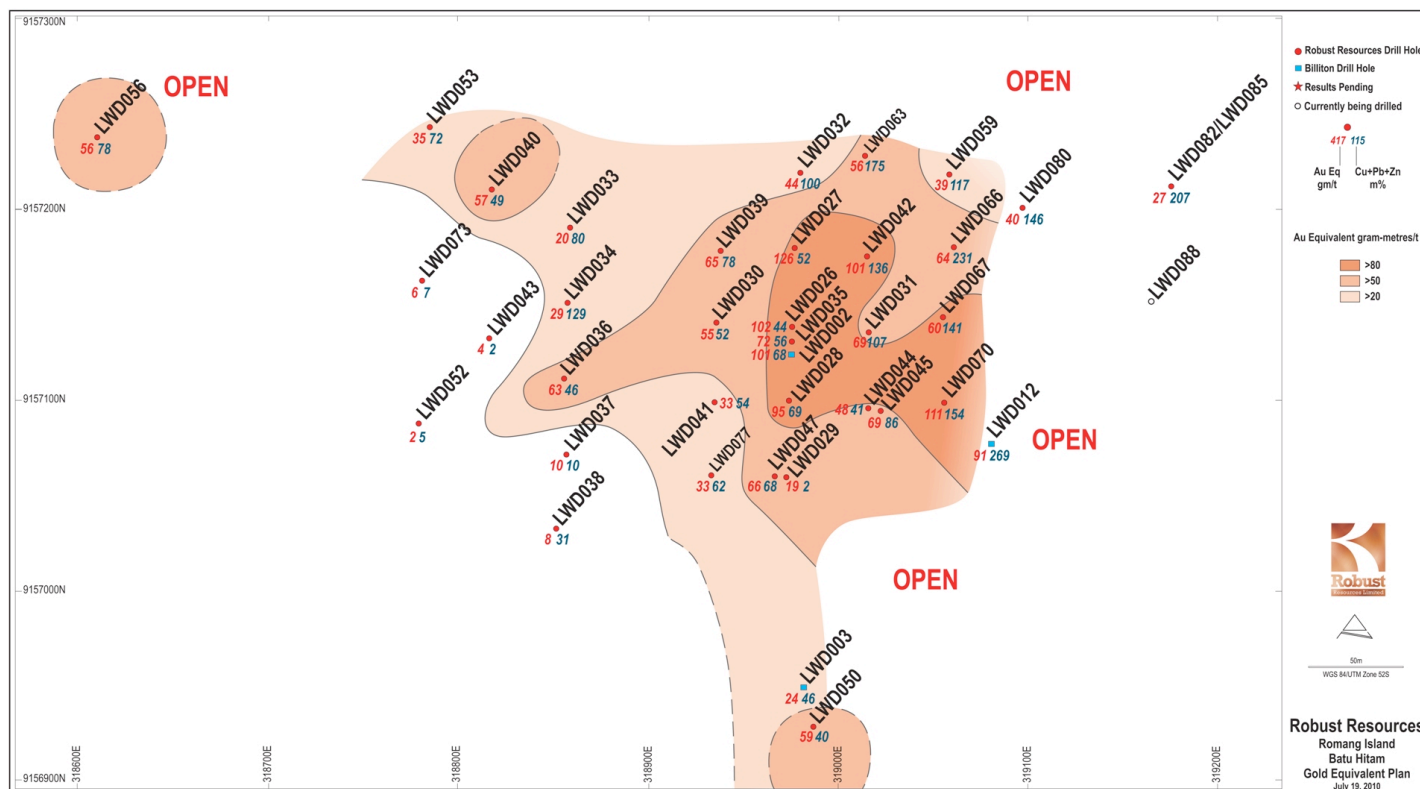


Figure 5: Batu Hitam drilling location and gold equivalent grade-thickness contours

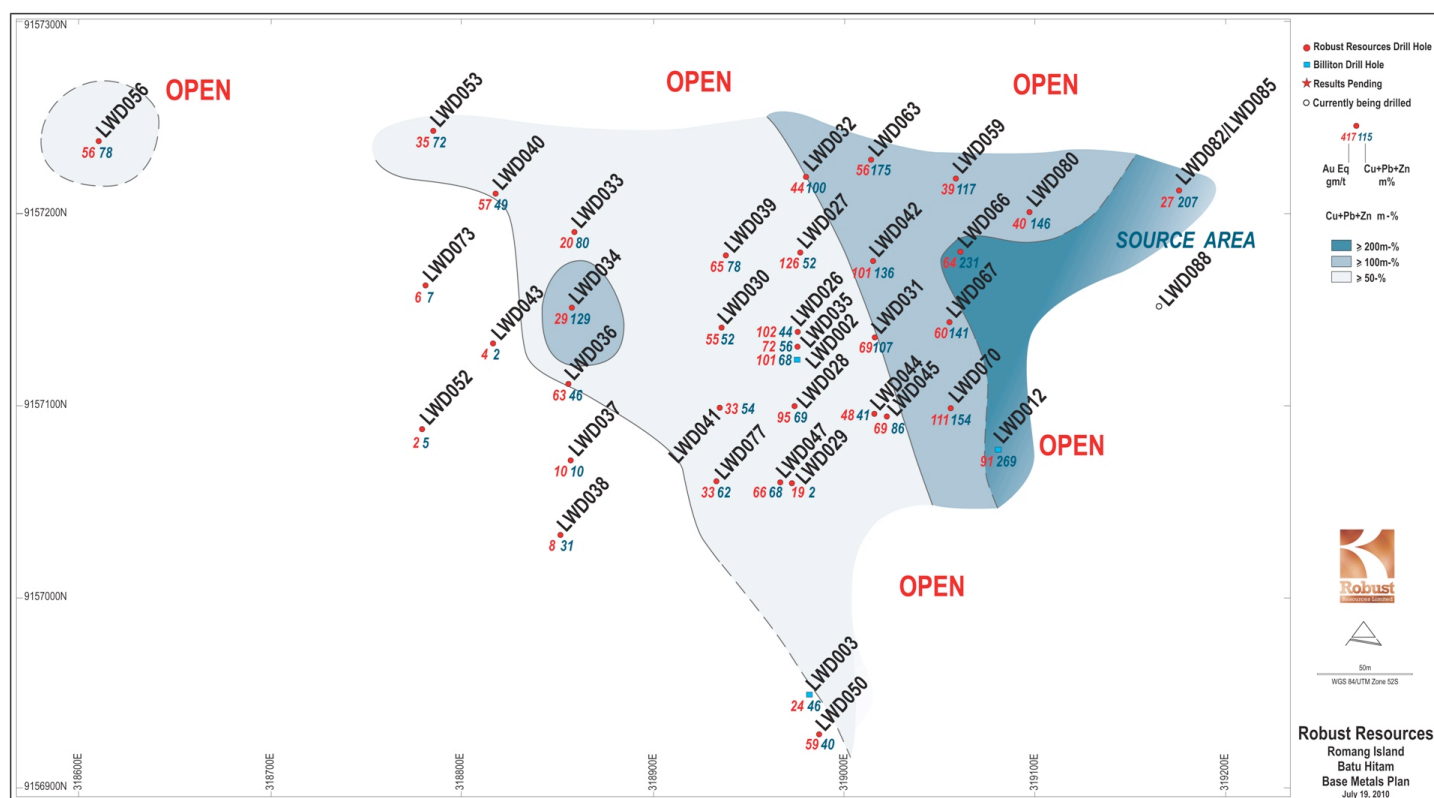


Figure 6: Batu Hitam drilling location and combined base metals grade-thickness contours

Hole **LWD070**, situated in the eastern-most part of Batu Hitam, returned a thick, near-surface zone of gold-silver mineralisation. This represents a strengthening of precious metal on this section and provides an important vector for follow-up drilling. The final results are as follows:

48m @ 1.20g/t Au Equivalent (0.64 g/t Au and 34 g/t Ag) from 21m
Including 15m @ 1.36 g/t Au Equivalent (1.01 g/t Au and 21 g/t Ag) from 26m

Similar to other holes on this section hole LWD070 intersected a broad zone of base metals beneath the precious metal plume and terminated (due to ground conditions) whilst still in strong mineralisation.

74m at 1.59% combined Cu+Pb+Zn (0.30 g/t Au and 29 g/t Ag) from 62 metres
Including 15m at 2.52% combined Cu+Pb+Zn (0.35 g/t Au and 20 g/t Ag) from 103 metres

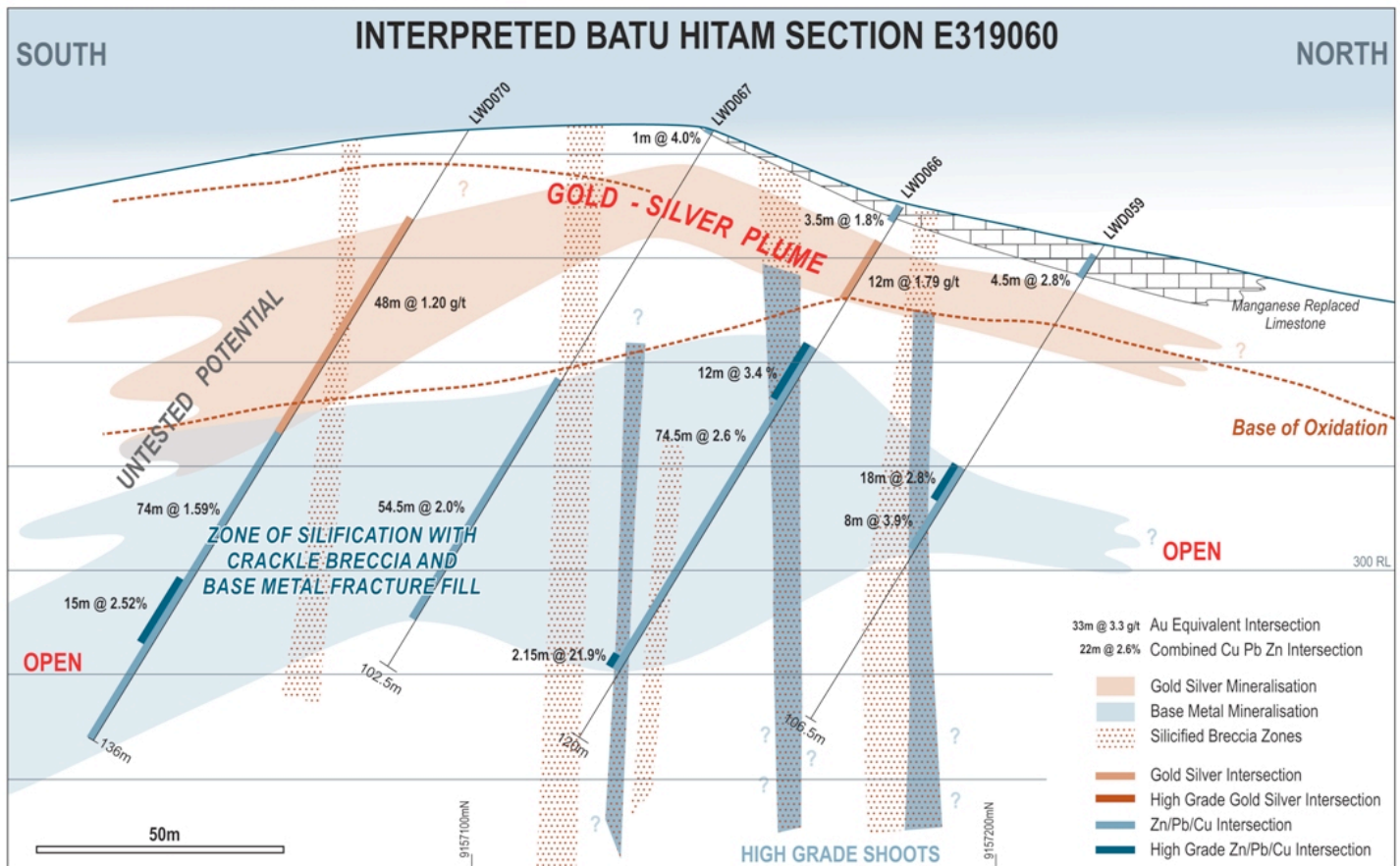


Figure 7: Hole LWD 070 section showing the strengthening of the gold-silver mineralisation to the south

LWD080 in the east part of Batu Hitam intersected a broad zone of base-metal mineralised breccia containing a number of higher-grade shoots:

64m at 1.63% combined Cu+Pb+Zn from 52 metres

Which included the following higher-grade sections:

2m at 4.81% combined Cu+Pb+Zn from 57 metres

9m at 2.74% combined Cu+Pb+Zn from 76 metres

LWD082 was drilled 100m east of any previous Batu Hitam holes and intersected a very broad zone of base-metal mineralised breccia containing a number of near-surface higher-grade shoots:

115m at 1.46% combined Cu+Pb+Zn from surface

Which included the following higher-grade sections:

12m at 5.01% combined Cu+Pb+Zn from 21 metres

4.8m at 8.14% combined Cu+Pb+Zn from 23.7 metres

The Company's drill programme is ongoing and currently there are a further seven diamond drill holes en-route to the laboratory for assaying.

Table of New Results

Table 1 – Recent Drill Results at Batu Mas

Hole Number	Easting WGS84	Northing WGS84	Azi mag	inclination	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au Equiv (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu+Pb+Zn (%)
LWD069	317578	9157572	178	-60	8	20	12	1.89	1.75	9				
					63	87	24	1.18	0.72	28	0.15	0.55	0.53	1.22
					68.5	153.5	85	0.45	0.26	11	0.05	0.52	0.73	1.30
					119	122	3	0.39	0.26	8	0.04	1.59	2.95	4.58
LWD071	317668	9157524	178	-60 incl. and	0	41	41	1.71	0.98	44				
					2	8	6	3.18	2.50	41				
					19.5	23.5	4.0	3.39	1.45	117				
					24.5	50	25.5	1.01	0.63	23	0.29	1.06	0.46	1.81
LWD075	317682	9157591	178	-60 incl.	36	42	6	1.19	0.76	26	0.71	1.29	0.29	2.29
					13	50	37	1.54	0.62	56				
					30	32	2	4.50	1.48	182		1.06		
LWD076	317556	9157445	178	-60	31	91	60	0.63	0.30	20	0.07	0.74	0.29	1.11
					0	2	2				0.04	1.11	0.82	1.97
					8	12	4				0.13	0.32	1.00	1.46
LWD078	317734	9157601	358	-60 incl.	41	131	90	0.17	0.12	3	0.03	0.59	0.65	1.27
					41	47	6	0.46	0.25	13	0.09	2.89	1.83	4.81
					2	4	2	0.12	0.12		0.03	0.74	0.31	1.09
LWD079	317595	9157449	178	-60	18	146	128	0.18	0.14	2	0.06	0.33	0.65	1.05
LWD081	317831	9157596	358	-60 incl. and and and	19	21	2	0.49	0.23	16	0.10	1.49	3.18	4.76
					80	81	1	0.29	0.12	10	0.10	3.76	7.11	10.97
					97	100	3	0.34	0.15	12	0.13	3.09	4.67	7.89
					107	109	2	0.17	0.09	5	0.17	1.05	3.43	4.65
LWD083	317734	9157461	178	-60 incl. incl.	29	43	14	5.13	1.75	203	0.26	1.84	3.26	5.36
					34	37	3	11.97	2.70	556	0.43	3.42	7.41	11.26
					29	49	20	3.76	1.34	145	0.24	1.55	2.72	4.51
					41	43	2	2.43	1.39	63	0.39	2.12	4.77	7.27
LWD084	317832	9157637	358	-60 incl. and	83	103	20	0.46	0.23	14	0.43	2.71	5.52	8.66
					86	97	11	0.60	0.23	22	0.62	4.21	9.44	14.27
					86.0	91.5	5.5	0.91	0.23	40	1.05	7.67	16.42	25.14

Table 2 – Recent Drill Results at Batu Hitam

Hole Number	Easting WGS84	Northing WGS84	Azi mag	inclination	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Au Equiv (g/t)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu+Pb+Zn (%)
LWD070	319055	9157099	178	-60 incl. incl.	21	69	48	1.20	0.64	34				
					26	41	15	1.36	1.01	21				
					62	136	74	0.78	0.30	29	0.11	0.76	0.72	1.59
					103	118	15	0.68	0.35	20	0.09	0.89	1.53	2.52
LWD073	318781	9157163	178	-60										
LWD077	318933	9157060	178	-60	1	9	8	0.84	0.50	20				
					77	82	5	0.39	0.35	3	0.06	0.85	1.08	2.00
					104	106	2	0.39	0.31	5	0.29	1.63	0.80	2.71
LWD080	319097	9157201	178	-60 incl. and	20	22	2	1.18	0.42	46				
					0	12	12	0.14	0.14	1	0.09	1.44	0.33	1.87
					52	116	64	0.38	0.15	14	0.11	0.79	0.73	1.63
					57	59	2	1.22	0.31	55	0.51	2.03	2.28	4.81
					76	85	9	0.52	0.20	19	0.08	1.47	1.19	2.74
LWD082	319175	9157212	178	-60 incl. and and	0	115	115	0.18	0.09	5	0.05	0.78	0.63	1.46
					21	33	12	0.05	0.02	1	0.15	3.76	1.09	5.01
					23.7	28.5	4.8	0.08	0.02	4	0.26	6.31	1.57	8.14
					96	98	2	1.57	1.39	11	0.03	1.09	0.64	1.76

*** ENDS ***

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It is the opinion of Robust Resources Ltd that all of the minerals included in the metal equivalents calculation have a reasonable potential to be recovered. For further reference please see the metallurgical recovery testwork results released in announcements to ASX on the 3rd and 24th June 2009.

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on complied 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.

¹ *Gold Equivalent = gold assay + (silver assay / 60). Where the number 60 represents the ratio where 60 g/t Ag = 1g/t Au. This ratio was calculated from the five year average prices of gold and silver prices from 2004 to 14th January 2010 London market PM fix (average Gold price is USD \$657.47 and average Silver price is USD \$11.19).*