ASX/MEDIA RELEASE

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DRILL RESULTS – COBAR GOLD TARGETS

Preamble

In October the Ausmon –Robust JV Committee gave permission for Robust, as Operator, to drill 10 100m RC percussion holes into strong gold anomalies on Tindarey EL 6415 (6 holes), Pooraka EL 6413 (2 holes), and Mt Barrow EL 6416 (2 holes). These targets were potentially exciting and described in the September Quarterly Report to the ASX. Robust made a quick trip to Cobar from 4th to 9th August 2009 to peg the 10 holes and collect photographic and other data required for submission of Surface Disturbance Notices (SDNs). SDNs are a pre requisite for DPI permission to drill holes. Permission was received on October 15th 2009, and Landholders on all 3 ELs were also very supportive of the drilling programme. Drilling and sampling started on October 24th and finished on November 5th. Drilling was undertaken by Chief Drilling of Orange using a smaller Toyota mounted rig rated to about 120m. All holes were inclined at 50 degrees and were 100m in length. The sampling interval was 1m, yielding 1000 roughly 1Kg samples for chemical analysis. The coarse fraction was wet sieved from duplicate samples and the retained percussion chips geologically logged and stored in labelled chip boxes. Samples for analysis were delivered to ALS Laboratories, in Orange and analysed for gold (method Au-AA21), silver, copper, lead, zinc, arsenic, antimony and sulphur (method ICP41). Detection thresholds in parts per million were 0.002 for gold, 0.2 for silver, 1 for copper, and 2 for other elements, excluding sulphur (0.01%).

Summary of Results

On all 3 ELs the host rocks were weathered and relatively soft, with fine powdery material making up 80 to 90% of most RC percussion returns. Iron oxides, most likely after weathered sulphides, expressed as sooty black powder, particularly in holes MB1 and MB2 into the Glengarry Gossan. Hard materials, such as vein quartz and sandstone, tended to concentrate preferentially in the coarser fraction, meaning that proportions noted in percussion chip logs are not fully reflective of the uncrushed host rocks. For example the highest Au value-1650 ppb-is noted in chips logged as “shale”.

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Background gold values in all 3 areas were noted to be around 0.005 ppm, ie 5 ppb (parts per billion). Results for strongly anomalous gold intersections (8 to 330 times background), other anomalous data, and percussion chip logs, are listed in the accompanying Table, and discussed below.

Tindarey EL 6415 results exhibit the highest proportion of Au anomalous samples-about 8% of the total. Gold anomalous intervals are mostly 1m wide and sometimes 2 to 3m wide. Anomalous gold is largely associated with anomalous silver ranging from 0.2 to 1.7 ppm. Coincident high base metal and arsenic values are not common, but noted in holes T1 (68-69) and T6 (41-42).

The hydrothermal mineralising event that gave rise to the Mt Merrere Goldfield was clearly quite extensive, and related to low angle cross shearing. This led to the introduction of swarms of narrow to broad quartz veins associated with minor sulphides and secondary chlorite. High to bonanza gold grades were noted in narrow veins and pods in historical reports, but the current drilling programme did not detect a hoped for minable low grade envelope (say 3 to 4 ppm) around the gold field.

On **Mt barrow EL 6416** drilling of two bedrock gold anomalies in the Glengarry Gossan Field confirmed that high bedrock gold values did not improve substantially with depth, but reaffirmed the fertile nature of a large mineralising system, which requires further investigation by geophysics and prospecting before it can be discounted. The gossan field is extensive, proximal to a volcanic centre, and weekend prospectors have allegedly found visible gold in ironstone float about 1 km away.

At **Pooraka EL 6413** drilling of the first bedrock gold anomaly (hole P1) indicated that it does not persist at depth. The second drill hole (P2, near Langbein) detected three 13 to 15m long zones containing significant lead and gold values (up to 1615 ppm, and 166 ppb respectively) worthy of further investigation. *This EL remains the most prospective, as it lies directly on strike from the nearby Mt Boppy Gold Mine, and close to the Gilmore Suture. The EL also contains 5 or 6 untested gold-silver-base metal anomalies, including one co-incident with a magnetic anomaly.*

Yours sincerely,

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The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources or Ore Reserves is based on complied by Pieter Moeskops BSc, PhD, DIC, 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 Moeskops is a consultant to the Company. Mr Moeskops 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 Moeskops consents to the inclusion in the announcement of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.