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Ingénieur Géologue Conseil

Quebec City, September 15, 2011

Company: **Robex Resources Inc.**
Project: **Mininko, Nampala area**
Technical report concerning the resource calculation of September 2011
(Translated from French)

Introduction

The evaluation work on the gold-bearing resource at the Nampala deposit was completed at the request of Mr. André Gagné, president of Robex Resources Inc. It complements the resource calculation (compliant with Regulation 43-101 of the Canadian Securities Administrators) done in 2007 by RSG Global Consulting Pty Ltd (Coffey Mining) and the resource calculation completed in May 2010 by J. Marchand. It also includes RC drill holes from 2010 in the northern part of the deposit and cored diamond drill holes from 2011, all completed by Robex.

Location

The project is taking place on the African continent in the southern part of Mali, about 280 km southeast of the capital, Bamako. The project is accessible by road via the paved road (N7) connecting Bamako, Bougoundi and Sikasso. From the village of Niena on this road, the village of Nampala can be reached by a 30-km drive towards the south down a gravel road. The trip from Bamako to Niena takes around 4 hours, and the trip from Niena to Nampala takes 40 minutes.

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Topographic setting

- Topographic sheet:
- Datum: WGS 84 UTM zone 29N
- Latitude: 11° 9' 6.77" N
- Longitude: 6° 13' 7.14" W

Topographic mapping

- The maps are presented according to the UTM grid.
- Magnetic declination: -4° 47'
- Azimuth of the UTM WGS 84 zone 29N grid: 0° 32' 27.6"
- Geoid difference compared to the orthometric elevation (sea level): -29.59 m

NB: The elevations used for the work are the geoid elevations; however, the 2011 elevations for the surveyed area are also reported according to the Malian cadastral system currently in effect.

Framework

The goal of this work was to verify the mining potential of the Nampala deposit prior to the preparation of a small low-cost mining type pre-feasibility study.
All work was done on the Mininko permit. The permit became effective August 11, 2000.

Documentation used

The documentation was provided by Robex and includes:

- B. Wolfe, Coffey Mining, 2007, Nampala Gold Deposit Resource Estimation
- B. Wolfe, Coffey Mining, 2007, Database files in CSV format of the drilling data used to calculate the resource
- B. Violette and D. Traoré, 2009, Drilling files
- B. Violette and D. Traoré, 2009-2010, Activity reports
- J. Gyamera, ALS Chemex Mali, 2009, Assays Certificate, DHH 2009
- J. Marchand, 2010, Technical note concerning the resource calculation of May 2010
- A. Sogoba, 2011, Rapport de la campagne de sondage RC du secteur de Nampala [Report on the RC drilling campaign in the Nampala area]
- A. Arama, 2011, Rapport de la campagne de sondage carotté du secteur de Nampala [Report on the diamond drilling campaign in the Nampala area]

Hardware and software

The following systems and software were used:

- Apple iMac and MacBook Pro
- MapInfo, Discover, Vertical Mapper, ADC Canvas, Word, Excel, GraphicConverter, Acrobat
- Apple OS X and Microsoft Windows XP (virtual with Parallels Desktop)

Calculation of the resource

Database preparation

In order for the information to be processed, the information from the fieldwork must be organized in a database format; this means having tables with headings for each type of information to be included in the analysis.
Because the survey was completed in early 2011, we are using the elevations reported according to the Malian cadastral system currently in effect.

Establishing the method

Following the drilling profile study, we established the following parameters for the gold-bearing geological material encountered (average view):

- 360-340: Alluvial and lateritic crust
- 340-290: Oxide portion (saprolite)
- >290: Sulphide portion (rock)

Since the elevation is relatively constant for the different types of gold-bearing containers, we decided that a simple method could be used to analyze the amount of gold. It is based on the horizontal projection of ore-bearing areas.
For the calculation, we counted the polygons (Voronoi) from the horizontal projection of the content encountered during drilling. The density was established empirically at 2.6 g/cm^3.
For each analysis, the grades were uniform and constant, so no upper or lower cut-off was applied.

Methodology

The grade of intervals was weighted by 3 m sections along the drilling axis.
Vertical levels were divided by surface-down elevation projections (bench):

- From -80 m to 80 m bench are 80 m;
- From 80 to 260 m bench are 20 m;
- From 260 to 360 m bench are 10 m.

Grades were grouped by level along a horizontal radius:

- From -80 to 260 m the radius is 20 m;
- From 260 to 360 m the radius is 10 m.

A table was created grouping grades by level.
Voronoi-type polygons were created using half the distance between the grouped grades for edges and incorporating the polygon surface and grade in the table.
Polygon tables for each level were incorporated into a compilation table of all levels, and the various parameters required for the resource calculation were then calculated.
The resulting table contains the following information for each polygon:

- Level (elevation in m)
- Block number (DDH)
- Grade (g/t Au)

- Position x, position y (polygon centroid = location of grouped grade)
- Surface (m^2)
- Vertical influence (bench, m)
- Volume (surface*influence, m^3)
- Density (2.6 g/cm^3)
- Tonnage (volume*density, t)
- Number of grams of gold (volume*grade, g/t)
- Number of ounces of gold (gram/31.10358, troy ounces)
- Ore (oxide, sulphide)
- Category (Measured, Indicated, Inferred)
- The previous lower cut-off grade
- The average radius of horizontal influence

A separate pivot table was produced containing the total tons and the amount of gold as a function of ore, category, level, and block cut-off grades. A last table was constructed combining the preceding results to obtain the final result.

Classification

For the classification, we used the average radius of horizontal influence for the polygon centroid:

- -80 to 290 m elevation:
  - Measured (M) < 22 m radius
  - Indicated (I) < 40 m radius
  - Inferred ≥ 40 m radius
- 290 to 360 m elevation:
  - Measured (M) < 24 m radius
  - Indicated (I) < 47 m radius
  - Inferred ≥ 47 m radius

Results of the calculation

Example of a pivot table

Number of thousand ounces of gold per level with a cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au

Level	Oxide M+I	Sulphide M+I	Oxide Inferred	Sulphide Inferred
350	20	0	6	0
340	56	0	10	0
330	76	0	18	0
320	79	0	11	0
310	90	0	0	0
300	86	0	0	0
290	115	0	5	0
280	0	58	0	29
270	0	43	0	22
260	0	27	0	27
240	0	29	0	103
220	0	13	0	118
200	0	8	0	35
180	0	0	0	58
160	0	0	0	29
140	0	8	0	67
120	0	4	0	40
100	0	0	0	10
80	0	0	0	25
0	0	0	0	0
-80	0	0	0	202

Compilation table

Cut-off grade 0.3 g/t Au

Ore	Category	Interval	Tonnage	Grade g/t	Ounces
Oxide	Measured	290 to 360	11,614,266	**0.86**	**322,047**
290 to 360	Indicated	290 to 360	8,281,023	0.76	201,476
	Total	**290 to 360**	**19,895,289**	**0.82**	**523,523**
Sulphide	Measured	-60 to 290	775,026	**0.92**	**23,002**
-60 to 290	Indicated	-60 to 290	6,541,128	0.79	166,540
	Total	**-60 to 290**	**7,316,154**	**0.81**	**189,542**
Total	**Measured-Indicated**	**-60 to 360**	**27,211,443**	**0.82**	**713,065**
Oxide	Inferred	290 to 360	2,452,011	0.63	49,460
Sulphide	Inferred	-60 to 290	24,813,331	0.96	766,410
Total	**Inferred**	**-60 to 360**	**27,265,342**	**0.93**	**815,870**

Cut-off grade 0.4 g/t Au

Ore	Category	Interval	Tonnage	Grade g/t	Ounces
Oxide	Measured	290 to 360	9,880,446	**0.95**	**302,908**
290 to 360	Indicated	290 to 360	6,697,247	0.85	183,889
	Total	**290 to 360**	**16,577,693**	**0.91**	**486,797**
Sulphide	Measured	-60 to 290	714,492	**0.98**	**22,399**
-60 to 290	Indicated	-60 to 290	5,756,726	0.85	158,189
	Total	**-60 to 290**	**6,471,218**	**0.87**	**180,588**
Total	**Measured-Indicated**	**-60 to 360**	**23,048,911**	**0.90**	**667,385**
Oxide	Inferred	290 to 360	1,451,599	0.81	38,033
Sulphide	Inferred	-60 to 290	18,997,858	1.15	701,069
Total	**Inferred**	**-60 to 360**	**20,449,457**	**1.12**	**739,103**

Cut-off grade 1.0 g/t Au

Ore	Category	Interval	Tonnage	Grade g/t	Ounces
Oxide	Measured	290 to 360	3,062,562	**1.67**	**164,095**
	Indicated	290 to 360	1,925,376	1.51	93,591
290 to 360	**Total**	**290 to 360**	**4,987,939**	**1.61**	**257,686**
Sulphide	Measured	-60 to 290	228,868	**1.60**	**11,793**
-60 to 290	Indicated	-60 to 290	1,190,733	1.63	62,464
	Total	**-60 to 290**	**1,419,601**	**1.63**	**74,257**
Total	**Measured-Indicated**	**-60 to 360**	**6,407,539**	**1.61**	**331,943**
Oxide	Inferred	290 to 360	610,956	1.14	22,309
Sulphide	Inferred	-60 to 290	8,555,659	1.68	462,807
Total	**Inferred**	**-60 to 360**	**9,166,614**	**1.65**	**485,117**

Observations

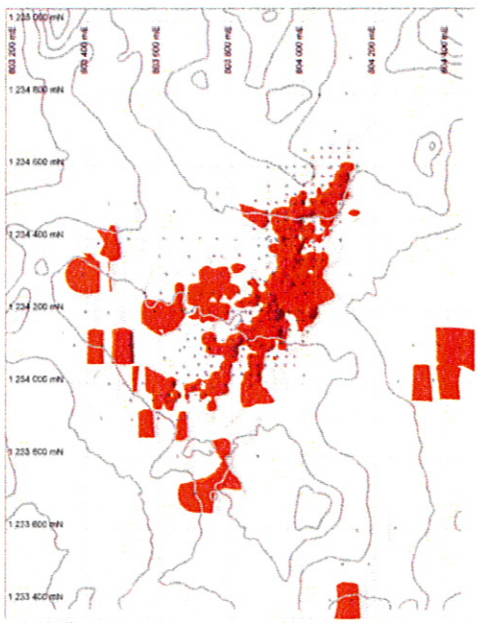
The gold-bearing area has an azimuth of 30° and includes a northern oriented component. The en echelon system dip sharply towards the WNW.

Surface down, the first 10 m (alluvial and lateritic crust) is half the grade than the saprolite section.

The grade increases from the surface to the altered rock/saprolite interface and then decreases from that point down.

The grade in the Indicated portion is much more erratic and shows a tendency to be lower on average than in the Measured portion. This is partly caused by the density of drillings, the Indicated portion including wall sections of ore-bearing areas that are less drilled and have a lower grade.

The high grades present at levels 220, 240 and -80 contribute to increasing the grade estimate for the Inferred resource in the sulphide area. This average grade should decrease as more drilling is completed. However, the area is open at depth and in all directions in these locations.

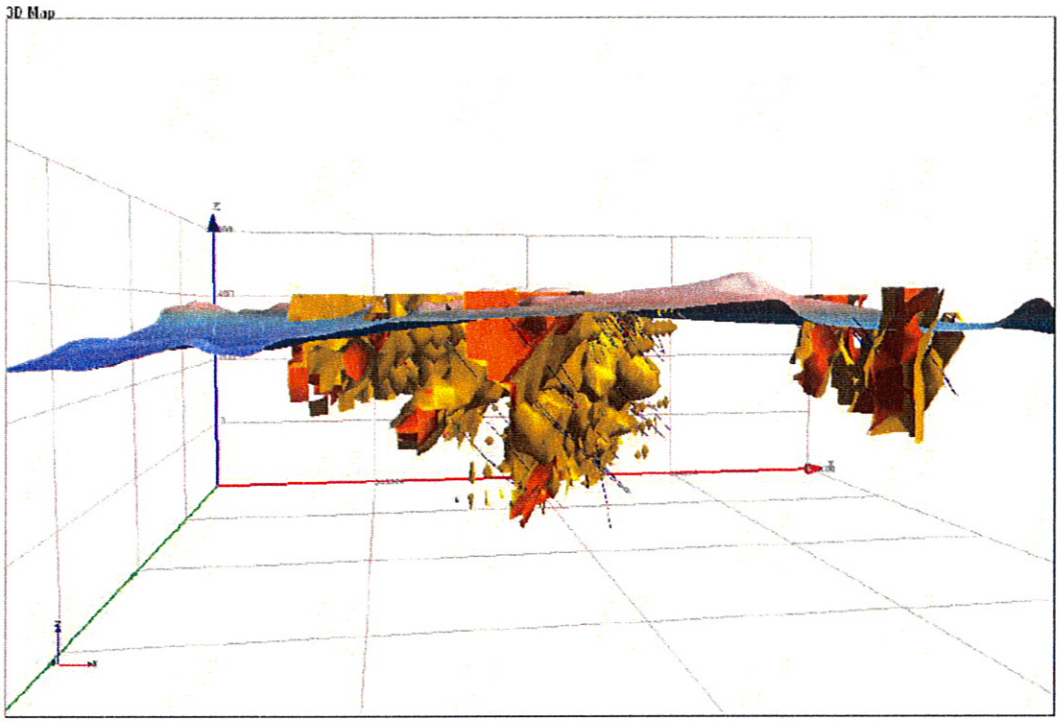


Nampala area, contour 0.3 g/t Au

The area remains open:

- At depth (level 100 to 300) and to the north between lines 1234250N and1234500N.
- On the surface to the south of line 1233900N.

Jacques Marchand, Geological Engineer
2011/09/15



3D view of the Nampala area looking NNE. Envelope; yellow 0.3 g/t and orange 0.4 g/t Au.

Conclusion

Considering a cut-off grade of 0.3 g/t Au for the blocks, we are calculating a Measured-Indicated resource of 0.52 million ounces for the oxide portion and 0.19 million ounces for the sulphide portion of the Nampala deposit. The Inferred resource amounts to 0.05 million ounces for the oxide portion and 0.77 million ounces for the sulphide portion of the deposit.
We conclude that this resource calculation corroborates previous resource calculations and shows no significant deviation.
In the interest of expanding this resource significantly in light of exploration costs, we recommend focused additional drillings.

Recommendations

1. Make a detailed geological interpretation of the lithology, the mineralogy and the structure of sections following diamond drilling.
2. Map the water table.
3. Complete the work procedure for describing and reconciling the geology in the database in order to further detail our knowledge of the ore-bearing structure.
4. Continue the diamond drillings in the north bellow the 200 m level and the surface RC drillings in the south according to a preliminary grid of 100*50 m.

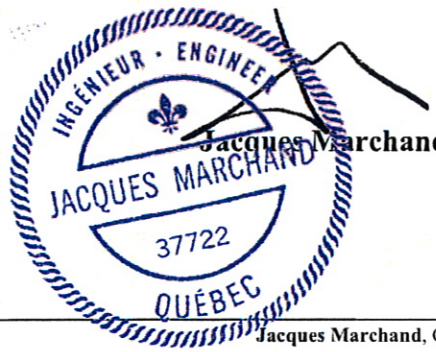
Documents provided

PDF files:
This report "TrMininko201109.pdf"
Level plan of grades "NampalaAu2k.pdf"
Map of resource blocks by level "NampalaBloc2k.pdf"
Excel files:
Drilling database "MininkoBaseSondage201109.xlsx"
Resource database "NampalaRessource201109.xlsx"
MapInfo files:
Different work files "NampalaMI201109.zip"

All documents are also available on the Egeolog.com WebDAV server.

Signature and Seal

Respectfully submitted,



Jacques Marchand, Geol. Eng.

Qualification Certificate

I, Jacques Marchand, P. Engineer P. Geologist hereby certify that :

a) I am a Canadian citizen residing at: 992 Ave. Brown, Québec, Province of Quebec, Canada, G1S 2Z5, Phone 1 418 652 8473, Mobil: 1 418 569 8473, email: marchaja@egeolog.com;

b) The certificate applies to the following entities: the **Issuer** "*Robex Resources Inc.*", the **Property** "*Mininko*" and the **Report** "*Technical report concerning the resource calculation,dated September 15, 2011*";

c) I am graduate of Laval University Quebec, Canada, with the degree of bachelor in Applied Sciences (Geology 1976), and post-graduate courses for master degree at Laval University and at Université Libre de Bruxelles, Belgium. I have been practicing since 1977; I am a registered member with the Ordre des Ingénieurs du Québec (^{no} 37722, I am a qualified person for purposes of Regulation 43-101;

d) I did visit the Property and the region several times since May 2010 in preparation for the Report;

e) I am responsible for all section of the Report;

f) I am independent of the Issuer applying the following tests;

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iii. an affiliated entity of the Issuer;

(b) I, nor any affiliated entity of me, is not, or by reason of an agreement, arrangement or understanding expects to become, a partner of any person or company referred to in paragraph (a);

(c) I, nor any affiliated entity of me, owns not, or by reason of an agreement, arrangement or understanding expects to receive, any securities of the Issuer or of an affiliated entity of the Issuer or an ownership or royalty interest in the Property that is the subject of the Report;

(d) I, nor any affiliated entity of me, not received the majority of his or her income in the three years preceding the date of the Report from one or more of the Issuer and insiders and affiliated entities of the Issuer; or

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i. is not, or by reason of an agreement, arrangement or understanding expects to become, an insider, affiliate or partner of the person or company which has an ownership or royalty interest in a property which