

**ASX Announcement and Media Release  
27 October 2011**

## **SUNDANCE REACHES HALF A BILLION TONNES OF HIGH GRADE HEMATITE AND SIGNS SCHEME IMPLEMENTATION AGREEMENT WITH HANLONG MINING**

**QUARTERLY REPORT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 30 SEPTEMBER 2011**

### **HIGHLIGHTS**

- **Increase in Indicated and Inferred High Grade Hematite Resources to total 521.7 million tonnes at 60.7% Fe with 94% now in the Indicated category. Total Itabirite Hematite Resource of 2.325 billion tonnes at 38% Fe.**
- **Reserves upgrade process near completion aiming to support DSO production for 10 years.**
- **Conditional cash offer for 100% of Sundance from the Hanlong Group at \$0.57 per share via Scheme of Arrangement unanimously recommended by Sundance Directors in the absence of a superior proposal.**
- **Continuation of early works planning to develop site establishment scopes including the commencement of geotechnical drilling at the Lolabé port site.**
- **Project Management Contractor (PMC) tenders received; selection process underway.**
- **Negotiations with the Governments for the Mining Permit in the Republic of Congo and Mbalam Convention in the Republic of Cameroon nearing completion.**
- **Cash reserves of approximately A\$60M as at 30 September 2011.**

### **OVERVIEW**

During the reporting period of 1 July to 30 September 2011, Sundance Resources Limited ('Sundance' or 'the Company') (ASX: SDL) announced it had received written advice from its largest shareholder, Hanlong, of its intention to make a conditional cash offer for 100 per cent of Sundance at a price of A\$0.50 per share under an Australian Scheme of Arrangement ('Scheme').

The Board considered the terms of the initial proposed offer unacceptable and following this the Company commenced discussions with Hanlong in mid July 2011 regarding the terms of the proposal, whilst at the same time holding further discussions with other potential strategic partners with a view to securing project financing through either a joint venture or whole of company transaction.

Subsequent to the Quarter but material to this report, on 4 October 2011 it was announced that Hanlong had revised its conditional cash offer to acquire 100 per cent of Sundance with an increased offer price of A\$0.57 cash per share via a Scheme. Sundance Directors believe the price, which values the Company at A\$1.65 billion,



is attractive and therefore unanimously recommend shareholders vote in favour of the Scheme in the absence of a superior proposal, and subject to the Independent Expert's report concluding the Scheme is in the best interests of all shareholders.

Sundance has signed a legally binding, conditional Scheme Implementation Agreement ('SIA') with Hanlong for the acquisition of all of the outstanding fully-paid ordinary shares of Sundance not currently owned by Hanlong by way of a Scheme. The Scheme is progressing in two phases, and it is anticipated that Sundance shareholders will receive Scheme documents in approximately March 2012 and would vote on the Scheme in April 2012, with completion of the transaction expected by around May 2012.

Hanlong became Sundance's largest shareholder in March 2011 after acquiring all of the shares in the Company previously owned by Talbot Group Investments Pty Ltd. Hanlong's decision to become a major shareholder and subsequent offer for control of the Company via a Scheme is further indication of Chinese interest and recognition in the validity of Sundance's strategy to develop the Mbalam Iron Ore Project.

The world-class nature of the Project is highlighted by the announcement during the Quarter that the Company now boasts High-Grade Hematite Resources totalling 521.7 million tonnes (Mt) at 60.7% Fe, in addition to the previously announced 2.3 billion tonnes of Itabirite Hematite Resources at 38% Fe. This Indicated Resource base represents a significant increase in material available for conversion to Reserves and is expected to provide sufficient Reserves to support 10 years of High Grade production.

## PROJECT READINESS

During the Quarter, a number of activities were carried out by the Project team to further prepare for the commencement of development in early 2012.

- Evaluation and short-listing of PMC tenders completed. Negotiations with the shortlisted PMC tenderers are ongoing. It is expected that negotiations will be finalised in the current Quarter and the selection of a successful tender will be made by the end of the calendar year.
- Completion of optimisation works leading to a reduced capital and operating cost for the mine site processing infrastructure.
- AMC continues work on value adding tasks to increase Ore Reserves and improving the mining economics.
- Discussions on the contract tenders received from China Harbour and China Rail continue. Focus is now on obtaining revised pricing submission for the work on the port and rail infrastructure.
- Front end engineering works continue for the early works on site. This encompasses the design and procurement of the site establishment scope including preliminary access roads, site preparation and accommodation camps.
- Works on the geotechnical and hydrogeological investigations commenced at Lolabe. Focus to date has been on geotechnical test pits and creating access roads. Bore hole drilling is anticipated to commence during the next period following.

Since the release of the completed DFS in April 2011, further work has been undertaken in a value engineering study to identify opportunities for cost reductions and optimisation. The Project optimisation work will form the basis for capital appropriation and provide the budget input for the Project to move to Final Investment Decision once the Scheme with Hanlong has been finalised.

## COMMERCIAL NEGOTIATIONS FOR A STRATEGIC PARTNER

Commercial discussions with a number of shortlisted prospective strategic partners including Hanlong were progressed in parallel during the Quarter. These parties consisted of a combination of international mining companies and Chinese steel mills looking to create a West African iron ore hub. Discussions with the shortlisted parties focused on material due diligence items, valuations and varying methods for strategic partnership.

On 4 October 2011, the Company announced that Hanlong had revised its conditional cash offer to acquire 100% of Sundance with an increased offer price of A\$0.57 cash per share via an Australian Scheme. Sundance's Board believe the price, which values the Company at A\$1.65 billion, is attractive and therefore unanimously recommend shareholders vote in favour of the Scheme in the absence of a superior proposal, and subject to the Independent Expert's report concluding the Scheme is in the best interests of all Sundance shareholders.

Sundance believes the offer price represents an attractive premium for shareholders, representing a 65.3% premium to Sundance's one month VWAP to 15 July 2011; and a 56.3% premium to Sundance's three-month VWAP to 15 July 2011.

The parties will proceed with the transaction in two phases. The first phase will have Sundance and Hanlong enter into an exclusive arrangement with the mutual objective of working together to confirm the issue of the Mining Permit in the Republic of Congo and the ratification of the Mining Convention in the Republic of Cameroon on acceptable terms.

Phase two involves the first court hearing, publication of the Scheme Booklet, and the holding of the Scheme Meeting. Completion of the transaction is subject to the necessary shareholder approvals and that finance commitments and the Permit and the Convention become binding. Following this, the parties will request that the Court approves the Scheme.

The Scheme is conditional on regulatory approvals in the Republics of Cameroon and Congo, the People's Republic of China, and from the Australian Foreign Investment Review Board as well as certain other conditions which are set out in the Summary of Key Terms which was released to the Australian Securities Exchange on 4 October 2011.

Sundance is being advised by UBS AG, Clayton Utz and CITIC Securities.

## GOVERNMENT RELATIONS

Government negotiations which are crucial to the Hanlong SIA have progressed significantly during the reporting period, with meetings held with the Prime Minister of Cameroon and the active engagement of the Government's financial advisor BMCE bank of Morocco.

The Company also progressed notably with the submission to the Republic of Congo of both the Mining Permit application and also the Mining Convention. Engagement with the Ministry of Mines in the Republic of Congo has commenced and it is anticipated a successful Mining Permit will be awarded within the next three months.

Subsequent to the Quarter, in October 2011 representatives from Sundance and Hanlong travelled together to meet with senior Government officials in-country in both the Republics of Congo and Cameroon.

On 9 October 2011, the Republic of Cameroon held its national Presidential election. The results were announced on 21 October 2011, and confirmed the re-election of the incumbent President Mr Paul Biya.

## EXPLORATION AND RESOURCE DEFINITION

In September 2011, Sundance announced a significant increase in its High-Grade Hematite Mineral Resources. Global Resources for the Mbalam Project now total 521.7 Mt @ 60.7% Fe (Table 1). All mineral resources have been compiled in accordance with the JORC Code.

Work has commenced on updating the Ore Reserves using this latest figure of 521.7Mt, of which 488.5Mt (94%) is in the Indicated category. This Indicated Resource base represents a significant increase in material available for conversion to Ore Reserves and is expected to provide sufficient Reserves to support 10 years of High Grade production.

The 2011 drilling programme has been highly successful in increasing the High Grade Resource definition by 25% from the start of the year (Figure 1) to a current total global inventory of over half a billion tonnes of quality high grade hematite resources.

During the September Quarter, more than 11,000 metres of drilling was completed and exploration operations were maintained continuously.

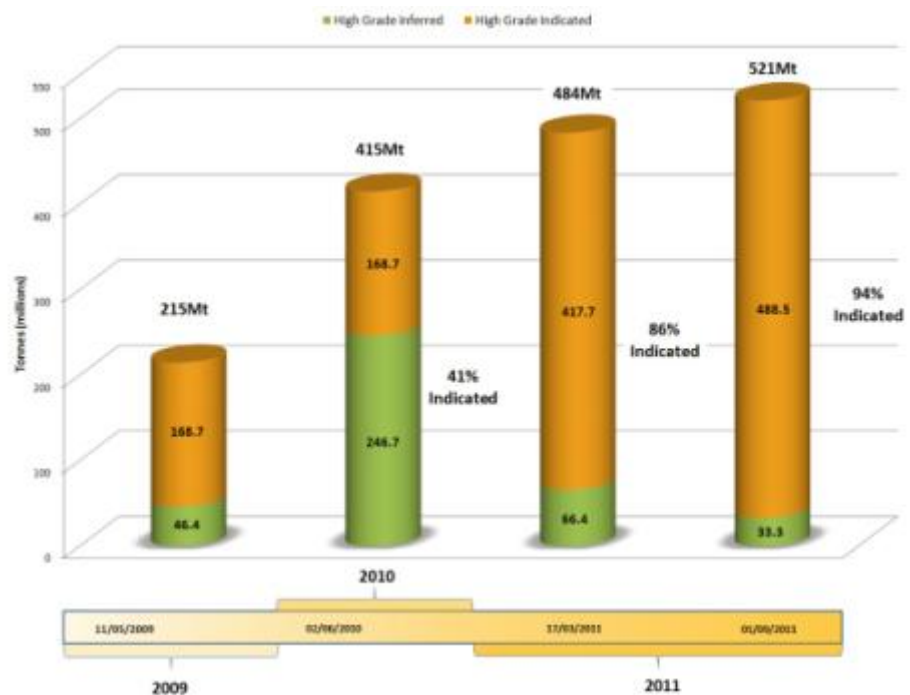


Figure 1: Growth of JORC-Code Compliant High Grade Resources over the last 3 Years

The drilling programme is ahead of schedule and will be progressively reduced during the remaining months of the calendar year 2011. No further drilling is currently planned at Metzimevin, Mbarga South or Meridional.

Table 1: Summary of Indicated and Inferred Resources of High Grade Hematite

Table 1 GLOBAL HIGH GRADE RESOURCES	Tonnes (Mt)	Fe (%)	SiO <sub>2</sub> (%)	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (%)	P (%)	LOI (%)
Indicated	488.5	60.9	6.5	3.0	0.092	2.8
Inferred	33.3	57.9	13.4	3.3	0.089	1.8
<b>Total High Grade Resources</b>	<b>521.7</b>	<b>60.7</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.092</b>	<b>2.7</b>

Tables 2 To 5: Summaries Detail of the Global High Grade Resources for Each of the Four Deposits

Table 2 RESOURCES MBARGA	Tonnes (Mt)	Fe (%)	SiO <sub>2</sub> (%)	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (%)	P (%)	LOI (%)
Indicated	154.4	60.0	9.9	2.3	0.083	1.6
Inferred	12.2	54.7	18.1	1.8	0.104	0.9
<b>Total Mbarga</b>	<b>166.6</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.084</b>	<b>1.5</b>



Table 3 RESOURCES MBARGA SOUTH	Tonnes (Mt)	Fe (%)	SiO <sub>2</sub> (%)	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (%)	P (%)	LOI (%)
Indicated	20.7	57.5	10.4	3.6	0.068	3.2
Inferred						
<b>Total Mbarga South</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.068</b>	<b>3.2</b>

Table 4 RESOURCES METZIMEVIN	Tonnes (Mt)	Fe (%)	SiO <sub>2</sub> (%)	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (%)	P (%)	LOI (%)
Indicated						
Inferred	15.2	59.5	12.6	4.1	0.078	2.0
<b>Total Mbarga South</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.078</b>	<b>2.0</b>

Table 5 RESOURCES NABEBA	Tonnes (Mt)	Fe (%)	SiO <sub>2</sub> (%)	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (%)	P (%)	LOI (%)
Indicated	313.4	61.6	4.6	3.3	0.098	3.4
Inferred	5.8	60.6	5.4	4.3	0.086	3.0
<b>Total Nabeba</b>	<b>319.2</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>0.098</b>	<b>3.4</b>

#### Itabirite Resources

While no specific work is currently being undertaken on the underlying Itabirite Resources, Sundance has previously drilled and defined a world-class Itabirite Hematite Resource at Mbarga, which at **2.32 billion tonnes at 38% Fe** (Table 6), remains one of the highest grade mineralised deposits of this type in central-west Africa.

Table 6 GLOBAL ITABIRITE HEMATITE RESOURCE	Tonnes (Mt)	Fe (%)	SiO <sub>2</sub> (%)	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> (%)	P (%)	LOI (%)
Indicated	1,431	38.0	44.5	0.44	0.04	0.32
Inferred	894	38.0	44.1	0.54	0.05	0.43
<b>Total Itabirite Hematite Resource</b>	<b>2,325</b>	<b>38.0</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>0.48</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>0.36</b>

The estimate includes only Itabirite mineralisation at the Mbarga Deposit, whereas there are strong indications from deeper drill holes at Nabeba, that a similar mineralised system directly underlies the high grade supergene-enriched cap. Recent RC drilling at the Cabosse Prospect has also demonstrated enriched Itabirite from surface over a 4km strike length.

#### Drilling Update and Exploration Targets

A total of 109 drill holes were completed on Project tenure in Cameroon and the Republic of Congo during the Quarter, comprising 90 RC, 18 Diamond Core, and 1 RC hole with a diamond core tail, for a total of 11,116 metres.

Principal Exploration activities during the period included:

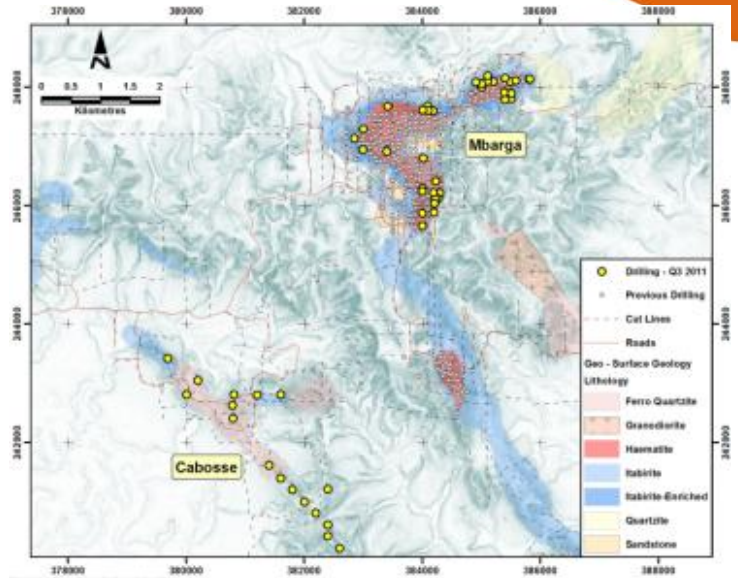
1. Geotechnical and Metallurgical diamond core drilling at Nabeba and Mbarga.
2. Infill Resource Definition RC drilling at Nabeba.
3. Initial Resource Definition RC drilling at the Cabosse Hills Prospect, the Republic of Cameroon.
4. Initial Resource Definition RC drilling at the Nabeba Northwest Prospect, the Republic of Congo.
5. Initial mapping and rock sampling programme to the Mt Letioukbalala Prospect, the Republic of Congo.

**Republic of Cameroon**

Figure 2 illustrates the location of drilling in Cameroon during the period:

- Mbarga Deposit - RC drilling at the eastern extension to assist conversion of Inferred to Indicated Resources.
- Metallurgical diamond drilling on the main deposit to collect test work bulk samples.
- 17 angled RC exploratory holes at the ‘Cabosse Hills (Cameroon) Prospect’ to test supergene mineralisation.

No significant supergene mineralisation was intersected by drilling at the Cabosse Hills Prospect, but numerous holes intersected significant thicknesses of enriched Itabirite.



**Figure 2: Drillhole locations at Mbarga and Cabosse Hills for the September Quarter**

Best drill intersection results at the Cabosse Hills Prospect from preliminary hand-held Niton XRF results included:

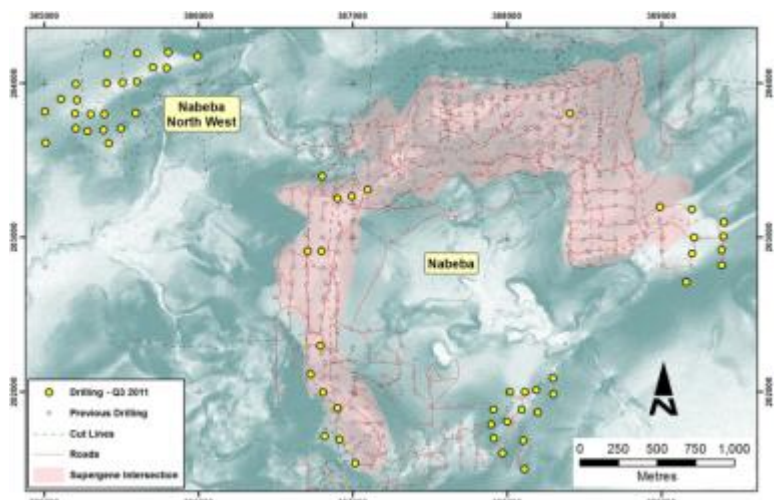
- MC00009C - 44m @ 38% Fe from surface.
- MC00010C - 26m @ 36% Fe from surface.
- MC00011C - 42m @ 31% Fe from 6m.
- MC00013C - 95m @ 39% Fe from surface.
- MC00014C - 100m @ 34% Fe from surface.

(Note: Results are from 2m composited samples within RC holes drilled at an angle of 60 degrees. Results are preliminary from hand-held Niton XRF analyser.)

**The Republic of Congo**

Figure 3 illustrates the location of drilling on Congo tenure for the period, which has concentrated on both Nabeba and Nabeba Northwest:

- Nabeba Deposit - RC resource definition drilling mainly along the margins of the deposit to close-off mineralisation extents for modelling.
- Metallurgical diamond drilling to collect bulk samples for test work.
- 23 RC exploratory vertical holes at the ‘Nabeba Northwest Prospect’ to test supergene mineralisation extent.



**Figure 3: Drillhole locations at Nabeba for the September Quarter**

Drilling at the Northwest Nabeba Prospect, situated 1km west of Nabeba, has produced encouraging initial results over a topographic ridge of approximately 1,000m by 500m.

Table 7 summarises initial results with RC hole NB0518C being the standout result with a true vertical thickness of 80m of high grade mineralisation. This hole ended at 80m due to drilling problems, but was still within the supergene zone.

These results are preliminary in nature from hand-held Niton XRF analyser and therefore quantities of deleterious elements will not be known until full XRF analysis is received from the laboratory.

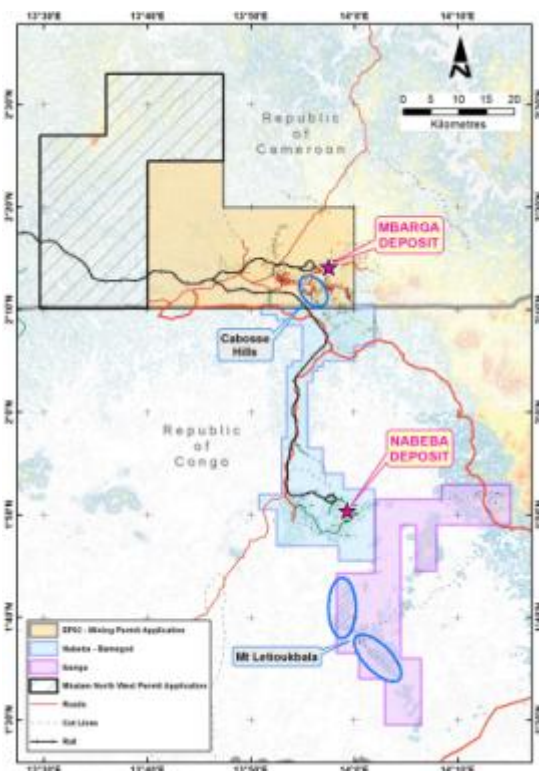
However, results do indicate the presence of significant supergene mineralisation in adjacent topographic highs, and therefore the potential for satellite orebodies to contribute further Resources to the Project.

*Note: Results are from 2m composited samples within vertical RC holes. Results are preliminary from hand-held Niton XRF analyser.*

**Table 7: Summary of Best Drill Intersections at the Nabeba Northwest Prospect**

Hole	From	To	Length	Fe (Niton)
NB0494C	0	20	20m	58%
NB0494C	32	38	6m	63%
NB0495C	0	56	56m	58%
NB0498C	0	14	14m	54%
NB0500C	2	32	30m	56%
NB0501C	0	60	60m	61%
NB0501C	88	106	18m	59%
NB0502C	0	44	44m	58%
NB0502C	56	70	14m	56%
NB0504C	0	44	44m	57%
NB0504C	54	66	12m	52%
NB0505C	0	38	38m	58%
NB0506C	2	32	30m	57%
NB0509C	0	46	46m	58%
NB0510c	0	22	22m	54%
NB0512C	0	24	24m	59%
NB0513C	0	28	28m	60%
NB0515C	34	48	14m	56%
NB0516C	0	40	40m	58%
NB0517C	0	40	40m	58%
NB0518C	0	80	80m	59%

## GEOLOGICAL MAPPING



**Figure 4: Locations of Cabosse Hills and Mt Letioubkaba**

A maiden geological mapping programme was carried out during the Quarter by site geologists to the Mt Letioubkaba Prospect in the Republic of Congo.

This Prospect is located on the southern Congo tenement referred to as 'Ibanga' and is approximately 30km south of the Nabeba Deposit.

The objective of this mapping expedition was to assess the area for any supergene outcrop and locate potential drill targets.

A number of representative samples were collected by the geologists for further analysis and examination. Locations of these samples are illustrated on Figure 4.

Geological mapping at Mt Letioukba (Figure 5) was part of Sundance's objectives for this year's exploration activities. Previous research on Mt Letioukba and airborne geophysics suggests that it may be a potential area for supergene mineralisation and have significant quantities of high-grade Itabirite.

Despite difficult terrain, thick jungle and scarcity of outcrop the geologists were able to determine that sporadic supergene mineralisation is present in some areas, but that the topographic high is dominated by enriched-Itabirite.

Results from this initial mapping expedition are yet to be received, and while several appeared to be high grade specimens, no significant large scale outcrops of supergene mineralisation were identified on the South Ridge, while the North Ridge is yet to be explored.

Further mapping excursions to the Mt Letioukba Prospect in the Republic of Congo are planned for the current Quarter subject to favourable weather.

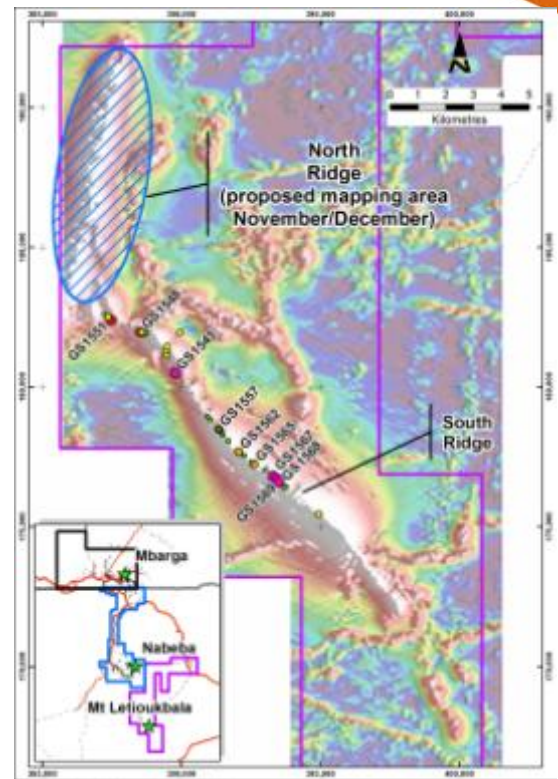
## HEALTH, SAFETY, ENVIRONMENT AND COMMUNITY (HSEC)

During the reporting period development continued on the HSEC management system, tools and processes that will be used to manage and govern our Project Management Contractor (PMC), Engineering, Procurement and Construction Contracts (EPC) and the Supplies and Services Contracts.

	Total Man Hours Performed	Total Lost Time Incidents	Total High Potential Incidents (no lost time)	Total Lost Work Days
<b>Cameroon</b>	134,400 man hours worked.	0	3	0
<b>Congo</b>				
<b>Perth</b>	19,680 man hours worked.	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>154,080</b>	0	0	0
<b>Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIFR) Q3 2011</b>				0
<b>Previous annual LTIFR</b>				13.17
<b>Rolling quarterly LTIFR</b>				10.50

**Table 8: HSEC Quarterly Statistics – July to September 2011**  
*Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate per 1 million hours*

For the reporting period, July 2011 through to September 2011, there was a decrease to the LTIFR (Lost Time Incident Frequency Rate) due to no Loss Time Incidents.



**Figure 5: Map of Mt Letioukba Showing the Location of Samples Taken During the Mapping Excursion and the Future Proposed Mapping Area**

The HSEC management system standards and procedures also continued development and are being streamlined to support the overarching SDL HSEC Management System, Policies, Charter and Vision.

An external HSEC consultant has been temporarily resourced to mentor all in country employees on risk assessments and safe systems of work and has been in central west Africa since mid October 2011.



## Community Engagement



**Figure 6: Primary School Students visiting Exploration Site at Mbalam**

Sundance is working hard to raise awareness and promote transparency of its operations by such initiatives as providing the local primary schools with a full tour of the site and exploration activities.

In September 2011, a site tour was provided for local village primary school pupils and their teachers (Figure 6).

The aim of the visit was to provide an opportunity for the children to experience a working exploration camp to appreciate the facilities and opportunities within their local community.

Also during the Quarter, the quality of the water from two water bores drilled by Sundance at the Mbalam village was confirmed as safe for drinking by tests conducted by the Ministry of Water (Figure 7). The Ministry also endorsed the bores and included them in the National Water Grid. Training, education and monitoring for the bores were conducted by a Non-Government Organisation that specialises in water bores, enabling the villagers to maintain the facilities and transferring ownership to the regional government.



**Figure 7: Installation of Community Water Bores at Mbalam Village**

The Honey Project undertaken by Guiding Hope in partnership with Cam Iron has progressed and so far approximately 1,600 beehives have been woven of the 2,000 planned (Figure 8). This involved five groups of villages of which two are indigenous, one Bagyeli village towards the port and one Baka village in the mine area. The Honey Project is on schedule to begin the communication phase where villagers will be trained to tend the hives in the coming months.



**Figure 8: Villagers Participating in Bee Hive Weaving**

Also during the reporting period, Sundance completed upgrades to the roads in and around Souanke, in the Republic of Congo, including construction of a bridge on the road to the Nabeba mine site, between Done and Sans Fil (Figure 9).



**Figure 9: Construction of a Bridge on the Road to Nabeba**

As part of the Congo Environmental Social Assessment (ESA), a study was completed to identify impacts by the noise of the proposed daily ore trains on populations settled near the rail transport corridor of the spur line to Nabeba (Figure 10). Further modelling studies are being conducted to assess potential mitigation measures.



Figure 10: Sound Recording at Ellen, for Noise Impact Evaluation along the Rail Corridor

At the end of June 2011, a delegation led by the Departmental Director for the Ministry of Forest Economy visited the site at Nabeba to list and examine the Company's prescribed facilities. The meeting and their report overall was positive.

#### **Mbalam and Nabeba Environmental & Social Assessment**

Following the submission of an upgraded Cameroon ESA in May 2011, a formal confirmation from MINEP that the documents are accepted as final is expected, although the conditional Environmental Approval was received in June 2010. The executive summary of this document is available on the Sundance website.

During the Quarter, the draft ESA document for the Republic of Congo was completed and translated into French to be presented for comment by the local populations, authorities and stakeholders in Souanke and Ouessou (Figure 11) in the Republic of Congo. This process is a legal requirement prior to submission to the Ministry of Sustainable Development, Forest Economy and Environment which is now expected in the December Quarter.



Figure 11: ESA Restitution Meeting in the Sangha Department

A revised application for land acquisition (limited to the rail corridor) was submitted to the Cameroon Mines Ministry, who subsequently approved and forwarded the request to the Ministry of Lands.

#### **HUMAN RESOURCES**

During the Quarter progress was made on several fronts in order to support the development of the Project. After a competitive tender for the provision of recruitment services for project and operations teams, a thorough evaluation process and several meetings, two preferred providers were identified. Further meetings were held to review and clarify the scope of works and formalise the contracts.

The recruitment of an Exploration Manager, China Liaison Officer, Senior HR Coordinator, and several positions within the Environmental and Community Team further reinforced the company's capability in Perth and in-country.

The Company has adopted a number of key policies that will form the foundations of its future development, including the Diversity Policy, People Policy, Engagement of Talent Policy, and Recruitment and Selection processes. Advancements were also made on our future relocation frameworks.

The Company's application to become a standard business sponsor (457) was approved in October 2011. Maintaining this sponsorship is dependent on on-going spending on staff training and development.

Student internship programmes (Figure 12) are regularly run with the objective of introducing local university and secondary school students to the Project to gain work experience and industry knowledge. Sundance recognises that the successful future of this Project depends heavily on identifying and developing skills and talent within the Congo and Cameroon population.



**Figure 12: Students at Mbalam Camp with Exploration Geologists and Exploration Site Manager**

Six secondary school students from the surrounding localities and three university students from Yaoundé were recently hosted on site for the latest internship program. During their stay on site they were introduced to various site activities and work programs, paying particular attention to health and safety company policies. The university students were all geologists in their final year MSc or PhD programs, and their stay on site was focused mostly on the geological program where they worked closely with the site geologists in a range of geological tasks including field mapping and geological logging.

## **CORPORATE**

### **Shareholder Information**

As at 30 September 2011, the Company had 23,916 shareholders and 2,896,314,669 ordinary fully paid shares on issue with 57,510,166 rights and options on issue. The top 20 shareholders held 54.3% of the total issued capital.

### **Cash Assets**

The Company's cash balance at 30 September 2011 was approximately A\$60 million.

### **Expenditure**

The Pro-forma Statement of Consolidated Cash Flows is provided in a separate report.

## **GIULIO CASELLO**

**Chief Executive Officer and Managing Director  
Sundance Resources Limited**

## **Competent Persons Statement**

*The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results and Mineral Resources is based on information compiled by Mr Robin Longley, a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists, and Mr Lynn Widenbar, a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Longley and Mr Widenbar are consultants to Sundance and have sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of Deposit and to the activity which they are undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves".*

*The information in this report that relates to Ore Reserves is based on information compiled by Mr Bruce Gregory, a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr Gregory is employed by AMC Consultants Pty Ltd and is a consultant to the Company. Mr Gregory has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of Deposit and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves".*

*Messrs Longley, Widenbar and Gregory consent to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.*

*For more information including modelling parameters and details, the ASX announcements pertaining to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves are available from the Company's website: [www.sundanceresources.com.au](http://www.sundanceresources.com.au).*

### **Resources reported on Exploration Permit 92, Cameroon (Mbarga, Mbarga South and Metzimevin Deposits)**

*The estimated quantity and grade of High Grade Hematite quality Supergene mineralisation and underlying Itabirite-style mineralisation has been restricted to the area currently covered by drilling on a 100m x 50m pattern for the Indicated Resource at Mbarga Deposit and a spacing varying from 200m x 100m to 50m x 50m for the Indicated Resource at the Mbarga South Deposit. A 200m x 100m drill pattern applies for the Inferred Resource at the Mbarga and Metzimevin Deposits. This is represented by an area approximately 3km (east-west) x 3km (north-south) on the Mbarga Deposit; by an area approximately 1.5km (east-west) and 1.0km (north-south) on the Mbarga South Deposit and 1.2km (east-west) x 0.3km (north-south) on the Metzimevin Deposit.*

*Grade has been estimated by Ordinary Kriging on composited sample results. Cut-off grades for High Grade Hematite for the Mbarga Deposit are broken down as follows: Surficial: >50% Fe and <15% Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>; Supergene: No cut-off; Transitional: >51% Fe; High Phosphorus Domain: >50% Fe and <0.3% P; Hypogene: >51% Fe. South Mbarga has not had any grade restrictions applied. Metzimevin Inferred Resources have a >50% Fe cut-off and density of 2.80 t/m<sup>3</sup> applied.*

*A digital terrain surface (based on highly accurate topographic data), has been used to limit extrapolation of the mineralisation to the topography of the relevant deposits. A number of mineralisation and waste domains have been modelled as either a digital terrain surface or as wireframes and used to constrain the grade interpolation. The resource modelling has used 10m(X) by 10m(Y) by 2m(Z) in supergene and 10m(X) x 20m(Y) x 5m(Z) blocks in Itabirite with sub-blocks to honour the constraining surfaces. Collar surveys used DGPS surveying.*

*Down-hole surveys were determined using either deviation or gyro survey data. Down-hole geophysical logging including density, gamma, resistivity and caliper logs has been used in the evaluation.*

*Densities have been assigned from a combination of down hole geophysical and physical measurements of diamond core carried out as part of metallurgical analysis. Densities of 2.40 t/m<sup>3</sup> have been assigned for the Surficial Zone, 2.80 t/m<sup>3</sup> for the Supergene, 2.80 t/m<sup>3</sup> for the Phos, 2.90 t/m<sup>3</sup> for the Transition and 3.20 t/m<sup>3</sup> for the Hypogene. The Itabirite mineralisation has a very strong correlation of density to Fe grade and therefore a Fe regression formula has been applied. The regression formula has been derived by analysis of data from geophysical downhole logging and assaying, with a range of densities adopted from 3 to 4t/m<sup>3</sup> depending on the iron grade.*

*Core and sample recovery has been recorded during logging. All drill hole data is stored in an acQuire database and imported data is fully validated. Assaying QA/QC was undertaken using field duplicates, laboratory replicates and standards with comprehensive reporting on laboratory precision and accuracy. Metallurgical test work programs have supported the assay grades and density values of the major mineral types.*

### **Resources reported on Nabeba-Bameqod Permit, Conqo (Nabeba Deposit)**

*The estimated quantity and grade of near-surface, high grade mineralisation for the Nabeba Resource has been restricted to an area currently covered by drilling on predominately a 100m x 100m pattern (with some closer-spaced drilling on selected north-south lines on the northern ridge). Sundance has completed significant drilling at Nabeba of which 22.5% has been diamond core and 77.5% RC (Reverse Circulation) drilling with face-sampling hammers. The geological model is represented by an area approximately 3km (east-west) x 3km (north-south). Grade has been estimated by Ordinary Kriging on*

*composited sample results. The mineralisation and grade interpolation of drill results has been constrained by a 3-D wireframe which encompasses all of the near-surface contiguous high grade material and as such, no cut-off grades for high grade have been required or applied. For the Sep 1<sup>st</sup> 2011 stated High Grade Resources, 76% of drill sample results were full XRF analyses from Ultratrace Laboratories (Perth, Western Australia) and the remaining 24% were Thermo Niton XRF (Fe only) results from the Sundance Site laboratory.*

*Cut-off grades for the Nabeba deposit are broken down as follows: Surficial: <6% Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and <0.25% P; Supergene: no cut-offs; Sub-Grade : <6% Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and <18% SiO<sub>2</sub>.*

*A digital terrain surface (based on recent Lidar and ground surveys) has been used to limit extrapolation of the mineralisation to the topography of the Nabeba hill. The resource modelling has used 25m(X) x 25m(Y) x 5m(Z) blocks with sub-blocks to honour the constraining surfaces. All collars have been surveyed by DGPS. A density of 2.65t/m<sup>3</sup> has been used for all of the Supergene High Grade Hematite, with a density of 2.50t/m<sup>3</sup> for the Sub-Grade and Surficial zones. All density values are based on results from an assessment of physical density measurements of current drill core and on down-hole density determination by Surtron.*

*Core and sample recovery has been recorded during logging. All drill hole data is stored in an acQuire database and imported data is fully validated. Assaying QA/QC was undertaken using field duplicates, laboratory replicates and standards with comprehensive reporting on laboratory precision and accuracy.*

#### **Forward-Looking Statement**

*Certain statements made during or in connection with this communication, including, without limitation, those concerning the economic outlook for the iron ore mining industry, expectations regarding iron ore prices, production, cash costs and other operating results, growth prospects and the outlook of SDL's operations including the likely commencement of commercial operations of the Mbalam Project and its liquidity and capital resources and expenditure, contain or comprise certain forward-looking statements regarding SDL's exploration operations, economic performance and financial condition. Although SDL believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, no assurance can be given that such expectations will prove to have been correct. Accordingly, results could differ materially from those set out in the forward-looking statements as a result of, among other factors, changes in economic and market conditions, success of business and operating initiatives, changes in the regulatory environment and other government actions, fluctuations in iron ore prices and exchange rates and business and operational risk management. For a discussion of such factors, refer to SDL's most recent annual report and half year report. SDL undertakes no obligation to update publicly or release any revisions to these forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after today's date or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.*