SUNDANCE RESOURCES

Developing a global iron ore business

17 March 2011 **ASX / MEDIA RELEASE**

Major Resource Upgrade for Sundance Resources' Mbalam Iron Ore Project

Total High-Grade Hematite Resource 484 Mt at 61.1% Fe

Inventory of High Grade Hematite Indicated Resources more than doubles to 417.7 Mt @ 61.4% Fe

HIGHLIGHTS

- Total High-Grade Hematite Resource 484 Mt at 61.1% Fe
- Increased Indicated Resources (JORC-Code Compliant) at Mbalam to 417.7 Mt at 61.4% Fe
- 45% increase in High-Grade Hematite Resource at Nabeba Deposit to 291.0 Mt at 62.3% Fe
- Resource estimation incorporates assay results from over 730 drill holes totalling more than 115,000 m of drilling
- Ongoing drilling to focus on further increasing total High Grade Hematite Resources
- Sundance on track to complete DFS by 31 March 2011
- Discussions with potential strategic partners and financiers well advanced

International Iron Ore Development Company Sundance Resources Limited (ASX: SDL – Sundance) has taken another step towards its objective of developing its large scale iron ore project in central West Africa after today releasing a comprehensive update and overall increase of its JORC-Code Compliant Mineral Resources.

Sundance's inventory of High Grade Hematite resources at the Indicated category has more than doubled the previously-reported total (169 Mt) and is now **417.7 Mt @ 61.4% Fe.** This is largely as a result of the conversion from Inferred to Indicated category at the Nabeba Deposit in the Republic of Congo.

Global Inferred and Indicated High Grade Hematite mineral resources for the Mbalam Project now stand at **484.0 Mt @ 61.1% Fe.** As previously announced the Company also has defined a world-class JORC-Code Compliant Itabirite Hematite Resource at Mbarga, which remains unchanged from the estimate of **2.32 billion tonnes @ 38.0% Fe.**

The conversion of mineral classification from Inferred to Indicated category is a direct result of the large drilling programme which has been undertaken at Nabeba over the past 12 months with intensive technical evaluations and extensive modelling carried out as part of the Mbalam Project Definitive Feasibility Study (DFS).

Mr Giulio Casello, MD and CEO of Sundance Resources said, *"This resource estimate further strengthens our confidence of the viability of this Project. We are now approaching half a billion tonnes of high quality iron resources and 85 per cent of that is now Indicated. Combining this with a world class itabirite deposit of over 2.3 billion tonnes, which lies under the Mbarga DSO deposit, we have a globally significant project capable of producing 35 million tonnes per annum of high quality iron ore for at least 25 years.*

The first phase of the Mbalam Project consists of the planned railway and deep water port as well as two substantial DSO-quality high grade hematite deposits. This will be followed by the long term development of the itabirite resource. Sundance will continue to leverage our first mover advantage in the region to make this a world-class iron ore project; and in the meantime we will use our drilling rigs to continue exploring for more high grade hematite resources."

The new resource figures as reported in this announcement are based on a later version of the resource model than has been used to generate the Maiden Reserve estimation in the Mining Study component of the DFS for the Mbalam Project which is expected to be complete by the end of March 2011. Further upgrading of the Reserve estimations will occur into the future.

The net result of updated Resource estimation is two-fold;

1. **A significant increase of Indicated Resources resulting from increased drilling density and detailed interpretation of mineralisation; and**
2. **A significant increase in overall JORC-Code Compliant High Grade Hematite Resources resulting from additional drilling at the Nabeba Deposit over the interim nine months since the Maiden Resource was announced in June 2010.**

JORC-Code compliant High Grade Hematite Resources

Table 1a GLOBAL HIGH GRADE RESOURCE	Tonnes (Mt)	Fe (%)	SiO_2 (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)	P (%)	LOI (%)
Indicated	417.7	61.4	5.9	2.9	0.097	2.7
Inferred	66.4	59.0	9.7	3.2	0.091	2.9
Total High Grade Resource	**484.0**	**61.1**	**6.4**	**2.9**	**0.096**	**2.8**

The high percentage of **Indicated** category (86%) within the total Resource Inventory is a direct reflection of the quantity and quality of drilling Sundance has undertaken, and the subsequent mineralogical and metallurgical studies. These have provided high confidence levels in the stated High Grade Hematite JORC-Code Compliant Resources.

Table 1a above is the Global Summary of all High Grade Hematite Resources for the Project, which is inclusive of all JORC-Code compliant Resources from the four drilled Deposits of the Mbalam Project; Mbarga, Mbarga South, Metzimevin and Nabeba.

The Company has also defined a World Class JORC-Code Compliant Itabirite Hematite Resource at Mbarga, which remains unchanged from the estimation as announced May, 2009 (Table 1b below).

Table 1b GLOBAL ITABIRITE HEMATITE RESOURCE	Tonnes (Mt)	Fe (%)	SiO_2 (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)	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
Total Itabirite Hematite Resource	**2,325**	**38.0**	**44.4**	**0.48**	**0.04**	**0.36**

By comparison with other Iron Ore Projects in the region, this fully JORC-Code Complaint Itabirite Resource stands as arguably the highest quality Deposit of its type in this part of Africa, and is unique in the fact that it is overlain directly by a large, high quality, High Grade Hematite Resource as described further in this release.

Of the total 484 Mt High Grade Hematite, the **Mbarga** and **Nabeba** Deposits contain the majority of the Resources. By examining the differing silica and alumina levels in the tables for Mbarga and Nabeba on the following page, it can be concluded that the two deposits are quite different in their nature of mineralisation, yet highly compatible for the Project; Mbarga has low alumina but raised silica, whereas Nabeba has low silica with raised alumina values. Together, these 2 deposits comprise the majority of the Indicated Resources that will underpin the DFS, based on producing a high-quality product from blending of the various mineral resources.

To provide further details of the Global High Grade Hematite Resources for the Project, Tables 2-5 below summarise the Indicated and Inferred portions for each of the four individual deposits. The high percentage of conversion to Indicated for all deposits is explained further into this release, but is based largely on close-

spaced Reverse Circulation (RC) and Diamond Core (DC) drilling carried out through 2010 and early 2011, and subsequent detailed analysis of mineralisation types, petrology and structures by Sundance Technical Teams and Consultants.

This resource estimate incorporates assay results from over 730 drill holes totalling more than 115,000 m of drilling.

Resource Classification by Individual Deposit

Table 2 RESOURCES MBARGA	325 Holes	Tonnes (Mt)	Fe (%)	SiO_2 (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)	P (%)	LOI (%)
Indicated		135.5	59.9	10.0	2.2	0.094	1.5
Inferred		21.7	56.4	14.7	2.3	0.098	1.4
Total Mbarga		**157.2**	**59.4**	**10.7**	**2.2**	**0.094**	**1.5**

Table 3 RESOURCES MBARGA SOUTH	44 Holes	Tonnes (Mt)	Fe (%)	SiO_2 (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)	P (%)	LOI (%)
Indicated		20.7	57.5	10.4	3.6	0.068	3.2
Inferred							
Total Mbarga South		**20.7**	**57.5**	**10.4**	**3.6**	**0.068**	**3.2**

Table 4 RESOURCES METZIMEVIN	34 Holes	Tonnes (Mt)	Fe (%)	SiO_2 (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)	P (%)	LOI (%)
Indicated							
Inferred		15.2	59.5	12.6	4.1	0.078	2.0
Total Metzimevin		**15.2**	**59.5**	**12.6**	**4.1**	**0.078**	**2.0**

Table 5 RESOURCES NABEBA	333 Holes	Tonnes (Mt)	Fe (%)	SiO_2 (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)	P (%)	LOI (%)
Indicated		261.5	62.5	3.4	3.2	0.101	3.3
Inferred		29.4	60.6	4.6	3.4	0.093	4.6
Total Nabeba		**291.0**	**62.3**	**3.5**	**3.2**	**0.100**	**3.5**

Due to the variable nature of mineralisation at each deposit, different modelling parameters have been applied when estimating Mineral Resources within the deposits. Exact parameters for each deposit have been tabulated at the rear of this release, including a summary of the drilling, sampling and surveying methods applied.

Note that **Metzimevin** has received no further drilling in 2010/2011 and remains at Inferred status. As such, it will not be considered in the current 2011 DFS. Mineral Resources at Metzimevin have been re-estimated as part of this recent work using a Fe cut-off grade of 50% and density of 2.80.

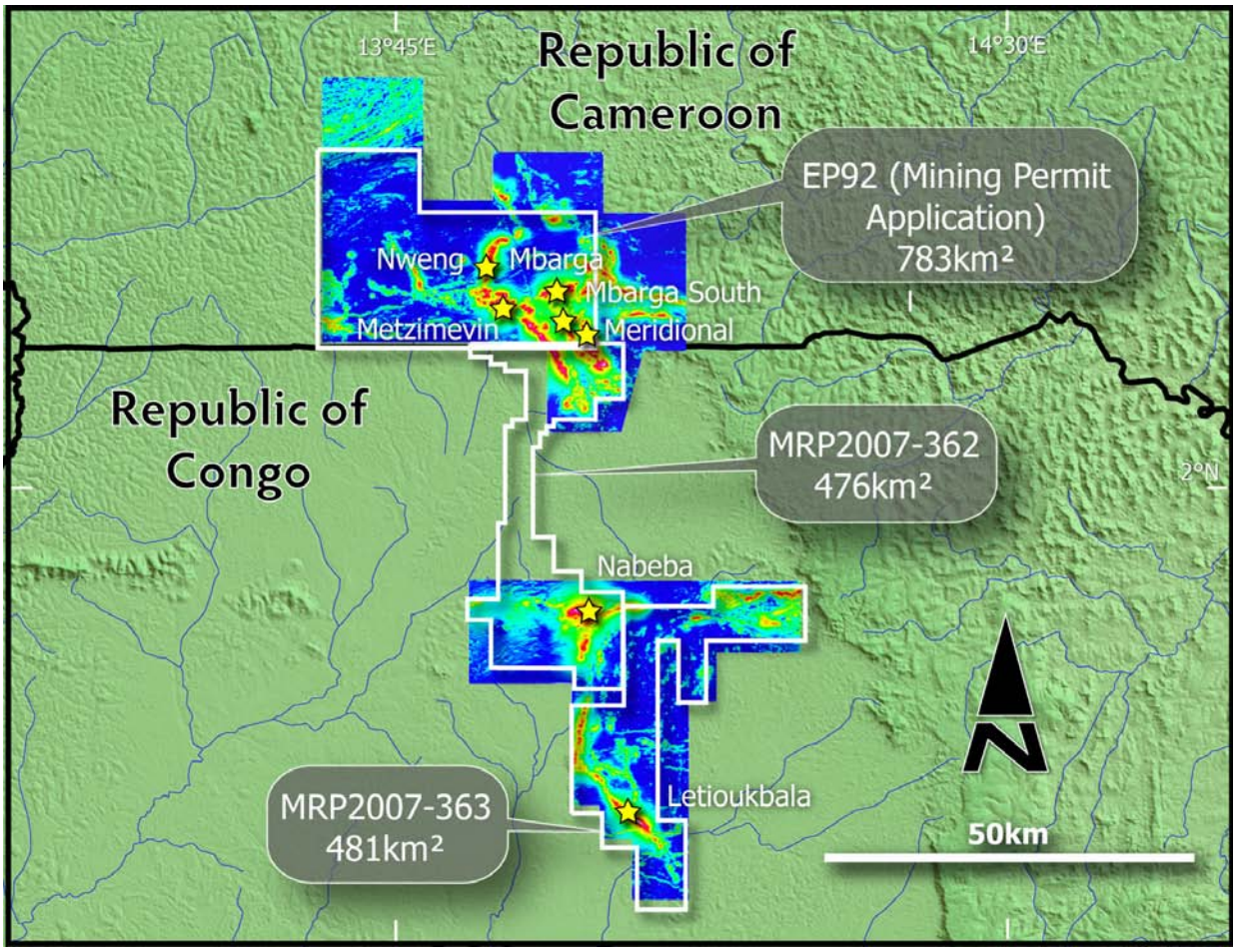
Meridional remains as a 'Prospect', not Deposit, as insufficient drilling has been undertaken to estimate a JORC-Code Compliant Resource. Further exploration is planned on these 2 areas during 2011 when drill rigs and priorities are appropriate.

Sundance has established first class exploration camps at both Mbarga and Nabeba and has developed good roads and relationships with local communities in the region to make work between the different areas efficient and harmonious.

Sundance tenure holdings are continuous between the areas and remain in good standing with Ministerial compliance, reporting and expenditure commitment requirements.

Figure 1 below illustrates the geographical location of each deposit within the Mbalam Project. South Mbarga is a satellite deposit three kilometres south of Mbarga, and Nabeba is a further 40km south.

FIGURE 1 – SUNDANCE EXPLORATION PERMITS AND LOCATION OF KEY DEPOSITS



Also evident on Figure 1 are several of the identified Prospects on Sundance Tenure including **Meridional, Njweng and Letioukbala.** As resource definition drilling at Nabeba nears completion, the Site Exploration Geologists are working at further prioritisation of high grade mineralisation Targets on the remaining ground including these Prospects. Some drilling will continue on Nabeba and Mbarga Deposits in particular, to gather further definition of metallurgical, geotechnical and hydrogeological parameters. The intention is to advance work on all the Deposits forming the basis of the High Grade DFS, as well as continuing Exploration on all levels for the progressive addition of JORC-Code Compliant resources from prospective tenure in the immediate vicinity.

As mentioned above, the three main Deposits, (**Mbarga, Mbarga South and Nabeba**) comprise the data set and resources which underpin the High Grade Hematite Definitive Feasibility Study currently nearing completion at Sundance. The following sections summarise drilling undertaken at these Deposits and illustrate the styles of mineralisation present at each deposit in both tables and cross-section format.

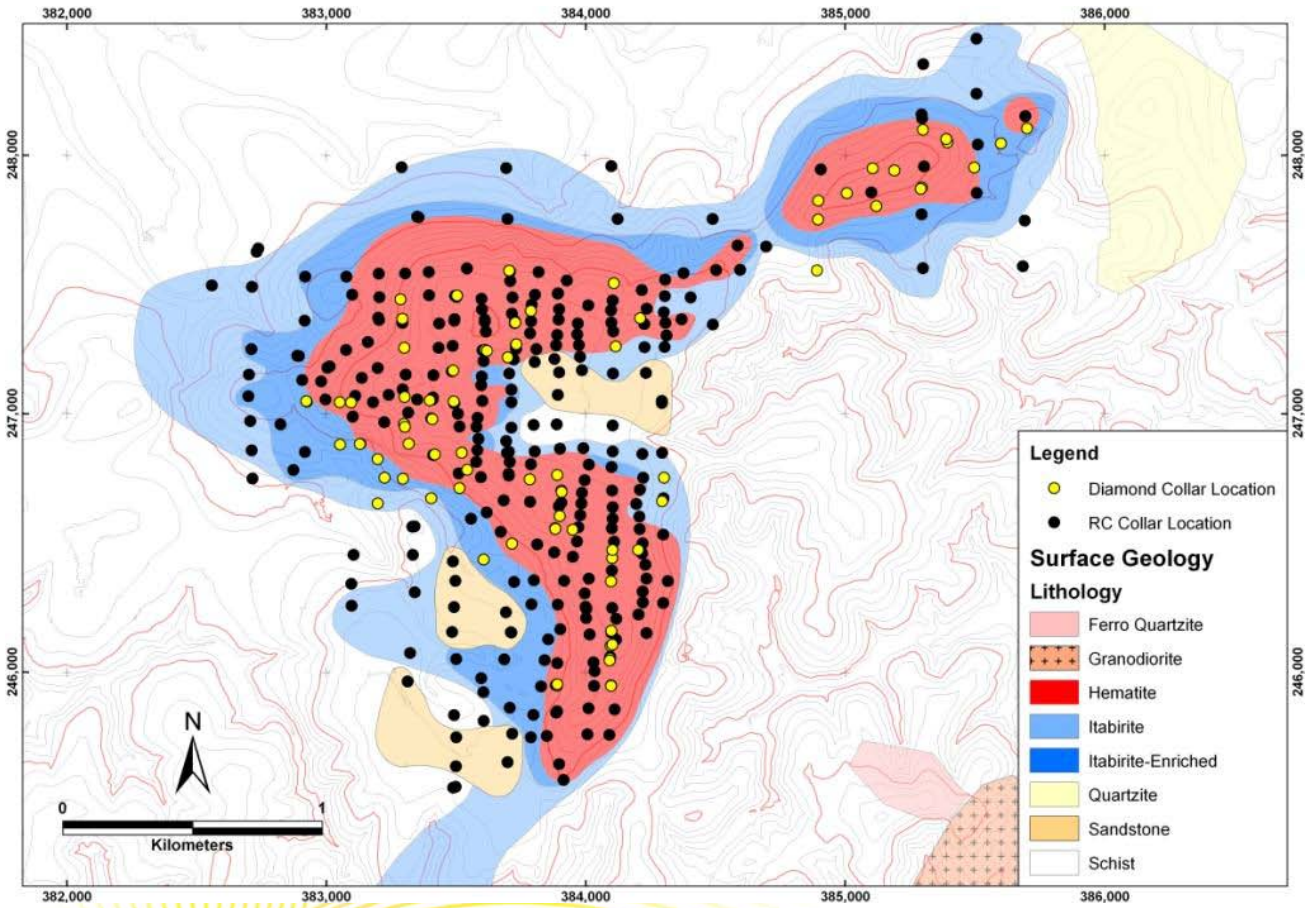
Mbarga Deposit

Work at Mbarga commenced in June 2007 with the very first drill hole by Sundance into the Project. Drilling at Mbarga has continued throughout the interim period, (with a hiatus during the GFC), up to late 2010, with the most recent work focused on collecting Metallurgical core samples to assist characterisation of mineralisation types and behaviours during processing.

To date, 371 drill holes have been completed for a total of 75,435 m as illustrated on Figure 2. Sundance has aimed to maintain a balance of approximately 80% RC and 20% DC drilling when undertaking resource definition programmes. The Mbarga dataset is currently 79% RC and 21% DC. QAQC analysis between the two types of drilling has highlighted no significant issues with sampling and representivity. The Mbarga resource estimation is based on 325 of these holes (72,170 m). The remaining holes were drilled for metallurgical testwork.

During 2007 and 2008, drilling targeted both near-surface High Grade Hematite and deep Itabirite mineralisation. The longest drill holes at Mbarga are more than 600m deep and are still within enriched-Itabirite. The decision was made in 2009 to focus further exploration and resource definition drilling on only near-surface DSO-style mineralisation, as this would set the Project as distinct and well above many other low grade Iron Ore (magnetite and hematite) Projects in West Africa.

FIGURE 2 – MBARGA DRILLHOLE LOCATION PLAN SHOWING MINERALISATION

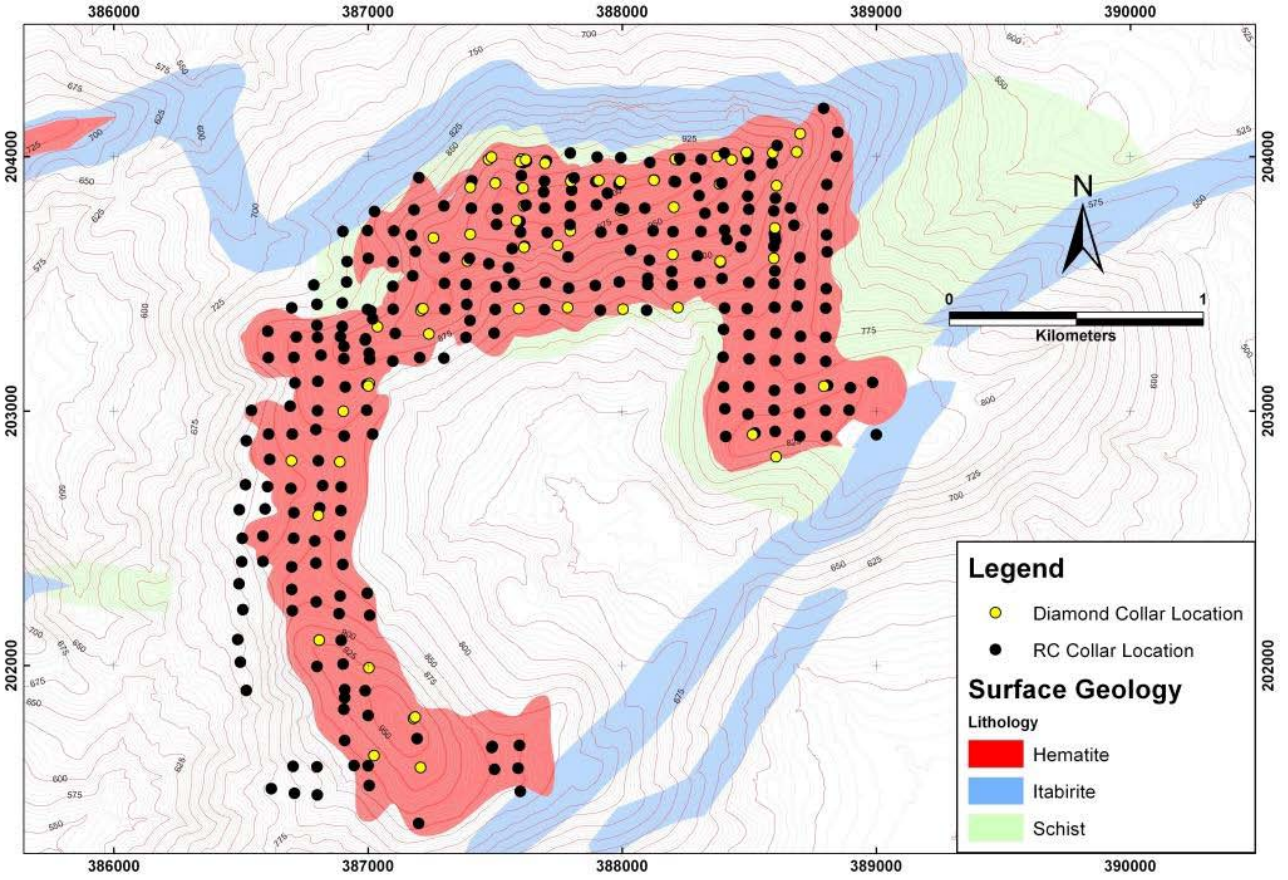


Nabeba Deposit

Drilling commenced at the Nabeba Deposit in late January 2010 and the Maiden Inferred JORC-Code compliant Resource of 200 Mt was announced in record time in June of the same year. All drilling, utilising Sundance's four fully-owned drill rigs has focused solely on the Nabeba Deposit during the remainder of 2010.

For the dataset, 37,275 m of drilling from 333 holes at Nabeba have been included (Figure 3). Of this, 82% is RC and 18% DC. Six deliberate twin holes have been drilled at Nabeba and again no issues were identified during QAQC comparisons of the resultant data for Indicated status of confidence.

FIGURE 3 - NABEBA DRILLHOLE LOCATION PLAN SHOWING MINERALISATION

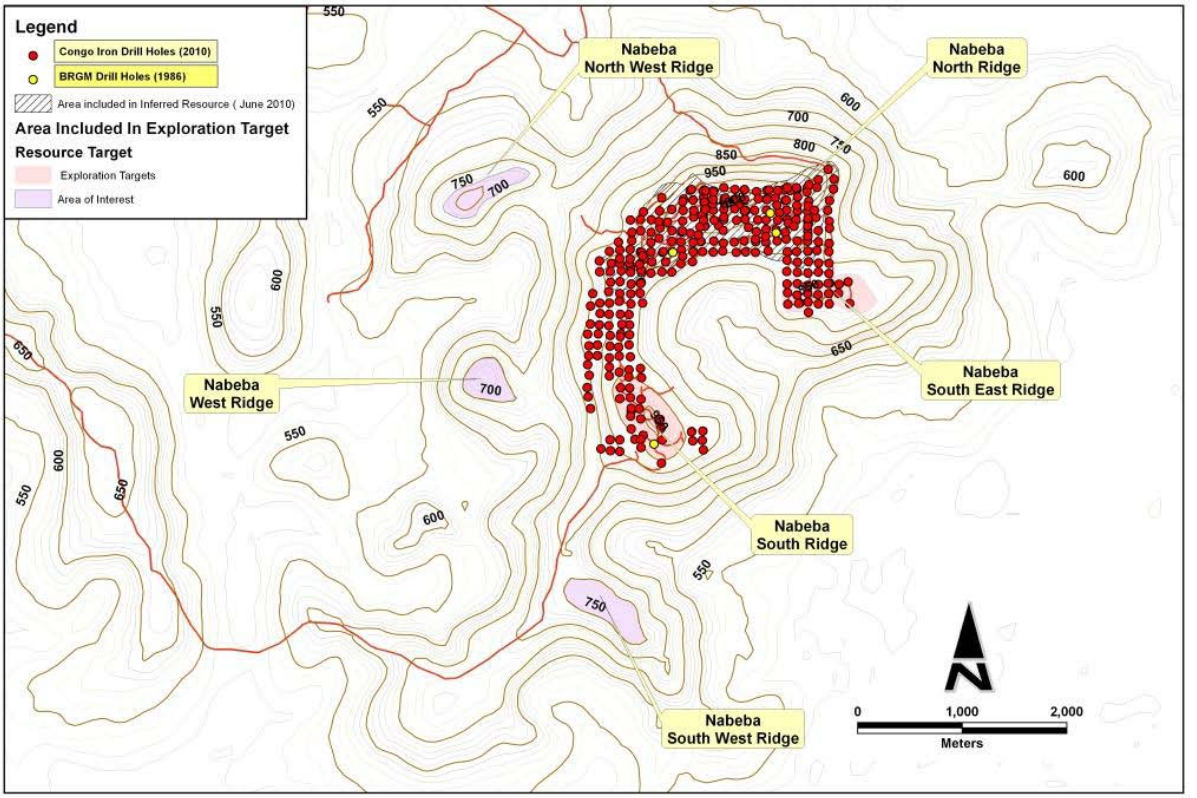


Sundance's two diamond drill rigs are continuing work on Nabeba to collect more bulk samples for metallurgical and processing test work. Essential Geotech drilling has been completed at Nabeba for the Feasibility Study.

Drilling has predominately focused on near-surface, High Grade Hematite mineralisation, but one diamond hole has been pushed deeper into the 'basement.' Initial observations and analysis suggest that comparable enriched-Itabirite lies beneath at least this part of the Nabeba Hill. A decision will be made later in 2011 as to whether Itabirite Resources at Nabeba should be targeted, but for now the focus is on exploration for additional high-grade DSO-style mineralisation.

Mapping and sampling by Site Geologists continues on the ridges flanking the main hill at Nabeba and RC rigs will be used to test for depth extent of outcropping High-Grade Hematite on the ridges shown (shaded in pink) below on Figure 4.

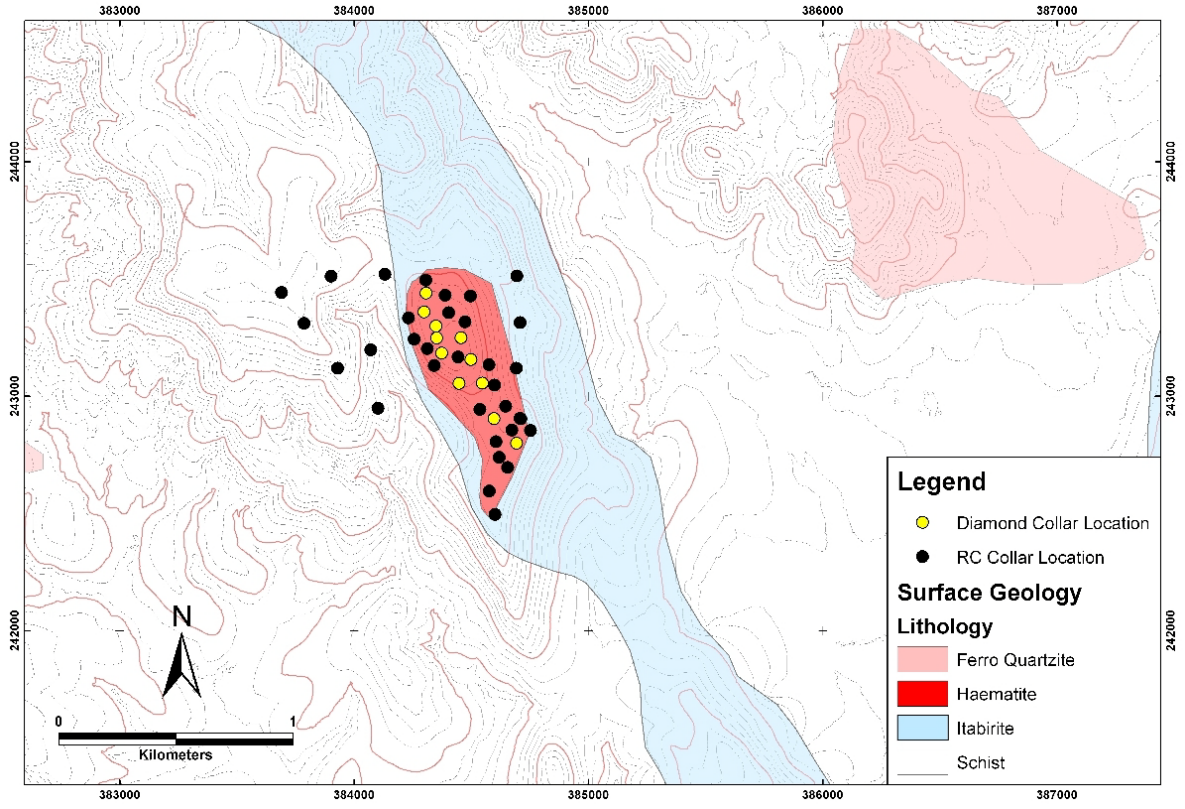
FIGURE 4 – NABEBA EXPLORATION POTENTIAL



South Mbarga Deposit

South Mbarga was initially drilled in 2008 and a second campaign was completed in 2010 to enable all High Grade Resources to be converted to Indicated. A total of 44 holes has been drilled for 5,727 m of which 86% is RC and 14% DC.

FIGURE 5 – SOUTH MBARGA DRILLHOLE PLAN



Mineralisation Styles within Each Deposit

The following tables and cross sections for **Mbarga, Mbarga South and Nabeba** will illustrate clearly the high level of geological and mineralogical definition Sundance which has now been achieved for the five various styles of mineralisation that are found within the Deposits' internal architecture. This interpretation and classification will enable the DFS to generate a Mining Schedule that plans and coordinates delivery of mined material from each deposit in a timely manner, such that the Resource Inventory is maximised to deliver a high-quality consistent mine feed.

The **Mbarga Deposit** has four distinct sub-horizontal mineralised 'domains' that are geologically and/or chemically distinct. These sit conformably on top of the massive Itabirite Resource at Mbarga (Figure 6).

1. The four domains all form part of what is generally referred to as a Supergene Profile, but in the individual deposit tabulations below, the '**Supergene'** zone has been restricted to the discrete sub-horizontal, highly-enriched, low -contaminant mineralisation.

2. The '**Surficial'** Zone is positioned above the Supergene domain and is characterised by elevated alumina levels.

3. The '**Transitional'** Zone underlies the Supergene and, as the name suggests, contains elevated silica as it forms the intermediate zone between Itabirite and Supergene. The Transitional material is friable and has undergone extensive metallurgical testing to ensure it has potential economic value to the Project.

4. '**Phos'** material is as the name suggests areas of elevated phosphorous that will either require careful blending with higher quality material or be stockpiled separately for alternative treatment.

The fifth type of mineralisation identified, '**Hypogene',** comprises siliceous yet significantly mineralised discrete zones that extend up from the underlying sub-vertical Itabirite. As these are geographically distinct, they have been separated during interpretation and modelling.

Table 6 below details the tonnage and quality of individual Mineralised Domains within the **Mbarga Deposit** with Iron 'Cut-off' (i.e. greater than) and/or Alumina 'Cutover' (i.e. less than) grades itemised in the second and third columns. Note that the Supergene Zone has no restrictions applied as by definition, this is the premium mineralisation and is of exceptional quality (64.2% Fe).

As part of its DFS, Sundance is proposing to treat the Transitional material further, as this mineralisation has proven very amenable to a low-cost and simple upgrading process. Hence the logic behind including material within the Resource Inventory from this zone with up to nearly 18% silica.

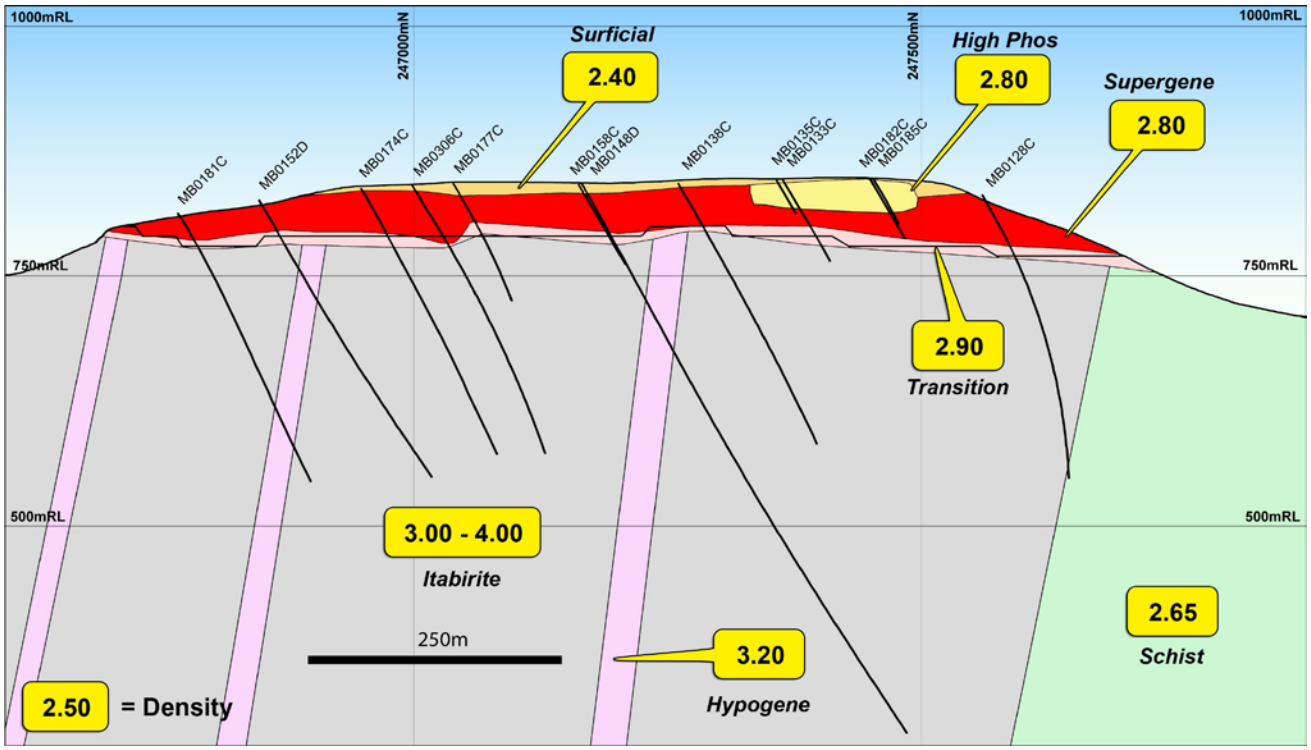
Table 6 MBARGA DEPOSIT SUMMARY	Fe Cut-off	Al_2O_3 Cutover	Tonnes (Mt)	Fe (%)	SiO_2 (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)	P (%)	LOI (%)
Surficial	50	15	7,575,130	55.69	3.45	9.16	0.243	6.82
Supergene	-	-	74,857,160	64.16	3.98	2.22	0.092	1.59
Hypogene[1]	51	-	5,756,160	54.41	19.03	1.67	0.085	0.86
Hypogene[2]	51	-	36,204,902	54.57	19.61	1.09	0.090	0.48
Transitional	51	-	30,078,000	55.10	17.64	1.83	0.058	1.05
Phos[3]	50	-	2,750,899	63.93	1.53	2.94	0.230	3.26
Total MBARGA Resource			**157,222,251**	**59.45**	**10.67**	**2.21**	**0.094**	**1.49**

1 – Hypogene includes parts of this domain above 750m RL
2 – Hypogene includes deep high grade extensions into Itabirite zone below 750m RL
3 – High Phos domain has 0.3% P Cutover applied

While the majority of High Grade Resources at Mbarga are classified as Indicated (86%), approximately 22 Mt of mineralisation remains at Inferred level. These Inferred resources are situated at the eastern end of the Deposit, where drill-spacing is wider and subsequently interpretation is not as detailed as the main part of Mbarga.

Densities assigned to the various domains at Mbarga are illustrated in cross-section below in Figure 6. The relative positions of each Domain are clearly illustrated and the large Itabirite Resource can be seen (in grey) underlying the High Grade 'Cap.'

FIGURE 6: MBARGA DEPOSIT – CROSS SECTION OF MINERALISATION



During recent technical analysis of all available density information for mineralised domains of the Project, it was apparent that the original density of 3.6 applied to Mbarga Supergene and the regressed value used for Transitional material (May, 2009) was biased by a small number of the early hard/competent core samples, to what is now considered an unrepresentative high value. A value of 2.80 (Mbarga Supergene) and 2.90 (Mbarga Transitional) has now been applied, and together with a slight re-interpretation of domain boundaries, explains the net decrease of JORC-Code Compliant Resources at Mbarga of 33.6 Mt.

This slight decrease at Mbarga has been more than compensated by an increase in overall Project Resources and together is considered a much better representation of the Deposit's internal architecture and will be more useful in DFS analysis.

Mbarga, however, currently remains the most significant Deposit within the Project due to the large (2.32 Billion tonne @ 38.0% Fe) enriched-Itabirite JORC-Code Compliant Resource delineated directly beneath the High Grade Hematite mineralisation (Table 1b).

The **Mbarga South Deposit** is a relatively small component of the Project but contains nearly 7 Mt of extremely high grade (64.1% Fe), high quality Supergene mineralisation (Table 7). A relatively small Surficial Zone has been defined above this zone and a somewhat larger Transitional Zone underlies it.

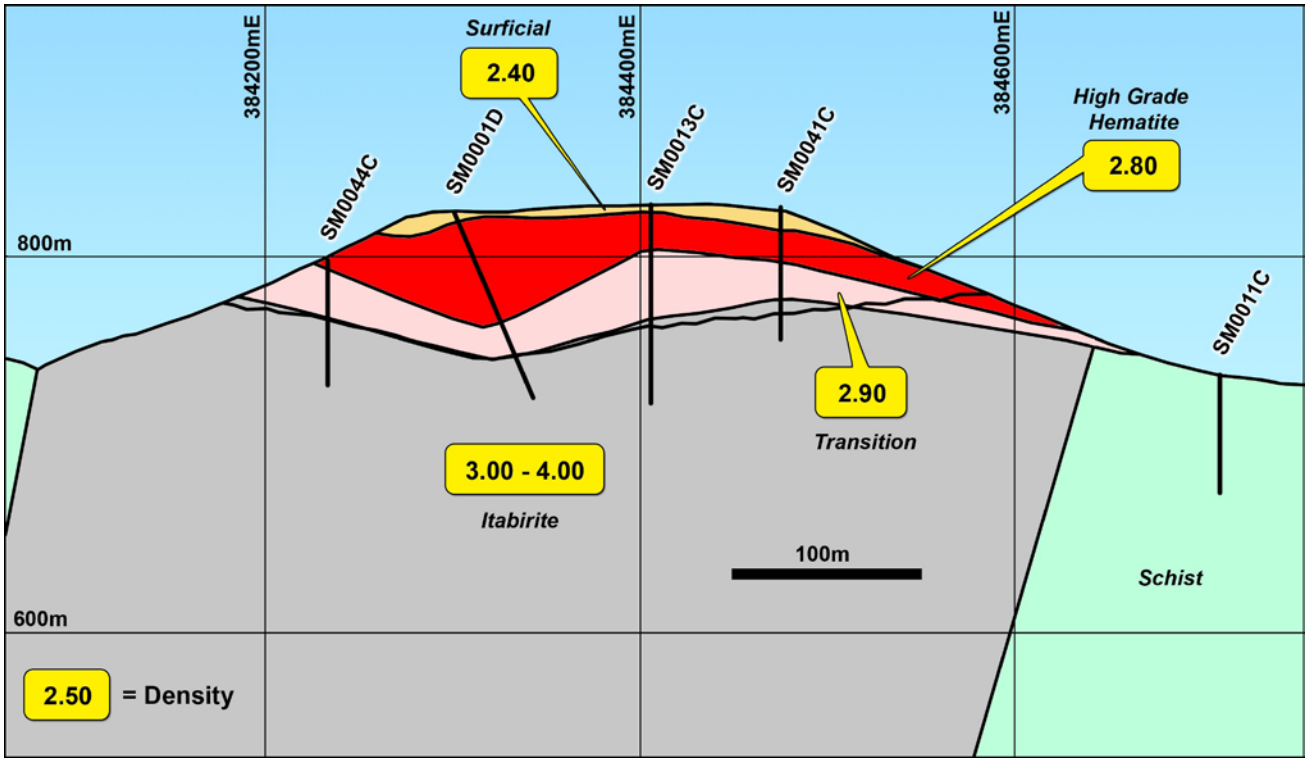
Mbarga South is a good example of how even relatively small, easily overlooked Prospects, can be drilled and evaluated to high Grade Deposit status, and combine to become significant additions to the Project resource base.

No cut-offs or cutovers of contaminants have been applied to South Mbarga during modelling as the geological units are well-defined and within favourable chemical parameters for the Project. All of the South Mbarga mineralisation detailed below in Table 7 is classified as Indicated resources.

The Itabirite underlying the near-surface mineralisation is yet to be drill tested at South Mbarga.

Table 7 MBARGA SOUTH DEPOSIT SUMMARY	Fe Cut-off	Al_2O_3 Cutover	Tonnes (Mt)	Fe (%)	SiO_2 (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)	P (%)	LOI (%)
Surficial	-	-	2,407,661	55.93	4.29	8.84	0.064	6.06
Supergene	-	-	6,763,344	64.08	3.93	1.73	0.067	2.29
Transitional	-	-	11,483,861	54.01	15.44	3.54	0.069	3.22
Total Resource			**20,654,866**	**57.53**	**10.37**	**3.57**	**0.068**	**3.24**

FIGURE 7: MBARGA SOUTH DEPOSIT – CROSS SECTION OF MINERALISATION



The **Nabeba Deposit** represents approximately 60% of the Project High Grade Resource Inventory and has three distinct sub-horizontal mineralised 'domains' that are geologically and/or chemically distinct.

- The '**Surficial'** Zone is relatively thin, with elevated alumina (4.9%) and yet at 60.3% Fe, is an important domain that extends from Surface. As such, there is no overburden or substantial non-mineralised material overlying this Deposit. The zone has no Fe cut-off applied but any material over 6% alumina or 0.25% P has been excluded.

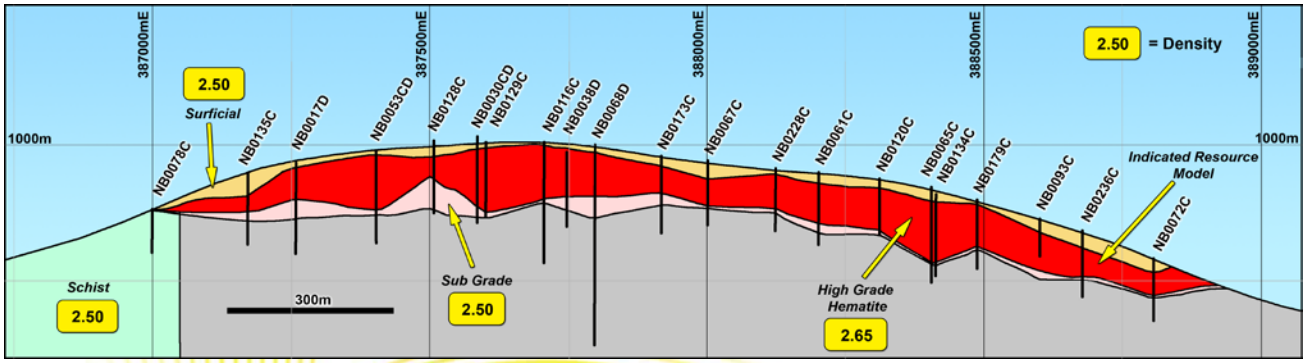
- The '**Supergene'** Zone at Nabeba is highly significant. This zone is high-tonnage and high- quality. Together with the Supergene at Mbarga, it will form the 'heart' of the DFS Mining studies with which additional Resources, of lesser quality, will be blended. No cut-offs or cutovers have been applied as they are not necessary within this high grade unit. In places, the Supergene Zone at Nabeba is over 100m thick and laterally consistent. There are small areas of slightly lower grade material within this unit but they are not sufficiently large and not of consistent extent to warrant separation into sub-domains.

- The '**Sub-Grade'** Zone at Nabeba is a mineralised discrete unit that has somewhat elevated silica and alumina. It is not being included in the current DFS but early metallurgical studies on this material indicate that it has the potential to be upgraded. Note that for this unit, both silica (<10%) and alumina (<8%) cutovers have been applied to exclude all non-mineralised material from consideration.

Table 8 NABEBA DEPOSIT SUMMARY	Fe Cut-off	Al_2O_3 Cutover	Tonnes (Mt)	Fe (%)	SiO_2 (%)	Al_2O_3 (%)	P (%)	LOI (%)
Surficial[1]	-	6	17,879,419	60.29	3.21	4.92	0.152	4.81
Supergene	-	-	216,336,956	63.60	2.72	2.87	0.093	3.17
Sub-Grade[2]	-	8	56,739,938	57.91	6.78	3.94	0.112	4.10
Total Resource			**290,956,313**	**62.28**	**3.54**	**3.21**	**0.100**	**3.45**

1 – Surficial Zone also has 0.25% P Cutover applied
2 – Sub-Grade Zone also has 10.0% SiO_2 Cutover applied

FIGURE 8: NABEBA DEPOSIT – CROSS SECTION OF MINERALISATION



The following photographs are from Sundance's recent diamond drilling programmes and illustrate the physical nature of the 5 main types of Mineralisation Zones identified:

1. **Surficial Zone (Mbarga, South Mbarga and Nabeba) :**

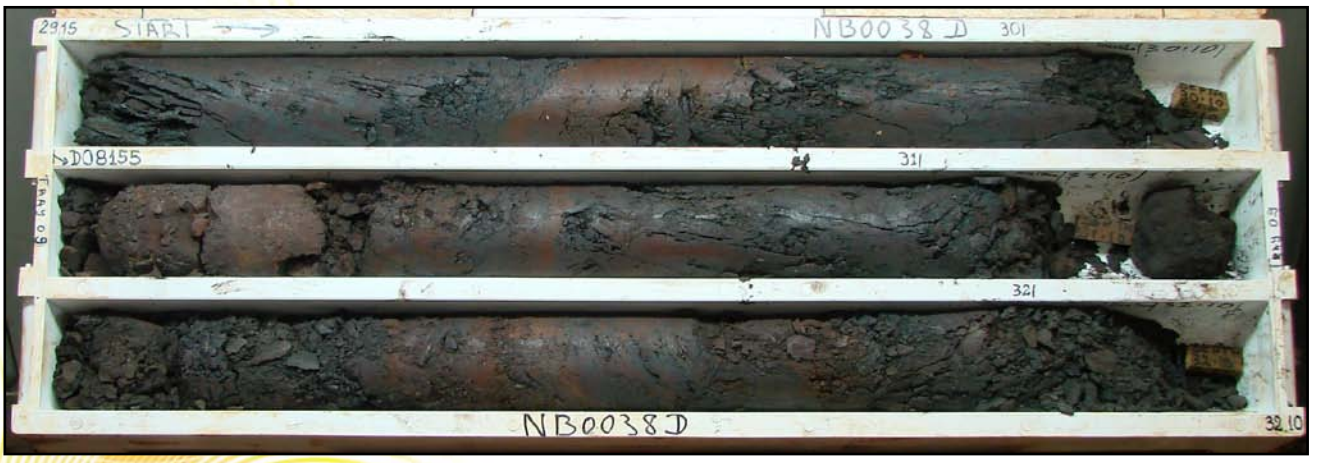
- Elevated alumina (Al_2O_3) and phosphorus (P) values.
- Goethite mineralogical content higher.
- Moderate-Kaolinite and high-Gibbsite normative mineralogy content.

FIGURE 9: SURFICIAL ZONE AT NABEBA (NB0068D)

2. **Supergene Zone (Mbarga, South Mbarga and Nabeba) :**

- High Hematite mineralogical content relative to Goethite.
- High iron (Fe>60%) and relatively low silica (<2.5% SiO_2) and alumina (<3.0% Al_2O_3)
- High Hematite and low Kaolinite/Gibbsite normative mineralogy content.

FIGURE 10: SUPERGENE MINERALISATION - HIGH GRADE HEMATITE AT NABEBA (NB0038D)



3. Sub-Grade Zone (Nabeba only):

- High Hematite and moderate Goethite mineralogical content.
- Moderate iron (>55% Fe) and moderate-high silica (>6.0% SiO_2) and alumina (>3.0% Al_2O_3) content.
- Moderate Hematite/Goethite and high Kaolinite normative mineralogy content.

FIGURE 11: NABEBA SUB-GRADE (NB0020D)

4. Hypogene Zone (Mbarga only):

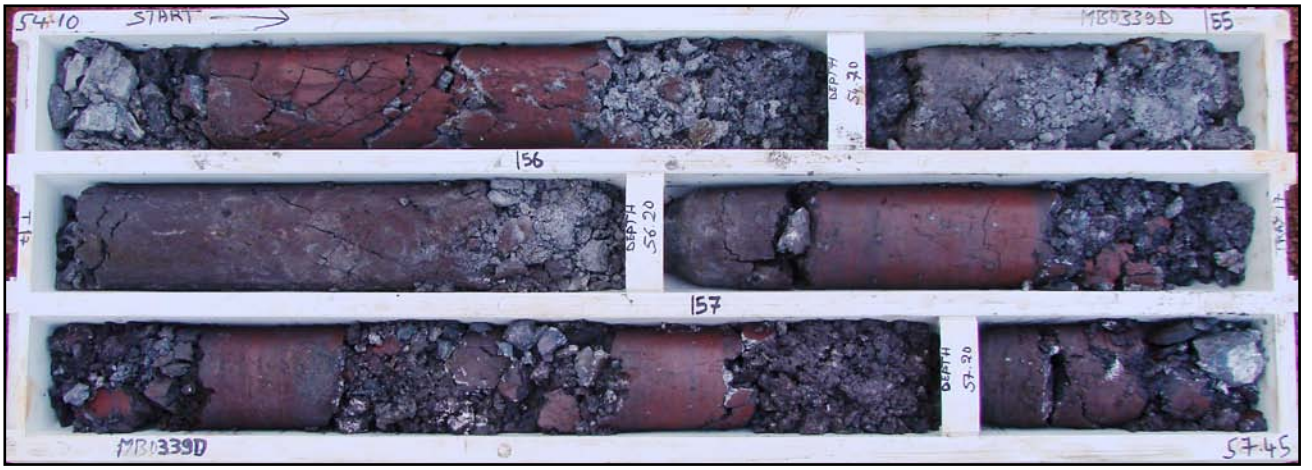
- Hard competent rock with high Hematite content commonly in the form of fine- to medium-grained specularite.
- Texture often contains cm-scale vughs which are also lined with Specularite.

FIGURE 12: MBARGA HYPOGENE MINERALISATION WITH SPECULAR HEMATITE MB0364D

5. Transitional Zone (Mbarga and South Mbarga):

- Moderate iron (~50% Fe) and elevated silica (>10% SiO_2).
- The difference between this unit and the underlying Itabirite unit is that the apparent continuity in the mineralisation remains horizontal and is related genetically more to the overlying Supergene Zone than the potential source material, that is, the underlying Itabirite material with preserved sub-vertical layering.
- The boundary between the Transition Zone and the Itabirite is gradational.

FIGURE 13: MBARGA TRANSITIONAL MINERALISATION WITH SUGARY QUARTZ MB0339D



The following three tables detail all parameters and relevant modeling information relating to the estimation of JORC-Code Compliant High Grade Hematite Resources at the Mbarga, Mbarga South and Nabeba Deposits.

Sundance Resources Limited - Mbarga Deposit IDENTIFIED MINERAL RESOURCE – PARAMETERS		
Item	**Details**	**Comments**
Surveying	Differential GPS	Established survey control by licensed surveyor.
Drilling Techniques	325 Holes: RC (59,800) and Diamond (12,371m)	5¼" face sampling RC; NQ/HQ/PQ diamond.
Downhole Surveying	North Seeking Gyroscope	Surtron operating downhole gyro and geophysical tools on site.
Geological Logging	QC Logging Procedures	Field Marshal/acQuire logging system.
Geotechnical/Structural	Diamond Core Orientated	Geotechnical/structure logging – Field Marshal/acQuire logging system.
Sampling	RC Sub-Sample and Half Core	Multi-tiered splitter; diamond sawing.
Assaying	Niton XRF and XRF	Niton on site; commercial lab in Australia.
Assay QA/QC	Duplicates, Lab Standards	Site specific standards being developed; routine duplicates and lab standards monitored in acQuire QA/QC reports.
Data Spacing	200m x 100m; 2m Sampling	Drill hole spacing of 200m/100m along strike and 100m across strike of mineralisation; infilling to 100m x 100m in progress.
Density	Site Measurements and Lab Confirmation. Surtron downhole Logging	Conventional weighed suspended in air and water; pycnometer; metallurgical test work confirmation of densities; Surtron downhole logging; Supergene and High Phos 2.80g/cm^3, Surficial 2.40g/cm^3 , Transitional 2.90g/cm^3, Hypogene 3.2g/cm^3, Itabirite 3.00-4.00 g/cm^3 (depending on Fe grade)
Database Integrity	acQuire Drill Hole Database	Fully validated drill hole database; independently audited.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	Five twinned RC/DD holes.	Additional 'twinning' during Met hole programme of 2010.
Auditing	Drilling, Assaying and Database	Independent technical auditors; monitored by internal auditor.
Geological Interpretation	Surface Mapping and Drill Holes	Surface mapping used for initial geological framework, modified by drill hole data.
Geological Modelling	3D Surfaces (DTM) and Wireframes	Geological domains based on initial geological mapping and interpretation.
Block Size	20m (X) by 10m (Y) by 5m (Z)	Sub-celled to honour DTM and wireframe shapes.
Interpolation Method	Ordinary Kriging on 2m composite sample results	
Search Parameters	Variable by Domain	Search radii and orientation variable, domain and spatially dependent.
Variables Interpolated	Above 700RL: Fe, SiO_2, Al_2O_3, P, TiO_2, MnO, CaO, S, MgO, K_2O, Na_2O, Zn and LOI (1000)%	Below 700RL: Fe, $Si0_2$, Al_20_3, P and LOI
Nominal Drill Hole Spacing	200m (E) by 100m (N)	Partial infill to 100m (E) x 100m (N)
Classification	Supergene/High Grade Hematite – Fully constrained as material type using wireframe Itabirite – Number of samples > 10 or Number of Holes > 1; Within 'Main Itabirite Domain'; Above 500mRL and excludes Hypogene Mineralisation	Assessment criteria in addition to sampling, data and estimation criteria as above.
Metallurgical Data	Initial test work on core from geographically dispersed holes.	Results of average feed grade support resource grades. Flotation tests provide viable concentration grade.
Mining Factors	Scoping pit optimisation and scheduling scenarios.	Revenue and cost factors from scoping pit optimisation; mining parameters for large pit.
Cut-Off Parameters	High Grade Hematite as defined by wireframe domain. Surficial: >50% Fe and <15% Al_2O_3; Supergene: No cut-off; Transitional: >51% Fe; Phosphorus: >50% Fe and <0.3% P; Hypogene: >51% Fe.	High Grade Hematite – maintains 60% Fe head grade. Itabirite – above break-even cut-off grade. Supports average feed grade for metallurgical test work and average resource grade.

Sundance Resources Limited - Mbarga South Deposit IDENTIFIED MINERAL RESOURCE – PARAMETERS		
Item	**Details**	**Comments**
Surveying	Differential GPS, LIDAR	Established survey control by licensed surveyor.
Drilling Techniques	44 Holes: RC (4,904m) and Diamond (823m)	5¼" face sampling RC; HQ/HQ3/PQ/PQ3 diamond.
Downhole Surveying	Density, Gamma, Vector, Caliper, Resistivity and Magnetic Susceptibility	Surtron downhole data on 15 holes.
Geological Logging	QC Logging Procedures	Field Marshal/acQuire logging system.
Geotechnical/Structural	No Diamond Core Orientated; Recovery and RQD data on 11 holes and minor point data on 7 holes	Data incorporated into Field Marshal/acQuire logging system.
Sampling	RC Sub-Sample and Half Core	Multi-tiered splitter; diamond sawing.
Assaying	Niton XRF and XRF	Niton on site; commercial lab in Australia.
Assay QA/QC	Duplicates, Lab Standards	Routine duplicates and lab standards monitored in acQuire QA/QC reports.
Data Spacing	Approximately 50m x 100m; 2m Sampling	Nominal initial drill hole spacing; infilling proposed.
Density	Site Measurements	Conventional weighed suspended in air and water; Surtron downhole density; metallurgical test work confirmation of densities; Supergene 2.80g/cm^3, Surficial 2.40g/cm^3 and Transition 2.90g/cm^3.
Database Integrity	acQuire Drill Hole Database	Fully validated drill hole database; independently audited.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	No twinned RC/DD hole.	Twinned holes are planned.
Auditing	Drilling, Assaying and Database	Independent technical auditors; monitored by internal auditor.
Geological Interpretation	Surface Mapping and Drill Holes	Surface mapping used for initial geological framework, modified by drill hole data.
Geological Modelling	3D Surfaces (DTM) and Wireframes	Geological domains based on interpretation.
Block Size	25m (X) by 25m (Y) by 5m (Z)	Sub-celled to honour DTM and wireframe shapes.
Interpolation Method	Ordinary Kriging on 2m composite sample results	
Search Parameters	Variable by Domain	Search radii and orientation variable, domain and spatially dependent.
Variables Interpolated	Fe, SiO_2, Al_2O_3, P, TiO_2, MnO, CaO, S, MgO, K_2O, Na_2O, Zn and LOI (1000) %	
Nominal Drill Hole Spacing	50m (N) by 100m (E) on main ridge	Hole spacing variable with wide-spaced drilling (approx 200m x 200m) to east and west.
Classification	Supergene/High Grade Hematite – Fully constrained as material type using wireframe	Assessment criteria in addition to sampling, data and estimation criteria as above.
Metallurgical Data	Initial test work on core from geographically dispersed holes.	Results of average feed grade support resource grades.
Mining Factors	Initial pit optimisation and scheduling scenarios.	Revenue and cost factors from Scoping Study; mining parameters for large pit.
Cut-Off Parameters	High Grade Hematite – as defined by wireframe domain.	High Grade Hematite – maintains 60% Fe head grade.

Sundance Resources Limited - Nabeba Deposit IDENTIFIED MINERAL RESOURCE – PARAMETERS		
Item	**Details**	**Comments**
Surveying	Differential GPS, Ground Survey, LIDAR	Established survey control by licensed surveyor.
Drilling Techniques	333 Holes: RC (30,490m) and Diamond (6,784m)	5¼" face sampling RC; NQ/HQ/PQ/HQ3/PQ3 diamond.
Downhole Surveying	Surtron: Gamma, Caliper, Density, Magnetic Susceptibility and Resistivity. North Seeking Gyroscope for geotechnical holes only.	141 drill holes were surveyed by Surtron
Geological Logging	QC Logging Procedures	Field Marshall/acQuire logging system.
Geotechnical/Structural	Diamond Core Orientated for Geotechnical Holes only	Geotechnical/structure logging incorporated into Field Marshall/acQuire logging system.
Sampling	RC Sub-Sample and Half Core	Multi-tiered splitter; diamond sawing.
Assaying	Niton XRF and XRF	Niton on site; commercial lab in Australia.
Assay QA/QC	Duplicates, Lab Standards	Routine duplicates and lab standards monitored in acQuire QA/QC reports. Site specific standards not yet developed.
Data Spacing	100m x 100m; 2m Sampling	Nominal initial drill hole spacing; Infill drilling has commenced and further infill drilling is proposed.
Density	Site Measurements	Conventional weighed suspended in air and water; Surtron downhole density; metallurgical test work confirmation of densities; Supergene 2.65g/cm^3, Surficial 2.50g/cm^3 and Sub-Grade 2.50g/cm^3.
Database Integrity	acQuire Drill Hole Database	Fully validated drill hole database; independently audited.
Verification of Sampling and Assaying	Six (6) twinned RC/DD hole.	Further twinned holes planned.
Auditing	Drilling, Assaying and Database	Independent technical auditors; monitored by internal auditor.
Geological Interpretation	Surface Mapping and Drill Holes	Surface mapping used for initial geological framework, modified by drill hole data.
Geological Modelling	3D Surfaces (DTM) and Wireframes	Geological domains based on interpretation.
Block Size	25m (X) by 25m (Y) by 5m (Z)	Sub-celled to honour DTM and wireframe shapes.
Interpolation Method	Ordinary Kriging on 2m composite sample results	
Search Parameters	Variable by Domain	Search radii and orientation variable, domain and spatially dependent.
Variables Interpolated	Fe, SiO_2, Al_2O_3, P, TiO_2, MnO, CaO, S, MgO, K_2O, Na_2O, Zn and LOI (1000) % and normative mineralogy were all interpolated	
Nominal Drill Hole Spacing	100m (N) by 100m (E)	Some closer-spaced drilling on north-south lines on the northern ridge
Classification	Supergene/High Grade Hematite – Fully constrained as material type using wireframe	Assessment criteria in addition to sampling, data and estimation criteria as above.
Metallurgical Data	Initial test work on core from geographically dispersed holes.	Results of average feed grade support resource grades.
Mining Factors	Scoping pit optimisation and scheduling scenarios.	Revenue and cost factors from Scoping Study; mining parameters for large pit.
Cut-Over Parameters	High Grade Hematite – as defined by wireframe domain Surficial: <6% Al_2O_3, 0.25% P Sub-Grade: <8% Al_2O_3, 10% SiO_2	

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this release that relates to Exploration Results 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 is a consultant to the Company and 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". Mr Longley consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Mr Widenbar is a consultant to the Company and 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". Mr Widenbar consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

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_2O_3; Supergene: No cut-off; Transitional: >51% Fe; Phosphorus: >50% Fe and <0.3% P; Hypogene: >51% Fe.

Metzimevin Inferred Resources have a >50% Fe cut-off and density of 2.80 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 20m x 10m x 10m blocks 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^3 have been assigned for the Surficial Zone, 2.80 t/m^3 for the Supergene, 2.80 t/m^3 for the Phos, 2.90 t/m^3 for the Transition and 3.20 t/m^3 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^3 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 internal 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 Research Permit 362, Congo (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 18% has been PQ/HQ core and 82% RC (Reverse Circulation) drilling with face-sampling hammers.

The geological model is represented by an area approximately 2.5km (east-west) x 2.75km (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. At the time of modelling, 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_2O_3 and <0.25% P; Supergene: no cut-offs; Sub-Grade : <8% Al_2O_3 and <10% SiO_2.

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 25m x 5m blocks with sub-blocks to honour the constraining surfaces. All collars have been surveyed by DGPS. A density of 2.65t/m^3 has been used for all of the Supergene High Grade Hematite, with a density of 2.50t/m^3 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.

While the Company is optimistic that it will report additional resources in the future, any discussion in relation to the potential quantity and grade of exploration targets is only conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource for these exploration targets and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in determination of a Mineral Resource.

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.