SUNDANCE RESOURCES

Developing a global iron ore business

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT
For the period ended 30 June 2009

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Discussions proceeding with prospective strategic partners/investors** with due diligence investigations in progress.
- **Timetable agreed with Cameroon Government for submission of Feasibility Study and Environmental and Social Assessment** – targeted for September 2009.
- **Planning of the Iron Ore Export Terminal progressed** in consultation with the Cameroon Government as part of the Kribi Multi-User Port development.
- **World-scale Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources totalling ~2.45 billion tonnes** defined on EP92, comprising:
  - 215 million tonnes of high grade hematite at 60.2% Fe; and
  - 2,325 million tonnes of itabirite hematite at 38.0% Fe.
- **High Conversion of Resource Classification to Indicated Category**:
  - 169 million tonnes Indicated Resource of high grade hematite at 60.5% Fe; and
  - 1,431 million tonnes Indicated Resource of itabirite hematite at 38.0% Fe.
- **Drilling to re-commence** targeting prospective high grade hematite – new diamond drill rig to be purchased by Sundance.
- **Environmental and Social Assessment prepared for 2009/2010 exploration** at the Nabeba Deposit in Congo inclusive of access road construction and drilling activities.
- **Metallurgical testwork commenced on transitional supergene material from Mbarga**.
- **Rail route optimisation commenced** for review of design and costings.
- **Upgrade of port capacity proposed to "Chinamax" capacity** – delivers key competitive advantage with minimal increase in marine works cost.
- **Geoff Wedlock appointed Chairman -** effective 31 August 2009**.**
- **Office opened in the Republic of Congo** - In-Country Representative appointed.
- **Share Purchase Plan and Placement to Talbot Group Investments completed.**
- **Cash reserves of A$20.6 million** at end June 2009.

STRATEGIC ACTIVITIES

Introduction of Strategic Partners/Investors

Discussions are proceeding with selected international parties with potential interest in investment, construction, product off-take and/or financing of the Mbalam Project. Site inspections have been completed by a number of these parties with follow up due diligence in progress. Draft terms have been issued to selected parties but negotiations remain incomplete.

The Company has also received proposals from a number of major international investment banks for arranging project finance in collaboration with the selected strategic partner.

Work will continue to focus on negotiations with these parties in the September 2009 Quarter and the Company remains confident of successfully concluding arrangements for the introduction of prospective strategic partners/investors to the Project.

Mbalam Convention

A Framework Agreement was executed by Sundance subsidiary Cam Iron SA (Cam Iron) and the Government of Cameroon in December 2008. This agreement represented an important step in the Company's development program at Mbalam, and is the pre-cursor to completion of the Mbalam Convention, grant of environmental and other statutory approvals, and grant of a Mining Permit.

Meetings were held with the Cameroon Prime Minister and Minister for Mines in the reporting period to progress planning towards development of the Mbalam Convention. A timetable was agreed with the Minister for Mines with submission of the Project Feasibility Study and draft Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) targeted for September 2009. The Feasibility Study will form the basis for negotiation of the fiscal and commercial terms of the Convention with the final Bankable Feasibility Study ("BFS") to be completed in 2010 on the basis of these terms.

Kribi Port Development

Cam Iron continued planning work during the reporting period on the Iron Ore Export Terminal for the Mbalam Project as part of the Kribi Multi-User Port development.

A strategic meeting of the key stakeholders took place in June 2009, including representatives of Cam Iron, Government and the industry groups selected to participate in the process to scope, plan and develop the Multi-User Port. The Government has since initiated a feasibility study for the Multi-User Port development with detailed site investigations to be completed by end 2009. These investigations will encompass Cam Iron's proposed port site at Lolabe.

The Government has set a target of mid-2010 for commencement of development of the Multi-User port. The Government has initiated the process for compulsory acquisition of land required for the development. Cam Iron will continue to progress development of its iron ore export facilities, including the land acquisition and approvals process, on a stand-alone basis, however, the Government's commitment to the adjacent multi-user facility is expected to assist Cam Iron secure necessary approvals.

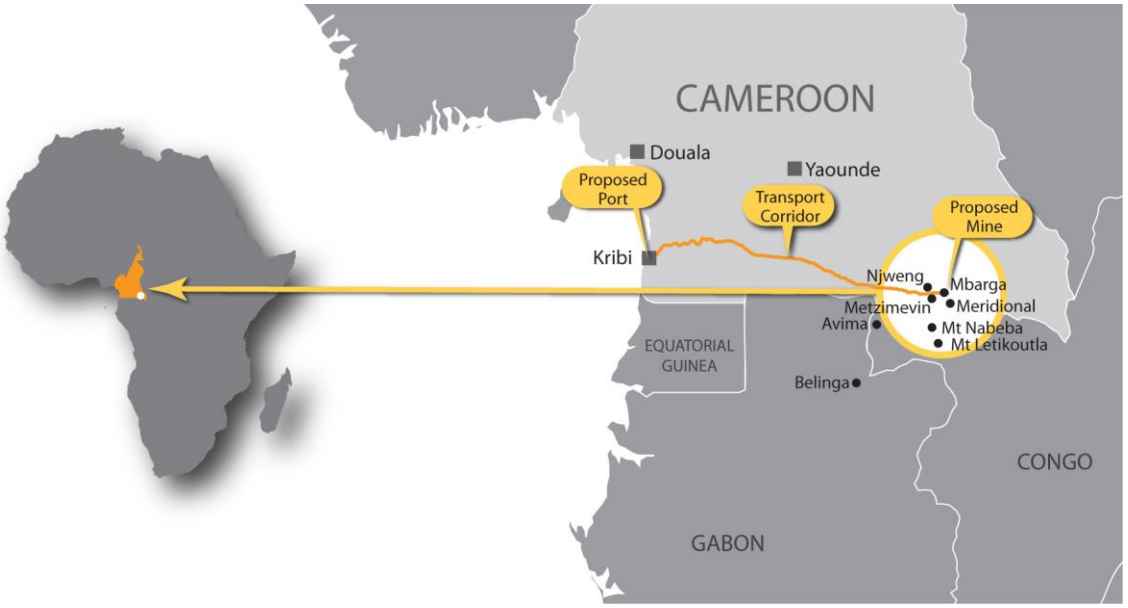
PROJECT DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

The Mbalam Iron Ore Project is based on Exploration Permit 92 (EP92) and Exploration Permit 143 (EP143), located approximately 400 km southeast of the capital city of Yaounde in the Republic of Cameroon, and Mineral Research Permits 2007-362 (MRP362) and 2007-363 (MRP363), located in the Republic of Congo (refer Figures 1 and 2).

EP92 and EP143 are owned by Cam Iron, a company incorporated in the Republic of Cameroon. Cam Iron is a subsidiary of Sundance Resources Ltd (Sundance). MRP362 and MRP363 are owned by Congo Iron SA, a company incorporated in the Republic of Congo. Sundance holds an 85% interest in Congo Iron.

Development work in the reporting period focused on processing of final assays from the first stage of drilling completed on EP92 in December 2008; upgrade of resource definition to Indicated and Inferred category; completion of an updated mine pit model for the Mbarga Deposit; assessment of supergene hematite outcrop over the Nabeba Deposit; commencement of metallurgical testwork on transitional material from the Mbarga Deposit; and optimisation of rail and port infrastructure planning.

FIGURE 1 – LOCATION OF THE MBALAM IRON ORE PROJECT

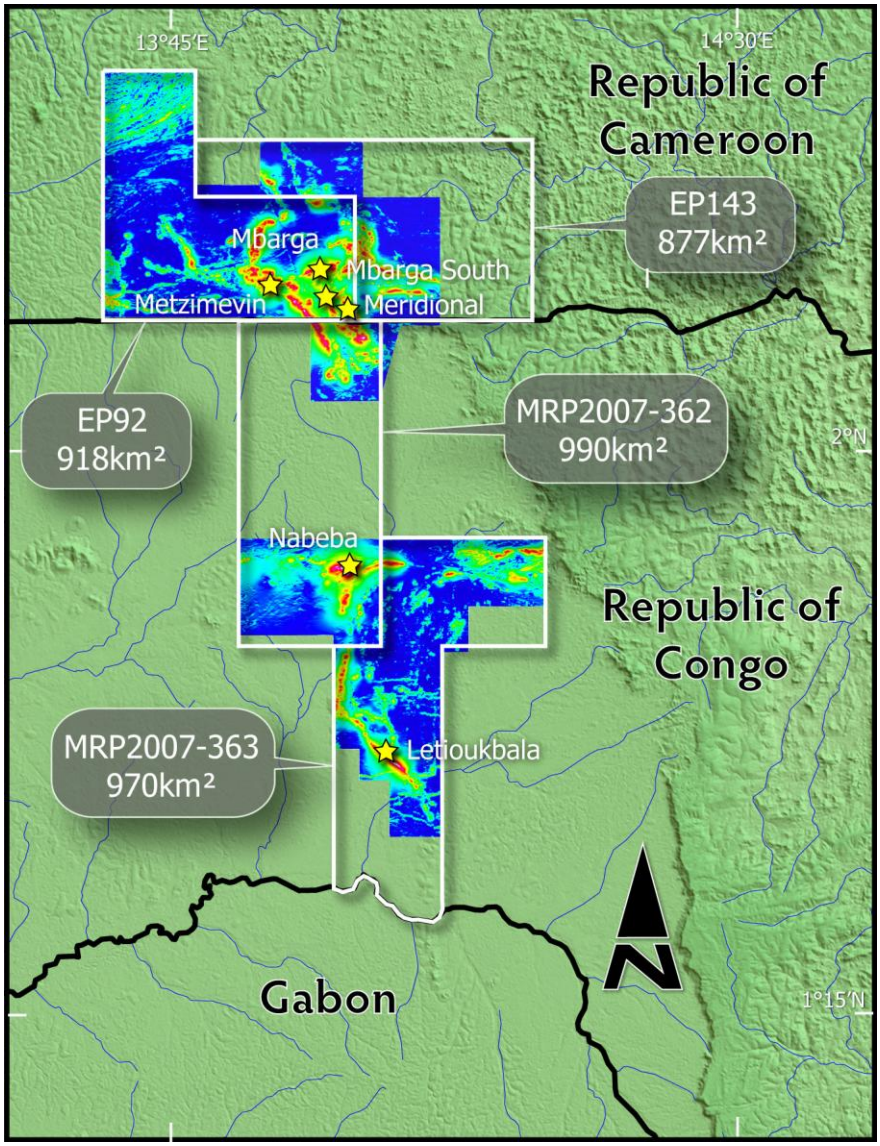


EXPLORATION AND RESOURCE DEFINITION

Regional Exploration

Processing of data received from airborne geophysical surveys over selected areas of the Company's exploration portfolio confirm that areas of high magnetic response extend through EP92 into the northern parts of the adjacent MRP362 in the Congo (refer Figure 2). The data also confirm a significant magnetic response over the Nabeba Deposit on MRP362, as identified in previous exploration undertaken by Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières (BRGM) in 1986, and a 15km linear magnetic anomaly in the Mt Letioukbala locality on MRP363.

FIGURE 2 – EXPLORATION PERMITS AND KEY DEPOSITS CONTROLLED BY SUNDANCE INCLUDING PROCESSED ANALYTICAL SIGNAL FROM AEROMAGNETIC SURVEYS



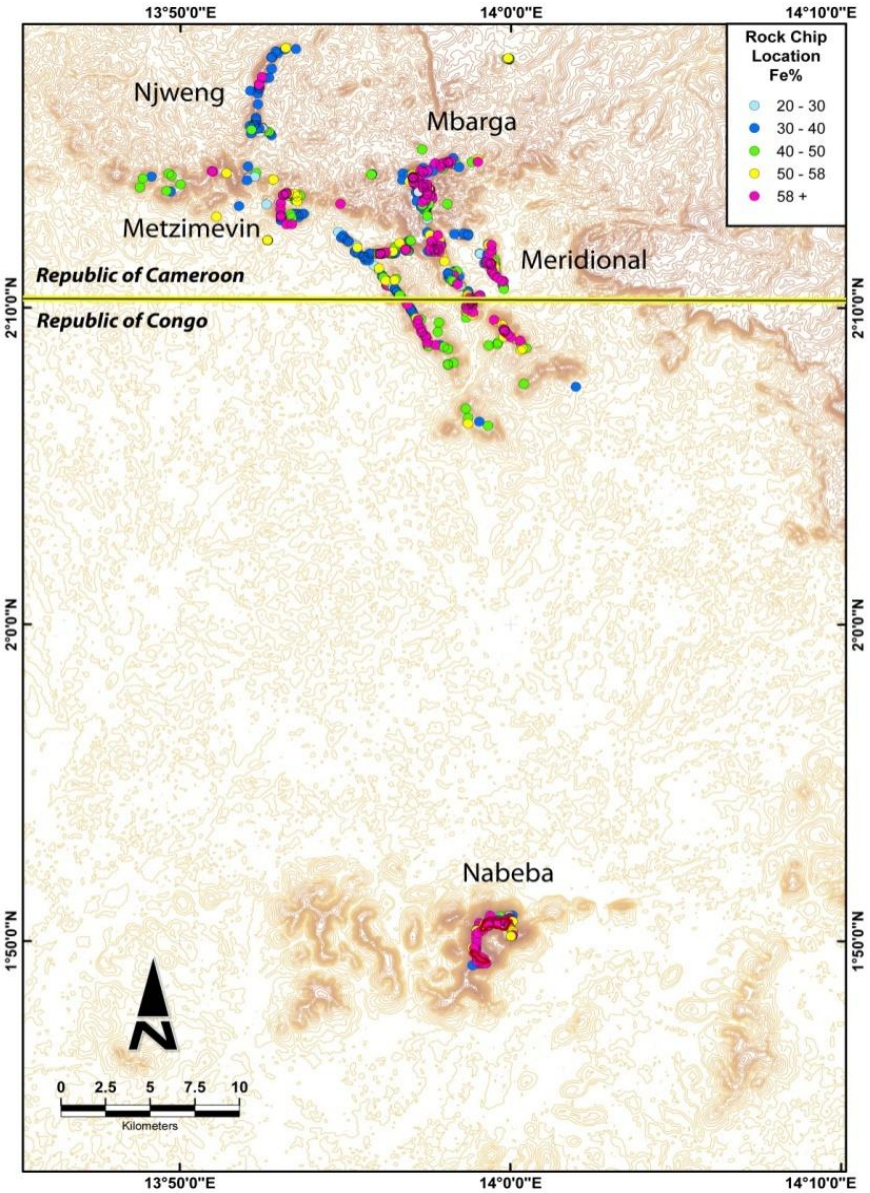
Sundance continued exploration activities during the reporting period on its landholdings in Cameroon and Congo but no drilling activity was undertaken. Field sampling was undertaken on EP92 and EP143 as well as on MRP362 in Congo. No access has yet been established to the Letioukbala prospect on Congo Permit MRP363.

Further encouraging high grade surface samples were collected from outcropping supergene mineralisation at various prospects including the Meridional Deposit on EP92 (refer Figure 3). These results are currently being reviewed to identify priority drill targets for when drilling recommences on site. Recent sampling at the Nabeba Deposit returned 94 samples with field Niton-XRF grades of greater than 58% Fe (averaging 64.5%) out of a total of 124 surface samples collected over a 5 km^2 area of the deposit (refer Figure 4).

Sundance also continues to undertake exploration research, mapping and sampling programmes over other areas in the Cameroon - Congo iron ore province considered prospective for either high grade hematite or enriched itabirite prospects. The aim of this work is to add value to the Project by identifying additional resources and/or increasing utilisation of Project rail/port infrastructure.

FIGURE 3 – HIGH GRADE SUPERGENE HEMATITE EXPOSURE ON EP92

FIGURE 4 - RESULTS FROM SURFACE SAMPLING OVER LANDHOLDINGS CONTROLLED BY SUNDANCE IN CAMEROON AND REPUBLIC OF CONGO

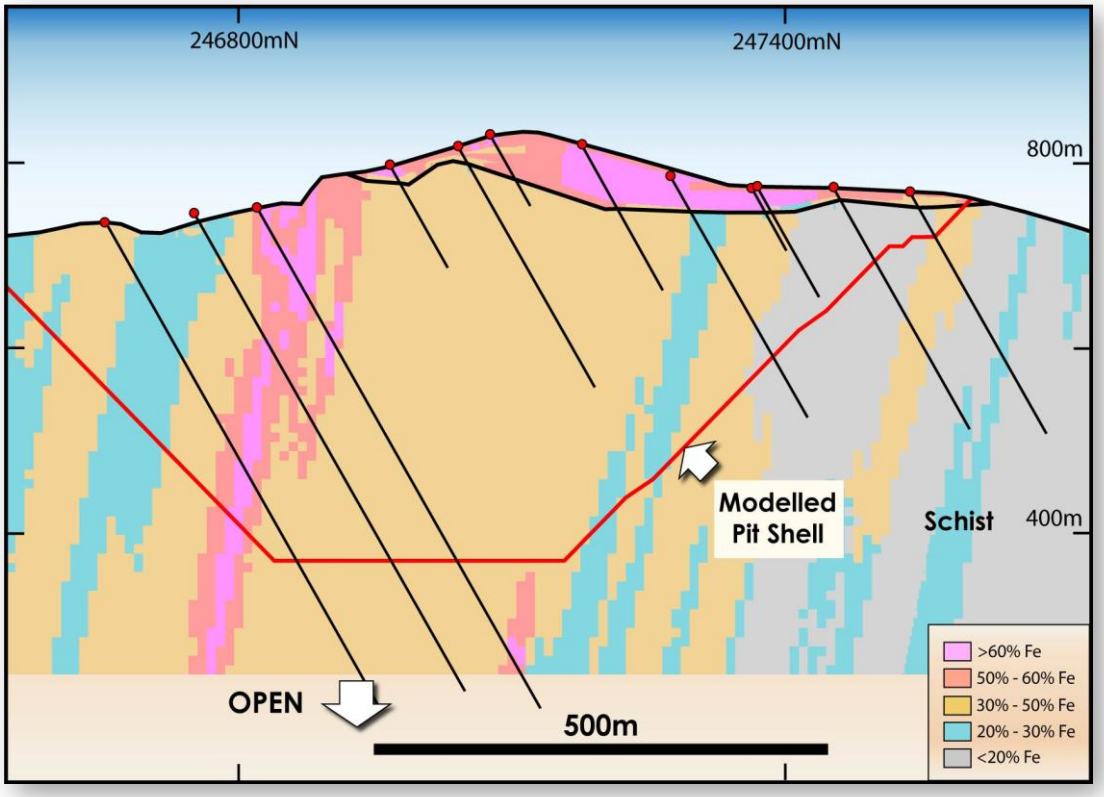


Resource Inventory and Targets

A total of 381 drill holes have been completed on EP92 for a total of 80,595.9 metres drilled.

Figure 5 shows a typical cross-section of the Mbarga Deposit and its characteristic high grade and itabirite hematite mineralisation.

FIGURE 5 – SECTION LOOKING WEST OVER MBARGA DEPOSIT SHOWING HIGH GRADE AND ITABIRITE HEMATITE AND CURRENT MINE PIT OUTLINE



Significant upgrades to the Mineral Resource Inventory of the Mbalam Project were announced on 11th May 2009 with JORC-Code compliant Indicated and Inferred Mineral Resources estimated for the Mbarga, Mbarga South and Metzimevin Deposits based on the drilling completed to December 2008.

A Project presentation was made to the General Director of the Cameroon Department of Mines and other officials of the Department in Yaounde in May 2009 to provide synchronous communication of the upgrade in the Resource inventory reported at Mbalam with release to the ASX.

High Grade Hematite Resource

The JORC-Code compliant near-surface high grade hematite resource is estimated to contain a total of 215 million tonnes hematite at 60.2% Fe.

The Mineral Resource inventory of near-surface high grade hematite is summarised in Table 1. This resource consists of:

- Indicated Resource of 168.7 million tonnes grading 60.5% Fe (at Mbarga only)
- Inferred Resource of 46.5 million tonnes grading 59.4% Fe (at the Mbarga, Mbarga South and Metzimevin Deposits).

TABLE 1 – SUMMARY OF INDICATED AND INFERRED RESOURCES OF HIGH GRADE HEMATITE

Deposit	Resource Category	Tonnage (MT)	Grade				
			Fe (%)	SiO_2 (%)	$A1_2O_3$ (%)	P (%)	LOI (%)
Mbarga	Indicated	168.7	60.5	9.5	2.1	0.08	**1.4**
Mbarga	Inferred	10.4	57.5	13.0	2.7	0.06	**1.6**
Mbarga South	Inferred	21.8	58.8	9.4	3.0	0.06	**2.9**
Metzimevin	Inferred	14.3	61.8	10.3	3.6	0.09	**1.8**
Total - Indicated and Inferred Resource		**215.2**	**60.2**	**9.8**	**2.3**	**0.08**	**1.6**

The Indicated high grade hematite resource at the Mbarga Deposit represents a 94% conversion from the Inferred to Indicated Category. Approximately 10 million tonnes of resource remain classified as Inferred at Mbarga in a limited area located along the narrow north-eastern extension of mineralisation where drilling density is not yet sufficient to define an Indicated Resource. All resources at the Mbarga South and Metzimevin Deposits remain classified as Inferred due to the density of drilling completed to date at these locations.

*High Grade Hematite Exploration Target**

Sundance's overall Project Exploration Target* for high grade hematite is 315 to 465 million tonnes at 55% to 65% Fe. This includes the Indicated and Inferred Resources reported above for EP92 and the Exploration Target announced for the Nabeba Deposit on MRP362 - refer Table 2 below.

TABLE 2 – REPORTED RESOURCES AND EXPLORATION TARGETS FOR HIGH GRADE HEMATITE

Deposit	Category	Tonnage (Million Tonnes)	Grade (Fe %)
Mbarga / Mbarga South / Metzimevin Deposits	Indicated and Inferred Resources	215 Mt	60%
Nabeba Deposit	Exploration Target*	100 – 250 Mt	55% – 65%
TOTAL PROJECT		**315 – 465 Mt**	**55% - 65%**

The Sundance Board has approved the re-commencement of drilling activities with initial focus on the Nabeba Deposit. This deposit is accessible from Sundance's existing exploration operations base at Mbarga and therefore offers potential for the definition of significant additional resources close to the Company's planned production infrastructure.

Work is currently in progress to gain necessary approvals for development of access to the deposit to facilitate diamond drilling in late 2009/early 2010. Sundance will purchase a new diamond drill rig for this exploration program and self-perform the drilling work. This approach has been adopted as it offers greater flexibility than contracted drilling services.

* 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 in excess of Inferred or Indicated Mineral Resources is only conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to define a Mineral Resource in excess of that estimated for the Mbarga, Mbarga South or Metzimevin Deposits and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in determination of a Mineral Resource for the Nabeba Deposit or other prospects on the Company's landholdings.

Itabirite Hematite Resource

The JORC-Code compliant Itabirite hematite resource at the Mbarga Deposit is estimated to contain a total of 2,325 million tonnes itabirite at an average grade of 38.0% Fe.

The Mineral Resource inventory of itabirite is summarised in Table 3. This resource consists of:

- Indicated Resource of 1,431 million tonnes at 38.0% Fe, and
- Inferred Resource of 894 million tonnes at 38.0% Fe.

TABLE 3 – SUMMARY OF INDICATED AND INFERRED RESOURCES OF ITABIRITE HEMATITE

Deposit	Resource Category	Tonnage (MT)	Grade				
			Fe (%)	SiO_2 (%)	$A1_2O_3$ (%)	P (%)	LOI (%)
Mbarga	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 - Indicated and Inferred Resource		**2,325 Mt**	**38.0**	**44.4**	**0.48**	**0.04**	**0.36**

The Indicated itabirite hematite resource inventory at the Mbarga Deposit represents a 62% conversion from Inferred to Indicated Category. The Indicated Resource is situated primarily in the upper portion of the deposit where the current drill spacing is sufficient for upgrading of the resource category. Sundance is confident that a high proportion of the deeper Inferred Resource will be upgraded to Indicated Category once sufficient drilling is completed within the deeper parts of the deposit.

The Indicated Resource of itabirite hematite at Mbarga is already sufficient to provide the beneficiation feed required for proposed production of high quality Direct Reduction grade and Blast Furnace grade pellet feed concentrate during the first 20 years of project operations (including initial production of DSO-quality product). There is no further exploration planned at this time to increase the Itabirite resource tonnage.

FEASIBILITY STUDY PROGRAM

Feasibility assessment of the Project continued in the June 2009 Quarter. This work included:

- Updating of the Mbarga mine pit model;
- Sighter metallurgical testwork on transitional supergene material from the Mbarga Deposit;
- Commencement of rail route optimisation modelling;
- Development of the port design to accommodate “Chinamax ships;
- Updating of the Pre-Feasibility Study and Project data room to reflect the latest Resource upgrade, engineering work and capital and operating cost estimates, including engagement with potential suppliers and engineering and construction contractors in China;
- Continued investigation of gas and power supply options with both industry groups and the Cameroon Government;
- Completion of the draft ESA.

The latest Resource upgrade has allowed further optimisation of the Project development strategy but with planning still based on staged mining of high grade and itabirite hematite with initial production of a blended DSO-quality product followed by production of high quality pellet feed concentrate from beneficiation of the Mbarga itabirite.

Mine Planning

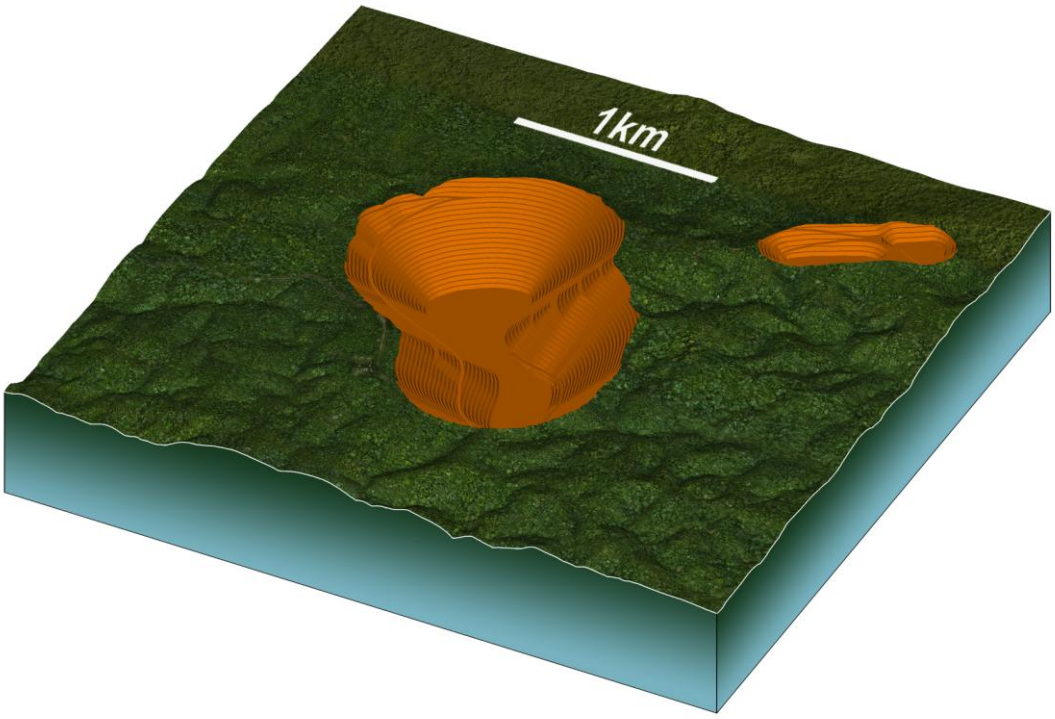
Pit optimisation modelling for the Mbarga Deposit continued during the reporting period. The latest pit model (refer Figure 6) is based on initial mining of near-surface high grade material followed by deeper pit development for mining of the underlying itabirite ore.

The current Mbarga pit model includes approximately 136 million tonnes of high grade supergene material plus 1.8 billion tonnes of itabirite hematite grading 38% Fe. This does not include reported high grade resources for the Mbarga South or Metzimevin Deposits.

Work is continuing to:

- Test the relative sensitivities of the pit optimisation and design parameters;
- Progress engineering studies necessary to support the current design assumptions (i.e. geotechnical and hydrological/hydrogeological investigations); and
- Define additional transitional and surficial ore domains if current testwork confirms that low-cost upgrading of these materials is viable.

FIGURE 6 - SCHEMATIC OF LATEST MBARGA MINE PIT MODEL



Process Design for DSO-Quality Product

The DSO process plant scope is based on processing and handling of high grade hematite feed sufficient to produce 35 Mtpa DSO-quality product. The current process design is based on blending of feed from the Mbarga, Mbarga South, Metzimevin and Nabeba Deposits (subject to successful conversion of the Exploration Target* for the Nabeba Deposit – refer page 7). This is expected to support production of DSO-quality product for up to the first 10 years of Project operations.

Initial assessment, based on previously reported assays from drilling at the Nabeba Deposit by BRGM, indicates that blending of material from the Nabeba Deposit with ore from the Cameroon deposits is likely to yield a DSO-quality product.

Testwork to date on supergene high grade material from the Mbarga Deposit is based on limited core samples as the majority of drilling to date has been RC drilling. The results indicate a relatively soft ore that is expected to result in low crushing and screening costs but low lump yield (<20%).

Testwork is also underway to assess the potential for low-cost upgrading of transitional material from the Mbarga Deposit (and possibly other deposits) to increase the tonnage and enhance the grade of DSO-quality product (and hence extend the duration of production of high grade hematite from the Project).

Sighter tests undertaken during the June 2009 Quarter on a composite RC sample of transitional supergene material from the Mbarga Deposit. These indicate encouraging potential for size and gravity separation upgrading techniques. Follow up sampling has been initiated with further testwork to commence in the September 2009 Quarter. Specialist process consultant, GRD Minproc, has been appointed to assist the Company in the development and testing of an appropriate flow sheet.

Process Design for Itabirite Beneficiation

Metallurgical test work has demonstrated that the Mbarga itabirite may be upgraded to produce a high-grade hematite concentrate using conventional flotation beneficiation.

Results indicate that optimal concentrate recovery and product quality may be achieved by utilising a medium primary grind and float followed by selective re-grind and re-float of the middling products. A primary grind of 75µm, with a 38µm re-grind for the middlings products, gives a Blast Furnace (BF) grade pellet feed concentrate at 66% to 67% Fe with an anticipated weight recovery of ~40%.

The results also indicate that a finer primary grind of 53µm can provide both a Direct Reduction (DR) grade pellet feed concentrate at 68% Fe (with approximately 2% combined SiO_2 and Al_2O_3) and a BF grade pellet feed concentrate at 65% Fe with a similar total gross weight recovery.

The next phase of testwork has been designed to confirm and optimise these process flowsheets with a target to improve weight recovery towards 45%. This testwork will be based on itabirite core sourced from eight drill holes at drill depths ranging from 50m to 450m over the Mbarga Deposit. The ore grade from these samples averages 38% Fe.

Product Transport and Export Infrastructure

Tranport Infrastructure

Infrastructure planning continued in the June 2009 Quarter based on the preferred transport corridor alignment from the mine at Mbalam to the proposed port site at Lolabe. Rail route optimisation modelling commenced in June 2009 using latest high resolution LIDAR-sourced topographic data available over the proposed rail corridor. This modelling, being undertaken by the Calibre-Engenium JV, is aiming to confirm the definitive transport route from mine to port with CAPEX and OPEX estimates to be based on updated train simulation modelling.

An initial review of the rail capital and operating cost estimates, specifically in the areas of rolling stock and equipment supply, was completed during the June 2009 Quarter. Cost savings were achieved in a number of areas but this review is ongoing and subject to completion of the above route optimisation modelling. Initial results indicate an increase in earthworks quantities which would impact civil works costs but this work is incomplete. Slurry pipeline transport of concentrate from mine to port remains a viable option but assessment of this option is on hold pending the results of the rail optimisation modelling.

Port Infrastructure

A strategic meeting of the key stakeholders participants in the Kribi Multi-User Port development took place in June 2009, including representatives of Cam Iron, Government and the industry groups selected to participate in the process to scope, plan and develop the Multi-User Port.

The Government has since initiated a feasibility study for the Multi-User Port development with site investigations to be completed by end 2009. These investigations will encompass Cam Iron's proposed port site at Lolabe.

Cam Iron will continue to progress development of its iron ore export facilities, including the land acquisition and approvals process, on a stand-alone basis, however, the Government's commitment to the adjacent multi-user facility will assist Cam Iron secure necessary approvals.

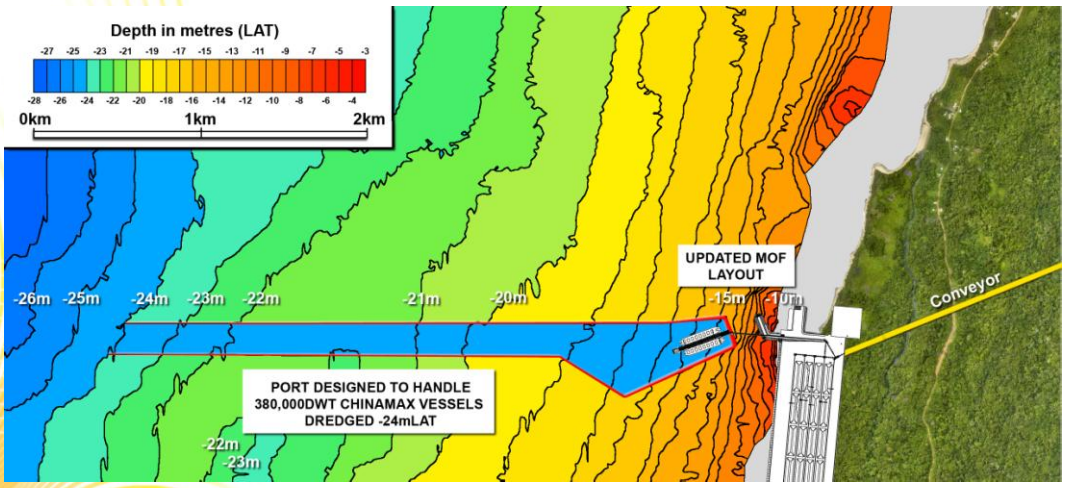
In parallel with this work, the Company has completed a review of the design and layout of the marine works scope for its proposed export facility at Lolabe. This review has improved the functionality of the marine facilities while taking into account land-side planning requirements of the adjacent Government-sponsored Multi-User facility.

Importantly, the review has highlighted the potential to expand the capacity of the iron ore export facility to accommodate "Chinamax" ships (up to 380, 000 DWT) at only modest additional marine works cost.

This capability offers the Mbalam Project a competitive advantage as the use of "Chinamax" ships would allow shipping costs from Mbalam to Asia to be competitive with shipping costs from Brazil and Australia. There are very few iron ore ports that can accommodate "Chinamax" ships with most ports being depth and tide constrained to mid Cape-size ships. Most new projects proposed in Brazil and Africa are also depth constrained or will likely incur significant capital cost penalties to develop very deep water export facilities.

Figure 7 shows the current port layout at Lolabe suitable for loading of "Chinamax" ships. The principal change to the prior port design is the increased berth / channel depth to 24m Chart Datum.

FIGURE 7 : PORT LAYOUT SUITABLE FOR "CHINAMAX" SLIPS



Update of Pre-Feasibility Study Engineering and Costings

The Pre-Feasibility Study and the Project data room was updated during the reporting period to reflect the latest Resource upgrade and engineering work.

Both capital and operating cost estimates have been updated, specifically in the areas of mining, beneficiation, product transport and port works, to reflect current market conditions. Review of these internal cost estimates has commenced with potential suppliers and contractors including Chinese providers. This has included drafting and issue of work scopes for the major construction packages to potential contractors.

Investigations into gas and power supply options continued during the June 2009 Quarter. This work included:

- Engagement with existing industry groups and power/gas users;
- Drafting of a preliminary study plan for the investigation and assessment of hydro-power sites;
- Discussions with both the Cameroonian Government and commercial gas and power suppliers.

Scoping assessment is also proceeding for potential development of a 4 - 8 million tonne per year pellet plant near the proposed port site south of Kribi. This would be based on DR grade concentrate feed from the Mbarga Deposit. Further discussions have been held during the reporting period with prospective gas suppliers including SNI, the State-owned gas company.

Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA)

Cameroon Operations

The draft ESA, and associated Management Plans, has been completed for the Mbalam Iron Ore Project. The ESA is based on 35 Mtpa production over a minimum project life of 20 years with start-up DSO-quality production followed itabirite concentrate production. The ESA encompasses all mining, transport and port activities proposed by Cam Iron SA in Cameroon and provides for both rail and slurry pipeline ore transport options from mine to port.

The collection of baseline data for the ESA was completed in the December 2008 Quarter by the Company's Cameroon based consultant, Rainbow Environmental Consulting, in collaboration with Cam Iron and with the input of Non-Government Organisations including WWF (World Wildlife Fund) and CED (Centre for Environment and Development).

Data collection and stakeholder consultation have continued through 2009. The Project continues to be strongly supported by stakeholders including local communities, the Cameroon Government and local NGO's.

The submission of the ESA to the Cameroon Government will be followed by a 4-6 month public review process convened by the Ministry of Environment and Nature Protection (MINEP) prior to Project approval.

It is noted that the Cameroon Government will progress land acquisition and approvals processes in respect of the overall Kribi Deep Sea Port Project (which includes the Cam Iron export facility) in parallel with Cam Iron's ESA.

Congo Operations

A draft Environmental and Social Assessment for the forthcoming exploration drilling programme at the Nabeba Deposit in the Republic of Congo has been completed. This followed field investigations completed in June/July in collaboration with Environment Plus, a Congolese environmental consulting company with experience in the mining sector.

This assessment will be submitted to the Congolese Ministry of Environment in August 2009 with drilling to commence immediately upon completion of access and receipt of environmental approval.

Discussions also took place during the reporting period with a number of other Congolese Ministries to secure all other approvals required for construction of road access from Mbalam in Cameroon to the Nabeba deposit. Planning work is now underway to commence road construction in the September 2009 Quarter.

CORPORATE

Capital Raising

The Company's inaugural Share Purchase Plan (SPP) proved an outstanding success with 2,966 shareholders accepting the SPP offer prior to close on 24 April 2009. The SPP raised A$10.757 million to advance exploration and development activities at the Mbalam Project.

The Company also successfully completed an additional A$5 million share placement to its major shareholder, Talbot Group Investments Pty Limited (TGI), on 29 April 2009. TGI has been a cornerstone investor in Sundance since 2007 with the placement resulting in TGI's interest in Sundance increasing to 20.7% (including the interests of Associates of TGI).

Appointment of Geoff Wedlock as Chairman

On 3rd July, it was announced that Geoff Wedlock had been appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors with effect from 31 August 2009 when the Company's current Chairman, George Jones, will retire for health reasons.

Mr Wedlock has been a Non-Executive Director of the Company since October 2007 and is a highly experienced iron ore executive with more than 40 years experience in the mining industry. His previous positions include Executive Vice President and CEO of BHP Iron Ore, where he was directly involved in the development of four iron ore mines, upgrades of two ports and two railways, and the development of iron ore processing operations. Mr Wedlock was also previously Managing Director of the successful Australian iron ore producer, Portman Limited.

Perth Office Relocation

Sundance has relocated its head office to Level 17 140 St Georges Terrace, Perth. The relocation has resulted in a significant reduction in office lease costs.

Establishment of Representative Office in Republic of Congo

In July, the Company established a representative office in Brazzaville, the capital of the Republic of Congo, to support the exploration work to be undertaken on MRP2007-362 and MRP2007-363. Initial exploration will focus on the Nabeba deposit. A permanent in-country representative has been appointed in Brazzaville to assist with corporate administration of Congo Iron SA and to interface with the Government of the Republic of Congo.

Shareholder Information

As at 30 June 2009, the Company had 18,629 shareholders and 2,102,042,808 ordinary fully paid shares on issue with the top 20 shareholders as at 20 July 2009 holding 46.2% of the total issued capital.

Cash Reserves

The Company's cash balance at 30 June 2009 was $20.6 million. These funds will allow the Company to continue its development activities on the Mbalam Project into 2010.

Expenditure

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

Yours faithfully
SUNDANCE RESOURCES LTD

Don Lewis
Managing Director

About Sundance Resources Limited

Sundance Resources Ltd is an Australian exploration company focused on mining interests in the Republic of Cameroon and the Republic of Congo, on the central west coast of Africa. Sundance has commenced feasibility study on its **Mbalam Iron Ore Project** as the basis for developing a global iron ore business.

Central West Africa is considered to have the potential to develop into a significant new iron province, underpinned by the Mbalam Project and nearby projects in Congo and Gabon.

WA-based Sundance has been listed on the Australian Stock Exchange since 1993 and is also traded on over-the-counter markets in Frankfurt, Berlin, Hamburg, Stuttgart and Munich.

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.

The estimated quantity and grade of DSO 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 the Mbarga Deposit and 200m x 100m pattern for the Inferred Resource at the Mbarga, Mbarga South 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 <10% Al203; Supergene: No cut-off; Transitional: >51% Fe; Phosphorus: >53% Fe and <0.3% P; Hypogene: >52% Fe. Mbarga South is quoted at >50% Fe cut-off and Metzimevin is quoted at >56% Fe cut-off. A nominal 34% Fe cut-off value for the Mbarga Itabirite hematite is used.

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 have been used in the evaluation.

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 3-4t/m3 depending on the iron grade. A density of 3.6t/m3 has been used for the majority of the near-surface High Grade Hematite and a value of2.6 t/m3 applied to the overlying Surficial Zone. The underlying Transitional Zone has density values assigned via the Itabirite Fe grade regression formula, with a nominal 10% reduction applied to the resultant value to ensure the value is conservative.

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. Three metallurgical test work programs have supported the assay grades and density values of the major mineral types.

The map boundaries shown in the attached figures are indicative and should not be used for legal purposes. All areas are approximate and maps do not reflect all topographical features.

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.