

# St-Georges Eco-Mining Corp. Confirms the Presence of Niobium at Notre-Dame

26.03.2025 | [The Newswire](#)

[St-Georges Eco-Mining Corp.](#) (CSE: SX) (OTC: SXOOF) (FSE: 85G1) announces that it has received preliminary results from surface sampling and early-stage mineralogical analysis on its Notre-Dame Critical Minerals Project, located within the Nitassinan, the traditional and ancestral territory, of the Innu First Nation of Mashteuiatsh in Québec. The results have confirmed the presence of niobium, tantalum, gallium and rare earths in multiple samples collected from a channel at surface and select drill intervals.

These results support the Company's initial exploration hypothesis and reinforce the project's growing potential to host valuable technology and energy transition metals. The discovery stems from detailed earlier geochemical assays conducted over the past several months. The past and recent sampling reveal consistent anomalous values of niobium, tantalum, gallium and other rare earth minerals occur in multiple targets throughout the Notre-Dame Project. This new data confirms the presence of these critical elements in concentrations that warrant further investigation and support expanding exploration activities in the upcoming field season.

"These initial findings validate our ongoing efforts on the Notre-Dame Project and underscore the potential significance of this underexplored region," said Herb Duerr, CEO of St-Georges Eco-Mining. "(&hellip;) it is particularly encouraging to identify a carbonatite body that appears to extend at least 75 meters in length and up to 20 meters in width, based on limited early drilling. Even more significant is the surface mineralization, which can be traced consistently to depths ranging from 16 to 36 meters. Notably, every drill hole targeting the lens observed at surface successfully intersected the expected geological structure and encountered niobium mineralization at depth, with several intercepts over meaningful widths. Drilling has outlined 75 meters of strike along a shallow-dipping system that remains open at depth and begins virtually at surface (&hellip;)."

The company will initiate additional fieldwork this spring, including trenching, detailed mapping, and expanded sampling, to delineate mineralized zones and better understand the geological controls behind these critical metal occurrences. Further metallurgical testing will also be undertaken to assess the extractability of niobium, tantalum, gallium and the suite of rare earth minerals under the company's eco-friendly approach.

The mapping, drilling, and sampling works carried out at the Notre-Dame Project in 2024 confirmed the presence of a carbonatite dike measuring 75 meters by 20 meters that is open in several directions and at depth, inside which anomalous REE, and Nb-Ta elements were found. Some analysis triggered the analysis overlimit threshold and will be sent to the labs for further analysis. The Company is providing the available preliminary results in the table below.

The Company's surface sampling, taken from one channel of 8 meters at surface, yielded the following results with the lower number considered as a background value on the project:

Niobium (Nb) - from 100 to 2,360 ppm (143ppm to 3,376 ppm or 0.3376% of niobium pentoxide (Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>))

Tantalum (Ta) - from 10 to 60 ppm

Gallium (Ga) - from 15 to 48 ppm

Total Rare Earth (TREEs) - from 200 to 4,000 ppm

The exploration drilling campaign yielded the following results in the table below on one of the targeted

zones adjacent to the project access road. These values contained intervals of Nb that exceeded the assay detections limit of 2,500 ppm (in excess of 3,578ppm or 0.3578% of niobium pentoxide or Nb<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>)

Drill Hole #	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Nb ppm*	Ta ppm	Ga ppm	TREE ppm
24-02	20.0	24.0	4.0	>2,215**	103.0	15	1,390
24-04	19.0	20.0	1.0	1,085	38.0	19	578
24-05	13.4	15.0	1.6	335	11.0	13	3,023
and	15.0	21.0	6.0	845	22.0	15	1,008
24-06	13.0	16.0	3.0	470	18.0	9	1,320
and	18.0	20.0	2.0	1,240	30.0	18	786
24-09	47.0	50.0	3.0	>1,907**	106.0	24	449
24-12	7.3	8.2	0.9	1,250	36.0	17	1,842
24-13	36.0	37.0	1.0	715	6.0	21	1,199
24-14	4.0	6.0	2.0	1,405	35.4	18	1,069
Channel-1***	0.0	8.0	8.0	670	17.0	15	1,217
included	2.0	3.0	1.0	2,124	39.2	25	1,615

Geochemistry done via Li Borate Fusion Method with ICP-MS finish

\*

(ALS, ME-MS81)

\*\* Assay value of some samples is greater than 2500 ppm Nb (over limit) and results could increase or decrease after further analysis

\*\*\* Mineralization in channel sampling conducted at surface intersected the same carbonatite at depth via drilling

## DRILL HOLES

Hole Name	UTM-X*	UTM-Y	Elev	Az(°)	Dip (°)	Length	Qty	From	To
NDL24-02	682578E	5441883N	224	N225	-45	81	24	L273389	L273412
NDL24-03	682578E	5441883N	224	N225	-70	48	26	L273363	L273388
NDL24-04	682578E	5441883N	224	N265	-45	78	22	L273341	L273362
NDL24-05	682578E	5441883N	224	N265	-70	51	26	L273315	L273340
NDL24-06	682578E	5441883N	224	N290	-45	87	21	L273294	L273314
NDL24-07	682598E	5441843N	218	N215	-45	60	25	L273269	L273293
NDL24-08	682598E	5441843N	218	N310	-45	150	30	L273239	L273268

NDL24-09	682551E	5441882N	219	N60	-45	54	51	L273188	L273238
NDL24-10	682551E	5441882N	219	N60	-60	30	0	No sample taken	
NDL24-11	682551E	5441882N	219	N140	-38	21	13	L273175	L273187
NDL24-12	682564E	5441874N	218	N315	-45	54	13	L273162	L273174
NDL24-13	682564E	5441874N	218	N50	-45	69	50	L273112	L273161
NDL24-14	682564E	5441874N	218	N235	-45	51	11	L273101	L273111

#### Quality Control

An 8-meter surface channel was cut directly above the mineralized carbonatite intersected in drilling. The channel was sampled at 1-meter intervals, with cuts 20 cm deep and 2 cm wide. Each sample was geo-referenced, described, tagged, sealed, and placed in identified transport bags. These were securely shipped to Magnor Exploration Inc.'s warehouse in Saguenay, Québec, and then forwarded to ALS Laboratories for analysis. No company-inserted standards, blanks, or duplicates were included. Instead, ALS Laboratories added certified reference materials (OREAS L11, OREAS 232b, and OREAS 243), blanks, and duplicates upon receipt. Results were verified by an ALS geochemist.

All recovered drill core was stored in NQ-sized boxes, labeled, sealed, and securely stored before shipment to Magnor's facility. The core was logged, measured, and geologically characterized. Selected intervals were tagged, split in half, sealed, and sent via secure transport to ALS Laboratories in Val-d'Or, Québec. Samples were crushed to 70% passing <2 mm, split by riffle splitter, then pulverized to 85% passing <75 µm. Geochemical assays were performed for 36 trace elements (including REEs) by lithium borate fusion with ICP-MS (ME-MS81). A separate analysis using four-acid digestion with ICP-MS was conducted for 60 trace elements, including lithium.

The technical information contained in this report has been reviewed by Jean-Paul Barrette Géo/ P.Geo, is is an independent project geologist and consultant. Mr. Barrette is a member of the Ordre des Géologues du Québec (OGQ, # 619). Mr. Barrette has sufficient experience (40 years) relevant to the style of mineralization and the type of deposit under study and the activity undertaken to qualify as a competent person as defined by NATIONAL INSTRUMENT 43-101, Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects. Mr. Barrette carried out several geological reconnaissance works in the Notre-Dame sector and recently made a of compilation of historical works.

#### ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

'Herb Duerr'

HERB DUERR  
President & CEO

About St-Georges Eco-Mining Corp.

St-Georges develops new technologies and holds a diversified portfolio of assets and patent-pending Intellectual Property within several highly prospective subsidiaries including: EVSX, a leading North American advanced battery processing and recycling initiative; St Georges Metallurgy, with metallurgical R&D and related IP, including processing and recovering high grade lithium from spodumene; Iceland Resources, with high grade gold exploration projects including the flagship Thor Project; H2SX, developing technology to convert methane into solid carbon and turquoise hydrogen; and Quebec exploration projects including the Manicouagan and Julie (CSM) projects on Quebec's North Shore, and Notre-Dame niobium Project in Lac St Jean.

Visit the Company website at [www.stgeorgesecomining.com](http://www.stgeorgesecomining.com)

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