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ASX RELEASE
21 December 2010

Rare Earth Metals – Further Elevated Assay Results
Tsumkwe Project Namibia

At the request of the ASX, the Company is providing further details in respect of the announcement released to the market on 17 December 2010, as follows:

On 22 October 2010, the Company announced elevated rare earth (REE) metal values obtained from the Tsumkwe project in Namibia. REE assay results from a number of other holes drilled in the vicinity have now been received. These were all vertical holes, previously drilled for kimberlite exploration.

Only the last meter of each drill hole (EOH) was submitted for assaying, which included REEs, to determine whether they contained geochemical characteristics of kimberlites. Accordingly, in respect of REEs, the widths of REE mineralised zones cannot be determined at this stage, other than to say that at the depths at which these holes were terminated they contained elevated REE values.

Assays results are for total REEs (excluding Promethium (Pm) and Lutetium (Lu))

RR013 - 7804660N/462900E; Dip -90^0; Azimuth 0^0 - a one metre interval from 38m to 39m at the end of the hole (EOH), reported on 22 October, yielded:

422.80 ppm La
753.20 ppm Ce
296.44 ppm Nd

This same interval was re-submitted for assaying for total REEs (TREE) and yielded the following:

1709 ppm TREEs

Further elevated TREE results have been received.

NAM477 – 7804815N/462000E; Dip -90^0; Azimuth 0^0 - drilled 900m NW of RR013 yielded TREEs from a selected one metre interval sampled between 39m and 40m (EOH) as follows:

1497 ppm TREEs

Other EOH samples assayed, with elevated total REEs are as follows:

Drill Hole	Northing/Easting	Dip/Azimuth	EOH Interval Assayed	TREE values
NAM463	7805185/462650	-90^0/ 0^0	24m - 25m	811.30
NAM464	7804300/462820	-90^0/ 0^0	30m - 31m	766.60
NAM465	7804610/463370	-90^0/ 0^0	18m - 19m	838.20
NAM467	7803840/462780	-90^0/ 0^0	17m - 18m	866.20

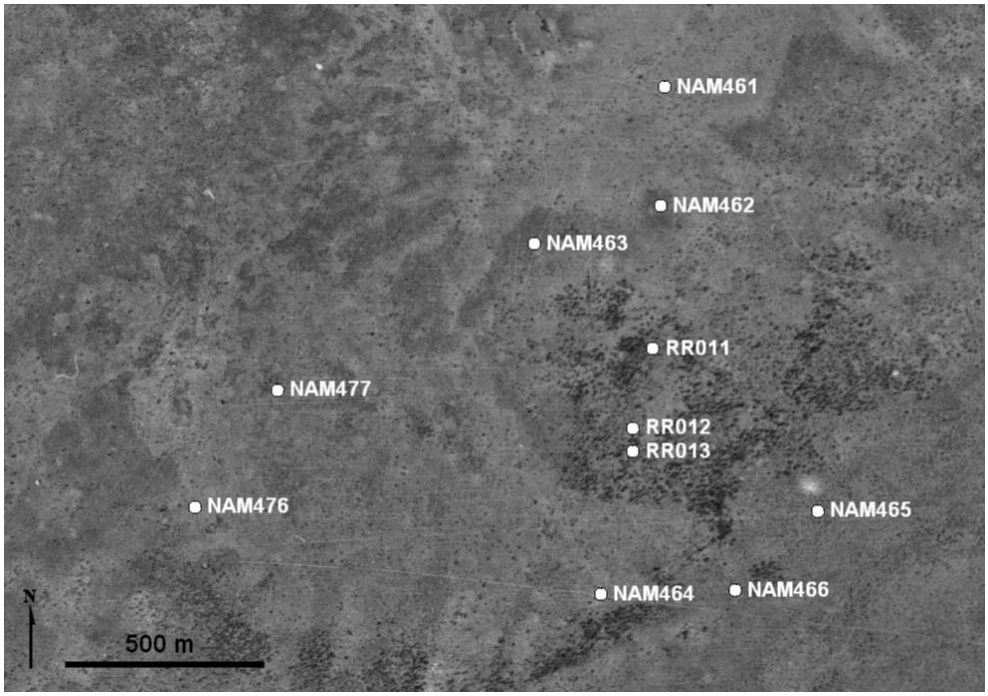
For details of individual TREE values for each drill hole, refer to the table below of TREEs. This shows the relevant atomic number, the recorded upper crust abundance (average background values) and the abundance as yielded from the TREE assayed values of the holes reported on.

Element	Symbol	Atomic Number	Upper Crust Abundance ppm*	NAM463 ppm	NAM464 ppm	NAM465 ppm	NAM467 ppm	NAM477 ppm	RR013 ppm
Yttrium	Y	39	22.00	74.00	71.00	65.00	74.00	126.00	67.00
Lanthanum	La	57	30.00	178.00	159.00	160.00	181.00	308.00	434.00
Cerium	Ce	58	64.00	303.00	300.00	346.00	357.00	595.00	754.00
Praseodymium	Pr	59	7.10	37.80	35.40	39.80	37.80	69.60	88.00
Neodymium	Nd	60	26.00	134.00	123.00	147.00	135.00	256.00	269.00
Samarium	Sm	62	4.50	24.50	21.00	25.50	22.00	45.00	36.00
Europium	Eu	63	0.88	2.60	3.00	2.60	2.40	3.40	2.20
Gadolinium	Gd	64	3.80	20.00	18.00	20.00	18.00	32.00	24.00
Terbium	Tb	65	0.64	2.60	2.40	2.40	2.80	4.80	2.80
Dysprosium	Dy	66	3.50	16.00	15.00	14.00	15.50	27.00	15.50
Holmium	Ho	67	0.80	2.60	2.60	2.40	2.80	4.40	2.60
Erbium	Er	68	2.30	8.00	8.00	6.00	8.50	13.50	7.00
Thulium	Tm	69	0.33	1.20	1.20	1.00	1.40	1.80	1.00
Ytterbium	Yb	70	2.20	7.00	7.00	6.50	8.00	10.50	6.50
TOTAL			**168.05**	**811.30**	**766.60**	**838.20**	**866.20**	**1497.00**	**1709.60**

**Source: Taylor and McClennan 1985*

Analytical Methods
Samples were fused with Sodium Peroxide and the melt was dissolved in dilute Hydrochloric acid for analysis.
Ce, Dy, Er, Eu, Gd, Ho, La, Nd, Pr, Sm, Tb, Tm, Yb, Y were determined by Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) Mass Spectrometry.

Refer orthophoto for various drill hole locations. (NAM467 - not shown - was drilled south of NAM464).



Samples from these drill holes have also been submitted for petrographic analysis, the results of which will be reported once received.

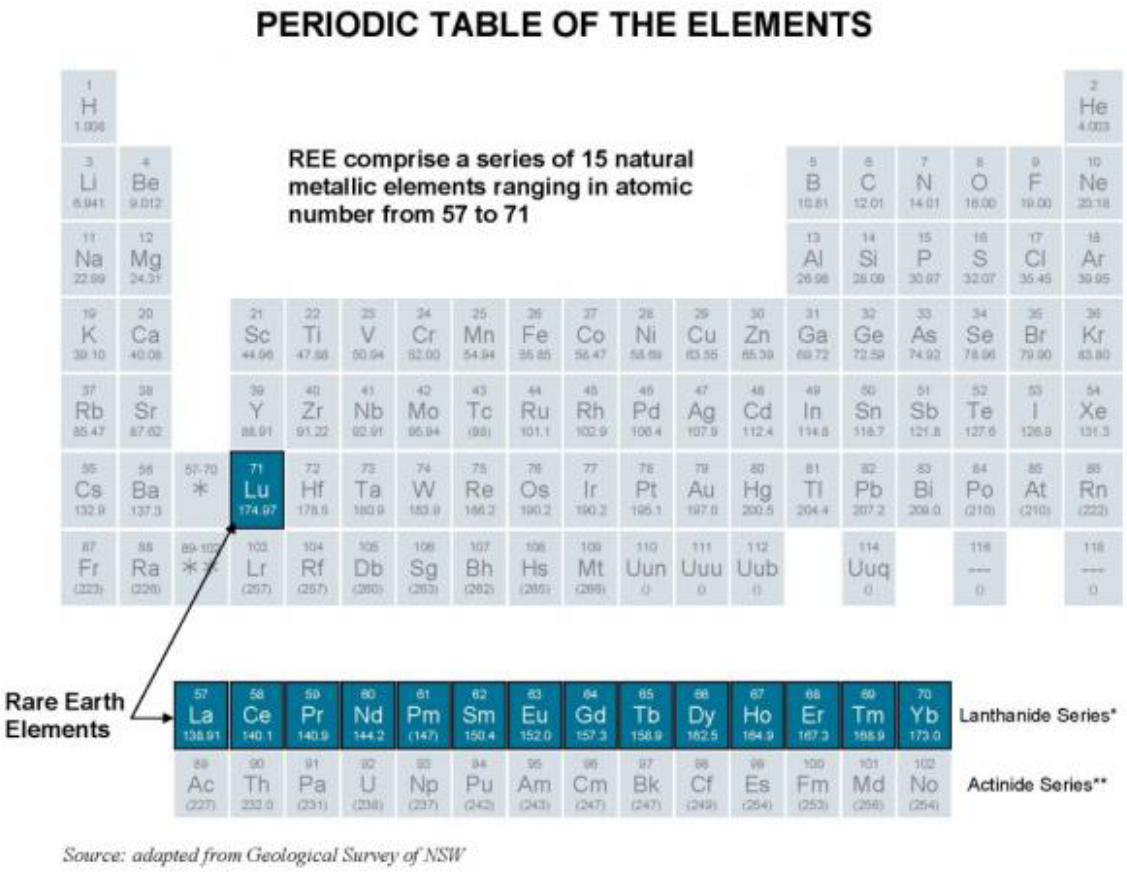
The Company believes that further deeper drilling now needs to be conducted over this target area in order to better determine the significance of these results. **Of note is the fact**

that assay values appear to be increasing at depth. The deepest hole drilled to date in this area was NAM477, terminated at 40m.

The information in this release that relates to exploration results, together with any related assessments and interpretations, is based on information approved for release by Mr. Giles Rodney Dale of GR Dale and associates. Mr. Dale is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Dale has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation under consideration and to the activity which he has undertaken to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2004 Edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". Mr. Dale consents to the inclusion in this release of matters based on this information in the form and context to which it appears.

About Rare Earth Elements

Prices in REEs have risen exponentially over the last twelve months - some as much as 700%.



Source: adapted from Geological Survey of NSW

Usage of some rare earth elements:

Lanthanum — As most hybrid cars use nickel-metal hydride batteries, massive quantities are required for the production of hybrid automobiles. (*Wikipedia*)

Cerium — A major technological application for Cerium oxide is as a catalytic converter for the reduction of CO emissions in the exhaust gases from motor vehicles. In particular Cerium Oxide is added to diesel fuels. Another important use is as a hydrocarbon catalyst in self cleaning ovens and as a petroleum cracking catalyst in petroleum refining (*Wikipedia*)

Neodymium — Neodymium magnets are the strongest permanent magnets known. A neodymium magnet of a few grams can lift a thousand times its own weight. They appear in products such as microphones,

loudspeakers, headphones and computer hard discs. They have also been responsible for the development of purely electrical model aircraft, displacing internal combustion powered models. Because of their high magnetic flux capacity they are heavily used in electric motors of hybrid automobiles and in the electricity generators of commercial wind turbines. (*Wikipedia*)

Yttrium

Yttrium is used to make alloys with other metals and is also used in lasers to produce a very bright light of a single colour.

One of the important new uses for Yttrium is in superconductors. (*www.chemistryexplained.com*)

About Mount Burgess Mining N.L.

Mount Burgess Mining N.L. is an established and experienced Australian exploration company with interests focused in southern Africa. The Company's primary asset is the zinc, lead and silver resource currently being developed at Kihabe-Nxuu in North Western Botswana. The Company has tenements covering the entire proterozoic meta-sedimentary belt between Botswana and Namibia. The area has excellent potential for hosting Kimberlites, rare earth elements and base metals, the focus for continuing exploration. Perth based Mount Burgess has been listed on the Australian Stock Exchange since 1985 and has local asset status in Botswana.