Key Facts:

Ticker-Exchange	ZNG-TSXV
Closing Price	$0.20
Date of Report	September 25, 2024
Company Website	www.groupelevenresources.com
Company CEO	Bart Jaworski
Analyst	Stefan Ioannou

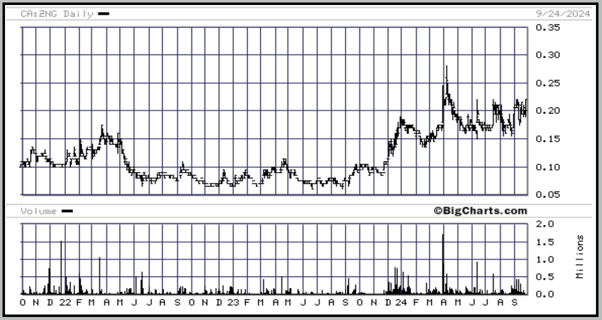
Company Statistics:

52-week High	$0.28
52-week Low	$0.09
Market Cap	$40.3 MM
Shares Outstanding	
Basic	206.7 MM
Diluted	238.4 MM
Cash	$2.7 MM
Working Cap	$2.2 MM
Long-term Debt	$0.0 MM

Major Shareholders (%):

Board & Management	3.2%
Glencore	17.6%
Michael Gentile	17.0%
Teck	1.6%

Price Chart:



Source: BigCharts.com (September 24, 2024)

Our **Emerging Ideas** publication seeks to highlight firms that we come across during our travels where, while perhaps not ready for formal research overage, we see notable developments or inflection points that we believe may be of interest to investors.

Vectoring In On Ballywire's High Grade

Unless otherwise denoted, all figures shown in C$

Corporate Overview

Group Eleven is a seasoned explorer focused on Ireland's prolific zinc endowment. The company has assembled a comprehensive property package strategically covering key zinc belts (namely the Waulsortian Limestone, which is a [the] host formation for 'Irish-type' MVT zinc mineralization), in proximity to existing mines and/or known resources. Recent drilling, guided by new geological ideas and interpretations, continues to bear fruit—success that stands to garner market attention in the midst of an emerging zinc supply deficit and green energy/battery narrative.

Key Points

- We continue to keep a close eye on Group Eleven's exploration efforts in Ireland —in particular, 100%-owned PG West project efforts designed to test (for the first time) the relationship between the Limerick Volcanic Complex, which is centrally located within the basin, and (basal) Waulsortian hosted zinc mineralization (note).
- Ongoing drilling at PG West's Ballywire prospect continues to bear fruit—most recently in three 'step-out' holes further testing the compelling C-group of geophysical (gravity) anomalies adjacent to (east of) Ballywire's discovery area (underpinned by the C1 anomaly and previously reported significant Waulsortian hosted and footwall feeder intersections; note). **The latest drilling is highlighted by a 108.5 m intersection of vein-hosted and layered massive sulphide grading 3.5% zinc+lead from 143 m in hole G11-2552-17, which includes several higher grade intervals (incl. 5.6 m at 13.1%, 4.2 m at 15.2%, and 4.9 m at 9.7%).** The hole represents an ~360 m step-out to the northeast of the previous high-grade drilling (note) and is accompanied by strong results in new on section 'scissor' hole G11-3552-15 (36.7 m at 2.9% zinc+lead including several higher grade intervals at up to 5.9%), as well as a 7.4 m intersection grading 9.1% zinc +lead in hole G11-3552-16—a 100 m step-out to the northeast of the previous drilling. **The latest drilling continues to suggest the system is strengthening in the up-dip direction, toward the northeast. Said interpretation is now being tested by a series of additional holes including G11-3552-19 and -21 (assays pending)—stay tuned!**
- Systematic drilling is clearly beginning to stitch a discovery of scale together at Ballywire—now over ~1,250 m of strike (C anomaly), within a greater (open) mineralized envelope spanning ~2.6 km of strike, which in turn is encompassed by an ~6 km by ~2 km 'prospective trend' footprint (underpinned by compelling geophysics—namely the A, B, C, and D gravity anomalies). Drilling to date has demonstrated said geophysics 'works' at Ballywire, which continues to bode very well with regard to 'scope' potential in the context of the prospective trend's large footprint. Recall regionally, Ballywire is located at the intersection of the south-westerly projection of the Rathdowney Trend (which hosts the past-producing Lisheen and Galmoy zinc mines) and the prolific ~25 km long Pallas Green Corridor that hosts Glencore's Pallas Green deposit (45.4 MMt grading 8.4% zinc +lead ~20 m to the NW of Ballywire)—potentially a/the locus of a regional plumbing system(?).

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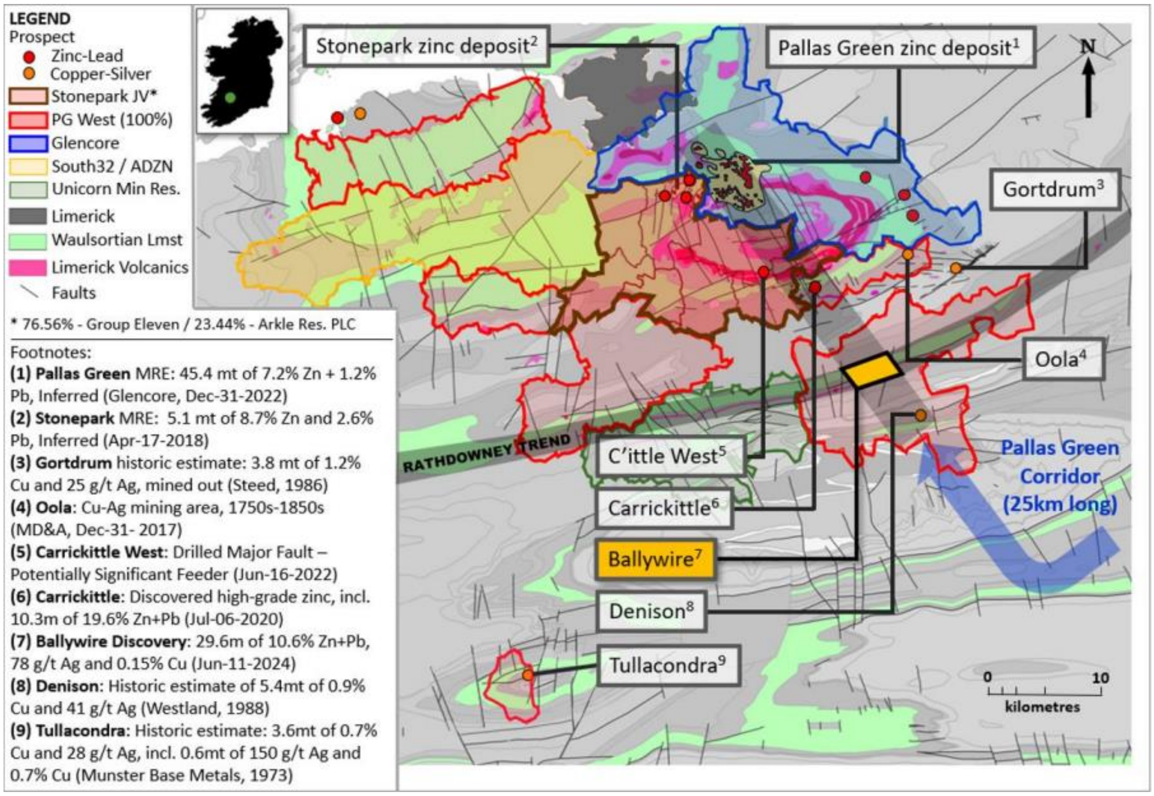
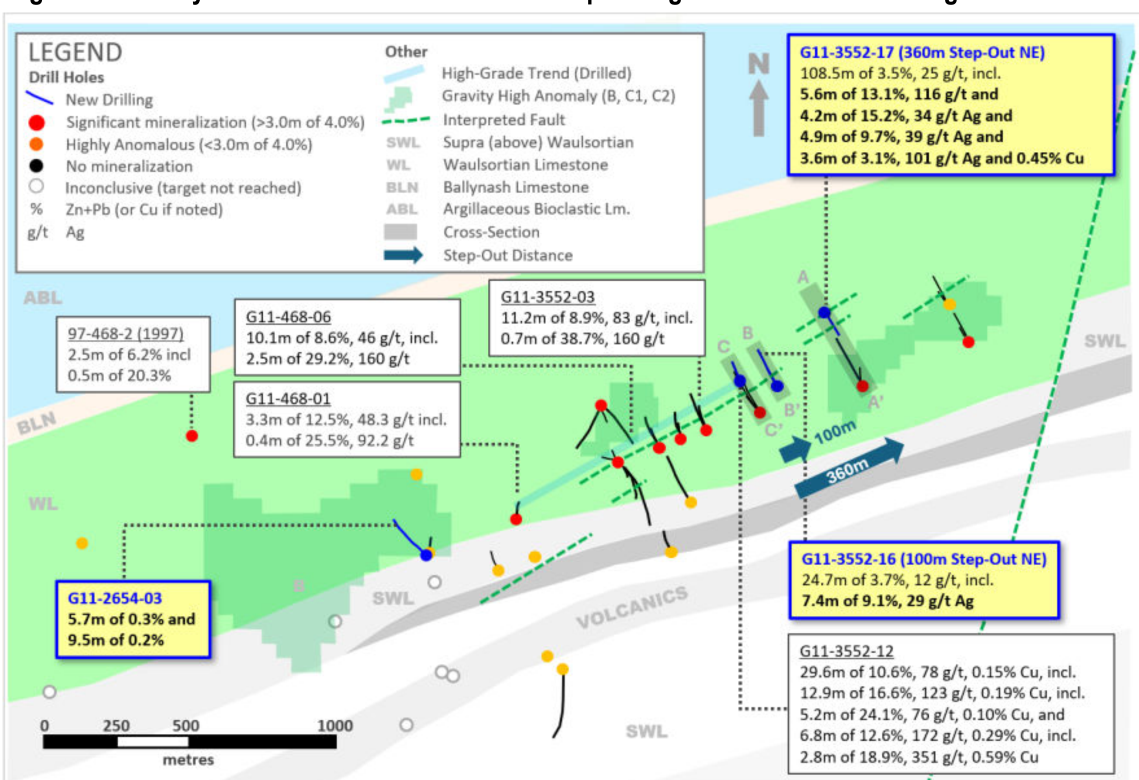
Jude Orji, P.Eng., Associate (416) 943-6740, jorji@cormark.com

Figure 1: Dominant Land Position In One Of Ireland's Most Endowed Zinc Camps



Source: Group Eleven Resources Corp.

Figure 2: Ballywire Drill Hole Location Map – Significant Strike Length Extension



Source: Group Eleven Resources Corp.

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Figure 3: Ballywire Drill Hole G11-3552-17 Highlights

Item	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Zn+Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)
G11-3552-17	143.30	251.80	**108.50**	2.76	0.71	3.46	25.1	0.04
Incl.	143.30	157.45	14.15	5.79	1.61	7.39	66.1	0.01
Incl.	**151.85**	**157.45**	**5.60**	**10.54**	**2.55**	**13.09**	**116.2**	**0.02**
And	**164.90**	**168.11**	**3.21**	**3.42**	**0.64**	**4.06**	**17.2**	**0.01**
And	174.47	192.05	17.58	2.47	0.67	3.14	13.7	0.01
Incl.	181.87	192.05	10.18	3.08	0.92	4.01	18.1	0.01
Incl.	185.56	192.05	6.49	3.11	1.26	4.38	20.8	0.01
Incl.	**185.56**	**189.34**	**3.78**	**3.50**	**1.61**	**5.11**	**25.6**	**0.01**
And	210.02	235.94	25.92	5.08	1.10	6.19	20.7	0.03
Incl.	210.02	222.16	12.14	6.68	0.52	7.20	20.1	0.01
Incl.	210.02	216.18	6.16	10.56	0.62	11.18	30.2	0.02
Incl.	**210.02**	**214.22**	**4.20**	**14.39**	**0.78**	**15.17**	**34.3**	**0.02**
And	**229.20**	**234.09**	**4.89**	**6.81**	**2.84**	**9.65**	**39.5**	**0.07**
And	241.17	251.80	10.63	1.43	0.87	2.30	76.0	0.29
Incl.	**242.09**	**245.70**	**3.61**	**1.27**	**1.83**	**3.10**	**100.8**	**0.45**

Source: Group Eleven Resources Corp.

Figure 4: Other Recent Ballywire Drill Result Highlights

Item	From (m)	To (m)	Int (m)	Zn (%)	Pb (%)	Zn+Pb (%)	Ag (g/t)	Cu (%)
G11-3552-14	216.41	233.50	17.09	1.05	0.24	1.28	3.6	-
Incl.	216.41	224.34	7.93	1.55	0.27	1.82	5.6	-
Incl.	216.41	221.95	5.54	1.76	0.29	2.05	6.7	-
Incl.	216.41	219.22	**2.81**	2.65	0.40	**3.05**	**10.4**	-
G11-3552-15	236.49	294.82	58.33	1.09	0.83	1.92	18.6	-
Incl.	236.49	273.16	36.67	1.58	1.29	2.87	11.6	-
Incl.	241.11	244.87	**3.76**	4.50	1.43	**5.94**	**17.0**	-
And	249.42	253.13	**3.71**	3.16	2.04	**5.19**	**13.1**	-
And	268.65	273.16	**4.51**	1.85	2.67	**4.52**	**27.5**	-
And	290.96	291.45	0.49	4.68	0.47	5.15	**743.0**	**2.28**
G11-3552-16	254.52	279.25	24.73	2.93	0.74	3.67	12.2	-
Incl.	254.52	263.88	9.36	6.22	1.41	7.63	24.6	-
Incl.	255.52	262.91	**7.39**	7.38	1.70	**9.08**	**28.6**	-
Incl.	255.52	259.14	**3.62**	9.79	1.92	**11.71**	**39.3**	-
G11-2654-03	278.23	283.91	5.68	0.21	0.04	0.26	1.6	-
Incl.	282.70	283.91	1.21	0.70	0.13	0.83	4.7	-
And	297.14	306.63	9.49	0.13	0.04	0.16	0.7	-

Source: Group Eleven Resources Corp.

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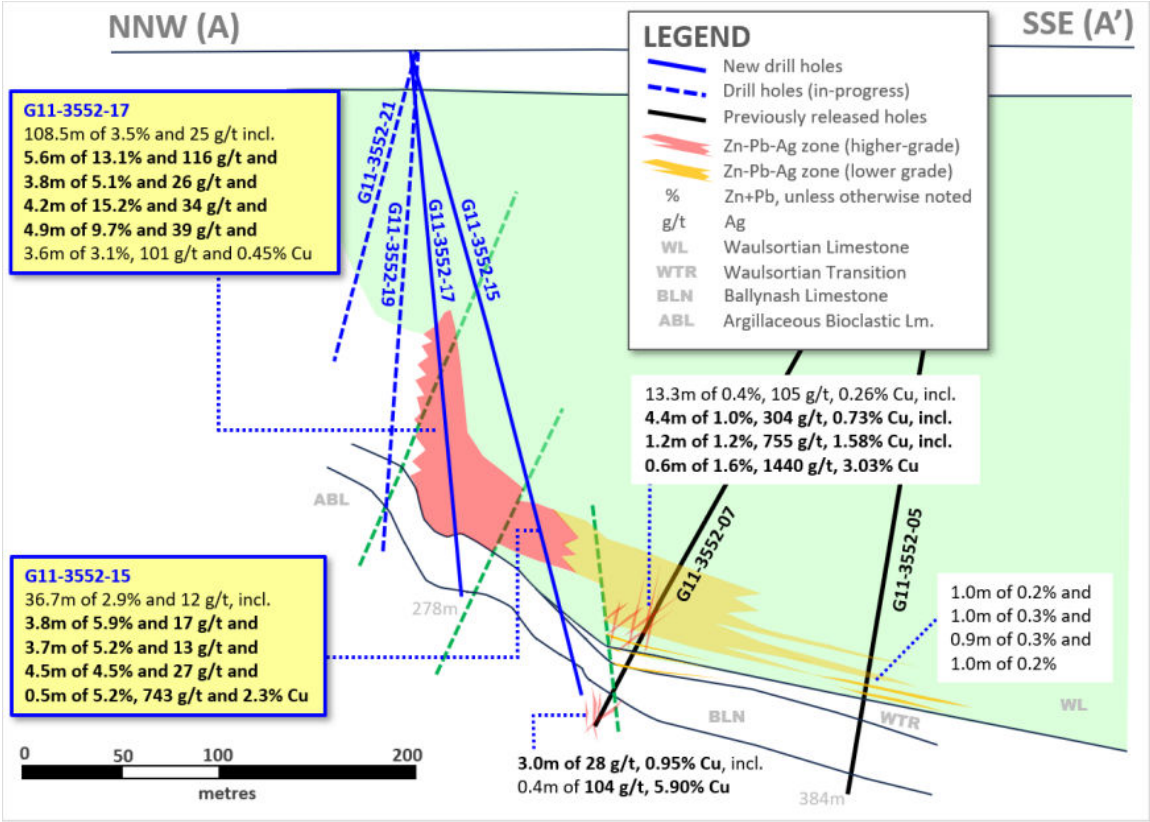
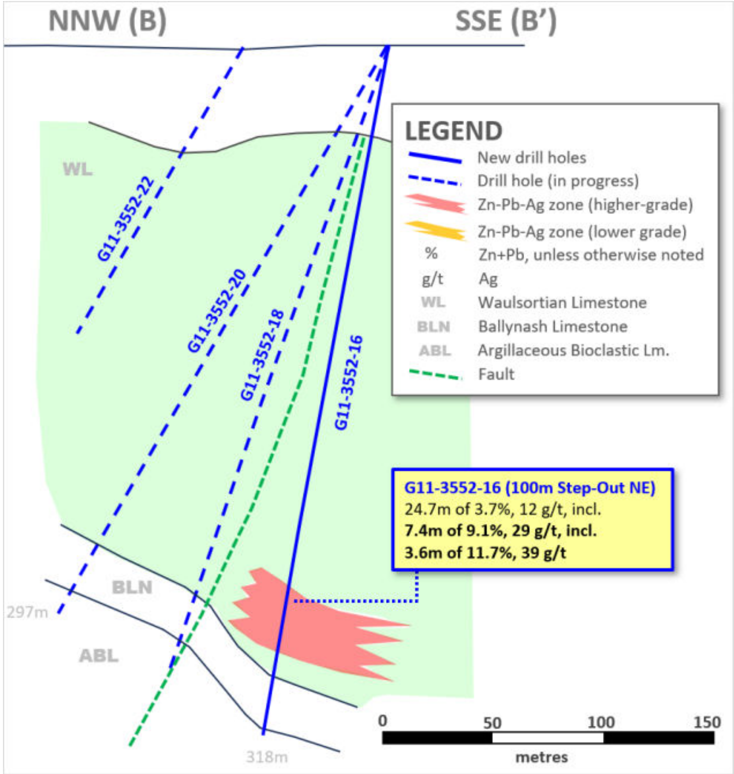
Figure 5: Ballywire Cross Section A-A'



Source: Group Eleven Resources Corp.

Figure 6: Ballywire Cross Section B-B'



Source: Group Eleven Resources Corp.

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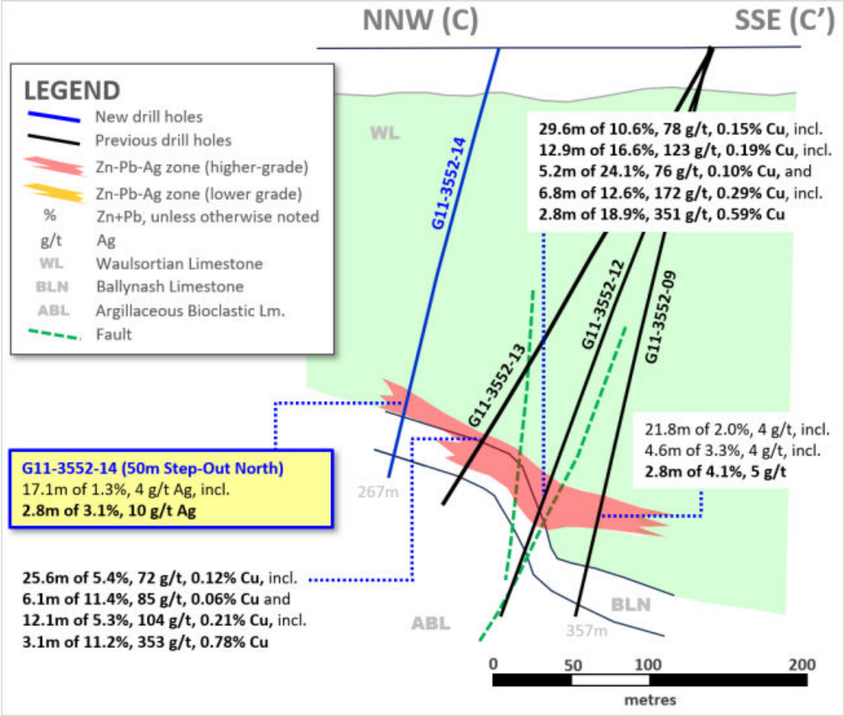
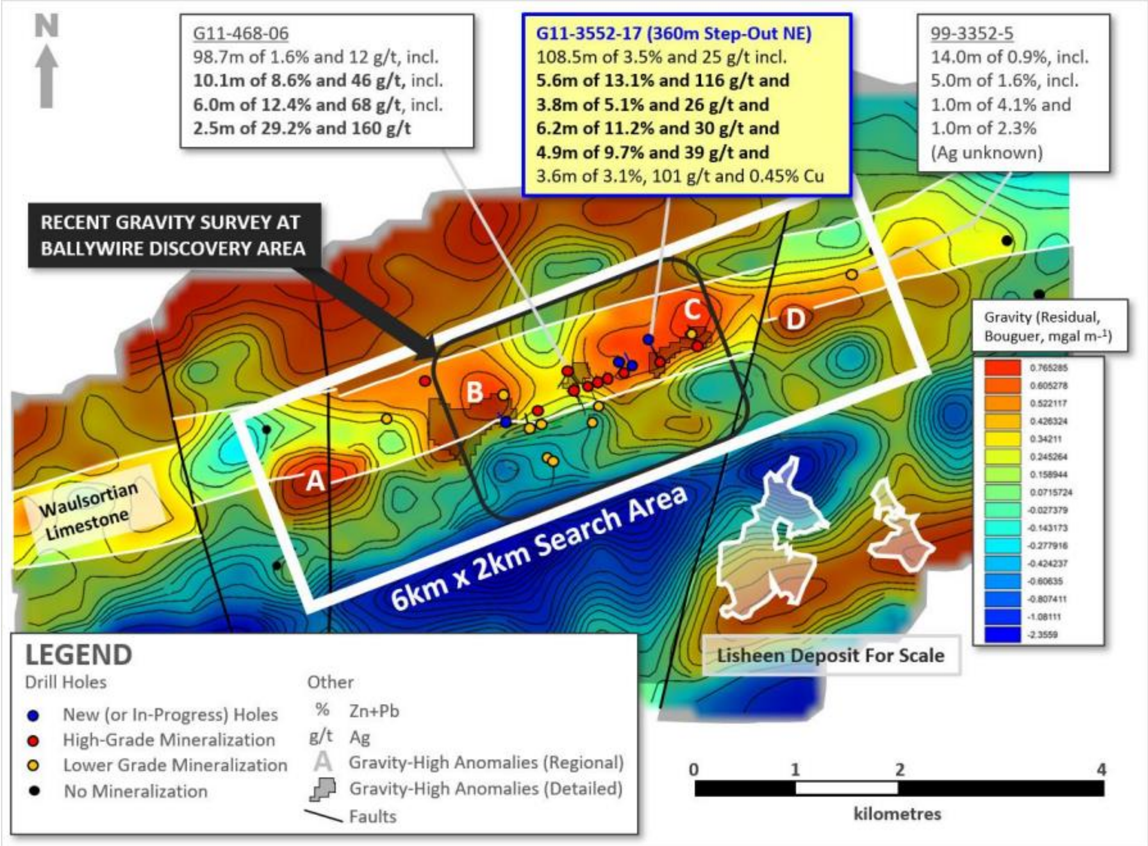
Figure 7: Ballywire Cross Section C-C'



Source: Group Eleven Resources Corp.

Figure 8: Ballywire Gravity Map (historic data with new Survey footprint overlay)



Source: Group Eleven Resources Corp.

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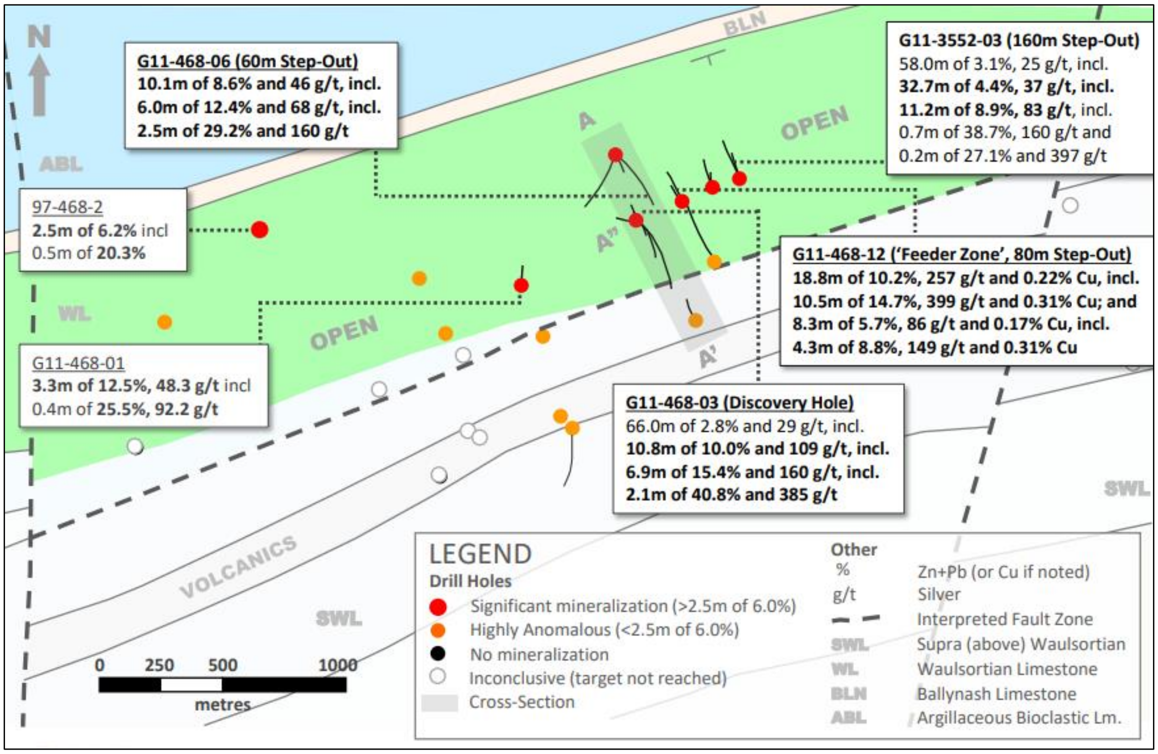
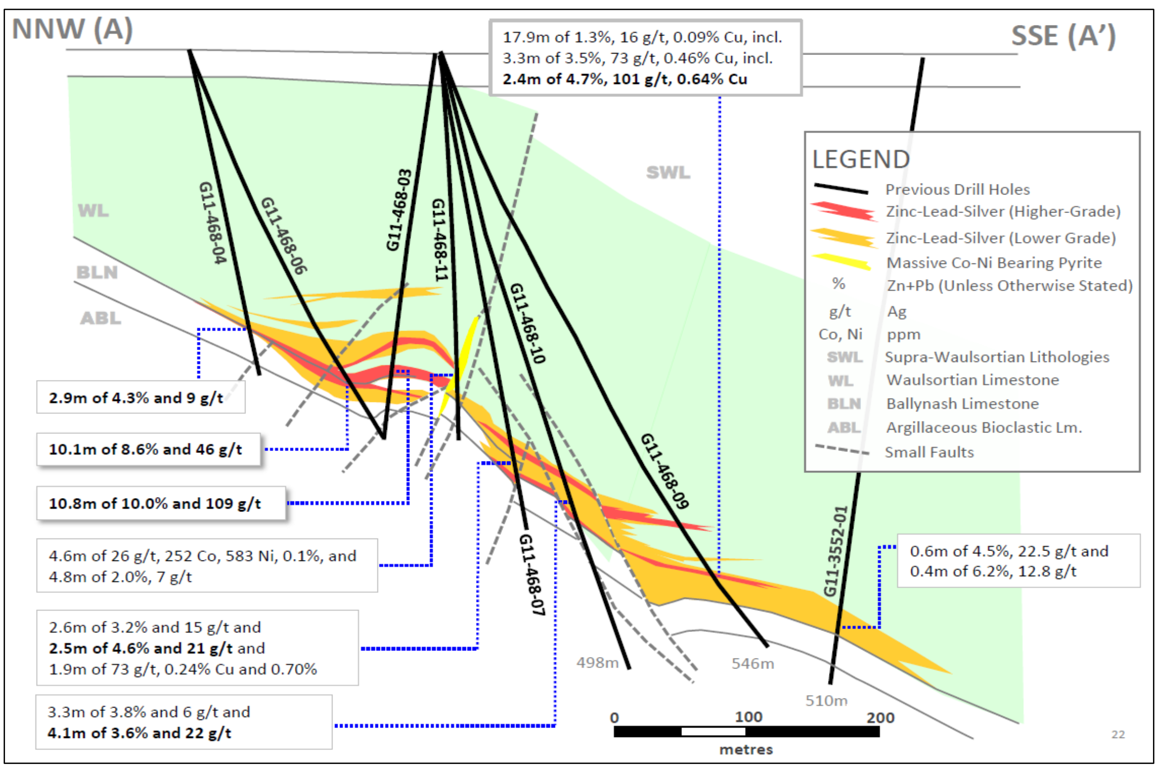
Figure 9: Ballywire Discovery Area (Anomaly C1) Recap Map



Source: Group Eleven Resources Corp.

Figure 10: Ballywire Discovery Area (Anomaly C1) Recap Cross Section A-A'



Source: Group Eleven Resources Corp.

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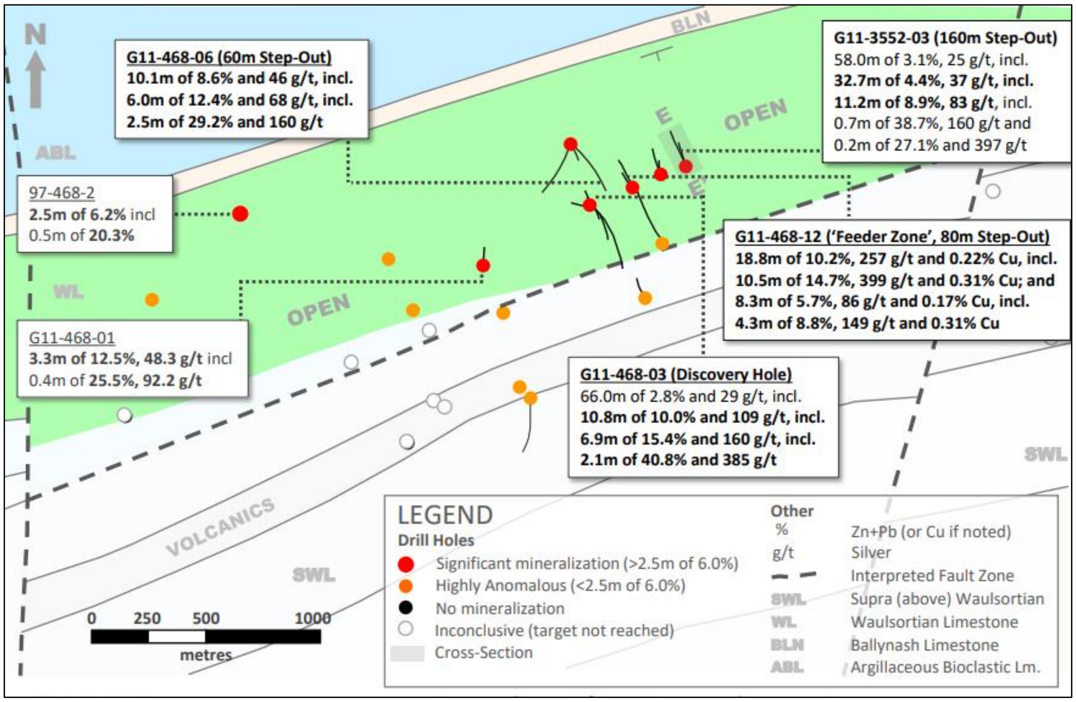
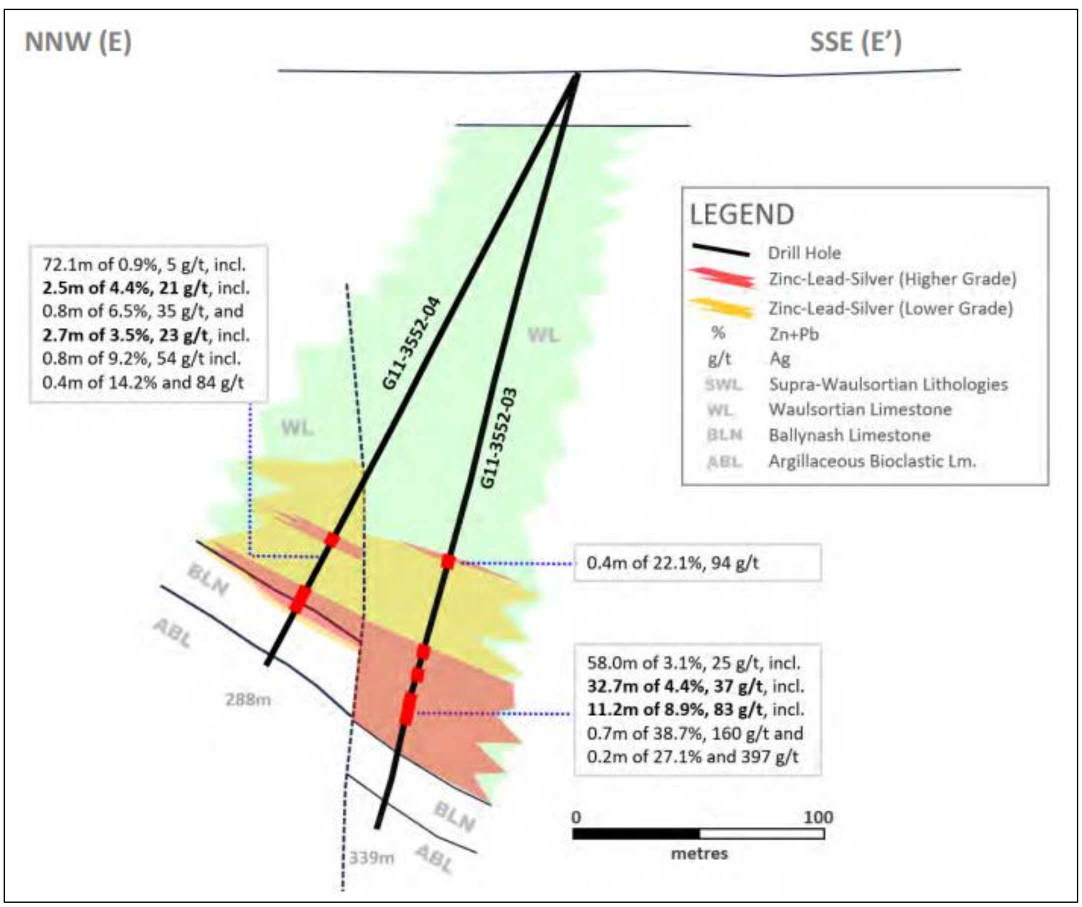
Figure 11: Ballywire Discovery Area (Anomaly C1) Recap Map



Source: Group Eleven Resources Corp.

Figure 12: Ballywire Discovery Area (Anomaly C1) Recap Cross Section E-E'



Source: Group Eleven Resources Corp.

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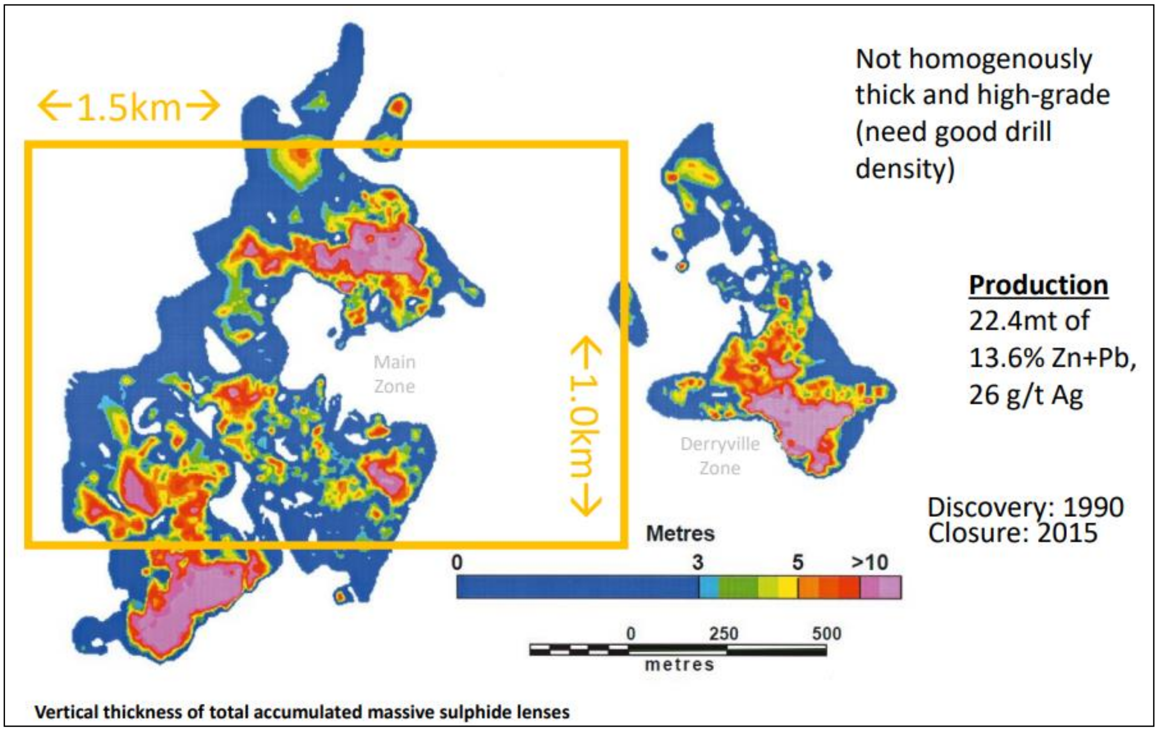
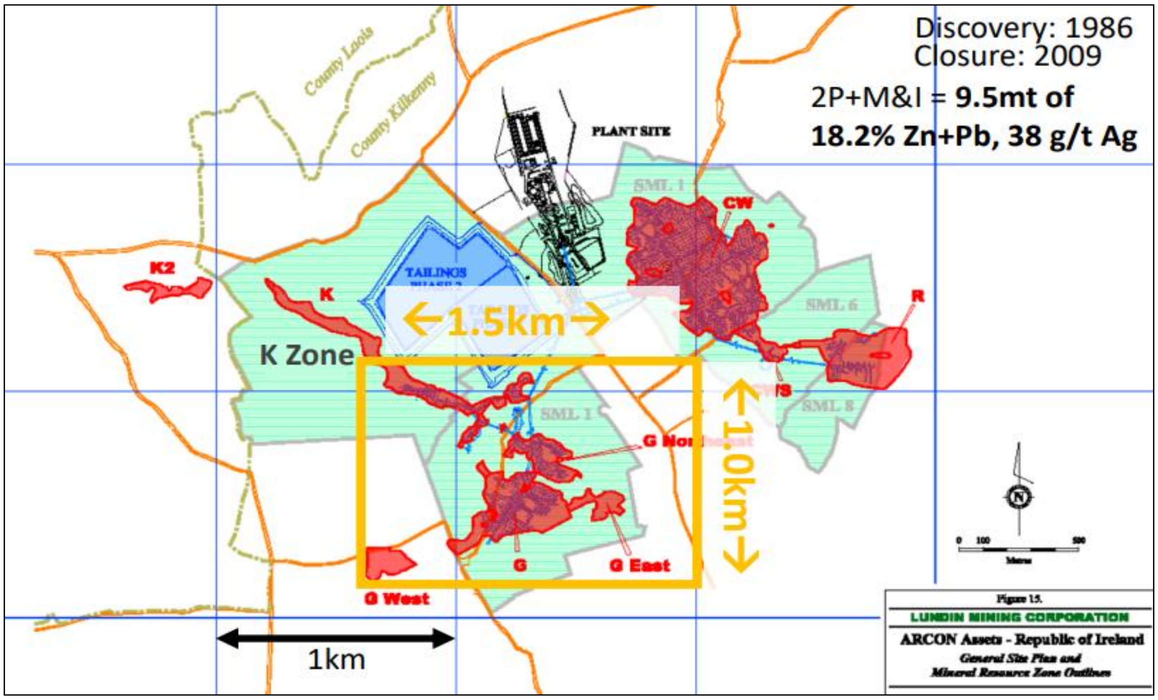
Figure 13: Ballywire Footprint Comparison – Lisheen



Yellow rectangle reflects superimposed Ballywire discovery area.
Source: Group Eleven Resources Corp.

Figure 14: Ballywire Footprint Comparison – Galmoy



Yellow rectangle reflects superimposed Ballywire discovery area.
Source: Group Eleven Resources Corp.

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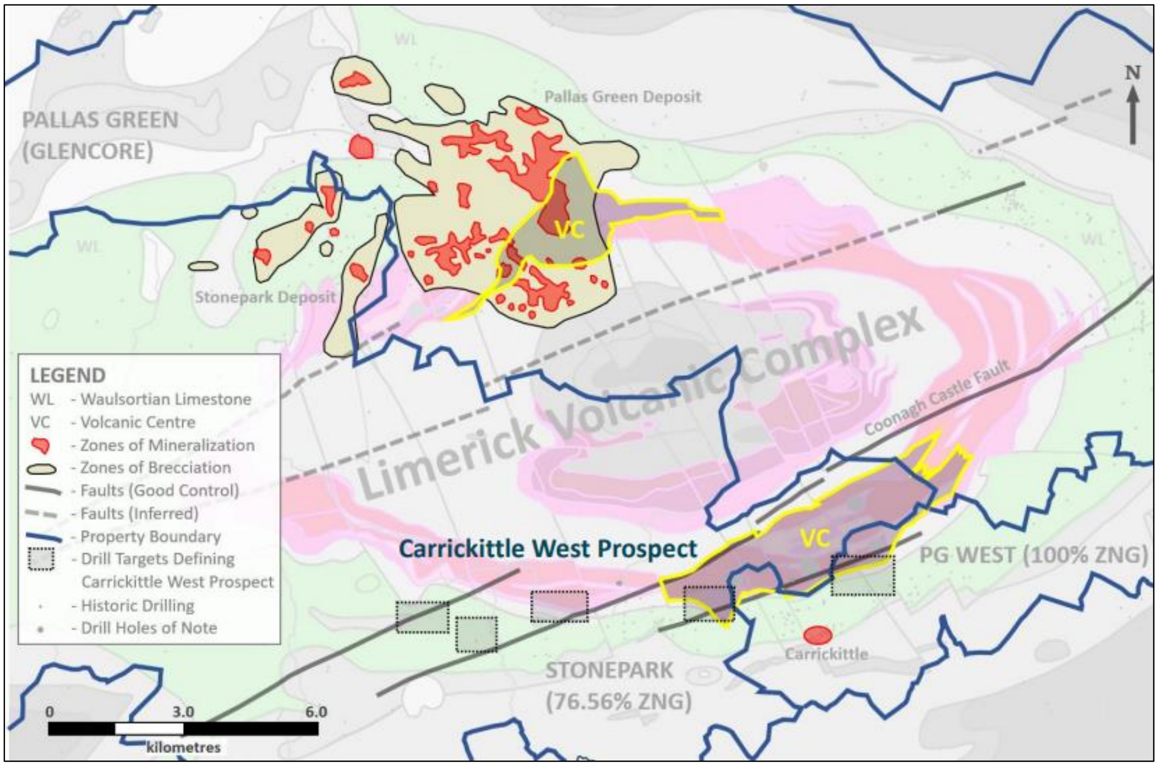
Figure 15: More Than A One-Trick Pony – Carrickittle West



Group Eleven's Carrickittle West Prospect appears to 'mirror' the geologic setting underpinning Glencore's 45 MMt Pallas Green deposit. A 4-5 hole (~1,700 m) drill program is underway—assays pending.
Source: Group Eleven Resources Corp.

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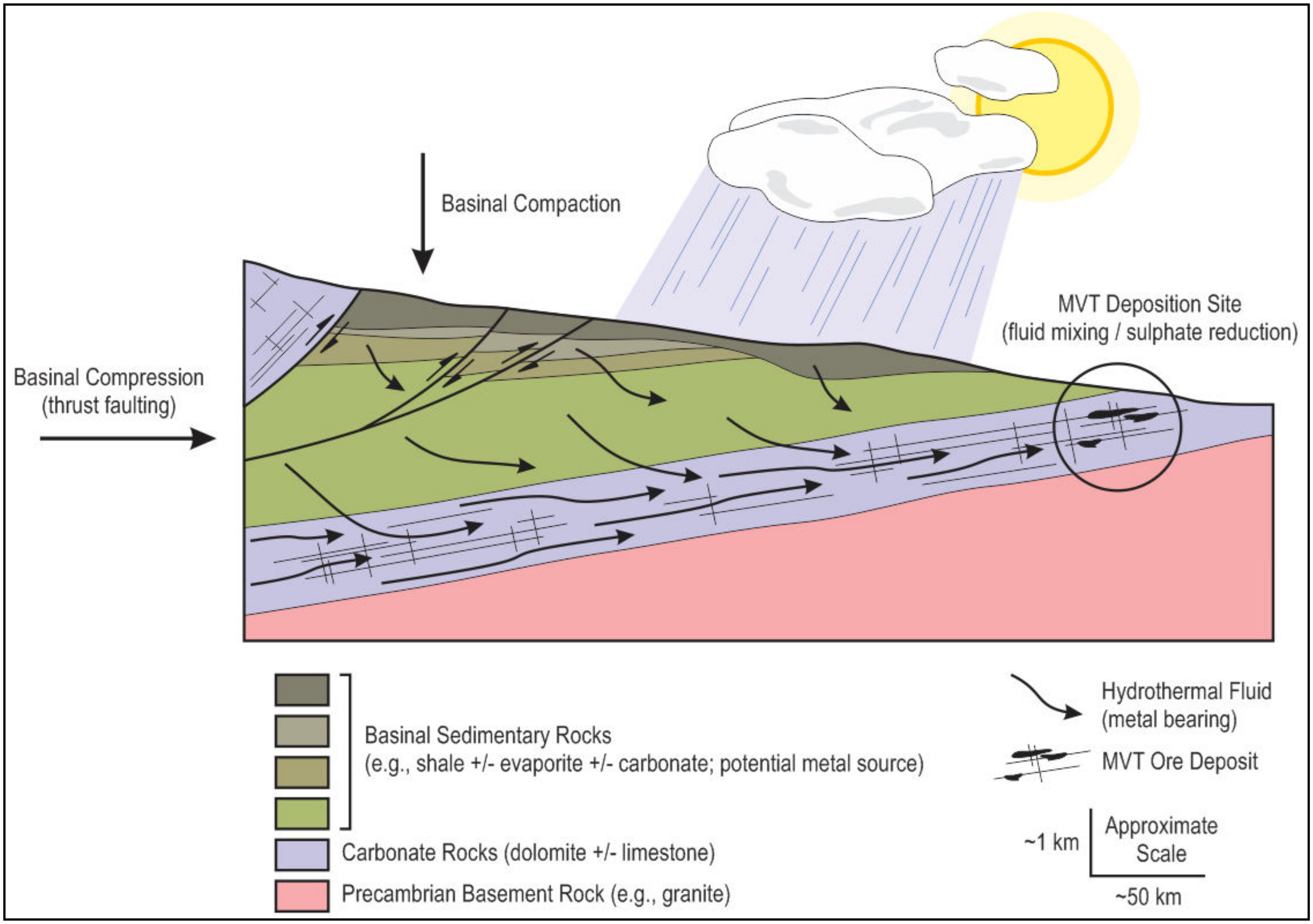
Appendix 1 — Mississippi Valley-Type Deposit Primer

Mississippi Valley-type (MVT) deposits are epigenetic (formed after the deposition of host rocks), low-temperature (75-200°C), stratabound accumulations of zinc and lead sulphide mineralization hosted within platform carbonate sequences (namely, dolomites in passive margin environments) that have developed secondary permeability. This secondary permeability is typically associated with the movement of saline (10-30% sodium chloride [NaCl] equivalent) metal-rich brines through a sedimentary basin. The fluid movement is usually in response to hydrostatic gradients established by tectonic compression (and the inboard extensional tectonic domains associated with orogenic zones), topographic relief (i.e., gravity +/- compaction), thermal convection (in lieu of a direct spatial or temporal relation to igneous rocks), and/or other factors.

Under appropriate chemical conditions, these brines can dissolve host rock (typically dolomite and limestone), replacing it with metal sulphide mineralization—namely, sphalerite (ZnS; zinc sulphide) and galena (PbS; lead sulphide). This host rock dissolution can cause collapse breccias (broken rock) and the creation of open-space cavities (karstification). These cavities, and neighbouring faults/fractures, can also provide favourable sites (chemical traps) for subsequent metal sulphide deposition.

Figure 16: MVT Deposit Model (schematic)



Source: Cormark Securities Inc.

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Metal precipitation is triggered primarily by chemical reactions at the depositional site, where the presence of reduced sulphur is key (to form an acidic environment to dissolve carbonate rocks and precipitate metal sulphides). Sulphur may be introduced into the system in the following ways:

- Reduced sulphur in the metal-rich brine, with sulphide precipitation prompted by a decrease in temperature, decrease in pressure, change in pH, dilution, wall-rock alteration, and/or addition of reduced sulphur at the depositional site (a one-fluid model).
- Sulphate in the metal-rich brine, with sulphide precipitation prompted by fluid interaction with a sulphur reducing agent (e.g., hydrocarbons) at the depositional site (which converts sulphate to reduced sulphur); or conversely, sulphate already present at the depositional site that is subsequently flooded by a metal-rich brine and a sulphur-reducing agent (e.g., mobile hydrocarbons).
- A reduced sulphur-rich (metal poor) fluid, which subsequently mixes with a metal-rich (low sulphur) brine at the depositional site (a two-fluid model).

Regardless of introduction path, the original source of sulphur in MVT systems is most likely seawater sulphate contained in sediments and/or connate water that was subsequently reduced by one or more processes. Despite the sulphide mineralogy of MVT deposits, their chemistry is buffered by carbonate host rock geology, which mitigates (neutralizes) many environmental issues that acidic fluid flow might otherwise entail. We note that the municipal water supply for the town of Viburnum, Missouri (a world-class MVT mining district), is groundwater sourced from one of the mines in the area.

The origin of the brines themselves is poorly constrained but is likely a mixture of modified meteoric (rain/ground) water, seawater, and/or deeper crustal fluid. Likewise, several metal sources have been proposed, and include the sedimentary successions in which the deposits were formed (including clastic red-bed sequences).

Figure 17: 'Crustiform' MVT Ore (sphalerite-rich hand sample)

Olkusz deposit, Poland
Source: Universite de Geneve

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According to the United States Geological Survey (USGS; Leach, D.L., et al., 2010), MVT deposits on average yield an ~10:1 mass ratio of zinc to lead metal. However, some deposits and districts contain only appreciable amounts of zinc (e.g., East and Central Tennessee), while others are dominated by lead (e.g., the Viburnum Trend). The fact that MVT sulphide mineralization is typically coarser grained than that associated with most other sediment-hosted ore deposit types simplifies metallurgical processing requirements (i.e., final grind size). Zinc sulphide mineralization (sphalerite) in most MVT deposits is characteristically iron poor, which can yield high-grade zinc concentrates (+60%), as is the case at Nyrstar's Middle Tennessee Mines.

MVT deposits typically form in districts covering hundreds to even thousands of square kilometres. Within each district, individual deposits display remarkable similarity. According to the USGS, individual MVT deposits are characterized by a median size of 7.0 MMt grading 6.0% zinc, 1.9% lead, 0.23% copper, and 32.5 g/t silver. However, extensive districts can consist of several to as many as 400 deposits. MVT deposits garner their name from a number of deposits along the Mississippi River in the United States, where such ores were first recognized; these include the famed Southeast Missouri Lead District and deposits in northeast Iowa, southwest Wisconsin, and northwest Illinois. Well-known Canadian examples include the Pine Point District in the Northwest Territories, and the Polaris and Nanisivik mines in Nunavut. Australian examples include the past-producing Lennard Shelf mine (district).

Figure 18: Select MVT Deposit And District Location Map

Source: U.S. Geological Survey (Leach, D.L., et al., 2010; Scientific Investigations Report 2010-5070-A)

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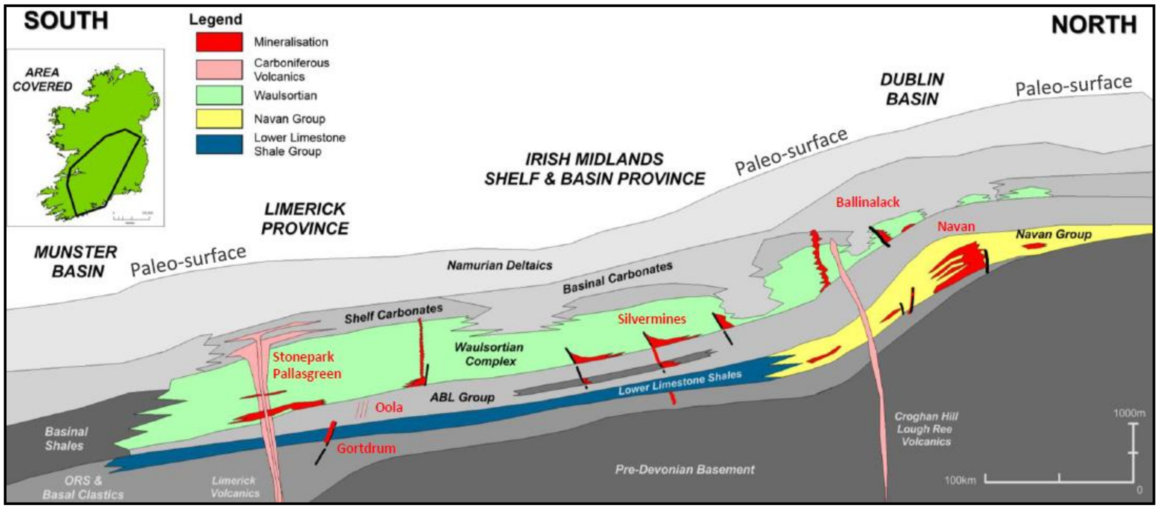
Figure 19: Irish-Type Zinc Deposits – Key Stratigraphy

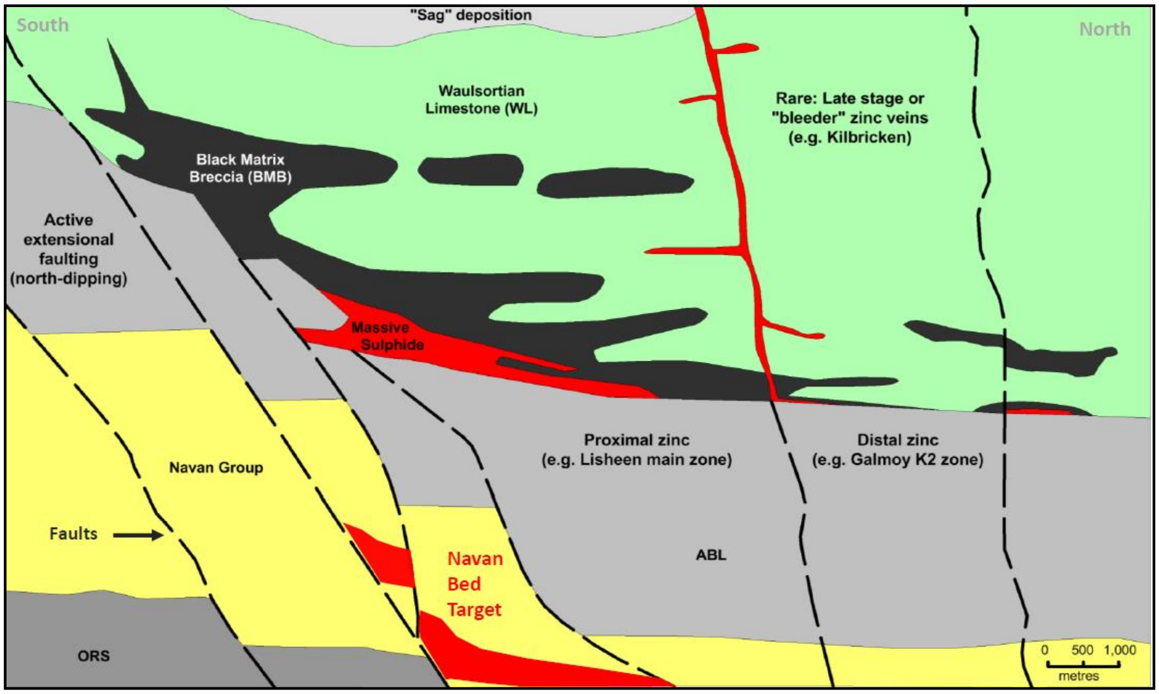


Source: Group Eleven Resources Corp.

Irish-Type Deposits

While distinct, 'Irish-type' carbonate lead-zinc ores, for example, Vedanta's past-producing Lisheen mine, are also formed in similar ways—albeit said deposit type is considered a hybrid of MVT and SEDEX models; see above). Differences with 'typical' MVT deposits include higher formation temperature, higher silver concentration, and formation by replacement of carbonates and dissolution open space fill after early diagenesis, rather than cavity fill-dominated mineralization (which occurs well after lithification). In Ireland, zinc mineralization is typically associated with two prolific horizons—the Waulsortian Limestone (e.g., Glencore's Pallas Green deposit) and deeper-seated Navan Beds (e.g., Boliden AB's [BOL-ST] Navan mine).

Figure 20: Irish-Type Zinc Deposit Model (schematic)



Source: Group Eleven Resources Corp.

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MVT Grassroots Exploration Criteria

A compilation of current resource and historical production figures (sourced from academic data) from 125 MVT deposits and districts around the world suggests the deposit/district type averages ~39 MMt grading 6.7% zinc and 2.7% lead. A significant MVT discovery (camp) can exceed several billion dollars in value. Hence, refined exploration models are a key tool for exploration geologists. The identification of terranes that are amenable to potentially hosting significant mineralization underpins grassroots exploration, as most MVT deposits share common features that provide useful guidelines for exploration. In particular, these features include the following (in part after Leach, D.L., et al., 2010):

- **Setting:** Platform carbonate sequences that were located less than ~600 km inboard of orogenic belts, especially those related to faults and deformation features associated with Pangean and neocontinental supercontinent assembly in Devonian to Early Triassic and Cretaceous to Tertiary time. Given the scale of MVT settings, it is likely to find multiple deposits in a given region. Hence, a 'district scope' should underpin MVT exploration. Well-developed structure (fault density), evidence of evaporate facies in regional carbonates (providing a chloride [salt] source for brine generation), and karstification all favour the formation of MVT deposits. Some deposits are situated above or near basement highs that controlled the development of sedimentary facies, structure, and the pinch out of aquifers (e.g. the prolific Viburnum Trend and Pine Point districts).
- **Alteration:** Haloes associated with MVT mineralization tend to be limited. However, surficial base metal anomalies/signatures can be a useful vectoring tool, traceable through stream-sediment, soil, and rock-chip sampling.
- **Geophysics:** The typically low iron content of MVT-related sulphides can limit the effectiveness of (electro) magnetics. However, gravity can prove to be an effective tool, given the contrast in density between carbonate host rocks and zinc/lead sulphides. In districts that have been explored for petroleum, the availability of regional seismic data can provide a three-dimensional resolution of geological structure and stratigraphy.

Figure 21: Zinc Deposit Type Tonnage And Grade Comparison – MVTs Pull Their Weight

Deposit Type	Smpl. Size	Avrg. Tonn. (MM)	Average Grade Zi (%)	Pb (%)	Zi+Pb (%)	Cu (%)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Average Contained Metal (MM) Zi (lb)	Pb (lb)	Cu (lb)	Au (oz)	Ag (oz)
Sedimentary Exhalative	56	**68.0**	**7.4%**	3.7%	**11.1%**	0.1%	0.0	59	11,122	5,543	221	0	129
Carbonate Replac. Manto & Skarn	85	**24.8**	**6.2%**	2.7%	**8.9%**	0.4%	0.5	78	3,395	1,491	205	0	62
Mississippi Valley Type	125	**39.4**	**6.7%**	2.7%	**9.4%**	0.0%	-	5	5,836	2,326	16	-	7
Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide	904	**16.7**	**3.1%**	0.7%	**3.8%**	1.7%	1.0	36	1,151	242	622	1	19
Deposit Type	**Smpl. Size**	**Median Tonn. (MM)**	**Median Grade Zinc (%)**	**Lead (%)**	**Zi+Pb (%)**	**Cu (%)**	**Gold (g/t)**	**Silver (g/t)**	**Median Contained Metal (MM) Zi (lb)**	**Pb (lb)**	**Cu (lb)**	**Au (oz)**	**Ag (oz)**
Sedimentary Exhalative	56	**49.5**	**6.9%**	2.2%	**9.8%**	-	-	32	7,530	2,401	-	-	51
Carbonate Replac. Manto & Skarn	85	**5.1**	**5.4%**	1.5%	**8.0%**	0.1%	-	31	607	169	11	-	5
Mississippi Valley Type	125	**13.6**	**5.6%**	2.0%	**7.9%**	-	-	-	1,674	598	-	-	-
Volcanogenic Massive Sulphide	904	**2.3**	**1.8%**	0.0%	**2.0%**	1.3%	0.3	11	91	-	67	0	1

Source: Academic Compilation (US Geological Survey) and Company Data

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Figure 22: Select MVT Deposit Tonnage And Grade Comparison

			Grade					Contained Metal			
Deposit	**Location**	**Tonnage (MM)**	**Zinc (%)**	**Lead (%)**	**Zinc + Lead (%)**	**Copper (%)**	**Silver (g/t)**	**Zinc (MMlb)**	**Lead (MMlb)**	**Copper (MMlb)**	**Silver (MMoz)**
Admiral Bay	Australia	**120.0**	**6.4%**	2.3%	**8.7%**	-	32	16,932	6,085	-	123
Austinville-Ivanhoe	United States	**29.9**	**3.9%**	0.8%	**4.7%**	-	-	2,571	527	-	-
Bleiberg	Austria	**43.0**	**5.9%**	1.1%	**7.0%**	-	-	5,593	1,043	-	-
Blende	Canada	**19.6**	**3.0%**	2.8%	**5.8%**	-	-	1,296	1,210	-	-
Blendvale	Australia	**20.0**	**8.0%**	2.5%	**10.5%**	-	-	3,527	1,102	-	-
Buick	United States	**59.9**	**2.2%**	8.2%	**10.4%**	-	-	2,904	10,823	-	-
Burkesville	United States	**45.0**	**3.5%**	3.0%	**6.5%**	-	-	3,472	2,976	-	-
Cadjebut	Australia	**16.4**	**8.9%**	5.0%	**13.9%**	-	-	3,218	1,808	-	-
Central Tennessee	United States	**100.0**	**3.0%**	-	**3.0%**	-	-	6,614	-	-	-
Daliangzi	China	**40.0**	**10.4%**	0.8%	**11.2%**	-	43	9,171	705	-	55
El Abed	Algeria	**38.0**	**3.5%**	2.3%	**5.8%**	-	-	2,932	1,927	-	-
Elura	Australia	**45.0**	**8.5%**	5.3%	**13.8%**	-	69	8,433	5,258	-	100
Esker	Canada	**80.6**	**3.4%**	1.2%	**4.6%**	-	-	6,042	2,132	-	-
Fankou	China	**51.7**	**10.0%**	4.9%	**14.9%**	-	102	11,393	5,583	-	169
Florida Canyon	Peru	**19.9**	**10.9%**	1.7%	**12.6%**	-	17	4,782	746	-	11
Friedensville	United States	**19.1**	**6.3%**	-	**6.3%**	-	-	2,653	-	-	-
Gayna River	Canada	**50.0**	**4.7%**	0.3%	**5.0%**	-	-	5,181	331	-	-
Houhongqiao	China	**32.0**	**1.5%**	0.5%	**2.0%**	-	-	1,058	353	-	-
Huayuan	China	**50.0**	**3.4%**	-	**3.4%**	-	-	3,748	-	-	-
Iglesiente	Italy	**125.0**	**3.0%**	1.0%	**4.0%**	-	-	8,267	2,756	-	-
Illinois-Kentucky	United States	**21.2**	**1.3%**	0.3%	**1.6%**	-	-	608	140	-	-
Irankuh	Iran	**17.0**	**11.0%**	2.5%	**13.5%**	-	-	4,123	937	-	-
Kabwe	Zambia	**15.3**	**13.0%**	5.4%	**18.4%**	-	-	4,385	1,821	-	-
Lisheen	Ireland	**22.0**	**11.5%**	1.9%	**13.4%**	-	26	5,578	922	-	18
Madan	Bulgaria	**110.0**	**2.0%**	2.5%	**4.5%**	0.2%	-	4,850	6,063	534	-
Magmont	USA	**23.4**	**1.0%**	7.3%	**8.3%**	0.3%	11	516	3,766	134	8
Mascot-Jefferson City	United States	**133.0**	**1.9%**	-	**1.9%**	-	-	5,571	-	-	-
Mehdiabad	Iran	**394.0**	**4.2%**	1.6%	**5.8%**	0.1%	-	36,482	13,898	869	-
Mežica	Slovenia	**19.0**	**2.6%**	5.3%	**7.9%**	-	-	1,089	2,220	-	-
Nanisivik	Canada	**19.0**	**8.7%**	0.7%	**9.4%**	-	41	3,644	293	-	25
Navan	Ireland	**95.3**	**8.3%**	2.1%	**10.4%**	-	-	17,438	4,412	-	-
Olza	Poland	**24.4**	**5.5%**	1.5%	**7.0%**	-	-	2,975	802	-	-
Pavlovskoye	Russia	**128.0**	**3.9%**	1.5%	**5.4%**	-	-	11,005	4,233	-	-
Pend Oreille-Metaline	United States	**27.4**	**3.8%**	1.2%	**5.0%**	-	-	2,295	725	-	-
Pering	South Africa	**18.0**	**3.6%**	0.6%	**4.2%**	-	-	1,429	238	-	-
Pillara (Blendvale)	Australia	**19.3**	**8.9%**	2.6%	**11.5%**	-	17	3,789	1,107	-	11
Pine Point	Canada	**87.6**	**6.8%**	2.9%	**9.7%**	-	-	13,132	5,601	-	-
Polaris	Canada	**22.0**	**14.0%**	4.0%	**18.0%**	-	-	6,790	1,940	-	-
Qixiashan	China	**22.0**	**5.6%**	3.2%	**8.8%**	-	-	2,716	1,552	-	-
Raibl	Italy	**18.1**	**6.0%**	1.2%	**7.2%**	-	-	2,394	479	-	-
Reocin	Spain	**62.0**	**11.0%**	1.4%	**12.4%**	-	-	15,036	1,914	-	-
San Vicente	Peru	**20.0**	**12.0%**	0.9%	**12.9%**	-	-	5,291	397	-	-
Silvermines	Ireland	**17.7**	**6.4%**	2.5%	**8.9%**	-	24	2,496	975	-	14
Sorby	Australia	**16.2**	**0.6%**	5.3%	**5.9%**	-	-	214	1,893	-	-
Sumsar	Kirghistan	**30.0**	**3.0%**	5.0%	**8.0%**	-	-	1,984	3,307	-	-
Tianbaoshan	China	**20.0**	**10.4%**	1.4%	**11.8%**	-	94	4,586	617	-	60
Touissit-Bou Beker-El Abed	Morocco	**67.0**	**2.5%**	7.0%	**9.5%**	-	-	3,693	10,340	-	-
Upper Mississippi Valley	United States	**58.1**	**2.7%**	1.4%	**4.1%**	-	-	3,458	1,793	-	-
Upper Silesia	Poland	**731.0**	**4.2%**	1.3%	**5.5%**	-	-	67,686	20,951	-	-
Urultun	Russia	**23.0**	**6.7%**	2.9%	**9.6%**	-	-	3,397	1,470	-	-
Viburnum Trend	United States	**369.0**	**0.8%**	5.4%	**6.2%**	0.1%	-	6,508	43,929	976	-
Group Average (n = 125)		**39.4**	**6.7%**	**2.7%**	**9.4%**	**0.0%**	**5**	**5,836**	**2,326**	**16**	**7**
Group Median (n = 125)		**13.6**	**5.6%**	**2.0%**	**7.9%**	**-**	**-**	**1,674**	**598**	**-**	**-**

Source: Academic Compilation (MacIntyre [1991]; Goodfellow and Lydon [2007]; BC Minfile 082FGNW009 [Lydon, DNAG]) and Company Data

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