

Friday 28<sup>th</sup> September 2007

## TANZANITE ONE INTERIM RESULTS FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

### Highlights

#### Financial

- Gross margin of 49% achieved on \$21.3 million revenue
- Cash profit of \$3.9 million
- Net profit of \$3.0 million
- Basic earnings per common share of 4 cents
- Interim dividend declared of US 3 cents per share
- Cash and near cash balances of \$8.6 million

#### Operational

- Production increased 29% to 9,818 tonnes
- Carats per tonne increased 4% to 78 cts/tonne
- 34% increase in recoveries to 762,073 cts
- Presence in Dar es Salaam is being expanded to better represent Group activities within Tanzania
- Commenced identification of regional gemstone diversification opportunities

#### Key statistics

	1H 2007	1H 2006	Movement
Revenue	\$21.3m	\$16.3m	+31%
Gross margin	49%	31%	+58%
Net profit/(loss)	\$3.0 million	(\$153,198)	
Tonnes processed	9,818	7,605	+29%
Carats recovered	762,073 cts	570,405 cts	+34%
Carats per tonne	78	75	+4%
On mine cash cost per carat (\$ m)	\$2.63	\$2.32 ct	+13%
Average price per carat (rough tanzanite)	\$10.51	\$9.63 ct	+9%

Commenting on the results, Ian Harebottle, CEO of Tanzanite One said: *“The results for the first six-months reflect the early fruits of our revised strategy. I am pleased to be able to report some small successes in our ongoing ability to improve our production and the price of rough tanzanite, and indeed a significant turnaround in Group profitability. Yet, there remains considerable room for progress, and we will continue to work hard to further improve efficiencies at our mining operations.*

*We are also cognisant of the limited opportunities in Tanzanite alone. Recognising our position as a leading and respected producer of premium quality coloured gemstones, we have embarked on a programme of identifying potential acquisition targets to provide additional growth avenues.”*

## Financial Performance

Consolidated results for the period reflect net income after tax of US\$3.0 million or 4.15 US cents per share generated by the tanzanite operations for the half year to 30 June 2007 (2006: net loss of US\$153,198 or 0.26 cents per share).

Revenue for the period under review was US\$21.3 million (2006: US\$16.3 million). Two sights were held during the period under review, with rough sales generating US\$18.5 million and polished goods US\$2.8 million. Mined rough tanzanite accounted for US\$13.7 million of total revenue and traded rough tanzanite US\$4.8 million.

Cash earnings (before depreciation, amortisation and provisions) for the period were US\$3.9 million (2006: US\$2.65 million). As at 30 June 2007, Tanzanite One had cash and cash equivalents of US\$8.6 million. Cash balances have increased significantly from the US\$7 million reported at year-end to US\$8.6 million at 30 June 2007 (2006: US\$6.6 million).

### Net profit and production comparison by half year: FY 2007 vs FY 2006

	1H 2007	1H 2006
Net profit/(loss) after tax and minorities	\$3.0m	(\$153,198)
Tanzanite covered	762,073 cts	570,405 cts

Mine production of 762,073 carats is an increase of 34% on the comparable period in 2006 (570,405 carats). This increase reflects two factors: the tonnes of ore processed increased by 29% from 7,605 tonnes to 9,818 tonnes and mining intersected well-mineralised zones in each of Askari, Main, Bravo and Delta shafts increasing the average grade processed from 75 carats per tonne to 78 carats per tonne.

On mine cash costs were at US\$2.63 per carat (2006: US\$2.32 per carat). Some of this increase can be accounted for due to our inability to initiate stoping and mechanisation to the extent we had planned due to significant challenges posed by the continued undermining on our B Block border. These cash costs are expected to decrease marginally due to the move towards increased mechanisation and stoping projects.

Total operating expenses are lower due to the closure of the wholesale jewellery business in South Africa, but continue to be somewhat higher than we had hoped for on account of the South African offices not as yet being fully closed.

Inventory was US\$4.8 million (2006: US\$9.5 million), largely relating to the successful sale of the written down stock held in the Group's wholesale jewellery division, The Tanzanite Company.

Interest income for the period was US\$453,263.

The Directors have declared an interim dividend of 3 US cents per share (2006: 2 US cents per share) payable on 16 November 2007 to shareholders registered on 19 October 2007.

## **Tanzanite Market**

After a large sight held in December 2006 demand remained strong throughout January and this trend continued throughout the first six months of 2007 supported largely by an increase in consumer awareness and demand in existing (US) and new markets (UK, Middle East and India). Rough tanzanite was in short supply from both Tanzanite One Mining and Tanzanite One Trading which maintained upward pressure on the price for rough tanzanite.

The Tucson Trade Show in February 2007 showcased unusually large volumes of tanzanite, the direct result from large sights being held in October and December. Sales were reported to be strong and the show saw many of the large users of tanzanite in the US placing orders.

Due to the shortage in the rough supply in the first half of 2007, only two sights were held; one at the end of March and a second at the end of June. The sights were well received and every sight holder purchased their allotted sight, indeed the majority of the sight holders requested much larger parcels than could be supplied. Prices remained firm and a definite price increase was realised in the "A-quality" production. This "A-quality" rough was only supplied to a few selected sight holders, ensuring beneficiation of the highest standard.

A significant volume of lighter-coloured rough was received from Tanzanite One Mining. This material was removed from the parcels and was classified "B-lite". This material was sold out of sight and a strong distribution chain was established for this quality of material should the production from Tanzanite One Mining continue.

## **Tanzania**

There is some reason to be optimistic in terms of doing business in Tanzania, with specific reference to the mining industry. A stable government is in place which has openly proclaimed it a priority to attract more foreign investors into the country. Challenges remain with respect to the operating conditions. These include infrastructure development and expertise in mining operations. In relation to tanzanite mining, the tanzanite resource is divided into four blocks. Larger scale mining is undertaken by Tanzanite One in Block C and medium scale mining is undertaken by each of Kilimanjaro Mining in Block A and Tanzanite Africa in Block D-extension. The Company's neighboring Blocks B and D blocks are mined largely by artisanal miners. This poses particular challenges for Tanzanite One, notably in terms of undermining, whereby, the artisanal miners are mining into Tanzanite One's designated block. Additional operational challenges such as power shedding and industrial relations also have an influence on productivity.

In relation to Tanzanite One, the Company's position in Tanzania is fiscally entrenched as a significant tax and royalty payer. The major financial risks are micro-economic, relating directly to fluctuations in production volumes and quality and macro-economic, in terms of the currencies in which Tanzanite One operates and the price of tanzanite achieved. These currency and commodity price are the biggest swing factors in terms of the day to day volatility in profitability, with longer-term influences being the production volumes and costs. The Company has adopted a policy of transparency and communicates each of these factors to the market in an open and concise manner.

The Company has commenced discussions with relevant authorities in Tanzania with regard to securing a listing of the Company's shares on the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange (DSE). Such a listing remains a significant priority for Tanzanite One as it will further segment the company's position within its primary operating environment.

## Financial Statements

Tanzanite One Limited  
Condensed Consolidated Income Statement  
Half Year ended 30 June 2007  
(\$'000)

	Notes	1H 2007	1H 2006	FY 2006
Revenue		21,297	16,309	35,958
Cost of sales		(10,897)	(11,327)	(20,102)
Gross profit	(i)	10,400	4,982	15,856
Administration and other operating costs	(ii)	(4,927)	(4,421)	(10,562)
Royalties		(487)	(523)	(1,238)
Depreciation and amortisation		(844)	(846)	(1,692)
Interest income received	(iii)	454	600	766
Financing costs paid		(278)	(476)	(608)
Profit before tax		4,318	(684)	2,522
Income tax expense	(iv)	(1,270)	531	(737)
Profit after tax		3,048	(153)	1,785
Profit attributable to equity holders of parent		3,045	(187)	1,783
Minority interest	(v)	3	34	2
Net profit	(vi)	3,048	(153)	1,785
<i>EPS (basic – cents)</i>		4.15	(0.26)	2.47
<i>EPS (diluted – cents)</i>		4.01	(0.25)	2.35

**Notes Income Statement**

- (i). Gross margin improved to 49% when compared to 31% at 30 June 2006. This is mainly attributable to stock write-downs in the prior year of \$2.8 million. Ideally we would like to achieve a gross profit margin of 75%, however, this was not possible given the continued lower quality of the mined material.
- (ii). Administration costs mainly comprise of general administration costs in Tanzanite One Limited (\$0.5 million), Tanzanite Foundation (\$1 million), Tanzanite One SA Limited (\$1.4 million) and Tanzanite One Mining (\$1.3 million).
- (iii). Net finance charges comprise interest income of US\$453,263.
- (iv). The effective tax rate for the year ended 31 December 2006 is 29%.
- (v). Minority interest (which represents the 25% minority in Tanzanite One Trading) reflects the 25% interest in the Tanzanite Trading Limited loss for the 6 months ended 30 June 2007.
- (vi). Net profit attributable to Tanzanite One shareholders.

Tanzanite One Limited  
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet  
As at 30 June 2007  
\$'000

	Notes	1H 2007	1H 2006	FY 2006
<b>Non-current assets</b>				
Property, plant and equipment	(i)	20,209	21,500	20,824
Intangible Assets		-	1,769	-
Inventory	(ii)	721	-	613
Long-term loans receivable		-	31	-
Deferred tax assets	(iii)	2,409	1,762	2,515
Total non-current assets		<b>23,339</b>	<b>25,062</b>	<b>23,952</b>
<b>Current assets</b>				
Inventory	(iv)	4,113	9,537	9,872
Income tax receivable	(v)	686	1,130	2,125
Trade and other receivables	(vi)	15,082	10,837	11,497
Cash and cash equivalents		8,624	6,645	7,005
Total current assets		<b>28,505</b>	<b>28,149</b>	<b>30,499</b>
Total assets		<b>51,844</b>	<b>53,211</b>	<b>54,451</b>
<b>Equity</b>				
Issued share capital		22	22	22
Share premium		38,216	37,815	37,671
Share options outstanding		1,061	534	739
Foreign currency translation reserve		(186)	137	(27)
Retained earnings		5,703	7,325	8,829
Total equity attributable to parent equity holders		<b>44,816</b>	<b>45,833</b>	<b>47,234</b>
Minority interest		159	216	156
Total equity		<b>44,975</b>	<b>46,049</b>	<b>47,390</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>				
Interest-bearing borrowings	(vii)	843	851	935
Provisions	(viii)	88	82	82
Deferred tax	(ix)	3,830	3,840	2,818
Total non-current liabilities		<b>4,761</b>	<b>4,773</b>	<b>3,835</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
Interest-bearing borrowings	(vii)	231	105	241
Income tax payable		448	327	1,996
Trade and other payables	(x)	1,429	1,957	989
Total current liabilities		<b>2,108</b>	<b>2,389</b>	<b>3,226</b>
Total liabilities		<b>6,869</b>	<b>7,162</b>	<b>7,061</b>
Total equity and liabilities		<b>51,844</b>	<b>53,211</b>	<b>54,451</b>
<i>Number of shares in issue (million)</i>		73,584,834	72,712,653	72,712,653
<i>Net asset value per share (US cents)</i>		61.12	63.33	63.87

**Notes to Balance Sheet**

- (i). Property plant and equipment: represents fixed assets within the group and development costs, pre-production costs, mineral rights
- (ii). Non-current inventories comprise rough gemstone specimen inventory and show jewellery in Tanzanite One (SA) Limited and in Tanzanite Foundation Ltd.
- (iii). Deferred tax assets reflects mainly deferred tax assets recoverable in the future from assessed losses in Tanzanite One SA Limited (\$1.3 million) and Tanzanite One Polished Sales (Pty) Limited (\$0.5 million), formerly called The Tanzanite Company (Pty) Limited.
- (iv). Inventories: reflects rough and polished tanzanite gemstones and consumable stores
- (v). Income tax receivable: includes tax prepaid mainly in Tanzanite One Marketing (Pty) Limited (\$0.6 million).
- (vi). Receivables have increase commensurate with increased sales. No significant bad debts are anticipated. Included in receivables are Value Added Tax of US\$1.23million (Marketing - US\$0.73million and Mining - US\$0.5million) and withholding tax in Trading of US\$0.16million, trade debtors in Tanzanite One Mining US\$0.7 million and trade debtors of \$12.2 million (Tanzanite One Marketing US\$7.9 million, Tanzanite One Mining US\$0.7, The Tanzanite Company (UK) Limited US\$1.8 million and Tanzanite One Polished Sales (Pty) Limited US\$1.8 million). There are no significant problem debtors at the moment.
- (vii). Interest bearing liabilities includes interest bearing bank facility from NBC Bank in Tanzania
- (viii). Environmental provisions represent the full environmental provision in Tanzania
- (ix). Deferred tax liabilities comprise mainly Tanzanite One Mining Deferred tax liabilities.
- (x). Trade and other payables mainly includes trade creditors and accruals.

Tanzanite One Limited  
Condensed Consolidated Cash Flow Statement  
For the half year ended 30 June 2007  
\$'000

Notes	1H 2007	1H 2006	FY 2006
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Cash generated from operations	(i) 7,689	4,184	7,548
Interest income received	454	600	766
Financing cost paid	(278)	(476)	(608)
Taxation paid	(ii) (1,993)	(1,051)	(2,395)
Dividends paid	(iii) (4,456)	(3,736)	(5,205)
Net cash from operating activities	<b>1,416</b>	<b>(479)</b>	<b>106</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Acquisitions of property, plant and equipment	(239)	(2,261)	(2,669)
Proceeds on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	3	129
Net cash from investing activities	<b>(239)</b>	<b>(2,258)</b>	<b>(2,540)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Net proceeds from issue of share capital	(iv) 545	932	788
(Repayment)/(increase) in interest-bearing borrowings – current	(103)	152	397
Net cash from financing activities	<b>442</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>1,185</b>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,619	(1,653)	(1,249)
Translation difference in opening cash and cash equivalents	-	-	(44)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	7,005	8,298	8,298
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	<b>8,624</b>	<b>6,645</b>	<b>7,005</b>

**Notes to Cash Flow Statement**

- (i) Cash generated from operations: computed from operating profit before finance cost/income of \$4.1 million adjusted for depreciation (\$0.8 million), share based payments (\$0.3 million) and working capital changes (\$2.5 million).
- (ii) Taxation paid reflects actual income tax paid.
- (iii) Dividends paid: Reflects the dividends of 6 US cents per share declared by the directors on 16 March 2007 and paid in May 2007.
- (iv) Net proceeds from issue of share capital: comprise of receipts from 872,181 common shares options exercised by employees and a director on 20 March 2007.

## Mining Operations

Production for the period saw some overall improvements, a result of simultaneous tanzanite production from three shafts, namely Askari, Main and Bravo shafts, plus a carry-over of some stock material to be processed from late 2006.

**Safety:** The LTIFR of 1.75 for the year to date remains encouragingly below the targeted 2.5 mark for total operational safety. The focus on improved security and on rolling stock safety has supported the achievements of these results.

Delays in the delivery of key equipment and challenges resulting from ongoing illegal undermining resulted in project start dates not being met. The mechanisation trial at CT Shaft, and the commissioning of the Investor Shaft winder is now scheduled to be initiated before the end of the year. Stopping tonnage contribution was disappointing as stopping resources were allocated to production areas.

Processed tonnes increased to 9,818 tonnes from 7,605 tonnes compared with the same period for 2006. This was due to the concurrent development of more production areas than the previous year. A significant tonnes deficit against the budgeted tonnage call is likely to continue for the remainder of 2007 as a direct result of delayed stopping operations.

Overall, the carats recovered increased by 34% to 762,073 cts from 570,405 cts.

Cash costs for the period increased to \$2.63 per carat from \$2.32 for the same period for 2006. Some of this increase can be attributed to the delayed implementation of stopping and mechanisation, resulting in fewer tonnes being treated and thus an associated increase in unit costs. Increased ventilation and support requirements at depth, also contributed marginally to the increase. It is anticipated that these costs will decrease once the move towards increased mechanisation and stopping projects has been affected.

### Production statistical table

	Unit	1H 2007	1H 2006	Movement
Tonnes Processed	tonnes	9,818	7,605	+29%
Carats per tonne	cts/t	78	75	+4%
Production (carats recovered)	cts	762,073	570,405	+34%
Cash Costs	\$/ct	\$2.63	\$2.32	+13%

### Looking to the individual shafts:

**Askari Shaft:** Newly recruited teams commenced with the construction of the security complex on the shaft bank, the new winder has been delivered and the shaft is expected to be commissioned by the end of the year.

**Main Shaft:** In addition to planned development for stopping operations in old workings, efforts are currently concentrating on shaft sinking to intersect fold-stacks at greater depths.

**Bravo Shaft:** development of the 17-level fold-stack resulted in the intersection of a heavily mineralised area. Trial stopping was temporarily stopped to assist with the excavation of the 17-Level superstructure. Incursions from B Block miners required the re-allocation of mining personnel from other development areas.

**Delta Shaft:** new geological structures believed to be linked to the highly productive fold stack discovered in late 2006, have been discovered in Delta, and have yielded reasonable production. Exploration and development work in and around these structures are ongoing with further production anticipated.

**JW Shaft:** Planned stopping trials were delayed on account of ground handling, supervision and security constraints.



**CT Shaft:** development at shaft bottom remains a priority with the aim of intersecting the next fold stack below the current stack, from which various boudins were removed. The depth of the shaft has been increased to approximately 368 metres, which has exposed new structures. In addition, it is planned to have the new 135kW winder commissioned during the third quarter, and together with a larger capacity skip, major efficiency improvements are expected.

The introduction of five security specialists into the production areas has increased the recoveries and reduced shrinkage from mine faces as there is a significantly increased security presence at the production faces.

Planned changes in mining operations aimed at introducing greater mechanisation, including the introduction of a scoop-tram and greater emphasis on selective stoping remain viable options for continued growth, and will result in a significant increase in material passing through the processing plant and sorthouse. To ensure recovery rates are not adversely affected by increased throughput, the micro-sort unit has been re-programmed to sort only the medium to smaller sizes, with larger gems selected by hand in a gloved sorting box. This has resulted in a dramatic improvement in the recovery rate of smaller sizes, whilst freeing sorthouse personnel to concentrate their efforts on hand-sorting the larger, higher value, material.

### **Exploration**

Exploration has focused on long-hole core drilling and geophysics over existing license area (SML 8/92) to determine the extent of mineralisation at greater depths and any increase in the potential resource of the mine. Favourable results from the first two drill holes: LHD 15 and 16, warranted the drilling of an additional two holes: LHD 17 and 18. The graphitic host rock or JW-zone was intersected in all four drill holes. The official release of the results of the long-hole drilling was independently verified in January 2007.

The second two holes, LHD 17 and 18, intersected the JW-Zone at a down-dip extent of over 1,400 metres. The overall drilling program shows that the Lower Horizon, which hosts the economic mineralisation extends three times further down-dip than previously established. The second two holes brought the combined meters drilled during the drilling program to 2,501 metres.

All four drill holes of the drilling program intersected the JW-zone and the ore bearing horizon intersected at depth was shown to be geochemically similar to the tanzanite bearing zone currently mined. The drilling program has also revealed that the JW-zone appears to thicken out at deeper levels.

### **Tanzanite One Trading**

In line with the objectives set in 2006, the focus of Tanzanite One Trading remained on purchasing medium to fine quality rough of 2.5 carats and above. Production from the neighbouring blocks from January to April was low and Tanzanite One Trading endeavoured to select the finer rough for purchasing, as much of the material being seen in the open market was of light-colour and consequently did not fit the Company's purchase profile. May and June saw an increase of both quality and quantity of tanzanite rough in the Arusha market and large parcels were purchased on a more frequent basis.

To secure more "A-quality" rough, Tanzanite One Trading began paying a small premium for such rough. This strategy has been well received in the market and as a result Tanzanite One Trading has become a market leader in procuring this quality of material. A segment that represents less than 2% of total tanzanite production.

During the period under review and as a direct result of increased demand from the retail segment in Arusha for confidence purchases, Tanzanite One Trading began retailing certified polished tanzanite in Arusha. As the main stop over for tourists visiting the regional safari areas of Ngorogoro Crater, Kilimanjaro and the Serengeti, Arusha sees many international tourists pass through. The certification is from The Tanzanite Laboratory, which is endorsed by the Tanzanite Foundation. Although retail is not the Company's primary focus this initiative has been successful in increasing awareness and confidence in the Arusha retail market.

The outlook for the second half of 2007 is positive as rough material is more readily available and demand remains strong.



### **Human Resources and Social Responsibility**

The year began on a note of optimism with 609 employees, increasing to 650 by the end of June.

The national and local leadership of TAMICO (Tanzania Mines and Construction Workers Union) visited the mine in May and canvassed for the support of our work force. TAMICO has since established a field office on the mine and in addition, management has signed an agreement of recognition with TAMICO.

Meetings with the Chairman of the Naisinyai Village and the Merelani Ward continued at regular intervals, with the focus on ways to improve the cooperation and mutually beneficial relationship between all the company employees and its neighbours. At Naisinyai Village, work on roofing phase one of the secondary school is ongoing and should be completed by the end of the year. At Merelani Village, the preparations are complete for a six-day free eye check-up camp to be conducted in September 2007 for residents. The camp will be supported by Tanzanite International (one of the company's eight shareholders) and Tanzanite One, and will be conducted by Charitable Eyecare Mission Tanzania, a locally registered NGO.

### **Corporate Matters**

On 19 July 2007, Tanzanite One announced that Mr. Mark Summers resigned as Chief Financial Officer. The move was motivated by the company's decision to shift its African administration office to Arusha, Tanzania, with Mr. Summers electing to stay in South Africa. Mr. Summers will continue to serve on the board as a non-executive director.

On 18<sup>th</sup> July 2007, Tanzanite One announced that Hansa Overseas Holding SA ('Hansa') sold its entire holdings of Tanzanite One ordinary shares. Following the sale, Hansa representatives Gustav Stenbolt and his alternate, Ben de Bruyn, have resigned from the board with immediate effect.

Management continues discussions with key government officials and the Capital Markets and Securities Authority (CMSA) to advance the Company's intended listing on the Dar es Salaam Stock Exchange.

Tanzanite One Limited  
Incorporated in Bermuda  
Exempt company number EC33385

**Board of Directors**

Michael Adams - Non-executive Chairman  
Ami Mpungwe - Non-executive Deputy Chairman  
Ian Harebottle - Chief Executive Officer  
Mark Summers - Non-executive Director  
Edward Nealon - Non-executive Director  
Nicholas Sibley - Non-executive Director

**Audit/Risk Committee**

Nicholas Sibley (Chairman)  
Michael Adams

**Remuneration/Succession Planning Committee**

Michael Adams (Chairman)  
Ami Mpungwe  
Edward Nealon

**Mining and Geology Committee**

Edward Nealon (Chairman)  
Ian Harebottle

**Nominations Committee**

The Nominations Committee comprises the Full Board

**Company Secretary**

Willi Boehm

**Management**

Ian Harebottle - Chief Executive Officer  
Zane Swanepoel - Tanzanite One Mining, General Manager  
Adrian Banks - Tanzanite One Trading, Managing Director  
Candice Nunn - Tanzanite One Marketing, Managing Director

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## Glossary

<b>Ct</b>	carat
<b>dollar or \$</b>	United States Dollar
<b>g/t</b>	Grams per tonne, measurement unit of grade (1g/t = 1 part per m)
<b>JORC code</b>	Australasian code for reporting of Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves
<b>LTIFR</b>	Lost time injury frequency rate, being the number of lost-time injuries expressed as a rate per 200,000 man-hours worked
<b>NOSA</b>	National Occupational Safety Association
<b>tonne</b>	1 Metric tonne (1,000kg)