



17th April 2018

Lithium Anomalies Extended at Split Rocks

- ◆ Large scale lithium geochemical anomalies extended at Zenith’s 100% owned Split Rocks Project in the Forrestania greenstone belt, Western Australia;
- ◆ Preparation for drill testing of lithium soil targets is in progress (drill access permits submitted, earth moving contractor booked);
- ◆ Sampling for lithium to date covers less than 10% of the Company’s tenement area and further systematic sampling planned to commence early May;
- ◆ Surface geochemical anomalies are in addition to the Dulcie pegmatite target located in the eastern portion of Zenith’s Split Rocks tenure where anomalous lithium bearing pegmatites were intersected in a maiden aircore drill program over 950m of strike. RC drilling testing at Dulcie planned (drill access permits submitted, earth moving contractor booked).

Zenith Minerals Limited (“Zenith” or “the Company”) is pleased to advise that two of the previously announced (ASX Release 4th December 2017) three large scale, coherent, lithium anomalies have been extended (Figure 1). Zenith is systematically exploring the Split Rocks project located in Western Australia for both lithium and gold. Large parts of the western portion of the project area are covered by thick, low lying scrub that has restricted past exploration activities.

The surface geochemical anomalies are in addition to the Dulcie pegmatite target located in the eastern portion of Zenith’s Split Rocks tenure where anomalous lithium bearing pegmatites were intersected in a maiden aircore drill program over 950m of strike (ASX Release 12th April 2018). The best lithium result in each hole in this northern area was at drill refusal in saprock at the end of the hole, being the depth beyond which the aircore rig could not penetrate. These anomalous lithium, caesium and rubidium results confirm the presence of prospective pegmatites north along strike of Kidman Resources Limited’s (ASX:KDR) Earl Grey lithium pegmatite deposit and represent a drill target for follow-up testing.

The Split Rocks Project covers a large area (>500sqkm) of the Forrestania greenstone belt, this emerging lithium district is host to the new Earl Grey lithium deposit containing 189Mt @ 1.5% Li₂O (KDR ASX Release 19th Mar 2018). Zenith is exploring for this style of lithium rich (spodumene) pegmatite within its large land holding.

As detailed in Zenith’s ASX releases on (14th September 2017 and 4th December 2017) first pass surface samples taken at Split Rocks, to date covering less than 10% of the Company’s tenements defined three large, coherent zones of anomalous lithium, caesium and rubidium surrounding granite bodies in the western exploration licences that may be potential source rocks for lithium bearing pegmatites (Figure 1).

The tenor of these large scale lithium anomalies is comparable with competitor surface results that upon drilling have returned significant bedrock lithium mineralisation in several instances. Field follow-up indicated very little to no outcrop in the areas of the lithium soil anomalies and that drill testing will be required. As two of these large lithium soil anomalies remained open ended in the north and central target areas, additional extension and infill sampling was required to better define them prior to drill testing. This additional extension and infill sampling has now been completed with both anomalies substantially extended.

Corporate Details

ASX: ZNC

Issued Shares (ZNC)	212.8M
Unlisted options	2.5M
Mkt. Cap. (\$0.19)	A\$43 M
Cash (31 Dec 17)	A\$3.1 M
Debt	Nil

Directors

- Michael Clifford:**
Managing Director
- Mike Joyce:**
Non Exec Chairman
- Stan Macdonald:**
Non Exec Director
- Julian Goldsworthy:**
Non Exec Director

Major Shareholders

HSBC Custody. Nom.	12.8%
Nada Granich	5.4%
Miquilini	4.3%
J P Morgan	4.1%
Abingdon	4.1%

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Geological reconnaissance mapping by Zenith has also identified an extensive zone of outcropping pegmatites in the north west of the Split Rocks project area. Systematic surface geochemical sampling in this target area is planned to commence shortly (Figure 1)

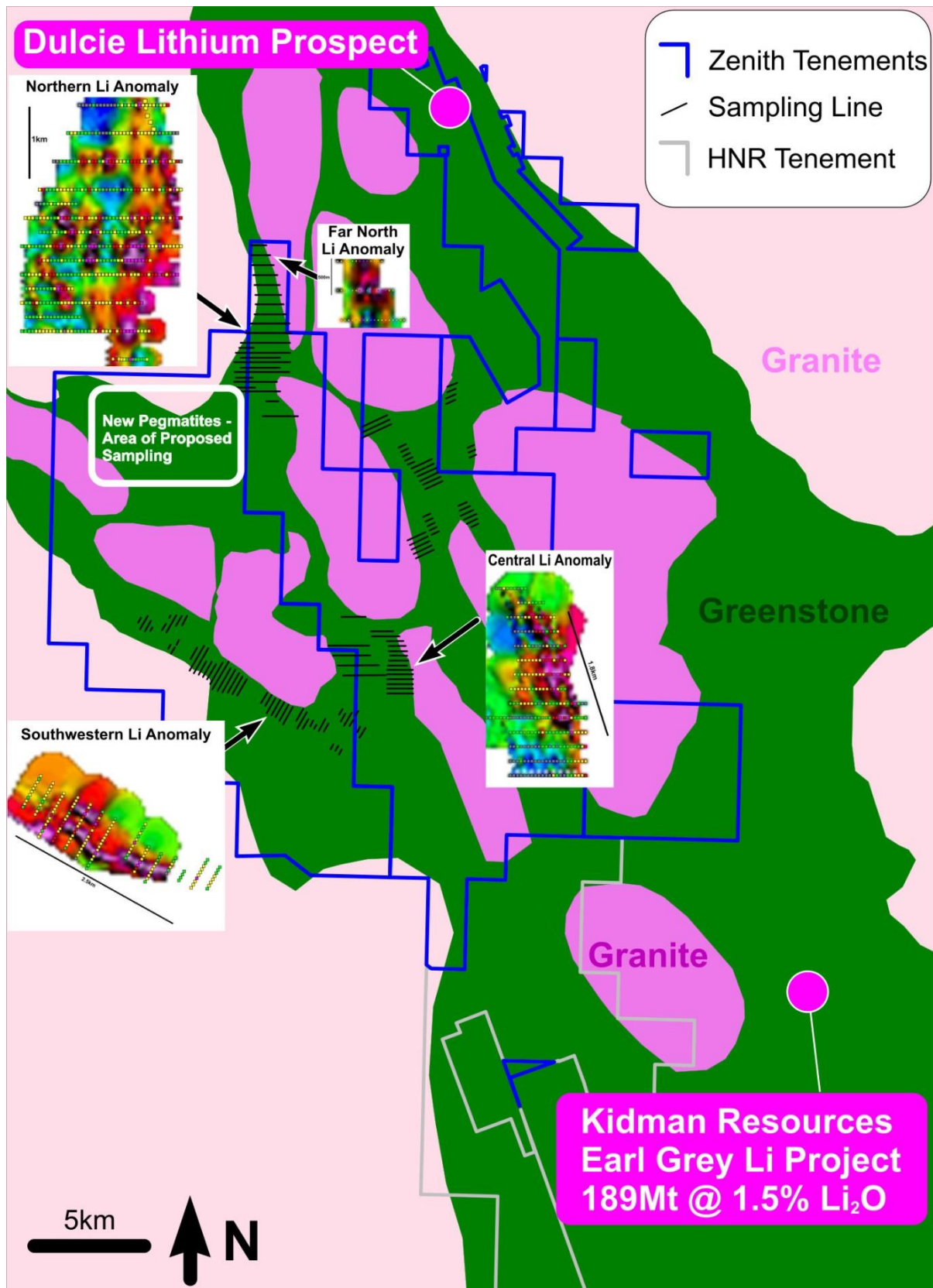


Figure 1: Split Rocks Project – Lithium Anomalies Overlying Generalised Geology (Earl Grey resource refer KDR ASX Release 19th Mar 2018)



The northern lithium anomaly outlined initially by auger on 400m spaced lines has now been infill sampled and extended by soil sampling on 200m – 400m spaced lines. The anomalous corridor extends over approximately 3km in length (Figure 2) with a peak lithium value of 134ppm Li. A non-coincident discrete 800m long caesium (up to 18.1ppm Cs) rubidium (up to 183ppm Rb) and beryllium anomaly (up to 3.8ppm Be) occurs within the broader lithium corridor. The area is dominated by soil cover with little to no rock outcrop. Recent reconnaissance mapping identified 6 small float samples of pegmatite within this area dominated by soil cover - assays for those samples are awaited. Previous mapping identified 3 small pegmatite float samples in the south of the prospect area - analyses for these samples contained no significant lithium.

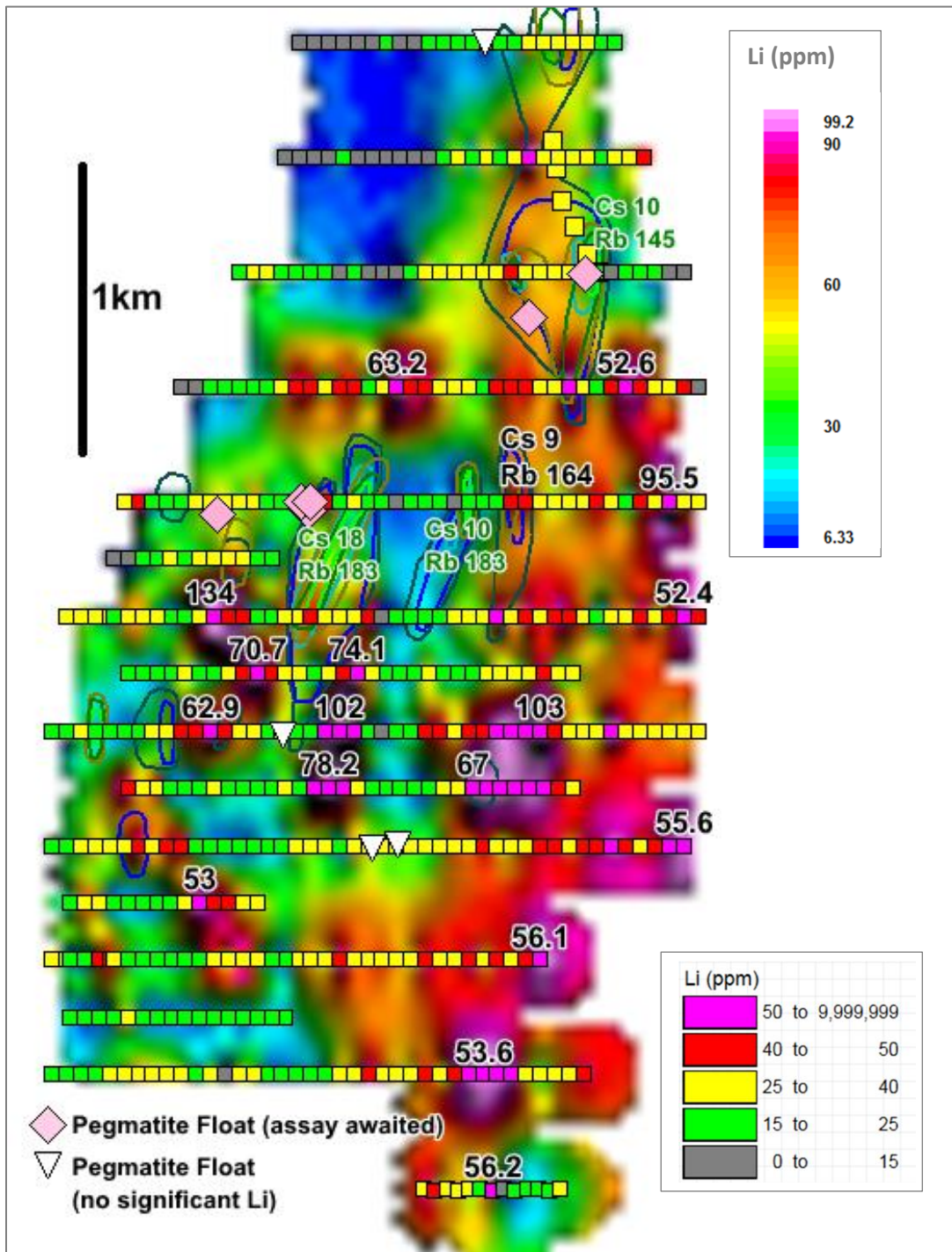


Figure 2: Northern Lithium Geochemical Anomaly Image (Caesium anomalies blue contours 2.5ppm & 4 ppm, Rubidium anomalies green contours 75, 100 & 150ppm Rb)



A new soil anomaly (Far North) 700m long has been defined to the north of the north anomaly (Figure 3), with peak lithium values of 70ppm Li, caesium (up to 4.7 ppm Cs) and beryllium (up to 2.5ppm Be). Recent reconnaissance mapping identified 3 small float samples of pegmatite to the south and west of the far North anomaly area which is dominated by soil cover - assays for those three samples are awaited.

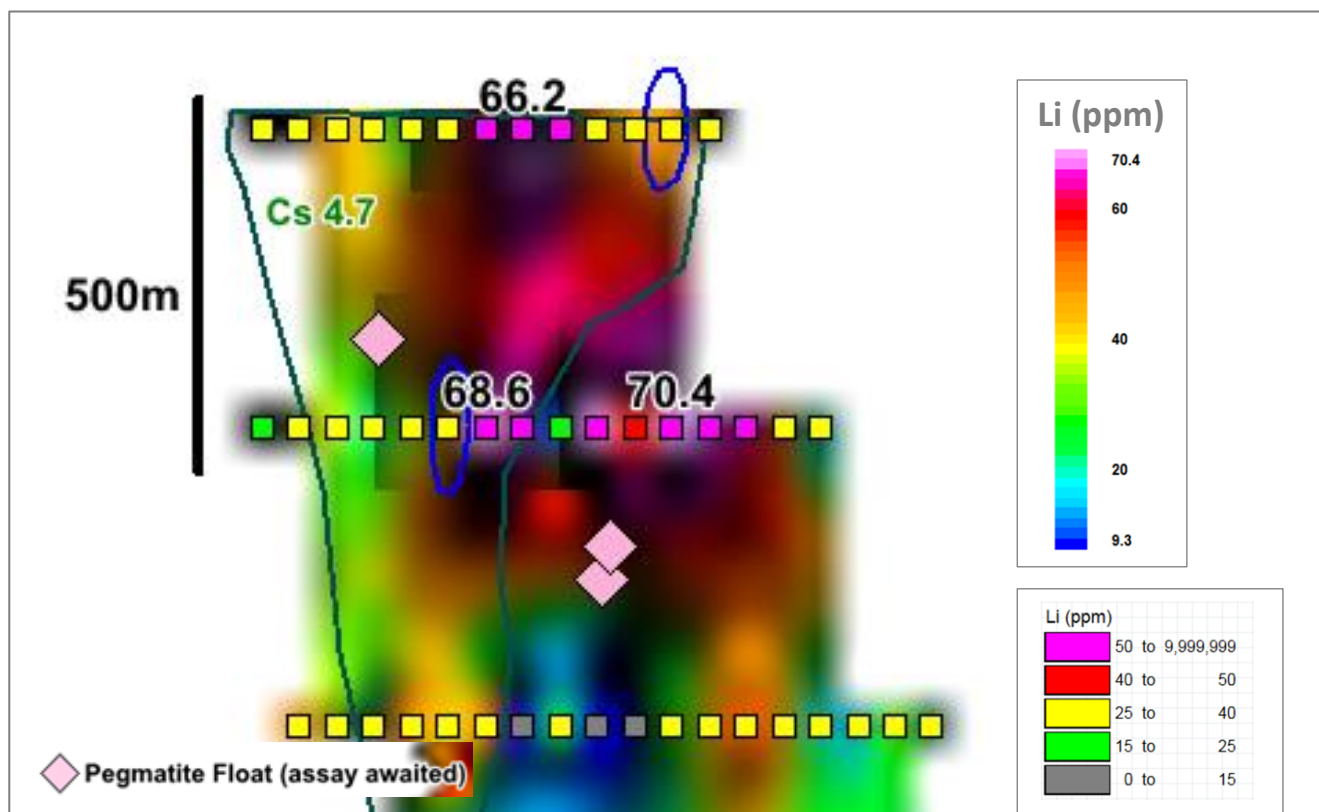


Figure 3: Far North Lithium Geochemical Anomaly Image (Caesium anomalies blue contours 2.5ppm & 4 ppm, Rubidium anomalies green contours 75, 100 & 150ppm Rb)

The Central lithium anomaly (peak value 80ppm Li) outlined by soil sampling now on 200m spaced lines has been extended to over 1.8km of strike and is 200 to 400m in width (Figure 4). The anomaly has locally coincident anomalous caesium (up to 3.9ppm Cs) and rubidium (up to 87ppm Rb) with a single sample containing anomalous beryllium (2ppm Be). Field reconnaissance mapping failed to find any rock outcrop or float within the central lithium geochemical anomaly area which appears to be totally soil covered.

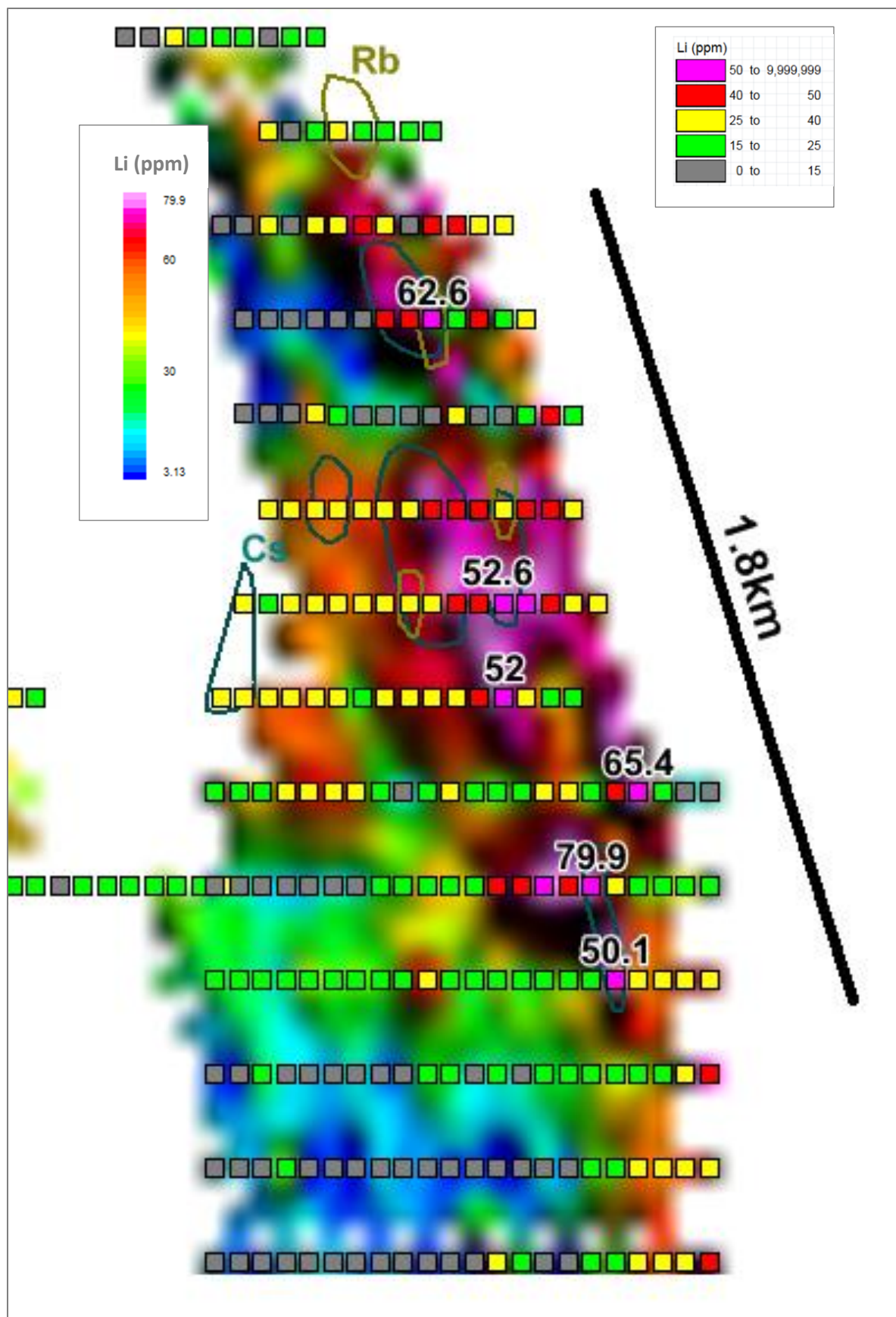


Figure 4: Central Lithium Geochemical Anomaly Image (Caesium anomalies blue contours 2.5ppm & 4 ppm, Rubidium anomalies green contours 75, 100 & 150ppm Rb) (Note; no rock outcrop in area of lithium anomaly, soil cover only)



As previously advised (ASX Release 4th Dev 2017) sampling by Zenith in the southwest of the Split Rocks project area has defined lithium (up to 54ppm Li), rubidium (up to 173ppm Rb), tantalum (up to 12.8ppm Ta) and caesium (up to 16.3ppm Cs) and beryllium (up to 5ppm Be) over 2.5km of strike within a central, strong, coherent lithium zone comprised of two subparallel trends extending over 1.2k of strike (Figure 5). Non lithium bearing pegmatite crops out in the core of this central zone where the lithium soil results are of low order. This may indicate a possible zoned pegmatite system whereby lithium bearing pegmatite may be present beneath the soil cover some 100 to 150m away from the outcrop.

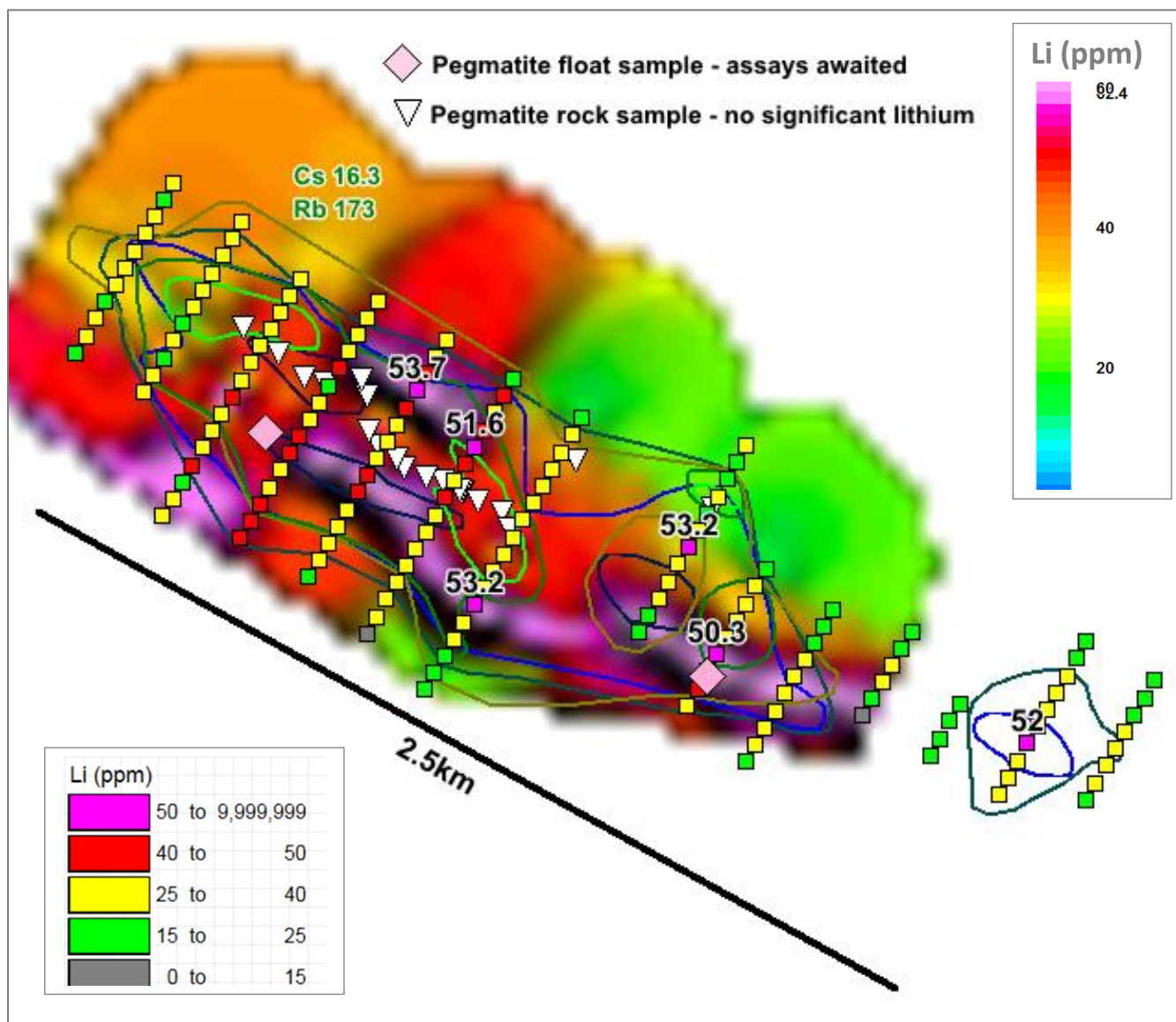


Figure 5: Lithium Geochemical Anomaly Image (Caesium anomalies blue contours 2.5ppm & 4 ppm, Rubidium anomalies green contours 75, 100 & 150ppm Rb)



Background on the Split Rocks Lithium-Gold Project Western Australia

Lithium Potential

The 100% owned Split Rocks Project covers a large portion (total area >500sqkm) of the Forrestania Greenstone Belt of Western Australia. This emerging lithium district is host to the new Earl Grey lithium deposit containing 189Mt @ 1.5% Li₂O (KDR ASX Release 19th Mar 2018).

Zenith's northern Split Rocks exploration licences are located within 10km of the new Earl Grey lithium pegmatite discovery whilst exploration licence applications in the southern portion of the Forrestania Greenstone belt are located 2km west and 5km northwest, respectively, of the South Iron Cap Lithium Prospect where resampling by Western Areas (ASX:WSA) of historic nickel drilling has returned results including 50m @ 0.95% Li₂O.

The Company notes that the majority of previous exploration activity reviewed to date covering the new exploration licence applications is surface based focused solely on nickel exploration and only limited fresh rock drilling programs, with no evidence of any lithium analyses during past exploration programs. However, several historic exploration drill holes documented in open file reports did intersect pegmatites in areas within Zenith's applications and along strike adding significantly to their lithium prospectivity.

Dulcie Lithium Prospect

Anomalous lithium bearing pegmatites were intersected by Zenith in the maiden aircore drill program in the northern portion of the Dulcie prospect area over 950m of strike (ASX Release 12th April 2018). The best lithium result in each hole in this northern area was at drill refusal in saprock at the end of the hole, being the depth beyond which the aircore rig could not penetrate (maximum drill hole depth 37m). The increasing lithium grade with depth in each drill hole indicates probable depletion of lithium in the near surface environment by weathering of the host rock. As pegmatite was intersected in 8 drill holes along the drill base line the true orientation of the pegmatites is as yet not known, but they appear dip shallowly to the north (Figures 6 & 7). These anomalous lithium results represent a drill target for follow-up deeper drill testing. Results from initial composite samples include:

- ◆ ZDAC096 - 3m @ 921 ppm Li₂O from 28m downhole, end of hole;
- ◆ ZDAC098 - 1m @ 603 ppm Li₂O from 37m downhole, end of hole; and
- ◆ ZDAC101 - 2m @ 463 ppm Li₂O from 8m downhole, end of hole.

The lithium in these highly weathered pegmatites is associated with anomalous levels of caesium (42ppm Cs) and rubidium (724ppm Rb). Resampling at 1 m intervals is in progress.

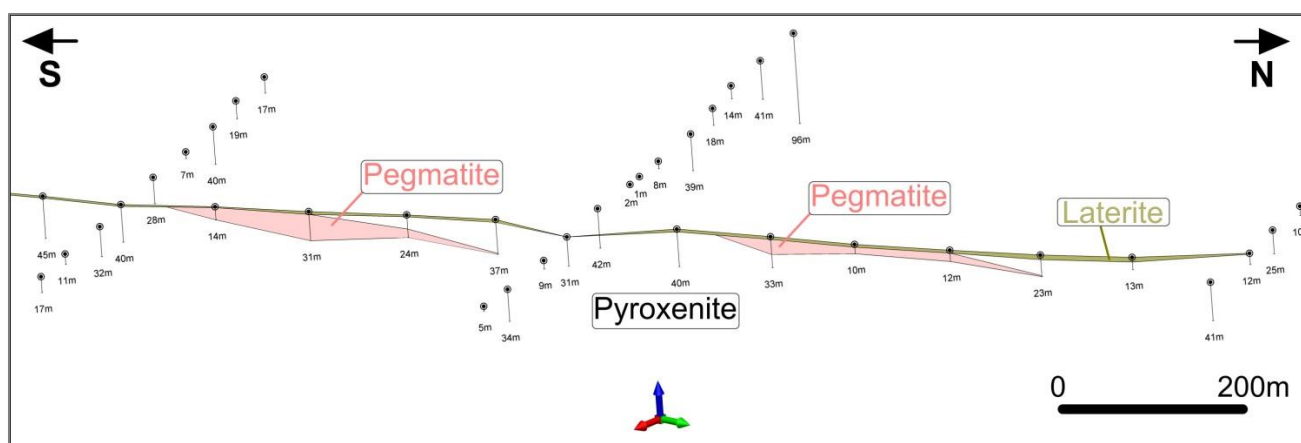


Figure 6: Split Rocks Dulcie Lithium 3D View Looking West (no vertical exaggeration)

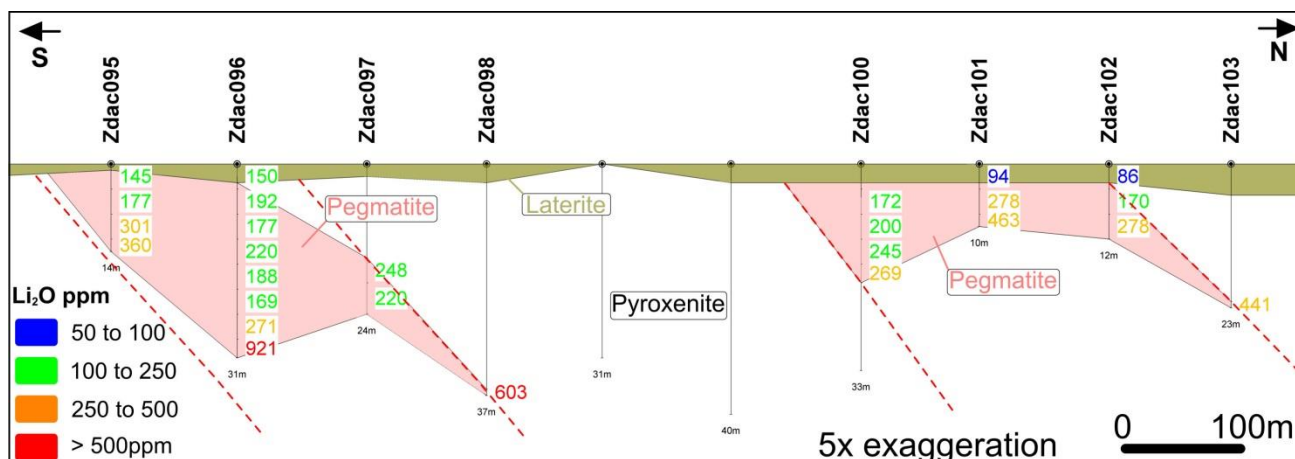


Figure 7: Split Rocks Dulcie Lithium Long Section Looking west (5 x vertical exaggeration)

Competent Persons Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Michael Clifford, who is a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and an employee of Zenith Minerals Limited. Mr Clifford has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Clifford consents to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

17th April 2018

For further information contact:

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Zenith is advancing its project portfolio of high-quality, gold, lithium and base metal projects:

Kavaklitepe Gold Project, Turkey (ZNC 30%, Teck 70%)

- Recent (2013) grass roots gold discovery in Tethyan Belt where continuous rock chip sampling to: 54m @ 3.33g/t gold, including 21.5m @ 7.2 g/t gold. Initial 2016 drill results include: 9 m @ 5.2 g/t Au from surface, 7.8 m @ 7.3 g/t Au from 3.3 m and 16.4m @ 4.7 g/t Au from 82.1m depth. Follow-up drilling planned 2018 (ASX Release 5th Oct 2016).

American Lithium Projects (Bradda Head earning initial 55%)

Zacatecas Lithium Brine Project, Mexico

- New tenure (26,000 acres) over extensive system of salt lakes within an emerging lithium brine district
- Lithium brines to 2.1% lithium reported in sampling conducted by the Mexican Government from solar evaporation ponds for salt production (10km west of Zenith's new tenure) - Electrical geophysical surveys planned

San Domingo Lithium, Arizona USA

- 9km x 1.5km lithium pegmatite field, initial surface sampling returned: 5m @ 1.97%Li₂O including 2.4m @ 2.49% Li₂O (ASX Release 18th Oct 2017) - Drill permits received.

Spencer & Wilson Salt Flat Lithium Brine Projects, Nevada USA

- Two lithium brine targets in producing lithium region - Geophysical surveys & infill sampling prior to drilling

Burro Creek Lithium, Arizona USA (ZNC option to acquire)

- Large scale lithium (Li) clay target under exclusive option - Positive initial metallurgical testwork to assess ease of extracting lithium. Trenching and drilling anticipated to commence April 2018.

Australian Projects

Develin Creek Copper-Zinc-Silver-Gold, QLD (ZNC 100%)

- 3 known VHMS massive sulphide deposits - JORC resources, 50km of strike of host rocks.
- 2011 drilling: 13.2m @ 3.3% copper, 4.0% zinc, 30g/t silver & 0.4g/t gold - Drilling planned to extend known deposits, geophysics, geochemistry to detect new targets (ASX Release 15th Feb 2015).

Split Rocks Lithium, Nickel-Cobalt & Gold, WA (ZNC 100%)

- 100% owned exploration licences covering 500km² in emerging Forresteria lithium district.

Tate River Gold QLD (ZNC earning up to 70%)

- Trenching returned 5m @ 3.9g/t Au as well as widespread strongly anomalous gold zones such as 166m @ 0.14g/t Au (ASX Release 21st Sep 2017).

Red Mountain Gold-Silver Project QLD (ZNC 100%)

- Initial reconnaissance rock chip sampling results up to 114 g/t silver and 0.69 g/t gold, associated with strong, open ended silver soil anomaly (ASX Release 25th July 2017). Follow-up sampling planned

Waratah Well Lithium -Tantalum Project WA (ZNC 100%)

- Extensive outcropping pegmatites (3km x 2km) encouraging lithium rock chip sample results up to 0.34% Li₂O as well as widespread, high-grade tantalum up to 1166ppm Ta₂O₅ (ASX Release 29th July 2017).

Earaheedy Manganese Project, WA (ZNC 100%) - Manganese province discovered by ZNC, potential DSO drill intersections (+40%Mn)

Mt Alexander Iron Ore, WA (ZNC 100%) - JORC magnetite Resource 566 Mt @ 30.0% Fe close to West Pilbara coast, 50% of target untested (ASX Release June Qtrly 2015)- Seeking development partner/ buyer for iron project.

The Company has released all material information that relates to Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Reserves, Economic Studies and Production for its projects on a continuous basis to the ASX and in compliance with JORC 2012. The Company confirms that it is not aware of any new information that materially affects the content of this ASX release.



Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data		
(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)		
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<i>Nature and quality of sampling (e.g. cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc.). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.</i>	Soil samples were collected at depths ranging from 0.1 – 0.3m depth. Soil samples were collected at the 20cm below surface and sieved to -2mm. Lag samples were collected at surface and sieved to +2mm.
	<i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i>	Samples are considered to be representative of the near surface material sampled.
	<i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report. In cases where 'industry standard' work has been done this would be relatively simple (e.g. 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1 m samples from which 3 kg was pulverised to produce a 30 g charge for fire assay'). In other cases more explanation may be required, such as where there is coarse gold that has inherent sampling problems. Unusual commodities or mineralisation types (e.g. submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i>	200g surface samples were collected by a field technician as stated above. Samples were pulverised to -75 micron before analysis.
Drilling techniques	<i>Drill type (e.g. core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc.) and details (e.g. core diameter, triple or standard tube, depth of diamond tails, face-sampling bit or other type, whether core is oriented and if so, by what method, etc.).</i>	No Drilling
Drill sample recovery	<i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i>	No Drilling
	<i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i>	No Drilling
	<i>Whether a relationship exists between sample recovery and grade and whether sample bias may have occurred due to preferential loss/gain of fine/coarse material.</i>	No Drilling



Logging	<i>Whether core and chip samples have been geologically and geotechnically logged to a level of detail to support appropriate Mineral Resource estimation, mining studies and metallurgical studies.</i>	All samples were described and descriptions recorded in a digital data base.
	<i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.</i>	Qualitative logging
	<i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i>	No Drilling
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i>	No Drilling
	<i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.</i>	No Drilling
	<i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i>	Samples were analysed at SGS Laboratories in Perth, the samples were pulverised and assayed for lithium and associated LCT pegmatite indicator elements using ICP-MS and ICP-OES
	<i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i>	~200g of sample was pulverised and a sub-sample was taken in the laboratory and analysed.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation - continued	<i>Measures taken to ensure that the sampling is representative of the in situ material collected, including for instance results for field duplicate/second-half sampling.</i>	Sampling was on systematic grids with lines 200 to 400m apart and samples at 100m along lines.
	<i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i>	Each sample was approximately 200g in weight which is appropriate to test for the grain size of material.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i>	The samples were originally pulverised and assayed for gold using fire assay. The technique is close to a total analysis. A selection of sample concentrates was then re-assayed for lithium and other elements by a combination of ICP-MS and ICP-OES.
	<i>For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc., the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and model, reading times, calibrations factors applied and their derivation, etc.</i>	Geophysical tools not used in infill and extension soil sampling prgrams.
	<i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (e.g. standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (i.e. lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	Laboratory standards and blanks were included for the lithium analyses.
Verification of sampling and assaying	<i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i>	Company personnel have observed the assayed samples



	<i>The use of twinned holes.</i>	No drilling
	<i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i>	Field data were all recorded in field note books and sample record books and then entered into a database
	<i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i>	No adjustments were made.
<i>Location of data points</i>	<i>Accuracy and quality of surveys used to locate drill holes (collar and down-hole surveys), trenches, mine workings and other locations used in Mineral Resource estimation.</i>	Sample location is based on GPS coordinates +/- 5m accuracy
	<i>Specification of the grid system used.</i>	The grid system used to compile data was MGA94 Zone 50
<i>Location of data points – continued</i>	<i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i>	Topography control is +/- 10m.
<i>Data spacing and distribution</i>	<i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Original sampling was on systematic grids with lines 400m apart and samples at 50m along lines. Infill sampling was on 200m spaced lines with 50m spaced samples.
	<i>Whether the data spacing and distribution is sufficient to establish the degree of geological and grade continuity appropriate for the Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimation procedure(s) and classifications applied.</i>	The data alone will not be used to estimate mineral resource or ore reserve
	<i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i>	No mathematical compositing applied
<i>Orientation of data in relation to geological structure</i>	<i>Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.</i>	Sample grids have been orientated perpendicular to the interpreted strike of the overall rock units, this may or may not be the orientation of late stage intrusive pegmatite bodies
	<i>If the relationship between the drilling orientation and the orientation of key mineralised structures is considered to have introduced a sampling bias, this should be assessed and reported if material.</i>	No drilling
<i>Sample security</i>	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	Samples were kept in numbered bags until delivered to the laboratory
<i>Audits or reviews</i>	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	Sampling techniques are consistent with industry standards



Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results		
(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)		
Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
<i>Mineral tenement and land tenure status</i>	<i>Type, reference name/number, location and ownership including agreements or material issues with third parties such as joint ventures, partnerships, overriding royalties, native title interests, historical sites, wilderness or national park and environmental settings.</i>	The Split Rocks Project is located within 100% Zenith owned exploration licences E77/2386 & E77/2375. The project is located predominantly in vacant crown land.
	<i>The security of the tenure held at the time of reporting along with any known impediments to obtaining a licence to operate in the area.</i>	All tenements are 100% held by Zenith and are in good standing with no known impediment to future granting of a mining lease.
<i>Exploration done by other parties</i>	<i>Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.</i>	Hannans Reward completed auger sampling within the area of the Mawson and Casey anomalies reported in this release, this area was not analysed for lithium. .
<i>Geology</i>	<i>Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.</i>	The Forrestania greenstone belt is host to Archaean lode gold mesothermal systems, the area of Zenith's projects has been metamorphosed to amphibolite facies. Forrestania greenstone belt - this emerging lithium district is host to the new Earl Grey lithium deposit containing 189Mt @ 1.5% Li ₂ O (KDR ASX Release 19 th Mar 2018). Zenith is exploring for this style of lithium rich (spodumene) pegmatite.
<i>Drill hole Information</i>	<i>A summary of all information material to the understanding of the exploration results including a tabulation of the following information for all Material drill holes:</i>	No drilling
	<i>o easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i>	
	<i>o elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i>	
	<i>o dip and azimuth of the hole</i>	
	<i>o down hole length and interception depth</i>	
	<i>o hole length.</i>	
<i>If the exclusion of this information is justified on the basis that the information is not Material and this exclusion does not detract from the understanding of the report, the Competent Person should clearly explain why this is the case.</i>		
<i>Data aggregation methods</i>	<i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (e.g. cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i>	No high-grade cutting
	<i>Where aggregate intercepts incorporate short lengths of high grade results and longer lengths of low grade results, the procedure used for such aggregation should be stated and some typical examples of such aggregations should be shown in detail.</i>	No aggregation used



<i>Data aggregation methods - continued</i>	<i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i>	No metal equivalents used.
<i>Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths</i>	<i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	No drilling
	<i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i>	No drilling
	<i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').</i>	No drilling
<i>Diagrams</i>	<i>Appropriate maps and sections (with scales) and tabulations of intercepts should be included for any significant discovery being reported. These should include, but not be limited to a plan view of drill hole collar locations and appropriate sectional views.</i>	Refer to descriptions and diagrams in body of text
<i>Balanced reporting</i>	<i>Where comprehensive reporting of all Exploration Results is not practicable, representative reporting of both low and high grades and/or widths should be practiced to avoid misleading reporting of Exploration Results.</i>	Refer to descriptions and diagrams in body of text
<i>Other substantive exploration data</i>	<i>Other exploration data, if meaningful and material, should be reported including (but not limited to): geological observations; geophysical survey results; geochemical survey results; bulk samples – size and method of treatment; metallurgical test results; bulk density, groundwater, geotechnical and rock characteristics; potential deleterious or contaminating substances.</i>	No other meaningful or material exploration data to be reported at this stage
<i>Further work</i>	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i>	Drill testing is planned.
	<i>Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.</i>	Refer to figures in body of report.