ASX Announcement

3 June 2015

COMPANY DETAILS

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ASX CODE
PWN
FRANKFURT CODE
A1JH27
OTC PINK
PWNNY

CORPORATE INFORMATION
3 June 2015

201M Ordinary shares
36M Partly paid shares
5M Unlisted options

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Adrian Griffin
(Non-Executive Chairman)
Patrick McManus
(Managing Director)
Chew Wai Chuen
(Non-Executive Director)
Gary Johnson
(Non-Executive Director)

POTASH WEST REPORTS SIGNIFICANT UPGRADE TO DINNER HILL PHOSPHATE AND POTASH RESOURCES

HIGHLIGHTS:

- ***Indicated phosphate resource of 250Mt at 2.9% P_2O_5***
  - ***Tonnage increase of 108%***
  - ***Grade increase of 4%***
- ***Higher phosphate grades identified in the north of the deposit to underpin planned feasibility study***
- ***Indicated and Inferred potash resources to 195Mt at 3.8% K_2O (potassium oxide)***
- ***Target Molecap Greensand now estimated to contain 175Mt at 4.0% K_2O***
  - ***Tonnage increase of 43%***
  - ***Grade decrease of 12%***
- ***Resource expansion potential remains open to the east and the south***

Potash West ("the Company") (ASX: **PWN**) is pleased to announce a significant increase to the potash and phosphate resources at its wholly owned Dinner Hill Project, located to the north of Perth within the Company's 100% Dandaragan Trough Project area.

The Dinner Hill Deposit has, above a cut-off grade of 1.45% P_2O_5 (phosphate), an Indicated Mineral Resource of 250Mt at 2.9% P_2O_5. Within this phosphate resource there is an Indicated Mineral Resource of 155Mt at 4.1% K_2O (potassium oxide) and an Inferred Mineral Resource of 20Mt at 2% K_2O. An additional Indicated Mineral Resource of 18Mt at 3.8% K_2O occurs marginal to the phosphate resource.

The resource update uses drilling carried out in 2014 and 2015 comprising an additional 90 aircore drill holes for 2732m. The recent drilling extended the north-south length of the resources from 4000m to 7200m and the east-west width in the central portion of the deposit from approximately 2700m to 3700m.

Significantly, the phosphate resource increases in grade to the north within the area of the new drilling, which reflects an encouraging increase in tonnes and grade compared with the phosphate resource estimate published in 2014, (ASX release 20 March 2014). These results will form the basis of pit design and mine scheduling studies carried out as part of the planned feasibility study into phosphate production at Dinner Hill, set to begin in the third quarter of 2015.

The principal potash mineralisation occurs within the Molecap Greensand - which is now estimated to contain 175Mt at 4.0% K_2O, a 43% increase in tonnes and a 12% grade reduction compared to the original estimate published in October 2012, (ASX release 11 October 2012). Potash grades decrease in the north of the Dinner Hill Deposit, resulting in the marginal decrease in the average grade.

Managing Director, Patrick McManus said: "These are very pleasing results, which have further highlighted the world class size and prospectivity of our Dandaragan Trough Project. This drill program had several objectives:

- To identify the extent of mineralisation, to allow a definition of the deposit sufficient to delineate an area that will be affected by mining, for permitting purposes;
- To obtain samples to complete metallurgical and process development testwork, sufficient for feasibility studies; and
- To drill a sample area of the deposit to confirm the drill density that will be required to report a JORC resource to a Measured Resource category.

"These were all achieved. Importantly, the mineral inventory for phosphate production has increased substantially, and there is still a significant area of the prospective Dinner Hill tenement to be explored. Phosphate and potash mineralisation are open to the east and to the south, as shown in Figures 4 and 5, which offers considerable upside at Dinner Hill for increased project life, or capacity increases.

"We look forward to incorporating these new findings into the scoping study for Dinner Hill"

Table 1 Dinner Hill Deposit Resource Summary

Resource	Category	Tonnes (Mt)	P_2O_5 (%)	K_2O (%)
Phosphate	**Indicated**	**250**	**2.9**	
Potash				
Potash resources included within the phosphate resource area	Indicated	155		4.1
	Inferred	20		2
	Totals	175		3.8
Potash resource outside the phosphate resource area	Indicated	18		3.8
Total Potash Resources	Indicated	175		4.0
	Inferred	20		2
	Totals	**195**		**3.8**

Note: Totals may differ from sum of individual items due to rounding

The Mineral Resource estimate has been carried out in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code (2012 edition). The current phosphate resource is in the Indicated Mineral Resource category, which will enable the estimation of a Probable Ore Reserve and the completion of a Feasibility Study.

Geological models were constructed jointly by Potash West and Continental Resource Management ("CRM"). CRM has visited the project on several occasions and undertook the work necessary to complete the resource estimate.

The Dinner Hill potash and phosphate deposit is located some 175km north of Perth and forms part of the Company's Dandaragan Trough Project. The Dinner Hill resources cover an area of 22km^2 in the northwest of the Project, Figure 1. Drill-hole locations and resource areas are shown in Figure 2.

The project tenements cover two virtually horizontal greensand formations within the Cretaceous Coolyena Group: the Poison Hill Greensand and the Molecap Greensand. Over most of the area of the deposit they are separated by the Gingin Chalk and in places are underlain by a thin pebble horizon containing phosphatic nodules. An average thickness of about 11m of surficial, mostly sandy, cover overlies the greensand units. The greensands and the chalk contain significant amounts of phosphate as grains and nodules of fluorapatite. They also contain significant potash within the mineral glauconite. Figure 3 is a section through the deposit showing the geology and summary intersections through potash and phosphate mineralisation.

In 2011, shallow, greensand hosted, potash mineralisation was intersected during reconnaissance drilling along Wathingarra Road - which forms the western boundary of the deposit. Following the signing of access agreements with landholders and subsequent granting of surface rights, drilling commenced at 800m centres and was infilled to the current 200m by 200m and 400m by 400m spacing in several campaigns in the period 2011 to 2015. As drilling progressed to the north into an area of shallower sequences and basin closure, phosphate grades increased and became an important focus of the exploration program.

Figure 1: Location plan, Dandaragan Trough Project

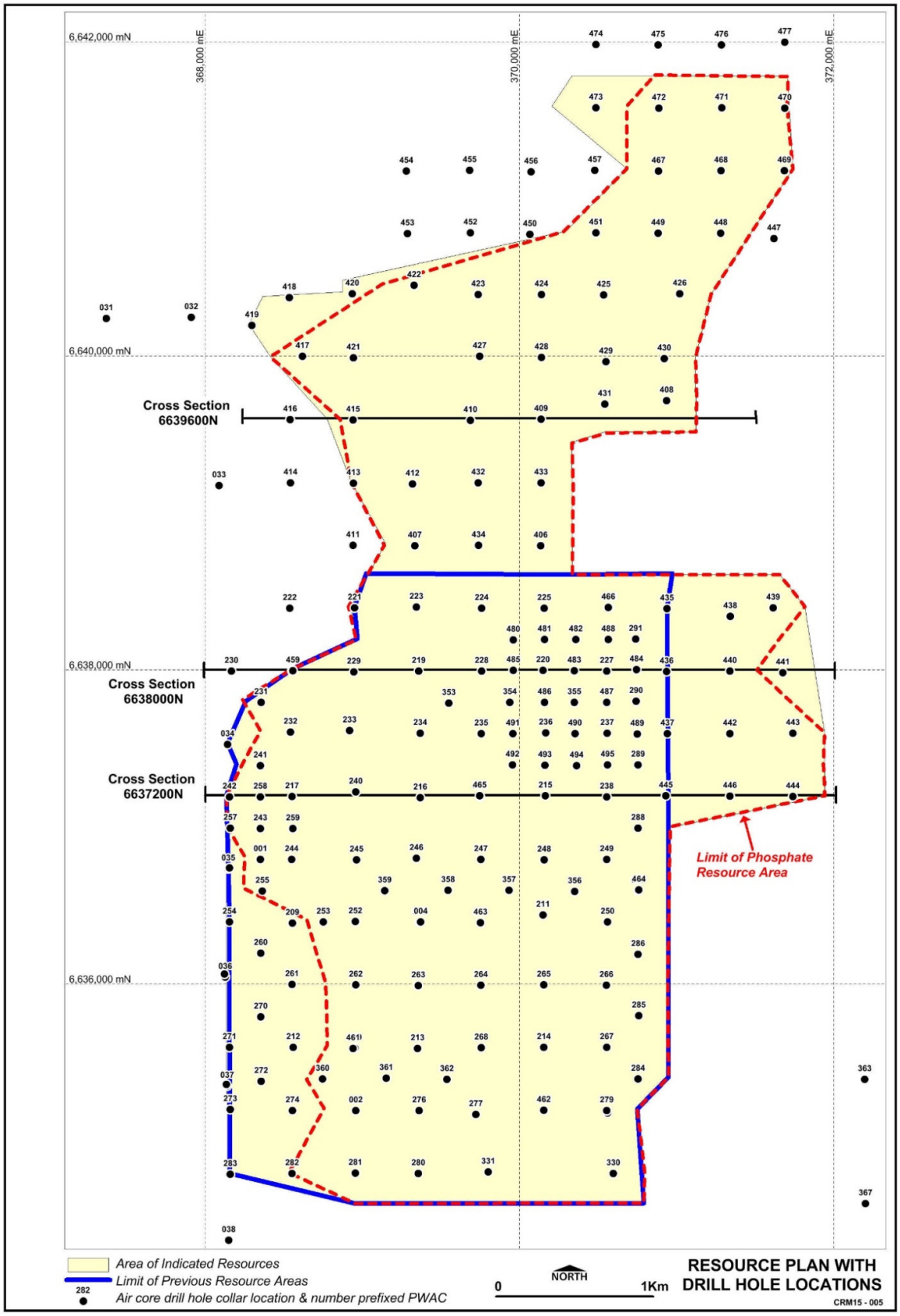

Figure 2: Drill-hole plan

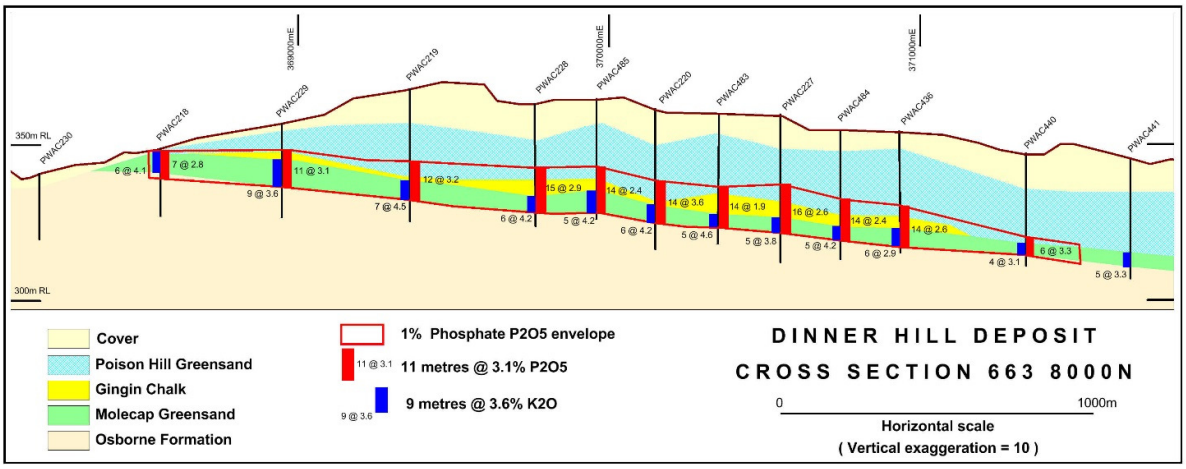

Figure 3: Cross section 6,638,000N

Resource drilling has utilized NQ aircore exclusively which is the preferred technique in unconsolidated formations. The data comprised drill logs and analyses for 182 vertical aircore drill-holes totalling 6732m and 93 SG samples taken from four PQ diamond holes drilled in August 2012. Occasional water, mainly from perched water tables, has been observed, but the minor quantities have not impacted sample integrity. Hole collars were located using a hand held GPS, which provides sufficient accuracy for the style of the deposit.

Duplicate field re-splits were collected at the rate of 1 for every 18 routine samples and analysis indicates that repeatability for potash and phosphate is within industry standards. Commercial phosphate standards, inserted at the same ratio, were used to monitor the quality of laboratory data for minerals of interest.

The block model has been constructed using a 100mN by 100mE by 1mRL parent block cell. Variography on potash and phosphate assays was used determine appropriate search distances for interpolation of grades to the parent blocks using an inverse distance squared relationship.

The cut-off grades used for both potash and phosphate are based on ongoing metallurgical and economic studies and were set at levels that ensure continuity of mineralisation throughout the deposit, as shown in Figures 4 and 5. The phosphate resource is shown at a range of cut-off grades in Figure 6 and the potash resource is similarly shown in Figure 7.

Earthmoving representatives are familiar with the deposit and have been present during drilling operations. The lithological sequence appears mostly to be amenable to the use of scrapers for overburden removal and “dozer” traps for ore mining with operations similar to those of well-established operations in the mineral sands industry.

The geological dataset that has been used to estimate the Dinner Hill Mineral Resources is comprehensive and represents a valid representation of the in-situ mineralisation. The geology of the Coolyena Group is predictable and well understood over the resource area. Additional work to extend the range of bulk density measured is planned. Portions of the resource will be infill drilled to elevate those areas to the Measured Mineral Resource category.

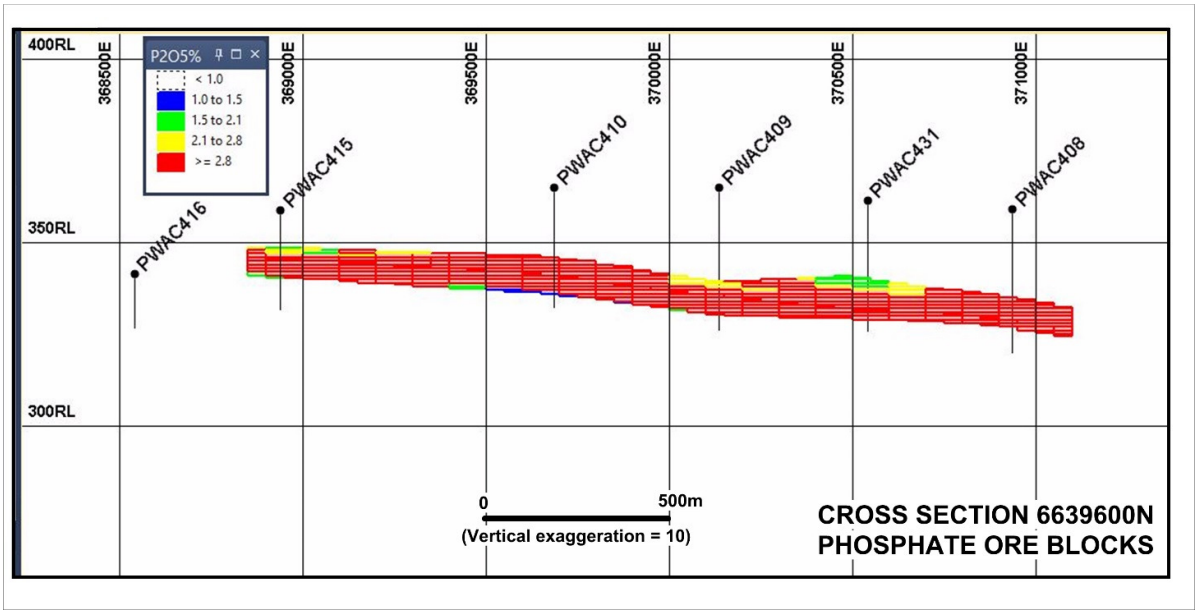

Figure 4: Cross section 6,639,600N showing phosphate ore block grades.

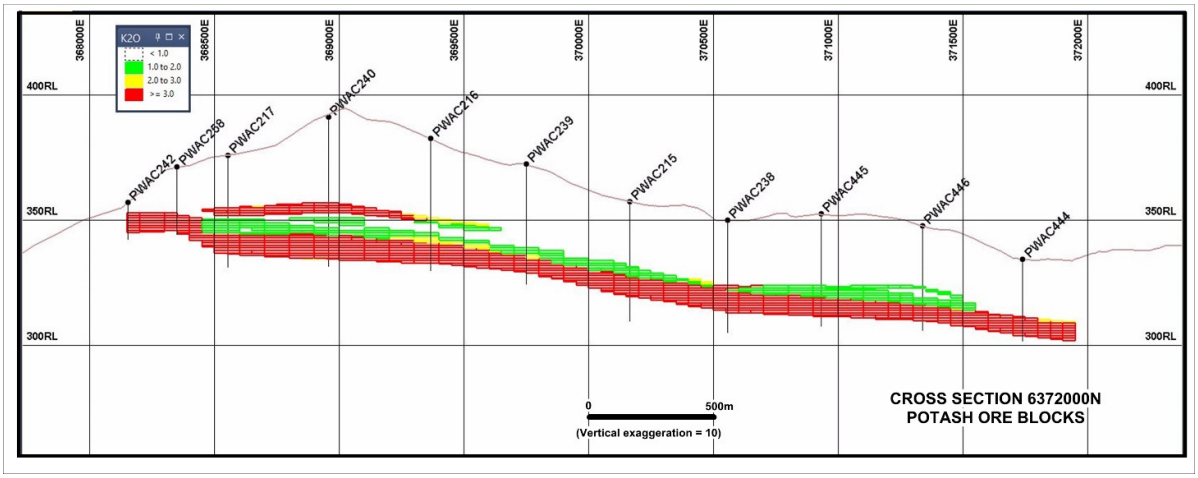

Figure 5: Cross section 6,637,200N showing potash ore block grades.

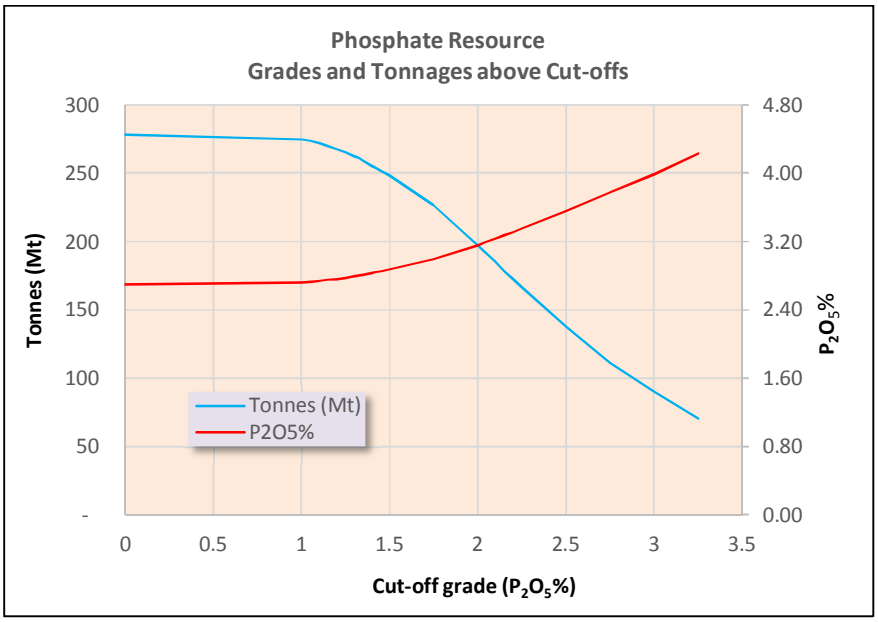

Figure 6: Grade tonnage curve for the Dinner Hill phosphate resource above a range of cut-off grades.

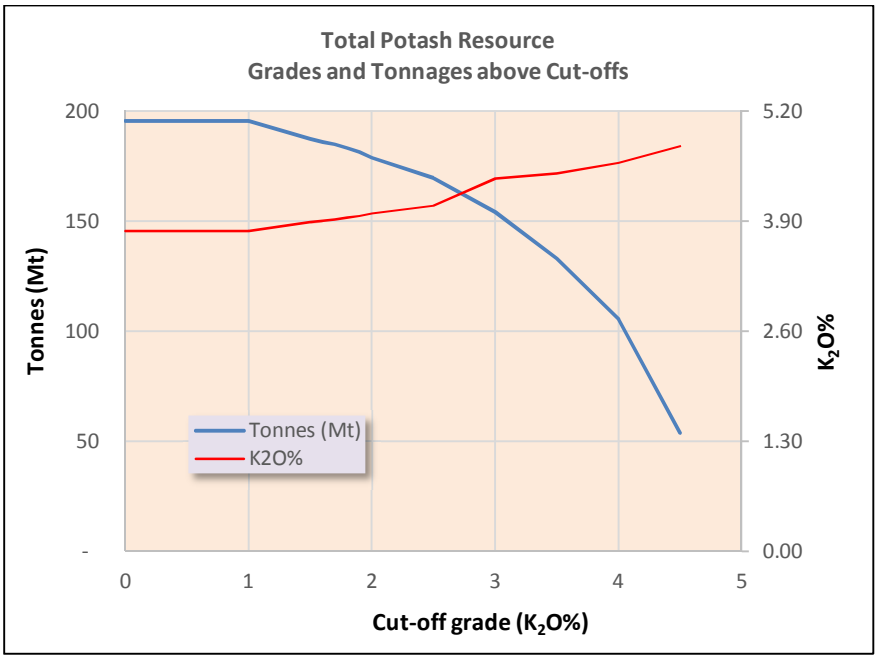

Figure 7: Grade tonnage curve for the Dinner Hill potash resource above a range of cut-off grades.

NEXT STEPS

This indicated resource will now be used to develop an optimised mining plan which will be the basis for a new scoping study model for mining Dinner Hill. Two development options will be modelled:

1. Model 1: Mining the phosphate rich parts of the deposit, to produce single superphosphate, for the life of the Indicated Resource.

2. Model 2: Using the phosphate mining project as a "springboard" to generate cashflows, some of which would be used to complete the development work for Potash West's unique K-Max process. In this model the K-Max operation commences ~ 5 years after the phosphate project.

This work will be completed within the next two months and will then feed into a revised financial model.

The samples collected for metallurgical studies will be used for work to establish:

- The best processing route, including grades, recoveries and separation parameters;
- The variability of the deposit, in terms of key criteria such as mineralogy, particle size, ore hardness and grade.

This work will commence as soon as possible and will generate process information continuously over a period of approximately 6 months.

COMPETENT PERSON'S STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to the estimation of the Mineral Resources is based on and fairly represents information and supporting documentation prepared by J.J.G. Doepel, who is a member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Mr. Doepel, Principal Geologist of the independent consultancy Continental Resource Management Pty Ltd, has sufficient experience relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration. He is qualified as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 edition of the "Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves". This report is issued with Mr. Doepel's consent as to the form and context in which the Mineral Resource appears.

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About Potash West

Potash West (ASX: PWN) is an exploration company focused on developing potassium-rich glauconite deposits in West Australia's Perth Basin. The Company aims to define a substantial resource base and investigate how best to recover phosphate and potash from the mineral. The project is well situated in relation to infrastructure, with close access to rail, power and gas. A successful commercial outcome will allow the Company to become a major contributor to the potash and phosphate markets at a time of heightened regional demand.

The Company has a major land holding over one of the world's largest known glauconite deposits, with exploration licenses and applications covering an area of 2,600km^2. Previous exploration indicates glauconite sediments are widespread for more than 150km along strike and 30km in width.

APPENDIX 1 - JORC CODE, 2012 EDITION – TABLE 1

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Commentary
Sampling techniques	• Air-core drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from target horizons; • 3kg sub-samples were split by rotary splitter or by scoop sampling. Sub-sample size 3 to 4kg.
Drilling techniques	• Vertical NQ Air-core
Drill sample recovery	• Clay content of moist greensands ensured total recovery and retention of all size fractions; • Holes were conditioned at completion and cyclone opened and cleaned before next hole drilled
Logging	• All intervals geologically logged directly into a field computer using a database designed to capture relevant data including, oxidation, grainsize, rounding, sorting, mineralisation, hardness, colour and stratigraphic unit. All logging sample layouts are photographed and chip trays stored for future reference.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	• Duplicate field splits at a 1:18 ratio returned R^2 correlation coefficient of 0.96 for P_2O_5 for 2012 drilling and 0.98 for more recent drilling, indicating robustness of sampling process; • Duplicate field splits at a 1:18 ratio returned R^2 correlation coefficient of 0.99 for K_2O for 2012 drilling and 0.98 for more recent drilling, again indicating robustness of sampling process; • Sample preparation by Genalysis Laboratory Services Pty Ltd via drying and total pulverisation
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	• Analysis by Genalysis Laboratory Services Pty Ltd by Phosphate Major Element Suite FB1 method (XRF after lithium borate fusion); • Three alternate phosphate standards were submitted with samples at a 1:18 ratio. For the P_2O_5 analyses the respective means of the analytical results of the standards were 19.3%, 9.74%, and 4.94% as against the nominal standard means of 19.3%, 9.72%, and 4.94%. • Three alternate phosphate standards were submitted with samples at a 1:18 ratio. For the K_2O analyses the respective means of the analytical results of the standards were 1.55%, 3.02%, and 3.76% as against the nominal standard means of 1.55%, 3.02%, and 3.75%.
Verification of sampling and assaying	• Sampling and logging verified by site visits by Exploration Manager and Independent Consultant. Logging checked against major element assays and sample photography; • Assay entry by digital capture of laboratory files, with later verification of significant intervals against original files.
Location of data points	• Holes located by GPS; • Grid MGA_GDA94, Zone 50; • Elevation data is based on a topographic contour set produced from SRTM imagery at 5m vertical resolution.
Data spacing and distribution	• 1m samples collected and analysed throughout mineralized horizons; • Geological continuity across deposit; • Grade continuity for both phosphate and potash is 800m in $0^o/180^o$ orientation and 57m in $90^o/270^o$ orientation. Vertical grade continuity is 3m for potash and 2m for phosphate. As the majority of the holes were drilled on a square 400m spaced grid and samples were collected over 1m intervals the geological and grade continuity is appropriate for the estimation procedure and the resource classification.

Criteria	Commentary
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	• Vertical drilling through virtually horizontal stratigraphy resulted in intersected thicknesses equivalent to true thickness.
Sample security	• Samples transported from site to laboratory by Potash West staff.
Audits or reviews	• Sample techniques, logs, and data reviewed positively by independent consultant geologist.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	• The deposit is within E70/3987 held by Richmond Resources Pty Ltd. A deed is place between Richmond Resources and Potash West, whereby Potash West holds the rights to the glauconite and phosphate minerals and to any by-products produced processing these minerals. • The tenement was granted on 26/07/2011 for a period of five years. The required expenditure has been met for the first three years. • The deposit is beneath farm land owned by Roseville Nominees, Ronald Shane Love, and Alidade Pty Ltd, with whom compensation agreements have been signed, with the mineral sub-surface rights subsequently being granted both above and below 30m below surface.
Exploration done by other parties	• No exploration work was carried out in the area of the deposit prior to that by Potash West.
Geology	• The phosphate is present as fluorapatite nodules and grains concentrated within particular horizons of horizontal greensand and chalk formations; • The potash is present as the mineral glauconite, which is a major constituent of the Molecap and Poison Hill Greensands and a minor constituent of the Gingin Chalk.
Drill hole Information	• See Appendix 2.
Data aggregation methods	• No data aggregation of analyses used; • No metal equivalent values used.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	• Vertical drilling through virtually horizontal stratigraphy resulted in intersected thicknesses equivalent to true thickness.
Diagrams	• Diagrams are included in the report
Balanced reporting	• Grades are consistent across deposit; • Intersection grades shown on diagrams show consistent hole to hole grades.
Other substantive exploration data	• There is no unreported substantive exploration data
Further work	• Further bulk density work is expected to be carried out; • Infill air-core drilling of the existing 400m by 400m grid is expected within the yet to be optimized initial pit area.

Section 3 Estimation and Reporting of Mineral Resources

Criteria	Commentary
Database integrity	• Assay data copied digitally from laboratory files; significant intersections checked; Micromine drill-hole verification performed.
Site visits	• Competent person visited site during drilling programs in June and August 2012 and in March 2015.
Geological interpretation	• High degree of confidence in geological interpretation, as stratigraphy is both visually and chemically distinct and continuous.
Dimensions	• The resource have a north-south length of 7200m and an east-west length of 3800m. The minimum depth is 2m and the maximum depth is 60m, with the majority of the resources being between 20m and 40m below surface; • Mineralisation is closed to the west by topography and tenure; closed to the north by weathering; open to the east; and thinner and of low phosphate grade to the south.
Estimation and modelling techniques	• Estimation of P_2O_5 ore block grades by IDS within 1% recovered P_2O_5 wireframe using Micromine software; estimation of K_2O ore block grades by IDS within 1% K_2O (with Fe_2O_3:K_2O ratio <10) wireframe using Micromine software; • Block size 100m x 100m x 1m vertical (sample spacing 400m x 400m x 1m and, in one area, 200m x 200m x 1m); • Search criteria 800m to 0^o; plunge 0.25^o to 180^o; 570m to 90^o; dip 0.7^o to 90^o; 2m vertical for phosphate and 3m vertical for potash; • Geological boundaries checked against grade shell; • Previous report of same estimates within southern portion of area; No previous estimates or mine production records carried out; • No upper cuts as no outlying values; • OBM grades validated by comparison with assay values.
Moisture	• Tonnages estimated on dry basis.
Cut-off parameters	• Estimate initially reported above a range of grades. Final report grade of above 1.45% P_2O_5 selected on basis of continuity of mineralisation and on-going Potash West studies; • Estimate initially reported above a range of grades. Final report grade of above 1% K_2O selected on basis of continuity of mineralisation and on-going Potash West studies.
Mining factors or assumptions	• Topsoil and overburden to be mined by scrapers and mineralisation to be mined by bulldozer feeding in-pit slurry unit.
Metallurgical factors or assumptions	• The processing route for production of single superphosphate is conventional; consisting of wet scrubbing, screening, de-sliming, magnetic separation, grinding, flotation, and reaction with sulphuric acid to produce single superphosphate; • Glauconite to be retained during process by wet high intensity magnetic separation (WHIMS) and stockpiled for later production of potash products within K-Max plant.
Environmental factors or assumptions	• Waste, de-watered flotation tailings, and slimes to be returned to mine-void and covered with stored topsoil.
Bulk density	• Density determinations carried out on 93 PQ core samples by Metallurgy Pty Ltd and reported as dry densities; • Poison Hill Greensand: 12 samples, median SG 1.45, mean SG 1.55, SG of 1.50 used; • Gingin Chalk: 7 samples, median SG 1.53, mean SG 1.50, SG of 1.50

Criteria	Commentary
	used; • Molecap Greensand: 68 samples, median SG 1.64, mean SG 1.64, SG of 1.63 used;
Classification	• All phosphate resources classified as Indicated Resource, as it is the Competent Person's views that the drill-holes from which the resource is estimated clearly define both geological and grade continuity throughout the resource; and that the density data adequately reflects that of the deposit. • The potash resources within the Molecap Greensand are classified as an Indicated Resource, as it is the Competent Person's views that the drill-holes from which the resource is estimated clearly define both geological and grade continuity throughout the resource; and that the density data adequately reflects that of the deposit. • The potash resources within the Gingin Chalk and the Poison Hill Greensand are classified as Inferred, as the Competent Person is not completely confident in the continuity of the relatively thin bands of unweathered glauconite within these formations.
Audits or reviews	• Resource estimation peer reviewed by Dr J. Chisholm, Principal Geologist of CRM.
Discussion of relative accuracy / confidence	• The relative accuracy of the Mineral Resource estimate is reflected in the reporting of the Mineral Resource as per the guidelines of the 2012 JORC Code.

APPENDIX 2 , - LIST OF DRILLHOLES USED TO ESTIMATE THE DINNER HILL RESOURCE

The table below details the air-core drill-holes used for the resource estimate. All holes were drilled vertically. Holes from PWAC330 on are newly reported holes.

Hole ID	E MGA Z50 (GDA 94)	N MGA Z50 (GDA 94)	RL (m)	Depth (m)
PWAC034	368142	6637532	352	80
PWAC035	368148	6636740	362	75
PWAC036	368128	6636050	359	78
PWAC037	368139	6635359	353	68
PWAC209	368555	6636394	375	48
PWAC210	369363	6636400	367	45
PWAC211	370149	6636446	375	55
PWAC212	368559	6635603	365	48
PWAC213	369351	6635597	352	39
PWAC214	370154	6635604	359	48
PWAC215	370164	6637206	358	48
PWAC216	369368	6637194	383	53
PWAC217	368554	6637201	376	45
PWAC218	368554	6638002	348	21
PWAC219	369359	6637998	368	43
PWAC220	370151	6638003	361	45
PWAC221	368952	6638403	356	21
PWAC222	368538	6638399	338	15
PWAC223	369344	6638407	361	39
PWAC224	369758	6638400	365	45
PWAC225	370156	6638399	362	39
PWAC226	370572	6638404	366	45
PWAC227	370554	6638000	360	48
PWAC228	369758	6638000	363	39
PWAC229	368945	6637995	357	30
PWAC230	368167	6637998	340	21
PWAC231	368357	6637800	351	12
PWAC232	368543	6637610	364	28
PWAC233	368919	6637620	377	45
PWAC234	369369	6637603	370	45
PWAC235	369757	6637601	365	42
PWAC236	370166	6637605	361	39
PWAC237	370558	6637603	360	44
PWAC238	370556	6637197	350	45
PWAC239	369749	6637200	372	48
PWAC240	368957	6637231	391	60
PWAC241	368352	6637398	365	24
PWAC242	368154	6637198	357	15
PWAC243	368351	6636997	367	33
PWAC244	368550	6636801	375	45
PWAC245	368963	6636798	386	60
PWAC246	369345	6636808	380	54
PWAC247	369754	6636799	374	56

Hole ID	E MGA Z50 (GDA 94)	N MGA Z50 (GDA 94)	RL (m)	Depth (m)
PWAC248	370158	6636798	365	48
PWAC249	370556	6636800	355	39
PWAC250	370560	6636401	362	57
PWAC251	369754	6636397	377	60
PWAC252	368956	6636405	370	35
PWAC253	368752	6636402	372	45
PWAC254	368154	6636402	366	28
PWAC255	368363	6636598	370	36
PWAC256	368352	6636799	369	29
PWAC257	368159	6637000	361	24
PWAC258	368351	6637197	371	27
PWAC259	368558	6636997	377	42
PWAC260	368355	6636202	371	28
PWAC261	368553	6636003	367	35
PWAC262	368957	6636002	365	36
PWAC263	369356	6635996	360	39
PWAC264	369755	6635999	363	42
PWAC265	370154	6636002	363	51
PWAC266	370553	6636000	360	48
PWAC267	370554	6635603	352	48
PWAC268	369757	6635600	351	36
PWAC269	368953	6635599	364	36
PWAC270	368353	6635797	357	21
PWAC271	368155	6635604	354	15
PWAC272	368357	6635388	369	35
PWAC273	368160	6635209	347	15
PWAC274	368556	6635200	370	37
PWAC275	368958	6635201	365	39
PWAC276	369361	6635201	354	36
PWAC277	369722	6635176	343	30
PWAC278	370156	6635203	345	36
PWAC279	370554	6635200	354	48
PWAC280	369356	6634799	351	36
PWAC281	368955	6634802	355	30
PWAC282	368554	6634799	356	27
PWAC283	368159	6634794	344	9
PWAC284	370755	6635402	354	51
PWAC285	370758	6635804	357	51
PWAC286	370753	6636195	356	48
PWAC287	370756	6636601	357	48
PWAC288	370753	6637000	348	36
PWAC289	370753	6637402	354	42
PWAC290	370741	6637807	357	42
PWAC291	370740	6638203	358	39
PWAC330	370596	6634800	343	45
PWAC331	369800	6634810	340	30
PWAC353	369550	6637796	369	42
PWAC354	369939	6637801	364	39
PWAC355	370348	6637799	360	45

Hole ID	E MGA Z50 (GDA 94)	N MGA Z50 (GDA 94)	RL (m)	Depth (m)
PWAC356	370351	6636596	366	48
PWAC357	369933	6636603	376	51
PWAC358	369545	6636603	379	54
PWAC359	369143	6636601	369	42
PWAC360	368748	6635401	370	39
PWAC361	369152	6635406	359	33
PWAC362	369539	6635399	346	27
PWAC406	370136	6638797	370	48
PWAC407	369335	6638798	365	36
PWAC408	370937	6639722	359	39
PWAC409	370137	6639603	365	39
PWAC410	369687	6639595	365	33
PWAC411	368940	6638801	353	24
PWAC412	369320	6639191	365	33
PWAC413	368944	6639196	353	18
PWAC414	368542	6639199	337	9
PWAC415	368940	6639598	359	27
PWAC416	368541	6639601	341	15
PWAC417	368618	6640003	358	18
PWAC418	368535	6640378	369	21
PWAC419	368297	6640201	362	12
PWAC420	368936	6640401	363	21
PWAC421	368943	6639993	365	24
PWAC422	369328	6640456	359	21
PWAC423	369737	6640397	359	21
PWAC424	370141	6640397	353	30
PWAC425	370535	6640395	357	30
PWAC426	371020	6640401	351	30
PWAC427	369748	6640005	362	27
PWAC428	370140	6639997	361	33
PWAC429	370550	6639970	360	33
PWAC430	370922	6639990	356	33
PWAC431	370542	6639700	362	36
PWAC432	369738	6639198	367	33
PWAC433	370137	6639198	370	45
PWAC434	369739	6638800	367	36
PWAC435	370939	6638398	358	39
PWAC436	370935	6637997	354	39
PWAC437	370940	6637600	357	51
PWAC438	371341	6638347	350	39
PWAC439	371614	6638401	350	48
PWAC440	371339	6637998	347	36
PWAC441	371675	6637989	346	39
PWAC442	371339	6637602	355	48
PWAC443	371739	6637603	345	39
PWAC444	371740	6637200	335	33
PWAC445	370932	6637206	353	45
PWAC446	371338	6637204	348	42
PWAC447	371620	6640752	345	30

Hole ID	E MGA Z50 (GDA 94)	N MGA Z50 (GDA 94)	RL (m)	Depth (m)
PWAC448	371279	6640788	350	26
PWAC449	370883	6640787	355	26
PWAC450	370067	6640780	350	18
PWAC451	370487	6640791	354	27
PWAC452	369689	6640789	349	15
PWAC453	369288	6640786	349	9
PWAC454	369279	6641183	350	15
PWAC455	369684	6641189	343	15
PWAC456	370074	6641178	345	15
PWAC457	370480	6641188	345	21
PWAC467	370885	6641184	350	18
PWAC468	371283	6641185	350	21
PWAC469	371686	6641185	345	24
PWAC470	371689	6641584	347	24
PWAC471	371288	6641586	349	21
PWAC472	370887	6641584	350	21
PWAC473	370487	6641587	344	12
PWAC474	370486	6641989	348	15
PWAC475	370883	6641987	350	18
PWAC476	371286	6641987	341	18
PWAC477	371687	6642004	344	21
PWAC480	369961	6638198	361	36
PWAC481	370160	6638200	360	39
PWAC482	370359	6638200	359	39
PWAC483	370349	6638002	360	42
PWAC484	370744	6638008	355	42
PWAC485	369961	6638003	365	39
PWAC486	370160	6637799	360	45
PWAC487	370555	6637799	360	42
PWAC488	370565	6638200	360	39
PWAC489	370749	6637599	360	42
PWAC490	370354	6637600	365	39
PWAC491	369957	6637602	362	39
PWAC492	369955	6637401	360	36
PWAC493	370162	6637399	360	39
PWAC494	370363	6637398	360	42
PWAC495	370561	6637402	357	42