ASX Announcement

4 March 2015

COMPANY DETAILS

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OTC PINK
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CORPORATE INFORMATION
4 March 2015

200M Ordinary shares
36M Partly paid shares
5M Unlisted options
8M Listed options

SIGNIFICANT EXPLORATION TARGET IDENTIFIED AT KÜLLSTEDT, WITHIN SOUTH HARZ PROJECT, GERMANY

HIGHLIGHTS:

- **Exploration Target estimated at between 4,055 and 5,141 million metric tonnes (MMT) of mineralised rock**
- **Exploration Target grade ranges from 7.2% to 25% K_2O (11.8% to 41% KCl).**
- **Exploration Target estimated to contain between 292 and 1,285 MMT of K_2O**
- **Potash mineralisation is located from a comparatively shallow depth of 511m to over 900m below the surface.**
- **Investigations are ongoing to locate additional critical exploration reports and to plan and submit approvals to undertake a drilling program.**

The potential quantity and grade of the Exploration Target is conceptual in nature, as there has been insufficient exploration and inadequate availability of historical potash exploration results to estimate a Mineral Resource over its area and as it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the estimation of a Mineral Resource.

Küllstedt Exploration Target			
Tonnage (MMT)[1]	Grade Range %K2O[2]	Grade Range %KCl[3]	Potash (K_2O) Tonnage (MMT)[4]
4,055 – 5,141	7.2 – 25	11.8 - 41	292 – 1,285

1 - The volume of the potash seam was estimated from the geological model which has been constructed using historical drillhole data. The tonnage was derived from the style of mineralisation and its characteristic density which can vary between 1.83 t/m3 and 2.32 t/m3. This amounts to a tonnage range of between 4,055 million metric tonnes and 5,141 million metric tonnes of mineralized rock.
2 – The grade range was estimated from assayed drill intersections of the potash seam which range from 7.2% to 25% K_2O
3 – Conversion of assay K_2O to KCl product multiply by 1.6393
4 - The tonnages of K_2O were obtained by multiplying the tonnage of mineralized material with the corresponding K_2O grade of the potash seam, which range from 7.2% to 25%. Accordingly, the minimum K_2O tonnage is 292 million metric tonnes and the maximum K_2O tonnage is 1,285 million metric tonnes.

INTRODUCTION

Potash West NL (PWN or The Company) is earning 55% of East Exploration (EE) which has been granted two exploration licences covering 450km^2 in the South Harz Potash field in central Germany, Figure 1.

EE has commissioned ERCOSPLAN Ingenieurgesellschaft Geotechnik und Bergbau GmbH (ERCOSPLAN) to review and summarise the results of all available geological data relating to the Küllstedt licence and to estimate an Exploration Target for the area. ERCOSPLAN has a long association with the German potash industry. In its former role as the Central Engineering Office for the East German potash mining industry, ERCOSPLAN was closely associated with exploration drilling in the South Harz region in the 1970s and 80s and has access to most of the summary exploration data.

Potash West Managing Director, Patrick McManus stated "The Company is confident that the review of geological data indicates that there are very significant tonnages of high grade potash material present in the Küllstedt Licence area. In particular, the relatively shallow mineralisation in the north of the Licence presents an immediate evaluation target. Advances in mining techniques since the 1990s and relative increases in commodity prices have improved potash mining economics substantially over the last 30 years."

"East Exploration will evaluate the findings of this report and work to define the best areas to target to establish a JORC compliant Mineral Resource. We will keep the market informed as the project progresses"

THE SOUTH HARZ PROJECT

EE holds exploration licences having an area of nearly 450km^2 in the southwestern edge of the South Harz Potash District in central Germany. The Küllstedt Exploration Licence extends over 241km^2 while the Gräfentonna Exploration Licence has an area of 216km^2. Both licences are located in the northwestern part of the Federal State of Thuringia, bordering the city of Mühlhausen to the south.

The South Harz project lies within the regional Zechstein Basin of Permian age that once stretched from the North Sea southward through Britain to include parts of Germany and Poland. The potash rich evaporite sequences are located in an 85km, long southeast to northwest trending basin. Overburden and evaporite units dip at 10 degrees to the south. Zechstein units have historically been of economic importance for hydrocarbons and salts including a variety of potash salts. Over 500 million tonnes of potash ore was extracted from the South Harz region in the 22 year period between 1970 and 1992, producing over 100 million tonnes of potash fertilizer. The last mines in the immediate area were closed in 1993. The majority of the shafts were located along the northeast limits of the basin where potash units are between 400m and 800m below surface

The potash mineralisation within the Küllstedt Exploration Licence Area is hosted by the Permian Kaliflöz Stassfurt (z2KSt) and partly the underlying Stassfurt-Steinsalz (z2NA), which together form the potash seam. The depth of the top of the potash seam increases from the north to the south, with values ranging between about 510 m and 980 m below the topographic surface. Due to the relative shallow deposit depth in the north of the licence area conventional mining was conducted in the past and proved successful. The Company will target this area that has the potential to deliver shallow mineralisation amenable to modern mining practices.

Potash was mined within the Küllstedt Exploration Licence between 1912 and 1924. Three shafts were operational extracting potash from depths between 835 m and 860 m below the surface. The shafts were put on care and maintenance in 1924 as part of a policy of rationalising the potash mining industry in the region and ultimately closed and rehabilitated in 2000.

A total of 34 drillholes were drilled in the Küllstedt licence, and its immediate surrounds, in the period 1960 to 1980, Figure 2. Historical resource estimates were carried out in 1964 and 1980. The distribution of potash salts in the Kuellstedt area has been well documented through over a century of past exploration and mining and the geology of the area is well understood. The Company is particularly encouraged by the

extent of potential mineralisation within the licence area and by the fact that it has been the site of successful potash mining operations in the past.

Within the potash seams the potash salts of economic interest are sylvinite (KCl) and carnallitite (KCl·MgCl2·6H2O). In the licence area the potash unit has a maximum drill defined thickness of 58m, Figure 3. The thickness is variable decreasing to the west and increasing to the southeast. Potash grades intercepted in drillholes through the potash seam vary from averages of around 18% K_2O in the southwest to between 10% and 14% K_2O in the northwest of the licence

Carnallitite mineralisation is the dominant potash salt facies in the north and central parts of the Küllstedt Exploration Licence. Sylvinite underlies much of the southern part of the area with a mixed salt unit occupying a small area in the central east of the area,

EXPLORATION TARGET RATIONALE

Drillhole Information

Between 1900 and 1977, 28 potash exploration drillholes and three shafts were sunk from the surface within the Küllstedt Exploration Licence Area. An additional six drillholes were drilled for oil and gas exploration and did not necessarily fully evaluate potash horizons. Ercosplan does not, at this time, have access to the detailed exploration database for many of these holes. Ercosplan is confident that a more complete database will eventually be recovered from the archives of federal and local authorities.

Given their long history with potash mining in the South Harz region Ercosplan is of the understanding that the historical exploration was carried out according to long established procedures that were current best practice in the German potash industry.

Drillhole locations and intercepts and shown in Table 2.

Data Aggregation and Reporting

Grades are reported as an average for the drillhole intercept through the potash seam. Detailed information on the mineral species present and the sub-sample intervals have not been retrieved from the archives. All holes are drilled vertical and generally intercept flat lying sedimentary horizons. Where the dip of the potash seam varies significantly from a flat lying position a correction to the apparent intercept has been made to represent a true width.

Estimation and the Geological Model

Information from the historical exploration campaigns as well as from the three former operational mines in the licence area has confirmed the existence of potash salts. The spatial arrangement of this data allows the depth and the thickness distribution of the potash seam as well as its K_2O grade distribution to be modelled reliably. From the 3D geological model of the deposit, cross-sections have been derived and the volume of the potash seam within the licence area was calculated. The 3D geological model shows the generally gently undulating layering of the potash deposit and the cap rock with a gentle dip towards the south.

The volume calculated for the potash seam was multiplied with a tonnage factor depending on mineralisation (density). This average density may vary between 1.83 t/m^3 for carnallitite and 2.32 t/m^3 for sylvinite. This amounts to a tonnage range of between 4,055 million metric tonnes and 5,141 million metric tonnes of mineralised rock. The tonnages of K_2O were obtained by multiplying the tonnage of mineralised material with the corresponding K_2O grade of the potash seam, which range from 7.2% to 25%. Accordingly, the minimum K_2O tonnage is 292 million metric tonnes and the maximum K_2O tonnage is 1,285 million metric tonnes.

All historical drill holes, which occur within or near the Küllstedt Exploration Licence Area and which contain complete assaying data of the potash seam have been used to estimate the grade range. No geological or technical cut-off values for thickness or grades have been applied.

It is opinion of the competent persons that, taking into account all the factors presented herein, the previously described potash seam can potentially be extracted by conventional underground or solution mining. The economic and technical viability are subject to further geological, geophysical, rock mechanical and engineering studies.

FURTHER WORK

EE will work with ERCOSPLAN and other geologists familiar with the South Harz field to develop a program of work to advance the Kullstedt project. Ercosplan is currently engaged on ongoing work to locate and analyse detailed historical exploration records as well as continuing efforts to locate sample material from the exploration drillholes. If successful these programs will underpin upgrades to the estimates of mineralisation. Importantly EE is planning to make application to undertake an initial confirmation drilling program leading to the estimation of resources for the Kullstedt tenement.

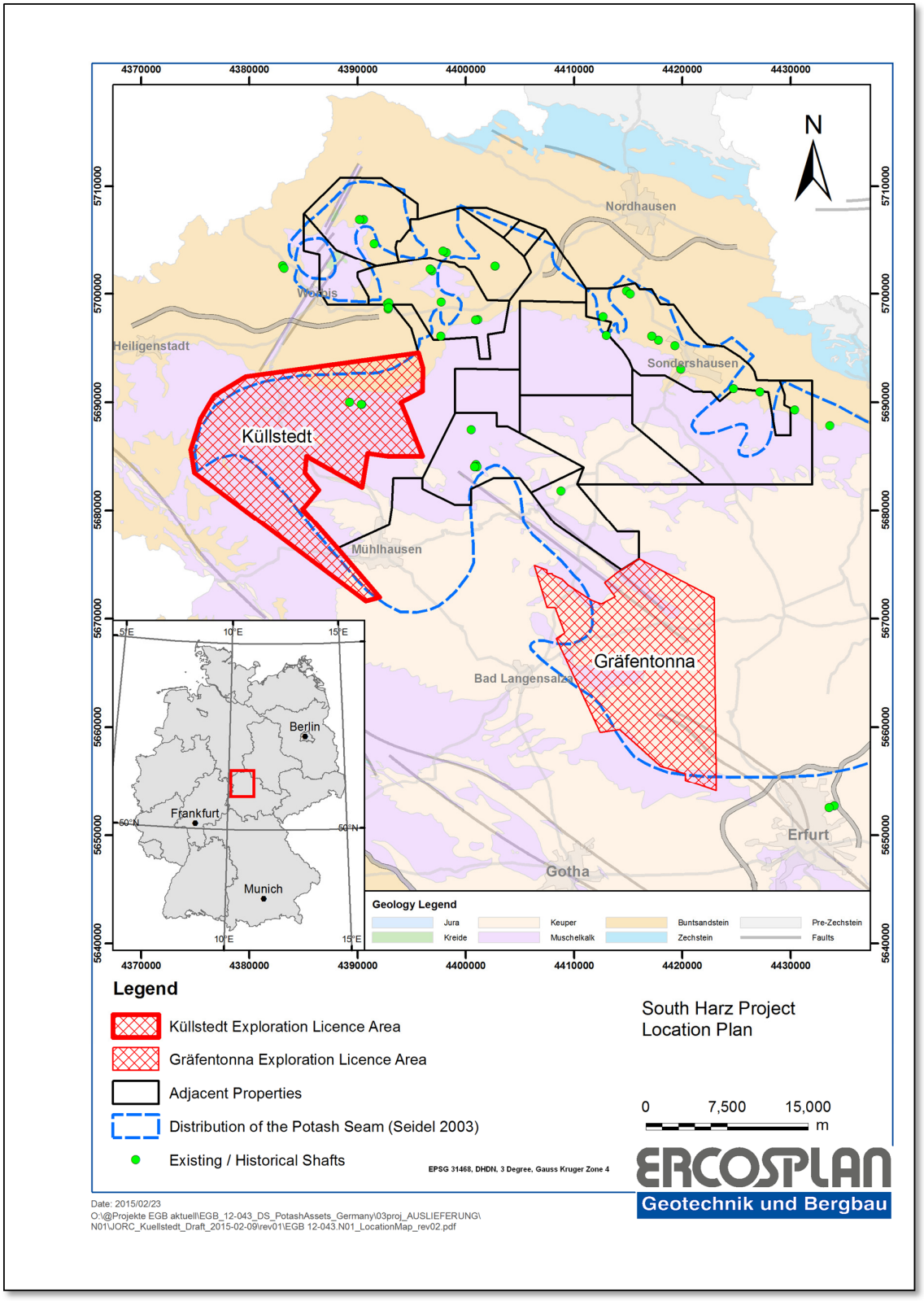

Figure 1: South Harz Project location plan

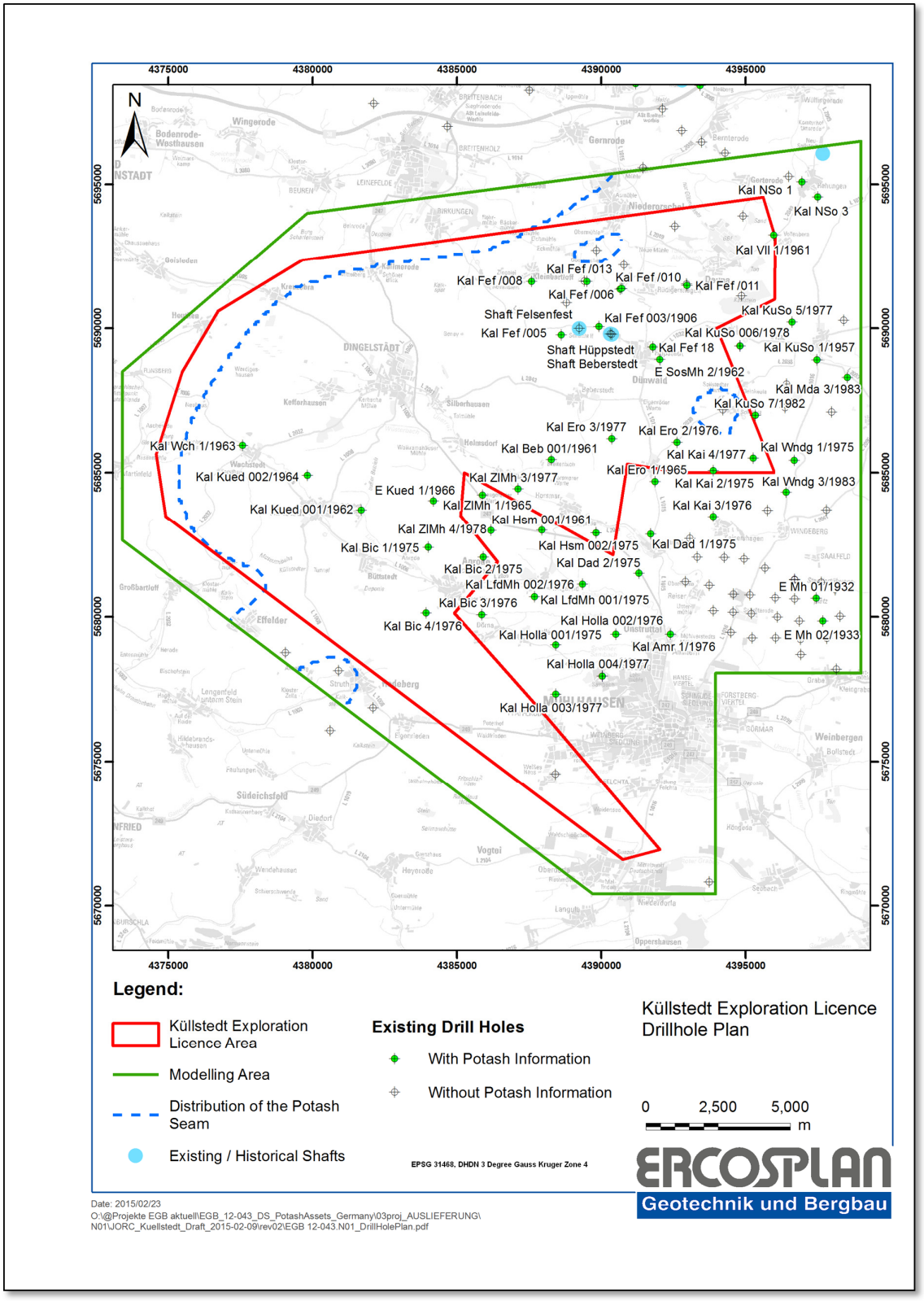

Figure 2: Drillhole Plan

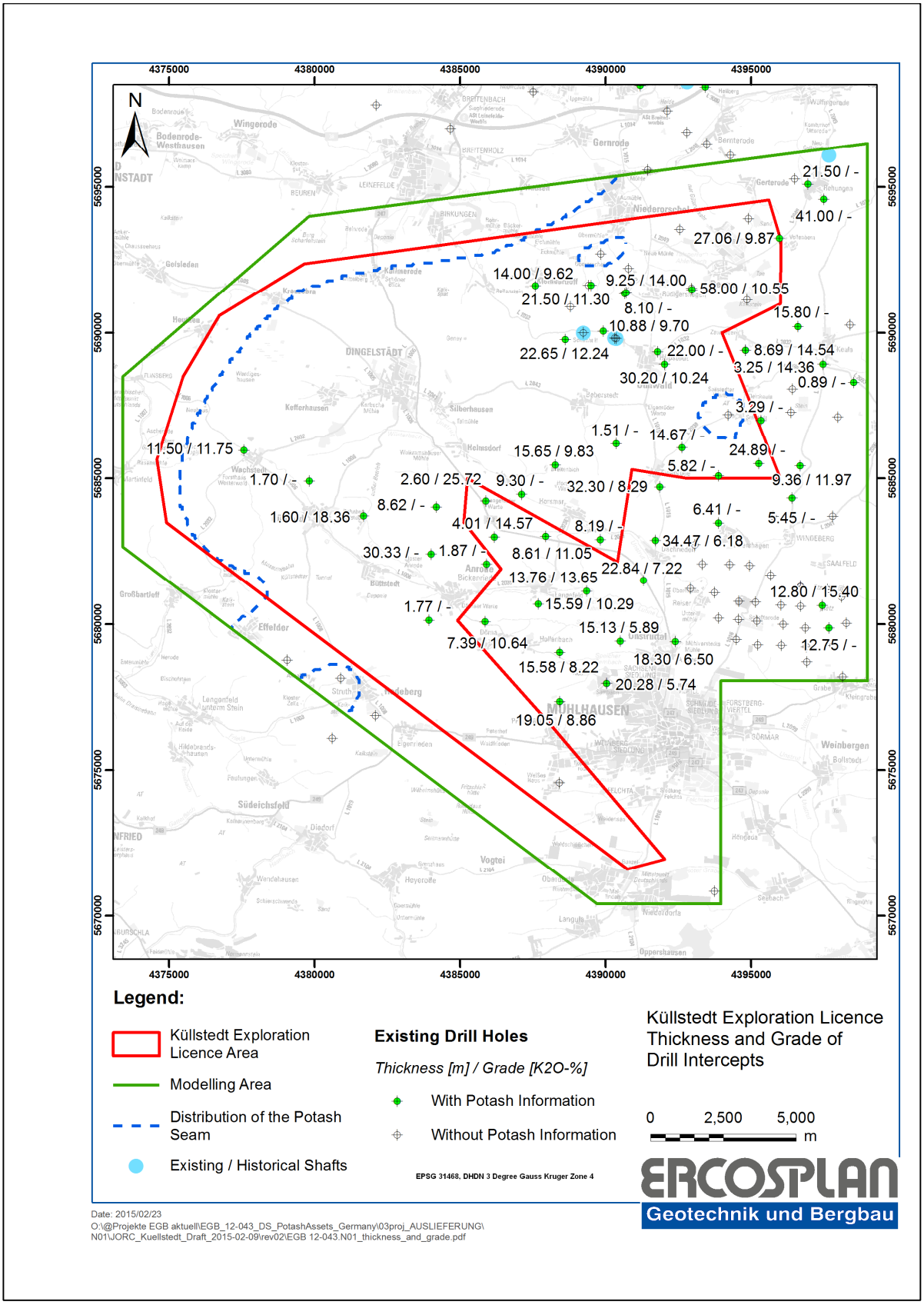

Figure 3: Thickness and grade of drill intercepts

COMPETENT PERSONS STATEMENT

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Targets and Exploration Results, is based on information compiled by Andreas Jockel, a Competent Person who is a Member of a 'Recognised Professional Organisation' (RPO), the European Federation of Geologists, and a registered "European Geologist" (Registration Number 1018) and Dr Henry Rauche, a Competent Person who is a Member of a 'Recognised Professional Organisation' (RPO), the European Federation of Geologists, and a registered "European Geologist" (Registration Number 729).

Andreas Jockel and Dr Henry Rauche are full-term employees of ERCOSPLAN Ingenieurgesellschaft Geotechnik und Bergbau mbH (ERCOSPLAN). ERCOSPLAN, Andreas Jockel and Dr Henry Rauche are not associates or affiliates of East Exploration Pty Ltd, or of any associated company. ERCOSPLAN will receive a fee for the preparation of this Report in accordance with normal professional consulting practices. This fee is not contingent on the conclusions of this Report and ERCOSPLAN, Andreas Jockel and Dr Henry Rauche will receive no other benefit for the preparation of this Report. ERCOSPLAN, Andreas Jockel and Dr Henry Rauche do not have any pecuniary or other interests that could reasonably be regarded as capable of affecting their ability to provide an unbiased opinion in relation to the Küllstedt Exploration Licence Area.

ERCOSPLAN does not have, at the date of this Report, and has not had within the previous years, any shareholding in or other relationship with East Exploration Pty Ltd or the Küllstedt Exploration Licence Area and consequently considers itself to be independent of East Exploration Pty Ltd.

Andreas Jockel and Dr Henry Rauche have sufficient experience that is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity being undertaken 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'. Andreas Jockel and Dr Henry Rauche consent to the inclusion in the report of the matters based on their information in the form and context in which it 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 2,100km^2. Previous exploration indicates glauconite sediments are widespread for more than 150km along strike and 30km in width.

TABLE 1 CHECKLIST OF ASSESSMENT AND REPORTING CRITERIA

Section 1 – Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	Comment (specific to the work being reported)
Sampling techniques	There is no knowledge about the determination of sample intervals, sample packing and sample transport to the laboratory for analysis at present due to the limited access to the corresponding documents. No information is available about the sampling procedure. Based on experience from similar exploration campaigns in this region and at the time of exploration, it can be assumed that the potash seam was sufficiently sampled over its whole thickness in the historical drillholes. Additionally, samples for comprehensive control analyses were taken. The analytical methods performed on the samples at that time were checked by independent institutions. If core samples for geotechnical investigations were taken, it is not known
Drilling techniques	Due to the currently limited access to the historical documents, it is only known that the whole evaporite section was cored in the potash exploration holes. In the holes for crude oil and natural gas, the evaporite section was rarely cored.
Drill sample recovery	No information is available regarding the core recovery.
Logging	Core logs are available as summaries for stratigraphic horizons penetrated by the exploration holes. Furthermore, geophysical logging data available from the exploration holes for natural gas and crude oil are limited to the record of natural gamma, allowing the derivation of stratigraphic interpretations and K2O content correlations. No information is available about the photo documentation of the drilled cores. However, it is known that photo documentation of drill cores was made
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	Cores were brought to the laboratory and analysed according to standard procedures developed by the state authority of the GDR. No information is available about the sample preparation.
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	The procedures conducted followed strict rules on execution, checking and evaluation of assay data. Quality control was ensured by independent state institutions. The quality of the analyses is considered to be satisfactory
Verification of sampling and assaying	Cross-check analyses were conducted by independent laboratories to verify the assay results. As almost no core and sample material is preserved, ERCOSPLAN could not review the results.
Location of data points	The location and elevations of the historical drillholes have been obtained from the corresponding summary logs. If a hole survey has been conducted, it is not known at present. No holes have been drilled recently. The coordinate system is the EPSG 31468, DHDN 3 Degree Gauss Kruger Zone 4.

Data spacing and distribution	The location of the historical drillholes within the licence area allows the depth, thickness and K2O grade distribution of the potash seam to be modelled. However, the drillholes used as data points are concentrated in the north and east of the area, whereas the western part is completely unexplored by drillholes. In the south of the area, there are only a few drillholes.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	The drillholes in the deposit area follow its general trend and internal structures, whereas in the licence area, holes are concentrated around the abandoned mines to the north and in areas where the occurrence of potash mineralisation was anticipated and later on verified by drilling. Based on tectonic interpretations, areas that were anticipated to be underlain only by barren rocks were not explored by drillholes (whole northwestern part of the licence area).
Sample security	No information is available about the sample storage until shipment to the analytical laboratories.
Audits or reviews	ERCOSPLAN could not review analytical results or drillholes logs, since almost no samples and cores are available from the historical exploration campaigns. However, the editors of the historical reports and the results they present therein are considered to be reliable. Therefore, this information is acceptable for the present project status and the initial estimation of Exploration Targets.

Section 2 – Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	**Comment (specific to the work being reported)**
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	East Exploration Pty Ltd (EAST EXPLORATION) currently holds an exploration license for the Küllstedt Exploration License Area in the Federal State of Thuringia, Federal Republic of Germany, about 60 km northwest of the state capital, Erfurt. The exploration licence covers a total area of 241.7 km². The exploration licence grants the exploration of rock salt, potash salts, magnesia and boron salts together with other salts within the deposit.
Exploration done by other parties	The first phase of exploration activities for potash in the Küllstedt Exploration License Area began in 1890 and lasted until 1912, after which the first and only mines to date became operational in the licence area. Until 1924, the two mines produced potash salts. Between 1930 and 1939, another exploration campaign was conducted with drillholes concentrated around the abandoned mines and the area north of them. Further exploration works were conducted between 1960 and 1978 A reflection seismic survey was conducted between 1975 and 1976.
Geology	The potash mineralisation within the Küllstedt Exploration Licence Area is hosted by the Permian Kaliflöz Stassfurt (z2KSt) and partly the underlying Stassfurt-Steinsalz (z2NA), which form the potash seam (the potash deposit). The depth of the top of the potash seam increases from the north to the south, with values ranging between about 510 m and 980 m below the topographic surface. Due to the relative shallow deposit depth in the north of the licence area, conventional mining was conducted in the past and proved successful. The potash deposit is overlain by the evaporitic and partly clastic rocks of the Permian Leine and Aller Formations and the clastic rocks of the three youngest Zechstein cycles above. The layers of Zechstein are overlain by the layers of the Buntsandstein, Muschelkalk and Quaternary (cap rock). Generally, the layers of the Zechstein and of the cap rock are gently undulating with a dip of less than 10°

	towards the south. Locally, the potash seam has an increased thickness due to halotectonic processes. The potash seam is not developed only in two spatially restricted areas in the north and east of the licence area and along a 500 m to 1,000 m wide seam in the northwest and west. The thickness distribution of the potash seam is relatively uneven and ranges between about 1.5 m and 30.3 m. According to its K2O content, the licence area is separated into an area with comparably low values between 9.6% and 14% in the northeast, and an area with comparably high values ranging around 18.3% in the south-west. The hydrogeological conditions within the licence area are well-investigated. Apart from the surface waters comprising rivers and freshwater reservoirs, groundwater exists within two aquifers. The lower aquifer comprises the layers of the Buntsandstein, the upper aquifer of layers of the Muschelkalk and Quaternary. The two aquifers can be distinguished by the volume and composition of the circulating waters. The underlying potash deposit is protected from these groundwater-bearing layers and those below the deposit by protective layers containing rock salt and clay. Due to the influence of ascending and descending brines as well as tectonic events, the deposit has a variable mineralogy reflecting the degree of influence of the brines. The primarily deposited carnallitite consists of Carnallite (55% to 60%), Halite (25% to 30%) and Kieserite (10% to 14%) and other evaporitic and non-evaporitic miner-als with lower percentages. The K2O content of the carnallitite amounts to about 10%. Sylvinite (hartsalz) represents converted carnallitite consisting of Halite (about 61%), Anhydrite (about 19%), Sylvite and generally small amounts of Polyhalite and insolubles. The K2O content of the sylvinite ranges between about 12% and 15%. Barren rocks represent the final stage of the conversion pro-cesses, consisting mainly of Halite, accompanied by Anhydrite. The main potash-bearing minerals of the deposit are Carnallite and Sylvite. In some parts, potassium-magnesium sulphates are also present.
Drillhole information	Drillhole records from the historical exploration holes are presently available as short logs that present a summarised description of the cap rock layers and the layers of the potash deposit. The short logs partly also comprise the layers below the deposit, if encountered. They are supplemented in parts by information about K2O grades derived from samples from the potash seam. Most of the historical holes used for modelling intersected the entire thickness of the potash deposit. No holes were drilled recently in the licence area Drillhole information with intercept grades and widths is contained in Table 2.
Data aggregation methods	Neither minimum nor maximum cut-off grades have been used for the present Exploration Target estimation.
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	No information about the degree of deviation of the drillholes is available. According to the documents available, they are reported as being vertical and intersect mainly flat lying sediments hence intersected thickness closely represents true thickness. Where the dip of the potash seam varies significantly from a flat lying position a correction to the apparent intercept has been made to represent a true width.
Diagrams	Refer to Figure 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3
Balanced reporting	The reporting is considered to be balanced, based on the assumption that detailed

	exploration reports are expected to be available for review in the future.
Other substantive exploration data	The information from the historical exploration campaigns could not be reviewed as neither confirmation holes have been sunk nor have seismic surveys been conducted recently.
Further work	Programs are ongoing to locate and analyse detailed historical exploration records as well as continuing efforts to locate sample material from the exploration drillholes. If successful these programs will underpin upgrades to the estimates of mineralisation. Full analysis of this data will permit an application to undertake an initial confirmation drilling program leading to the estimation of resources for the Kullstedt licence.

TABLE 2 LIST OF DRILLHOLES USED TO ESTIMATE THE EXPLORATION TARGET

Note

1) Drillholes in italics are located within the Kuellstedt Licence
2) Coordinates are EPSG 31468, DHDN 3 Degree, Gauss Kruger Zone 4
3) Elevation is metres above mean sea level.
4) Blank space indicates data is unavailable

Hole	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	K_2O (%)
Ca Huep 1963/002	*4388795*	*5690880*					
Ca Zroe 1962/08	*4394860*	*5691122*					
E Kued 1/1966	*4384188*	*5684003*	*410.9*	*880.8*	*889.4*	*8.6*	
E SosMh 1/1962	*4394214*	*5687171*	*468.5*				
E SosMh 2/1962	*4392033*	*5688907*	*450.3*	*857.0*	*879.0*	*22.0*	
Kal Beb 001/1961	*4388266*	*5685439*	*341.3*	*916.0*	*931.7*	*15.7*	*9.83*
Kal Bic 1/1975	*4384004*	*5682397*	*360.8*	*900.8*	*931.1*	*30.3*	
Kal Bic 2/1975	*4385911*	*5682052*	*304.5*	*907.2*	*909.1*	*1.9*	
Kal Bic 4/1976	*4383931*	*5680123*	*328.6*	*903.3*	*905.1*	*1.8*	
Kal Ero 2/1976	*4392619*	*5686040*	*427.4*	*958.6*	*973.2*	*14.7*	
Kal Ero 3/1977	*4390358*	*5686171*	*393.4*	*941.2*	*942.7*	*1.5*	
Kal Fef /001	*4389830*	*5692703*	*294.0*				
Kal Fef /005	*4388609*	*5689761*	*460.0*	*821.7*	*832.5*	*10.9*	*9.7*
Kal Fef /006	*4390650*	*5691340*	*366.0*	*576.2*			
Kal Fef /007	*4392950*	*5691520*	*354.0*	*557.3*			
Kal Fef /008	*4387584*	*5691614*	*360.0*	*600.0*	*614.0*	*14.0*	*9.62*
Kal Fef /009	*4390780*	*5692190*	*314.0*	*511.1*			
Kal Fef /010	*4390700*	*5691370*	*360.0*	*574.1*	*583.4*	*9.3*	*14*
Kal Fef /011	*4392970*	*5691470*	*356.0*	*570.3*	*628.3*	*58.0*	*10.55*
Kal Fef /012	*4389415*	*5691619*	*352.0*				
Kal Fef /013	*4389505*	*5691616*	*356.0*	*548.9*	*570.4*	*21.5*	*11.3*
Kal Fef /017	*4392550*	*5693540*	*335.0*	*529.8*			
Kal Fef 003/1906	*4389922*	*5690047*	*477.0*	*827.7*	*850.3*	*22.7*	*12.24*
Kal Fef 18	*4391790*	*5689340*	*461.0*	*841.9*	*872.1*	*30.2*	*10.24*
Kal Gte 001/1961	*4394911*	*5693902*	*307.4*	*528.2*			
Kal Hsm 002/1975	*4389822*	*5682888*	*301.4*	*950.8*	*958.9*	*8.2*	
Kal Kai 2/1975	*4393877*	*5685066*	*404.9*	*977.6*	*983.4*	*5.8*	
Kal Kai 4/1977	*4395266*	*5685488*	*413.7*	*949.6*	*974.5*	*24.9*	
Kal Kued 001/1962	*4381685*	*5683696*	*398.9*	*894.9*	*896.5*	*1.6*	*18.36*
Kal Kued 002/1964	*4379818*	*5684892*	*466.3*	*923.0*	*924.7*	*1.7*	
Kal Vll 1/1961	*4395973*	*5693238*	*361.0*	*608.3*	*635.4*	*27.1*	*9.87*
Kal Wch 1/1963	*4377563*	*5685943*	*479.4*	*857.1*	*868.6*	*11.5*	*11.75*
Kal ZlMh 3/1977	*4387108*	*5684430*	*285.7*	*906.6*	*915.9*	*9.3*	
Kb Mh /001	*4388402*	*5674546*					
E Ag 2/1965	4393738	5670811					

Hole	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	K_2O (%)
E BtrWr 1/1963	4393473	5696465	272.7				
E Eab 1935/1	4384661	5696989	376.0	485.0			
E HncEr 1/1961	4382091	5676846	470.9	768.0			
E HncEr 2/1961	4380898	5678133	470.6				
E HncEr 3/1962	4380601	5676065	482.8				
E HncEr 4/1962	4379050	5678752	473.9	808.0			
E Kai 1/1959	4394256	5682036	326.9	961.0			
E KuSo 2/1961	4396366	5687251	436.4				
E KuSo 3/1962	4397984	5687088	434.6	869.5			
E KuSo 4/1961	4396421	5688059	429.8	900.5			
E Mh 01/1932	4397443	5680627	369.4	989.2	1002.0	12.8	15.4
E Mh 02/1933	4397674	5679849	303.3	960.8	973.6	12.8	
E Mh 03/1934	4398142	5678178	201.2	1021.0			
E Mh 04/1934	4397817	5679250					
E Mh 05/1934	4394946	5681997	336.8	953.8			
E Mh 06/1955	4396857	5679851	313.5				
E Mh 07/1957	4396699	5681262	393.8	991.0			
E Mh 07E/1957	4396702	5681284	394.5	990.0			
E Mh 08/1957	4394567	5680144	282.8	970.0			
E Mh 09/1957	4398273	5680015	306.4	973.5			
E Mh 10/1957	4398100	5680919	358.9				
E Mh 11/1958	4396701	5680609	376.3	970.0			
E Mh 12/1958	4396900	5679210	268.4	978.5			
E Mh 13/1958	4395202	5680094					
E Mh 14/1958	4396105	5679985		953.0			
E Mh 15/1958	4394575	5680769	309.5	943.5			
E Mh 16/1959	4395152	5680742	330.7	941.0			
E Mh 17/1959	4396030	5680643	369.0	964.5			
E Mh 18/1958	4393882	5680197	260.3				
E Mh 19/1959	4394492	5679457	268.3	1037.0			
E Mh 20/1959	4395228	5679265	254.7	1005.5			
E Mh 21/1959	4396035	5679262	261.0	974.5			
E Mh 22/1959	4396913	5678687	232.3	997.5			
E Mh 23/1960	4397625	5681175	372.8	989.5			
E Mh 24/1960	4395674	5681673	378.7	976.5			
E Mh 27/1960	4393743	5681070	285.5				
E Mh 28/1960	4393068	5682706	317.2	966.5			
E Mh 30/1961	4393324	5682049	297.7	967.0			
E Mh 31/1962	4392918	5681209	273.5	970.5			
E Ohm 1/1961	4382116	5697799	408.7				
E SfMh 1/1959	4397807	5683692	331.3				
E Wttl 1/1962	4398402	5690263	413.4	859.0			
Kal Amr 1/1976	4392398	5679382	224.0	1020.4	1038.7	18.3	6.5
Kal Bic 3/1976	4385860	5680064	289.2	917.0	924.4	7.4	10.64
Kal BtrWr 13	4392115	5697600	327.0				

Hole	East (m)	North (m)	Elevation (m)	From (m)	To (m)	Thickness (m)	K_2O (%)
Kal BtrWr 1961	4394287	5696080	341.3	520.3			
Kal Dad 1/1975	4391709	5682856	294.2	957.5	992.0	34.5	6.18
Kal Dad 2/1975	4391305	5681493	278.4	977.2	1000.0	22.8	7.22
Kal Ero 1/1965	4391855	5684685	369.2	947.0	979.3	32.3	8.29
Kal Fef /002	4391440	5695570	271.0				
Kal Fef /019	4392790	5696860	264.0				
Kal Holla 001/1975	4388420	5679019	280.0	961.6	977.2	15.6	8.22
Kal Holla 002/1976	4390505	5679392	257.1	1026.1	1041.2	15.1	5.89
Kal Holla 003/1977	4388423	5677322	292.4	927.6	946.7	19.1	8.86
Kal Holla 004/1977	4390032	5677945	248.7	945.5	965.7	20.3	5.74
Kal Holla 004a/1977	4390032	5677945	248.7				
Kal Hsm 001/1961	4387935	5682998	318.9	963.0	971.6	8.6	11.05
Kal Kai 3/1976	4393876	5683458	362.2	982.5	988.9	6.4	
Kal Kci 1/1894	4387505	5698253	300.0	567.0			
Kal KuSo 006/1978	4394801	5689382	435.7			8.7	14.54
Kal KuSo 006a/1978	4394801	5689382	435.7				
Kal KuSo 1/1957	4397467	5688899	405.1	892.3	895.6	3.3	14.36
Kal KuSo 5/1977	4396605	5690205	436.9	792.6	808.4	15.8	
Kal KuSo 7/1982	4395337	5686977	469.1	923.4	926.7	3.3	
Kal LfdMh 001/1975	4387691	5680678	285.0	965.9	981.5	15.6	10.29
Kal LfdMh 002/1976	4389349	5681119	252.4	937.1	950.9	13.8	13.65
Kal Mda 3/1983	4398527	5688286	406.3	918.1	919.0	0.9	
Kal NSo 1	4396950	5695080	328.4	643.1	664.6	21.5	
Kal NSo 3	4397500	5694560	366.8	660.3	701.3	41.0	
Kal NSo 7	4396500	5695270	328.1				
Kal Wndg 1/1975	4396690	5685415	402.8	928.9	938.3	9.4	11.97
Kal Wndg 2/1975	4395760	5683683		991.6			
Kal Wndg 3/1983	4396411	5684308	363.2	973.8	979.3	5.5	
Kal Wr 10	4393420	5698420	266.5	489.3	498.7	9.5	5.63
Kal Wr 9	4391190	5698475	288.6	525.1	535.4	10.3	
Kal ZlMh 1/1965	4385884	5684207	370.7	889.5	892.1	2.6	25.72
Kal ZlMh 4/1978	4386175	5682975	337.4	918.4	922.4	4.0	14.57