Axiom Mining Limited
ARBN 119 698 770

Mendana Ave, Honiara
Solomon Islands

Level 6, 15 Astor Terrace
Brisbane QLD 4000
Australia

T + 61 7 3319 4100
www.axiom-mining.com

24 April 2017

ASX Announcement

Isabel Nickel Project - Discovery of high grade prospect

- **High grade saprolite mineralisation discovered at surface**
- **Ni grades from 2% to 3.58% consistently recorded from rock chip sampling**
- **High grade prospect area just 500 m from recently completed Phase 1 drill program**

Axiom Mining Limited ('Axiom' or 'the Company') is pleased to announce further results from its ongoing exploration program on its San Jorge tenement in the Solomon Islands.

As part of ongoing reconnaissance activity, a high grade area of mineralisation was uncovered just 500m south-east of the recently completed Phase 1 drilling area. Targeting an exposed area of saprolite occurring close to surface, a program of rock chip sampling program was undertaken delivering grades of between 2% and 3.58% Ni. Full results of the program are shown in Table 1.

Axiom CEO Ryan Mount said, "We are absolutely delighted with this discovery. The systematic expansion of our exploration throughout the tenement is yielding these exciting results.

To date, these are the highest grade samples identified by Axiom over the whole of the Isabel Nickel Project in the past two and a half years. The consistency of these results, and that the samples lie at surface, is very encouraging."

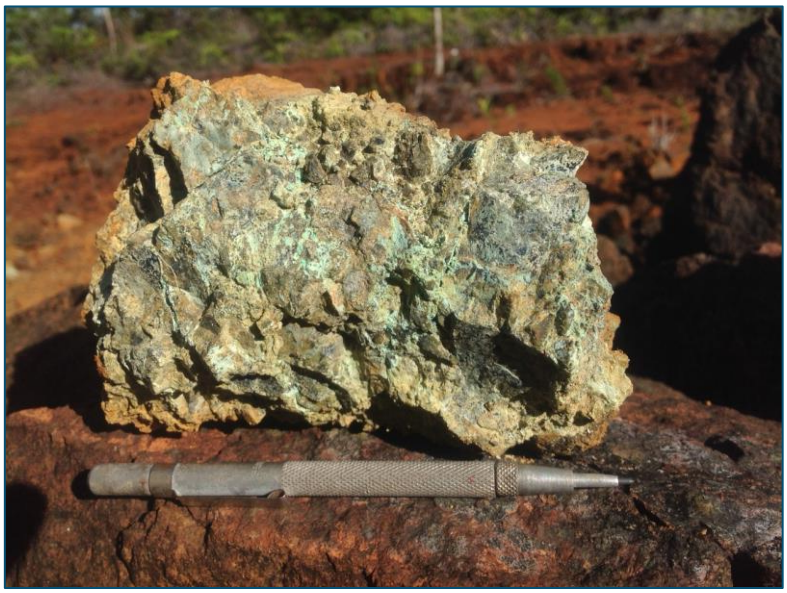

Figure 1 High grade nickel material with 3.58% Ni found at surface

Further exploration

The project location is indicated in Figure 2. Recently completed Phase 1 drilling by Axiom targeted an area within the San Jorge tenement that presents optimal logistical characteristics for an initial direct shipping of ore operation (DSO).

As shown in Figure 2, Phase 1 of the exploration program has focused on an area that covers only a small portion of the tenement. Along with this new high grade prospect Axiom has still to undertake drilling programs across the other already identified potential high grade saprolite areas.

While the Company is currently focused on obtaining government approval for its mining lease application, it is also continuing to assess additional areas over the tenement including new areas not previously explored along with other historically explored areas which require modern exploration techniques.

The Company will continue to deploy low cost sampling techniques such as rock chip sampling and initial auger drilling to identify new target areas for further consideration. The tenement is vast with significant underexplored area that potentially holds upside for deposit expansion.

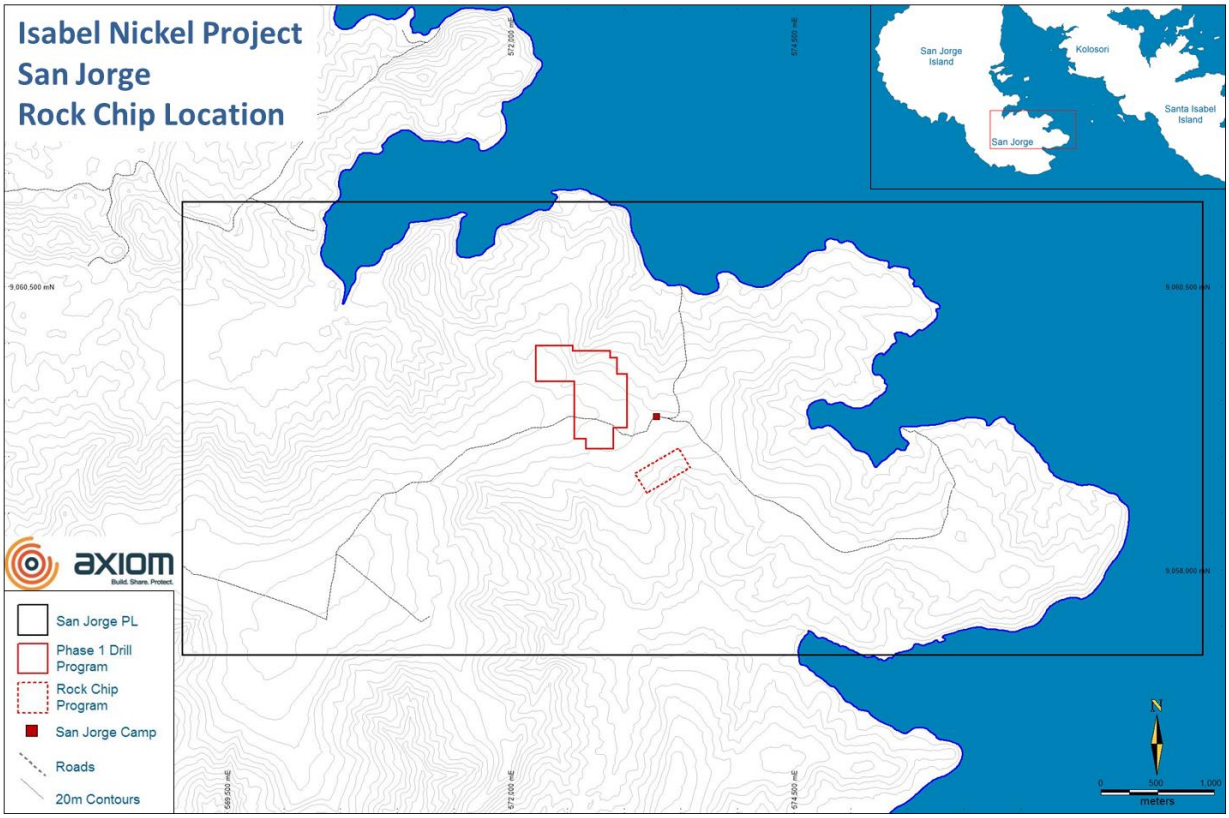

Figure 2 San Jorge location overview

Rock chip sampling results

A program of rock chip sampling was undertaken over an area of saprolite occurring close to surface. Erosion evident in the new prospect area as illustrated by trenching in Figure 3 has extended the area of exposed saprolite.

A total of 14 rock chip samples were collected, with the results shown in Table 1. The best of these produced a grade of 3.58% Ni (refer Figure 1). Results were consistently above 2% Ni.

Locational details of all the rock chip results are provided in Figures 4 and 5.

Table 1 Rock chip assay results from San Jorge

Sample ID	% Ni	Location	Easting*	Northing*	RL (m)
001	3.33	In-situ	573293	9058875	142
002	2.38	In-situ	573293	9058877	142
003	3.24	In-situ	573296	9058885	143
004	2.94	In-situ	573292	9058885	144
005	3.34	In-situ	573296	9058883	143
006	2.74	In-situ	573299	9058884	143
007	3.40	In-situ	573307	9058893	143
008	2.09	Float	573323	9058899	143
009	2.44	Float	573334	9058901	140
010	3.46	Float	573328	9058897	141
011	1.86	Float	573319	9058880	141
012	2.98	Float	573314	9058882	141
013	1.99	Float	573310	9058883	141
014	3.58	Float	573311	9058878	141

**Zone WGS84 UTM 57S, GPS coordinates subject to final survey*

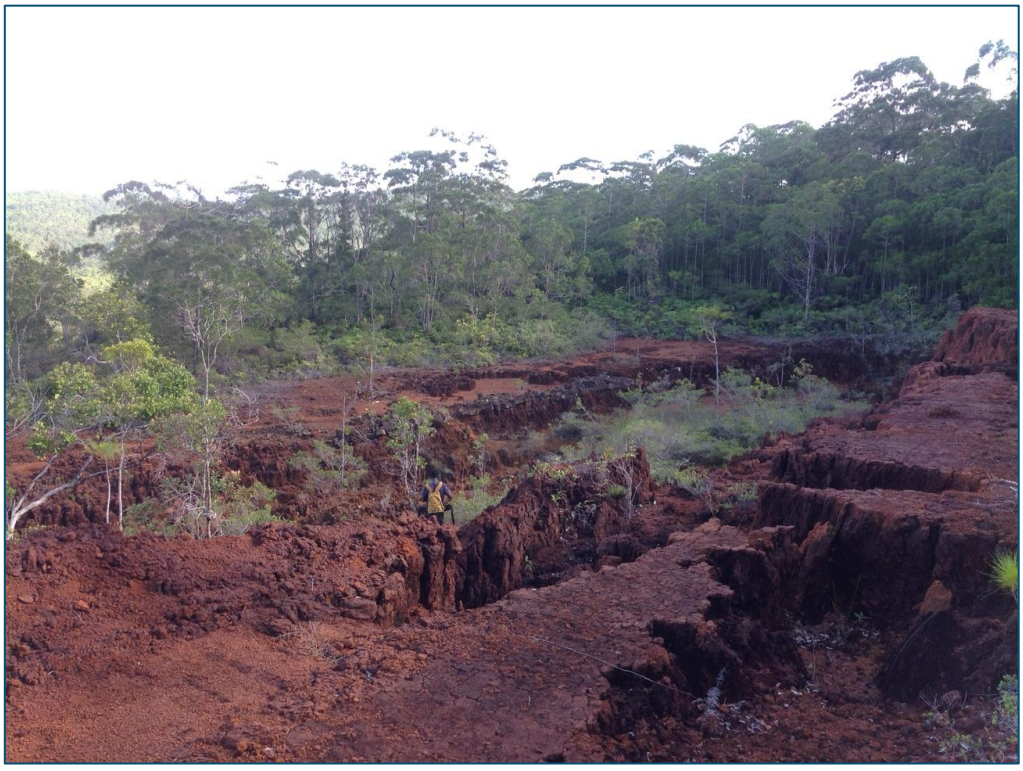

Figure 3 Exposed high grade laterite prospect

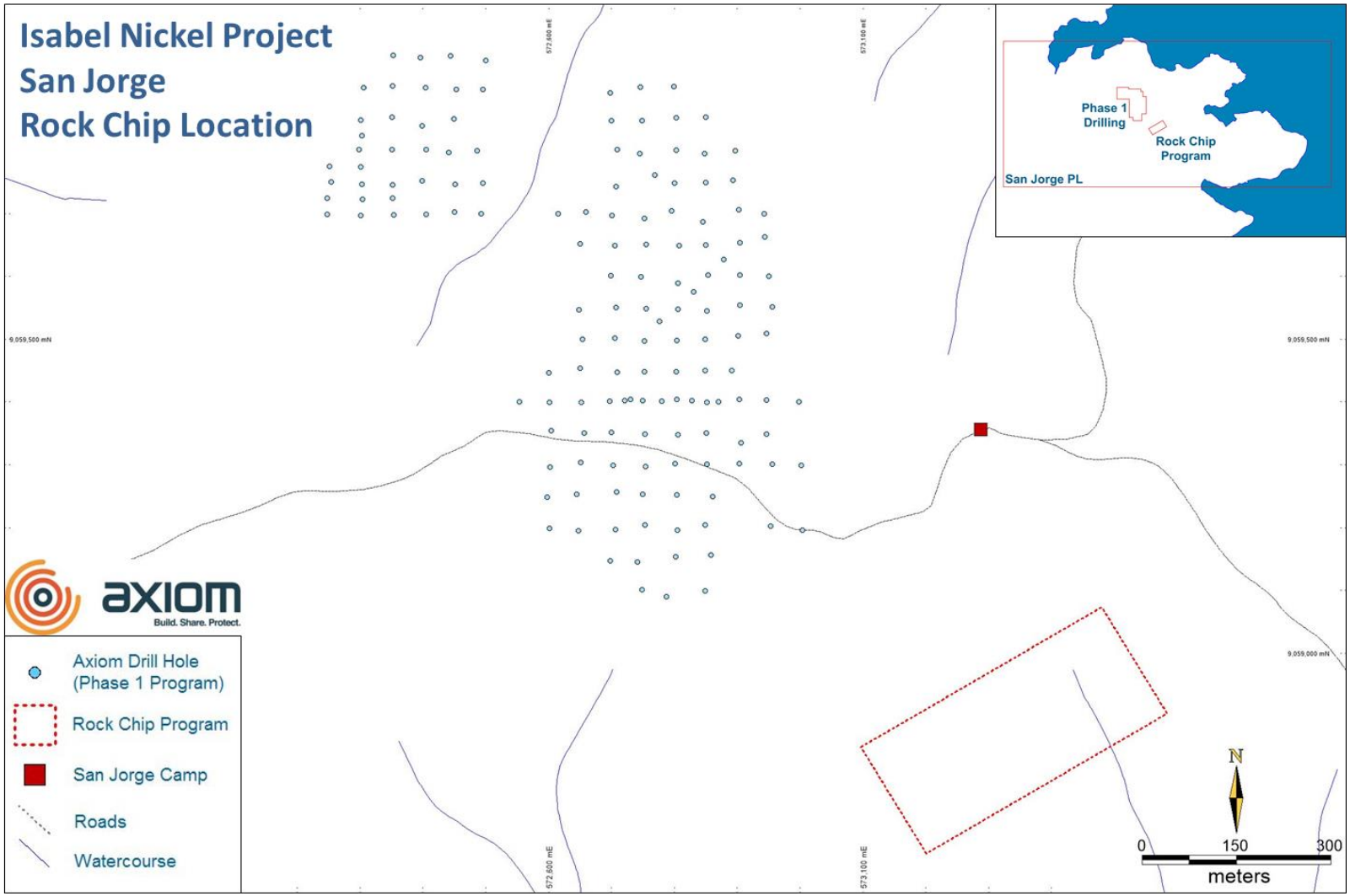

Figure 4 Rock chip program location

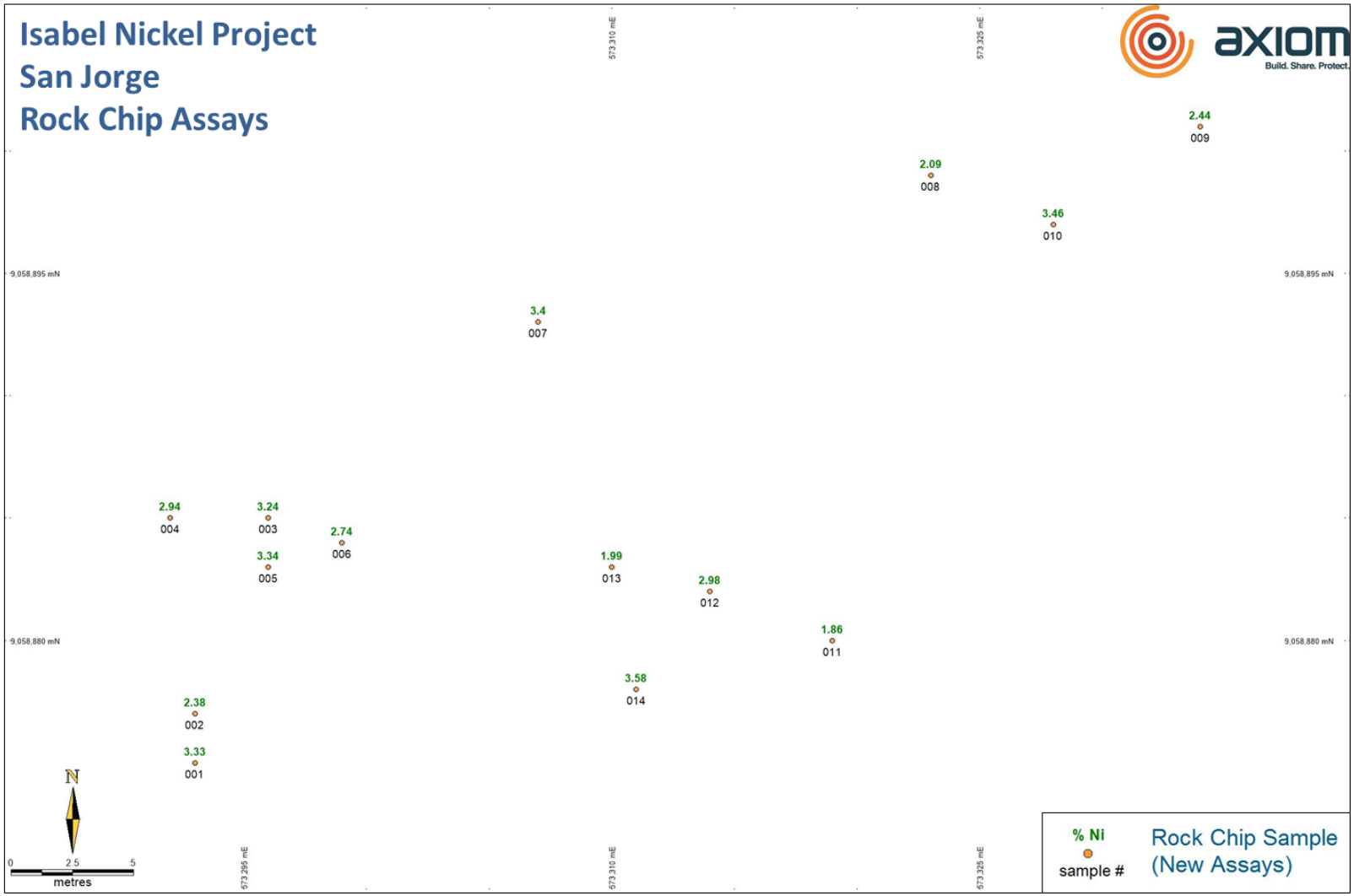

Figure 5 Rock chip highlights

Section 1: Sampling Techniques and Data

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	*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.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representation and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.* *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.*	Rock chip samples were collected from available in-situ and float material with grab samples being taken. Nickel enrichment in grab samples was confirmed at collection sites using a portable XRF analyser. Grab samples specifically targeted saprolite material exposed in the trench as in-situ (exposed in the pit wall) or float (in mullock heaps or as distributed by erosion). Overburden, limonite, and bedrock samples were not collected.
Drilling techniques	*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.).*	Not relevant for rock chip samples
Drill sample recovery	*Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.* *Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.* *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.*	Not relevant for rock chip samples

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Logging	*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.* *Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc.) photography.* *The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.*	Samples were logged as either in-situ rock chips or grab samples of saprolite float material.
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	*If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.* *If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc. and whether sampled wet or dry.* *For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.* *Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representation of samples.* *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.* *Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.*	Approximately 1kg of sample was taken at each collection point with material being broken down in size with a hammer and bagged in the field. Rock chips followed the same sample preparation process at the laboratory as drill core samples.

Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.*
	
	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.
	
	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.
		Standard laboratory techniques were undertaken by ALS laboratories in Brisbane, which include:
		• All samples were weighed wet, dried at 105 degrees and then weighed dry to establish minimum moisture ranges and density guides. ALS method OA-GRA05g.
		• Standard reduction techniques were:
		  ○ jaw crushed and split where >3.3 kg
		  ○ pulverised in an LM5 mill
		  ○ 1 in 4 check that 85% passing 75 µm
		  ○ pulp split to 200g.
		• XRF fusion method analysis for all elements ALS method ME-XRF12n.
		• Loss on Ignition (LOI) by thermo gravimetric analysis. ALS method MEGRA05.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.* *The use of twinned holes.* *Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.* *Discuss any adjustment to assay data.*	Sufficient sampling of the area was undertaken to sample all available outcropping saprolite as well as available float material. The consistency of the grades indicates the samples are representative of the trench floor and wall material.
Location of data points	*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.* *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	Rock chips were located using a handheld GPS with accuracy to 3m.
Data spacing and distribution	*Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.* *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.* *Whether sample compositing has been applied.*	Rock chips were collected at random spacing dependant on outcrop or float material.
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	*Whether the orientation of sampling achieves unbiased sampling of possible structures and the extent to which this is known, considering the deposit type.* *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.*	All available saprolite outcrop and float were sampled and the geometry is indicated in Figure 2, Figure 4 and Figure 5.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples were escorted off site to a secure facility at the site camp. On-site security was provided for samples. Samples were bagged in polyweave bags and zip tied. Chain of custody protocols in place for transport from laboratories.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No review of the rock chip process has been completed at this stage.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	*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.* *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.*	Prospecting Licence 01/15 - 80% held by Axiom and 20% Landowners.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	INCO completed 100 and 200 m spaced sampling from auger, test pits and some drilling in the 1960s. This information is used to target known mineralisation and may eventually be integrated with Axiom results. Further work is ongoing to verify the INCO data locations.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Wet tropical laterite.
Drill hole Information	*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:* • *easting and northing of the drill hole collar* • *elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar* • *dip and azimuth of the hole* • *down hole length and interception depth* • *hole length.* *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.*	This program is the first drilling undertaken by Axiom on the PL 01/15 tenement. The program was designed to test INCO test pits and auger holes. All collars are surveyed using handheld GPS recorded on UTM grid WGS84-57S with up to 5 m accuracy. Collar elevation is recorded on RL. Drill holes are logged using logging forms. Relevant hole information such as final depth (EOH), core recovery, sampling interval, sample number, physical description, geological boundaries, lithology and mineralisation, and alteration are noted.
Data aggregation methods	*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.* *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.* *The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.*	No aggregation methods are used for the rock chips.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	*These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.* *If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.* *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').*	The laterite is thin but laterally extensive. The intercepts are almost perpendicular to the mineralisation. The INCO trench exposes the saprolite below the limonite cover and exposes the most prospective area for mineralization as there is little indication that INCO removed any substantial quantity of material.
Diagrams	*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.*	See Figure 1, Figure 4 and Figure 5.
Balanced reporting	*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.*	All rock chip results are reported
Other substantive exploration data	*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.*	Both INCO and Kaiser Engineers undertook circa 6000 drill holes and pit samples, feasibility studies and economic analysis. Most of these studies were conducted prior to the establishment of the JORC Code.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (e.g. tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).* *Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.*	Ongoing drilling will target know mineralisation at initially a 50 m drill spacing then stepped out at the margins. This will provide an immediate target for more detailed mine assessments. . Eventually 25 m infill drilling across the entire resource will be required prior to mining and other prospect areas investigated.

For enquiries please contact:

David Kinsman, Chief Financial Officer and Company Secretary

investors@axiom-mining.com

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About Axiom Mining Limited

Axiom Mining Limited focuses on tapping into the resource potential within the mineral-rich Pacific Rim. Through dedication to forging strong bonds and relationships with the local communities and governments where we operate, Axiom Mining has built a diversified portfolio of exploration tenements in the Asia-Pacific region. This includes part of a majority interest in the Isabel Nickel Project in the Solomon Islands and highly prospective gold, silver and copper tenements in North Queensland, Australia. Axiom Mining is listed on the ASX.
For more information on Axiom Mining, please visit www.axiom-mining.com

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr. John Horton, Principal Geologist of ResEval Pty Ltd, who is a Fellow of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM), and a Member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists (AIG). Mr. Horton has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is 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'. Mr. Horton is a consultant to Axiom Mining Limited and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears.

Disclaimer

Statements in this document that are forward-looking and involve numerous risk and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from expected results are based on the Company's current beliefs and assumptions regarding a large number of factors affecting its business, including litigation outcomes in the Solomon Islands Court of Appeal. There can be no assurance that (i) the Company has correctly measured or identified all of the factors affecting its business or their extent or likely impact; (ii) the publicly available information with respect to these factors on which the Company's analysis is based is complete or accurate; (iii) the Company's analysis is correct; or (iv) the Company's strategy, which is based in part on this analysis, will be successful.