

West Guadalcanal Project: High grade gold targets recognised from trenching

HIGHLIGHTS

- Initial trench evaluation at Tahoe epithermal Au prospect complete—further results awaited.
- Additional results confirm high grade targets within an overall bulk tonnage style mineralised system including:
 - 30m @ 1.82 g/t Au *including 3m @ 14.76 g/t Au* (still open)
 - 67m @ 0.55 g/t Au
 - 51m @ 0.41 g/t Au (still open).
- Results support the existence of continuous gold mineralised zone along a 1.4km strike length.
- Carbonate basemetal Au epithermal style mineralisation is hosted by veins, lithological boundaries, matrix infill of a brecciated and silicified limestone and on the margins of diatreme breccia.
- Drill targeting is progressing in the east and central areas of the Tahoe prospect.

Axiom Mining Limited (“Axiom” or “the Company”) is pleased to announce additional highly encouraging trench results from the Tahoe exploration prospect, which lies within the Hoilava epithermal corridor at its West Guadalcanal Project (“the Project”) Solomon Islands.

Initial systematic trenching at Tahoe prospect is complete. Highlights from new results include:

- 43m @ 0.40 g/t Au (open) from HVTC035
- 29m @ 0.38 g/t Au from HVTC042
- 67m @ 0.55 g/t Au from HVTC042
- 30m @ 1.82 g/t Au (open) *including 3m @ 14.76 g/t Au* from HVTC043
- 51m @ 0.41 g/t Au (open) from HVTC044
- 50m @ 0.39 g/t Au from HVTC045.

These findings affirm recent encouraging results from the Tahoe trenching program (as reported in 6 June 2014 ASX Announcement) and resampling of a series of short historical trenches (this announcement) in the central Tahoe area.

Axiom Mining CEO Mr Ryan Mount said, “These new results further increase our confidence in the West Guadalcanal Project.

“Additional higher grades within broad gold mineralised zones at surface continue to validate the potential of this project.”

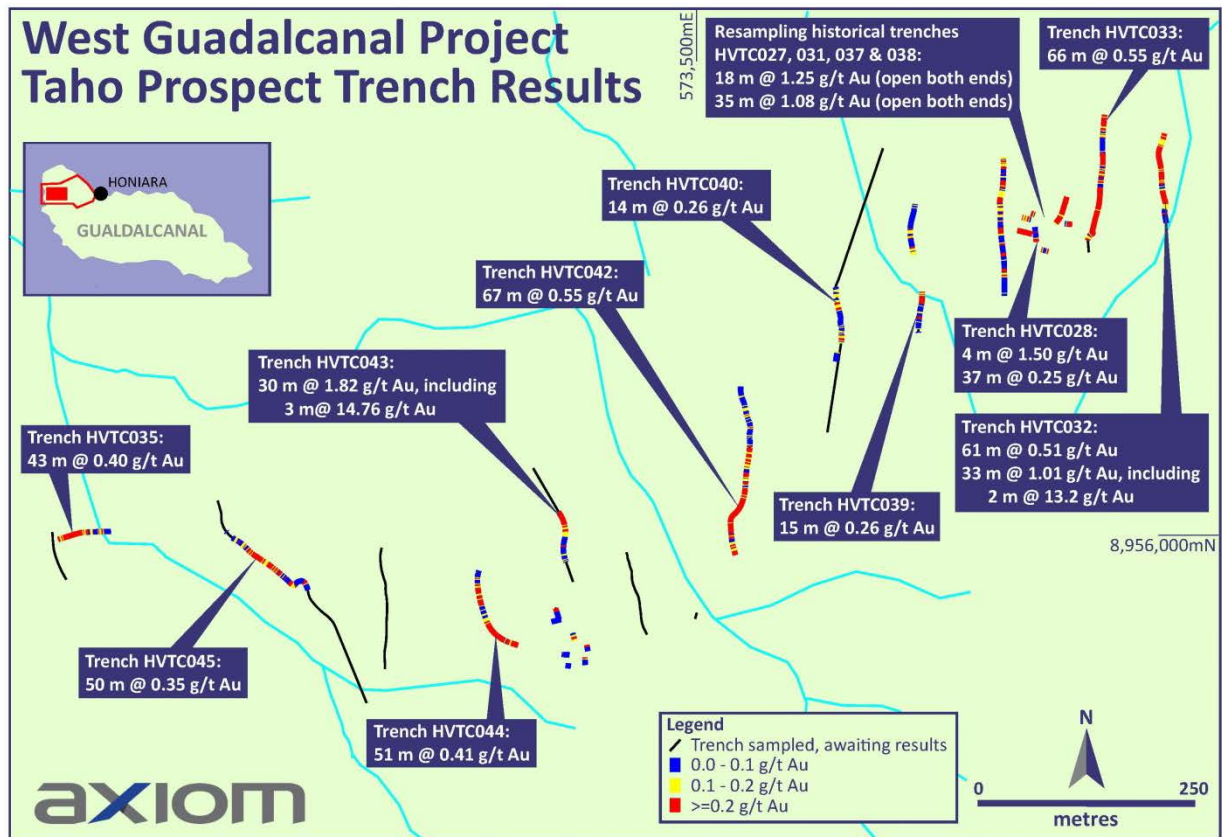


Figure 1 – Taho prospect trench results and soil geochemistry

Exploration Significance

Axiom has developed an exploration model for mineralisation at Taho as being hosted in a carbonate basemetal Au low sulphidation epithermal system.

A petrological report recently commissioned by an independent consultant also endorses this view.

These systems are typically well zoned with the preferential Au zones known to occur where bicarbonate and acid sulphate fluids in addition to oxygenated groundwaters and upflowing Au sulphide fluids mix (see Figure 2).

The east of Taho is interpreted to be at the mid levels of a bicarbonate blanket.

Pathfinder geochemistry, alteration and style of veining in trenches strongly support this interpretation.

Likewise central Taho is interpreted as being in the lower limits of bicarbonate and oxygenated groundwater zones based on field evidence, pathfinder geochemistry and a higher tenor Au anomalism (example **30m @ 1.82 g/t Au (open) including 3m @ 14.76 g/t Au** from HVTC043).

The west of Taho is defined by the presence of intermingled acid sulphate and bicarbonate zones consistent with the upper levels of the system.

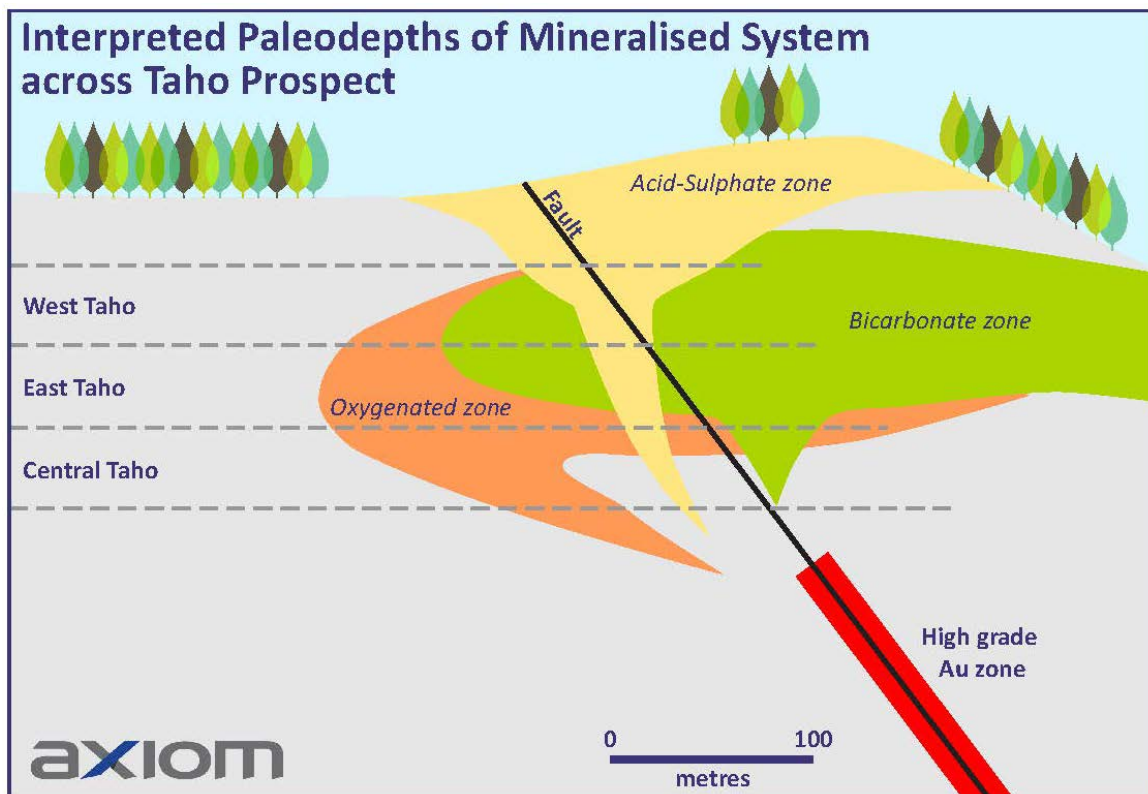


Figure 2 – An interpretation of paleodepths at Taho using a conceptual model modified from Corbett (2008)

Reference

Corbett, G.J., 2008. Influence of magmatic arc geothermal systems on porphyry-epithermal Au-Cu-Ag exploration models, in Terry Leach Symposium, Australian Institute of Geoscientists, Bulletin, 48:25-43.

Project Status

Initial systematic trenching has been completed over the entire >0.1 g/t Au soil contour at Taho, which at surface defines a 1.4km Au mineralised zone.

To date the work at Taho includes:

- 810 soil samples
- detailed 1:1000 scale geological mapping
- 12 resampled historical trenches for 165.7m (including HVTC027–031, 037, 038 reported in 6 June 2014 ASX Announcement and HVTC001–007 in this announcement)
- 16 new trenches for 2072m (HVTC032–034 reported in 6 June 2014 ASX Announcement and HVTC035,036, 039–045 this announcement, HVTC046–049 and 43a, 45a, 49a trench extensions awaiting results)
- five trench results reported previously in the north-east of the Taho target area (HVTC011–HVTC015) with a best interval of 8.0m @ 0.83 g/t Au sampled along a well exposed river cutting (28 February 2014 ASX Announcement).

Approximately 250m of additional trenching is planned as either infill to better define structural controls, or to close off anomalies in trenches prior to drill targeting.

Initial trenching is imminent at the Polo target (located 2km along strike to the north-east), while soil sampling continues at Mt Tanjili target (located 4km to the north of Taho)—see Figure 3 for locations.

Exploration Results

Table 1 – New significant trench results from Taho prospect

Trench Name	Length (m)	Lower Cutoff	Upper Cutoff	From (From datum)	To (To datum)	Easting (WGS84_57S)	Northing (WGS84_57S)	Heading (approx brg)
HVTC001	9	No significant results	No significant results	-	-	573,345	8,955,864	276
HVTC002	8.5	1m @ 0.26 g/t Au	1m @ 0.26 g/t Au	7.5	8.5	573,372	8,955,852	276
HVTC003	7	2m @ 0.44 g/t Au (open)	2m @ 0.44 g/t Au (open)	5	7	573,375	8,955,868	277
HVTC004	6	No significant results	No significant results	-	-	573,352	8,955,848	275
HVTC005	8.7	7m @ 0.19 g/t Au (open)	3m @ 0.23 g/t Au	0	7	573,360	8,955,880	278
HVTC006	11	No significant results	No significant results	-	-	573,344	8,955,904	279
HVTC007	13.6	7.5m @ 0.44 g/t Au (open)	3.5m @ 0.84 g/t Au (open)	6	13.5	573,342	8,955,904	279
HVTC035	63	11m @ 0.26 g/t Au 43m @ 0.40 g/t Au (open)	2m @ 0.31 g/t Au 1m @ 1.38 g/t Au 1m @ 0.25 g/t Au 7m @ 0.20 g/t Au 28m @ 0.52 g/t Au 2m @ 0.23 g/t Au (open)	4 20	15 63	572,828	8,956,005	164
HVTC036	62	1m @ 0.11 g/t Au 1m @ 0.15 g/t Au 6m @ 0.13 g/t Au 4m @ 0.23 g/t Au 10m @ 0.17 g/t au	1m @ 0.20 g/t Au 1m @ 0.20 g/t Au 1m @ 0.26 g/t Au 2m @ 0.24 g/t Au	1 4 29 37 52	2 5 35 41 62	573,750	8,956,380	243
HVTC039	50	1m @ 0.10 g/t Au 1m @ 0.10 g/t Au 4m @ 0.19 g/t Au 2m @ 0.15 g/t Au 1m @ 0.16 g/t Au 15m @ 0.26 g/t Au (open)	2m @ 0.22 g/t Au 1m @ 0.22 g/t Au 12m @ 0.28 g/t Au 1m @ 0.23 g/t Au (open)	4 12 16 23 32 35	5 13 18 25 33 50	573,754	8,956,233	273
HVTC040	180	3m @ 0.12 g/t Au 4m @ 0.17 g/t Au 14m @ 0.26 g/t Au 1m @ 0.11 g/t Au 1m @ 0.16 g/t Au 15m @ 0.16 g/t Au (open) <i>Results awaited</i>	3m @ 0.35 g/t Au 3m @ 0.45 g/t Au 1m @ 0.2 g/t Au 3m @ 0.26 g/t Au <i>Results awaited</i>	3 8 16 48 50 55 70	6 12 30 49 51 70 180	573,659	8,956,285	242
HVTC041	13	1m @ 0.10 g/t Au	No significant results	12	13	573,659	8,956,200	255
HVTC042	210	2m @ 0.12 g/t Au 1m @ 0.14 g/t Au 4m @ 0.15 g/t Au		12 25 28	14 26 32	573,550	8,956,171	248

Trench Name	Length (m)	Lower Cutoff	Upper Cutoff	From (From datum)	To (To datum)	Easting (WGS84_57S)	Northing (WGS84_57S)	Heading (approx brg)
		4m @ 0.26 g/t Au 1m @ 0.10 g/t Au 3m @ 0.15 g/t Au 1m @ 0.10 g/t Au 1m @ 0.10 g/t Au 29m @ 0.38 g/t Au 15m @ 0.29 g/t Au 67m @ 0.55 g/t Au 16m @ 0.26 g/t Au (open)	1m @ 0.65 g/t Au 1m @ 0.22 g/t Au 7m @ 0.45 g/t Au 4m @ 0.42 g/t Au 6m @ 0.68 g/t Au 7m @ 0.26 g/t Au 3m @ 0.67 g/t Au 66m @ 0.56 g/t Au 5m @ 0.20 g/t Au 5m @ 0.438 g/t Au (open)	36 46 52 62 64 73	40 47 55 63 65 102 121 190 210 			
HVTC043	118	1m @ 0.16 g/t Au 1m @ 0.10 g/t Au 2m @ 0.12 g/t Au 2m @ 0.36 g/t Au 30m @ 1.82 g/t Au incl 3m @ 14.76 g/t Au <i>Results awaited</i>	 2m @ 0.36 g/t Au 3m @ 0.44 g/t Au 19m @ 2.75 g/t Au incl 3m @ 14.76 g/t Au Au <i>Results awaited</i>	1 3 8 18 30 60	2 4 10 20 60 118	573,350	8,955,970	285
HVTC044	107	3m @ 0.19 g/t Au 27m @ 0.35 g/t Au 1m @ 0.19 g/t Au 1m @ 0.11 g/t Au 51m @ 0.41 g/t Au (open)	1m @ 0.32 g/t Au 2m @ 0.24 g/t Au 7m @ 0.47 g/t Au 12m @ 0.41 g/t Au 12m @ 0.41 g/t Au 31m @ 0.45 g/t Au 4m @ 0.53 g/t Au 8m @ 0.47 g/t Au (open)	8 15 46 51 56	11 42 47 53 107	573,250	8,955,960	284
HVTC045	164	4m @ 0.31 g/t Au 8m @ 0.20 g/t Au 1m @ 0.51 g/t Au 1m @ 0.11 g/t Au 50m @ 0.39 g/t Au 5m @ 0.18 g/t Au 1m @ 0.21 g/t Au 3m @ 0.15 g/t Au <i>Results awaited</i>	3m @ 0.38 g/t Au 1m @ 0.20 g/t Au 4m @ 0.27 g/t Au 1m @ 0.51 g/t Au 20m @ 0.35 g/t Au 24m @ 0.48 g/t Au 1m @ 0.31 g/t Au 1m @ 0.21 g/t Au <i>Results awaited</i>	7 23 37 40 43 96 105 108 114	11 31 38 41 93 101 106 111 164	573,054	8,955,938	202

Notes

Lower cutoff intervals derived from assay cut-off of 0.2 g/t Au, minimum width of 0.5m, maximum internal dilution of 1m

Upper cutoff intervals derived from assay cut-off of 1.0 g/t Au, minimum width of 0.5m, maximum internal dilution of 1m

Easting and northing is location of trench datum; heading is approximate bearing of trench relative to datum

From is the starting distance of the derived interval relative to trench datum in metres; to is the ending distance of the derived interval relative to trench datum in metres.

About the West Guadalcanal Project

The project lies in the west of Guadalcanal Island, Solomon Islands comprising 485 km² and is wholly owned by Axiom Mining. The project is considered under-explored and highly prospective for Southwest Pacific style mineralisation, namely gold-silver-basemetal epithermal and copper-gold porphyry including skarn mineralisation.

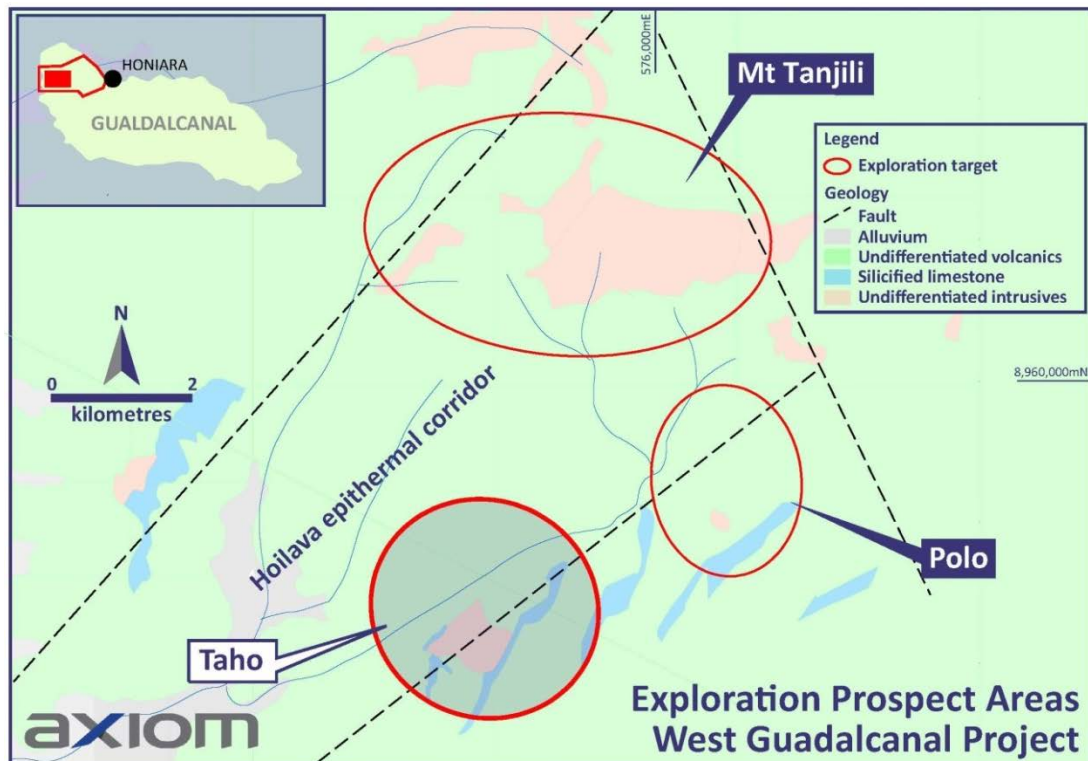


Figure 3 – West Guadalcanal Project location and exploration prospects, with Taho highlighted

ENDS

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 a majority interest in the Isabel nickel deposits in the Solomon Islands. The Company also owns highly prospective gold silver and copper tenements in North Queensland, Australia. The Company is listed on the ASX. For more information on Axiom Mining and details on our activities, please refer to our company website at www.axiom-mining.com

Disclaimer

Statements in this document that are forward-looking and involve numerous risks 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. 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.

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Trevor Wright who is a member of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists. Mr Wright 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 Wright is a full time employee of 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.

Section 1 Sampling Techniques and Data

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	<p><i>Nature and quality of sampling (eg 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></p> <p><i>Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.</i></p> <p><i>Aspects of the determination of mineralisation that are Material to the Public Report.</i></p> <p><i>In cases where ‘industry standard’ work has been done this would be relatively simple (eg ‘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 (eg submarine nodules) may warrant disclosure of detailed information.</i></p>	<p>Trenches hand or mechanically excavated to 1.5 m depth or to C-horizon subcrop.</p> <p>Sampled at the base of trenches and benches in continuous cut channels with samples aggregated over measured 0.5 m, 1.0 m or 2.0 m intervals.</p> <p>Soil sampling of up to 1 kg B-horizon soil profile at 0.75 m depth below surface. Sampling at 25 m intervals along either 100 m or 50 m spaced lines. Samples designated as either transported / unknown / residual to ensure appropriate representation.</p> <p>Trenching samples obtained from cut channels at 0.5 m to 1.0 m intervals weighing less than 2.0 kg were transported to Intertek Laboratories in Honiara for sample preparation prior to fire assay for Au and aqua-regia digest for ICP finish at Intertek Laboratories, Townsville; for the following multi-element suite and lower detection limit in ppm (Ag (0.05), Al (20), As (1), Ba (2), Bi (0.01), Ca (100), Cd (0.01), Co (0.1), Cr (2), Cu (1), Fe (100), Hg (0.01), In (0.01), K (20), Mg (100), Mn (1), Mo (0.1), Na (100), Ni (1), P (20), Pb (1), Rb (0.02), S (50), Sb (0.02), Sn (0.05), Sr (0.02), Te (2), Th (0.01), U (0.01), V (2), W (2), Zn (1)).</p>
Drilling techniques	<p><i>Drill type (eg core, reverse circulation, open-hole hammer, rotary air blast, auger, Bangka, sonic, etc) and details (eg 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></p>	<p>No new drilling reported in this release.</p>
Drill sample recovery	<p><i>Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.</i></p> <p><i>Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.</i></p>	<p>No new drilling reported in this release.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<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>	
Logging	<p><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></p> <p><i>Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.</i></p> <p><i>The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.</i></p>	<p>Logging of geology, alteration and geotechnical aspects have been recorded in trenches</p> <p>Trenches / benches have been photographed.</p> <p>The entire interval trenched to bedrock has been logged.</p>
Sub-sampling techniques and sample preparation	<p><i>If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.</i></p> <p><i>If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.</i></p> <p><i>For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.</i></p> <p><i>Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p><i>Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.</i></p>	<p>No new drilling results reported in this release.</p> <p>Field duplicates comprising 4% of total batch taken for all sampling. Additional field duplicates taken from zones of mineralisation in trenching that are identified through trench mapping</p> <p>Samples are dried, crushed and pulverised to 75 microns.</p> <p>No tests have been undertaken to determine the grain size of gold.</p>
Quality of assay data and laboratory tests	<p><i>The nature, quality and appropriateness of the assaying and laboratory procedures used and whether the technique is considered partial or total.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p><i>Nature of quality control procedures adopted (eg standards, blanks, duplicates,</i></p>	<p>Fire assay is appropriate for the nature of the gold mineralisation being assayed.</p> <p>Use of certified reference material (CRM) comprising about 8% of each sample batch is considered acceptable to assure levels of accuracy.</p> <p>Duplicate sampling comprising about 4% of each sample batch is acceptable to assure levels of assay precision.</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.</i>	
Verification of sampling and assaying	<p><i>The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.</i></p> <p><i>The use of twinned holes.</i></p> <p><i>Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.</i></p> <p><i>Discuss any adjustment to assay data.</i></p>	<p>No new drilling reported in this release.</p> <p>No verification of significant intervals reported from the trenching</p> <p>No adjustment to assay data; except assays below lower level of detection (LLD) reported as half the value of the LLD</p>
Location of data points	<p><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></p> <p><i>Specification of the grid system used.</i></p> <p><i>Quality and adequacy of topographic control.</i></p>	<p>All sample locations surveyed using hand held garmin GPS with accuracy $\pm 10\text{m}$.</p> <p>Trenches surveyed from handheld GPS start point using tape and compass. This level of accuracy is deemed sufficient in the early stages of the project.</p>
Data spacing and distribution	<p><i>Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p><i>Whether sample compositing has been applied.</i></p>	<p>Soil sampling data is at 25 m spaced samples on 100 m spaced lines. This is adequate for determining continuity mineralised zones in soil contours.</p> <p>All samples surveyed in coordinate system UTM_WGS84_Zone 57S.</p> <p>No compositing has been applied.</p>
Orientation of data in relation to geological structure	<p><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></p> <p><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></p>	<p>most long trenches are oriented north-south as mapping has shown that this is the optimal orientation for the overall mineralised trend. Some smaller east-west oriented trenches completed to specifically target smaller lower order structures having closer to north-south orientation</p>
Sample security	<i>The measures taken to ensure sample security.</i>	A chain of custody procedure is implemented by the company from site to Intertek Honiara.
Audits or reviews	<i>The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.</i>	No audits have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Mineral tenement and land tenure status	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Axiom Mining Limited wholly owns exploration licence PL-01/14 located in the west of Guadalcanal Island, Solomon Islands.</p> <p>No other agreements or material issues associated with the licence.</p> <p>No impediments to access. Axiom has full access to the tenement under a Surface Access Agreement sanctioned by the Ministry of Mines and Rural Electrification.</p>
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	<p>1954 – Solomon Islands Geological Survey notes sulphides in Hoilava catchment</p> <p>1970 - Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd (CEC). Six month stream sediment and mapping program discovers altered and mineralised outcrop and float in Hoilava catchment.</p> <p>1986 – 1988, BHP Utah were the first company to target specifically epithermal mineralisation. Identified anomalous gold values and sporadic zones of siliceous, argillic and pyritic alteration in the headwaters of the Hoilava catchment. Loosely identified Polo, Tahoe and Mt Tanjili areas.</p> <p>Austpac Gold NL (and from 1998 in JV with Nuigini mining through to 1990). Trenching at Polo Creek returned 130 m @ 0.58 g/t Au, including 10 m @ 3.44 g/t Au.</p> <p>1994 – 1998 Gualer Resources completed 100m spaced airborne magnetics and radiometrics which covers about half of the current project area. Soil and trench sampled at Hoilava, the best results reported as being 37.6 m @ 1.03 g/t Au.</p>
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	<p>The regional tectonic and geological settings of the project is similar to that of major porphyry copper-gold and epithermal gold deposits elsewhere within the southwest Pacific island arc system including the Panguna porphyry copper (and Gold Ridge epithermal gold deposits that lie within the same volcanic arc and in Gold Ridge's case, island and are associated with similar aged igneous rocks. The Solomon Islands are part of the currently active Outer Melanesian Arc System, lying on a complex convergent boundary between the Indo-Australian and Pacific Plates. They are composed of a diverse assemblage of rocks of Late Mesozoic to Cainozoic age that have formed and</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		accreted within an intra-oceanic environment.
Drill hole Information	<p><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></p> <p><i>easting and northing of the drill hole collar</i></p> <p><i>elevation or RL (Reduced Level – elevation above sea level in metres) of the drill hole collar</i></p> <p><i>dip and azimuth of the hole</i></p> <p><i>down hole length and interception depth</i></p> <p><i>hole length.</i></p> <p><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></p>	<p>All available assay results for all trenches since last ASX announcement (6 June 2014) are reported in Table 1.</p>
Data aggregation methods	<p><i>In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (eg cutting of high grades) and cut-off grades are usually Material and should be stated.</i></p> <p><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></p> <p><i>The assumptions used for any reporting of metal equivalent values should be clearly stated.</i></p>	<p>For trench sampling, length weighing calculations with a maximum 1 m internal dilution have been applied.</p> <p>Two cutoff criteria are applied to derive the LowerCutoff and the UpperCutoff intervals of Table 1. The gold grade cut-off of the LowerCutoff weighted average intervals is 0.1 g/t Au; and for the UpperCutoff weighted average intervals the cut-off is 0.2 g/t Au.</p> <p>No metal equivalent values reported.</p>
Relationship between mineralisation widths and intercept lengths	<p><i>These relationships are particularly important in the reporting of Exploration Results.</i></p> <p><i>If the geometry of the mineralisation with respect to the drill hole angle is known, its nature should be reported.</i></p> <p><i>If it is not known and only the down hole lengths are reported, there should be a clear statement to this effect (eg ‘down hole</i></p>	<p>No drilling results reported in this release</p>

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	<i>length, true width not known').</i>	
Diagrams	<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>	No drilling results reported in this release
Balanced reporting	<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>	No drilling results reported in this release
Other substantive exploration data	<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>	Geological mapping by Axiom confirms significant zones of mineralisation and alteration associated with an epithermal system occurs in the target areas. All trench locations sampled for the project is shown in Figure 1 and 3. Anomalous Au results are coloured.
Further work	<i>The nature and scale of planned further work (eg tests for lateral extensions or depth extensions or large-scale step-out drilling).</i> <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>	Axiom is targeting the western Hoilava area Further systematic, trenching, geological mapping and airborne magnetics is required to enable planning of a drill program. .