ASX Announcement
13 August 2014

Drilling to commence on West Guadalcanal Project, Solomon Islands

HIGHLIGHTS

- **Mobilisation of drill rig to site to undertake 2500m initial drill program**
- **Further encouraging trenching results reinforce gold mineralisation occurence along 1.5km of strike at surface including:**
  - **26m @ 0.88 g/t Au and 64 g/t Ag *including* 2m @ 4.0 g/t Au**
  - **25m @ 0.59 g/t Au and 52 g/t Ag**
  - **43m @ 0.70 g/t Au open**
- **High definition 2000 line km airborne magnetic survey complete.**

Axiom Mining Limited ("Axiom" or "the Company") is pleased to announce further positive developments within the Hoilava epithermal corridor on our West Guadalcanal Project ("the Project") in the Solomon Islands.

Drilling to start

Axiom has commenced mobilisation of a drill rig to site for an initial 2500m scout drilling program at the Taho and Polo prospect areas.

Axiom CEO Mr Ryan Mount said, "The West Guadalcanal Project has now progressed from a grassroots project to a drill-ready project.

"Our approach of detailed project generation and synthesising historical data, then applying a systematic and predictive exploration strategy, has enabled the Project to advance rapidly."

Mr Mount said surface evaluation at Taho and Polo was complete and all remaining samples had been submitted for assay.

"The recently acquired airborne magnetic data has provided an additional subsurface targeting tool that has produced some exciting drill targets," he said.

A base camp has been constructed, drill pads are prepared and drilling will begin next week.

Significant trench results

Further trenching at the Taho and Polo prospect areas have returned additional encouraging results, including the definition of a 1.5km long gold mineralised zone at surface.

Highlights from the new results include:

- 49m @ 0.32 g/t Au - HVTC047
- 26m @ 0.88 g/t Au and 64 g/t Ag, *including* 2m @ 4.00 g/t Au - HVTC048
- 25m @ 0.59 /t Au and 52 g/t Ag - HVTC048
- 72m @ 0.34 g/t Au open - HVTC049/049a
- 1m @ 11.3 g/t Au and 1.3% Cu - HVTC050
- 43m @ 0.70 g/t Au open - HVTC051

These results continue to underpin the prospectivity of the West Guadalcanal Project. Previously announced highlights from trenching at Taho and Polo prospect areas include the following:

- From Polo, announced 5 March 2014
  - 71m @ 0.39 g/t Au (open) *including* 1m @ 4.50g /t Au, and 5m @ 1.7 g/t Au and 1m @ 4.63 g/t Au - HVTC008
  - 14m @ 0.95 g/t gold (open both directions) *including* 2m @ 3.46 g/t Au - HVTC009
- From Taho, announced 6 June 2014
  - 34m @ 1.11 g/t Au - HVTC029
  - 16m @ 1.93 g/t Au - HVTC032
  - 9m @ 2.03 g/t Au - HVTC030
- From Taho, announced 14 July 2014
  - 67m @ 0.55 g/t Au - HVTC042
  - 30m @ 1.82 g/t Au (open) *including* 3m @ 14.76 g/t Au - HVTC043
  - 51m @ 0.41 g/t Au (open) - HVTC044

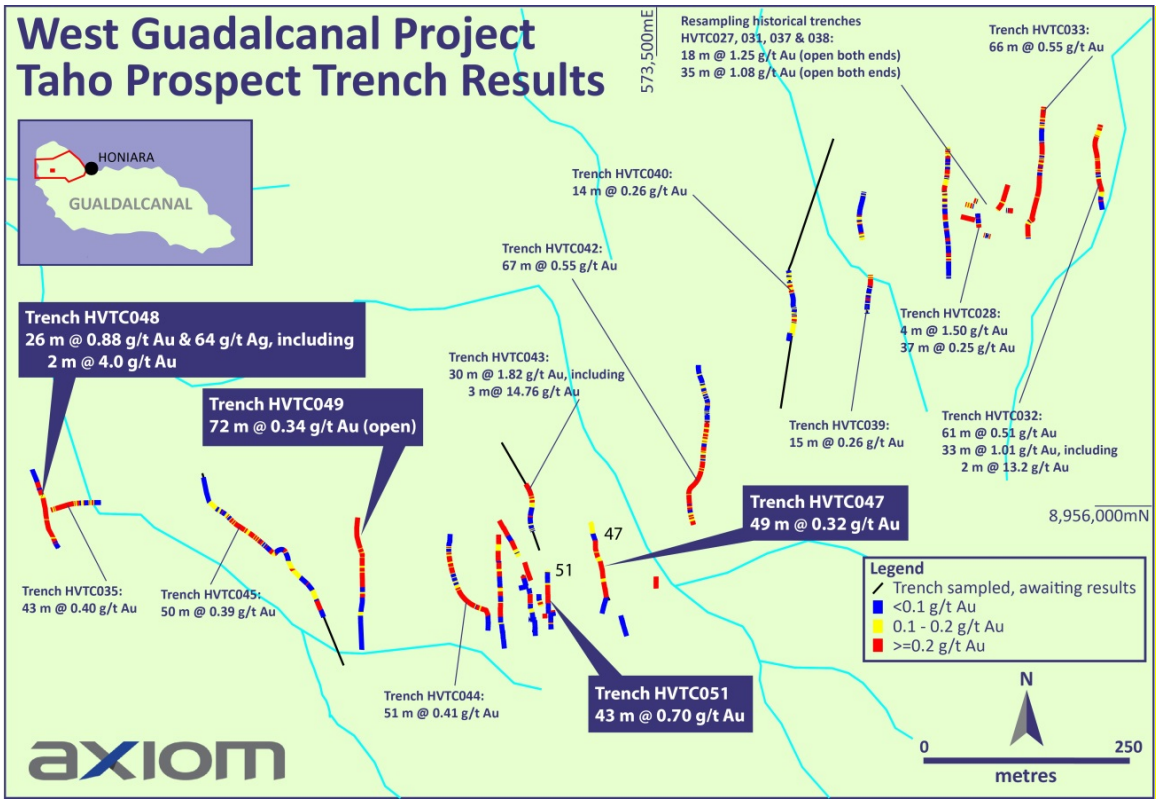

Figure 1 – Taho prospect new trench results

Airborne magnetic survey results

Axiom commissioned a high resolution 2000 line km airborne magnetic survey over the Hoilava epithermal corridor.

The results of the survey have highlighted deep tapping regional structures intersecting both the Taho and Polo prospect areas (shown in Figure 2 below).

Importantly, at the target scale the quality of data has contributed considerably to subsurface drill targeting at both Taho and Polo prospect areas.

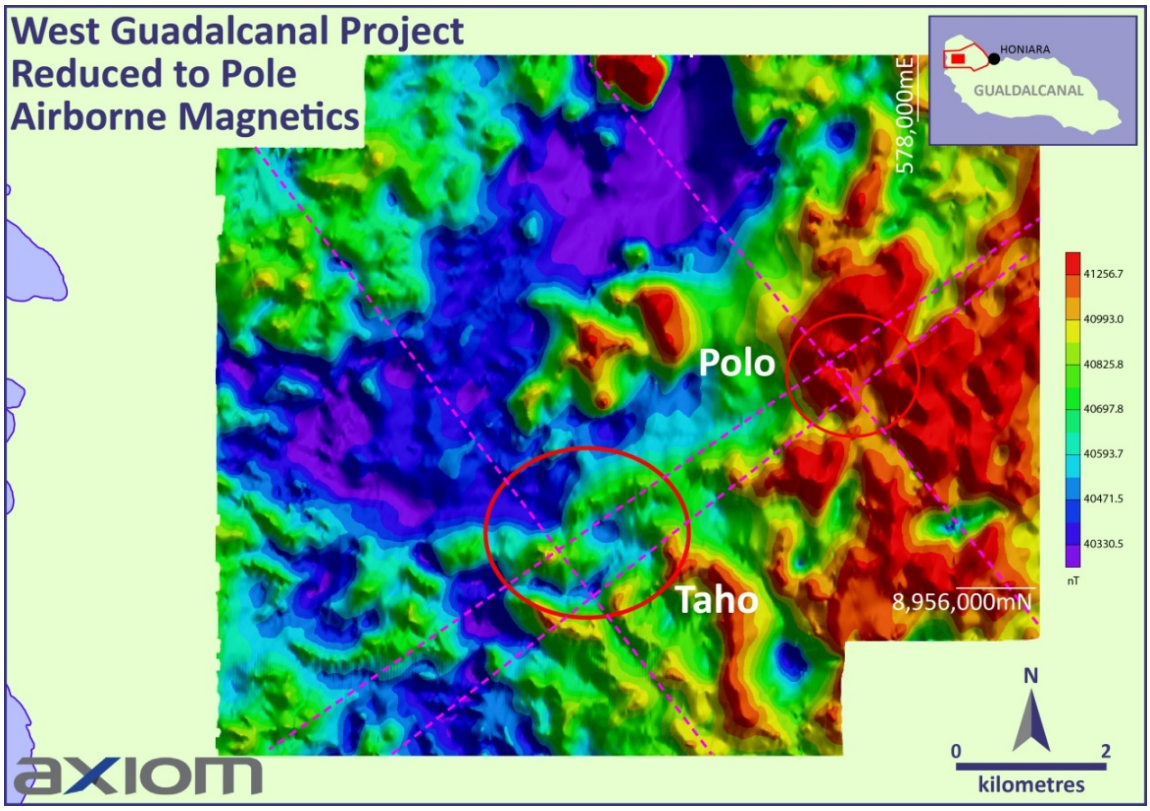

Figure 2 – Reduced to pole airborne magnetic image from Hoilava epithermal corridor

Exploration Results

Table 1 – New significant trench results from Taho prospect

Trench Name	Length (m)	Lower Cutoff (>0.1 g/t Au)	Upper Cutoff (>0.2 g/t Au)	From datum	To datum	Easting (WGS84_57S)	Northing (WGS84_57S)	Heading (approx brg)
HVTC046	8	8m @ 0.33 g/t Au (open both ends)	8m @ 0.33 g/t Au (open both ends)	0	8	573498	8955905	014
HVTC047	116	11m @ 0.15 g/t Au (open)		0	11	573419	8955981	155
		17m @ 0.18 g/t Au	2m @ 0.2 g/t Au	27	44			
			2m @ 0.27 g/t Au					
			1m @ 0.22 g/t Au					
			3m @ 0.31 g/t Au					
		1m @ 0.12 g/t Au		46	47			
		49m @ 0.32 g/t Au	21m @ 0.40 g/t Au	49	98			
			19m @ 0.30 g/t Au					
			3m @ 0.22 g/t Au					

Trench Name	Length (m)	Lower Cutoff (>0.1 g/t Au)	Upper Cutoff (>0.2 g/t Au)	From datum	To datum	Easting (WGS84_57S)	Northing (WGS84_57S)	Heading (approx brg)
HVTC048	100	1m @ 1.32 g/t Au	1m @ 1.32 g/t Au	11	12	572777	8955950	340
		26m @ 0.88 g/t Au and 64 g/t Ag *Incl 2m @ 4 g/t Au*	2m @ 0.41 g/t Au 20m @ 1.08 g/t Au and 68 g/t Ag *incl 2m @ 4g/t Au*	14	40			
		25m @ 0.59 g/t Au and 52 g/t Ag	24m @ 0.61 g/t Au and 55 g/t Ag	42	67			
		19m @ 0.41 g/t Au	1m @ 0.23 g/t Au 4m @ 0.80 g/t Au 5m @ 0.66 g/t Au and 50 g/t Ag	69	88			
HVTC049a	100	1m @ 0.1 g/t Au		66	65	573144	8955931	180
		4m @ 0.14 g/t Au	1m @ 0.22 g/t Au	45	41			
		17m @ 0.28 g/t Au	2m @ 0.21 g/t Au 1m @ 0.31 g/t Au 10m @ 0.34 g/t Au	32	15	573144	8955931	340
		72m @ 0.34 g/t Au	12m @ 0.38 g/t Au	13	0			
HVTC049	59	(open)	26m @ 0.29 g/t Au 29m @ 0.41 g/t Au (open)	0	59			
HVTC050	33	1m @ 11.3 g/t Au and 1.3% Cu	1m @ 11.3 g/t Au and 1.3% Cu	31	32	576955	8958379	070
HVTC051	47	43m @ 0.70 g/t Au (open)	43m @ 0.70 g/t Au (open)	0	43	573366	8955870	005
		1m @ 0.11 g/t Au		46	47			
HVTC052	136	13m @ 0.24 g/t Au (open)	1m @ 0.31 g/t Au 7m @ 0.31 g/t Au	0	13	573324	8955859	180
		11m @ 0.36 g/t Au	8m @ 0.41 g/t Au	20	31			
		4m @ 0.17 g/t Au	1m @ 0.23 g/t Au 1m @ 0.23 g/t Au	33	37			
		1m @ 0.22 g/t Au	1m @ 0.22 g/t Au	40	41			
		6m @ 0.20 g/t Au	3m @ 0.26 g/t Au	54	60			
		1m @ 0.25 g/t Au	1m @ 0.25 g/t Au	62	63			
		7m @ 0.16 g/t Au	1m @ 0.22 g/t Au	66	73			
		2m @ 0.50 g/t Au	2m @ 0.50 g/t Au	75	77			
		8m @ 0.28 g/t Au	3m @ 0.43 g/t Au 2m @ 0.29 g/t Au	87	95			
		1m @ 0.10 g/t Au		104	105			

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.

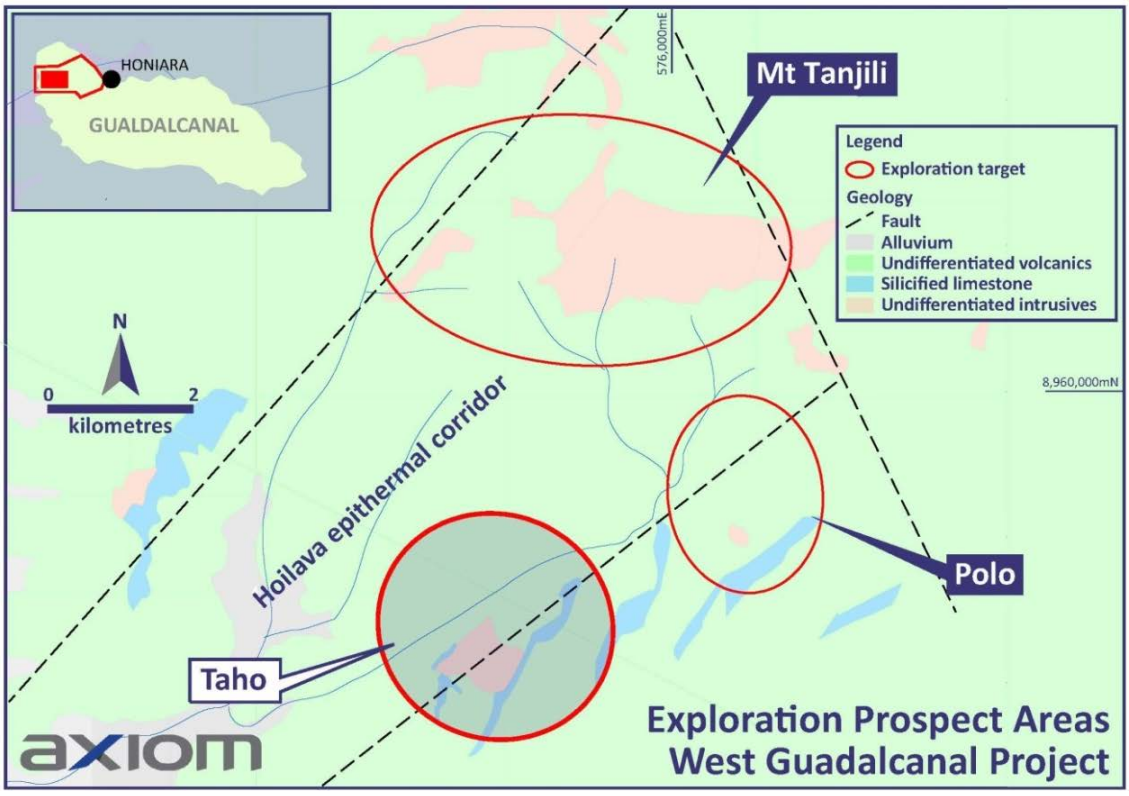

Figure 3 – West Guadalcanal Project location and exploration prospects

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 coppertenements 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 Donald Macansh who is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Geoscientists and AusIMM. Mr Macansh has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity which is being undertaking to qualify as a Competent Person as defined in the 2012 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves.' Mr Macansh 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	*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.* *Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.*	Trenches hand or mechanically excavated to 1.5 m depth or to C-horizon subcrop. 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.
	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 (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.*	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. 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)).
Drilling techniques	*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).*	No new drilling reported in this release.
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*	No new drilling reported in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	fine/coarse material.	
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.*	Logging of geology, alteration and geotechnical aspects have been recorded in trenches Trenches / benches have been photographed. The entire interval trenched to bedrock has been logged.
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 representivity 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.*	No new drilling results reported in this release. 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 Samples are dried, crushed and pulverised to 75 microns. No tests have been undertaken to determine the grain size of gold.
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 (eg standards, blanks, duplicates, external laboratory checks) and whether acceptable levels of accuracy (ie lack of bias) and precision have been established.*	Fire assay is appropriate for the nature of the gold mineralisation being assayed. Use of certified reference material (CRM) comprising about 8% of each sample batch is considered acceptable to assure levels of accuracy. Duplicate sampling comprising about 4% of each sample batch is acceptable to assure levels of assay precision.
Verification of sampling and assaying	*The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.*	No new drilling reported in this release.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	No verification of significant intervals reported from the trenching No adjustment to assay data; except assays below lower level of detection (LLD) reported as half the value of the LLD
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.*	All sample locations surveyed using hand held garmin GPS with accuracy ±10m. 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.
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.*	Trench sampling undertaken as continuous cut channels with samples aggregated over measured 0.5 m, 1.0 m or 2.0 m intervals All trenchessurveyed in coordinate system UTM_WGS84_Zone 57S. 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
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.*	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-southorientation
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	A chain of custody procedure is implemented by the company from site to Intertek Honiara.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	No audits have been undertaken.

Section 2 Reporting of Exploration Results

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.*	Axiom Mining Limited wholly owns exploration licence PL-01/14 located in the west of Guadalcanal Island, Solomon Islands. No other agreements or material issues associated with the licence. 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.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	1954 – Solomon Islands Geological Survey notes sulphides in Hoilava catchment 1970 - Carpentaria Exploration Company Pty Ltd (CEC). Six month stream sediment and mapping program discovers altered and mineralised outcrop and float in Hoilava catchment. 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, Taho and Mt Tanjili areas. 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. 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.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	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 accreted

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		within an intra-oceanic environment.
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.*	All available assay results for all trenches since last ASX announcement (14 July 2014) are reported in Table 1.
Data aggregation methods	*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.* *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.*	For trench sampling, length weighing calculations with a maximum 1 m internal dilution have been applied. 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. No metal equivalent values reported.
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 (eg 'down hole length, true width not known').*	No drilling results reported in this release
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*	No drilling results reported in this release

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	views.	
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.*	No drilling results reported in this release
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.*	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	*The nature and scale of planned further work (eg 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.*	Axiom is targeting the western Hoilava area Further systematic trenching and geological mapping are required to enable planning of the drill program. .