ASX Announcement
30 April 2015

QUARTERLY ACTIVITIES REPORT
January–March 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

SOLOMON ISLANDS

- **Prospecting Licence granted for the Isabel Nickel Project's San Jorge tenement, located approximately 5km south-west of the Kolosori tenement on Santa Isabel Island.**
- **Drilling results at the Kolosori tenement confirm Axiom's geological model of deeper, higher grade saprolite zones. Drilling highlights include:**
  - **18.25m @ 1.63% Ni from 4.75m, including 13.75m @ 1.83% Ni from 9.25m**
  - **16.0m @ 1.66% Ni from 0.5m, including 11.4m @ 1.92% Ni from 5.1m**
  - **12.6m @ 1.73% Ni from 1.0m, including 4.6m @ 2.24% Ni from 9.0m**
- **Sumitomo provided bank guarantees for AU$5.1 million, for the court-ordered award of costs to Axiom in successfully defending its rights to the Isabel Nickel Project in the High Court.**

CORPORATE

- **AU$5 million unsecured loan with Anitua was converted to equity at $0.02 per share ($0.30 per share, post share consolidation).**

SOLOMON ISLANDS

Isabel Nickel Project

The first quarter of 2015 saw two significant milestones:

- the grant of a Prospecting Licence for the adjacent San Jorge tenement
- material progress on the drilling program at the Kolosori tenement on Santa Isabel Island that confirms Axiom's geological model of deeper, higher grade saprolite zones.

The San Jorge tenement covers 36km^2 and located less than 5km from the Kolosori tenement on Santa Isabel Island.

Exploration on San Jorge by International Nickel Company Limited (INCO) in the 1960s–70s indicated potential higher grade mineralisation at depth.

Axiom is investigating opportunities to develop San Jorge in parallel with the Kolosori tenement, which will allow for increased economies of scale for the proposed direct shipping of ore (DSO) operation.

There has been significant progress at the Kolosori tenement where an orientation and twinning drilling program has been underway since November 2014.

Drilling intersected high grade transition and saprolite ore beneath INCO's bulk test sites—confirming Axiom's geological model that higher grade saprolite zones exist at greater depth.

Axiom also advanced development of project infrastructure and logistics, approvals and permitting, safety and environmental management, and community and stakeholder engagement.

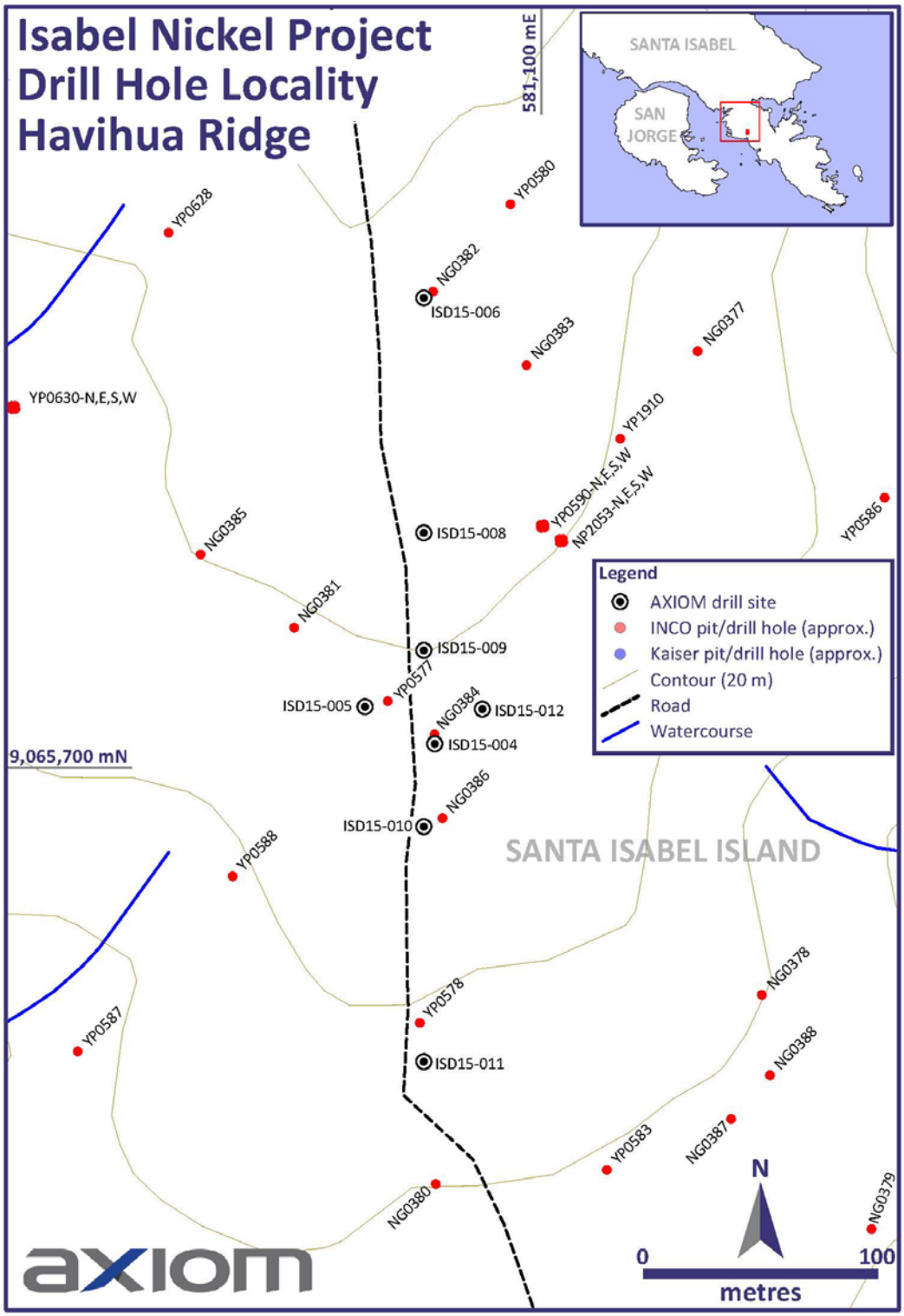

Figure 1 – Axiom and historical drill holes at Havihua Ridge

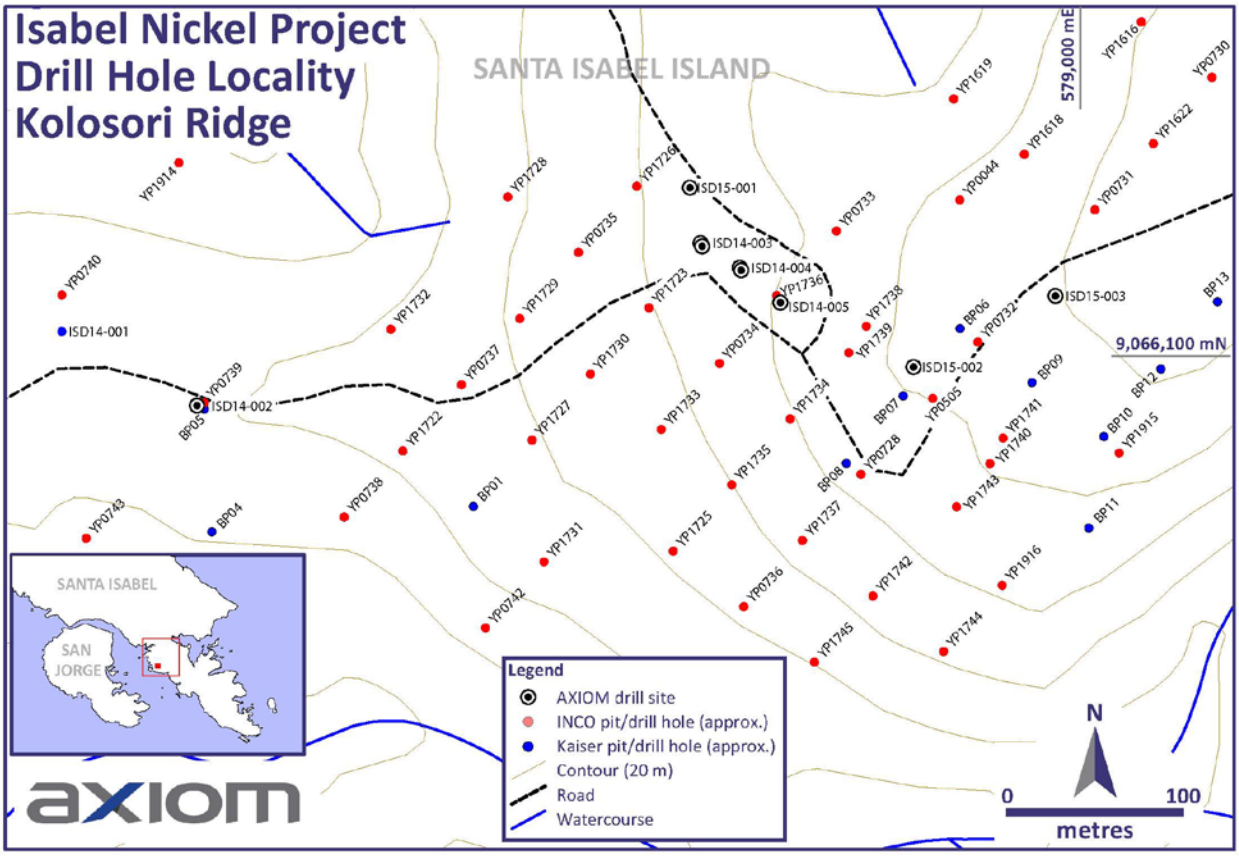

Figure 2 – Axiom and historical drill holes at Kolosori Ridge

West Guadalcanal Project

On the West Guadalcanal Project, a technical review is underway to assess the further potential at Taho prospect and along the 14km long Hoilava River mineralised corridor.

This initial drilling has assisted in building the 3D geological model and interpreting the orientation of the mineralised structures.

Litigation proceedings

SMM Solomon Limited ('Sumitomo') provided the High Court of the Solomon Islands with two bank guarantees for the full sums of:

- US$3.9 million (~AU$4.91 million) for Axiom's costs relating to the original High Court case
- US$177,200 (~AU$223,000) as security for Axiom's costs of the appeal.

Axiom will be entitled to recover the funds held in the bank guarantes upon obtaining a favourable judgment in the Court of Appeal of Solomon Islands, which will be heard by a panel of three Commonwealth judges from 26 May 2015 to 5 June 2015.

These dates were confirmed at a directions hearing on 17 April 2015 in the Court of Appeal of Solomon Islands.

Exploration results during the March quarter – Isabel Nickel Project

Table 1 - Summary of results for 2014/15 drilling program

Hole ID	Intersection^	Easting*	Northing*	RL	EOH
ISD14-001	4.95m @1.06% Ni from 1.2m	0578426	9066114	73m	12.6m
ISD14-002	5.4m @ 0.91% Ni from surface	0578504	9066072	77m	13.0m
ISD14-003	20.7m @ 1.74% Ni from surface, including 12.45m @ 2.28% Ni from 8.25m	0578786	9066164	123m	30.6m
ISD14-004	14.4m @ 1.94% Ni from 1.5m, including 7.65m @ 2.67% Ni from 8.25m	0578808	9066150	131m	30.0m
ISD14-005	18.25m @ 1.63% Ni from 4.75m, including 13.75m @ 1.83% Ni from 9.25m	578831	9066132	148m	26.8m
ISD15-001	7.5m @ 1.26% Ni from surface	578780	9066195	120m	20.1m
ISD15-002	6.6m @ 1.19% Ni from surface	578906	9066094	150m	25.4m
ISD15-003	7.6m @ 0.99% Ni from surface	578906	9066134	160m	30.0
ISD15-004	13.7m @ 1.02% from 1.5m	581055	9065712	150m	20.0m
ISD15-005	16.5m @ 1.49% Ni from surface, including 10.0m @ 1.85% Ni from 6.5m	581025	9065726	145m	16.5m
ISD15-006	16m @ 1.66% Ni from 0.5m, including 11.4m @ 1.92% Ni from 5.1m	581050	9065900	140m	18.5m
ISD15-007[1]	12.6m at 1.73% Ni from 1.0m, including 4.6m @ 2.24% Ni from 9.0m	581050	9065900	140m	29.0
ISD15-008	13.7m @ 1.13% Ni from 2.5m	581050	9065800	135m	18.1m
ISD15-009	15.3m @ 1.27% Ni from 1.0m, including 7.8m @ 1.62% Ni from 8.5m	581050	9065750	130m	17.6m
ISD15-010	7.5m @ 1.12% Ni from 3.5m	581050	9065675	125m	12.0m

^0.6% Ni cut off

**Zone WGS84 UTM 57S*

[1] *Twins ISD15-006 drilled at 80° from vertical azimuth 350° UTM*

CORPORATE

Unsecured loan converted to equity

Axiom's agreement with Anitua Ltd ('Anitua') announced to the ASX on 30 December 2014 included a AU$5 million unsecured loan and a strategic partnership for the Isabel Nickel Project.

The loan was converted to equity at $0.02 per share ($0.30 per share, post share consolidation), resulting in Anitua holding 6.93% of Axiom's issued capital at the time of the transaction.

Hong Kong Mines and Money Conference

Axiom CEO Mr Ryan Mount presented at the Hong Kong Mines and Money Conference on 23 March 2015.

Annual General Meeting 2015

Axiom's Annual General Meeting was held on 31 March 2015. Each of the resolutions put to the shareholders was passed by the requisite majority.

DISCLOSURES REQUIRED UNDER ASX LISTING RULE 5.3.3

Mining tenements held at the end of the quarter and their location

Country	Name	Tenement	Location	Interest	Comments
Australia, QLD	**Cardross Project**				
	Cardross	ML 20003	Chillagoe	100%	Granted
	Jessica	EPM 15593	Chillagoe	100%	Granted
	Cardross	EPM 19821	Chillagoe	100%	Granted
	Mountmolloy Project				
	Mtmolloy Coppermines	ML 4831	Mareeba	100%	Granted
	Millungera Project				
	Blackbull	EPM 25252	Georgetown	100%	Granted
	Whitebull	EPM 25256	Georgetown	100%	Granted
	Redbull	EPM 25257	Georgetown	100%	Granted
	OKmines Project				
	OK North	ML 4805	Chillagoe	100%	Granted
	OK South	ML 4806	Chillagoe	100%	Granted
	OK Extended	ML 4809	Chillagoe	100%	Granted
	OK Extended No.2	ML 4813	Chillagoe	100%	Granted
	OK	ML 5038	Chillagoe	100%	Granted
	Miscellaneous Projects				
	Minnamolka	EPM 25255	Mareeba	100%	Granted
	Edenvale	EPM 25119	Georgetown	100%	Granted
Vietnam	**Miscellaneous Projects**				
	Quang Tri	MEL 1636/ GP-BTNMT	Quang Tri	72%	Granted
	Quang Binh	MEL 154	Quang Binh	63%	Application; subject to re-writing of Vietnam mineral law
	Pu Sam Cap	MEL 316	Lai Chau	8.4%	Free carried interest; subject to further negotiation
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Solomon Islands	**Isabel Nickel Project**				
	Kolosori	PL 74/11	Isabel	80%	Granted
	Miscellaneous Projects				
	West Guadalcanal	PL 01/14	Lambi	100%	Granted

Mining tenements acquired and disposed of during the quarter and their location

State	Name	Tenement	Location	Interest	Comments
Solomon Islands	Bungusule (South San Jorge)	PL 01/15	Isabel	80%	Granted

Abbreviations

EPMA	Queensland	Exploration Permit for Minerals Application
EPM	Queensland	Exploration Permit for Minerals
MLA	Queensland	Mining Lease Application
ML	Queensland	Mining Lease
PL	Solomon Island	Prospecting Licence
LOI	Solomon Island	Letter of Intent (to obtain Prospecting Licence)
MEL	Vietnam	Mineral Exploration Licence

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 all majority holdings in highly prospective gold silver and copper tenements in North Queensland, Australia. The Company is listed on the ASX. For more information on Axiom Mining, please visit 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 for Isabel Nickel Project

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Wayne Saunders who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Saunders 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 Saunders is an employee 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.

Competent Person's Statement for West Guadalcanal Project

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Ms Barbara Pierna who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Geoscientists. Ms Pierna 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.' Ms Pierna is a full time employee of Axiom Mining Limited and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on her information in the form and context in which it appears.

Section 1 Sampling techniques and data relating to Isabel Nickel Project

(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 representivity 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 (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.*	PQ and HQ triple tube core—initially delivered to laboratory in tray—then in sampled intervals • Whole core samples were marked up and sampled in the laboratory • Handheld XRF analysers were used in field for initial analysis on 25cm intervals for control then 10cm • Samples were collected either at a range of intervals (minimum 0.5m) or geological intervals.
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).*	Industry standard PQ and HQ triple tube by diamond drill rig • Holes were drilled vertically through the limonite and saprolite zones into underlying basement • Hole ISD15-007 (drilled at 80° declination to 350° Mag) twins ISD15-006 (vertical).
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.*	PQ and HQ diamond coring was by triple tube to maximise core recovery. Industry standard techniques for mud and foams were used to assist in clear coring. Average sample recovery exceeded 90%. In some cases cavities or core losses were in

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	defined zones—these were marked by spacers within the trays and noted in drillers' logs. Axiom has implemented a dry drilling technique in the top limonite zones and a low water technique in lower saprolite zones—bringing average recoveries for later 2015 holes to more than 98%.
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.*	All diamond core holes were: • marked up for recovery calculations • geologically marked up and logged • photographed • weighed by tray one day after drilling (wet density less water added in drilling process)—selected core was weighed weekly and at laboratory for both dry density and solar drying responses. Core was geotechnically logged for hardness, fractures, fracture orientation, recovery and mining characteristics. All laterite intersections were analysed by either handheld XRF analyser or standard laboratory techniques for both mine grade values and trace elements.
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.*	Whole and half core were delivered to the laboratory. All sample reduction protocols were by standard laboratory techniques. A range of OREAS nickel laterite standards were inserted into the suite of samples. These were inserted into every 10 samples submitted. Laboratory standards and blanks were inserted every 50 samples submitted plus repeats were completed every 50 samples. Sample sets were dried at more than 60° and more than 90°C to simulate solar drying and set out additional BD data ranges.
Quality of	*The nature, quality and appropriateness of*	Standard laboratory techniques were

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
assay data and laboratory tests	*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.*	undertaken. • All core trays were dried at 60° or 90 °C for 48 hours and then weighed to test for dry bulk density. • Standard reduction techniques were: o jaw crusher o pulveriser o reducer o splitters to reduce sample to 200g. • Ore grade by XRF fusion method • Trace element analysis completed by 4 acid digest and ICP. In field handheld XRF analysis by handheld Olympus Delta Pro: • ore grade analysis • geochemical analysis • standards, references and blanks (10) were bracketed morning and afternoon at start and end of run • analyser was calibrated by six OREAS nickel laterite ore standards • readings were spot readings taken every 10cm • 25cm readings were taken for early holes in 2014. Check assaying on holes ISD14-001 to 004 were completed by a laboratory in Brisbane. Correlation on within the ore grade suite exceeded 99%.
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.*	Eight core holes twinned existing INCO or Kaiser Engineers pits or INCO GEMCO drill holes One Axiom core hole was twinned by an additional NQ triple tube core hole 100 cm offset. One Axiom hole was twinned by an additional HQ hole @ 80°.
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*	Initial collar location was by handheld GPS reading to 5m accuracy. All collars are to be picked up by surveyors by

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	used in Mineral Resource estimation. *Specification of the grid system used.* *Quality and adequacy of topographic control.*	differential GPS (DGPS) to 10mm accuracy. LIDAR program to a maximum distortion of 25cm to be completed by mid-2015.
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.*	Orientation holes were designed along traverses based on: • INCO pitting and drilling • Kaiser Engineers pitting • INCO mining • INCO defined mineral area (at a 1.0 and 1.2% Ni envelope).
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.*	The nickel laterite is a weathered geomorphic surface drape over underlying ultramafic source units. All holes and pits were vertical and will be 100% true intersection. 3D logging in the walls of the excavator pit indicated dip of marker units varied from 0 to 5°, and any dips related to terrain slope.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples were escorted offsite to a secure locked facility at the site camp. Onsite security was provided for samples. Chain of custody protocols in place for transport from site to the laboratory in Honiara. Protocols in place for delivery of prepped sub samples to laboratories in Perth and Townsville (and check assays in laboratory in Brisbane).
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Axiom has employed highly experienced nickel laterite consultants to review all procedures and results from the orientation drilling phase.

Section 2 Reporting of exploration results relating to Isabel Nickel Project

(Criteria listed in the preceding section also apply to this section.)

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 74/11 held by Axiom. 50-year land lease—80% owned by Axiom. The validity of both the prospecting licence and the leasehold was tested and confirmed in a recent Solomon Islands High Court judgment. The hearing for the appeal against this judgment is pending.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	• INCO • Kaiser Engineers
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.*	Axiom completed diamond coring using PQ and HQ triple tube to maximise recoveries within the mineralised horizons. A number of holes twin previous Kaiser and INCO test pits and auger holes and also the mined area.
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*	No weighting has been applied to reporting for the 2014 program. All assay intervals are based on geological intervals or 0.5 or 2m lengths if the geological

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.*	interval is greater than 2m. No excessive high grade Ni grades met. Use of an initial 0.6% cutoff for mineralised envelopes based on previous Kaiser modelling data.
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').*	Target only due to limited modern testing.
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 figures 1 and 2.
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.*	N/A
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*	Both INCO and Kaiser Engineers undertook circa 6000 drill holes and pits, feasibility studies, economic analysis and reserve and resource calculations and estimates. Most of these studies were conducted prior to the establishment of the JORC Code.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	substances.	
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.*	Ongoing testing: • Focus on smaller portion of deposit to prove up a resource compliant with the JORC Code, in anticipation of mining and to establish a direct shipping of ore operation • Testing of the larger deposit for long-term development.