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Excellent drill results at San Jorge Island, Isabel Nickel Project

- **The first grade control drilling results for the planned shipment of nickel ore have arrived**
- **Encouraging grades of saprolite reinforce potential of San Jorge**
- **Discovery of consistent high grade of iron (Fe) in the limonite especially directly above the higher nickel (Ni) grade saprolite provides for revision of economic potential of deposit**
    - **Potential nickel ore customers / off-takers expressing interest in high Fe limonite**
    - **Good marketability of 48 to 50% Fe in low Ni limonite**
- **Target product for shipment (average);**
    - **Saprolite ~ 1.55% Ni**
    - **Overlying Hi Fe Limonite ~ 48% Fe and ~0.9% Ni.**
- **Assays received from 66 holes of 230 infill holes;**
- **Significant intercepts of saprolite & overlying Hi Fe limonite in recent drilling are;**

Saprolite	Hi Fe Limonite	Drill Hole
7.8m @ 2.00% Ni from 10.4m	**3.9m @ 49.9% Fe, 0.78% Ni from 1.3m**	**SJ-202**
6.8m @ 1.62% Ni from 6.2m	**3.9m @ 49.5% Fe, 0.75% Ni from 1.3m**	**SJ-188**
5.8m @ 1.70% Ni from 6.1m	**2.0m @ 48.4% Fe, 0.67% Ni from surface**	**SJ-162**
4.7m @ 1.78% Ni from 5.3m	**3.3m @ 48.7% Fe, 0.92% Ni from 2.0m**	**SJ-254**
4.2m @ 1.66% Ni from 9.0m	**3.9m @ 49.7% Fe, 0.97% Ni from 2.6m**	**SJ-163**
3.9m @ 1.77% Ni from 7.8m	**3.9m @ 49.0% Fe, 0.93% Ni from 1.3m**	**SJ-186**
3.6m @ 1.82% Ni from 5.7m	**3.9m @ 49.2% Fe, 0.99% Ni from 1.3m**	**SJ-164**
3.9m @ 1.62% Ni from 8.3m	**6.5m @ 50.3% Fe, 0.96% Ni from 1.3m**	**SJ-165**
3.0m @ 1.91% Ni from 9.0m	**2.0m @ 48.4% Fe, 1.04% Ni from 3.0m**	**SJ-259**
3.3m @ 1.69% Ni from 7.7m	**3.7m @ 48.3% Fe, 1.07% Ni from 4.0m**	**SJ-258**

Cutoff grades: saprolite > 1.4% Ni and ≥ 1m, HiFe limonite > 0.6% Ni, > 48% Fe and ≥ 2m.

Axiom Mining Limited ('Axiom') CEO Mr Ryan Mount said, "We are delighted to have the first of the assays which have greatly assisted in our marketing of the deposit to Asia/Pacific nickel ore consumers. These results have satisfied those we are working with on the financing and off-take agreements.

"Our team have done an exceptional job in some tough conditions. The results have us very excited about delivering a quality product into the market with Axiom and the Solomon Islands to very soon make its mark in the nickel industry."

Since the grant of the Mining Lease September 2018, the focus of the drilling has been to infill previous drilling by Axiom, providing sufficient grade control data to the mining team for the initial target mining areas. Two drilling rigs have been utilised in 25 m x 25 m drill collar spacing.

Infill drilling assays delivered have confirmed previous results or in some areas are slightly better than expected, giving Axiom confidence in the potential to readily supply the nickel ore market. In consultation with a range of short listed potential customers, Axiom will now likely supply two products into the market: a high iron limonite and saprolite.

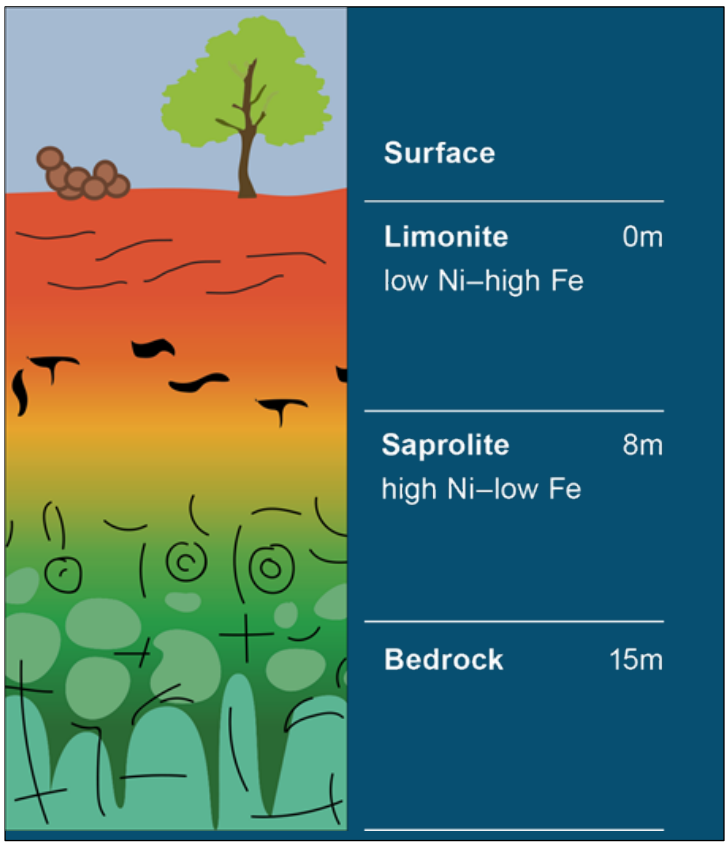

Figure 1. Typical Ni Laterite profile at San Jorge.

The recognition of the high iron qualities of the San Jorge limonite will assist the economics of the project, given that the limonite sits immediately above the saprolite, in the geological profile.

Drilling will continue throughout 2019 and additional drill rigs are currently being sourced to increase drilling productivity in anticipation of a ramp up in mining activity in 2019.

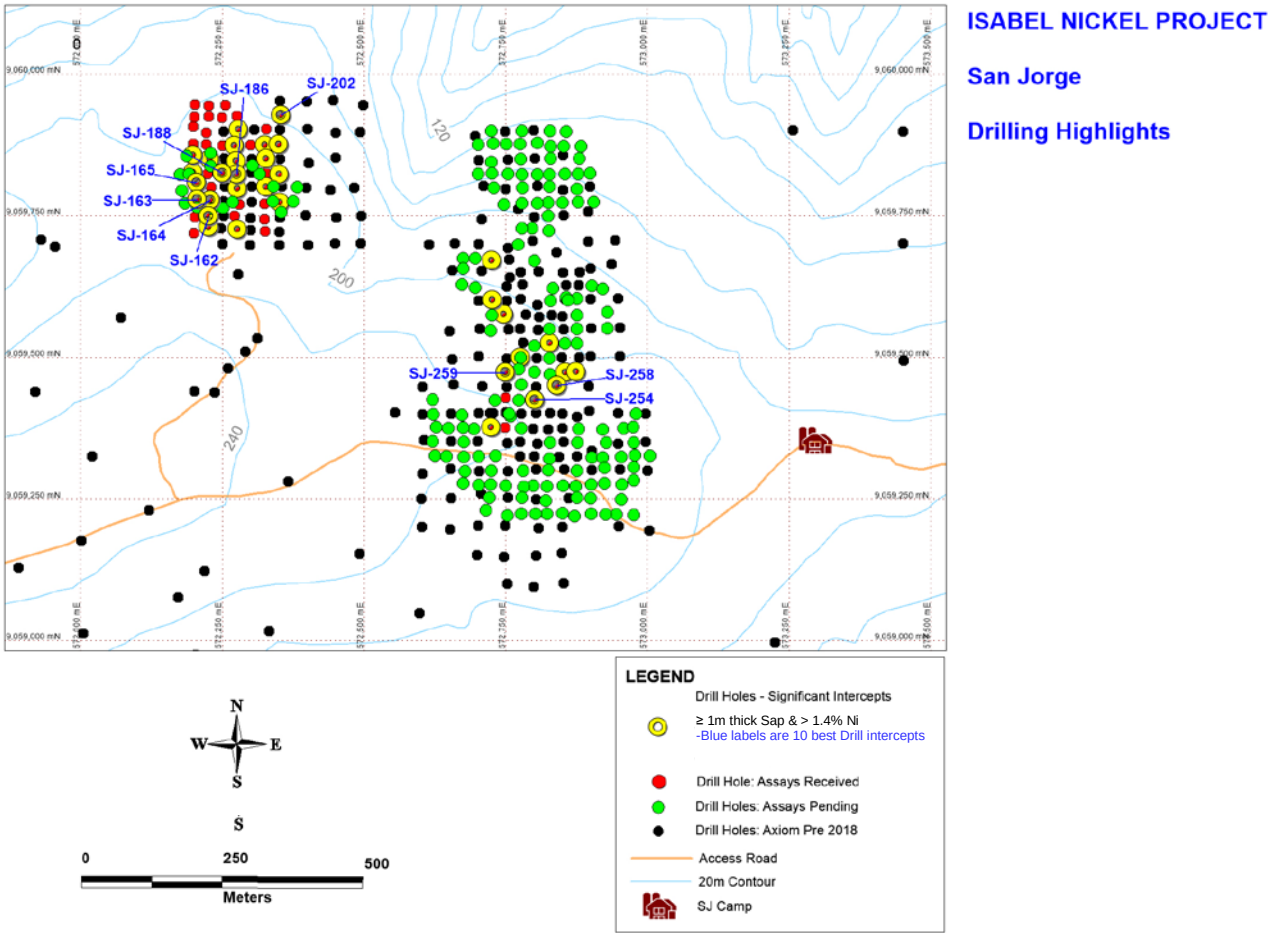

Figure 2. San Jorge drilling highlights to date, results for 66 of ~250 holes drilled to date at 25 x 25m spacing in two target areas for initial shipments. *> 1.4% Ni cut-off and ≥ 1m thickness for saprolite, 0.6% Ni cut-off and > 48% Fe ≥ 2m thickness for HiFe limonite.*

Figure 3. Grade control drilling on San Jorge

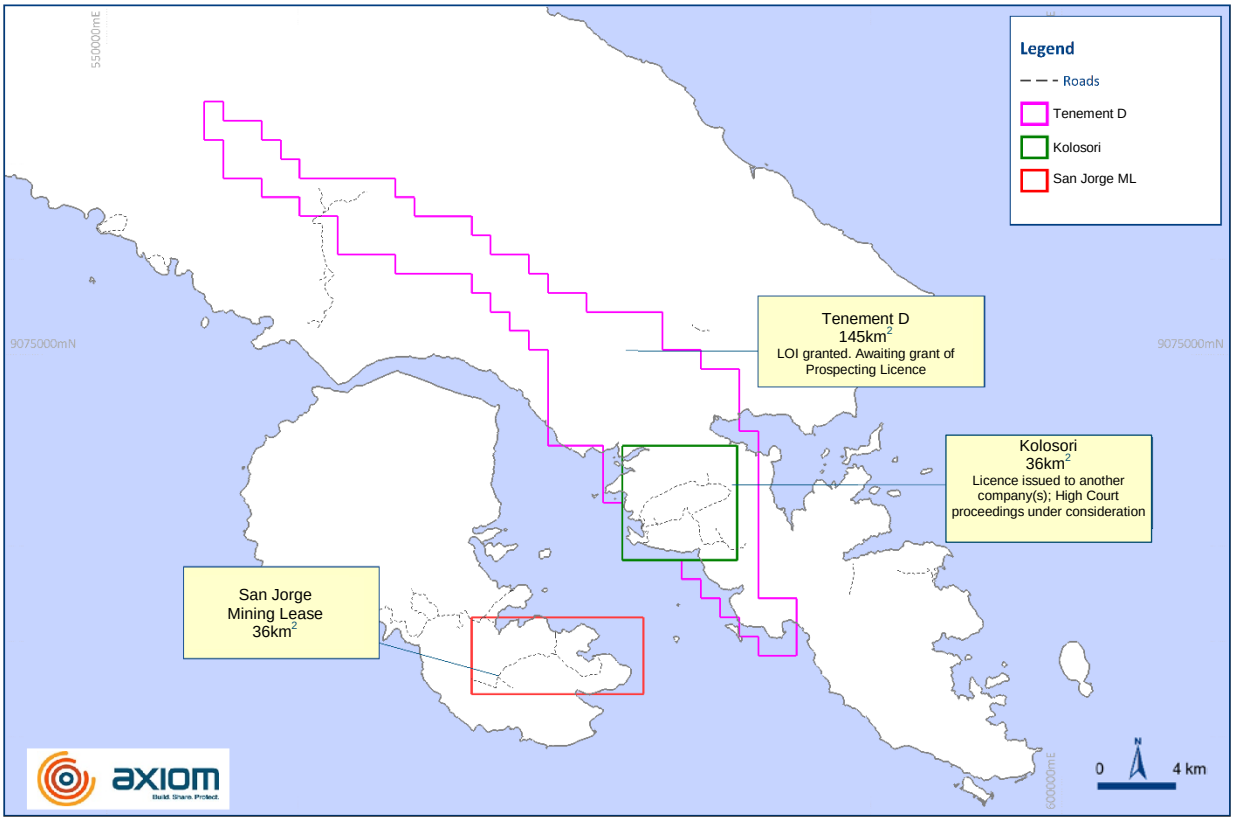

Figure 4. Map showing location of the San Jorge Mining Lease, Kolosori & Tenement D, which make up the Isabel Nickel Project

Drill Intercepts

Hole ID	Saprolite intersection	Limonite intersection	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	EOH (m)
SJ-157	*	*	572748	9059376	221.0	7.9
SJ-158	*	2m @ 1.05% Ni 48.8% Fe from 3.5m	572750	9059429	217.0	10
SJ-159	1m @ 1.4% Ni from 4.8m	*	572226	9059730	224.0	6.6
SJ-160	*	*	572200	9059719	212.0	10.4
SJ-161	*	2.5m @ 0.73% Ni 49.4% Fe from 2m	572202	9059748	182.0	9.4
SJ-162	5.8m @ 1.7% Ni from 6.1m	2m @ 0.67% Ni 48.4% Fe from surface	572224	9059751	194.0	15.2
SJ-163	4.2m @ 1.66% Ni from 9m	3.9m @ 0.97% Ni 49.7% Fe from 2.6m	572206	9059778	193.0	13.2
SJ-164	3.6m @ 1.82% Ni from 5.7m	3.9m @ 0.99% Ni 49.2% Fe from 1.3m	572229	9059777	198.0	11.4
SJ-165	3.9m @ 1.62% Ni from 8.3m	6.5m @ 0.96% Ni 50.3% Fe from 1.3m	572205	9059808	194.0	18.8
SJ-166	*	3.9m @ 0.77% Ni 49.4% Fe from 1.3m	572230	9059800	217.0	14.8
SJ-167	*	2.6m @ 0.82% Ni 49.5% Fe from 1.3m	572224	9059824	215.0	6
SJ-168	2m @ 2.06% Ni from 6.5m	3.9m @ 0.86% Ni 49% Fe from 1.3m	572228	9059849	215.0	10.4
SJ-169	2.2m @ 1.66% Ni from 6.1m	3.9m @ 0.85% Ni 49.4% Fe from 1.3m	572199	9059826	185.0	13.3
SJ-170	1.9m @ 1.51% Ni from 3.7m	2m @ 0.78% Ni 48.3% Fe from 1m	572199	9059856	187.0	10.3
SJ-171	*	5.2m @ 0.95% Ni 50.1% Fe from 2.6m	572222	9059875	193.0	10
SJ-172	*	2.6m @ 0.7% Ni 48.5% Fe from surface	572198	9059876	192.0	5.9
SJ-173	*	3.9m @ 0.88% Ni 49.1% Fe from 1.3m	572222	9059896	190.0	7.7
SJ-174	*	*	572198	9059907	188.0	4.1
SJ-175	*	*	572201	9059924	217.0	8.2
SJ-176	*	*	572202	9059946	211.0	4.7
SJ-177	*	*	572226	9059944	212.0	7.2
SJ-178	*	*	572226	9059925	216.0	5.8
SJ-179	*	*	572256	9059945	194.0	8.1
SJ-180	*	*	572249	9059923	202.0	7
SJ-181	*	3.9m @ 0.9% Ni 49.3% Fe from 1.3m	572276	9059926	202.0	7.1
SJ-182	1.9m @ 1.6% Ni from 4.9m	*	572279	9059902	209.0	9.7
SJ-183	1.8m @ 1.71% Ni from 8m	2.6m @ 0.93% Ni 48.6% Fe from 3m	572271	9059873	200.0	11.7
SJ-184	*	2.6m @ 0.73% Ni 48.2% Fe from surface	572250	9059873	225.0	6.3
SJ-185	1.3m @ 1.56% Ni from 12.5m	3.9m @ 0.78% Ni 49.7% Fe from 1.3m	572274	9059846	233.0	17.4
SJ-186	3.9m @ 1.77% Ni from 7.8m	3.9m @ 0.93% Ni 49% Fe from 1.3m	572276	9059822	209.0	18.2

Hole ID	Saprolite intersection	Limonite intersection	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	EOH (m)
SJ-187	1.3m @ 1.53% Ni from 8.3m	6.5m @ 0.98% Ni 49.5% Fe from 1.3m	572277	9059797	214.0	13.3
SJ-188	6.8m @ 1.62% Ni from 6.2m	3.9m @ 0.75% Ni 49.5% Fe from 1.3m	572250	9059825	208.0	21.3
SJ-189	*	5.2m @ 0.91% Ni 49.3% Fe from 1.3m	572325	9059722	202.0	14.6
SJ-190	*	5.2m @ 0.94% Ni 48.4% Fe from 1.3m	572280	9059770	205.0	12.3
SJ-191	*Poor sample recovery*	*Poor sample recovery*	572324	9059743	215.0	16.5
SJ-192	*	2.6m @ 0.91% Ni 49.3% Fe from 3m	572271	9059750	201.0	16.9
SJ-193	2.6m @ 1.68% Ni from 5.2m	2.6m @ 0.79% Ni 49.4% Fe from 1.3m	572352	9059773	246.0	10.2
SJ-194	*	2.6m @ 0.77% Ni 50.9% Fe from 1.3m	572327	9059825	215.0	6.5
SJ-195	1m @ 1.57% Ni from 6.5m	2.6m @ 1.01% Ni 49.5% Fe from 1.3m	572327	9059800	215.0	8.6
SJ-196	1.3m @ 1.66% Ni from 5.2m	2.6m @ 0.8% Ni 50.4% Fe from 1.3m	572351	9059822	208.0	11.7
SJ-197	1.3m @ 1.67% Ni from 10.6m	6.5m @ 1.17% Ni 49% Fe from 1.3m	572327	9059850	214.0	14.9
SJ-198	1.3m @ 2.28% Ni from 9.1m	3.9m @ 1.02% Ni 48.3% Fe from 2.6m	572349	9059875	203.0	13
SJ-199	*	3m @ 1.05% Ni 49.4% Fe from 1m	572300	9059874	206.0	6
SJ-200	2.6m @ 1.62% Ni from 6.5m	3.9m @ 1.02% Ni 49.4% Fe from 1.3m	572325	9059874	203.0	14.1
SJ-201	*	5.2m @ 0.91% Ni 49% Fe from surface	572327	9059903	199.0	8.5
SJ-202	7.8m @ 2% Ni from 10.4m	3.9m @ 0.78% Ni 49.9% Fe from 1.3m	572354	9059927	188.0	19.3
SJ-203	*	3m @ 0.86% Ni 49% Fe from 1m	572324	9059771	214.0	9.5
SJ-204	5m @ 1.55% Ni from 8m	*	572277	9059725	206.0	15
SJ-205	2m @ 1.65% Ni from 9m	5m @ 0.96% Ni 49.5% Fe from 3m	572828	9059525	199.0	13.8
SJ-250	2.5m @ 1.83% Ni from 11.5m	*	572724	9059376	212.0	16.6
SJ-252	1m @ 1.61% Ni from 20m	4m @ 1.06% Ni 48.7% Fe from 4m	572874	9059474	192.0	22.9
SJ-254	4.7m @ 1.78% Ni from 5.3m	3.3m @ 0.92% Ni 48.7% Fe from 2m	572801	9059425	216.0	17.3
SJ-255	3m @ 1.53% Ni from 9m	5m @ 0.83% Ni 48.5% Fe from 2m	572855	9059473	215.0	15.6
SJ-256	*	2m @ 0.88% Ni 48.2% Fe from 4m	572828	9059470	209.0	13.4
SJ-257	*	4m @ 1.01% Ni 48.9% Fe from 2m	572730	9059425	230.0	13.5
SJ-258	3.3m @ 1.69% Ni from 7.7m	3.7m @ 1.07% Ni 48.3% Fe from 4m	572840	9059450	253.0	13.8
SJ-259	3m @ 1.91% Ni from 9m	2m @ 1.04% Ni 48.4% Fe from 3m	572750	9059473	210.0	15.2

Hole ID	Saprolite intersection	Limonite intersection	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	EOH (m)
SJ-260	*	4m @ 0.87% Ni 49.3% Fe from 2m	572800	9059474	218.0	14.6
SJ-261	*	2m @ 0.69% Ni 49.8% Fe from 2m	572723	9059547	211.0	10.7
SJ-262	*	*	572725	9059574	207.0	5.8
SJ-263	*	3m @ 0.67% Ni 49.4% Fe from 2m	572773	9059479	219.0	14.7
SJ-264	1m @ 1.82% Ni from 9m	*	572726	9059601	203.0	11
SJ-265	*	*	572776	9059499	207.0	12.5
SJ-266	1m @ 1.69% Ni from 8m	5m @ 0.8% Ni 49.9% Fe from 2m	572776	9059500	194.0	12.4
SJ-267	1m @ 1.87% Ni from 7m	*	572746	9059575	199.0	13.5
SJ-268	1.5m @ 2.78% Ni from 8m	4m @ 0.8% Ni 49.9% Fe from 2m	572725	9059671	200.0	9.8

Saprolite: 1.4% Ni cut-off and ≥ 1m thickness
Hi Fe Limonite: 1.6% Ni cut-off and 48% Fe ≥ 2m thickness.
Co-ordinates: Zone WGS84 UTM 57S, initial handheld GPS coordinates awaiting update from final survey
**No significant intercepts at defined criteria (commonly at border of mineralisation defining extent).*

Appendix: JORC Table 1

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.*	Currently utilising NQ single tube core in sampled intervals. Handheld XRF analysers were used in field for initial analysis to guide site geologist or field assistants in deciding to end the hole. Samples were collected generally at 1.0m interval. In changes in geology a range of intervals from 0.5 m minimum to 1.3 m maximum. In recent drilling half core samples were sent to the laboratory for both High Fe limonite and mineralised saprolite zones, overburden, and bedrock intervals.
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.).*	NQ single tube drilling by tungsten carbide and PCD bits employing light weight skid mounted drilling rigs commonly used in laterite drilling with little water use. Holes were drilled vertically through the limonite and saprolite zones into underlying basement.
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.*	NQ coring was by single tube to maximise core recovery using steel splits to improve sample quality. Average sample recovery can exceed 100% due to soft rock drilling with no water circulation where the "cuttings" can also report to the core barrel. Axiom has implemented a dry drilling technique in the top limonite zone and a low water technique in lower saprolite zone—bringing average recoveries to more than 99%.

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.*	All holes were: • marked up for recovery calculations • geologically marked up and logged • marked up for sampling interval and density determination • photographed In-situ wet density is determined by calliper method for limonite and saprolite and water displacement method for irregular shaped bed rock and limonite. A 10-20cm length of representative sample for each lithology is selected for density measurement. Core was also geotechnically logged for hardness, fractures, fracture frequency, recovery and mining characteristics. All laterite intersections were analysed by standard laboratory techniques for mine grade and trace element values. Samples were dried by the lab to a constant mass for moisture determination.
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.*	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. Blank samples were also inserted. These were inserted 1–2 in every batch of samples (100–200 samples) for all drilling samples submitted. Core duplicates are collected by splitting the previous sample interval. Duplicates are collected one in every 20-25 samples (4-5%) drilled.

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 have been undertaken by accredited Australian laboratories (for the 2016-2017 program) and (for the 2018-2019 program). Analyses include:
		• All samples were weighed wet, dried at 105 degrees to a constant mass and then weighed dry to establish minimum moisture ranges and density guides.
		• Standard reduction techniques were:
		  o jaw crushed and split where >3.3 kg
		  o pulverised in an LM5 mill
		  o 1 in 4 check that 85% passing 75 µm
		  o pulp split to 200g.
		• XRF fusion method analysis for all elements
		• Loss on Ignition by thermo gravimetric analysis.

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.*	Drill holes were planned within and around historic drilling and previous Axiom drilling programs. 1 twin hole has been drilled. Physical logs are entered at the field camps with all information for each drill hole collated on one spreadsheet which is merged into a database. No assays are adjusted and all are reported on a dry basis as assayed.
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.*	Initial collar location was by handheld GPS reading to 3-5m accuracy. After completing the hole, collars are again picked up by GPS for actual location. Collars have either been picked up by surveyors using differential GPS (DGPS) to 10mm accuracy or are in the process of being surveyed before program completion.
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.*	The current release covers infill drilling results to date at an effective 25 x 25m spacing. The expected outcome is to produce sufficient data for mine plan of the initial shipments as well as marketing and customer verification. Length weighting is used for drill interval reporting.
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 draped over ultramafic source units. All holes and pits were vertical and will be 100% true intersection.
Sample security	*The measures taken to ensure sample security.*	All samples were escorted off site to a storage facility at the site camp. On-site security was provided for samples. Samples were sealed in plastic bags and later grouped into 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.*	Axiom has employed highly experienced nickel laterite consultants to review all procedures and results. This includes drill types, depths, collar patterns, assay, and other statistical methods.

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.*	In Sep 2018 Mining Lease 01/18 granted for a 25 year period over the San Jorge Lease. Joint venture with 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. Kaiser Engineers also conducted exploration and feasibility studies.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Wet tropical Ni 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.*	The program was designed to infill previous Axiom drill 50x50m holes (from 2016/17) to a 25x25m as part of grade control drilling for mining operations. All collars are surveyed using handheld GPS recorded on UTM grid WGS84-57S with 3-5 m accuracy. The collars will be surveyed to 10mm accuracy by surveyors before use in the mining models. Collar elevation is recorded on RL. Drill holes are logged using logging forms. Relevant hole information such as final depth, core recovery, sampling interval, sample number, physical description, geological boundaries, lithology and mineralisation, and alteration are noted.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Only length weighting has been applied to reporting for the program. Assay intervals are generally undertaken on 1 m regular intervals ±30 cm. The intervals are adjusted to geological boundaries with intervals generally ranging from 0.7 m minimum to 1.3 m maximum. There are no outlier values requiring adjustment. An initial 0.6% cut-off is used to define mineralised nickel laterite envelopes. This was also used as the basis for previous Kaiser resource modelling in 1990s. Two main product types have since been targeted based on customer's needs; 1. A high grade saprolite was targeted using a 1.4% Ni cut-off combined with the geological data 2. A high iron limonite was targeted using a 48% Fe cutoff and ~0.6% Ni cutoff combined with geological 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 (e.g. 'down hole length, true width not known').*	The laterite is thin but laterally extensive. The intercepts are essentially perpendicular to the mineralisation. Drilling so far has been confined to the major ridgelines due to access and deposit geometry.
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 2 and Figure 4.
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.*	Both low and higher grade intercepts are reported with corresponding thickness.
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. Some of these studies were conducted prior to the establishment of the JORC Code.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 is targeting known mineralisation at initially a 50 m drill spacing and infilling these to 25m spacing where results warrant for mine assessments. Eventually drilling across the entire resource will be required prior to mining and other prospect areas investigated. This is currently underway.

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ENDS

About Axiom

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 Project in the Solomon Islands and 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

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this announcement that relates to Exploration Results is based on information compiled by Mr Clinton Rivers, Group Exploration Manager for Axiom Mining Limited, who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr. Rivers 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 2014 Edition of the 'Australasian Code for Reporting of Exploration Results, Mineral Resources and Ore Reserves'. Mr Rivers is an employee of Axiom Mining Limited and consents to the inclusion in this report of the matters based on this 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.