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ASX Announcement

Isabel Nickel Project resource definition drilling update

Highlights

- **Latest drilling results with high grade saprolite intersections from Phase 1 of Axiom's resource drilling program include:**
  - **13.0m @ 1.69% Ni from 1.0m *including 8.0m @ 2.12% Ni from 6.0m***
  - **17.0m @ 1.58% Ni from 1.0m *including 8.0m @ 2.14% Ni from 8.0m***
  - **10.5m @ 1.68% Ni from 1.0m *including 5.7m @ 2.22% Ni from 5.8m***
  - **11.5m @ 1.64% Ni from 1.0m *including 6.1m @ 2.26% Ni from 6.4m.***
- **Additional results with both high grade limonite and saprolite intersections include:**
  - **14.0m @ 1.57% Ni from 1.0m *including 6.8m @ 1.86% Ni from 4.0m (limonite) and 3.2m @ 1.93% Ni from 10.8m (saprolite)***
  - **9.8m @ 1.80% Ni from 2.0m *including 4.0m @ 2.14% Ni from 4.0m (limonite) and 3.8m @ 1.99% Ni from 8.0m (saprolite).***

Axiom Mining Limited ('Axiom' or 'the Company') is pleased to provide an update on results from Phase 1 of its resource definition drilling program on the Isabel Nickel Project in Solomon Islands.

Drilling activities on Havihua Ridge have produced assay results that further confirm the robustness of the high grade mineralisation of the deposit.

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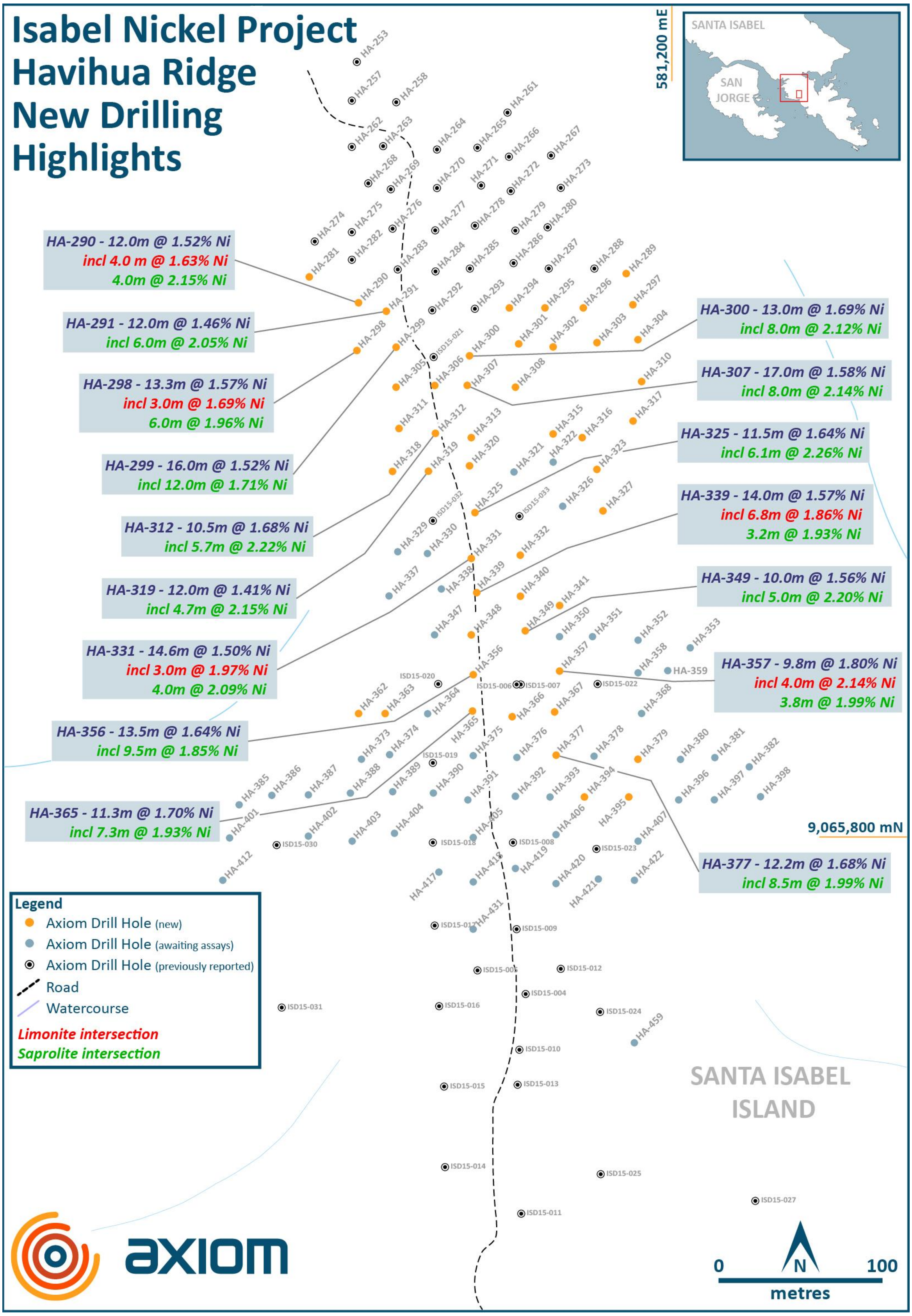

Figure 1 New drilling highlights at Havihua Ridge

Exploration Results

Table 1 **Results for new drill holes for Havihua Ridge**
(NB: Holes may be reported out of sequential order; missing holes will be reported as assays are available)

Hole ID	Entire intersection	Limonite intersection	Saprolite intersection	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	EOH (m)
HA-281	6.2m @ 0.92% Ni from 1.0m			580924	9066144	227.0	10.3
HA-289	7.0m @ 1.10% Ni from 1.0m		2.0m @ 1.50% Ni from 6.0m	581118	9066146	208.0	11.6
HA-290	12.0m @ 1.52% Ni from 1.0m	4.0m @ 1.63% Ni from 5.0m	4.0m @ 2.15% Ni from 9.0m	580954	9066128	224.0	15.0
HA-291	12.0m @ 1.47% Ni from 1.0m	2.0m @ 1.77% Ni from 5.0m	4.0m @ 2.19% Ni from 7.0m	580971	9066123	219.0	13.0
HA-294	13.5m @ 1.23% Ni from surface		3.3m @ 2.09% Ni from 4.0m	581049	9066125	218.0	16.0
HA-295	14.0m @ 0.98% Ni from 2.0m	3.0m @ 1.29% Ni from 9.0m	2.0m @ 1.44% Ni from 12.0m	581074	9066125	216.0	19.8
HA-296	7.8m @ 0.82% Ni from 2.0m			581100	9066125	211.0	12.8
HA-297	6.0m @ 1.01% Ni from 3.0m			581122	9066127	207.0	12.4
HA-298	13.3m @ 1.57% Ni from 1.0m	3.0m @ 1.69% Ni from 5.0m	6.0m @ 1.96% Ni from 8.0m	580953	9066099	213.0	17.4
HA-299	16.0m @ 1.52% Ni from 3.0m		12.0m @ 1.71% Ni from 6.0m	580977	9066101	221.0	22.0
HA-300	13.0m @ 1.69% Ni from 1.0m		8.0m @ 2.12% Ni from 6.0m	581022	9066096	213.0	17.0
HA-301	14.8m @ 1.37% Ni from surface	2.0m @ 1.88% Ni from 3.0m	7.7m @ 1.52% Ni from 5.0m	581052	9066103	216.0	17.0
HA-302	11.2m @ 1.02% Ni from 2.0m	3.0m @ 1.43% Ni from 8.0m	1.0m @ 1.40% Ni from 11.0m	581073	9066101	217.0	16.9
HA-303	5.5m @ 1.12% Ni from 6.0m	3.0m @ 1.22% Ni from 8.0m		581100	9066104	204.0	15.7
HA-304	7.5m @ 0.95% Ni from 1.0m			581125	9066106	204.0	13.4
HA-305	6.0m @ 1.17% Ni from 3.0m	2.2m @ 1.64% Ni from 5.0m		580977	9066077	215.0	12.0
HA-306	13.2m @ 1.29% Ni from 2.0m		5.8m @ 1.70% Ni from 8.2m	581001	9066078	217.0	17.4
HA-307	17.0m @ 1.58% Ni from 1.0m		8.0m @ 2.14% Ni from 8.0m	581023	9066078	214.0	20.0

Hole ID	Entire intersection	Limonite intersection	Saprolite intersection	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	EOH (m)
HA-308	12.1m @ 1.41% Ni from surface	4.0m @ 1.34% Ni from 1.0m	6.0m @ 1.63% Ni from 5.0m	581050	9066077	215.0	15.0
HA-310	10.0m @ 1.20% Ni from 2.0m	2.0m @ 1.35% Ni from 6.0m	3.4m @ 1.55% Ni from 8.0m	581127	9066080	199.0	13.8
HA-311	10m @ 1.33% Ni from 2.0m		4.0m @ 1.92% Ni from 7.0m	580979	9066051	212.0	15.0
HA-312	10.5m @ 1.68% Ni from 1.0m		5.7m @ 2.22% Ni from 5.8m	581001	9066048	213.0	13.9
HA-313	18.0m @ 1.08% Ni from 1.0m		4.0m @ 1.44% Ni from 10m	581023	9066046	208.0	20.7
HA-315	4.0m @ 1.07% Ni from 1.0m			581073	9066048	212.0	12.0
HA-316	3.0m @ 0.92% Ni from surface			581091	9066046	210.0	8.5
HA-317	10.3m @ 1.20% Ni from 2.0m	4.0m @ 1.27% Ni from 4.0m	4.0m @ 1.27% Ni from 8.0m	581122	9066056	193.0	15.0
HA-318	12.6m @ 1.24% Ni from 1.0m		2.5m @ 2.25% Ni from 9.0m	580975	9066025	210.0	13.6
HA-319	12.0m @ 1.41% Ni from 1.0m		4.7m @ 2.15% Ni from 7.7m	580999	9066026	211.0	14.3
HA-320	9.0m @ 1.37% Ni from 1.0m		4.0m @ 1.81% Ni from 4.0m	581022	9066029	211.0	12.4
HA-323	10.0m @ 1.22% Ni from 2.0m	5.8m @ 1.34% Ni from 3.2m	2.0m @ 1.20% Ni from 9.0m	581100	9066026	202.0	16.5
HA-325	11.5m @ 1.64% Ni from 1.0m		6.1m @ 2.26% Ni from 6.4m	581025	9066000	205.0	14.5
HA-327	4.4m @ 0.99% Ni from surface			581104	9066001	205.0	7.0
HA-331	14.6m @ 1.50% Ni from 1.0m	3.0m @ 1.97% Ni from 6.0m	4.0m @ 2.09% Ni from 9.0m	581023	9065972	205.0	15.6
HA-332	9.0m @ 1.59% Ni from surface		6.0m @ 1.87% Ni from 3.0m	581053	9065974	200.0	13.0
HA-339	14.0m @ 1.57% Ni from 1.0m	6.8m @ 1.86% Ni from 4.0m	3.2m @ 1.93% Ni from 10.8m	581026	9065951	204.0	17.0
HA-340	8.4m @ 0.99% Ni from 2.0m	2.0m @ 1.27% Ni from 4.0m		581053	9065949	205.0	13.3
HA-341	11.0m @ 1.24% Ni from surface		2.5m @ 2.05% Ni from 3.5m	581077	9065943	194.0	14.2
HA-348	7.0m @ 1.02% Ni from 1.0m	3.0m @ 1.32% Ni from 4.0m		581026	9065925	202.0	12.0
HA-349	10.0m @ 1.56% Ni from 3.0m		5.0m @ 2.20% Ni from 6.0m	581056	9065928	202.0	16.0

Hole ID	Entire intersection	Limonite intersection	Saprolite intersection	Easting	Northing	RL (m)	EOH (m)
HA-356	13.5m @ 1.64% Ni from 1.0m	2.0m @ 1.31% Ni from 3.0m	9.5m @ 1.85% Ni from 5.0m	581024	9065901	199.0	15.7
HA-357	9.8m @ 1.80% Ni from 2.0m	4.0m @ 2.14% Ni from 4.0m	3.8m @ 1.99% Ni from 8.0m	581077	9065903	194.0	15.4
HA-362	5.4m @ 1.04% Ni from surface		1.4m @ 1.50% Ni from 3.6m	580954	9065877	187.0	10.0
HA-363	8.8m @ 1.30% Ni from 1.0m		3.7m @ 1.66% Ni from 5.0m	580973	9065877	188.0	14.0
HA-365	11.3m @ 1.70% Ni from 1.0m		7.3m @ 1.93% Ni from 5.0m	581024	9065878	198.0	16.0
HA-366	8.0m @ 1.32% Ni from surface	2.6m @ 1.32% Ni from 1.0m	3.4m @ 1.64% Ni from 3.6m	581048	9065875	198.0	11.0
HA-367	14.5m @ 1.31% Ni from 1.0m		6.0m @ 1.97% Ni from 7.0m	581074	9065878	193.0	17.6
HA-377	12.2m @ 1.68% Ni from 2.0m		8.5m @ 1.99% Ni from 4.5m	581075	9065851	193.0	12.0
HA-379	5.0m @ 1.11% Ni from 1.0m	2.0m @ 1.25% Ni from 2.0m	1.0m @ 1.65% Ni from 4.0m	581125	9065849	187.0	8.6
HA-394	15.2m @ 1.34% Ni from 2.0m		8.0m @ 1.86% Ni from 7.0m	581098	9065826	189.0	17.2
HA-395	11.6m @ 1.49% Ni from 1.0m	2.0m @ 1.83% Ni from 6.0m	4.6m @ 1.90% Ni from 8.0m	581128	9065826	186.0	13.3

Notes to Table 1

0.6% Ni cut-off for entire intersection
1.2% Ni cut-off and >2m thickness for limonite intersection
1.2% Ni cut-off and >1m thickness for saprolite intersection
Zone WGS84 UTM 57S, subject to final survey

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 (eg 'reverse circulation drilling was used to obtain 1m samples from which 3kg was pulverised to produce a 30g 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.*	Currently utilising NQ single tube core in sampled intervals. Handheld XRF analysers were used infield 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 0.3m minimum to 1.25m maximum. Whole core samples were sent to the laboratory.
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).*	NQ single tube by tungsten carbide bit employing man portable machines commonly used in laterite drilling in Indonesia and the Philippines. 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. Average sample recovery exceeded 99%. In most cases laterite core recoveries exceeded 100% due to "swelling"—bit cuttings getting into the inner tube. 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 rocky saprolite and bed rock. A 10cm length of representative limonite and saprolite sample is selected for density measurement. For irregular rock sample, 5cm to 8cm core representing the lithology is sampled for density. 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 using fused bead XRF method.
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.*	Whole core was 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 (150–200 samples) for all drilling samples submitted. Core duplicates are collected by splitting the previous sample interval. Duplicates are collected one in every 20 holes (5%) drilled. Laboratory standards and blanks were inserted into every 20 samples submitted plus repeats were completed every 50 samples.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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.*	Standard laboratory techniques as outlined below were undertaken: • All samples were weighed wet, dried at 90 degrees and then weighed dry to establish minimum moisture ranges and density guides. • Further drying to 105 degrees prior to reduction to remove all moisture. • Standard reduction techniques were: ○ jaw crusher ○ pulveriser ○ split to reduce sample to 200g. • Ore grade by XRF fusion method. Loss on Ignition (LOI) by thermo gravimetric analysis. • Where required, trace element analysis for selected elements or 30 element suite completed by four acid digest and AAS readings.
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 pits or INCO GEMCO drill holes during the early part of the drilling program. One Axiom hole was twinned by an additional NQ triple tube core hole 100cm offset. One Axiom hole twinned by an additional HQ hole at 80 degrees.
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 5.0m accuracy. After completing the hole, collars are again picked up by GPS for actual location. All collars are to be picked up by surveyors using differential GPS (DGPS) to 10mm accuracy.
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 drilling on a 25.0m x 25.0m hole spacing. The expected outcome is appropriate for a measured resource category.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 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 offsite to a secure facility at the site camp. On-site security was provided for samples. Samples were bagged in polyweave bags and zip tied. Chain of custody protocols in place for transport from laboratories.
Audits or reviews	*The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.*	Axiom has employed highly experienced nickel laterite consultants to review all procedures and results from the 2014 and 2015 drilling phases. This includes, drill types, depths, collar patterns, assay and other statistical methods.

Section 2: Reporting of Exploration Results

(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—80% 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 was completed and pending final decision.
Exploration done by other parties	*Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.*	Previous explorers were INCO and Kaiser Engineers.
Geology	*Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.*	Wet tropical laterite. In-situ chemical weathering of the ultramafic rocks.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 previously completed diamond coring using HQ and NQ triple tube to maximise recoveries within the mineralised horizons. The current program employs NQ single tube with tungsten carbide bit. The previous program twinned Kaiser and INCO test pits, auger holes and the mined area. All collars are surveyed using handheld GPS recorded on UTM grid WGS84-57S with up to 5.0m accuracy. Collar elevation is recorded on RL. Drill holes are logged using logging forms. Relevant hole information such as final depth (EOH), core recovery, sampling interval, sample number, physical description, geological boundaries, lithology and mineralisation and alteration are noted.
Data aggregation methods	*In reporting Exploration Results, weighting averaging techniques, maximum and/or minimum grade truncations (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.*	Only length weighting has been applied to reporting for the program. Assay intervals are generally undertaken on 1.0m regular intervals. The intervals are adjusted to geological boundaries with intervals ranging 0.3m minimum to 1.25m 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. A second higher grade 1.2% Ni cut-off combined with the geological data is also used to provide higher grade intercepts more appropriate to some direct shipping requirements.
Relationship between minerali-sation 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').*	The laterite is thin but laterally extensive. The intercepts are almost 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 1.

Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
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 pits, feasibility studies and economic analysis. Most of these studies were conducted prior to the establishment of the JORC Code.
Further work	*The nature and scale of planned further work (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 includes: • focus on smaller portion of deposit to prove up a resource sufficient to determine mining parameters • testing of the larger deposit for long-term development.

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About Axiom Mining Limited

Axiom Mining Limited focuses on tapping into the resource potential within the mineral-rich Pacific Rim. Through dedication to forging strong bonds and relationships with the local communities and governments where we operate, Axiom Mining has built a diversified portfolio of exploration tenements in the Asia Pacific region. This includes 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 Jovenal Gonzalez Jr who is a Member of the Australasian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy (AusIMM). Mr Gonzalez has sufficient experience that is relevant to the styles of mineralisation and types of deposit under consideration and to the activity that 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 Gonzalez 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.

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. 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.