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RED SPRINGS PROJECT UPDATE: JAXON DISCOVERS ADDITIONAL HIGH-GRADE GOLD MINERALIZATION IN NORTH CIRQUE, DETERMINES LOW ANGLE THRUST FAULT BOUNDED QUARTZ TOURMALINE BRECCIA MINERALIZATION ZONE EXTENDS OVER 1 KM²

February 4th, 2019, Vancouver, Canada - Jaxon Mining Inc. (TSXV: JAX, FSE: OU31, OTC: JXMNF) (“Jaxon” or the “Company”) is pleased to announce additional high grade gold mineralization discoveries of up to 55.26 g/t gold equivalent which includes 40.41 g/t gold, 6.77% copper, 110 g/t silver, 1.29% bismuth and 0.02% cobalt from its 2018 surface sampling and geological mapping program at the Red Springs Project and determines the low angle thrust fault bounded sill-like gold-bearing quartz tourmaline breccia mineralized zone extends over 1 km². Jaxon’s conceptual geological model indicates this large brecciated zone is distal to and was generated by Red Springs’ porphyry system. This system is indicated to be a large porphyry system by the presence of the large hydrothermal brecciated zone, strong IP anomalies and the sampling and mapping work completed in 2018.

A total of 42 additional surface outcrop grab or chip samples have been collected from the field within tourmaline breccia zones/veins area (Figure 1) at the Red Springs Project. Assay results show high grade gold of up to 43.50 g/t, high grade copper of up to 8.33%, high grade silver of up to 846 g/t, high grade cobalt of up to 0.37% and high-grade bismuth of up to 1.29%, respectively (Table 1). All three of the highest-grade gold (>1 ounce per tonne) samples (A0020152, A0020661 and 719782) were collected in the North extension part of the Backbone tourmaline breccia zone in North Cirque, in the direction of one porphyry intrusion. The average grades from the total 42 surface samples are 11.20 g/t gold equivalent with 7.81 g/t gold, 54.38 g/t silver, 0.06% cobalt, 0.61 % copper and 0.18% bismuth. Significant assay results are highlighted in Table 1. The assay results confirm the existence of a low angle thrust fault bounded sill-like high-grade gold bearing tourmaline breccia mineralization mat with silver, copper, cobalt and bismuth credits at Red Springs.

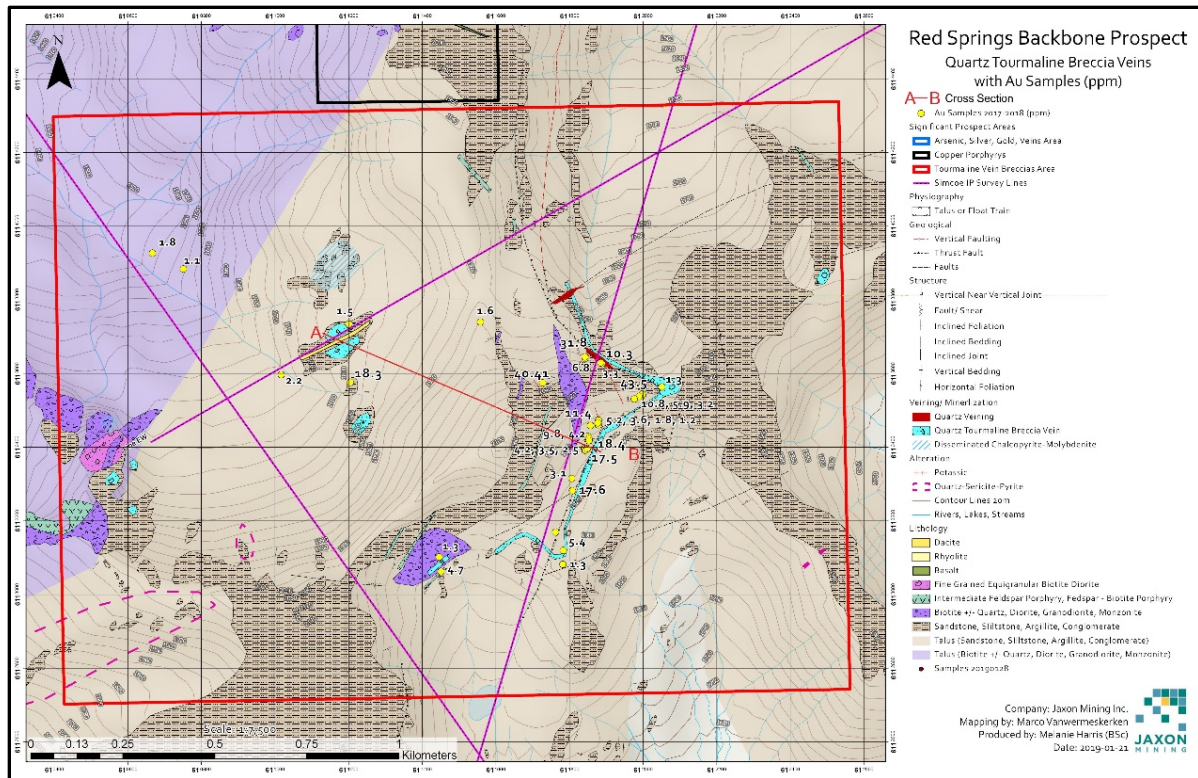


Figure 1, Outline Geology Map of Tourmaline Breccia Mineralization Mat Area at Red Springs Project

Table 1, Assay Results of 42 Surface Samples from Tourmaline Breccia Zones/Veins Area at Red Springs Project¹

| Sample_ID | Lithologies | Au (g/t) | Ag (g/t) | Co (%) | Cu (%) | Bi (%) | EqAu (g/t) |
|-----------|--|--------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| A0020661 | Quartz vein with massive sulfides | 40.41 | 110.00 | 0.02 | 6.77 | 1.29 | 55.26 |
| A0020152 | Massive sulfide veins | 31.81 | 133.00 | 0.24 | 8.33 | 0.53 | 52.32 |
| 719782 | Greenish weathering soft rock | 43.50 | 17.00 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.26 | 44.48 |
| 523415 | Weathered sulfide lens | 4.93 | 846.00 | 0.01 | 3.49 | 0.29 | 24.96 |
| A0003779 | Quartz sedimentary breccia | 18.30 | 85.84 | 0.12 | 0.38 | 0.92 | 24.60 |
| A0003787 | Black shale with semi massive sulfides | 17.57 | 77.90 | 0.13 | 0.06 | 0.66 | 22.89 |
| A0003680 | Black mudstone with quartz veinlets and semi massive sulfide veins | 17.55 | 3.47 | 0.18 | 0.00 | 0.49 | 22.11 |
| A0003770 | Banded sedimentary quartz breccia with sulfides | 18.43 | 27.71 | 0.02 | 0.14 | 0.24 | 19.94 |
| A0020147 | Hornfels sedimentary breccia clastic with sulfides | 10.38 | 4.00 | 0.37 | 0.12 | 0.04 | 18.07 |
| A0003772 | Grab float within crystalline layer breccia | 11.38 | 7.59 | 0.14 | 0.10 | 0.11 | 14.73 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|---|--------------|--------|-------------|------|------|-------|
| A0003778 | Banded sediments | 10.81 | 20.47 | 0.01 | 0.08 | 0.14 | 11.65 |
| A0003685 | Quartz veins in sandstone with semi massive sulfides | 9.80 | 13.78 | 0.03 | 0.28 | 0.14 | 11.41 |
| 719891 | sulfides vein | 7.74 | 120.00 | 0.01 | 0.59 | 0.03 | 10.80 |
| A0020150 | Quartz tourmaline Breccia | 6.77 | 5.00 | 0.17 | 0.17 | 0.03 | 10.54 |
| A0003777 | Quartz shale breccia with semi massive sulfide | 5.99 | 26.91 | 0.09 | 0.95 | 0.05 | 9.84 |
| 719892 | Sulfide vein with | 2.04 | 293.00 | 0.01 | 0.90 | 0.06 | 8.52 |
| A0020148 | Massive sulfide veins | 3.34 | 7.00 | 0.23 | 0.23 | 0.03 | 8.46 |
| 719885 | rusty black mudstone with sulfides | 5.37 | 20.00 | 0.03 | 0.76 | 0.06 | 7.58 |
| A0020458 | Tourmaline quartz sulfide breccia. | 4.70 | 43.00 | 0.01 | 0.32 | 0.27 | 6.68 |
| A0003682 | Black mudstone with semi massive sulfide veins | 4.23 | 1.55 | 0.07 | 0.00 | 0.44 | 6.43 |
| A0003684 | Quartz vein in black mudstone | 3.48 | 0.68 | 0.12 | 0.00 | 0.20 | 6.20 |
| A0020293 | Siliceous sediments with sulfides | 1.49 | 237.00 | 0.00 | 0.16 | 0.07 | 5.89 |
| A0003773 | Black shale with quartz breccia | 5.24 | 5.18 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 5.66 |
| 719890 | Quartz breccia in sediments with sulfides in fractures | 3.51 | 77.00 | 0.00 | 0.41 | 0.05 | 5.59 |
| A0003691 | Breccia quartz mudstone | 3.18 | 7.05 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.02 | 5.36 |
| A0020063 | Quartz tourmaline breccia with sulfides | 2.18 | 2.00 | 0.14 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 5.17 |
| A0003686 | Mudstone with semi massive sulfides | 4.17 | 7.05 | 0.01 | 0.08 | 0.06 | 4.72 |
| A0003875 | Brecciated sandstone | 3.66 | 1.00 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 4.27 |
| A0003775 | Quartz, sediments breccia with semi massive sulfide | 3.61 | 5.03 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 4.05 |
| 719562 | Arsenopyrite mineralized vein intruding hornfels sandstone. | 2.77 | 2.00 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 4.03 |
| A0003679 | Black mudstone with 20% sulfide | 2.52 | 1.33 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.38 | 3.66 |
| A0003768 | Black shale with quartz breccia sulfide veins | 3.07 | 3.68 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.04 | 3.37 |
| A0020053 | Float massive sulfide boulder | 1.82 | 2.00 | 0.04 | 0.26 | 0.01 | 2.97 |

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|--|------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| A0020113 | Grab sample of talus float in oxidized gossan | 1.63 | 2.00 | 0.03 | 0.44 | 0.05 | 2.95 |
| A0020057 | Float with 10cm massive sulfide vein in sandstone, massive sulfide | 1.07 | 1.00 | 0.05 | 0.16 | 0.01 | 2.40 |
| A0020459 | Tourmaline -quartz-sulfide breccia. | 1.32 | 18.00 | 0.01 | 0.17 | 0.08 | 2.14 |
| 719882 | Black dense mudstone with fragments of quartz | 1.27 | 32.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.14 | 2.10 |
| A0020674 | Intrusive with tourmaline stringers with minor sulfides | 1.56 | 1.00 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 2.02 |
| A0003774 | Fractured black shale with quartz breccia with sulfide veins | 1.77 | 2.69 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 1.97 |
| A0020153 | Very fine grained hornfels sedimentary rock | 1.37 | 5.00 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 1.67 |
| 719783 | Sedimentary rock | 1.27 | 7.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 1.46 |
| 719615 | Intrusive rock | 1.20 | 1.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 1.28 |

¹ EqAu is calculated using long term prices for gold at \$1250 USD per ounce, silver at \$20 USD per ounce, cobalt at \$60K USD per tonne, copper at \$6K USD per tonne and bismuth at \$10K USD per tonne.

Surface geological mapping (Figure 1) from the 2018 field program confirms the gold-bearing quartz tourmaline breccia zones or veins distribute from the Backbone tourmaline breccia zone at East longitude 612100 to West Cirque at longitude 610500 (approximately 1600 m wide) and North West Cirque at coordinates of longitude 611100 and latitude 6113800, which covers over 1 km² area. The outcrop of tourmaline breccia at the Backbone zone extends over a strike length of 1000 m to North Cirque and is up to 15 to 50 m wide on surface outcrops. Gold grades from surface channel samples are up to 25.86 g/t gold, with cobalt and copper grades up to 0.05% and 1.34 %, respectively. The Backbone tourmaline breccia zone extends to the West at a dip angle of approximately 15 to 17 degrees, confirmed by the outcrops of the tourmaline breccia zone along the contour lines at the South end of the Backbone tourmaline breccia zone (Figure 2) and drilling holes BB18-04 and BB18-04 at the Backbone zone area (Figure 3). The outcrops of multiple short tourmaline breccia veins at both West Cirque and North West Cirque may represent the top part of tourmaline stringers derived from the thick tourmaline breccia mineralization zone at depth which extends from the Backbone tourmaline breccia zone along the dip direction (Figure 2-3). The tourmaline breccia zone (or pipe) depth may extend down to 300 m to 400 m deep which is also indicated by the strong IP anomaly (Figure 4) at the depth in the North West Cirque and West Cirque areas.

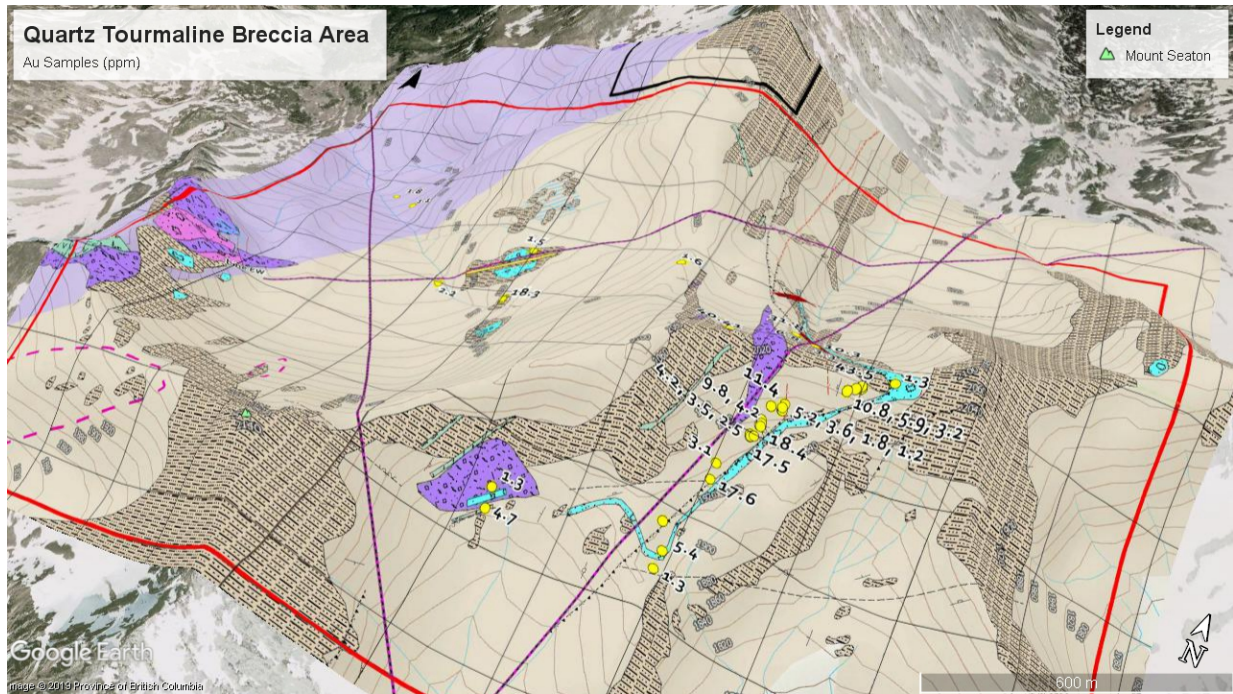


Figure 2, Topographic Map Overlapped with Tourmaline Breccia Zones/Veins at Red Springs Project

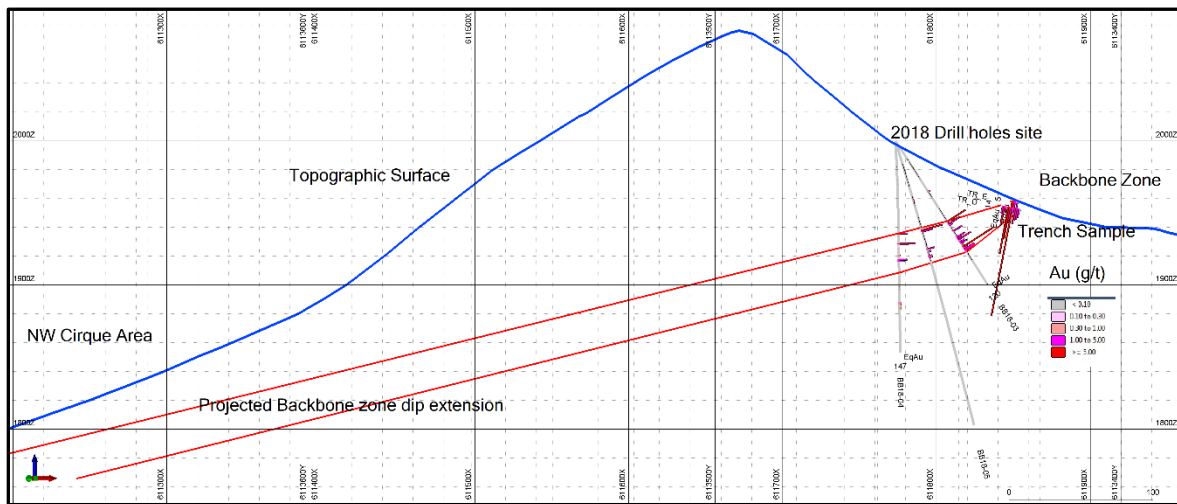


Figure 3, Projected Cross Section Map of Backbone Tourmaline Breccia Mineralization from Backbone to North West Cirque at Red Springs Project (B to A line in Figure 1)

| Red Springs Project | Line # | Easting/Northing | Anomaly ID | Anomaly # | Priority | IP Chargeability (Strong/Mod/Weak) | DC Resistivity (High/Mod/Low) | Depth to Core |
|---------------------------|--------|------------------|------------|-----------|-----------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| North West & Main Cirques | 800 | 610689/6113815 | W | W1 | 2 nd | Weak/Mod | Low | 185m |
| | | 611088/6113236 | W | W2 | 2 nd | Mod/Strong | Low | 230m |
| | | 611305/6112921 | S | S1 | 1 st | Strong | Low | 345m |
| | | 611530/6112596 | W | W3 | 2 nd | Mod/Strong | Low | 200m |

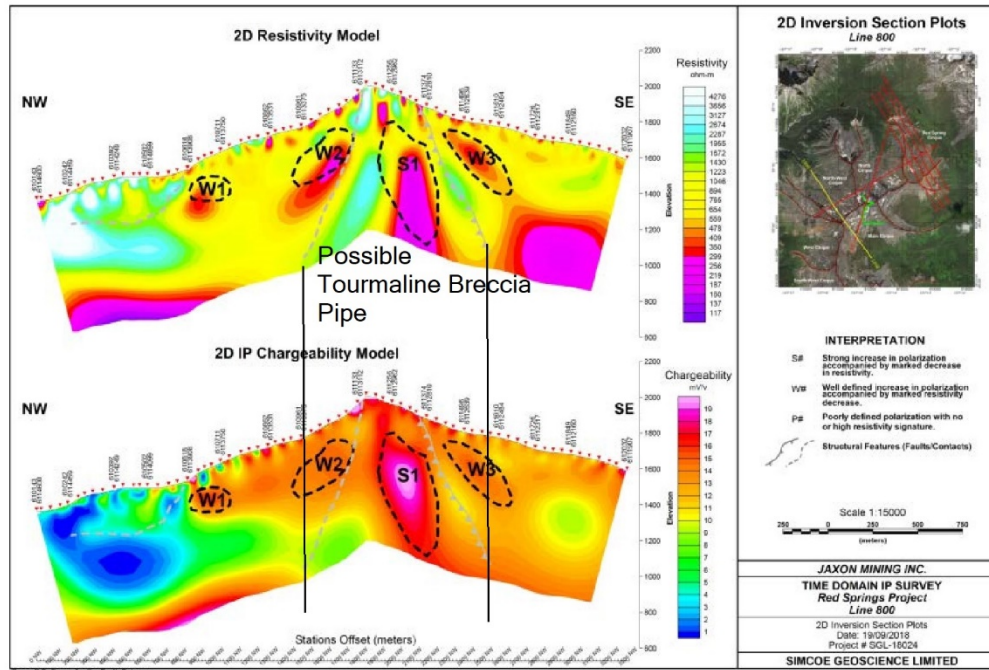


Figure 4: Line 800 interpreted resistivity and chargeability sections, and inset map showing location of the line on Bing Imagery.

Figure 4, Line 800 Interpreted 2D Resistivity and Chargeability Section Map, Showing Possible Tourmaline Breccia Pipe

Sample Preparation and Analyses

Prospecting samples were collected in the field by experienced, professional prospectors and geological staff who selected hand samples from outcrop, chip samples, boulder and talus debris samples suitable for slabbing by rock saw. The samples were numbered, described and located in the field for follow-up. Numbered rock samples tags were placed inside each bag which were securely closed for transport to Jaxon's secure cold storage locked facility in Smithers, B.C. Representative sample slabs were cut from large specimens and halved rock samples so that portions of select samples could be saved for the Company's rock library, descriptive purposes and petrographic study. MS Analytical of Langley, B.C. received the Rice Bag shipments after secure transport from Smithers. They prepared the samples by crushing, grinding and pulverizing to a pulp with barren material washing between each sample at the crush and pulverizing stages. Then 20 g of pulp was used for the (IMS-117 code) ultra-trace level ICP/MS AR digestion method, and four acid 0.2 g ore grade ICP – AES method (ICP-240) and for the over limit gold the FAS-415 method of 30 g fusion Gravimetric method was used to report gold ASSAYS. Over limit silver is determined by Fire ASSAY 415 method. Laboratory standards and QA – QC is monitored by Jaxon.

About the Red Springs Project

Located in North Western B.C., the Red Springs Project contains porphyry-related, sedimentary-hosted gold-cobalt tourmaline breccia mineralization with associated copper, bismuth and antimony (Figure 3).

It is in a well-developed infrastructural area and only 10 km away from major highway and 2 km from a local forest logging road. It is a new discovery for this type of mineralization in B.C.

Tourmaline breccia mineralization in the “Backbone” area of the Red Springs Project is partially controlled by a low angle thrust fault occurring as sill-like tourmaline-sulfide zones within the fault and along bedding planes and as discordant breccia zones in the hanging wall of the fault. Mineralized intervals display multiple phases of hydrothermal activity accompanied by strong silicification and tourmaline-sulfide mineralization.

Tourmaline-sulfide breccia zones and veins have been widely found in the Backbone, North Cirque and North West Cirque prospects. At Backbone, breccia mineralization extends over a strike length of 1000 m and is up to 15 to 50 m wide on surface (Figure 5). Gold grades from surface channel samples range from 1 g/t to 32 g/t Au, with cobalt and copper grades up to 0.36% and 8.33 %, respectively.

The 2018 drilling program confirmed the continuity of mineralization over a strike length of 300 m from BB18-01/02 to BB18-03/04/05 and low angle (<30 degree) dip extent of over 100 m from surface channels to the West (Figure 1). Mineralized tourmaline-sulfide breccia zones in drill core extend discontinuously over lengths of more than 26 m at a gold equivalent grade of 1.44 g/t in BB18-03 at the down hole depth from 67 m to 93 m, 20 m at a gold equivalent grade of 0.53 g/t in BB18-04 at the down hole depth from 64 m to 84 m and 21 m at a gold equivalent grade of 0.58 g/t in BB18-05 at the down hole depth from 66 m to 87 m. The assay results also confirm a 2 to 3 m wide high-grade band existing under the hanging wall within approximately a 20 m wide mineralization zone with a gold equivalent grade from 2.40 g/t to 15.0 g/t at the Backbone tourmaline breccia zone.

The Backbone tourmaline breccia zone consists of different phases of sedimentary breccia and tourmaline veins or metrics. The sulphide mineralization within the tourmaline breccia zone consists of pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrite. The most intense mineralization is associated with strong silicification and sulphidation alterations near the hanging wall. A set of late quartz-carbonate veins are concentrated within the tourmaline breccia mineralized zone and contain variable amounts of chalcopyrite and bismuthinite. The cobalt grade can be up to 0.36% on the surface outcrops and 0.10 % in the drill hole cores based on the current exploration data and is closely related to the gold, telluride and bismuth grade within tourmaline breccia mineralization in both surface outcrops samples and drill hole cores.

Based on the 2018 IP survey and drilling program, the Company has identified multiple high priority IP anomalies for sulfide mineralization. High priority IP anomalies extend from the Backbone to North Cirque and North West Cirque areas and cover a 1 km² area at depths ranging from 350 m to 430 m. The IP survey also indicates the existence of a system of porphyritic anomalies located at the Red Springs Project area. Deeper drilling into these high priority IP anomalies is being planned for spring and summer of 2019.

The objective of the Phase One drilling program was to determine the widths, continuity and grade of gold-cobalt tourmaline breccia mineralization at depth and along the strike. In addition, the results added to the Company’s knowledge of the nature of the tourmaline breccia mineralization and its controls.

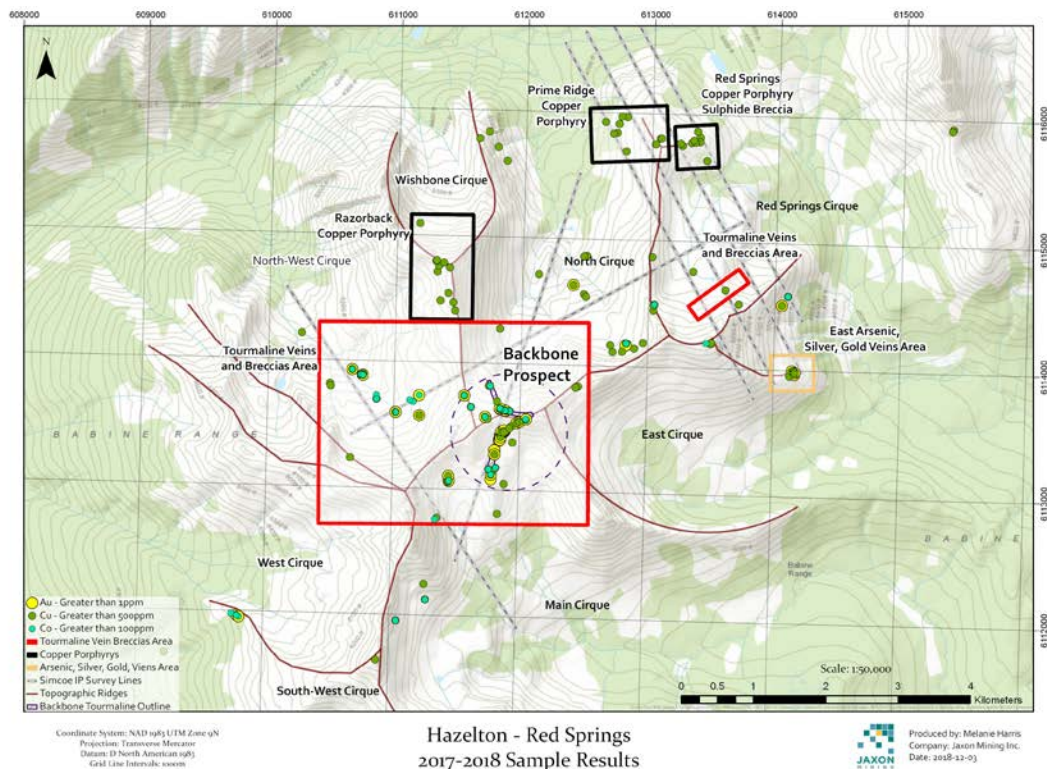


Figure 5: Outline Geology Map of Red Springs Project Area

Qualified Person

Yingting (Tony) Guo, P.Geo., COO for Jaxon Mining Inc., a Qualified Person as defined by National Instrument 43-101, has reviewed and prepared the scientific and technical information and verified the data supporting such scientific and technical information contained in this news release.

John King Burns, Chairman, commented, *“We would like to thank all the companies and their geologists who viewed our core at the AME Roundup Core Shack from January 30 and 31st. It was encouraging to see so many professionals attending the Roundup take interest in our work at Red Springs. Even when exploration companies face challenging markets, it remains the case that when a company announces a discovery using the proper applied geological disciplines to make the discovery and to produce a conceptual geological model to describe it, the industry is interested in learning about it and sharing ideas. It will be very exciting for Jaxon’s technical team to get credit for finding, exploring and developing what, with a lot of further work, is shaping up to be the discovery of a major polymetallic, Au, Ag, Cu, Co and Bi, with other metals, porphyry system at Red Springs.”*

Jaxon invites everyone to visit booth number 3007 at PDAC in Toronto, from March 3 to 6, to examine the core and learn more about the Red Springs Project.

About Jaxon Mining Inc.

Jaxon is a precious and base metals exploration company with a regional focus on Western Canada. The Company is currently focused on advancing its Red Springs Project in North-Central British Columbia and the More Creek Project (consolidating the Wishbone and Foremore properties) in British Columbia's Golden Triangle.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS
JAXON MINING INC.

"John King Burns"

John King Burns, Chairman

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