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Significant Results from O Capitão Dona Maria Drilling

Initial drill holes at Dona Maria South provide confidence for a potentially significant extension of Dona Maria resource

Highlights

- High grade intersections, including 1m @ 21.56 gram per tonne gold (g/t Au) from 94m*,
 recorded in initial drilling in the southern extension of Cleveland's Dona Maria project.
- Initial holes from the latest drilling are within the interpreted extension of Dona Maria mineralisation and commence 1,200m from the closest historical hole at Dona Maria.
- Geology and structures intersected are as predicted, providing confidence in the exploration model.
- Drill holes correlate to trend based on mapping, auger drilling, shaft sampling, geophysics, soil and rock chip samples (including a surface sample grading 64.8 g/t Au*) and extrapolation from the previously defined resource along strike at Dona Maria.
- Drilling continues as part of a program to increase the resource base across Cleveland's
 Premier and O Capitão (Lavra and Dona Maria) projects.

Cleveland Mining Company Ltd (ASX: CDG) is pleased to provide details of initial drilling results into the Dona Maria South prospect. Dona Maria South represents the southern extension of the interpreted mineralisation trend along strike from Cleveland's nearly 40,000 ounce (Oz)# Dona Maria project. Initial drilling results provide significant confidence that the interpreted model is most likely accurate, which, if so, provides much enhanced mineral and resource potential.

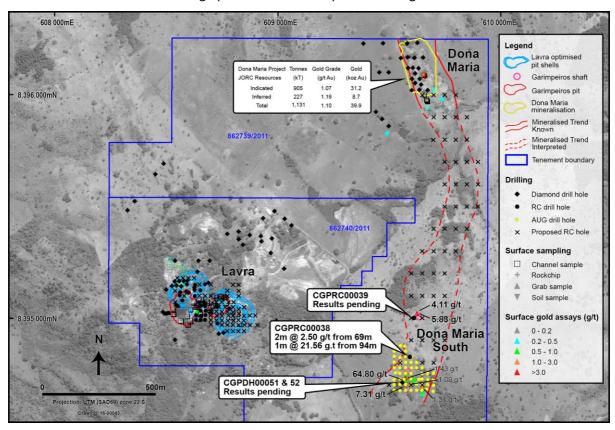
Reported drilling is focused at the Dona Maria South prospect located within Cleveland's O'Capitão project, itself located approximately 10km north of the company's Premier milling facility.

*Reported grades are peak grades and not representative of the average grade of the sampling program. Grades ranged from 0 to the peak grade. Insufficient data exists to assign an average grade to the geological unit at this stage



Dona Maria's approximate 40,000 Oz# resource has been interpreted to represent less than 3% of the resource potential contained within the Dona Maria prospect area. Whilst further drilling is required to both confirm the extension and delineate resources, the initial results are extremely significant due to:

- correlation with the Dona Maria resource and interpreted mineralised trend,
- the high gold grades intersected from the very start of drilling,
- the fact that the holes are located up to 1,200m away from the resource,
- Mineralisation remaining open south of the reported drilling.



Map of O Capitão project area showing Dona Maria South in relation to Dona Maria and Lavra. Note black dots represent drilled holes (include CGPRC00039) and black crosses represent planned holes in the event of a systematic drill out. The mineralised trend is interpreted from a range of data including mapping, geophysics, auger drilling, shaft sampling, rock chip and extrapolation of resources defined at Dona Maria. At this stage insufficient drilling has been completed to confirm the existence of cohesive mineralisation within the interpreted trend.

#The above map contains an insert showing the breakdown of Inferred and Indicated Resources defined to date at Dona Maria

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The holes were drilled as part of a resource expansion drilling program currently being undertaken across Cleveland's Crixas projects, including Premier, Lavra and Dona Maria. The Company initially intended to commence resource expansion drilling at Dona Maria by stepping out from the existing defined resource. However due to a delay in access to the farm covering the Dona Maria project, the program was altered to commence with a limited program of holes commencing 1,200m towards the southern extent of the interpreted mineralised trend on an adjacent farm, where access was not delayed. The area drilled is currently referred to as Dona Maria South. Access to the farm over Dona Maria has now been obtained, and drilling is now under way.

Drilling was designed to test the extent, geometry and tenor of gold mineralisation apparent in old gold workings, where historical auger assays were up to 5.7 g/t and rock chip assays of 64.80 g/t, 7.31 g/t of 5.83 g/t, 4.11 g/t.* Company geologists anticipate that Dona Maria South mineralisation is the southern strike extent of the Dona Maria mineralisation. The Company has to date defined Indicated and Inferred Resources of 1.13 Mt @ 1.10 g/t for 39.9 kOzs# of gold at Dona Maria, and the resource remains open in all directions. The reported drilling, together with minimal additional drilling, should substantiate mineral continuity between the two prospects.

The geology intersected in the first four holes (CGPDH00051, CGPDH00052, CGPRC00038 & CGPRC00039), together with assay results so far received (CGPRC00038, 2m @ 2.5 g/t from 69m, including 1m @3.77 from 70m and 1m @ 21.56 g/t from 94m)* help substantiate mineral continuity between the two prospects. Further drilling is required to track the gold intersections in CGPRC00038 up dip to surface and south of Dona Maria South where mineralisation remains open.

Hosted in amphibolite, gold mineralisation is associated with hydrothermal alteration: biotite, carbonate, chlorite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and quartz veining. Alteration and mineralisation appears to be repetitive down hole and is similar with that of other deposits throughout the district including the neighbouring, Anglo Gold Ashanti Serra Grande deposits (+7 MOz of gold identified, over 3 MOz mined to date).

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Additional holes are proposed to demonstrate mineral continuity between Dona Maria South and

Dona Maria, and if grade is maintained a systematic resource drill-out will commence shortly. In

tandem with additional drilling between Dona Maria and Dona Maria South will be drilling south of

Dona Maria South in order to trace the southern extent of mineralisation.

Cleveland's Managing Director, Mr David Mendelawitz, commented about the significance of the

results, "Whilst we have long held and publicised confidence in Dona Maria being significantly larger

than we have defined to date, we are both encouraged and excited about these initial results."

"To get high grade results as predicted, particularly such a long way from the previous drill holes,

strengthens our resolve in the project and re-enforces our belief in this highly prospective project area.

When we consider:

that we operate in one of the lowest unit cost areas in the world with low sovereign risk

• have established infrastructure

run a permitted and capable gold mine

continue to get encouraging initial results across the 24km2 project area

share a tenement boundary with approximately +7 MOz of defined gold at the Anglo Gold

Ashanti Serra Grande complex,

We are confident that we can provide a strong return from the last 7 years hard work."

ENDS

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Forward-looking Statements

Forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of terminology such as 'intend', 'aim', 'project', 'anticipate', 'estimate', 'plan', 'believe', 'expect', 'may', 'should', 'will', 'continue' or similar words. These statements discuss future expectations concerning the results of operations or financial condition, or provide other forward looking statements. They are not guarantees or predictions of future performance, and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which are beyond our control, and which may cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in the statements contained in this ASX update. Readers are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward looking statements

Competent Person's Statement

The information in this report that relates to Exploration Results is based on information reviewed by David Mendelawitz, who is a Fellow of the AusIMM. Mr Mendelawitz has sufficient experience which is relevant to the style of mineralisation and type of deposit under consideration and to the activity which he is 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 Mendelawitz consents to the inclusion of the matters based on his information in the form and context in which it appears. Mr Mendelawitz is employed by Cleveland Mining Company Ltd.



(Criteria in this section apply to all succeeding sections.)

Criteria	a in this section apply to all succeeding JORC Code explanation	Commentary
Sampling techniques	Nature and quality of sampling (eg cut channels, random chips, or specific specialised industry standard measurement tools appropriate to the minerals under investigation, such as down hole gamma sondes, or handheld XRF instruments, etc). These examples should not be taken as limiting the broad meaning of sampling.	Sampling at Dona Maria was by core and RC drilling, and surface geochemical sampling. Drilling was completed by Servitec Foraco drilling contractors and sample collection by Cleveland Premier employees.
	Include reference to measures taken to ensure sample representivity and the appropriate calibration of any measurement tools or systems used.	Drill hole collars are picked-up by company surveyors. Drill samples were logged for lithology, weathering, wetness and contamination by company geologists. Certified standards and blanks were inserted into the sampling sequence at 1 standard in every 63 samples, 1 blank in every 63 samples. Results from the QAQC sampling were considered acceptable. Surface samples were located by hand held GPS.
	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.	Drill samples are collected directly from the cyclone outlet. All samples were prepared and assayed at the Premier mine laboratory by aqua regia digest. All samples are crushed, dried and pulverised (total prep) to produce a sub sample. Aqua regia was by 30gm digest with an AAS finish.
Drilling techniques	Drill type (e.g. 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, facesampling bit or other type, whether core	Drilling was to a depth of between 31 and 130m using a face sampling hammer bit. No downhole surveying was conducted.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	is oriented and if so, by what method, etc).	
Drill sample recovery	Method of recording and assessing core and chip sample recoveries and results assessed.	All samples were weighed immediately upon recovery from the cyclone. The sample weight was recorded and captured in the company database.
	Measures taken to maximise sample recovery and ensure representative nature of the samples.	Rock chip recoveries within oxide material are lower than the fresh material. Drillers are instructed to reduce the penetration rate in an attempt to increase recovery.
		Cyclone and sample buckets are cleaned between rod-changes and after each hole to minimise downhole and/or cross-hole contamination.
	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.	Cleveland protocols and QAQC procedures are followed to preclude any issue of sample bias due to material loss or gain. No significant bias is expected and any potential bias is not considered material at this stage of resource development.
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	Sample logs record lithology, mineralogy, mineralisation, weathering, colour, lithology, grainsize, texture, contamination, oxidation, weathering and wetness of the samples. Chip trays are photographed.
	metallurgical studies.	Logs are recorded graphically and entered into Cleveland database.
	Whether logging is qualitative or quantitative in nature. Core (or costean, channel, etc) photography.	Samples were photographed within chip and core trays.
	The total length and percentage of the relevant intersections logged.	All drill holes were logged in full to end of hole.
Sub- sampling techniques	If core, whether cut or sawn and whether quarter, half or all core taken.	Not applicable.
and sample preparation	If non-core, whether riffled, tube sampled, rotary split, etc and whether sampled wet or dry.	Drill samples were dried, homogenised and quartered leaving an assay sample weighing generally in the order of 4 to 7 kg.



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	For all sample types, the nature, quality and appropriateness of the sample preparation technique.	Preparation of samples was performed at the Premier mine assay laboratory. Samples were dried, crushed to 80% passing 10 mesh (i.e. 2mm), homogenized, riffle split (primary split) and pulverized to 95% passing of 200 mesh (75 microns).
	Quality control procedures adopted for all sub-sampling stages to maximise representivity of samples.	Cleveland Mining quality control procedures included submission into the sampling sequence certified reference material, field duplicates (check sampling of coarse rejects) and check assaying of 1 in every 21 samples such that blanks are inserted at the rate of 1 in every 63 assay samples, standards inserted 1 in every 63 assay samples and duplicates inserted 1 in every 63 assay samples.
		Laboratory quality control procedures include the submission of blanks, duplicates and standard reference material. Typically, for every 34 to 36 samples, a pulp duplicate, coarse reject duplicate, reagent blank and an aliquot of certified reference material is inserted into the sample stream. All QC results are reported within the final assay report.
	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.	Duplicates were taken at a rate of 1 in every 63 samples and submitted into the sample sequence.
	Whether sample sizes are appropriate to the grain size of the material being sampled.	Sample size is deemed appropriate relative with the grain size based on industry standards of similar mineral styles and sampling methods.
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 all samples, gold assays were determined by aqua regia using 30gm solution and AAS finish. This method is deemed appropriate, being consistent with industry standards.
	For geophysical tools, spectrometers, handheld XRF instruments, etc, the parameters used in determining the analysis including instrument make and	No geophysical tools have been applied,

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Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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.	Field QAQC procedures include the insertion of field duplicates, blanks and commercial standards. Results are generally satisfactory demonstrating acceptable levels of accuracy and precision for resource development. Laboratory QAQC involves the use of internal laboratory standards using certified reference material, blanks, duplicates as per laboratory procedures. Sample preparation checks for fineness were carried out by the laboratory as part of their internal procedures to ensure the grind size of 95% passing 75 micron was being attained.
Verification of sampling and assaying	The verification of significant intersections by either independent or alternative company personnel.	Several company staff based within Brazil or off-shore review and verify significant intersections either physically on site or from photographs of the intersections.
	The use of twinned holes.	Twinned holes have not been drilled.
	Documentation of primary data, data entry procedures, data verification, data storage (physical and electronic) protocols.	Sample logging is conducted at the drill site or from chip trays prepared at the drill site. Graphical logs are used to record the geological information.
	Discuss any adjustment to assay data.	Geologists and data entry personnel enter the graphic logs into standard Excel templates generated from the company SQL database. The Excel templates contain validation routines to ensure standard codes are enforced.
		Perth personnel review and validate the data entry process on a batch-by-batch basis.
		Data is stored in an SQL server database platform and is managed with a Geological Data Management System; George 7.
		No adjustments were made to any assay information, except for "lower than detection



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		limit" values that are stored within the database as negative values.
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.	Drill hole collar locations are clearly marked in the field. The collar locations are picked-up by company surveyor within an accuracy of ±5mm. Holes were not downhole surveyed.
	Specification of the grid system used.	The grid system is SAD69, Zone 22 South.
	Quality and adequacy of topographic control.	Company surveyors have surveyed the mark out of each collar position and picked up the position of the hole collar upon completion of drilling using a total station theodolite.
		Surface samples are surveyed by company geologists using hand held GPS considered satisfactory topographic control given such data is excluded from a resource estimation.
Data spacing and distribution	Data spacing for reporting of Exploration Results.	Holes were reconnaissance in nature, being spaced up to 1200m away from historical drilling.
	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.	The data spacing and distribution is sufficient to demonstrate mineral and geological continuity proof of concept.
	Whether sample compositing has been applied.	Samples were not composited
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.	Holes were inclined at high angle to the geological units thus returning intervals with approximately true thickness.
3.3.3.3	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 drilling orientation is considered not to have introduced sampling bias.



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Sample security	The measures taken to ensure sample security.	All samples were collected and delivered to the laboratory by company personnel on a daily basis. Samples were never left unattended in public areas.
Audits or reviews	The results of any audits or reviews of sampling techniques and data.	Field and laboratory QAQC assays are audited regularly by company geologists. QAQC samples from the reported program were deemed satisfactory.
		The last database audit was conducted by Cube Consulting and covered a period of time finishing December 2011. It found that the drill hole database of the O 'Capitão project is well structured and contains no obvious material discrepancies in collar, survey or assay data. Cube considers the drill data to be of an appropriate standard to undertake resource estimation and reporting under the CIM NI-43-101 reporting guidelines. An internal audit of the reported assay results found nothing untoward.

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.	Dona Maria and Dona Maria South prospects are constituents of the O'Capitão project, located on tenements 862739/2011 and 862740/2011 within the central Brazilian state of Goias. The tenements were issued by Departmento Nacional de Producao Mineral and owned in 50:50 joint venture between Cleveland Premier Mineracao Ltda (the project operator) and Edifica Participacoes.
Exploration done by other parties	Acknowledgment and appraisal of exploration by other parties.	AngloGold Ashanti previously managed exploration of the O'Capitão project area



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
		conducting mapping, drilling and channel sampling.
Geology	Deposit type, geological setting and style of mineralisation.	The project is hosted within the Crixas Greenstone Belt, within the volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Rio Vermelho Formation. Mineralisation is hosted in shallow-dipping (0 - 20 degrees) quartzite, schist, graphitic shales and amphibolite.
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.	* Assays bending RL Max_Depth Dip Azimuth CGPRC00039* 609594.8 8394824.7 431.9 100 -70 120 CGPRC00039* 609560.1 8394709.5 426.0 31 -45 120 * Assays bending RL Max_Depth Dip Azimuth CGPDH00051* 609560.1 8394709.5 426.0 101 -80 120 * Assays bending RL Max_Depth Dip Azimuth CGPDH00051* 609560.1 8394709.5 426.0 101 -80 120 * Assays bending RL Max_Depth Dip Azimuth * Assays pending RL Max_Depth Dip Azimuth CGPDH00051* 609560.1 8394709.5 426.0 101 -80 120 * Assays from these holes are not the subject of this announcement though the holes are quoted in the announcement.
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.	Reported intersection: 2m @ 2.50 ppm Au from 69m. Reported Intersection: 1m @ 21.56 ppm Au from 94m



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	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	Minimum Intersection Length = 0.1m, Interval Top Cut = 50.00 ppm Au, Interval Bottom Cut = 0.50 ppm Au, Maximum Internal Dilution = 2m, Reporting Assays Greater than 20.00 ppm Au
Relationship between mineralisatio n 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 intersections quoted are believed to be approximately true widths based on mapping and intense drilling some 1200m north. Drilling intersected mineralisation at high angle and as close as practicable to true thickness.
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.	Refer to figure contained within the announcement body.
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.	Comprehensive reporting of results from drill holes CGPRC00038 has been achieved. The purpose of drilling was not resource related at this stage but confirmation of mineral trend. The figure contained within the announcement alone demonstrates the mineral trend.
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	There is no other material data to report.



Criteria	JORC Code explanation	Commentary
	deleterious or contaminating 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).	Additional drilling is planned to close off mineralisation to the south and more cohesively demonstrate mineral continuity along the trend. Systematic resource
	Diagrams clearly highlighting the areas of possible extensions, including the main geological interpretations and future drilling areas, provided this information is not commercially sensitive.	drilling is envisaged within a matter of weeks should pending assays additionally confirm mineral continuity.