

## Information Sheet No. 10

Dear Shareholder,

This Information Sheet is the latest in a series designed to keep you up to date with developments in Catalina Resources PLC, appraise you of results achieved and inform you of our plans for future work. It will be added to the Catalina web site [www.catalinaresourcesplc.co.uk](http://www.catalinaresourcesplc.co.uk) in the near future.

### **A. Corporate Finance**

Raising further finance for the Company remains difficult and although numerous discussions have been held with groups both in the UK and in Canada over the last few months, no additional investments in Catalina have been realised. A number of initiatives are in progress and shareholders will be informed as soon as there is firm progress.

### **B. The La Falda Project**

#### **a) Introduction**

It was the potential for both high-grade epithermal and large-scale porphyry gold mineralisation that attracted us to the La Falda area; our geological and geophysical work since its acquisition has supported and strengthened our initial views and the drilling programme planned for Q4 2009 will determine whether its undoubted potential can be realised.

#### **b) The proposed Joint Venture with Minera IRL Ltd on the La Falda Project in Chile**

On 28 March 2009, the Company completed a binding Letter of Intent to form a Joint Venture over the La Falda Project area with Minera IRL Limited. Discussions between the two companies are in progress, comprehensive Joint Venture and Management Agreements are being negotiated and, following a combined site visit earlier in the year, detailed exploration programmes and budgets are being prepared in anticipation of the coming field season. Drilling is planned to start in October if the Chilean winter at the altitude of La Falda abates and permits free access to the area.

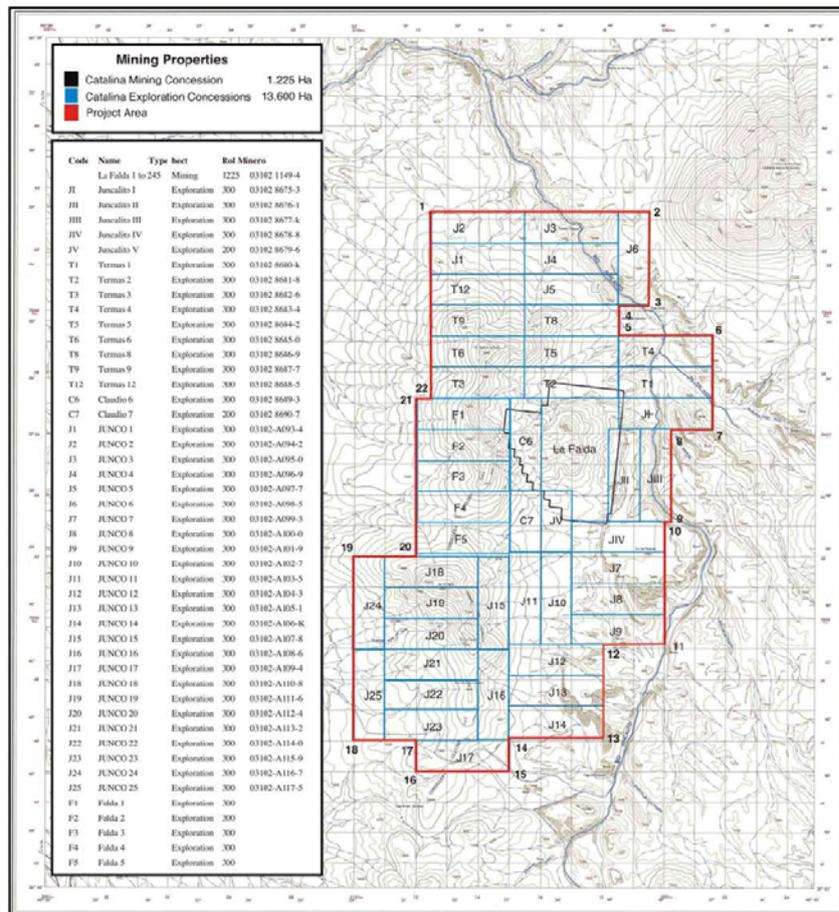
AIM-listed Minera IRL Limited ("MIRL") is a Lima, Peru-based, mining, development and exploration company listed on the London AIM and Lima BVL Peru stock exchanges. It is the holding company of precious metals mining and exploration companies focused on the Andean Cordillera of South America. The Group operates the Corihuarmi Gold Mine in the Peruvian Andes which was brought on line in March 2008 and produces strong cash flow. Minera has a portfolio of projects in various stages of advancement.

#### **b) Catalina's Current Land-Holding at La Falda**

In the previous Information Sheet (No 9) I reported that the La Falda Project comprises mining and exploration permits totalling 15,425 ha. It transpires that although this is the total area covered by all the concessions there is a degree of overlap between the recent exploration concessions pegged by Catalina under the current system and the La Falda 1-245 exploitation concession, pegged under the old system.

Additionally, only 1500 ha of the 2,100 hectares applied for as part of the 2009 Catalina concessions, were awarded to the company. As a result of overlapping concessions, the total combined and contiguous property position is 14,387.5 ha, as outlined in red on the plan below.

The original La Falda 1-245 concession is the irregularly-shaped block in the centre of the plan and the surrounding rectangular blocks are mostly 300 or 200-hectare claims controlled by Catalina. These have been pegged to cover areas with either the potential to host further mineralisation or for their potential use by mine infrastructure.

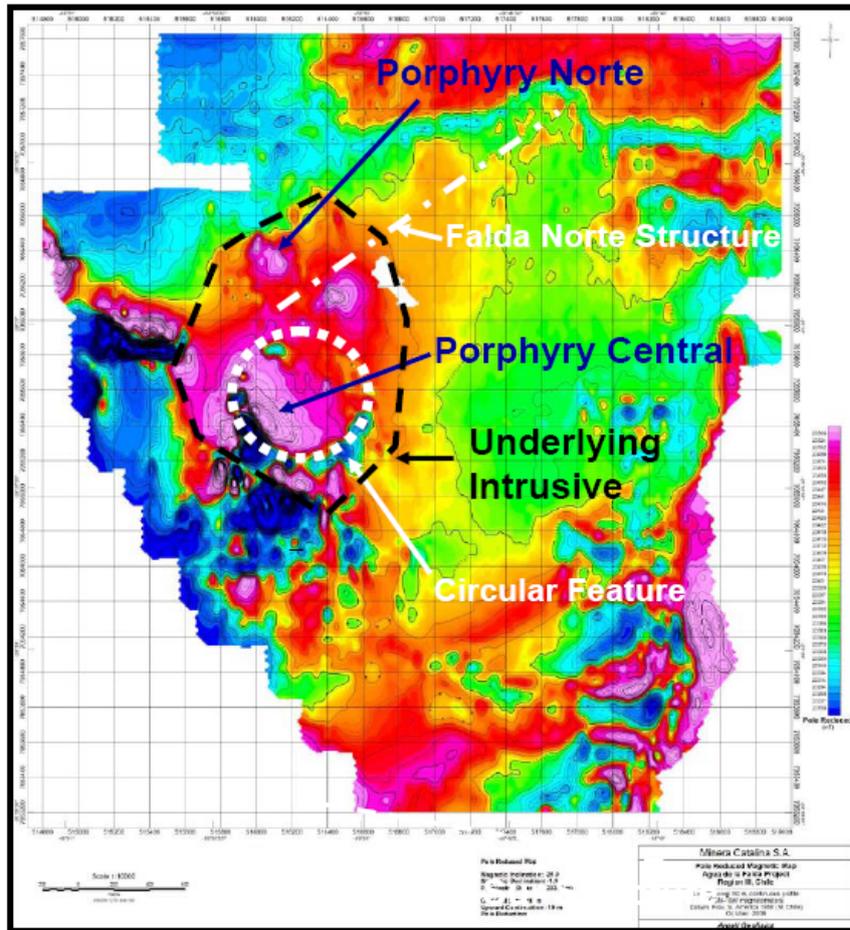


**Figure 1. Catalina's current land-holding at La Falda**

**c) The Ground Magnetic Survey at La Falda**

Information Sheet 9 described the results of the Ground Magnetic survey which covered much of the La Falda 1-245 exploitation concession. The survey was conducted in late 2008. A total of 274 line kilometres were surveyed along the E-W trending lines spaced at 50 m intervals.

The magnetic data show a number of interesting anomalies and structures. In the central portion of the grid, weak magnetic highs are flanked and cut by strong magnetic lows. This is a similar pattern to magnetic anomalies observed at other projects in the Maricunga District where weak magnetic highs (pink) represent the weakly elevated magnetite content associated with banded quartz veins, the main gold-bearing structures, or potassic alteration. Strong magnetic lows (blue) can often be seen flanking or encircling these weak magnetic highs and often correlate closely with argillic alteration and structures on the periphery of the mineralised intrusives.



**Figure 2. A Pole Reduced Magnetic Map. Each square measures 200 by 200 m.**

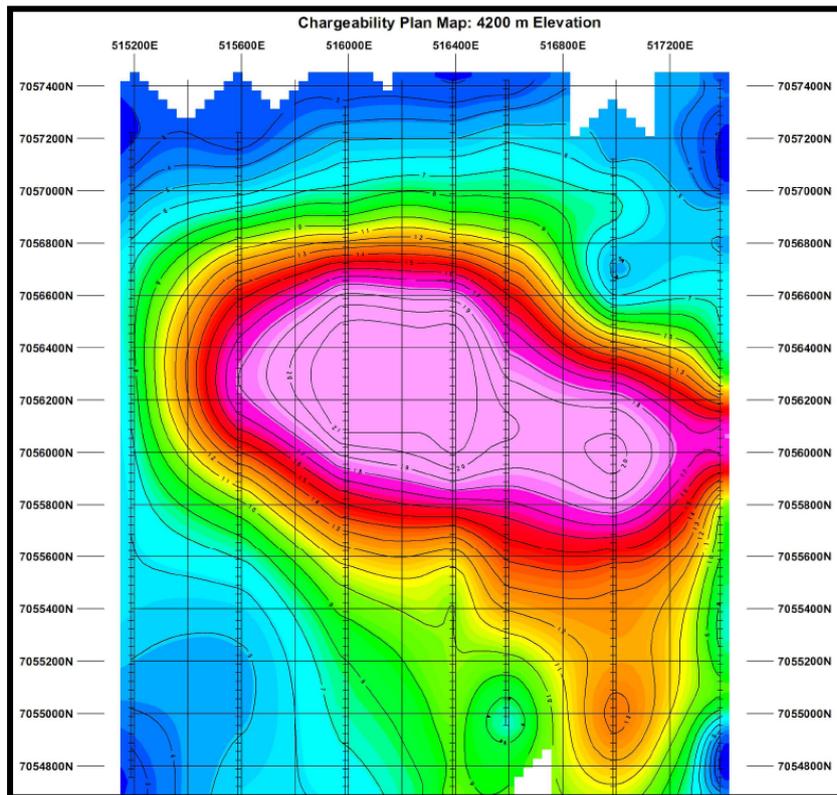
**d) The Induced Polarisation Survey at La Falda**

An induced polarization (IP) survey was completed recently. This covered the area underlain by the magnetic anomalies in the La Falda 1-245 concession but it was also extended south into the Catalina exploration properties. Seven N-S trending lines varying from 2.5 to 5.1 km in length, with a combined length of 25.1 km, were surveyed. The spacing between the lines was generally 400 m although one infill line was 200 m from the adjacent line to the west.

The aim of the survey was to map:

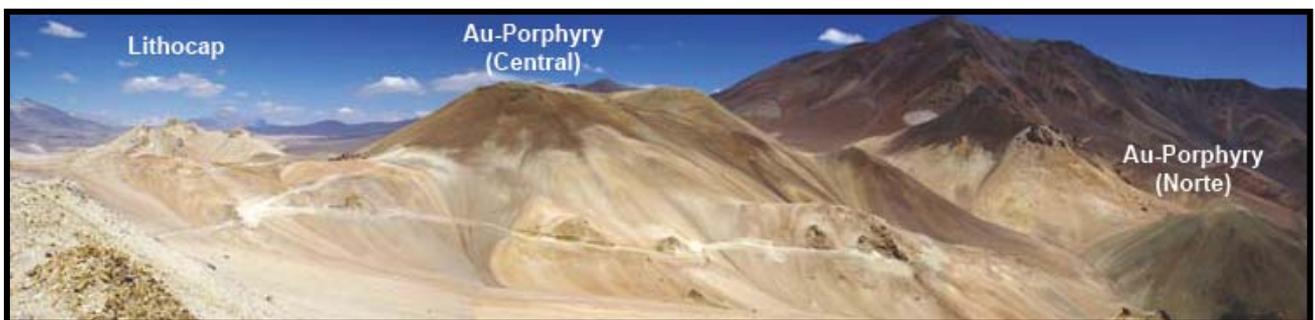
- a) trends in chargeability - a reflection of the presence of sulphide mineralization at depth
- b) trends in resistivity – an indication of underlying lithology, structural features and rock alteration.

In Figure 3 (below) a large chargeability anomaly (red) encompasses the entire weak magnetic anomaly. Strong chargeabilities are seen in the north of the survey area with weaker chargeability anomalies at depth in the central and southern portions of the grid. Low resistivities form a halo around both the weak magnetic anomaly and the chargeability anomaly and low resistivities underlie the central higher resistivity material.



**Figure 3. The chargeability anomaly (4200 m elevation).**

In summary, the recent geophysical surveys have outlined an interesting hydrothermal alteration system at La Falda. They have identified a number of geophysical responses which are similar to those found in other gold-bearing hydrothermal systems observed elsewhere in the Maricunga district. These observations combined with the geological and geochemical data further support the view that gold-porphyry mineralisation is present at La Falda.



**Figure 4. A view looking south at two of the porphyry intrusives at La Falda**

**e) Drill Target Definition**

The strong chargeability anomaly in Figure 3, probably indicative of higher sulphide content at depth, forms a highly prospective drill target measuring some 800 m by 400 m. This drill target correlates with several magnetic highs, the projection of the Falda Norte Structure and the Porphyry Norte hill where gold-bearing banded quartz veins have been found at surface.

A second prospective drill target measuring 1 km by 1 km occurs within the central resistive zone. The higher resistivities may be related to quartz veining or weak silicification. Underlying these, at depths of 200 to 400m,

are areas of low resistivity and weak chargeability anomalies, indicative of the presence of alteration with some sulphide mineralization.

The heart of this zone includes the Porphyry Central hill (see Figure 3) and it partially coincides with a circular magnetic feature outlined on Figure 2 that is again characteristic of other Maricunga deposits.

#### **f) Technical Reporting and Programme Assessment**

A comprehensive Technical Report on La Falda (in compliance with the requirements of Canadian National Instrument 43-101F) nears completion. The report covers mineral exploration at La Falda, and describes the work performed and the results obtained by Catalina since the acquisition of La Falda in 2007.

The authors have reviewed the similarities between La Falda and known Maricunga-style porphyry gold mineralization elsewhere in the district and it is their opinion that the La Falda Gold Project is of sufficient merit to warrant the current Phase I and Phase II Exploration Programs and Budgets which are designed to confirm the existence of such gold mineralisation.

### **C. The Kahuna Project**

No fieldwork has been completed recently on the Kahuna project and its status remains unchanged.

The Kahuna project contains two separate targets with cobalt and copper mineralisation. A programme of reverse circulation drilling is planned to investigate the geophysical anomalies.

### **E. Future Developments**

The main objectives for the coming months are to complete the Joint Venture with Minera IRL and start a full programme of geological exploration, including trenching and drilling, as soon as safe access to la Falda can be gained.

Our understanding of Catalina's current properties and their potential has greatly increased over the last few months. Work programmes to increase shareholder value through further exploration have been defined and the assessment and acquisition of new mining concessions to develop Catalina's portfolio of projects in selected areas of interest will continue.

One of Catalina's prime objectives is to generate new opportunities, review each as they arise, capitalising on our local presence in Chile and our technical expertise. Catalina regards its current projects, as presented in this document, as merely the first of a steady flow which will result from our wide range of contacts in Chile.

Future acquisitions will be by means of direct applications for free ground by Catalina, completion of option-to-purchase agreements with concession owners, outright purchase or joint venture. They will range in scale from grass-roots exploration projects to existing small-scale mines where a lack of exploration has precluded expansion but where the geology suggests a clear opportunity to discover further resources.

Most areas of known mineral potential in Chile are covered by numerous small mineral properties and concessions, mainly in private hands. These are often under-funded and often, due to the scattered and divided nature of the individual holdings, the true potential of a district cannot be realised. Rectification of such

situations in the past has resulted in the development of some of Chile's largest mining operations. A thorough knowledge of the local situation and land-owners is essential to maintaining a steady stream of new opportunities.

Consideration will always be given to the possible reactivation of mining operations in the short-term to deliver a positive cash flow for Catalina.

The above has created a requirement to raise further capital.

It remains the Company's intention to source further capital and achieve admission of the Company's share capital to a recognised Stock Exchange, either in the UK or in Canada by either an IPO, merger or acquisition.

The Directors believe that this is best achieved by an Interim Placing leading to Admission to the Venture Exchange of the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX"). The TSX and the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") are leaders in the world mining sector with more mining companies listed than any other exchange in the world.

As before, this Information Sheet is a summary. If you want to know more about a particular topic or if you have any questions, please call me or send an email to [psb@catalinaresourcesplc.co.uk](mailto:psb@catalinaresourcesplc.co.uk).

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**Managing Director,**  
**Catalina Resources PLC**

10 July 2009

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