Information Sheet No. 13

Dear Shareholder,

This short 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 website www.catalinaresourcesplc.co.uk in the near future.

A. The La Falda Project

An update on recent events at the La Falda Project:

Fig. 1 Panoramic view looking east showing trenching and diamond drilling on the Central Porphyry at La Falda

Between December 2009 and April 2010, fourteen diamond drillholes were completed at Catalina's La Falda Project. The work was undertaken by Minera IRL Ltd acting under the Joint Venture Agreement completed between Minera and Catalina in September 2009. Andrew Shaw, Catalina's Exploration Director, was Project Manager.

Drillholes were sited using results from previous programmes of surface sampling, geological mapping and geophysical (magnetic and IP) anomalies. Geological mapping and sampling had defined zones and stockworks of quartz veinlets, some of which showed variable development of the black-banded quartz veining ("BQV") typical of the large tonnage gold porphyry deposits in the Maricunga area of Chile. Assays on samples from these veins returned highly anomalous gold values.

Surface mapping had also outlined extensive areas of intrusive porphyritic diorite, monzonite and andesite (all of which are rock-types typical of the geological setting of a Maricunga style gold-porphyry deposit) with variable propylitic, silicic and potassic alteration (characteristic features of porphyry mineralisation) - overprinted by the late stage epithermal alteration.

The geophysical surveys defined coincident magnetic and chargeability anomalies, some of which were also coincident with the anomalous gold geochemistry in surface chip samples. In particular, a strongly anomalous

magnetic high trending northwest over a distance of 700 m is located approximately 300 m west of the BVQ discovery outcrops at La Falda – see Fig 3 below.

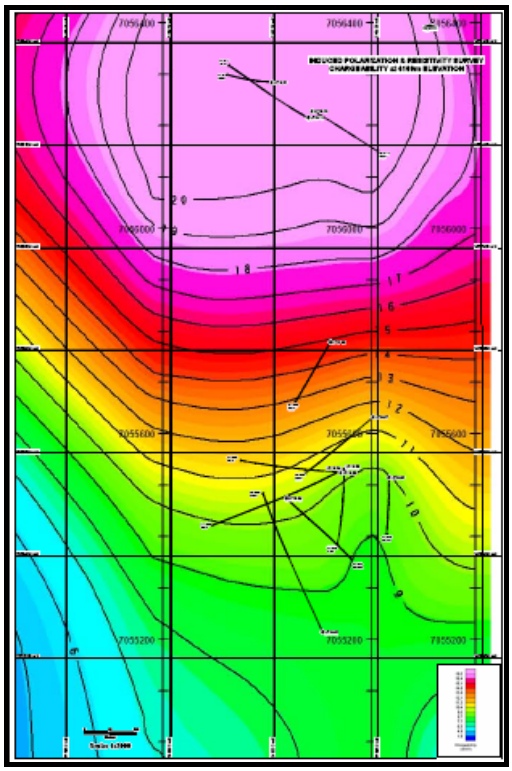

Fig 2. Drillhole traces on the plan showing the chargeability anomaly at 4100 m elevation

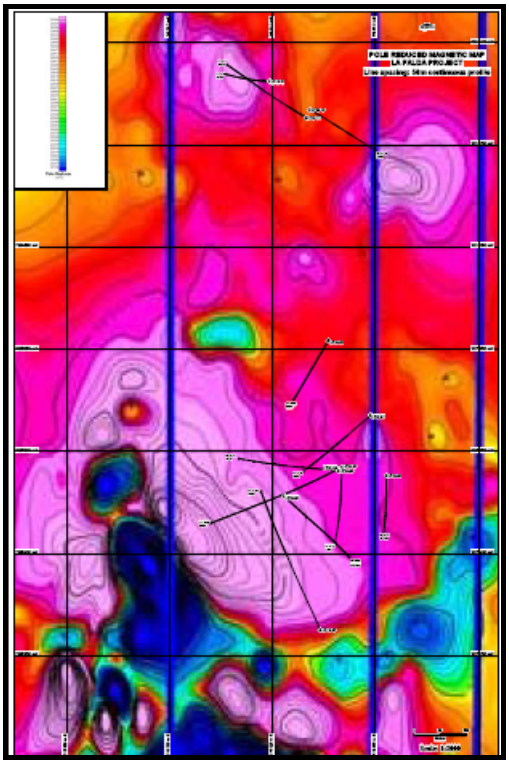

Fig 3. Drillhole traces on plan showing the magnetic anomalies.

The previous exploration results clearly justified a drilling programme with the objectives of testing the closely associated geophysical and geochemical anomalies defined over the BVQ occurrences, determining the presence or otherwise of potentially economic gold mineralization at depth and confirming the existence of Maricunga-style porphyry gold mineralization at La Falda. Drilling in such deposits commonly return intersections in excess of 100 m in length with grades approaching 1 g/t gold.

The drilling programme was focussed on areas with mapped outcrops of porphyry and BVQ. Eight drillholes (numbered LF1-02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08.and 09) tested the area within a radius of 250 m from the BQV outcrops Four drillholes (LF10-02, 04, -05, and –09) tested the margins of the very strong 700–1,000 m long magnetic anomaly. Two other holes, LF10-12 and 13 tested potential low-sulphidation epithermal targets. One hole, LF10-14, was drilled towards the prominent La Falda high-sulphidation target but was abandoned in poor ground conditions before reaching the planned target.

Weak gold mineralisation was intersected in drillhole LF–02 and moderate gold values were encountered in holes –04, -05 and –09 (see Table 1).

It is possible that the drilling has clipped the margins of a very much larger mineralised magnetic zone as shown in the above plan (Fig. 3) of interpreted magnetic anomalies. This suggests that mineralisation could be developed in the magnetic anomalies over a distance of 1.5 to 2 km.

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TABLE 1 - SIGNIFICANT ASSAYS FROM DRILLING

Hole No	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Grade g/t Au	Total Depth (m)	Comments
LF10-01	40.00	44.00	4.00	**0.87**	332.00	
	50.00	52.00	2.00	**0.33**		
LF10-02	20.00	22.00	2.00	**0.38**	437.95	
	181.00	184.00	3.00	**0.39**		
	224.00	227.00	3.00	**0.51**		
LF10-03	103.60	105.60	2.00	**0.87**	431.30	
LF10-04	330.00	333.00	3.00	**0.36**		
	349.00	350.00	1.00	**0.36**		
	354.00	356.00	2.00	**0.56**		
	363.00	384.00	21.00	**0.73**		
	433.00	436.00	3.00	**0.33**	497.00	
LF10-05	296.00	298.00	2.00	**0.36**		
	310.00	318.00	8.00	**0.53**		
	334.00	366.00	32.00	**0.57**		**See Note 2**
	384.00	386.00	2.00	**0.61**		
	434.00	502.00	68.00	**0.41**	502.00	
LF10-06	120.00	136.00	16.00	**0.33**	419.00	
LF10-07	180.00	182.00	2.00	**0.37**	350.00	
LF10-08	No significant assays returned				395.00	
LF10-09	240.00	242.00	2.00	**0.34**		
	262.00	264.00	2.00	**0.34**		
	268.00	272.00	4.00	**0.36**		
	344.00	356.00	12.00	**0.42**	430.00	
LF10-10	No significant assays returned				349.00	
LF10-11	318.00	320.00	2.00	**0.38**		
	350.00	356.00	6.00	**0.48**		
	406.00	410.00	4.00	**0.39**	421.00	
LF10-12	No significant assays returned				211.00	
LF10-13	No significant assays returned				217.00	
LF10-14	No significant assays returned				181.00	**See Note 3**
Total Metres Drilled					**5,176.25**	

Notes:

1. All the intervals above were calculated using a lower cut-off of 0.3 g/t gold. This cut-off grade is commonly used in the Maricunga region as a lower cut off grade to define mineralisation suitable for mining in an open pit. At a current (but not necessarily future) gold price of ~$1200/oz, a grade of 0.3 g/t gold represents an in-situ value of $11.57. This may represent a lower cut off grade for a major porphyry type open pit gold mine, but it cannot carry any significant waste nor is it likely to be viable as an underground mine at La Falda.

2. In LF10-05 use of a 0.1g/t Au cut-off indicates an 214 m intersection (from 288.00 m to 502.00 m) at an average grade of >0.2g/t Au.

3. Samples from porphyry intrusives were routinely assayed for silver but and seldom exceeded 1g/t. Although LF10-14 was abandoned before reaching the main target zone, an interval from 28.00 m to

46.00 m (18.00 m) returned an average grade of 0.04 g/t gold and highly anomalous silver and mercury (18.2 g/t Ag and 11 ppm Hg) possibly indicative of epithermal gold mineralisation associated with the Falda North Structure.

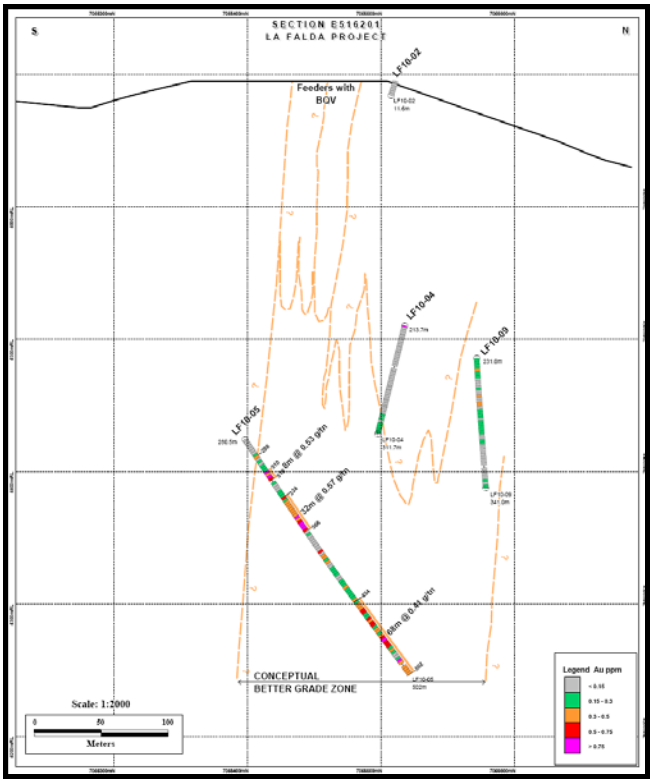

Fig 4. Section E516201

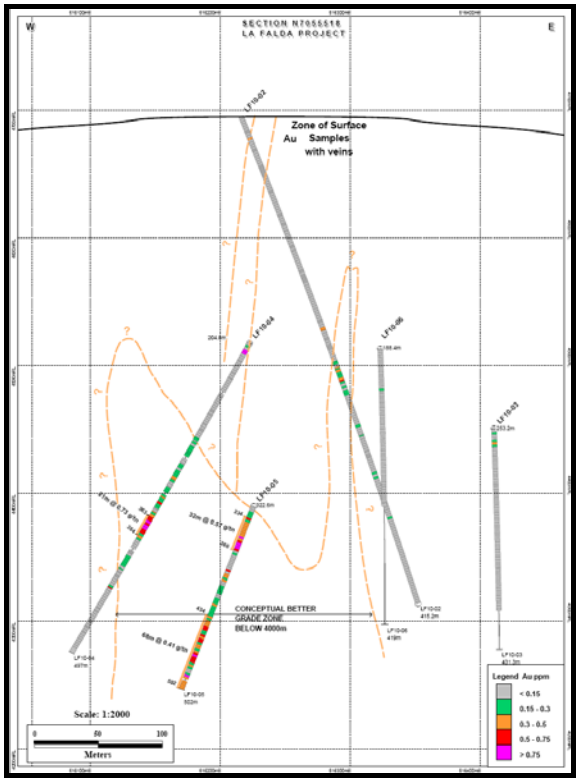

Fig 5. Section N705518

The above sections show the interpreted outline of the porphyry intrusive hosting the gold-bearing BVQs.

Discussion

Nine of the drillholes completed have demonstrated that porphyry style gold mineralisation is present at depth at La Falda and is associated with banded quartz veins cutting a series of igneous intrusive rocks (see Figs 4 & 5 above) – an association typical of the large gold porphyry deposits of the Maricunga Belt.

Drilling has established a broad correlation between the shoulders of the magnetic anomaly and the development of better grades of gold. If this relationship can be proved to be consistent, then the highly magnetic zone revealed in geophysical surveys indicates that potentially mineralised material at La Falda should extend to the northwest from the main area drilled, swing to the west and then trend south before resuming a northwest direction.

It is likely that this structural behaviour is associated with the presence of several significant northwest and northeast trending faults.

The total strike length of the potentially mineralised magnetic zones is over 2km and widths of 200 m are present along the shoulders of the magnetic anomalies.

A simple analysis of the shapes suggests that the tonnages available at a 0.3g/t gold lower cut-off might be in the region of hundreds of millions of tonnes.

Testing this concept would require a follow-up drilling programme on the possible northwest extensions to extend holes such as LF10-04, -05 and -09 deeper than that so far attempted.

Drilling was successful in intersecting gold values in the range 0.1 to 1.78 g/t gold at depths of between 20 m and over 450 m below surface with the best gold grades being intersected at depth. The grid in the sections above is 100 x 100 m. While gold grades have shown a steady increase from the surface to vertical depths of over 200m, the grades would need to increase further for the mineralisation to warrant consideration as an underground mining target as it is too deep to be mined by open pit.

Minera IRL Ltd has informed Catalina that such further testing is beyond their current means and as a result, the date at which Minera must exercise its Option under the Joint Agreement with Catalina has been extended to 30 September to allow time to seek another party for the next phase of exploration.

B. New Projects

Project generation and appraisal has been one of Catalina's prime objectives since inception. We review each opportunity as it arises, capitalising on our local presence in Chile and our technical expertise.

In the last six months, over 20 new opportunities have been reviewed and more detailed reviews have been completed on three new gold projects in the north of Chile with a view to their acquisition. These are located in areas where access is good and less severe winter snows than in the Maricunga Belt mean that fieldwork can continue throughout the year.

More details will be published in due course.

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.

Peter Bridges
Managing Director,
Catalina Resources PLC 16 August 2010

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