Information Sheet No. 15

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 recently 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.

New Projects

As mentioned in the previous Information Sheet, efforts have been directed towards the acquisition of new exploration areas – particularly in the north of Chile in Region I near the Bolivian Border. The landscape in this part of Chile is less rugged and access to remote areas is easier. With less severe winters than the Maricunga Belt to the south, fieldwork can continue almost throughout the year.

Two new areas, Jiguata and Toculla – both prospective for gold, have been added to the portfolio and others are in the pipeline. Both are owned 100% by Catalina and have been acquired through applications for areas of "free" ground rather than by an acquisition agreement with existing owners. Jiguata is subject to a "Finders Fee" arrangement. An AIM-listed company has already visited the area and expressed an interest in acquiring Jiguata under an Option-to-Purchase Agreement with Catalina and legal and technical due-diligence studies are currently in progress.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE JIGUATA PROJECT

The Jiguata Project is located about 150 km east-northeast of the city of Iquique in Region I of Chile.

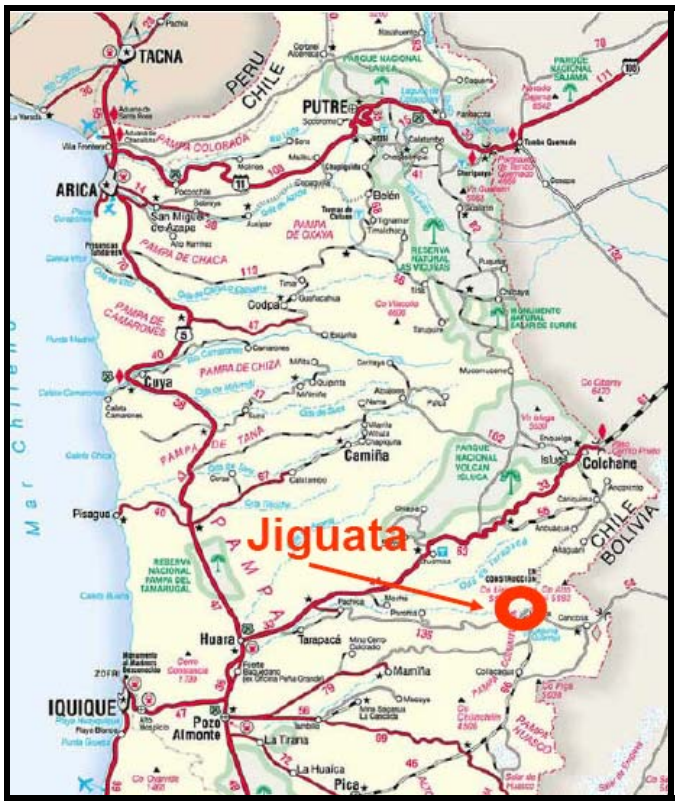

Fig. 1 Location of the Jiguata Project.

Nineteen “pedimentos mineros” (Jiguata 1-19), which cover a total of 5,600 hectares. The project lies at an elevation of between 4,600 and 4,700 m (~15,000 feet above sea level).

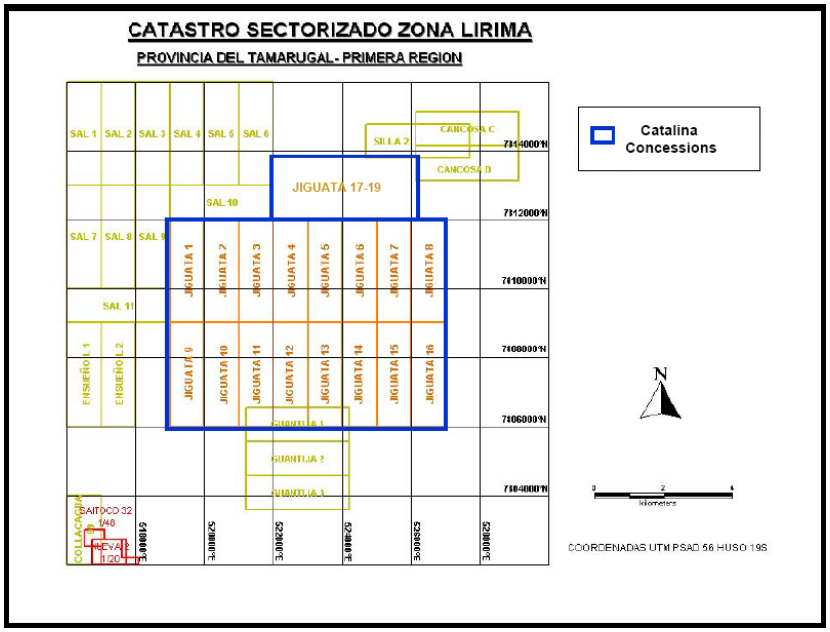

Fig. 2 The Jiguata 1-19 Concessions.

There is an area of blanket coverage to the west and northwest of Jiguata by Codelco and Xstrata over areas considered prospective for massive porphyry copper deposits. Antofagasta Minerals has a number of claims immediately to the west of Jiguata.

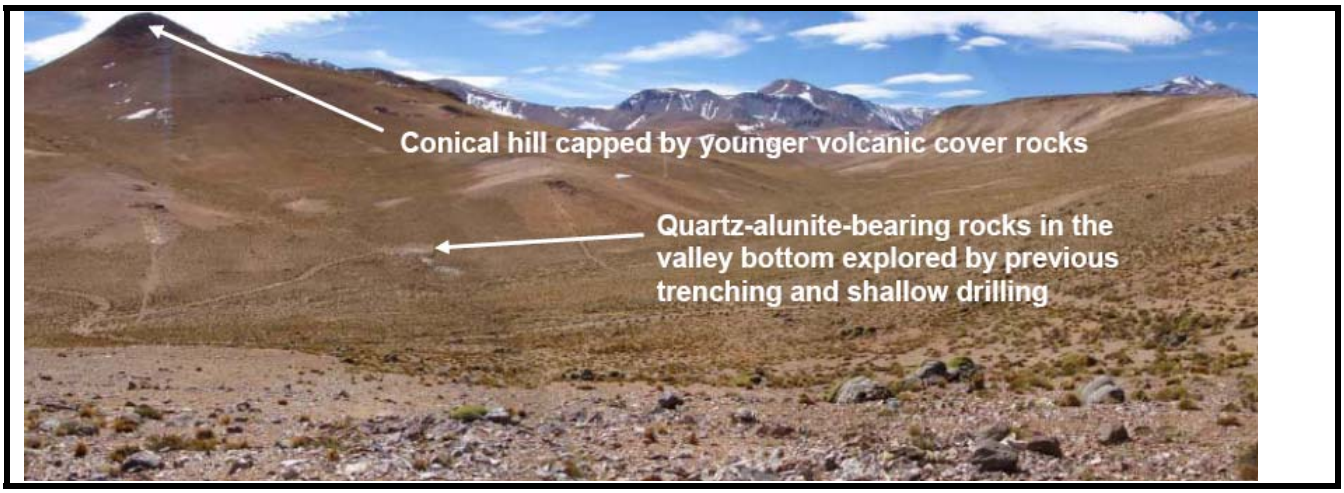

Fig. 3 A panoramic view of the Jiguata area, looking north. The conical hill is capped with younger volcanics.

The Jiguata area consists of a series of Miocene-Pliocene andesites, lithic tuffs and volcanic breccias unconformably overlain by a series of younger volcanics which covers and obscures much of the underlying geology.

Satellite imagery shows a zone of widespread steam-heated alteration with chalcedony replacement, which is characteristic, if not typical, of high-sulphidation epithermal gold deposits.

The alteration covers an area of some 20 km^2 (4 km E-W & 5 km N-S) and is seen where younger volcanic cover rocks have been removed by erosion exposing the underlying altered volcanic rocks.

High-sulphidation epithermal gold deposits often show a pronounced vertical zonation which is recognisable in part at Jiguata. Recent studies have investigated the alteration mineralogy. In the topographically higher areas of the concession, particularly towards the East, a zone of steam-heated alteration up to 100 m thick is

seen. This contains kaolinite, alunite, native sulphur and opaline silica and forms a pervasive chalcedony blanket which is likely to define a palaeo-water table. Some of this chalcedony may have been derived from the lateral migration of silicic groundwater from a large strata-volcano 5 km to the north.

Fig. 4 A satellite image of the Jiguata area showing the extensive area of alteration. The dark brown rocks are the younger volcanics overlying and masking the extensive alteration.

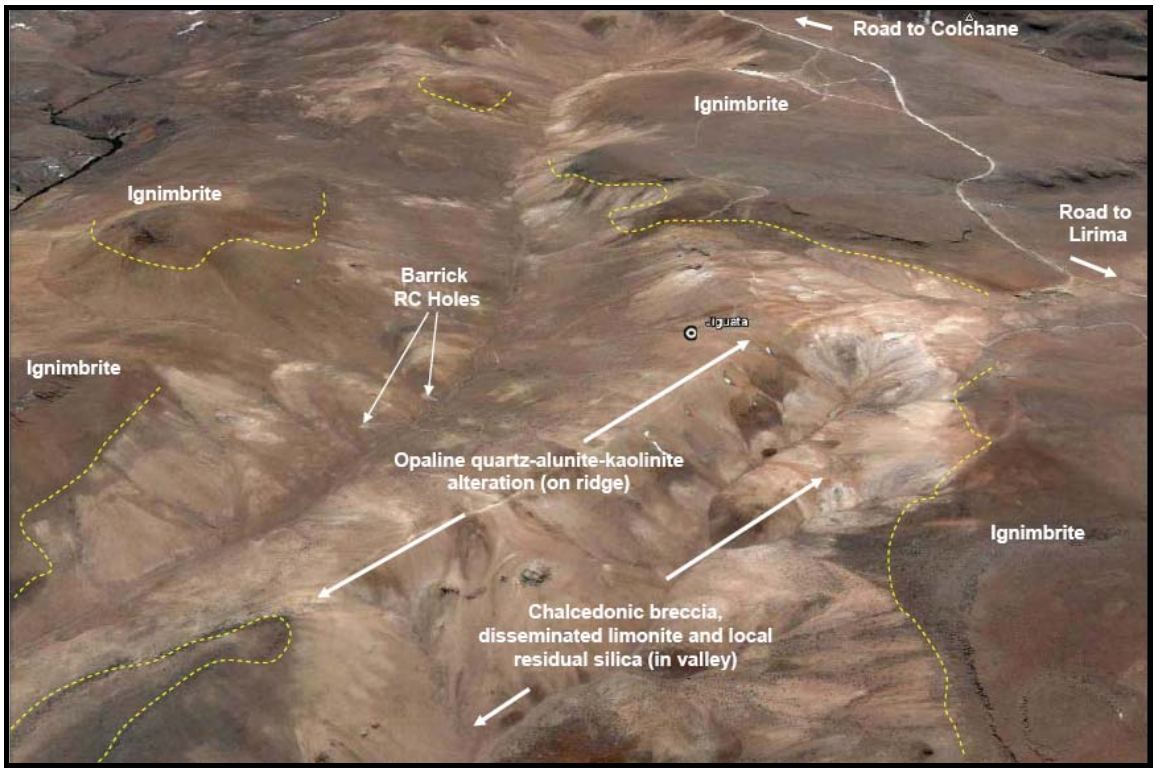

Fig. 5 An oblique satellite view of the same area showing the cover of younger volcanics overlying the widespread epithermal alteration.

Below the steam-heated zone, and with a more erratic distribution, there are occurrences of chalcedonic breccia with disseminated limonite with silicic and argillic alteration. Local residual silica textures can be recognised within the main host rock - a permeable lithic tuff, the outcrop of which is much obscured by either colluvium or younger volcanics and volcanoclastics.

A series of sub-vertical structures, with associated quartz-alunite alteration, are seen in outcrop in the centre of the Jiguata claim block. These are commonly vuggy and occur at the lowest elevation of any of the outcrops in the block and represent the most deeply-eroded part of the system seen at surface. The alteration minerals present support the observations that this is part of the deeper and higher temperature portion of the system. The structures are cut by post-leaching breccias and younger veinlets.

It is proposed that the Jiguata claim block represents the uppermost part of a high-sulphidation epithermal system which is developed at depth and exposed in a “window” in the younger volcanics and volcanoclastic cover.

Geochemical Sampling

A consequence of the above hypothesis is that any geochemical response (particularly of precious metals) is likely to be muted. Nevertheless, the presence of native sulphur, opaline and chalcedonic silica, quartz-alunite alteration, barite veining and anomalous geochemistry of other elements are indicative of presence a large epithermal system.

A programme of geological mapping and geochemical sampling was completed over the claim block in late October-early November 2010 with a total of 148 samples being collected and analysed for a comprehensive suite of elements.

In general terms, while values are predictably low, the areas with the most anomalous geochemistry are again associated with outcrops in topographic lows (Fig. 7). However, there are extensive areas within the Project area with either little or no outcrop and/or thick colluvium where surface geochemical surveys are of little value. The complete picture remains obscure and requires further investigation.

Observations

At Jiguata, rock alteration patterns which are characteristic, if not typical, of high-sulphidation epithermal gold deposits are developed over an area measuring 5 km N-S and 4 km E-W.

The area is not well exposed. Colluvium, a cover of younger volcanics and volcanoclastics and the steam-heated cap provide an almost complete cover and the most interesting outcrops are only found in the base of valleys. Consequently, although the area of alteration is extensive, the area above the most promising targets at depth may not have been exposed. The best targets may lie in zones covered by colluvium and younger volcanics.

The area displays distinctly anomalous geochemistry although as expected the values returned are muted due to the incomplete exposure of the system.

Follow-up work programmes are now being planned. More detailed mapping and geochemical sampling will be completed in areas of interest where anomalies have been identified, extending that work to more remote areas which have not yet been visited.

A geophysical survey (IP and/or MT) will follow in order to identify targets for a subsequent drilling programme. Quotations for this work are presently being sought from specialist contract companies in Chile.

A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE TOCULLA PROJECT

The Toculla Gold Project is located about 140 km east-northeast of the city of Iquique in Region I - the very northernmost region of Chile.

Fig. 1 Location of the Toculla Project.

In December 2010, Minera Catalina SA applied for a number of exploration permits “pedimentos mineros” in the Toculla area. The application was only partly successful and the 2,100 ha finally retained by Minera Catalina are shown below in Figure 2.

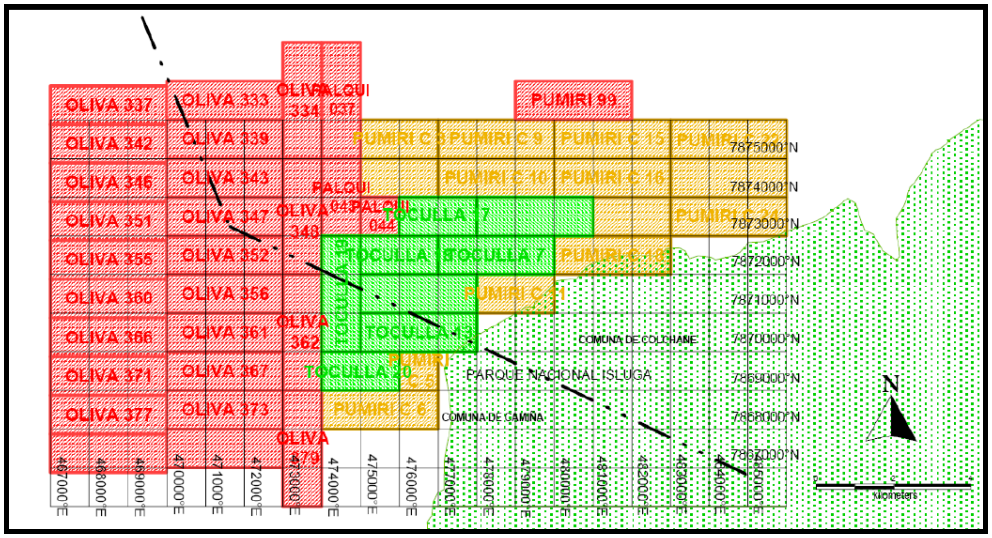

Fig. 2 Minera Catalina’s Toculla Concessions and the surrounding claims.

Figure 2 shows the Toculla concessions and the surrounding area:

- The Toculla Concessions awarded to Minera Catalina are shown in bright green. They are also outlined in yellow in Figure 3 below.

- To the west of Toculla, shaded red, lie the Oliva concessions held by BHP.
- To the north, east and south, shaded light brown, are the Pumiri concessions held by Compania Minera Latinoamericana Ltda (Vale of Brazil).
- To the south and east, shaded light green, lies the Volcan Isluga National Park. One of the Toculla Concessions (Toculla 13) has a very small overlap on the National Park. When appropriate, the concession outline will be modified so that no part overlaps the National Park. No geological work of any kind will be undertaken within the Park limits.

Fig. 3 The Toculla Concessions.

As can be seen in the above image, Minera Catalina's Toculla concessions overlie the eastern part of an extensive area of altered volcanic rocks exposed in a "window" where the otherwise ubiquitous cover of younger volcanics has been stripped away. The Toculla concessions cover the area where the alteration is most pronounced in the imagery, i.e. more strongly developed, and is prospective for high-sulphidation epithermal systems hosting gold mineralisation.

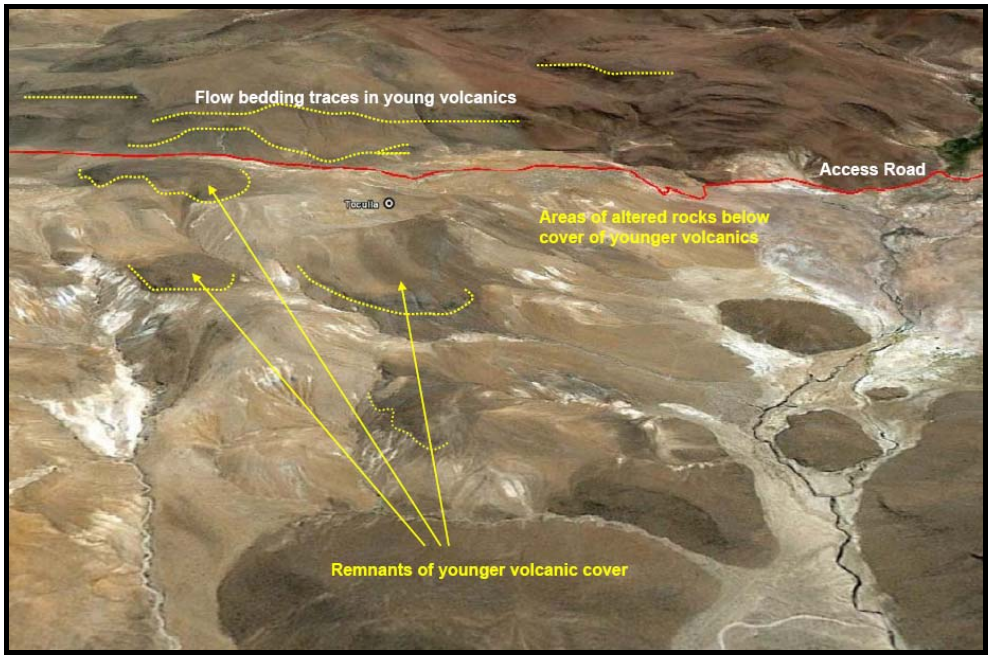

Fig. 4 An oblique view of the Toculla area.

The area was identified through remote sensing and a more comprehensive note on the geological characteristics of the area will be published once a field trip planned for late-March has been completed.

Although relatively remote, Toculla can be accessed by road passing through the area and a network of minor tracks traversing much of the area of interest.

The project lies at an elevation of between 3,700 and 3,900 m (~12,500 feet above sea level).

The first fieldwork is scheduled to start in late March and a further more comprehensive report will be presented to shareholders once the results of this have been received.

If you want to know more about either of these projects, 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 4 March 2011

Disclaimer

While the information contained in this presentation provides a general overview of Catalina Resources PLC ("Catalina") it is not meant to be a complete review of all matters concerning the Company. All information in this presentation is provided for information only.

Catalina is exclusively responsible for all of the information contained in the presentation but persons should conduct their own independent analysis and appraisal of Catalina and of the data contained or referred to herein. The information in this presentation is time-sensitive and accordingly may be revised by Catalina without prior notice and is subject to change at any time. The information herein is based on sources believed to be reliable; however, no assurances can be provided to the reader that the information is accurate and complete.

Neither Catalina nor any of its advisors, associates, agents, directors, officers, or employees render any (investment) advice to anyone accessing the presentation or make any representation or warranty, expressed or implied, as to the fairness, accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Accordingly, any use of this presentation or the information herein is at the reader's risk without liability to the Company including liability with respect to losses or damages of any kind, including consequential or special damages.

Catalina expressly warns readers not to rely on the information herein for investment or other related purposes. Persons reading the presentation must rely solely on their own judgment and that of their qualified advisors in evaluating Catalina. Under no circumstances should any material in this presentation be construed as an offering of securities. The reader is referred to his/her professional investment advisor regarding investment or related decisions respecting the securities of the Company.

Gaining access to this presentation may be restricted or prohibited by law or may require authorisation, approval or consent in certain jurisdictions or from regulatory authorities. Persons who access the presentation should inform themselves about and observe any such restrictions or obtain any such authorisation, approval or consent to the extent relevant.