

CALLEJONES PROJECT (GOLD-SILVER-ZINC-COPPER)

Highlights

- 2,000 hectare project in the Cretaceous volcanogenic massive sulfide (VMS) belt of northern coastal Peru;
- Extensive alteration and gold-silver-copper-zinc surface geochemical anomalies along 8.0 x 1.0 kilometer belt;
- Alturas holds 90% of the mineralized belt;
- Analysis of previous exploration database confirms that wide-spaced drilling by other companies intersected strong gold values with significant silver, copper and zinc anomalies in altered volcanic rocks;
- Very high potential for concealed gold-silver-copper-zinc massive sulfide bodies;
- During 2007 preliminary surface exploration completed;
- Close proximity to coast, good access.

Location and Ownership

The 2,000 hectare Callejones property is located 400 kilometers northwest of Lima, within the Cretaceous volcanogenic massive sulfide belt that hosts important copper, zinc, gold and silver deposits such as Tambo Grande, Perubar and Cerro Lindo.

Alturas acquired 100% of the Callejones land package through staking.

Exploration History

The area was explored during the 1990s by Savage Resources (later Pasmenco), who completed detailed rock chip and trench geochemical sampling of the belt of extensively altered volcanic rocks. Widespread zones of strong gold-silver anomalism were identified and the company drilled 21 drillholes for 3,029 meters, intersecting a number of gold-mineralized zones, with significant zinc and copper anomalies in some holes.

Bear Creek Mining further explored the project for gold in 2001, drilling a further 7 drillholes for 524 meters.

Alturas completed a geological re-evaluation of the project during 2007. The observed geology and previous exploration results revealed the strong possibility that a volcanogenic massive sulfide (VMS) search model is applicable, and Alturas proposes an appropriate exploration program for the property, which would include advanced geophysical techniques.



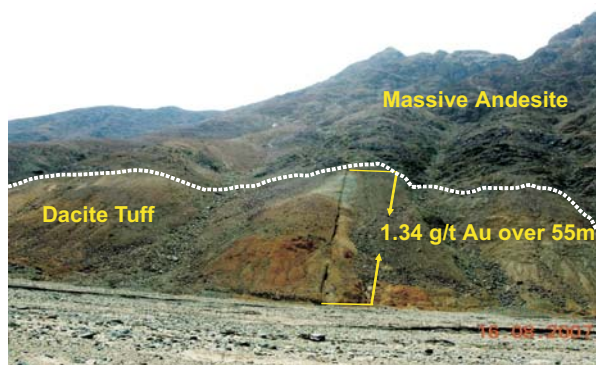
Callejones and the Coastal Cretaceous VMS Belt

Geology

The northeast-striking belt of strong silica, pyrite, barite and iron alteration with accompanying geochemical anomalism is hosted by a footwall sequence of felsic to intermediate volcanic rocks with intercalated sediments, overlain by andesitic volcanic rocks. The mineralized sequence is correlated with the Cretaceous Casma Group, the unit that hosts most of the major volcanogenic massive sulfide systems of western coastal Peru.

The altered volcanic belt is cut by intrusive rocks of the Cretaceous Coastal Batholith.

Analogous geological settings occur at Tambo Grande and Cerro Lindo and suggest that there is a very high potential for discovery of concealed copper-zinc-gold-silver massive sulfide lenses beneath, and downdip from, the currently exposed geochemical anomalies. In addition, as in case of the Tambo Grande deposit, shallow oxide gold is an important target at Callejones.



Strong gold values within lower altered volcanic sequence

Forward Looking Statements: The information contained in this brochure is based on the due diligence of Alturas Minerals Corp. management. As such it may contain "forward-looking statements", which are subject to various risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results and future events to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such statements. Investors are cautioned that such statements are not guarantees of future performance and results. Risks and uncertainties about the Company's business are more fully discussed in the Company's disclosure documents filed from time to time with the Canadian securities authorities.

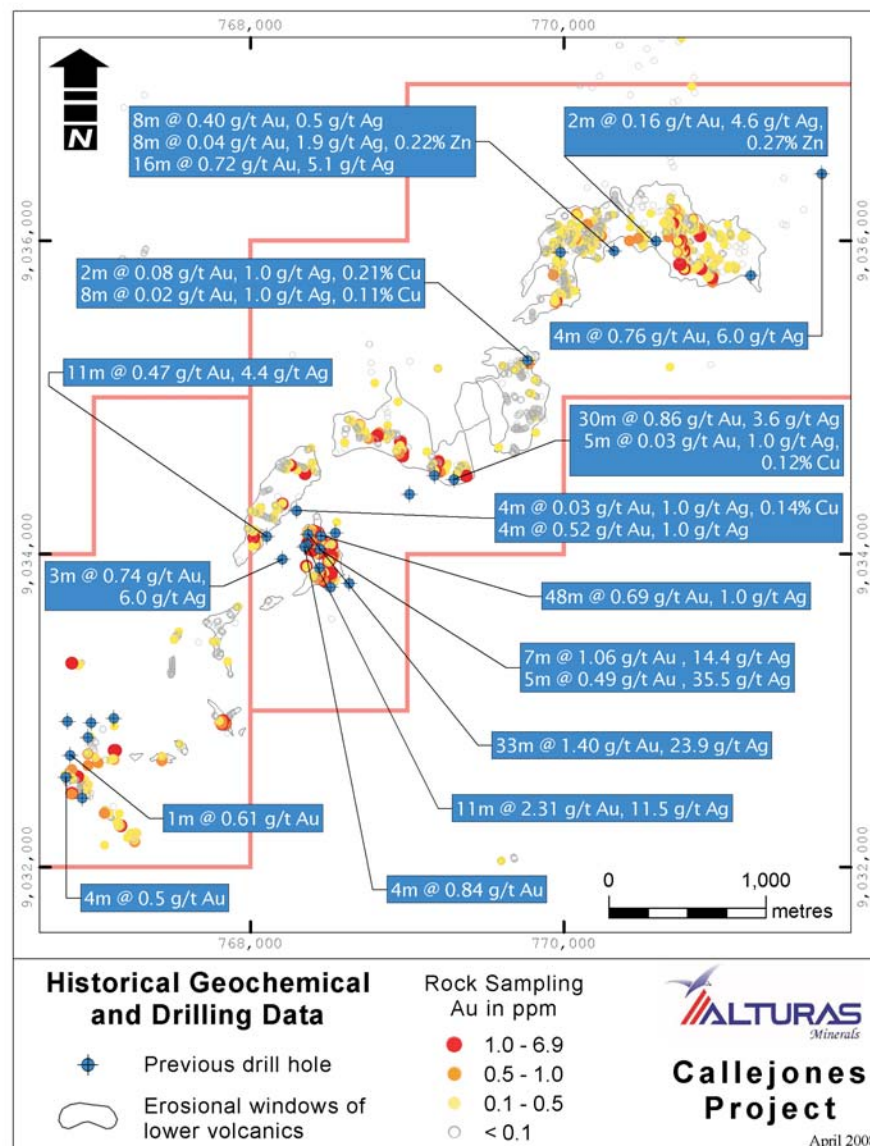
Mineralization

Strong geochemical anomalism is extensive over kilometers of strike length and correlates with extensive silica, pyrite, barite and goethite alteration within the lower volcano-sedimentary sequence. Although drillcore is no longer available, Pasminco drilled downdip from these anomalies and intersected encouraging mineralization at shallow depths at the Dublin and Kerry Prospects. Best values reported include 48.0m @ 0.69 g/t gold, 19.0 g/t silver, including 1.0m @ 15.83 g/t gold, 60.0 g/t silver (T-1), 11.0m @ 2.31 g/t gold, 11.5 g/t silver (T-2) and 33.0m @ 1.40 g/t gold, 23.9 g/t silver (T-5). In addition, several drillholes reported significant intervals of zinc and/or copper, confirming the VMS prospectivity of the system (e.g. 16.0m @ 0.72 g/t Au, 5.1 g/t Ag, 0.22% Zn, including 2.0m @ 0.68 g/t Au, 13.6 g/t Ag, 0.97% Zn in TD-4)

Future Program

Very strong gold-silver-zinc-copper values reported from previous surface geochemistry and previous drilling are highly encouraging. The mineralized stratigraphic horizon has been defined over several kilometers of strike length and clearly extends downdip. Previous drilling has been in general wide spaced and very good potential remains for the discovery of shallow oxide gold and concealed massive sulfide zones within the prospective stratigraphic package.

Detailed geophysical exploration, including standard VMS techniques such as gravity and electromagnetics, is proposed and the company is currently seeking a partner to further advance the project.



Map showing gold grades in surface rock samples and historical drilling (blue)

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