

# CHAPI CHAPI PROJECT (COPPER-GOLD)

## Highlights

- 6,903 hectare property in southeastern Peru copper-gold belt that hosts world class deposits such as Tintaya, Los Chancas and Las Bambas;
- Adjacent to Alturas's Utupara copper-gold project - both properties now combined into the "Utupara-Chapi Chapi" Joint Venture;
- +3.0 x 2.0 kilometer copper-gold-molybdenum exo- and endoskarn system with possible porphyry potential;
- Within this system, distinct high grade mineralized NE-SW trends identified that are up to 3.00 x 0.25 kilometers in dimension;
- Copper-gold hosted in magnetite skarn along intrusive contacts and within steep structures cutting limestones;
- Alturas's sampling of oxidized skarns confirms very high copper and gold grades over continuous sections of tens of meters;
- Large disseminated gold target recently recognized hosted by pyritized sandstones;
- High sulfidation epithermal gold target also present that requires further exploration;
- Targets are drill ready.

## Location and Ownership

The 6,903 hectare Chapi Chapi project is located 130 kilometers southwest of Cusco in southern Peru, in the belt that hosts giant copper-gold deposits such as Tintaya (Xstrata), Las Bambas (Xstrata) and Los Chancas (Southern Peru Copper). The title is held by Minera IRL. The project is adjacent to Alturas's Utupara copper-gold project. Together the two projects are subject to a 80:20 joint venture (with Alturas at 80% and IRL at 20%). Under the terms of the JV Alturas must complete 20,000 meters of drilling and take the combined properties to a third party scoping study in order to retain their 80%.

## Exploration History

Scattered surface exploitation of copper and gold from oxidized magnetite skarn bodies has taken place previously over an extensive area. The skarns received cursory exploration by local company Hochschild during the 1990's, who drilled 450 meters in nine short drillholes. Between 2004 and 2005 Minera IRL conducted detailed surface exploration but did not drill any targets. IRL was instead focused on resource definition at the adjacent Chama high sulfidation gold system.

Alturas recognized the potential of the skarn and epithermal systems at Chapi Chapi during its exploration of the nearby Utupara project. After negotiating a JV agreement with IRL, Alturas assumed operatorship of the combined Utupara-Chapi Chapi JV in Q1 2008. Alturas has recently commenced detailed geological mapping, with systematic rock and soil geochemistry.

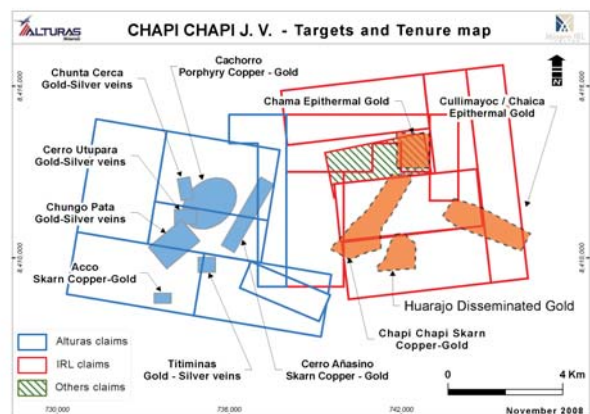


## Geology

Chapi Chapi lies within the Andahuaylas-Yauri Belt of southern Peru, a world class porphyry-skarn copper-gold belt. Shallow-dipping Jurassic-Cretaceous clastic rocks of the Yura Group and carbonate rocks of the Ferrobamba Formation are intruded by lower Tertiary diorites and monzonites of the Yauli-Andahuaylas Batholith. These units are unconformably overlain by the clastic rocks of the lower Tertiary Puno Group which are in turn overlain by mid Tertiary pyroclastics, lavas and flow domes of the Tacaza Group.

The southern part of the project area is dominated by a multi-phase intrusive body flanked on two sides by gently folded limestones that strike E-W. The presence of several longer wavelength magnetic anomalies over the limestones, remote from the outcropping intrusive rocks, suggests that there are potentially copper-gold productive intrusions beneath the limestones that do not outcrop.

In the northern half of the project area, shallow-dipping and strongly hydrothermally altered volcanic rocks unconformably overly the limestones and intrusive rocks. Alteration typical of a high sulfidation epithermal system is common, and a small gold resource has been defined by IRL at the adjacent Chama prospect.



*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

The **Chapi Chapi Target** features a series of skarn lenses several tens of meters wide cutting limestones. The skarn lenses occur over an area of +3.0 x 2.0 kilometers and are distributed along the main intrusive contact and/or are contained within steep structures cutting the gently dipping limestones. Endoskarn alteration is widespread and strong within the adjacent intrusive rocks. At Chapi Chapi itself a semi-coherent, NE-SW striking corridor of skarn bodies, old copper-gold workings and sinkholes +3.00 x 0.25 kilometers in size can be traced through the limestones. High grade copper oxides (up to 12.7% copper) and gold (up to 2.84 g/t) have previously been extracted from layered karstic deposits developed within the sinkholes in the limestone.

The **Huarajo Target** is a new 1.1 x 1.1 kilometer –sized gold-in-soils geochemical anomaly that lies entirely over fractured and limonitized sandstones which are cut by monzonite dykes and breccia zones. The anomaly is defined by the +50 ppb (0.05 grams/tonne) gold contour and values locally attain up to 2.63 grams/tonne gold. The gold anomaly is also broadly coincident with strong anomalies in other elements such as arsenic and antimony. Representative bedrock

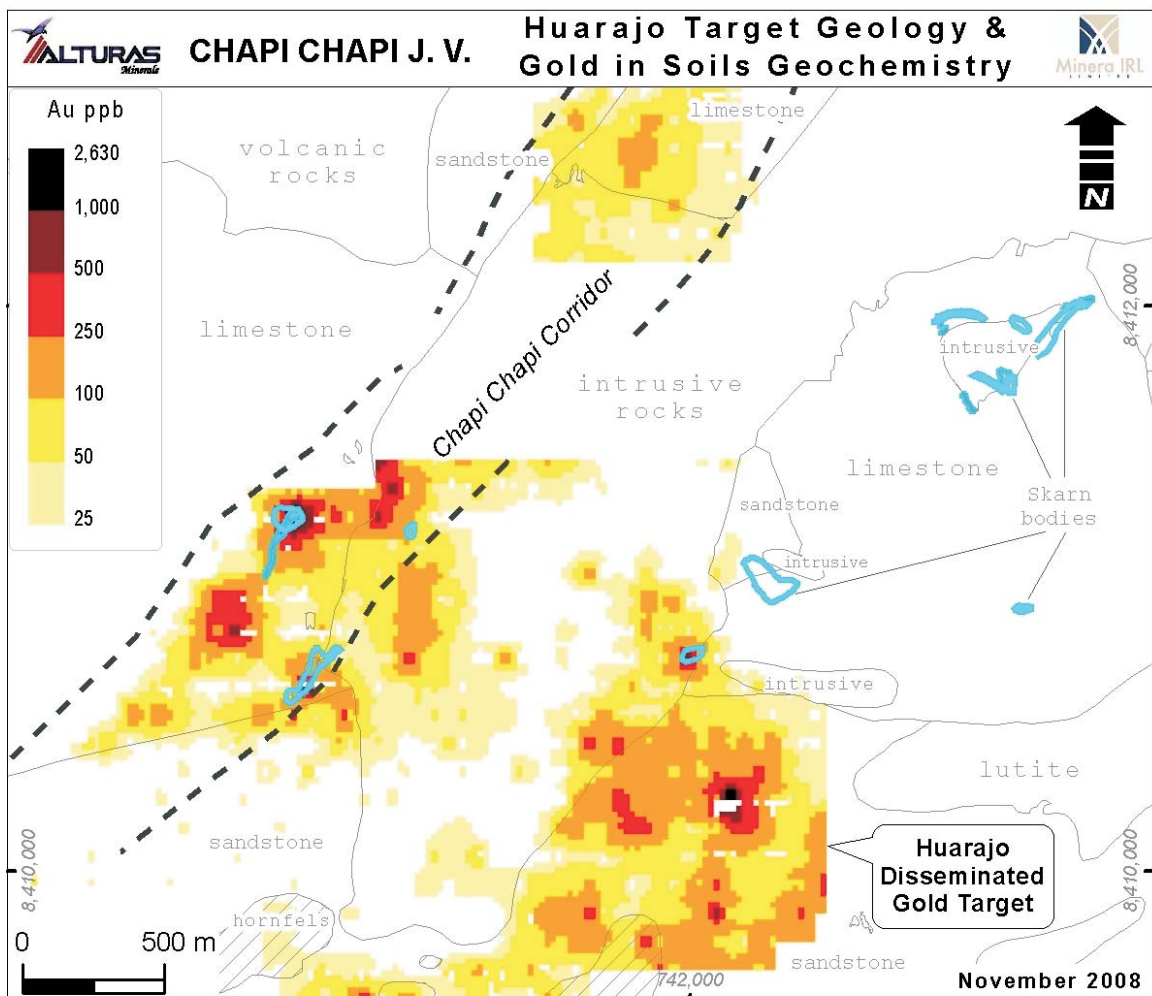
geochemical sampling (21 samples) over the area of the soil anomaly has returned gold values that average 0.25 grams/tonne, with a peak value of 1.15 grams/tonne.

The **Cullimayoc and Chaicha Targets** are characterized by bodies of siliceous alteration, breccias and breccia pipes that cut the altered Tertiary volcanic sequence. Numerous siliceous bodies are distributed irregularly along a 2.90 x 0.70 kilometer belt and reflect the upper levels of a high sulfidation epithermal system. These poorly explored targets lie along the southeasterly extension of a NW-SE belt that also hosts the Chama high sulfidation gold system, which contains a small near-surface oxide gold resource.

## Future Program

The strong gold and copper values reported from surface sampling are very encouraging and define bulk tonnage targets that warrant immediate drill testing.

Alturas is currently seeking a partner to assist in exploring the project for these attractive objectives.



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