

SOMBRERO PROJECT (COPPER-GOLD-MOLYBDENUM)

Highlights

- 3,800 hectare project in a poorly explored segment of the southern Peru belt that hosts world class copper-gold deposits such as Tintaya, Los Chancas and Las Bambas;
- Extensive copper-gold-molybdenum skarn systems in 11.0 x 3.5 kilometer belt;
- Alturas holds 80% of the mineralized belt;
- Previous small scale mining of copper oxide -bearing magnetite;
- Surface geochemistry very encouraging;
- Ground geophysics (magnetics, induced polarization) completed in 2008;
- Geophysics confirms very high potential for concealed copper-gold-molybdenum skarns, as large geophysical anomalies were defined beneath the mineralized skarns.

Location and Ownership

The 3,800 hectare Sombrero property is located 340 kilometers southeast of Lima, in a poorly explored segment of the copper-gold porphyry/skarn belt of southern Peru that hosts world class deposits such as Tintaya, Los Chancas and Las Bambas.

Alturas acquired 100% of the Sombrero package through staking. Negotiations are currently underway with the owners of three small claims within the greater area.

Exploration History

Little is known of previous exploration of the property. Small diggings evidence limited exploitation of magnetite and copper oxides on hill tops; the extracted material apparently had been trucked to the coast.

Local sources indicate that a small part of the project was previously explored by a junior company, but the scope and results of that work are currently not known.

Alturas undertook reconnaissance geological mapping, rock sampling (96 samples) and ground magnetics studies over the project during 2007. Several copper-gold-molybdenum mineralized skarn zones with visible copper oxide staining were located. Rock samples in oxidized material reported up to 9.10% copper, 5.90 g/t gold and 0.19% molybdenum.

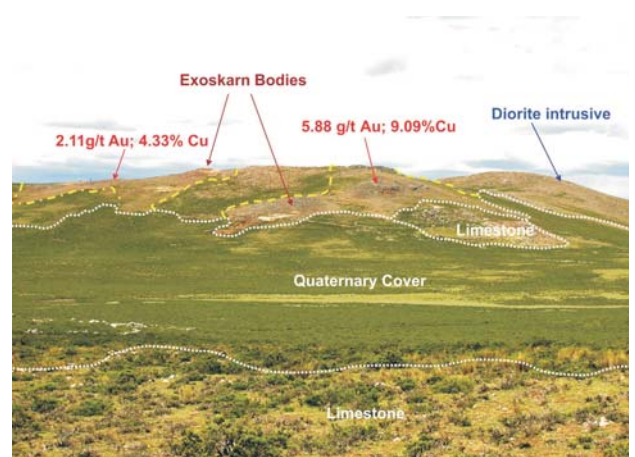
More recently a large induced polarization survey has been completed during the fourth quarter of 2008.



Geology

The northwest-striking belt of copper-gold skarn systems are hosted by roof pendants of limestones cut by dioritic to rhyolitic stocks. The limestone sequence is correlated with the Cretaceous Ferrobamba Formation, the unit that hosts most of the major copper-gold skarn systems of southern Peru.

The intrusive rocks occupy the topographic depressions and the limestone-intrusive contact is very close to the present erosion surface. Consequently, there is very high potential for discovery of partly concealed copper-gold-molybdenum contact skarn zones in the roof pendants and within downfaulted blocks.



Copper-gold skarn on hills, and extensive Quaternary cover

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

Individual copper-gold skarn bodies in outcrop measure up to 600 x 500 meters, but their limits are commonly masked by Quaternary alluvial cover. Alteration consists of green-brown garnets, magnetite, hematite and sericite, with common pyrrhotite and pyrite. Iron oxide gossans, secondary silica and strong secondary copper staining are common. Fine-grained disseminated chalcopyrite occurs in some of the old workings, but the majority seems to have been converted to secondary copper products in the weathered profile.

A district-scale ground magnetic survey completed by Alturas defined large, strong magnetic anomalies centered over the main mineralized exoskarn centers, with large haloes of magnetic material covering the endoskarns.

The 2008 induced polarization survey has defined two anomaly complexes centered approximately 3.0 kilometers apart beneath the same strong copper-gold anomalies and oxidized skarns: a) A northern broadly ring-shaped structure, approximately 1.5 kilometers in diameter, consisting of chains of individual +25 mV/V chargeability anomalies between 200 and 400 meters in diameter; and b) A southern oval-shaped structure, approximately 1.8 kilometers in diameter, formed by several individual +25 mV/V chargeability anomalies in the order of 100 to 400 meters in diameter.

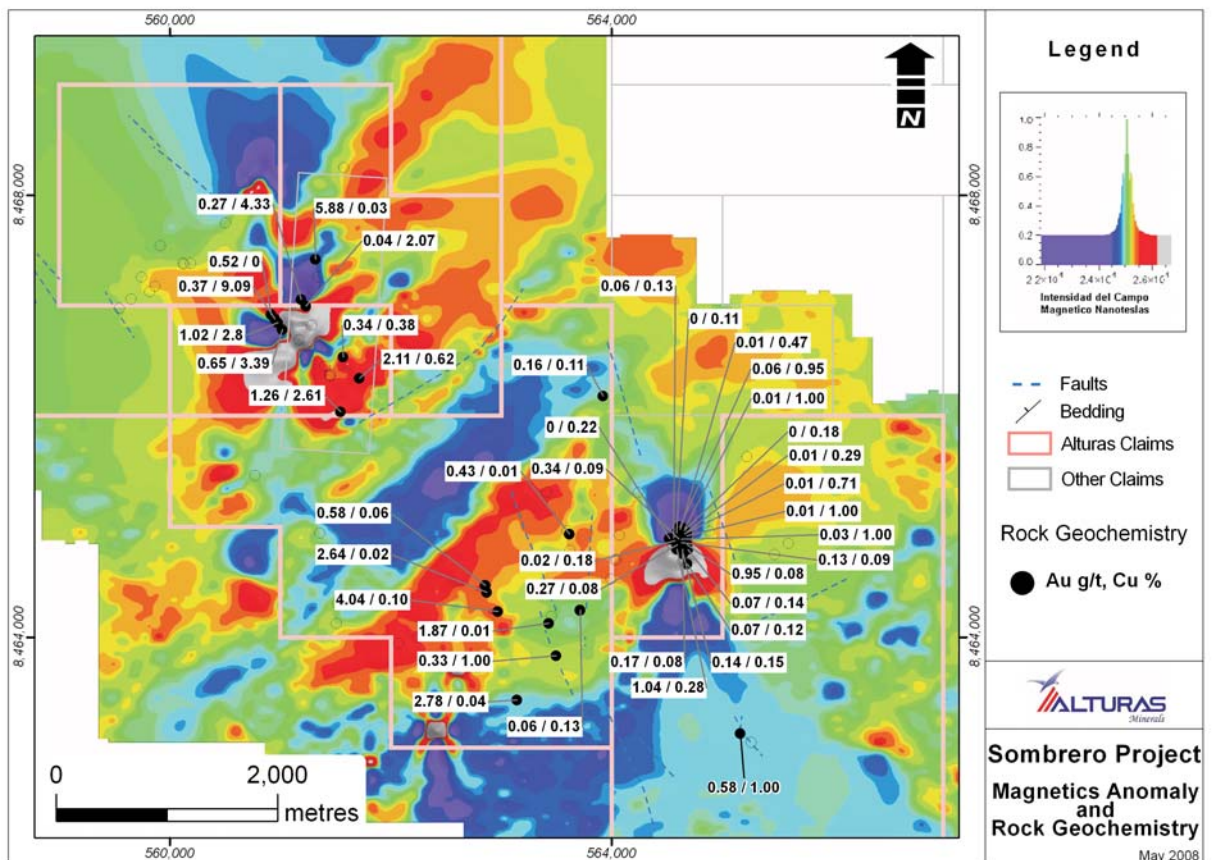
Future Program

The very strong copper-gold-molybdenum values reported from the surface geochemical sampling of the skarns are highly encouraging. There is very good potential for locating further concealed copper-gold-molybdenum contact skarn zones in the intrusion roof zone and the ground magnetics and IP are proving very useful in this task.

The company is currently integrating the geophysical data from the 2008 field program with the surface exploration results from the 2007 program, with the aim of defining drill targets.



Massive magnetite skarn with green copper oxide staining



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