TECHNICAL REPORT ON LAS BURRAS

COPPER-GOLD PORPHYRY PROSPECT

SALTA, ARGENTINA

24º 24.5’ S; 67º 52.4’ W

Prepared for Cascadero Copper Corporation, Vancouver, Canada
and
Salta Exploraciones, S.A., Salta, Argentina

Prepared by

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3.0 SUMMARY

The Las Burras copper-gold porphyry prospect (the "Property") is located in Salta Province in northwestern Argentina, adjacent to the eastern margin of the Puna, approximately 100 kms west of the city of Salta. The Las Burras showing was discovered by personnel of Mansfield Minera S.A., ("Minera") a wholly owned subsidiary of Mansfield Minerals Inc. (MDR-TSXV) ("Mansfield") in February 1997 and the title to the property was granted to Minera in 1998. The Property is located in close proximity to a national highway, a 500 Kv power line and a natural gas pipeline. A narrow-gauge railway that connects Salta City to Socompa and then Antofagasta Chile crosses the southern part of the property.

Initial examination by Minera determined that a zone of dense quartz stockworks and pervasive sericite alteration was present over an area of 600 metres to 800 metres east west by 1,200 metres north south. In October 1998, Mansfield reached an agreement with Teck Corporation ("Teck") who subscribed to a C$1,000,000 private placement of which C$400,000 was allocated for exploration on the Las Burras area. The program consisted of prospecting, sampling, Induced Polarization (IP) geophysics and 832 metres of trenching in six trenches. During this program Teck held a right of first offer that enabled it to acquire a 55% interest in the Property by making cash payments of C$1,100,000 to Mansfield and spending C$4,000,000 on exploration over four years. Subject to the completion of the terms of the first offer, Teck held second right to acquire an additional 10% interest by financing the Property through feasibility. In May 1999, Mansfield reported that the IP geophysics produced a significant geophysical response and that favourable geology was present in the trenches. Assay results from the trenches were not announced.

The Las Burras Property is recognized as porphyry copper-gold showing hosted in Miocene granitic rocks that intruded Cambrian granitic rocks and hornfelsed sediments of the Late Proterozoic Puncoviscana Group. Mineralization at the Las Burras Property occurs as intense quartz-sericite-pyrite stockwork. A leached-cap assemblage of jarosite, goethite and live-hematite with local relicts of secondary copper, as chrysocolla and turquoise is exposed on the surface. Swarms of ENE and WNW trending gold-bearing quartz-sericite-tourmaline-sulphide veins are present peripheral to the porphyry style mineralization and alteration. In 1999, Mansfield reported the results of 180 rock grab samples of which 73 were greater than 100 ppb gold, including 34 greater than 500 ppb gold with 16 greater than 1,000 ppb gold. By the end of 2000, approximately $418,000 was spent on the Las Burras area. Mansfield's evaluation of the exploration potential of Las Burras concluded that a core drilling program consisting of two 300-metre drill holes was warranted.

The Mansfield 2002 Annual Information Form disclosed that Teck did not exercise its right to acquire an interest in Las Burras and on January 17th 2001, Minera abandoned Las Burras.

On February 3rd 2005 the Cateo (claim) was applied for by Silvia Rene Rodriguez, legal counsel to Salta Exploraciones SA ("SESA"), within exploration permit 17,693. On September 29th 2005, the Salta Provincial Mining Judge registered the concession for exploitation in favour of Silvia Rene Rodriguez. An assignment and transfer of the mining property from Silvia Rene Rodriguez to SESA was registered and on June 26th 2006 the Mining Judge informed that the new titleholder of the concession as SESA. SESA was at this time, a wholly owned subsidiary of Argentine Frontier Resources Inc, ("AFRI") a private company located in North Vancouver, British Columbia.

In 2005, SESA began a program of prospecting and sampling, which programs generated specimen samples and numerous assays. Between 2005 and 2007, SESA also prepared detailed internal reports that confirmed the previous work by Minera and recommended further exploration programs, such as ground geophysics and core drilling.

In 2008, AFRI transferred its 100% interest in SESA to SESA Holdings LLC (Nevada) (SHL) and in December 2008 Cascadero Copper Corporation (Cascadero) acquired a 50% interest in SHL from AFRI.

Exploration work by SESA includes collection of 136 prospector rock grab samples from outcrops in the area. The highlights of these geochemical programs are:

- 16 samples assayed >1,000 ppb (1-g/t) gold with the highest sample at 28,000 ppb (28 g/t)
- 22 samples assayed >30 ppm (30 g/t) silver and 6 assayed >100 ppm (>100 g/t) or >3 ounces of silver per tonne
- 16 samples assayed >10,000 ppm lead (1%)
- 5 samples assayed >10,000 ppm (1%) zinc
- Highest copper value was 6,828 ppm (0.68%) copper
- 8 samples assayed >300 ppm (o.03%) molybdenum
- The mean value for all gold assays is 724 ppb (0.724 g/t) gold
- 45 samples assayed between trace and <50 ppb gold

In June 2010, SESA contracted Argali Geofisica of Antofagasta Chile to carry out a program of Induced Polarization, Resistivity and Magnetic surveys (IP/Res/Mag) over the central area of Las Burras. A summary of the Argali Geofisica report states:

> *"The IP data from Las Burras outline strong chargeability anomalies up to 45 mV/V over a zone measuring approximately 2 kms by 1.2 kms. The chargeability anomaly is coincident with a strong conductive anomaly. The central conductive zone is ringed by a high-resistivity halo that is usually low-chargeability. Several zones of-weak-to-moderate chargeability occur in a resistive zone north of the central conductive-chargeable anomaly. The magnetic data outline a strong magnetic-low in the central portion of the grid, coincident with the strong conductive, chargeable anomaly. Magnetic-lows are also observed on the eastern portion of the grid; however, these anomalies are not coincident with conductive, chargeable zones. The central magnetic-low is ringed by a broad magnetic-high halo indicating higher magnetic susceptibilities. Numerous strong, narrow magnetic anomalies are present throughout the grid. These anomalies are usually associated with surface occurrences of black mafic rocks with high-magnetic susceptibility."*

The compilation and interpretation of the geophysical survey, alteration identification, geological mapping, geochemistry conducted by SESA are the subject of this report. This report recommends further exploration at Las Burras including a Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) geochemical sampling program, 3,100 metres of excavator trenching and 2,800 metres of reconnaissance style drilling consisting of eight (8) 350 metre HQ core holes.

4.0 INTRODUCTION

Las Burras porphyry showing is a new prospect, discovered in February 1997 with a limited exploration history. The southwest area of the claim is underlain by an 800 metre by 1,200 metre quartz-sericite-pyrite altered intrusion that trends eastward and has locally well developed leach-cap weathering assemblages of jarosite, goethite and local live-hematite. Local stockworks and stringers contain limonite and occasional chrysocolla and turquoise. The alteration and mineral assemblages are interpreted as favourable for the presence of supergene copper at depth (Richards, 2006). Minera reported argillic altered and weathered intrusive rock flanking the central valley in trenches completed in 1998. Parallel sets of easterly striking veins of quartz, hematite, sericite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and tourmaline with anomalous gold are present in outcrop peripheral to the central valley. Gold values to 5 g/t were noted by Minera. Geochemical sampling reveals distinct metal zoning patterns with respect to copper, molybdenum, gold, silver, tungsten, arsenic, zinc and lead that produces a central copper-molybdenum-gold-silver zone haloed by gold-silver-tungsten-arsenic-lead-zinc, indicative of porphyry-style mineral zoning, with copper depletion due to (supergene) acid leaching.

A geophysical survey over a 20km^2 area centered on the valley included 12 lines each 4,000 metres long (48-line kms), of IP/Resistivity survey with pole-dipole array at d=100m, and a magnetic survey over the same area at line spacing at 50 metres (408-line kms). A strong chargeability-high is coincident with a magnetic-low and resistivity-low, and is flanked by resistivity-highs. The geophysical response is interpreted to be similar to that of a classical Andean porphyry copper deposit.

Cascadero retained the author in June 2010 to review Las Burras data, examine and sample the property, and to prepare a Technical Report with recommendations for further exploration work in compliance with the provisions of NI 43-101. A visit to the property was made on June 17, 2010.

5.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

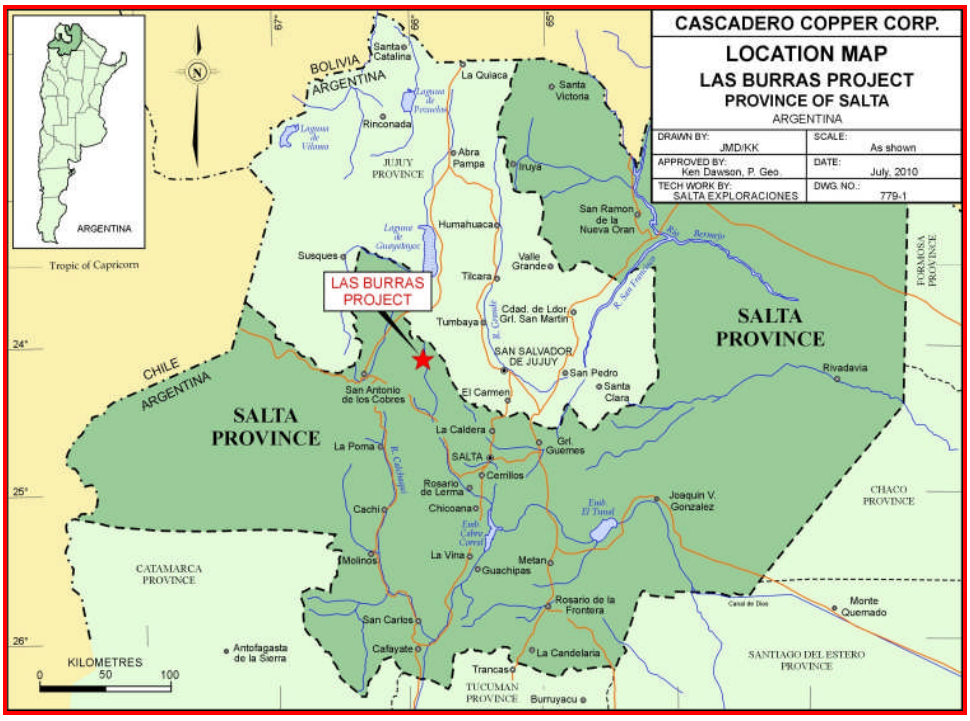
The staking, prospecting and geochemical sampling of Las Burras from 2004 to 2007 was carried out under the supervision of Dr. Thomas A. Richards, P. Geo., who was acting as an consultant and a director of SESA. Dr. Richard's internal reports for SESA constitute the basic exploration data on Las Burras. Dr. Richards, with Roger Melick, reported on a geochemical sampling program that was carried out by Minera in 1998. Dr. Richards is a Professional Geoscientist certified by APEGBC who has over forty years of experience in the mineral industry.

6.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

6.1 Location

The Property is a copper-gold porphyry prospect located at latitude S 24 20'35.3" and longitude W 65 51'58.3", located about 100 kilometres northwest of the City of Salta, Salta Province, northwestern Argentina. The Property is in close proximity to the eastern edge of the Puna, which is a part of the Altiplano or high-plateau of the southern Andes. The location of the property is shown on a provincial-scale map of the region in **Figure 1** below.

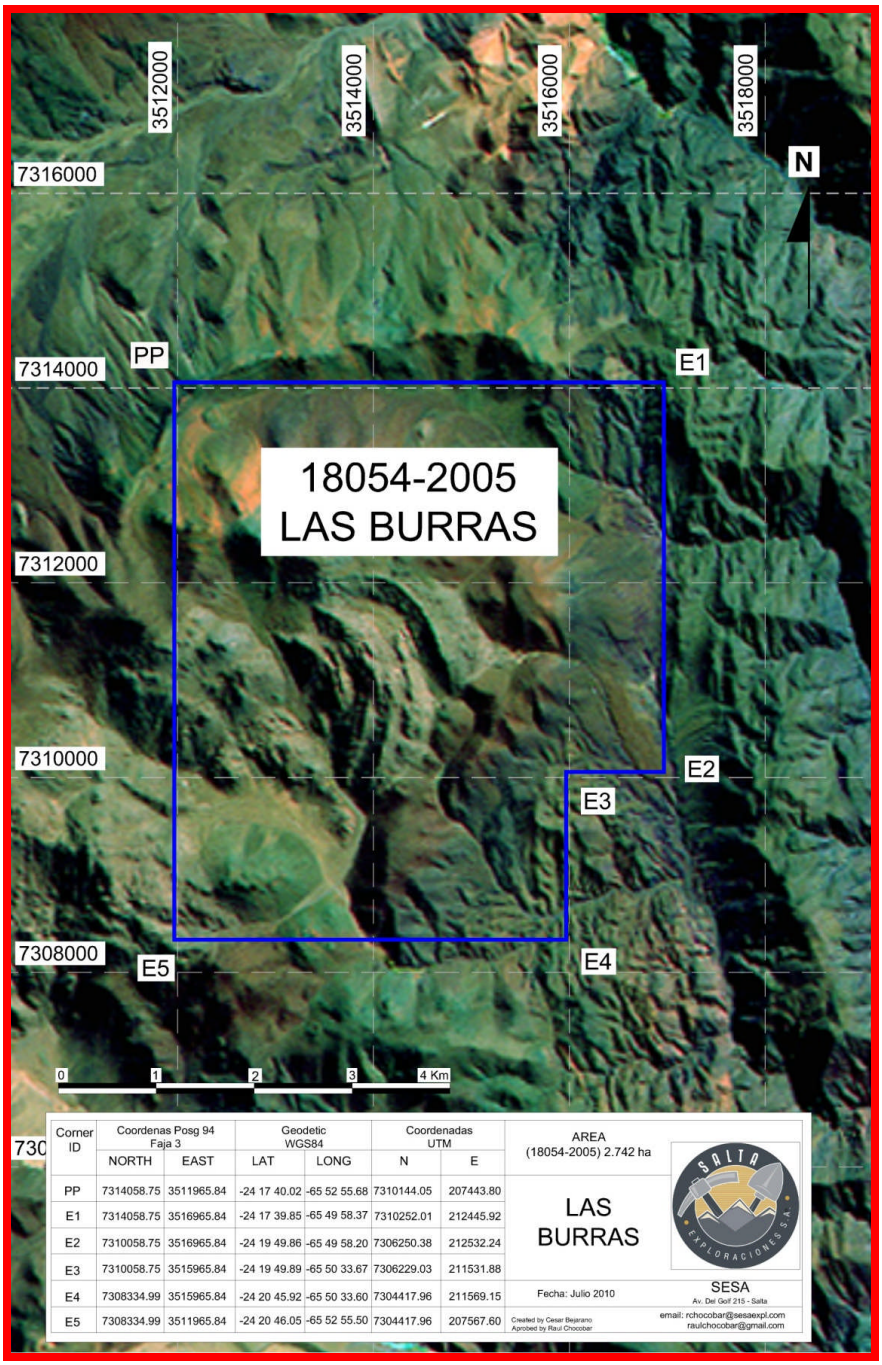
FIGURE 1
LAS BURRAS LOCATION



6.2 Las Burras Property Area Map

The Las Burras Property consists of one PMD (claim) comprising an area of 2,742 hectares. The Property was acquired by SESA in 2005 and is 100% owned. **Figure 2** provides a claim map followed by details of tenure.

FIGURE 2
LAS BURRAS CLAIM MAP
2,742 Hectares



Corner ID	Coordenas Posg 94 Faja 3 NORTH	EAST	Geodetic WGS84 LAT	LONG	Coordenadas UTM N	E
PP	7314058.75	3511965.84	-24 17 40.02	-65 52 55.68	7310144.05	207443.80
E1	7314058.75	3516965.84	-24 17 39.85	-65 49 58.37	7310252.01	212445.92
E2	7310058.75	3516965.84	-24 19 49.86	-65 49 58.20	7306250.38	212532.24
E3	7310058.75	3515965.84	-24 19 49.89	-65 50 33.67	7306229.03	211531.88
E4	7308334.99	3515965.84	-24 20 45.92	-65 50 33.60	7304417.96	211569.15
E5	7308334.99	3511965.84	-24 20 46.05	-65 52 55.50	7304417.96	207567.60

AREA (18054-2005) 2.742 ha

LAS BURRAS

Fecha: Julio 2010

Created by Cesar Bejarano
Aprobed by Raul Chocobar

SESA
Av. Del Golf 215 - Salta
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raulchocobar@gmail.com

6.3 Property Details

LAS BURRAS MINE: (File Nro 18,054 - Manifestación de descubrimiento – Mina Las Burras - Located in the Department of Rosario de Lerma, Las Burras, Province of Salta.-)

a. Mining concession title:

Legal Status: Concession for Exploitation right as a consequence of being discovered by an Exploration process (within the Exploration permit Nro. 17,693). The legal survey has already been done on this property.
Definitive Extension: 27 tenements (pertenencias) of 100 has each one, 2,742 Has as a whole.
Location: Department of Rosario de Lerma, Las Burras, Province of Salta.
Coordinates of the corners: Posgar 94 system Gauss Kruger:

	X	Y
P.01	7314058,75	3511965,84
P.02	7314058,75	3516965,84
P.03	7310058,75	3516965,84
P.04	7310058,75	3515965,84
P.05	7308308,75	3515965,84
P.06	7308308,75	3511965,84

On February 3rd, 2005 the mine was applied for by Silvia Rene Rodriguez, who handed in the application for acquiring the concession for Exploitation of the mine as a consequence of being discovered by an Exploration process within the Exploration permit Nro. 17,693.

On September 29th, 2005 the Mining Judge registered the concession for Exploitation of the mine in favour of Silvia Rene Rodriguez.

The assignment and transfer of the mining property from Silvia Rene Rodriguez to Salta Exploraciones S.A. was registered at the book entry (asiento) Nro 10 of the Sale, Assignment and Transfer Registry Book ("*Libro de Registro de Ventas, Cesiones y Transferencias*") Nro 8.

On June 26th, 2006 the Mining Judge informed that the new titleholder of the concession is Salta Exploraciones S.A.

b. Environmental Impact Assessment:

On February 28th, 2005 Silvia Rene Rodriguez submitted the EIA which was approved on June 7th, 2005.

The EIA renewal was submitted on February 28th, 2007 and it was approved on April 17th, 2007.

The EIA renewal was submitted on October 27th, 2009 and it was approved on February 11th, 2010.
On June 25th, 2010 a new EIA covering the social aspects and an advance Exploration and drilling stage was submitted. On July 16th, 2010 an extension of this EIA was submitted. Its approval is pending.

The next renewal of the EIA has to be submitted before February 11th, 2012.

c. Legal Labor, Legal Survey and Working and Investment Plan:

The legal labor and legal survey have already been done in this property. The survey was duly approved by the Mining Judge on October 24th, 2007.

On October 19th, 2007 SESA submitted the mining investment plan.

On April 15th, 2009 SESA submitted the affidavit informing that it has complied with the first year of the mining investment plan.

On January 18th, 2010 SESA submitted the affidavit informing that it has complied with the second year of the mining investment plan

The deadline for submitting the affidavit of the third year of the mining investment plan is on January 19th, 2011.

d. Cannon Payment (Provincial Property Tax):

The canon payment related to the first semester of the year 2010 was done on May 5th, 2010 (including interest for the delay in the payment). The canon payment related to the second semester of the year 2010 was done on June 8th, 2010. The property taxes are paid to December 31st 2010. There no taxes or other debts or encumbrances in this regard. The annual Property tax is A$P10,800 (US$2,785)

e.Titleholder and Surface Land Owner:

As per the information obtained in the file, we have confirmed that SESA is the sole titleholder of the concession, and that the same is valid, in full force and effect.
The mine is located within private owned surface lands.

6.4 Location of Principal Mineral Showings

Based on work to date. There are five primary areas of mineralization: the northeast, northwest, southwest, south central and southeast areas. In general terms, prospector style grab samples are focused in these area and other areas require more sampling. The zone of interest covers a mid-sized 30km^2 stock.

6.5 Environmental Issues

All historic work on the property, which is not extensive, was reclaimed by Minera prior to abandoning the property. There is no equipment, machinery, fuel tanks, exploration buildings or other detritus on the property

6.6 Work Applications and Permits

All required work permits, environmental and archeological reports are submitted and accepted by the mining authority Salta Province. The Property can be drill tested when equipment is available.

7.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

7.1 Access

Access is by 80 kilometres of all-season gravel and paved highway from the City of Salta to the village of Las Cuevas, and then 20 kilometres of four-wheel drive road to the Las Burras Property. The Tren de Los Nubes railway (*Railway to the Clouds*), for tourists and local passengers, stops at the nearby village of Diego Almagro, located on the southern part of the claim.

7.2 Climate

The climate is arid, with annual precipitation of about 30 to 40 cm. Winter months are June to August with dry and cold conditions and with a low-level of precipitation manly as snow. Precipitation is more common in the summer months of January and February, as rain. Winds are predominantly from the west and are strongest in the winter months. The area allows for year round surface work, such as prospecting, within which there is an eight month operating season suitable for core drilling. Core drilling could occur year round with certain equipment additions such line heaters and propane furnaces to prevent surface water from freezing.

7.3 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The railway joining Salta with the port city of Antofagasta Chile crosses the southern portion of the Property. Freight and passenger service restarted in 2010. A 500 Kv power line was completed in 1998 that passes 25 kms to the southwest of the property. The natural gas pipe line to Chile is within 10kms of the Property. Accommodation, public telephone, grocery, medical and other services are available in San Antonio de los Cobres, 50 kms to the west. The City of Salta with a population of about 500,000 is the closest major centre in Argentina. Basic supplies and services for the early stages of exploration are available in San Antonio and Salta. Daily flights are scheduled from Buenos Aires to Salta and numerous other national and international destinations. Water for drilling is available locally but is not sufficient for a large-scale mining operation without drilling wells. Water is trucked to drill sites from Las Cuevas.

7.4 Physiography

Las Burras is in one of several broad regional valleys that occur in northwestern Argentina, at elevation 3,500 to 4,000 metres ASL separated by uplifted linear mountain ranges with peaks reaching 5,500 metres ASL. The physiography is similar to that of the Basin and Range province of the southwestern U.S.A. The area is marked by chains of Quaternary to Recent volcanoes. The local topography of the property consists of an alluvium-filled valley surrounded by moderate to steep slopes exhibiting abundant rock outcroppings.

8.0 HISTORY

Las Burras is a new prospect, discovered in 1997 by Minera a wholly owned Argentina subsidiary of Mansfield. From 1997 to 1998 Minera carried out a program of geochemical sampling with collection of 180 rock specimens, and geological mapping of the southwestern part of the claim (Richards and Melick, 1998). In October 1998, Mansfield reached an agreement with Teck with respect to its participation in a regional exploration program that included Las Burras. The agreement was formalized pursuant to a Participation Agreement dated November 18, 1999 (the “Las Burras 1999 Regional Agreement”). Pursuant to the agreement Teck agreed to a private placement with Mansfield for C$1,000,000 to acquire 1,000,000 common shares. A portion of the proceeds, C$400,000, was allocated for exploration at Las Burras. Teck held a right of first offer to earn an initial 55% interest in the Property after completion of the initial program by making cash payments totalling C$1,100,000 and incurring an additional C$4,000,000 of exploration expenditure. Subject to the completion of the terms of the first offer, Teck had a second right to acquire an additional 10% interest by financing the property through feasibility.

The subsequent Minera exploration program included detailed geologic mapping, air photo analysis, an IP and resistivity geophysical survey and 832 metres of trenching in six trenches. Interpretation of the data from this program indicated the presence of a copper-gold porphyry system of moderate size. By the end of 2000, approximately $418,000 was spent on Las Burras area. Mansfield concluded that that a two-hole 300-metre drill program was warranted on the Las Burras showing.

No further work occurred on the property despite plans to do so. The Mansfield 2002 Annual Information Form disclosed that Teck did not exercise its right to acquire an interest in Las Burras and on January 17th 2001, Minera abandoned Las Burras.

SESA acquired Las Burras in November 2005 by staking. Several visits were made by SESA prospectors and geologists between 2004 and 2010, including a legal labor trench constructed on the north side of the valley in 2005, and a total of 136 rock grab samples were collected and subject to 31-element ICP geochemical analysis (Bilquist, 2004; Richards, 2004 to 2007). In June, 2010 SESA contracted with Argali Geofisica of Antofagasta Chile to carry out IP/Resistivity and Magnetic surveys over the central Las Burras area. The Property was examined and sampled by the writer and Raul Chocobar, Vice-President of Exploration and a director of SESA, on June 17, 2010.

9.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

9.1 Regional Geological Setting

Las Burras copper-gold porphyry showing is located on the eastern margin of the Puna in northwestern Argentina. The Puna is part of the Altiplano, or high-plateau, of the southern Andes that includes western portions of the provinces of Jujuy, Salta, and Catamarca and extends about 600 kms north-south and 250 kms east-west. The physiography of the Puna generally resembles that of the Basin and Range province of the southwestern United States.

Geologically, the Puna can be separated into three time-stratigraphic assemblages: basement assemblages of Proterozoic to Late Paleozoic age; rift-basin assemblages of Late Mesozoic to Early Tertiary age; and, Andean volcano-sedimentary assemblages of mid-Tertiary to Recent age. The Puna can also be divided into an Eastern and a Western belt, separated by the trace of the Salar Pocitos Lineament. Las Burras lies entirely within the eastern basement belt.

The oldest strata of the eastern belt are Upper Proterozoic flysch assemblages of the Puncoviscana Group consisting of turbiditic pelitic siltstones and fine-to-medium-grained sandstones. Mountain ranges west of San Antonio de los Cobres eastward to the city of Salta are comprised mainly of these rocks. These rocks are progressively metamorphosed southward across the province of Salta from phyllitic greenstones in the north to high-grade metamorphic rocks in the province of Catamarca.

Proterozoic strata are unconformably overlain by quartzites of the Cambrian Meso Group north of El Toro Lineament. Flysch of the Ordovician Santa Victoria Group, the youngest basement strata in the eastern belt, conformably overlie the Cambrian quartzites.

Three suites of igneous rocks comprise the eastern basement belt: an extensive magmatic arc assemblage of felsic and intermediate volcanic and intrusive rocks of the Middle to Upper Ordovician Faja Eruptiva (Oire Formation); the Nevado de Cachi suite of Lower Cambrian trondhjemites that intrude the Puncoviscana Group south of El Toro lineament; and, the Tastil suite of calc-alkaline granodiorite to quartz monzonite dated radiometrically from 724 to 530 Ma (Late Proterozoic to Cambrian) that hosts the Las Burras stock.

The Upper Cretaceous to Lower Tertiary rift-basin assemblage consists of non-marine to shallow-marine sediments of the Salta Group deposited on the basement within a series of broad graben and half-graben structural zones whose development appears to be coincident with the opening of the Atlantic Ocean.

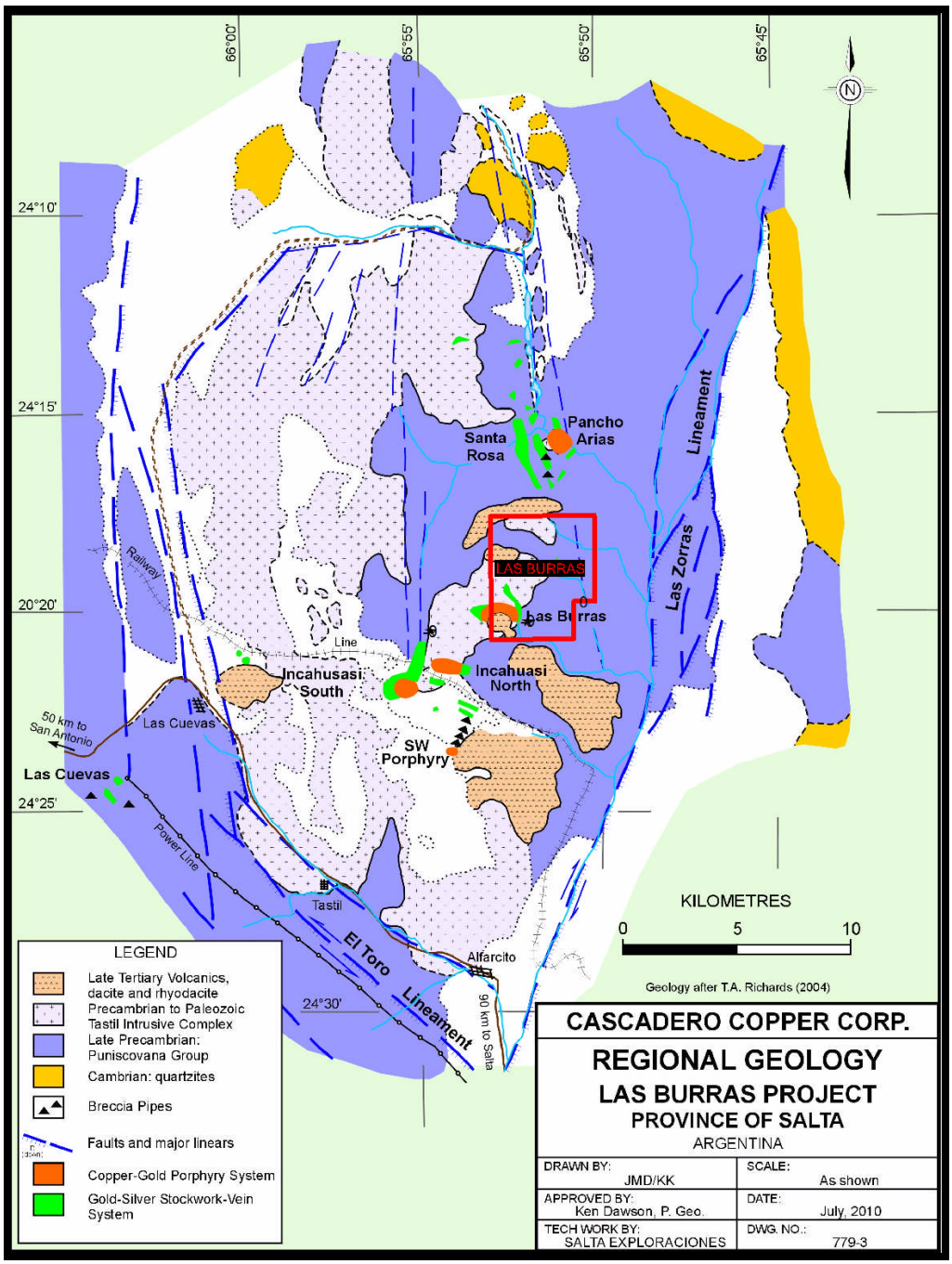
The Miocene-to-Recent Andean assemblages are continental volcanic and red-bed sedimentary rocks associated with arid depositional settings. Volcanic rocks range from rhyolite to basalt, with depositional settings including strato volcanoes, calderas, fault-controlled basins and flow complexes. Sub-volcanic and plutonic settings are present. Dominant volcanic compositions are feldspar-hornblende to feldspar-biotite-andesite, dacite flows and pyroclastics. Ash flow tuffs, thin-bedded andesite and lahars rim several hillsides around Las Burras, lying with apparent unconformity on both intrusive rocks and hornfels, and lacking hydrothermal alteration where in contact with quartz monzodiorite. These extrusive rocks are probably of Tertiary age.

9.2 Regional Structural Setting

Deformation of the basement during Cambrian and Ordovician times established a structural fabric in the Puna of Salta province that continued to control subsequent deformation, sedimentation, volcanism and mineralization through to the present time. Thrust faulting along the eastern margin of the Puna placed the Puncoviscana Group over the Upper Cretaceous Salta Group indicating that an early compressional episode was directed to the west-northwest. Transtensional stress associated with subduction related compression and extension associated with transcurrent strike-slip faulting during the Andean stage are displayed by: thrusting of Cretaceous and older rocks over Tertiary sediments and volcanics; north-south

linear valley-graben structures; pull-apart basins; calderas; and, linear volcanic chains. Major cross-structures, transverse to the main northerly structural grain, are prominent and includes the El Toro lineament that trends northwest-southeast to the immediate south of Las Burras. The age of northerly and transverse structures can be inferred to be at least of Early Paleozoic age by facies distributions of depositional basins in the Cambrian Meso and Ordovician Santa Victoria groups. **Figure 3** below illustrates the major structural controls of the Property.

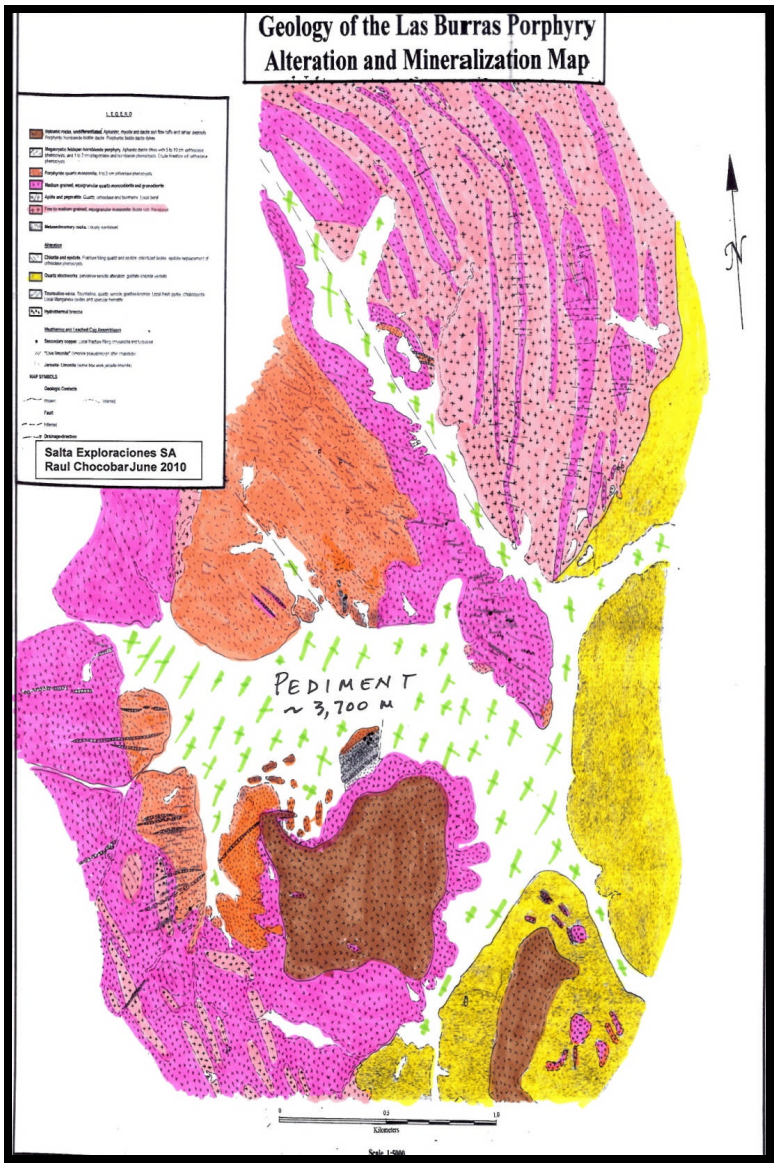
FIGURE 3
LAS BURRAS LOCATION AND REGIONAL STRUCTURES



9.3 Local Geology

Las Burras is a porphyry copper-gold prospect hosted in Miocene granitic rocks intrusive into Cambrian granitic rocks and hornfelsed sediments of the Late Proterozoic Puncoviscana Group. Mineralization occurs as an 800 metre by 1,200 metre zone of intense quartz-sericite-pyrite stockwork. A leached-cap assemblage of jarosite, goethite and live-hematite with local relicts of secondary copper as chrysocolla and turquoise is exposed on the surface. Swarms of ENE and WNW trending auriferous quartz-sericite-tourmaline sulphide veins occur peripheral to the porphyry style mineralization and alteration. **Figure 4** below illustrates the major lithologies of the Las Burras porphyry.

FIGURE 4
LAS BURRAS GEOLOGY MAP



Las Burras is hosted primarily within a porphyritic quartz monzonite at the north end of a 30 square-kilometer stock of calc-alkaline composition north of the El Toro lineament. Igneous rocks of this stock have intruded sediments of the Puncoviscana Group, creating a hornfelsed halo up to 800 metres wide.

The igneous rocks range compositionally from monzodiorite-granodiorite to quartz-monzonite. The oldest igneous lithology is a fine-to-medium grained, equigranular biotite-hornblende quartz-monzonite exposed in a conspicuous ring dyke complex in the northeastern part of the igneous complex. The main intrusive phase is hornblende monzodiorite and granodiorite peripheral to a sheared porphyritic quartz-monzonite and is the primary host to alteration and mineralization. Megacrystic plagioclase feldspar dykes of intermediate composition are common in the southern end of the stock and their orientation forms a crude radial pattern with a pronounced east-west preference.

The ring dyke complex covers about eight square kilometers at the north end of the igneous complex. Recessive dykes of fine-to-medium grained monzonite alternate with ridge forming medium-grained quartz monzodiorite-to-granodiorite. Steeply dipping narrow dykes of quartz monzodiorite cross-cut the monzonite dykes in primary orientations of NS, EW, WNW and ESE. Narrow dykes often contain thin center lines of tourmaline. Well developed radial fractures cut the ring dykes with offsets <20 cm .The ring dyke complex is separated from the granitoid rocks of the porphyry system by a major fault zone that trends northwest and is marked by a linear valley 100 metres to 200 metres wide.

10.0 DEPOSIT TYPES

10.1 Porphyry Cu-Mo-Au-Ag System

A stockwork of quartz veins containing jarosite and limonite after sulphide is central to the porphyry system and grades laterally into pervasively argillized host rock, and distally to a crudely radial zone of quartz-sericite-tourmaline veins with locally anomalous gold values. Leached-cap assemblages of jarosite after pyrite and hematite after secondary chalcocite (“live-hematite”) indicate that a supergene zone of copper enrichment may occur at depth. Extensive development of argillic alteration in the intensely fractured intrusive rocks, and the occurrence of the secondary copper minerals turquoise and chrysocolla attest to the potential for a supergene mineralization flanking the core zone.

10.2 Mesothermal Quartz-Sericite-Tourmaline+/-Gold+/-Sulphide Veins

These veins are commonly intimate with and peripheral to the porphyry-related quartz-sericite alteration, and grade outward into a crudely radial system of quartz-sericite-tourmaline veins. Veins range from one-centimetre to over two-metres wide and vary from less than 100 metres to over 600 metres in strike length, dip steeply to vertically, and orientations vary from 55º to 110º. Veins commonly contain pseudomorphs after pyrite and relicts of pyrite and chalcopyrite. A second zone of veins north of the central porphyry zone features locally anomalous gold, silver, copper, lead, arsenic, tungsten and molybdenum. The veins are probably genetically related to the porphyry system.

11.0 MINERALIZATION

The main area of pervasive quartz-sericite alteration and mineralization measures 800 metres by 1,200 metres. The zone is recessive and extends beneath alluvium between mineralized rock outcroppings. Fine-to-medium grained sericite has replaced much of the original host rock. Leached-cap assemblages of jarosite after pyrite and hematite after secondary chalcocite (“live-hematite”) occur sparingly in fractures. Secondary copper minerals, turquoise and chrysocolla, are noted in the alteration zones at the northern, southern and eastern margins of the porphyry. The host granitoid rocks are intensely fractured and argillized, with feldspars replaced by clay. Propylitic alteration, as quartz-epidote veinlets and chlorite after biotite, is best developed along the western and northwestern peripheries of the porphyry.

Quartz-sericite-tourmaline+/-sulphide veins are common peripheral to pervasive phyllic alteration and grade outwards to quartz-tourmaline-specular hematite veins that exhibit a crudely radial pattern outwards from the core of the porphyry system. In addition to goethite pseudomorphs and jarosite boxwork, fresh sulphide, i.e. pyrite and chalcopyrite, can be preserved in quartz-tourmaline veins. Along the northern limit of the vein system and immediately south of the linear fault valley that trends NW-SE,

the veins contain highly-anomalous gold values (up to 4.7 g/t) and silver (up to 114 g/t) in association with anomalous values of copper, lead, arsenic, tungsten and molybdenum.

Three hydrothermal breccia bodies crop out in the northeastern part of the porphyry system, proximal to the zone of pervasive phyllic alteration. The bodies are linear with an EW orientation, near vertical dips, 2-to-4 centimetre widths and up to 50-metres long. The breccias have monolithic, rounded to sub-angular intrusive clasts 2-to-30 centimetres in diameter and a matrix of quartz-rich intrusive fragments. Boxworks of goethite, jarosite and (rare) live-hematite are present. The breccia bodies are resistant to weathering and form ribs.

12.0 EXPLORATION

The Las Burras showing was discovered by staked by Minera in 1997. In October 1998, Teck, under an agreement described in **Section 8.0**, financed an exploration program in 1998 and 1999 that included detailed geologic mapping, air photo analysis, an IP and resistivity geophysical survey and 832 metres of trenching in six trenches. Interpretation of the data from this program indicated the presence of a copper-gold porphyry system of moderate size. Further work was recommended by not followed up and in 2001 Minera abandoned the Property. SESA acquired the property by staking in 2005, and undertook several programs of prospecting, geochemical sampling and geophysical surveying between 2005 and 2010.

12.1 Geochemical Sampling - Historic Work by Minera

A total of 180 samples were collected during the 1998-1999 evaluation of Las Burras by Minera, of which 73 were >100 ppb in gold, including 34 >500 ppb and 16 >1000 ppb. The highest values, with up to 5.9 g/t gold were found in the peripheral and capping quartz-sericite-tourmaline vein systems. Gold values up to 1.2 g/t are present within the pervasive phyllic alteration assemblage, while high-silver values, up to 115 g/t, are mainly peripheral to this alteration. Rock geochemical assay sheets are not available.

12.2 Geochemical Sampling - 2005 to 2007 by SESA

Between 2004 and 2007 SESA conducted a series of grab sample programs over a similar area that was covered by Minera in the late 1990s. The results confirmed that copper-gold mineralization occurs over an 30km^2 area and is primarily localized in five areas. The assays results from the SESA work also confirms similar grades, similar anomalous elements and a similar range of grade distribution.

A total of 136 rock grab samples were collected by SESA between 2004 and 2007 (Bilquist, 2004; Richards 2004 to 2007). Assay values of gold from the 136 samples collected gave 73 assays >100 ppb (0.1 g/t), 31 >500 ppb (>0.5 g/t) and 16 >1,000 ppb (1-g/t) with the highest sample at 28,000 ppb (28 g/t). The mean value for all the samples is 724 ppb (0.724 g/t) gold. Forty-five of the samples assayed between trace and 50 ppb gold and the majority of these also assayed low-values of silver and base metals.

Assay values for silver from the 136 samples collected gave 37 assays >15 ppm (>15 g/t) silver, 22 were >30 ppm (30 g/t) and six assayed >100 ppm (>100 g/t) or >3 ounces of silver per tonne. In addition, 16 samples assayed >10,000 ppm lead (1%) and 5 samples assayed >10,000 ppm (1%) zinc. The copper values are generally low given that an acid leach process has likely affected (reduced) the surface protore values. The highest copper assay was 6,828 ppm (0.68%) copper. Eight samples assayed >300 ppm (0.03%) molybdenum. A list of these 136 samples with 31-element ICP for selected elements is shown in **SECTION 25.0 APPENDICES as SCHEDULE "A".**

The 136 sample sites are plotted on the Las Burras Pole Reduced Magnetic anomaly shown as **Figure 5** below and are plotted on the Las Burras Chargeability anomaly in **Figure 6** on page 20 below.

FIGURE 5
LAS BURRAS GRAB SAMPLE LOCATION
PLOTTED ON PLAN VIEW MAGNETIC SURVEY

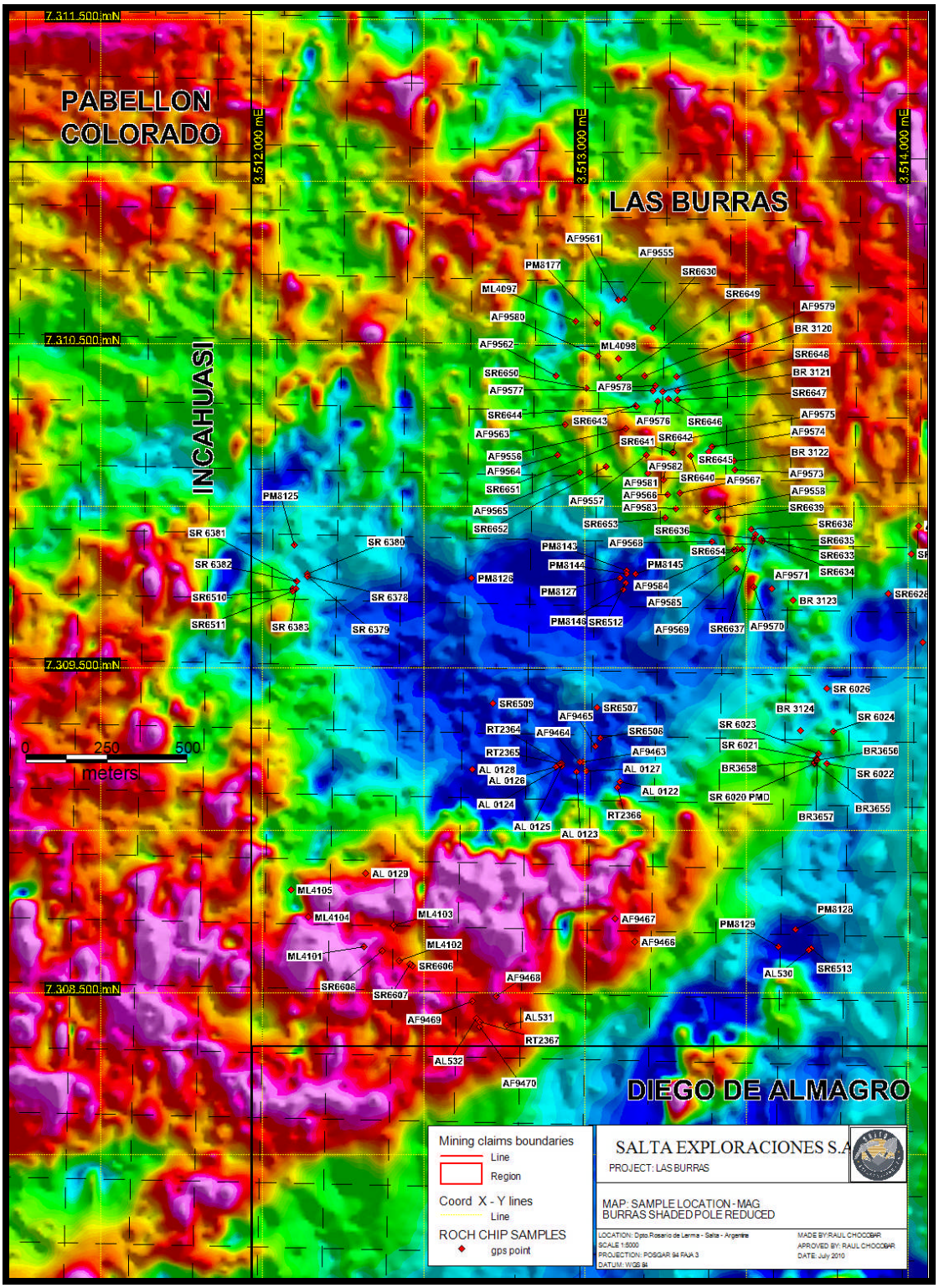
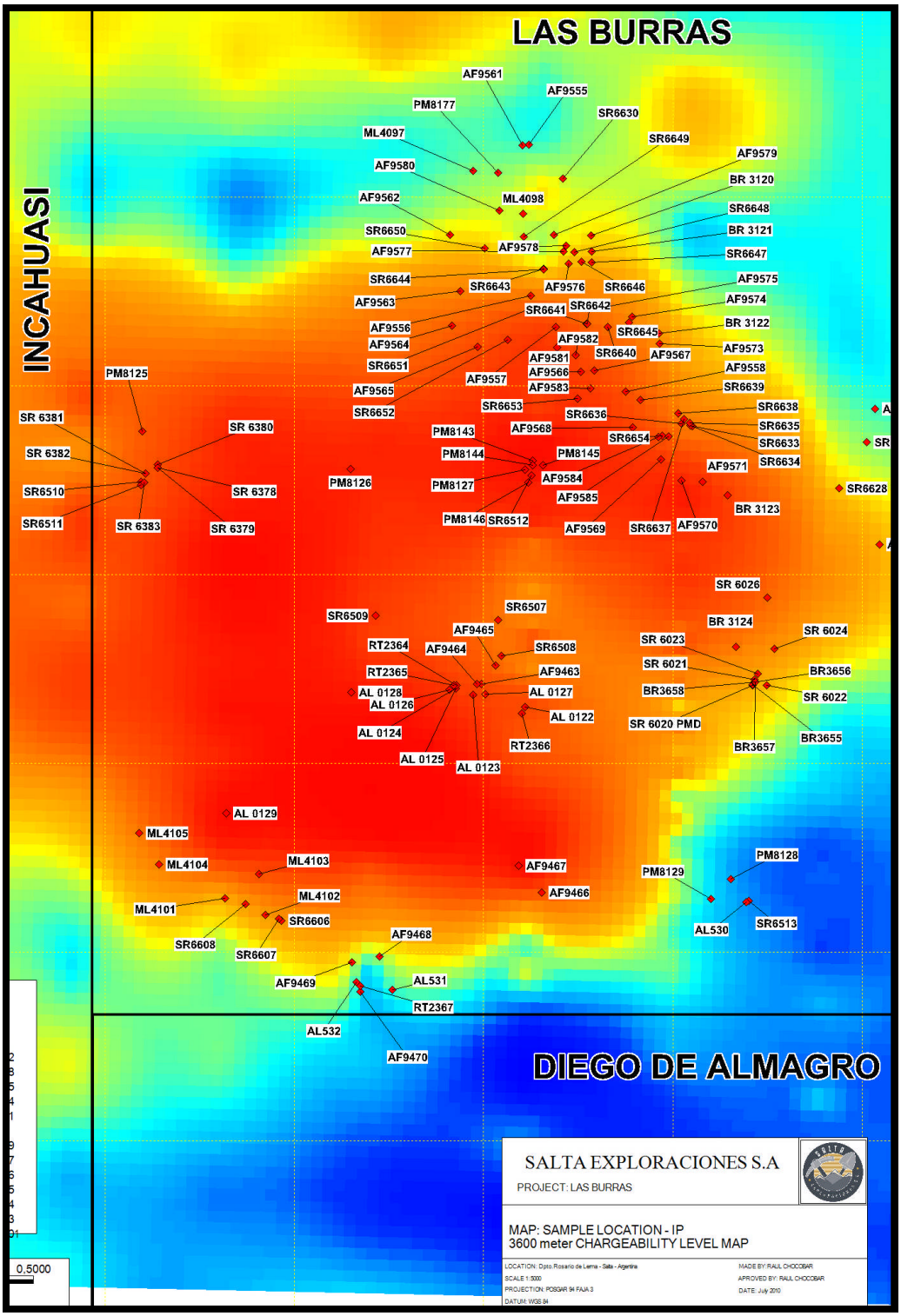


FIGURE 6
PLAN VIEW
LAS BURRAS CHARGEABILITY ANOMALY
LOCATION OF 136 GRAB SAMPLES



12.2 Geophysical Surveys

SESA contracted with Argali Geofisica in May 2010 and the following is an excerpt from the Argali Report:

"*During June and July, 2010, Argali Geofisica (Argali) conducted induced polarization (IP) and ground magnetic surveys at the Las Burras Project in Salta, Argentina on behalf of Salta Exploraciones. The Las Burras Project is located approximately 100 km northwest of the city of Salta in Salta Province, Argentina. The primary objective of the geophysical surveys was to help delineate zones of gold and possibly copper porphyry mineralization and to help map structures, alteration and lithology.*
The ground magnetic survey was conducted on N-S lines spaced 50 metres apart for a total of 408 km. Readings were acquired as a continuous profile with readings every 1 second or an approximate station spacing of approximately 0.5 m to 1.5 m. Survey control was maintained with a high quality GPS system within the magnetometer. Complete UTM coordinates and elevation data were acquired simultaneously with each magnetic reading. The GPS datum was WGS84, Zone 20S. The IP data were acquired with the pole-dipole array and a dipole spacing of 100 m expanded through six to eight separations (n= 1 to 7). A time-domain waveform with a frequency of 0.125 Hz (2 seconds) was employed. Twelve lines totalling 48 kms were surveyed. The GPS datum was WGS84, Zone 20S.

The IP data from Las Burras outline strong chargeability anomalies up to 45 mV/V over a zone measuring approximately 2 km by 1.2 km. The chargeability anomaly is coincident with a strong conductive anomaly. The central conductive zone is ringed by a high resistivity halo that is usually low-chargeability. Several zones of weak to moderate chargeability occur in a resistive zone north of the central conductive-chargeable anomaly.

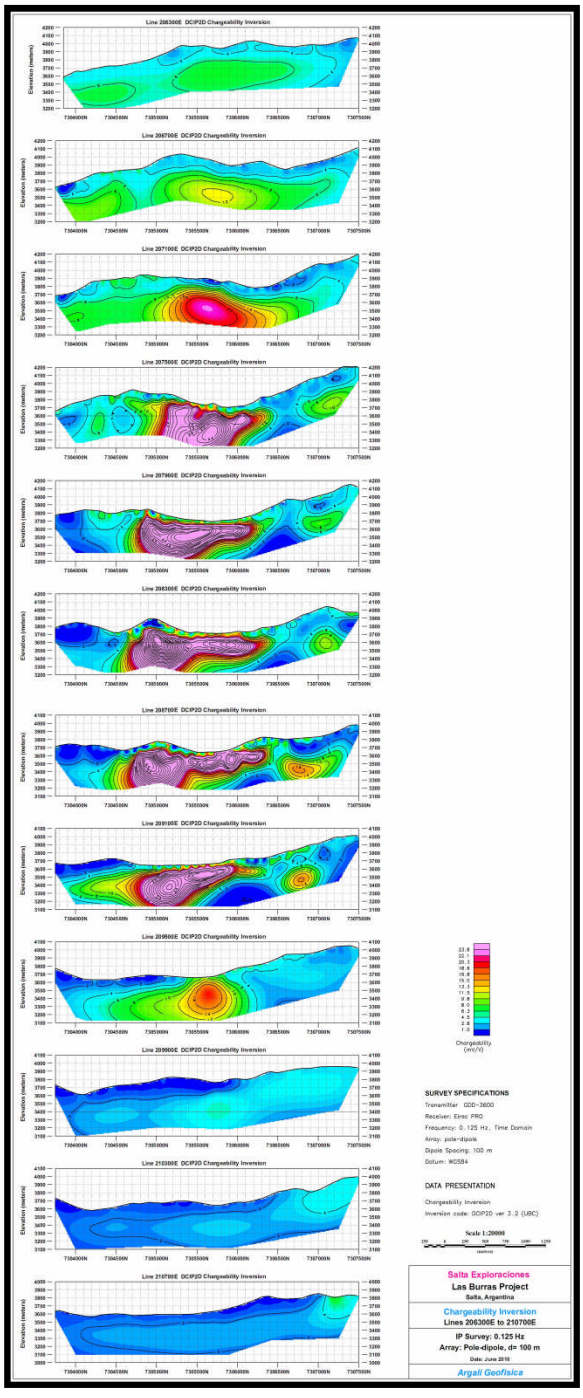
The magnetic data outline a strong magnetic low in the central portion of the grid, coincident with the strong conductive, chargeable anomaly. Magnetic lows are also observed on the eastern portion of the grid; however, these anomalies are not coincident with conductive, chargeable zones. The central magnetic low is ringed by a broad magnetic high halo indicating higher magnetic susceptibilities. Numerous strong, narrow magnetic anomalies are present throughout the grid. These anomalies are usually associated with surface occurrences of black mafic rocks with high magnetic susceptibility. Sometimes the black rocks are found as boulders and debris in float and sometimes as narrow dike-like outcrops. The IP, resistivity and magnetic data appear to be mapping the alteration sequences at Las Burras very well. Kit Campbell, geophysical consultant, will interpret the data and provide recommendations."

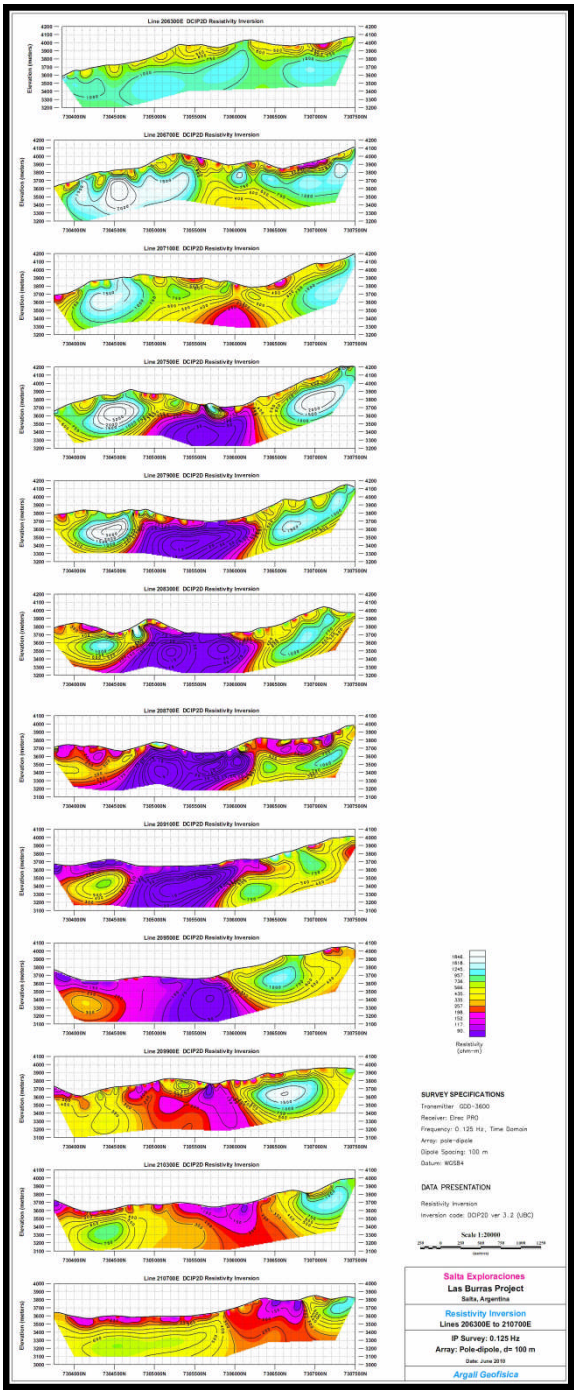
Figure 5 and **Figure** 6 above show the Las Burras magnetic and chargeability anomalies in plan view. The Induced Polarization inversions for chargeability (A) and resistivity (B) respectively are shown in

Figure 7 below. The inversions show a high-chargeability anomaly that is coincident with an area of low-resistivity, which occurs directly below an magnetic-low. This signature is common to porphyry systems.

FIGURE 7
LAS BURRAS GEOPHYSICS
CHARGEABILITY (A) AND RESISTIVITY (B) INVERSIONS

A **B**





The complete Argali Geofisica Report is reproduced in **SECTION 25.0 as SCHEDULE "B".**

12.3 Geophysical Interpretation

The following is an interpretation of the Argali Report in summary format as written by Kit Campbell of Intrepid Geophysics. Kit Campbell is the Qualified Person for the Cascadero's geophysical surveys. The complete Intrepid Report is reproduced in **SECTION 25.0 as SCHEDULE "C".**

"The Miocene Las Burras–Almagro–El Toro magmatic complex lies ~300 kms to the east of the Central Andes volcanic arc, in the easternmost sector of the transverse Calama–Olacapato–El Toro fault zone. The magmatic rocks of the Las Burras–Almagro–El Toro complex comprise a monzogabbro to monzogranite laccolith like intrusion and basaltic andesite to dacite volcanic rocks that include multiple lithostratigraphic members. The Las Burras property covers the core of this complex is postulated as a copper-gold porphyry system. The property is 100% owned by Salta Exploraciones S.A., a wholly owned subsidiary of SESA Holdings LLC which in turn is owned 50% by each of Cascadero Copper and Coralbrook Ltd.

A conventional ground induced-polarization and magnetic survey was carried out over the Las Burras property in June-July 2010 in order to detect and map possible alteration and mineralization patterns which could confirm a subsurface mineralized zone consistent with the suspected porphyry system containing significant and potentially economic amounts of copper and gold. The ground geophysics program was conducted by Argali Geofisica; IP/Resistivity data were collected on north-south traverses at 400-metre intervals using a time-domain system, with a total of 12 lines collected using a pole-dipole array. Magnetic data were collected on north-south traverses spaced at 50-metre intervals using a continuously-recording 'walking' magnetometer.

The ground geophysical survey was successful in mapping a significant zone of IP chargeability, coincident with a resistive low (conductive high). This high chargeability anomaly of ~40–50 mV/V is outlined in the center of the grid over a zone measuring approximately 1,600 metres east west by 2,000 metres north south. The main response appears to extend from west of Line 207500E to east of Line 209100E. The strong chargeability anomaly is coincident with a low-resistivity anomaly. The central conductive chargeable zone is ringed by a high-resistivity, low-chargeability halo. A strong magnetic-low is also outlined in the central portion of the grid, essentially coincident with the strong conductive, chargeable anomaly. Comparison of the magnetic and IP/resistivity signatures, particularly in a 3D context, indicates a strong spatial correlation between the magnetic-low and the chargeable/conductive high. The core or root of this chargeable/conductive feature, however, falls within the southern half of the zone indicated above, that is, encroaching into the southern magnetic-high, which is seen to rim the IP/resistivity anomaly and may be seen to extend to depth under the magnetic south rim, while a progressively thinner lens extends toward the northern limits of the indicated zone. Broad magnetic-highs ring this central magnetic low. A three-dimensional inversion of the IP/resistivity is currently underway.

Pending those results and evaluation of the MMI geochemistry and trenching programs recommended by Dr. Kenneth Dawson, a series of drill holes is recommended to transect both the southern magnetic low and the southern chargeability/conductivity high beneath the south-bounding magnetic high. The compilation of the final results of the 3D inversion, MMI geochemical and the alteration and mineralization analysis from the 3,100 metres of trenching should provide for optimum targeting of the proposed drillhole locations."

13.0 DRILLING

There has been no drilling on the Property.

14.0 SAMPLING METHOD AND APPROACH

Rock grab sampling of outcrop is the only style of sampling done at Las Burras. These sample were taken by experienced prospectors and geologists employed by SESA and under the supervision of Dr. Tom Richards. All samples were analyzed by ACME Analytical Laboratories in Vancouver BC.

14.1 Grab Samples

All samples collected by SESA are rock samples from outcrop, which are classified as grab samples. Samples are collected to best represent the rock at the sample site, fresh, altered or mineralized. Grain size of the minerals of interest will dictate sample size, e.g. a larger sample should be taken from rocks suspected to carry gold values to increase statistically validity. Sample size at Las Burras commonly ranges from two to four kilograms. UTM coordinates of the site are recorded in field notes. Sample

location and description are recorded in field notes and on a retained duplicate of the sample tag, the other half of the tag goes into the sample bag. A metal tag or plastic flagging tape is marked with the tag number and left at the site. Sample tag number is written on the outer bag with marking pen, and the bag securely sealed. A numbered character sample as a duplicate is retained and stored in the SESA warehouse.

15.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

All samples sent for assay were in the control of SESA personnel from the point of sample collection, to the SESA warehouse for shipping preparation to delivery to the bus terminal in Salta for delivery to Acme Analytical Mendoza, Argentina, for preparation. The prepped samples are then trucked to Acme Analytical, Santiago Chile for pulping and then flown to Acme Analytical Vancouver for assay.

Acme has implemented a quality system compliant with the International Standards Organization (ISO) 9001 Model for Quality Assurance and ISO/IEC 17025 General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories. On November 13, 1996, Acme became the first commercial geochemical analysis and assaying lab in North America to be accredited under ISO 9001. The laboratory has maintained its registration in good standing since then.

Samples are prepared for shipment to the assay office in the following manner:

- Samples are placed sequentially into a shipping bag up to a weight of 20 kg.
- Sample numbers are written on the outer bag.
- Sample bag number and sample numbers contained are entered into an inventory file and a shipping manifest.
- An adhesive shipping manifest number is attached to the outer shipping bag.
- The total number of shipping bags and their numbers are entered into an inventory file, along with date and method of shipment.
- The SESA warehouse is a secure facility with password access control

Sample preparation for analyses is done in the lab. Preparation and analytical procedures for ACME Laboratories are given in **Appendix VI on page xx.**

Security of the samples in the field is the responsibility of the geologist who supervises the collection or personally collects the samples. Sealed sample bags are stored in a securely locked storage facility at the field office prior to shipment to Salta. Shipments are in a locked container in a company vehicle. Samples are stored in a locked warehouse in Salta City controlled by SESA personnel prior to shipment to the assay lab. At no time does an unauthorized person have access to the samples. The author believes that SESA personnel follow a set coherent procedures and policies for sample preparation in the field, to the warehouse, within the warehouse and delivery to the bus that transports the samples to the assay lab.

16.0 DATA VERIFICATION

Exploration data from Las Burras consists of analytical results from rock grab samples. The analytical and assay data from rock samples should be reliable and substantially error-free as the data are electronically transported into the database from analytical data in digital format from ACME Labs. The sample identification information and the merged analytical data are then plotted electronically onto report figures.

16.1Blank Standard

Because the samples are reconnaissance style and prospecting in nature no blank standard was inserted. Assay results were inspected for unusual variation in individual assays and within the set of the 31-element suite. No irregular assays were noted by the author.

16.2 Duplicate Split

No duplicate splits were used. Assay results are inspected for excessive variance, particularly in the case of gold and silver assays where a high-variance may indicate a nugget effect. There are a few examples with high-gold assays but they are accompanied with in a suite of a 31-element assay that is also highly anomalous in silver and base metals, which is the expected result given the polymetalic nature of this prospect. No further check assays were done.

17.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The information contained herein regarding adjacent properties is derived from what is believed from credible sources but none is verified by the author. In addition, despite the fact that this information on adjacent properties is from areas close to Las Burras and in similar geological settings, the information may not be indicative of the mineralization at Las Burras.

17.1 Pancho Arias

The property is about six kms north east of Las Burras in a similar geological setting both regional and local. The showing was discovered in the 1970s. Historic drilling by the Argentinean government in the early 1970s focused on what appears to be the central barren core of the porphyry system.

The property consists of a Tertiary copper-molybdenum-gold porphyry system associated with a cluster of intrusive stocks hosted by Precambrian sediments. This porphyry (2km by 1km) system exhibits classic porphyry alteration and zoning with a barren potassic centre or core, which is partly surrounded by a mineralized phyllic zone with strongly leached sulphides contained within an envelope of argillic alteration. A geophysical IP survey carried out, identified a classic horseshoe shaped body of high-chargeability/low resistivity indicating an increase in sulphide mineralization below surface.

This body is spatially associated with the surface phyllic alteration zone delineated by mapping. A high-resistivity, low-chargeability zone is associated with the barren core, typical of copper porphyry systems. The geophysical survey suggests that the top of the zone of sulphide mineralization indicated by the high-chargeability is relatively close to the surface (~50 metres), is open and increases in size with depth.

In October 1997, a previously unknown zone of anomalous gold mineralization in the southern part of the property was discovered with surface rock values up to 1.2 g/t. This gold zone covers an area of about 500 metres north-south, is up to 250 metres wide east-west and is open to the south and the north-east. Geologically, the anomalous gold zone is partially within a breccia pipe complex and partially within altered sediments. The northern half of a high resistivity geophysical anomaly correlates well with the southern part of the anomalous gold zone. (Aranlee news release 1997)

17.2 Santa Rosa

In 1998, Minera Mansfield completed preliminary geological, geophysical, trenching and sampling work on the Santa Rosa gold property and planned a drill program. An Induced Polarization (IP) survey showed that a single, large chargeability anomaly underlies three mineralized zones. The chargeability anomaly is 1,400 metres long and 400 metres to 600 metres wide, and is open along strike. Mineralized quartz-feldspar porphyries in the area have higher-chargeability's and higher pyrite content than wall rock sediments. The IP results are likely the response of a pyrite-bearing intrusive rock unit at depth. The property was optioned from Homestake de Argentina S.A., which acquired title to the property through the takeover of Argentina Gold Corp, the Company's former joint-venture partner on this project. Mansfield dropped its option in 2002. Barrick subsequently acquired Argentina Gold and title to Santa Rosa.

In 2006, SESA acquired the property from Barrick Gold and drilled 13 core holes all of which returned sub-economic grades of gold and base metals. The property was returned to Barrick Gold.

17.3 Incahuasi

Showings on the Incahuasi claim, which adjoins Las Burras to the west and south, are evidence of porphyry style mineralization and alteration in a similar geological setting to Las Burras. The mineralization and alteration includes: quartz-hematite-gold breccia and veins; quartz-sericite-gold veins; quart-ankerite-gold-copper, quartz-hematite-tourmaline-gold veins; and, quartz-tourmaline-sericite-gold bearing greisens. The porphyry setting also exhibits quartz-sericite and argillic altered intrusions with well-to-moderately developed leach-cap weathering assemblages. The quartz-hematite breccia zones gave up to 11 gm/t gold from historic work. Numerous rock grab samples from the southern porphyry setting gave values from trace up to 6 g/t gold.

SESA acquired the property by staking in 2005. Grab samples taken by SESA from 2005 to 2007 from Incahuasi returned three assays in the 5 g/t to 6 g/t gold range and several of lesser value confirming earlier work. SESA has recently conducted an IP/Res/Mag survey over a large area at Incahuasi and the initial data suggest the presence of interesting geophysical anomalies indicating the presence of intrusive activity that require follow-up work.

18.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

These processes and tests are not applicable at this stage of the project.

19.0 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

These estimates are not applicable to the Property at this stage of the project.

20.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

None is known.

21.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

21.1 Geological Interpretation

The Las Burras host rock is porphyritic quartz monzonite interpreted to be part of a Miocene (ca. 14 Ma) ring dyke complex, the emplacement of which was controlled by NS faults (Mazzuoli, et.al., 2008). The centre of the porphyry system is recessive and is overlain by a thin cover of alluvium. Geological, geochemical and geophysical data indicate that this central zone is possibly underlain by a porphyry copper system. The sulphide-rich central part of the system is preferentially oxidized and eroded.

Geochemical samples are anomalous in gold and silver, and a distinct metal zoning pattern with respect to copper, molybdenum, gold, silver, arsenic, tungsten, zinc and lead is evident. The general pattern shows the central zone enriched in molybdenum, gold and silver haloed by gold-silver-tungsten-arsenic-lead-zinc. This element distribution conforms to zoning typical of a porphyry copper system.

Hydrothermal alteration of rock of the central zone is pervasive phyllic (quartz-sericite-pyrite) that grades laterally to argillic altered quartz monzonite, and distally to propylitic alteration of intrusive and volcanic rocks. This is a typical alteration pattern associated with porphyry deposits.

Quartz-sericite-tourmaline veins are associated with pervasive phyllic alteration in the core zone and grade outward to quartz-sericite-hematite, commonly associated with pyrite, chalcopyrite and elevated gold and silver. Vein mineralogy and zoning reflects a genetic relationship to the porphyry system.

The presence of leached-cap mineral assemblages, e.g. jarosite, goethite, hematite pseudomorphs after chalcopyrite, relict quartz stockwork and secondary copper mineralization as chrysocolla and turquoise supports the possible existence of supergene copper mineralization at depth.

21.2 Conclusions

- The age (Miocene) and composition (quartz monzonite) of the host rock to Las Burras is similar to many other Andean porphyry deposits.
- Las Burras intrusive complex is located at a major extensional jog near the eastern limit of the Calama-Olacapato-El Toro Transverse Structure where it is intersected by northerly trending faults.
- Las Burras porphyry is marked by a zone of intense fracturing and argillic alteration about 1,200 metres by 2,000 metres in size. A core-zone of intense phyllic alteration is recessive, and overlain by alluvium. The near surface hypogene sulphide content of the porphyry deposit is mostly oxidized and removed by weathering and erosion.
- The leached-cap rock mineral assemblage, relict stockwork and secondary copper minerals in the intensely argillized and fractured host attest to the possible existence of a supergene zone of copper enrichment at depth.
- Element zoning is evident in the distribution of rock geochemical data, which is in accord with classical porphyry copper systems. Mineral and elemental zoning in quartz-tourmaline veins supports their genesis as part of the porphyry copper system.

21.3 Geophysical Interpretation

The Argali Geofisica report (Jordan, 2010) identifies a strong IP chargeability anomaly over a zone measuring approximately 1,200 metres by 2,000 metres centrally located on the grid and coincident with a strong conductive anomaly. The central conductive zone is ringed by a high-resistivity halo that is usually low-chargeability. The magnetic data outline a strong magnetic-low coincident with the strong conductive chargeability anomaly. The geophysical signature at Las Burras is similar to the geophysical signature of Andean, Cordillera and other global porphyry systems.

21.4 Conclusions

- Geological data from surveys by Minera (Richards and Melick, 1998), and regional studies by Mazzuoli et. al (2008), combined with mapping, geochemical and prospecting data by SESA, provide evidence for the existence of a buried porphyry Cu-Au deposit at Las Burras.
- Geophysical surveys (Campbell, 2010) are interpreted to show a core of high-chargeability and low-resistivity coincident with a zone of low-magnetic susceptibility. The core zone is flanked and partly surrounded by a rim of high-resistivity. This configuration is consistent with the geophysical signature of a typical Andean and other global porphyry systems.

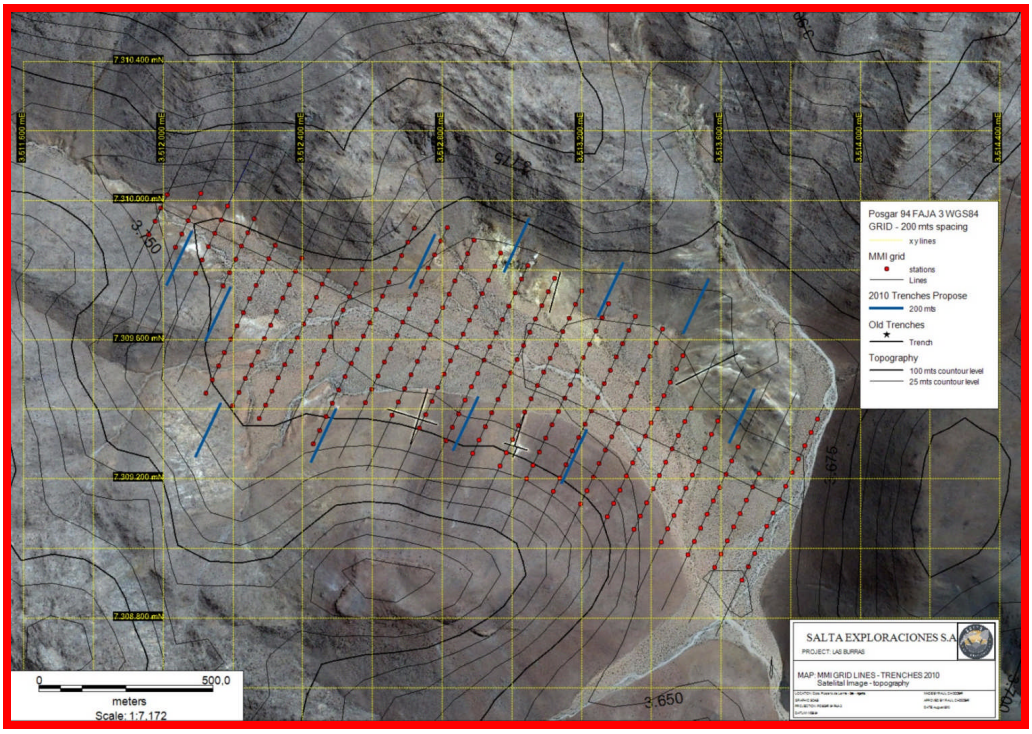
Geological, mineralogical and geophysical data support the existence of a porphyry copper system in the central part of the Las Burras geophysical grid. A program of Mobile Metal Ion (MMI) geochemistry and trenching around the perimeter of the magnetic low is recommended to further define drill targets. This should be followed by 2,800 metre core drilling program to test this exploration model.

22.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

22.1MMI Geochemistry and Trenching Programs

Figure 8 below is a plan map of the central valley area of the Property. The baseline for the grid follows the axis of the valley at azimuth 115º. The core of the porphyry system is covered by a thin layer of pediment. The grid and the 50 metre spaced sample points for the MMI program are shown as "red" dots. Note that the sample spacing is offset on every second line, which provide a better geochemical profile. The total number of MMI samples is expected to be 230 to 250. Samples are sieved and dried in the SESA warehouse and then shipped by commercial bus line to SGS Buenos Aires for preparation and then flown to SGS Lima Peru for assaying.

FIGURE 8
LAS BURRAS MAP
MMI GEOCHEM AND TRENCH LOCATIONS



The proposed trenches are shown as "blue" and are located around the perimeter of the central valley. In total, 11 new trenches each of 100 metres and re-trenching the historic Minera trenches, shown as "black" lines on the map for a total of about 2,000 metres. The trenches will be chip sampled at 2-metre intervals and mapped for alteration and geology. A total of 1,000 2-metre chip samples that each weight about 3 kilograms is expected. The samples are transported to the SESA warehouse and prepared for shipment by commercial bus line to ACME Mendoza Argentina for sample preparation the shipped to ACME Santiago Chile and flown to ACME Vancouver for assaying.

22.2 Budget - MMI Geochemistry Program

MMI GEOCHEMISTRY PROGRAM 230 SAMPLES	DAYS	UNITS	UNIT COST US$	TOTAL US$
Mobilize	2	1	$ 5,000	$ 5,000
Excavator	3	30	$ 85	$ 2,550
Field Support-SESA (6)	12	12	$ 600	$ 7,200
MMI Assays-MMI-8 @ SGS Buenos Aires	n/a	230	$ 31	$ 7,130
Shipping-kgs		230	$ 2	$ 460
MMI Report	n/a	1	$ 2,500	$ 2,500
Travel		2	$ 3,500	$ 7,000
Food, Fuel, Equip, Accommodation (6)	12	72	$ 50	$ 3,600
MMI Geochemistry Sub Total	**12**			**$ 35,440**

22.3 Budget - Trenching Program

TRENCHING PROGRAM 3,100 METRES	DAYS	UNITS	UNIT COST US$	TOTAL US$
Mobilize	n/a	1	$ 5,000	$ 5,000
Excavator	10	100	$ 85	$ 8,500
Field Support-SESA (6)	12	12	$ 600	$ 7,200
Trench Assays-ACME	n/a	1,000	$ 31	$ 31,000
Shipping-kgs	1	3,100	$ 2	$ 6,200
Trench Analysis and Report	1	1	$ 5,000	$ 5,000
Travel	2	2	$ 3,500	$ 7,000
Food, Fuel, Equip, Accommodation (6)	12	72	$ 50	$ 3,600
Demobilize	2	1	$ 5,000	$ 5,000
Trenching Program Sub-Total	**12**			**$ 74,500**

22.4 Drilling

A reconnaissance style program of 8 X 350 metre HQ core holes for a total of 2,800 metres is proposed. Collar locations will be determined after compilation of data from the MMI geochemical survey and trenching programs.

22.5 Budget - Diamond Drilling Program

DRILL PROGRAM 2,800 METRES HQ CORE	DAYS	UNITS	UNIT COST US$	TOTAL US$
Mobilize-Demobilize	3	1	$ 25,000	$ 25,000
Drill Program	56	2,800	$ 300	$ 840,000
Field Support-SESA (4)	50	50	$ 400	$ 20,000
Drill Assays-ACME Mendoza	1	1,400	$ 30	$ 42,000
Shipping-kgs	1	5,600	$ 2	$ 11,200
Technical Report	1	1	$ 15,000	$ 15,000
Travel	4	4	$ 3,500	$ 14,000
Food, Fuel, Equip, Accommodation (12)	56	672	$ 50	$ 33,600
Drill Program Sub-Total				**$ 1,000,800**

22.5 Total Estimated Exploration Budget

The proposed exploration consists of three programs that have to executed in the following order:

MMI geochemistry, trenching and core drilling. The total for the three stage program is estimated at **US$1,277,340** which is shown in **Section 22.6.**

22.6 Budget Summary

TOTALS	DAYS	UNITS	UNIT COST US$	TOTAL US$
MMI Program - Sub Total	15			$ 35,440
Trenching Program - Sub-Total	15			$ 74,500
Drill Program - Sub-Total	50			$ 1,000,800
Contingency @ 15%				$ 166,600
PROGRAM TOTAL	**80**			**$ 1,277,340**

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24.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE

I Kenneth Murray Dawson , Ph.D., P. Geo. do hereby certify that :

1. I am President of Terra Geological Consultants Ltd.. 3687 Loraine Avenue, North Vancouver, B.C., Canada V7R 4B9.
2. I graduated with a Ph.D. in Economic Geology from the University of British Columbia in 1972, and a Bachelor of Science degree in Honors Geology from the University of British Columbia in 1964.
3. I am Member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientist of British Columbia, a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, a Life Member of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, a Member of the Mineralogical Association of Canada, and a Corresponding Member of the Russian Academy of Science.
4. I have worked as an exploration, research and mining geologist for over forty-four years since my graduation from university.
5. I have read the definition of “Qualified Person” sat out in National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a “Qualified Person” for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I am responsible for the entire report titled “Technical Report on Las Burras, a Copper –Gold Porphyry Prospect, Salta, Argentina”.
7. I have visited the Property that is the subject of this report at least one time between the date of June 17, 2010 and the date of this technical report.
8. I have had no prior involvement with the property that is the subject of this technical report.
9. I am not aware of any material fact or material charge with respect to the subject matter of this technical report that is not reflected in this technical report, the omission of which to disclose makes this technical report misleading.
10. I am independent of Cascadero Copper Corp. and Salta Exploraciones S.A. applying the test set out in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
11. I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101 F1 and this technical report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101 F1.
12. I consent to filing this technical report with any stock exchange or other regulatory authority and vary publication by them, including electronic publication of this technical reporting in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.

Dated: September 29th, 2010

Kenneth M. Dawson Ph.D., P. Geo.

25.0 APPENDICES **PAGE**

SCHEDULE A
LAS BURRAS 136 GRAB SAMPLES
31-Element ICP
Selected Elements

SAMPLE	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb
AF9463	20,7	280,2	540	46	0.4	127.70
AF9464	7	324,5	78,5	12	0.2	28.10
AF9465	27	234,7	419,9	31	0.8	85.70
AF9466	2,3	366,8	35,1	373	0.1	35.40
AF9467	3,8	75,7	45,2	40	0.1	3.80
AF9468	13,1	313,5	6369,1	1014	26	2867.90
AF9469	83,5	954,7	>10000	2503	17.1	1365.50
AF9470	28,2	92	1746,4	4135	3.3	32.70
AF9520	2,77	854,11	14,3	183,4	0.657	2.90
AF9553b	2,2	42,3	14,8	26	0.2	0.50
AF9554	88,4	71,4	446,8	144	1.6	215.10
AF9555	38,6	1070,1	>10000	>10000	45	2520.70
AF9556	16,3	682	1045,1	602	1.3	201.70
AF9557	5	605,5	5810,6	2023	0.6	71.70
AF9558	6,4	176,7	161,6	215	0.2	36.20
AF9559	1,2	5373,3	4030,1	6072	1.2	18.80
AF9560	2,6	62,1	39,4	90	0.1	9.10
AF9561	20,8	1499,8	>10000	8930	100	3141.60
AF9562	103,6	60,3	1202,9	594	1.3	74.00
AF9563	147,9	2537,4	3013,1	733	5.1	1676.80
AF9564	7,6	118,8	502,7	355	0.5	68.20
AF9565	5,2	204,1	907,4	192	1.5	44.30

AF9566	53,3	595,5	2440,8	4377	3.5	291.60
AF9567	40,1	359,3	1891,9	3874	1	121.60
AF9568	5,4	503,6	93	122	0.3	19.30
AF9569	14	48,2	244,7	33	2.8	235.00
AF9570	4,2	128	63	126	0.6	211.10
AF9571	32,6	88,6	59	28	1.1	170.10
AF9573	50,8	283	7921	1471	2.8	156.20
AF9574	21,8	190,1	2539,8	1948	4.9	389.10
SAMPLE	**Mo ppm**	**Cu ppm**	**Pb ppm**	**Zn ppm**	**Ag ppm**	**Au ppb**
AF9575	98	1819,8	10000	3360	54.5	526.10
AF9576	55,9	6828,5	4284,2	3082	33.8	1696.90
AF9577	15,7	298,4	4622,3	5324	23.1	40.00
AF9578	94,8	690,9	>10000	2644	19.4	644.10
AF9579	20,2	182,2	2582,9	1407	3.2	210.20
AF9580	16,3	98,7	1544,4	1643	2	43.70
AF9581	28,1	172,4	596,6	1160	0.7	77.60
AF9582	12,1	213,1	6020,2	3309	31.8	168.60
AF9583	137,4	1401,4	8823,7	1295	12.6	892.20
AF9584	314	354,5	250,9	81	0.2	9.60
AF9585	12,9	166,1	302,3	24	10.2	153.10
AL 0122	49	225	10	27	0.3	0.01
AL 0123	8	167	21	14	0.3	0.01
AL 0124	109	54	9	9	0.3	0.01
AL 0125	103	381	31	4	0.3	0.01
SAMPLE	**Mo ppm**	**Cu ppm**	**Pb ppm**	**Zn ppm**	**Ag ppm**	**Au ppb**
AL 0126	36	21	14	4	0.5	0.01
AL 0127	15	290	8	16	0.7	300.30
AL 0128	283	27	10	9	0.3	0.01
AL 0129	30	141	9228	68	84.1	100.10
AL 530	5	24,1	77,3	181	0.2	6.50
AL 531	10	368,6	260,7	1344	20.1	52.60
AL 532	202,4	3321,7	>10000	8689	58.8	28551.00
BR 3120	242	887	7715	2030	14.8	410.00
BR 3121	58	1632	9999	1173	57.2	850.00
BR 3122	7	60	149	16	1.4	70.00
BR 3123	9	62	57	15	6	130.00
BR 3124	8	95	157	74	2.7	101.00

BR 3655	24,8	746,1	684,7	96	3.6	839.90
BR 3656	45,5	661,4	750,6	88	6.2	272.00
BR 3657	33,2	663,5	902,3	56	4.6	619.60
BR 3658	48,6	1093,5	252,7	71	31.9	1383.50
BR 3791	2,5	9,2	94,5	37	0.1	15.70
ML 4094	1,5	172,3	304	658	0.1	6.10
ML 4095	1,3	145,2	7,8	41	0.1	1.40
ML 4096	8,5	53,7	30	577	0.1	0.50
ML 4097	252,9	1107	3504,3	820	34.4	3557.30
ML 4098	117	474,4	3725.8	2018	78.4	939.80
ML 4101	64,3	733,1	>10000	7074	100	1001.00
ML 4102	217	1407,9	>10000	5596	100	718.60
ML 4103	34,4	472,9	3051,7	2040	11.7	432.70
ML 4104	75,8	3677,9	3309.9	2313	100	336.80
ML 4105	162,8	482,5	800.6	1540	67.4	1785.20
PM 8125	6,8	141,5	57,7	8	0.3	71.50
PM 8126	18,7	433	3018,6	1324	19.6	87.00
PM 8127	69,7	948,4	6797,6	425	8.2	7484.30
PM 8128	4,1	43,8	133,6	25	2.8	182.20
PM 8129	4,1	109,4	35,8	80	0.7	62.10
PM 8143	72,6	108	166,6	69	11.5	31.50
PM 8144	18,9	368,5	7,1	7	6.9	9.90
PM 8145	2	31,3	344,7	36	1	52.60
PM 8146	37,2	563,5	565,8	50	4.3	909.70
PM 8177	52,6	771,3	>10000	6389	16.4	528.90
SAMPLE	**Mo ppm**	**Cu ppm**	**Pb ppm**	**Zn ppm**	**Ag ppm**	**Au ppb**
RT 2364	47,7	397,4	75,8	21	0.2	16.00
RT 2365	10,6	128,4	14,7	11	0.5	11.00
RT 2366	8,9	299,3	22	53	0.1	65.30
RT 2367	75,7	165,2	>10000	>10000	5	473.90
SR 6021	29	31	132	259	1.7	0.01
SR 6022	6	158	15	22	2.4	0.11
SR 6023	4	81	438	1038	1.8	0.01
SR 6024	20	142	46	44	1.1	180.00
SR 6025	34	282	1135	56	20.1	0.01
SR 6026	5	108	20	29	0.8	0.01
SR 6378	4,9	24,7	99,7	34	1.2	24.10
SR 6379	26	249,7	439,4	768	11.9	119.30

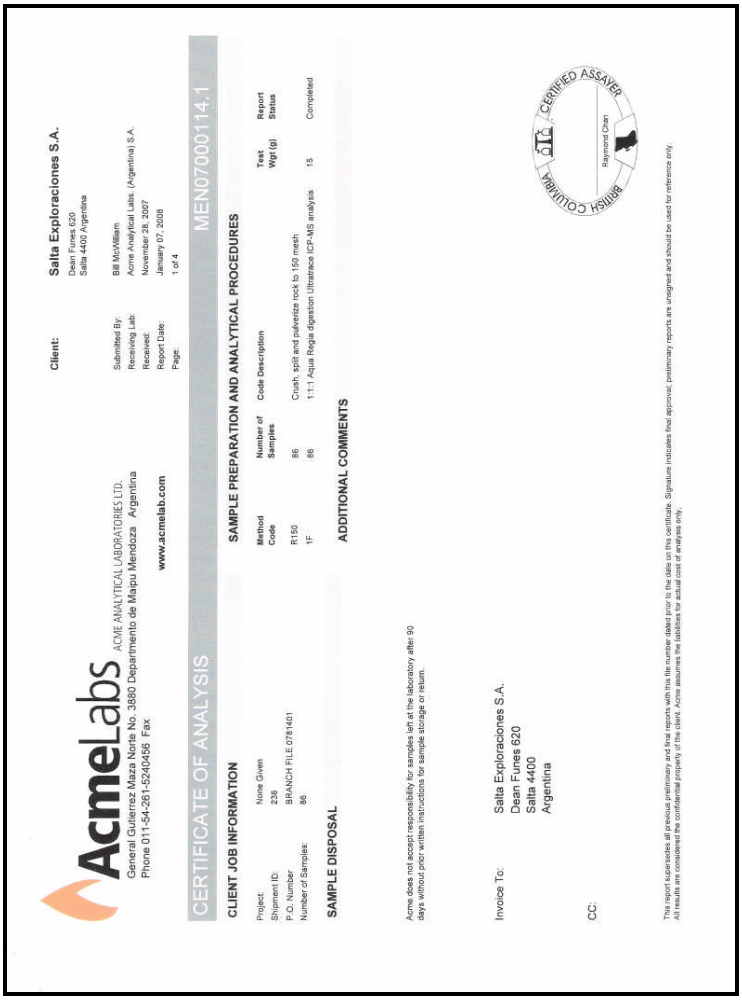
SR 6380	21,4	401,4	428,5	437	15.7	101.20
SR 6381	18,3	228,8	89,8	140	14.3	139.60
SR 6382	15,4	609	253,4	315	5.3	241.60
SR 6383	55	564,8	343,9	208	3.5	299.50
SR 6020	13	994	1373	54	4	100.10
SR 6507	15	178,4	79,8	23	0.5	24.00
SR 6508	17,6	701,9	35,4	51	0.5	403.30
SR 6509	13,7	825,7	39,3	21	0.4	30.30
SR 6510	29,6	90,8	208,9	314	4.6	116.10
SR 6511	23,2	456	858	1218	32.6	453.50
SR 6512	70,3	1174,1	143,2	434	0.9	47.30
SR 6513	6,5	67,4	54,5	263	3.3	18.10
SR 6606	892,6	1963,3	>10000	8813	100	4554.30
SR 6607	66,5	655,4	>10000	9255	18.3	746.30
SR 6608	28,4	243,6	>10000	>10000	85	72.50
SR 6628	197,8	52,5	1132,7	405	1	18.10
SR 6629	168,1	150,1	154,1	83	1.3	170.50
SR 6630	11,7	575	7867,1	1920	17.1	28.20
SR 6631	3,8	248,2	552,1	601	0.5	5.00
SR 6632	2,4	170,6	29,2	33	0.1	2.40
SR 6633	39,3	1213,9	2696,6	2092	1.1	168.50
SR 6634	5,5	353,1	337	276	2	29.00
SR 6635	76	228,4	587,8	1176	2.2	104.40
SR 6636	16,2	140	32,1	103	1.4	16.70
SR 6637	99,8	361,6	329,3	223	5.6	143.50
SAMPLE	**Mo ppm**	**Cu ppm**	**Pb ppm**	**Zn ppm**	**Ag ppm**	**Au ppb**
SR 6638	58,3	116	2658,5	32	2.4	280.10
SR 6639	468	188,1	775,9	126	5.8	97.60
SR 6640	41,8	1459,4	1941,7	571	22.5	726.70
SR 6641	94,3	1012,2	539,5	470	15.3	595.90
SR 6642	127,2	774,5	1397,2	601	6.4	365.10
SR 6643	44,8	166	5026,7	>10000	15.8	313.20
SR 6644	108,1	148,9	>10000	>10000	30.3	48.80
SR 6645	41,4	373,6	5044.7	310	92.2	6315.40
SR 6646	373,4	1469,2	1916,3	1810	12.1	722.10
SR 6647	778,3	1308,3	7800,3	2187	16.6	1663.20
SR 6648	53,8	1661	>10000	2110	31.8	2497.40
SR 6649	438,2	1406,2	>10000	1069	100	840.30

SAMPLE	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn ppm	Ag ppm	Au ppb
SR 6650	14,6	83,1	1188,7	1617	1.4	57.10
SR 6651	16,5	510,7	1102,9	248	4.2	250.60
SR 6652	21,2	222,4	733,6	158	1.4	67.50
SR 6653	41,4	968,5	578,6	928	2.7	264.20
SR 6654	9,8	27,7	149,2	54	4.4	67.30

SCHEDULE B
ARGALI GEOFISICA REPORT
(Attached under separate cover)

SCHEDULE C
INTREPID GEOPHYSICAL CONSULTING REPORT
(Attached under separate cover)

SCHEDULE D
ACME ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES



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General Gutierrez Maza Norte No. 3880 Departmento de Maipu Mendoza Argentina
Phone 011-54-261-5240456 Fax
www.acmelab.com

Client: Salta Exploraciones S.A.
Dean Funes 620
Salta 4400 Argentina

Submitted By: Bill McMillam
Receiving Lab: Acme Analytical Labs. (Argentina) S.A.
Received: November 28, 2007
Report Date: January 07, 2008
Page: 1 of 4

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS MEN07000114.1

CLIENT JOB INFORMATION

Project: None Given
Shipment ID: 238
P.O. Number BRANCH FILE 0781401
Number of Samples: 86

SAMPLE DISPOSAL

SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

Method Code	Number of Samples	Code Description	Test Wgt (g)	Report Status
R150	86	Crush, split and pulverize rock to 150 mesh		
1F	86	1:1:1 Aqua Regia digestion Ultratrace ICP-MS analysis	15	Completed

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Acme does not accept responsibility for samples left at the laboratory after 90 days without prior written instructions for sample storage or return.

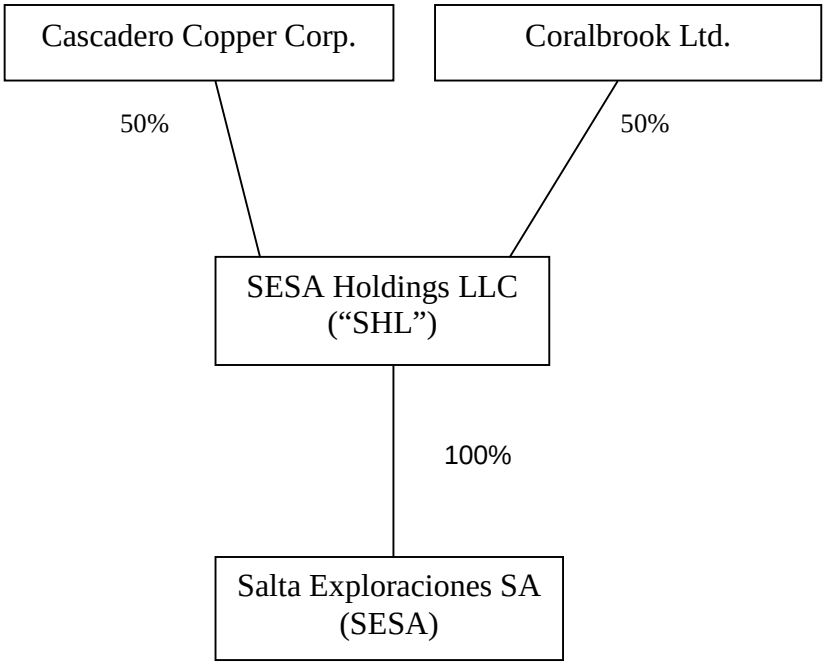
Invoice To: Salta Exploraciones S.A.
Dean Funes 620
Salta 4400
Argentina

CC:

CERTIFIED ASSAYER
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Raymond Chan

This report supersedes all previous preliminary and final reports with this file number dated prior to the date on this certificate. Signature indicates final approval; preliminary reports are unsigned and should be used for reference only. All results are considered the confidential property of the client. Acme assumes the liabilities for actual cost of analysis only.

SCHEDULE E
CORPORATE RELATIONSHIPS



SCHEDULE F
COMMUNITY RELATIONS

SESA operates in relatively unpopulated areas one of which is the Las Burras-Las Cuevas-Tastil area. This area is more populated than most the western Puna and there are about 50 families with a few hundred members who live within a 10 km radius of the Property. The principal activity is herding sheep, goats and cattle raised for local consumption and limited commercial purposes. The principal concerns are water, land title, better infrastructure, education and jobs. In these areas, water and its use for agriculture and drinking is a concern. The water in the area is not suitable for safe drinking but the community does not have the resources to install a proper treatment facility. Mining, with its use of an array of chemicals is also an issue and there is some local opposition to mining, mainly from a small local activist group who disseminates misinformation about mining and its dangers.

It is difficult to estimate the per capita income of these families but we ***do not think it exceeds US$500 per year per family of which ~35% comes as an income subsidy from the local government.*** There are few jobs in the sense that we understand the term and consequently no medical, and no meaningful retirement support. Most homes are without electricity and roads are gravel and need continuous repair.

There is considerable misinformation with respect to mining and the front end activity of exploration whose success can lead to discovery and development of a mine, in the case of Las Burras a possible large-scale development and the fear of environmental issues. SESA employs a Community Relations person who visits the community every few weeks. She gathers information on the opinions and attitudes of this widespread community and has ongoing discussions about general living conditions. She makes a practice of informing the communities that may be affected by a mine development that SESA intends to conduct reconnaissance style exploration in the area and that may include first phase drilling. This means greater use of water - a scarce resource - which translates into elevated community concerns. At this stage, SESA identifies certain things such as road improvement in the community as SESA normally uses

a grader or excavator to upgrade access to properties and drill sites. This significant but short term remedial support is a satisfactory short term solution.

The longer term message is that if discovery does occur, SESA assures the community that they will be involved in all steps of development and certain proceeds from the mine will be directed to infrastructure projects in the area. The community is highly motivated by the possibility of long-term meaningful employment and strongly supports the development of “industry” that could provide such as income levels of the area would rise substantially. Unfortunately, the location of the area, its level of training, lack of financial resources with minimal ability to solve and general low-level of education precludes the development of “industry”.

Mining is seen as the logical solution to the income issue but there are residual fears about its potential to destroy the environment, monopolize the water and generally degrade the living conditions of the area. This is mainly due to legacy issues and a lack of knowledge regarding the impact of a mine and those dangers are promoted by the local activist group to an uneducated community.

SESA is actively involved in educating the community about mining and its current practices and the real benefits to the community. We believe the community generally supports the Company and its exploration activity as mining is the most probable “industry” for the area and the people realise the value of a large-scale development to the community and its future residents.