



CASCADERO CORPORATION
Argentine Property Synopsis
CORE PROJECT AREAS

TACA TACA

TARON

SANTA ROSA

Prepared by Bill McWilliam
Chief Executive Officer
Chairman

January 2nd 2018

TABLE OF CONTENTS		Page
1.	<u>TACA TACA PROJECT</u>	
(a)	Sarita Este — Full Report Available on Website	12
(b)	La Sarita I — Full Report Available on Website	14
(c)	La Sarita II— Full Report Available on Website	14
(d)	Desierto I — Full Report Available on Website	19
(e)	Desierto II— Full Report Available on Website	19
2.	TARON PROJECT PROJECT	20
(a)	Taron — Full Report Available & Map available on website	
(b)	La Intermedia— Full Report Available on website	20
(c)	La Pacha I— Included in Taron Report on website	20
(d)	La Pacha I— Included in Taron Report on website	20
(e)	Taron Sur — Included in Taron Report on website	20
(f)	Ochaqui Manganese— Information in preparation	20
3.	SANTA ROSA PROJECT— MAP	22
(a)	Santa Rosa I— Full Report Available	
(b)	Las Burras— Full Report Available	23
(c)	Incahuasi— Full Report in Preparation	
4.	<u>INCAMAYO PROJECT</u>— Full Report Available	23

- (a) Incamayo—
- (b) Incamayo Norte
- (c) Ochaqui Silver — Preliminary Report Available

5. STAND — ALONE — PROJECTS

- (a) Campo Viejo— Information in preparation
- (b) Centauro — Information in preparation
- (c) Tocomar Geothermal Report Available
- (d) El Oculito—Information in preparation
- (e) Amarillo Silver— Information in preparation



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Cascadero began operations in Salta province in 2004. The business plan stressed the importance of acquiring properties that had potential scale. We focused on large alteration systems indicating the presence of sub-surface fluids that altered the surface rocks and on outcrops of all types, preferably with some sign of mineralization, for assay. The Company acquired a geochemical data base in partnership with a geologist, who was also a prospector, and two prospectors who had substantial experience in the Puna region of north western Argentina. The principal role of the prospectors is to find mineralization. We did not focus on copper or gold or silver as the mantra was “let the assays tell us what the rocks are.” We also used a 60-element ICP assay, which decision turned out to be a great idea. The principal role of a geologist is to recognize the existence of phenomena before trying to explain them. (B.M. Keilau 1825). There was also an urgency to sample rocks over as much of the Puna as possible. The traditional definition of this is “boot and hammer prospecting” in the Greenfield as we believed the metal markets had bottomed out and would likely rise in price and create competition for good grass roots properties. We entered Argentina after a four year period of depression and currency confusion. Perfect timing?

The Argentine Puna is about 300kms north south and 200kms east west and is classic basin and range terrane with strong north south structural control and east west continental-scale transverse structures. In Chile this geologic setting controls many of the largest copper deposits in the world. In addition to these excellent structural conditions, the eastern margin of the Puna is a tectonic plate collision zone, which created suture zones and faults that provided conduits for mineralization to reach surface. This said, the best part was that the Puna was lightly prospected almost like a first pass short term curiosity program. The Puna did not receive much modern geological concepts and serious prospecting was virtually non-existent. Cascadero acquired Argentine properties from 2004 to 2011. The Company reviewed more than 110 showings and by 2011 the Cascadero subsidiary acquired 61 tenements amounting to 169,173 hectares. The properties were in three Argentine provinces: primarily in Salta, with lesser interests in Catamarca and Jujuy. Six years later the 2017 portfolio consists of 25 tenements covering 40,880 hectares and it represents a rendering of the 2011 portfolio. The Core Projects are in Salta province and are grouped in three areas: Taca Taca, Santa Rosa, and Taron. For the most part the Company held a 100% interest in the tenements. No tenement is currently subject to an underlying agreement.

The principal objective of exploration geology is to provide a drill target as soon as possible. When starting to fulfill this objective we fully learned that doing this it is very uncertain that you can arrive at a drill target. In addition, if a drill target is determined and drilled, the assays will determine the next step. Exploration geology is a binary business: the drill hole assays range between zero and one. The program

conundrum is if the assay is in mid-range what to do. The next step is critical. Drill holes are the only way to create value for shareholders but they are expensive and the geologist has to make tough decisions based on assay and budget constraints.

One of the objectives for me now is to address why the stock trades at 7 cents per share? We believe the primary answer is that the Company has not over 10 years of operations developed a property to achieve a valuation metric. This is a bit of a hangover from the property generator business model where we drilled holes to determine if the surface mineralization or alteration assemblage was forecasting sub-surface mineralization. The much heralded property generator model is not that friendly when you get low on cash as the model turns into a real estate portfolio and the company is rapidly consumed by paying taxes on the whole portfolio.

It is difficult to provide a concise summary of the 13 years of work but we have seven prospects lined up to drill in 2018 or ASAP. We have had several exploration successes and we have several properties we will get to the drill stage.

Cascadero Copper 10-Year Trading History



In effect, the generator model provided valuable data on several properties instead of focusing on one or two mineral systems. The Company's geochemical database is now very valuable as a guide to prospective properties. From a risk point of view we made the correct decision for future value but the lack of a valuation metric has created a range bound stock price. In addition, and this was a management preference as our ideas were always a little bit ahead of the Company's capitalization. This created a chronic working capital deficit that we are in the process of fixing and we have the properties to do that. In effect the working capital problem was an investment in the Company's future.

PLANNED 2018 DRILL PROGRAM

We have the following seven properties close to or ready to drill test in 2018: (not in order)

TARON — cesium prospect requires an extended program consisting of 4,400 metres of Reverse Circulation drilling. Extend existing permit

SARITA ESTE —gold, silver, copper —permitted— High-Sulphidation 1,500 metres NQ core drilling

LAS BURRAS—Porphyry—Cu-Au-Mo drill hole 2011 assayed 0.64% CuEq over 110 metres. Flat lying geometry—1,200 metres in 10 vertical 120 metre NQ core Holes. Extend prior permit.

SANTA ROSA— permit in process— 7km strike length gold –silver –lead— rich outcropping Mesothermal Vein array—1500 metres in 15 x 100 metre NQ core holes @55°

INCAMAYO — There is a 3km by 2km resistivity anomaly to the north west of a 5km long Au-Ag-Cu-Te mineralization variably within the hydrothermal alunite alteration zone. 17 previous HQ core holes in top part of system —Renew permit—4 x 600 metre NQ core holes 2,400 metres.

INCAHUASI—New Discovery Cu porphyry adjoining west of Las Burras to the west and is probably the same Miocene magma source as Las Burras. Samples taken waiting on assays— system is exposed in surface pits — Permitting under way — Initial program 10 X 150 metre drill holes

OCHAQUI MANGANESE — This a dyke like outcrop of polymetallic mineralization. It was a former manganese mine. A 3kg sample was taken across the four to five metre thickness of the dyke from an area about five metres inside the adit. The dyke is on the western margin of the Taron project. The sample assayed : 961ppm copper, 5781ppm zinc,348ppb silver, 615ppm cobalt, 24.12% Mn,1863 arsenic, 3667ppm barium, 178ppm lithium, 170ppm rubidium,304ppm cesium, and 2457ppm thallium. The dike dips @~-35 degrees to the north and we are planning 3 x 150 metre NQ core at 150 metre spacing down dip. The Thallium assay may be one of the highest recorded on the planet.

This is our current line up of seven high-potential drill targets. It is an impressive list for any exploration Company and ironically, as I earlier pointed out, the list is a product of our chronic deficit and our strong motivation to find an economic deposit. WE are experts at perseverance. Success on any of these properties will likely produce an explosive stock price.

STRUCTURE OF THE COMPANIES

Cascadero Minerals (CMSA), is a wholly owned Argentine subsidiary of Cascadero Minerals Corporation (CMC) a Canadian Company owned 70% by Cascadero Copper and 30% by Regberg Ltd. a private company based in Singapore. Regberg acquired its 30% interest in CMC in 2015. These Companies manage and finance the portfolio through SESA Holdings' LLC Operating Agreement.

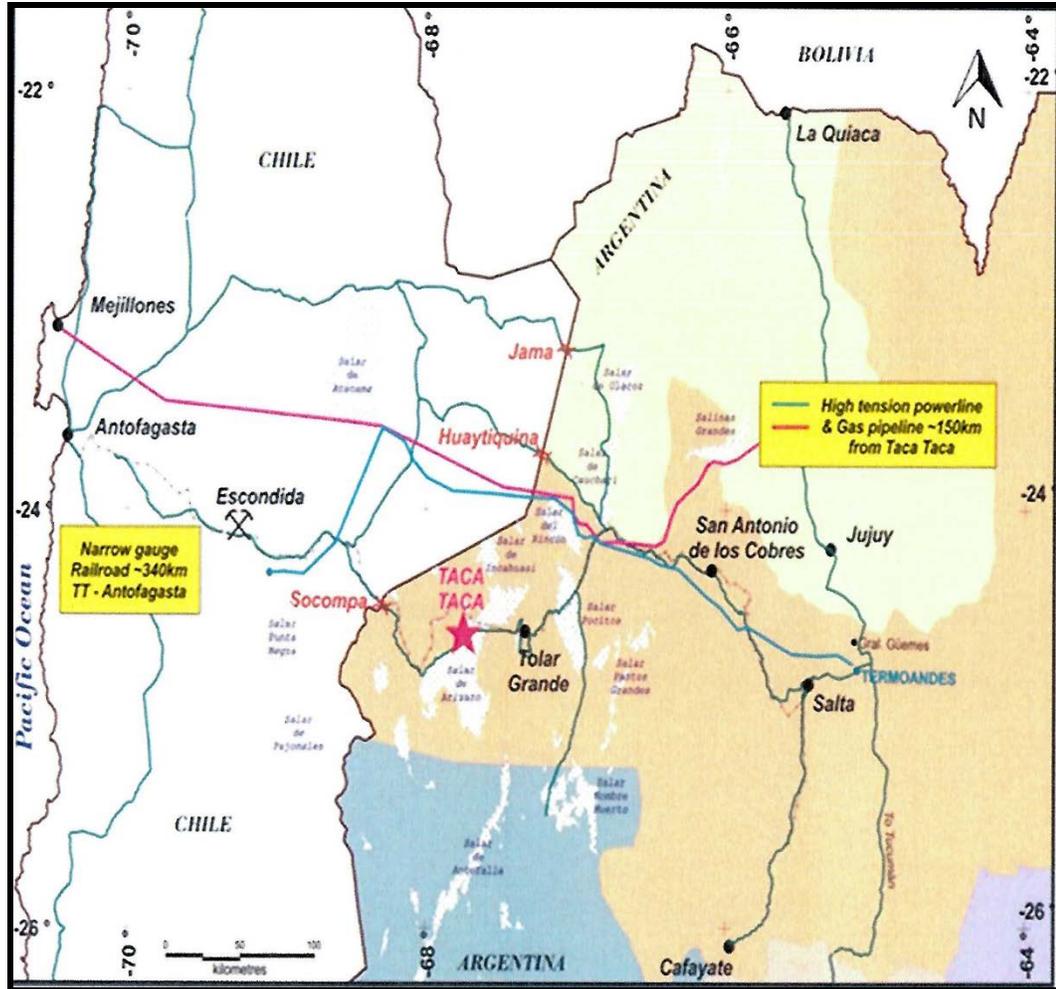
The Company also has a 100% interest in nine standalone tenements, seven of which are considered as Core Projects. In order of development and importance they are: Campo Viejo; Incamayo and Incamayo Norte; Ochaqui Silver; Ochaqui Manganese; Amarillo Silver, and El Oculito.

TACA TACA PROJECT

1. TACA TACA PROJECT—Core Area One

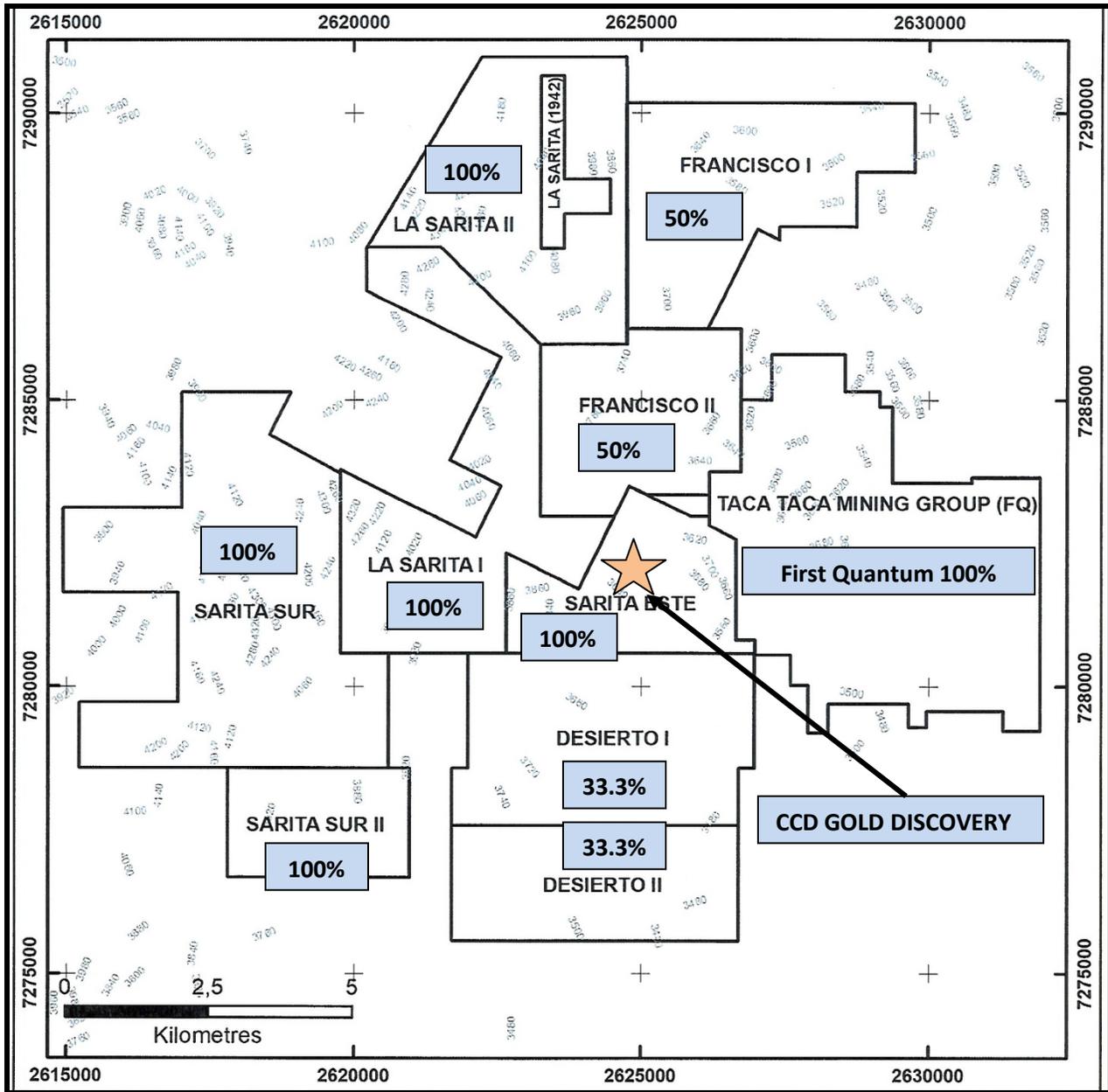
Gold—Copper—Silver

MAP ONE PROPERTY LOCATION



The Taca Taca project is located in the Puna (Altiplano) region of Salta Province, northwest Argentina at an elevation of 3,585 to 4,100 metres above sea level. It is approximately 230 kms west of the City of Salta. The centre of Taca Taca deposit is at latitude 24.7° S and longitude 68.0° W. The Grupo Minero Taca Taca concession (2,559.56 has) hosts the Taca Taca porphyry deposit, which is owned by First Quantum Minerals. Taca Taca is the only Cu-Mo-Au deposit in north western Argentina that is ready to develop. The areas to the west, north, and south of the deposit are majority controlled by Cascadero Copper. The surface lands covering the Taca Taca area are owned by the Province of Salta.

TACA TACA DISTRICT PROPERTIES Cascadero Percentage Interest



The Cascadero Taca Taca tenements are located around the Taca Taca porphyry deposit to the west, north and south. Cascadero focused on this District, which is now recognized as an excellent district that may be host to additional large-scale copper-gold-moly +/- silver mineralized deposits, primarily in porphyry settings. There is also evidence of large-scale mineralized exposed quartz veins in high-and low-Sulphidation alteration systems. The Taca Taca District appears to be abundantly mineralized. Cascadero holds a 100% interest in five tenements, 50% of two and 33% of two for a total of 8,351.3 net hectares.

TABLE ONE

**Relative Ownership of Taca Taca
Net hectares available for mining operations in %**

Note One: Estimate of net hectares of Grupo Minero after deducting surface area of hectares in the Arizaro Salar.

Property Name	Hectares Gross	CCD %	Hectares Net	First Quantum	Hectares Net	Golden Minerals	Hectares Net	Miguel Peral	Hectares Net
La Sarita I	1491	100%	1491	0	0	0	0	0	0
La Sarita II	1399	100%	1399	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarita Este	830	100%	830	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarita Sur	2375	100%	2375	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sarita Sur II	600	100%	600	0	0	0	0	0	0
Francisco I	1313	50%	656.5	50%	656.5	0	0	0	0
Francisco II	1000	50%	500	50%	500	0	0	0	0
Desierto I	1500	33.3	500	0	0	500	500	500	500
Desierto II	1000	33.3	333.3	0	0	33.3	333	33.3	333
Grupo Minero Taca Taca	2,559.96		0	2,559.1	1,156.5 (Note 1)				
Totals Gross	14,067.6		8,351.3		1156.5		833		833
Total Net	11,173								
Total Net %			74.7%		10.3%		7.4%		7.4%

Taca Taca District

Taca Taca is mid-size copper-moly-gold Chilean style porphyry that outcrops on the western edge of the Arizaro Salar. The elevation of the Salar and the Graben is ~3,500 metres. The top of the Taca Taca deposit is 3,750 metres. Lumina, in a 2013 PEA estimated a mine life of 28 years and a concentrator throughput of 1,650,792,000 tonnes at an average grade of 0.46% copper, 0.012% moly and 0.09 g/t gold and an average NSR of US\$5.90. Total mined is 4,258,250,000 tonnes at a

strip ratio of 1.57. In terms of mineral values, in life of mine concentrate, copper will likely average 82%, moly, 12% and gold 6.5%. The posted mineral reserve is 2,165,000,000 metric tonnes at a measured grade of 0.44% copper, 0.13% moly and 0.08 g/t gold. The elevation of the Salar and the Graben is ~3,500 metres. The top of the Taca Taca deposit is 3,750 metres. In terms of mineral values, in life of mine concentrate, copper will likely average 82%, moly, 12% and gold 6.5%. The mine should payback within 4 to 6 years. The subjects are final pit dimension as the west pit wall may have to be at a flatter slope and this would incorporate a large amount of unplanned waste and the other issues as above. Cascadero wants the mine to move forward as it will have a positive impact on Salta province and its GDP and the unemployment level will fall dramatically. All good.

Taca Taca is a Core Project area for the Company. We identified Taca Taca as a Tier one geological District in 2004. The Taca Taca deposit was known to the mining community as a copper-gold-molybdenum Chilean style porphyry deposit that was discovered in the 1960s. Since that time, six companies explored the property completing seven drilling campaigns, (Rio Tinto did two) first from Falconbridge in 1975 to BHP in 1997 and in 1998 Corrientes Resources formed a joint venture with BHP.

An interesting aspect of the area is that the major companies, perhaps excepting Corrientes, did not prospect the greater area to fully understand the full geological setting. Based on many examples in geological history porphyry deposits as they tend to occur in clusters from a common magma as intrusions or apophyses. Cascadero's expertise is field work and the Company executed several programs of alteration identification and property scale geochemistry, which data positively enforced our belief in this diverse and prolific mineral District. It also provided evidence of the potential presence of geological settings consistent with alteration assemblages of underlying porphyry systems.

There are several mineral showings in the area, much of which is severely underexplored. Geological settings range from IOCG to porphyry to high - and low - sulphidation alteration and mineralisation and several outcropping quartz vein systems that have high values of silver with grab samples ranging up to 6,000 ppm Ag. Taca Taca is road accessible, has a railway and a national highway to Antofagasta that passes within 10 kms of the deposit. There is a high-tension power line that is presently not in service and it is about 144 kms to the north of Taca Taca.

Taca Taca 100% owned by First Quantum Minerals. First Quantum is listed on the TSX and trades at ~\$18 and has a market cap of ~\$12.3 billion. First Quantum purchased Lumina Copper in August 2014 for US\$485 million.

First Quantum has recently said...*"We are continuing environmental impact assessment studies at our advanced-stage exploration projects, Haquira and Taca Taca, with the aim of having the necessary information available to support go-forward decisions in 2019."*

Nature of Porphyry Districts

The Taca Taca District appears to offer exploration upside as six major companies worked on Taca Taca Abajo subsequent to its discovery by the Argentine Military in the late 1960's. It is unusual that none of these companies did not, maybe excepting Corrientes S.A., spend much time prospecting the area. The area was known and discussed in geological reviews. Porphyry deposits do not exist alone as they are known to occur in clusters. Cascadero research and field geochemistry work has identified areas where buried base metal systems may be present as they tend to occur in clusters. For example Taca Alto was also recognized as a porphyry system

Geological settings range from IOCG to porphyry to high - and low - sulphidation alteration and mineralization and several outcropping quartz vein systems that have high values of silver with grab samples ranging up to 6,000 ppm Ag.

SARITA ESTE

Gold—Silver—Copper

In 2004, Cascadero acquired a 100% interest in Sarita Este (830 Has) which was considered a fill-in property to the core properties. This property is six (6) kms to the SSE of Taca Taca. This was before the majority of the recent Taca Taca exploration that did not get underway until 2010 and continued to 2014. The Company collected small-scale rock and soil samples in 2004, 2006 and 2012 geochem programs in which the number of over limit gold assays present increased each year.

In February 2017, the Company experienced serendipity in that we had a complete staff in the field getting ready to drill the Taron Cesium prospect. The weather turned nasty, the drill broke down and it looked like we might waste two weeks.

Fortunately, we had several over limit gold assays from previous work so the Company was able to work on another two properties in this hiatus period. We deployed field crews to conduct a detailed structural mapping and sampling program on Sarita Este, Desierto I and Santa Rosa. At Sarita Este we took 45 grab samples over an area of 300 metres north-south by 200 metres east-west. The fire assays for gold are beyond our expectations. The average of the 13 gold fire assays was 24.95 g/t Au and the average assay for the 45 samples was 10.94 g/t Au. The 45 samples averaged 10.94 g/t Au, 3.9 g/t Ag and 0.078% Cu.

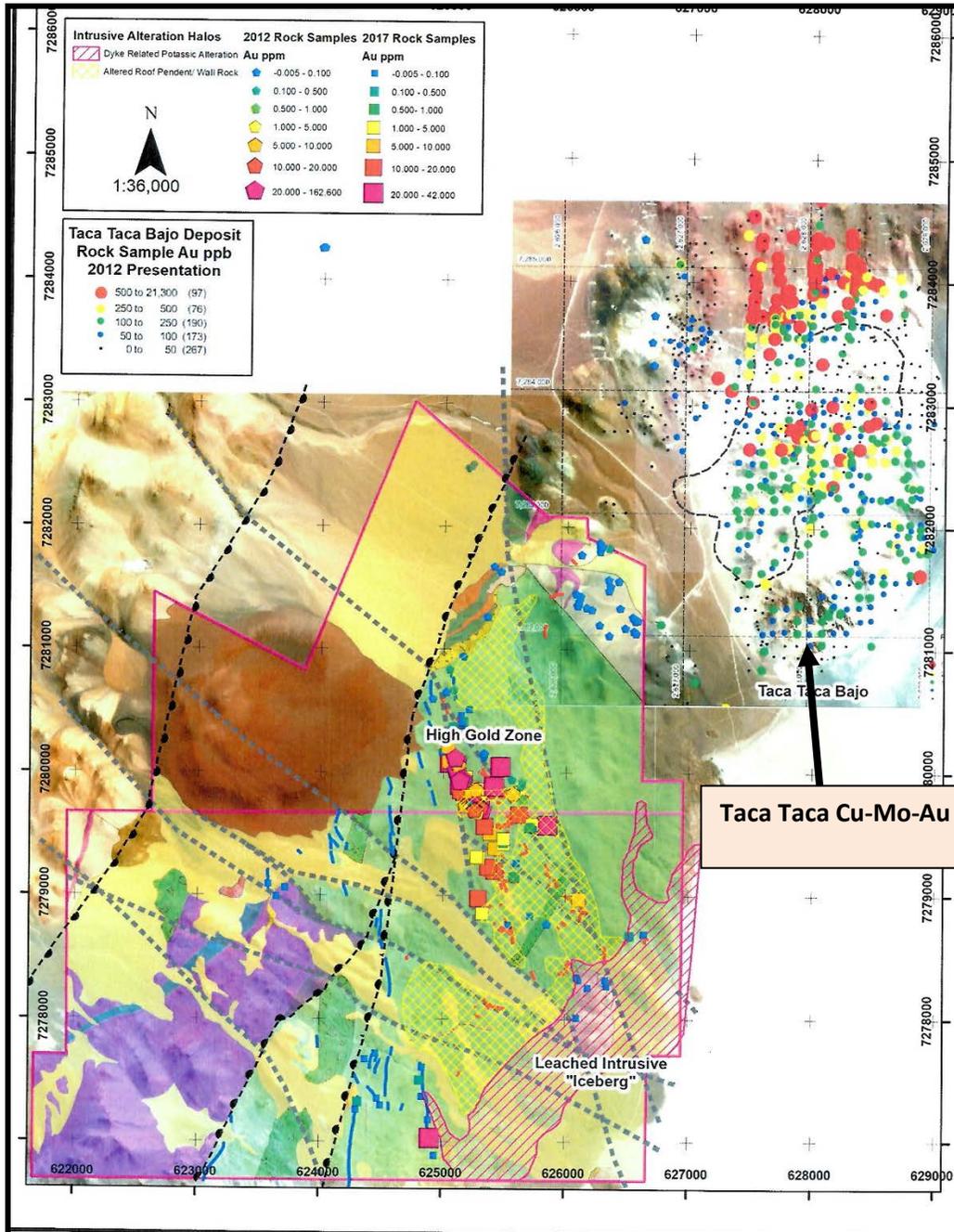
Reviewing the historic Cascadero programs in 2004, 2006, 2012 and 2017, the Company collected and assayed 128 samples in that period of which 87 are >1 g/t (68%) and 36 (28%) are >10 g/t. These are remarkable percentages because most assays from gold properties are 70% to 80% *below 1 g/t*.

The Company has recently finished a property scale geochem program that generated >600 "C" horizon soil samples, >206 rock grab samples. The surface area of the mineralized zone is 1,200 metres north-south and 400 metres east-west and open in all directions. The Company is planning 2,000 metres of trenches to determine the probable azimuth of the veins and vein arrays to get the correct orientation for drill holes. The property is fully permitted for trenching and drilling. We are planning to resume exploration in early February 2018.

SARITA ESTE

Location and Proximity to Taca Taca deposit

Gold—Silver—Copper



La Sarita I and La Sarita II

With the exception of the Taca Taca deposit the entire Sierra Taca Taca area is under-explored. Historic exploration was erratic and focused on the Taca Taca deposit area. Current work started in 1994 and has also been erratic. Cascadero's recent work in this area has identified several early stage areas where sub-surface mineralization is probable. The Company has demonstrated that there are many mineral showings that have only had one period of exploration and more work will likely result in discoveries.

LOCATION, ACCESS and INFRASTRUCTURE

A railway between Chile and Argentina lies to the immediate north of the property. In Tolar Grande village there is a small hospital with doctor and some basic services, including drinkable water and electricity during the day. Water is available from a number of springs in the general area and from the Salar.

Two classic, calc-alkaline Chilean-style porphyries are located adjacent to the La Sarita properties are located 30 km west of the village of Tolar Grande, some 300 km from the city of Salta and 50 km east of the porphyry system. All previous work (Fabricaciones Militares, Gencor, RioTinto, Corrientes and BHP) focused solely on the porphyry potential near the Chilean border. The cateo is reached by all-weather roads to the western edge of Salar Arizaro and the Taca Taca Abajo prospect. From there access to the properties is by 4 x 4 truck and all terrain vehicles.

EXPLORATION HISTORY

Salta Exploraciones claimed the prospects in 2006. It has spent the equivalent of 60 man days (including office and travel) evaluating the property. Work on the property was based from the village of Tolar Grande, located some 30 km to the east. Work was supported by trucks and quads owned by Salta Exploraciones. Work included two stages: reconnaissance prospecting of the whole of the La Sarita properties (2004-2006) and delineation of the zone of copper mineralization by prospecting, sampling and reconnaissance mapping (April 2007).

Two RC drill holes were located on the property from work done by BHP on the Taca Taca Arriba prospect. RC #7 was located near the northeast limit of the copper mineralization and RC #10 at the southeast limit of the copper mineralization.

PROPERTY OWNERSHIP:

The properties are 100% owned by Cascadero Minerals Canada.

GEOLOGIC SETTING

The prospect area underlies the prominent northeast trending Sierra Taca Taca horst block located along the northwestern margin of Salar Arizaro, in the western part of the Puna, in the province of Salta, near the Chilean border. The Sierra Taca Taca horst is bounded and defined by prominent north-northeast trending fault structures. The horst is host to a variety of styles of mineralization that include

the known Taca Taca Abajo and Arriba porphyry copper/gold systems, Taca Taca Sur low sulphidation gold system and recently recognized high sulphidation and IOCG settings.

Regional Mineralization

The La Sarita prospect is part of a newly recognized Late Tertiary-aged IOCG belt in the western Puna. Numerous differing styles of mineralization are associated with this belt and it includes the 500 million tonne El Laco magnetite-hematite deposit in Chile and the Rio Grande-Arizaro-Lindero Cu/Au prospects in NW Argentina (Hitzman, personal communication 1999). These deposits are characterized by not only the abundant presence of hematite and/or magnetite, but also by anomalous to economic quantities of Cu, Au, REE, Co, U and Ag. Alterations associated with the Puna IOCG include: potassic, albite and propylite (chlorite, epidote, actinolite), and associated minerals that include fluorite and barite. The Puna IOCG occurrences and deposits appear to post-date a Late Eocene-Oligocene (Early Miocene) evaporitic sequences of the Siete Curvas basin. It is thought that this evaporate sequence represents the source of the salt for the hydrothermal brines related to the formation of the IOCG mineralized systems. Classic, Chilean style porphyry showings in the western Puna include Taca Taca Abajo, Taca Taca Alto and Taca Taca Arriba. The Taca Taca Abajo deposit has been dated at 29-30 Ma, and pre-dates the evaporate sequences.

Mineralization of Sierra Taca Taca

Numerous and differing styles of mineralization have been noted and investigated on the Sierra Taca Taca horst block. Mineralization includes: calc-alkaline Chilean porphyry settings (Taca Taca Abajo and Arriba), epithermal high and low sulphidation, IOCG settings and travertine/onyx-U deposits. The La Sarita property hosts most of the IOCG settings and includes a large (3km x 3 km) zone of copper-hematite mineralization classified informally as a hybrid IOCG porphyry setting.

The Taca Taca Abajo property contains a large Andean type "porphyry copper" hydrothermal system that has generated a significant amount of supergene and hypogene copper, molybdenum and gold mineralization. The supergene zone is typically 20m to 60m thick and consists of chalcocite and covellite coatings on hypogene chalcopyrite and pyrite. A 200m to 300m thick leached cap sits above most of the supergene zone. Global Copper is the present owner of the Taca Taca Abajo porphyry deposit.

Epithermal Low and High Sulphidation

A low sulphidation system is noted in the eastern and southeastern part of the Taca Taca horst area, south of the Taca Taca Abajo porphyry. The Desierto I and II prospect areas are underlain by numerous, but widely spaced quartz veins hosted in younger volcanic rocks. Values of gold to 26 grams and 36 grams have been reported. Associated with this low-sulphidation mineralization system is a 5 km long to 5 metres wide ridge of intensely silicified quartz/biotite/feldspar porphyry with low precious metal values.

High-sulphidation alteration is exposed in the central part of the La Sarita properties and peripheral to the Taca Taca Arriba porphyry. This alteration is marked by the presence of argillic and silicic alteration. The argillic alteration comprises alunite, kaolinite and local pyrophyllite. The silica alteration comprises the silicification of the Eocene volcanics. Vuggy silica style of silicification was not noted associated with this phase of high sulphidation alteration. Gold values to 1 g/tonne were noted locally associated with the alteration.

IOCG (Iron Oxide-Copper-Gold)

The third and youngest stage of mineralization that underlies Sierra Taca Taca can be classified as an IOCG setting. This IOCG mineralization on Sierra Taca Taca comprises three different, interrelated styles:

All of these styles of mineralization have deposit producing potential.

Alteration and Mineralization

The zone of copper mineralization is represented by a dough-nut shaped ring within the hybrid alteration system. Mineralization within this ring, noted by the presence of turquoise (chrysocolla), measures in three zones with the approximate dimensions of 600 x 1000 metres (Sarita North), 400 x 1000 metres (Sarita South) and 200 x 500 metres (Sarita East). The zone central to the ring appears to be barren and dominantly with k-spar alteration.

The mineralized zones are marked by the presence of common to abundant veins, stringers, stock work, and local breccia. The mineralization comprises a sequence of hematite, hematite-jarosite-copper, hematite-jarosite-quartz, hematite-jarosite-quartz-copper and jarosite-quartz-copper veinlets. Locally, veins of hematite-tourmaline (+/-copper) with potash feldspar selvages are noted. This hybrid IOCG porphyry style of mineralization has also only been recently recognized and its significance remains to be documented. "Live hematite" suggests of the former presence of secondary chalcopyrite has been noted from a number of locations within the mineralized zone. All copper mineralization noted has been of the insoluble residue copper species of chrysocolla and turquoise. It is possible, from the surface leach mineral assemblages that there may exist at depth, the presence of secondary copper mineralization.



La Sarita - from NW corner of Sierra Taca Taca. Hematite (+/- Cu, fluorite) occupy the dark bands. The pinkish rock is potash altered volcanic and granitic rocks. Taca Taca Abajo is in the centre left of the photo.



La Sarita - from NW corner of Sierra Taca Taca. Hematite (+/- Cu, fluorite) occupy the dark bands. The pinkish rock is potash altered volcanic and granitic rocks. Taca Taca Abajo is in the center left of the photo. The La Sarita property is located 30 km west of the village of Tolar Grande, some 300 km from the city of Salta.

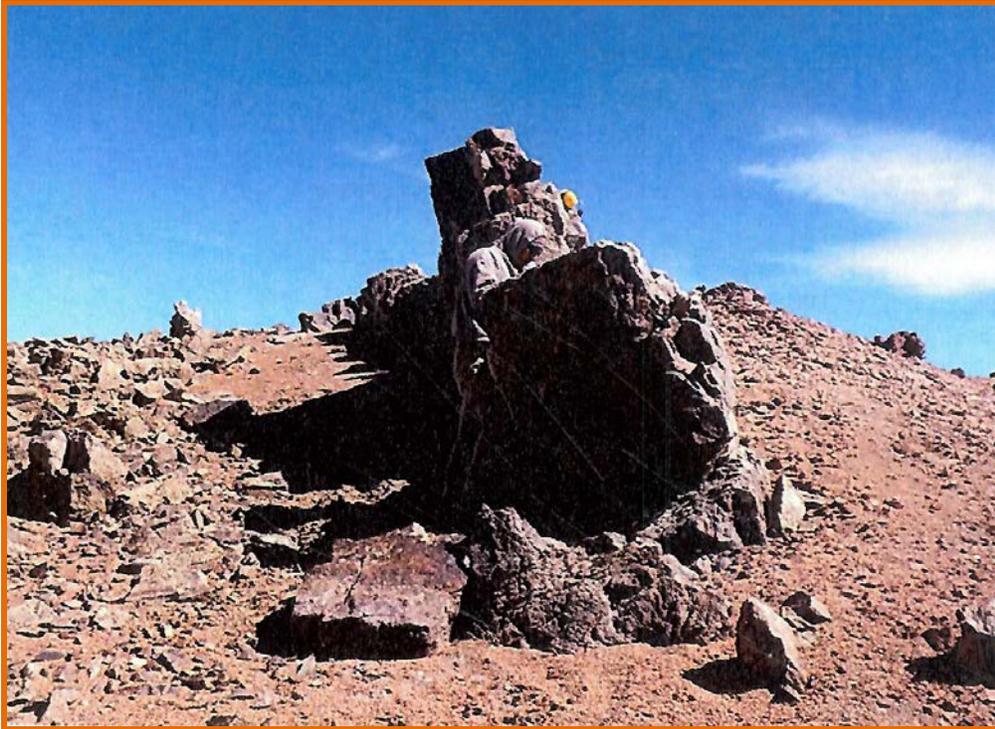
Francisco I – Francisco II

Francisco I and II adjoin the Taca Taca deposit to the west. The properties are owned by Cascadero Minerals (50%) and First Quantum Minerals (50%) They are the primary properties in the Taca Taca Graben relatively, flat area with a total size of 2,313 hectares. The properties are the planned location (Lumina Copper) for the majority of comminution circuit. Francisco I has one wildcat drill hole (FR-12-04) positioned in a Cu-Au mineralized pit on the western slope of the property. This is an interesting drill hole as it was aimed at a known Iron (Hematite) showing. The hole had from 42 metres to 216 metres (174 metre interval) with five narrow intervals with copper and gold values as shown in the table below. The FR-12-04 drill hole is important as it is the only drill in La Sarita I, which is 1,500 hectares and the mineralization could be from a deeper and more coherent mineral system. Exploration is not planned but this is excellent second tier property. La Sarita is in the identified IOCG trend and requires geophysics and more drilling.

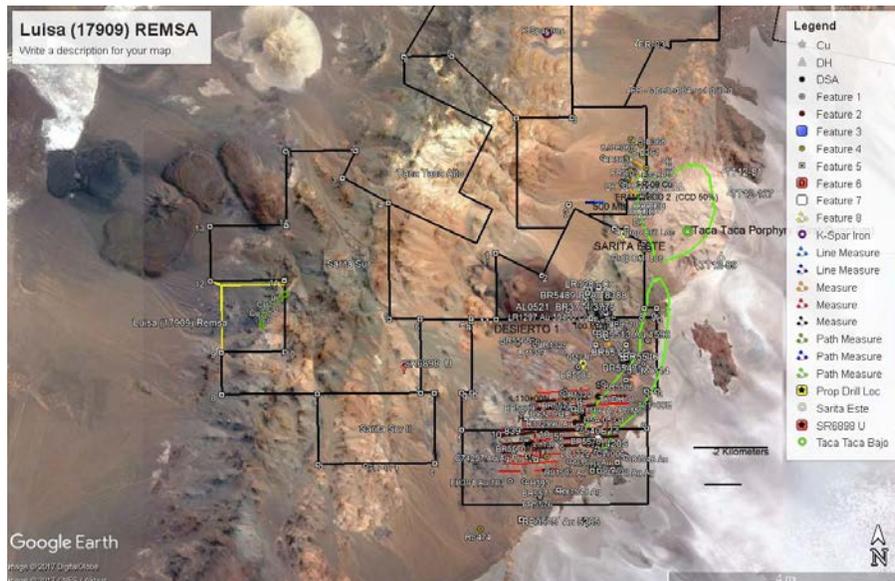
HOLE ID	From (m)	To (m)	Interval (m)	Cu %	Mo %	Au g/t	CuEq %
FR-12-04	42	48	6	0.43	Tr	0.34	0.62
and	66	68	2	0.10	Tr	2.47	1.54
and	134	136	2	0.09	Tr	0.89	0.61
and	148	150	2	0.06	Tr	1.50	0.94
and	214	216	2	0.06	Tr	0.83	0.54
FR-12-05	24	28	4	0.19	Tr	0.23	0.32
and	244	254	10	0.03	Tr	0.36	0.24
FR-12-06	2	38	36	0.22	0.007	0.05	0.29
inc	6	24	18	0.26	0.009	0.16	0.41
and	168	420	252	0.25	0.009	0.04	0.33
inc	274	420	146	0.35	0.013	0.05	0.46
FR-12-07	232	348	116	0.25	0.006	0.06	0.32

Holes FR-12-05, FR12-06 and Fr 12-07 are located on Francisco II near the boundary of the proposed open pit. They are all mineralized with two long intervals assaying 252 metres of 0.33% CuEQ and 146 metres grading 0.46% CuEq. This area will likely be part of the open pit mineralization that is scheduled for the sulphide stockpile. It will be mined and processed and will have a value. FR12-04 was blind drill hole and needs to be followed up.

DESIERTO I and DESIERTOII



This is the Esperanza quartz vein that has assayed up to 45.2 g/t Au from grab samples and 10.2 g/t in channel samples. The veins outcrop for several thousand metres and strike 0.05 Az and dip at 70° west. In the close by is the Vero Area where two narrow quartz veins with values up to 19.1 Au. Veins in the Vero Area stike 50W/65o. The first vein outcrops for 250 metres and the Camila quartz vein outcrops over 350 metres. There are four high-sulphidation breccias of interest each with a surface area of 50m by 50m. Mineralization consists of gold (up to 2.06 g/t) and silver values (up to 42 g/tn) Map below shows the density of samples and showings in the Desierto Project.



CORE PROJECT TWO

TARON CESIUM PROJECT

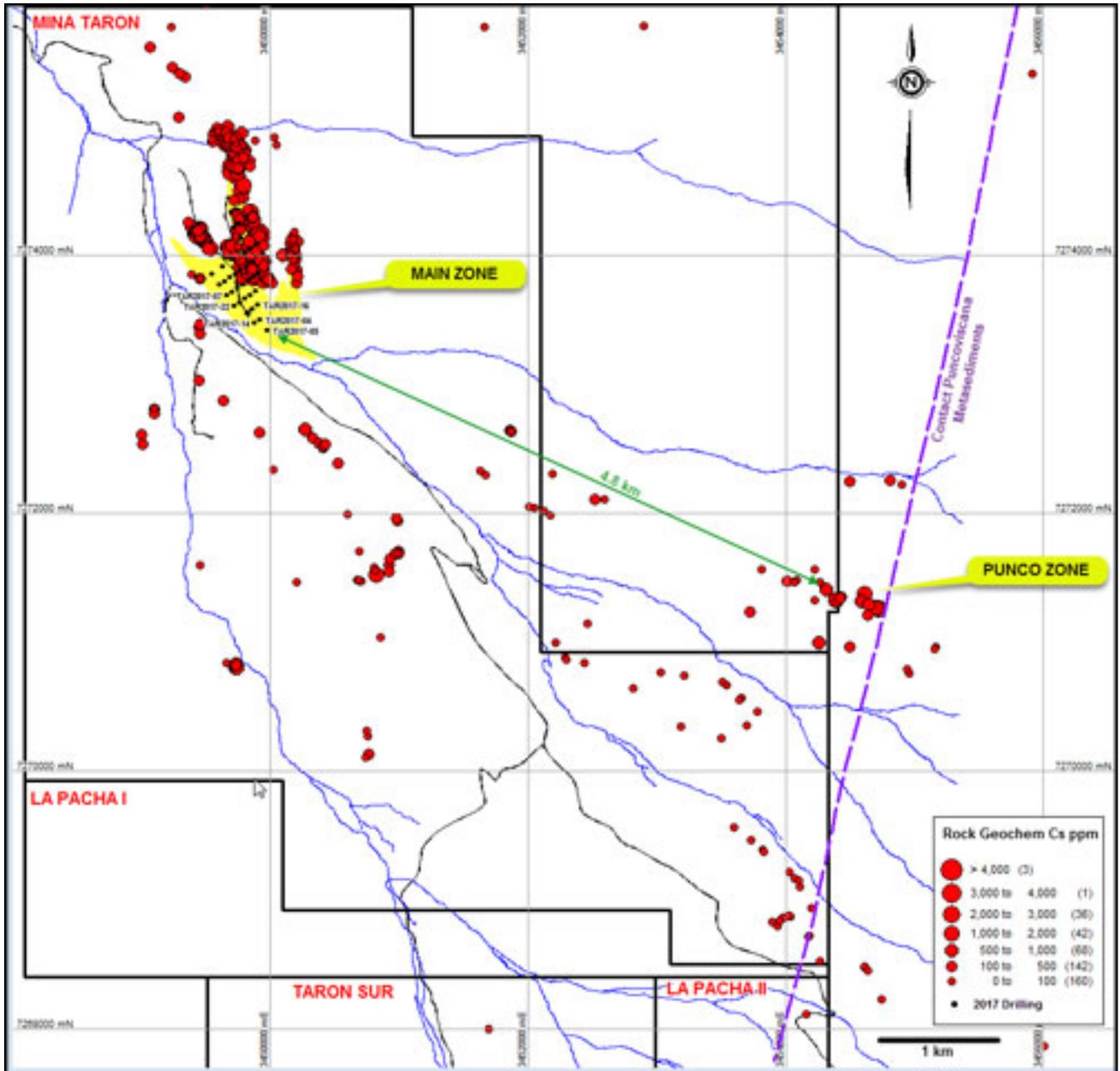
The most important sediment hosted property owned by the Company is Taron, which is an epithermal, polymetallic rare metal property with important concentrations of Cesium, Rubidium and Thallium. This is a unique deposit with a rare metal that has excellent demand fundamentals that may have a global market. It is a complex mineral assemblage that required a series of leaching tests by University of British Columbia, which resulted in 90% Cesium recovery and a proprietary and patented metallurgical leaching sequence in a single flow sheet. Note that Taron is a low-grade deposit that has some natural advantages such as bulk mining, a friable sandstone/conglomerate host and the mineralization has excellent kinetics. These are important economic parameters that may enable Taron to compete with higher-grade deposits. The economic metric is the lowest cost producer of a kilogram of Cesium Hydroxide, which is the substrate for all Cesium compounds. The second program is a property-scale exploration program that will include detailed mapping, trenching, mineralogy, reconnaissance style drilling, and metallurgy to test for mineral leach kinetics.

Another objective is to determine the location(s) of the boundary fault zone and its related splays in the eastern part of the Taron property. This is based on the assumption that Taron mineralization may be associated with major crustal structures that define the eastern boundary of the Puna with the eastern boundary ranges of the Andes. The fault zone separating the basement strata represents a continental northerly trending suture zone that separates the rock assemblages of the ancient continent of Gondwanaland to the east from more exotic terranes to the west. The most important sediment hosted property is Taron, which is an epithermal, polymetallic rare metal property with important concentrations of Cesium, Rubidium and Thallium. This is a unique deposit with a rare metal that has excellent demand fundamentals that may have a global market. It is a complex mineral assemblage that required a series of leaching tests by University of British Columbia, which resulted in 90% Cesium recovery and a proprietary and patented metallurgical leaching sequence in a single flow sheet. Note that Taron is a low-grade deposit that has some natural advantages such as bulk mining, a friable sandstone/conglomerate host and the mineralization has excellent kinetics. These are important economic parameters that may enable Taron to compete with higher-grade deposits. The economic metric is the lowest cost producer of a kilogram of Cesium Hydroxide, which is the substrate for all Cesium compounds. The second program is a property-scale exploration program that will include detailed mapping, trenching, mineralogy, reconnaissance style drilling, and metallurgy to test for mineral leach kinetics.

Company management believes this area may be the location and conduit for Taron style mineralization. This suture zone was likely established during a major orogenic event. This continental scale collision zone spans much of the south-central Andes, an event that occurred some 455 million years ago. This is very exciting for Cascadero to hold an interest in a small portion of a continental orogenic event that are known to create the geological setting for a variety of large-scale mineral deposits. **MAP TWO** on the following page illustrates and identifies the Punco Zone that is 4,800 metres (4.8 kms) to the south east of the Taron Main and North Zones. The Punco zone was subject to prospecting and samples were taken from a backhoe pit. The host rocks are similar, and the grade of the samples is similar to samples from Taron North and Main Zones. In 2010, the Company completed an MMI geochem program that extended the properties' potential for Cesium mineralized material part of

the way across the Taron showing towards the assumed continental suture as the MMI data showed a positive Cesium response.

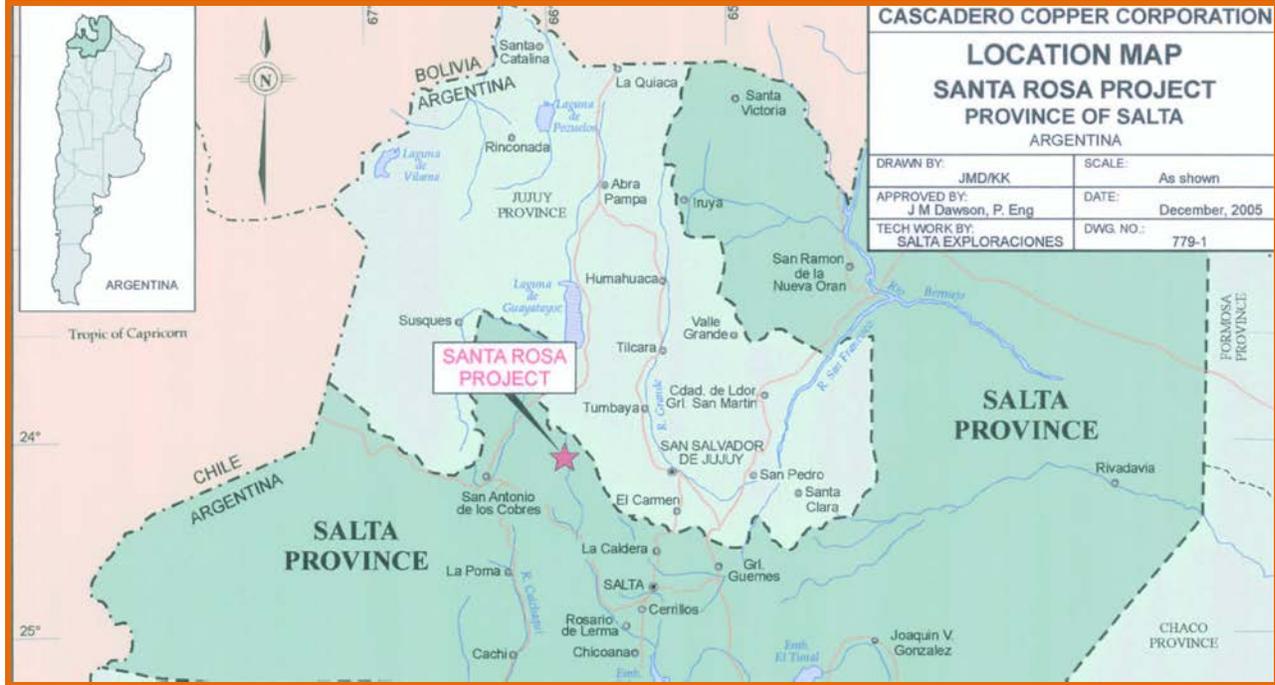
TARON PROPERTY SIZE



The Punco Zone is 4,800 metres to the south east from the area of the drill and trenching and the cesium mineralization is present at least over 10kms north south. The Taron cesium deposit is the first new discovery of cesium in the world. Taron is an excellent grass roots large-scale discovery and has potential to be a world class reserve of cesium. Most of the metallurgical testing is done and we can produce cesium hydroxide at commercial purity and price.

CORE AREA THREE

Santa Rosa I—Las Burras—Incahuasi



Santa Rosa I (2992hectares)

The Santa Rosa Project includes three properties: from the east to the west are Santa Rosa, Las Burras and Incahuasi.

The Santa Rosa vein system continues to deliver a good distribution of mineralization over its seven (7) km length characterized by individual to parallel sets of quartz-limonite-hematite veins. These veins are sub-parallel to bedding but cross-cut geology when folding and faulting are present. These samples significantly increase the density of rock grab samples announced in a previous CCD news release published on June 13th, 2017. Mineralization is present in 10 of the 13 defined areas of alteration and exposed veins. This fact justifies more work on all zones. The average gold grade over 500 rock samples is 3.1 g/t, with 17.0 g/t silver and 0.7500 ppm lead.

In 2018 a program of trenching and drill is planned and will commence after work on Sarita Este. Trenching will include area of overburden that exist between the altered zones. Excavator trenching is planned to determine the various widths of the vein system and will enable sampling of the host wall rock. The veins are essentially exposed or very close to surface. The objective is to develop a drill program that enables a resource calculation and to outline the potential for a bulk tonnage mining operation. The Properties are located on three contiguous mining claims with each of the three Properties being located on a separate claim. The claims are Santa Rosa (2990 has) Gold Silver and lead, Las Burras (2,700 has) with a discovery holes that assayed 0.64% CuEq over 110 metres and Incahuasi (2700) has three under explored separate gold zones. Santa Rosa is located about 100kms north of Salta

City in Salta province, Republic of Argentina. It is road accessible. The elevation is ~3,400 metres and year-round work is possible.

Las Burras (2,700 hectares)

In 2010 and 2011 the Company in the years of 2010 to 2012 carried out core drilling programs on Las Burras and Incahuasi completing 1,665 metres on Las Burras, and 1,382 metres on Incahuasi. The locations of these holes were based on previous geological mapping, geochemical sampling, and geophysical surveys by the Company and some trenching by a major company. The new data are combined with historical data generated by previous operators.

These drill programs intercepted significant copper (Cu), molybdenum (Mo), and gold (Au) mineralization at Las Burras, Cu and Mo mineralization at Incahuasi. The best drill hole assay was the discovery hole that assayed 0.64% CuEq over 110 metres. We intend to do follow up drilling on this area. Recent work has demonstrated the possible existence of an addition porphyry system on Incahuasi with copper exposed in pits and is close to suffice. Incahuasi also has a gold bearing high-sulphidation zone that needs further work as this complements the Santa Rosa —Las Burras—Incahuasi district and enhances our expectations for this Core Area.

INCAHUASI (2,700 hectares)

The Incahuasi porphyry Cu-Mo prospect area was part of the district wide exploration program initiated by Fabricaciones Militares in 1971. It is unknown if any prospecting was done over the prospect. In 1997 Mansfield Minera, S.A. staked the Incahuasi claim and applied for the claim title. In October, 1998 agrees with a major company Teck Resources to mount a regional exploration program that includes Las Incahuasi. A recent survey by Cascadero found a previously prospected area hosts a copper porphyry showing with numerous pits that have oxide copper mineralization. This is likely a Miocene occurrence from the same Magma as the adjoining Las Burras Cu-Au-Mo porphyry.

The reader is advised that this interim report only addresses about 1/3rd of our Argentine portfolio and we believe there are significant undiscovered mineral systems in the 2/3rds of the portfolio. These opportunities will be covered in a second Cascadero Interim report in February 2018 and regular exploration updates throughout 2018.

December 29th 2017

