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TSXV: CCD

**EXPLORATION UPDATE
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SUDBURY, ONTARIO, CANADA

In early 2010, CCD began research with a view to acquire gold properties in three areas of Ontario: Sudbury, Swayze and Timmins. After initial review, CCD opened an office in Sudbury and retained John Brady to manage the Ontario work. John is an exceptional prospector with deep knowledge of northern Ontario mineral properties. We shook hands and got to work.

Ontario is an extraordinarily rich mineral province and Sudbury is its richest mining district. The total ore mined to date in Sudbury is >1.7 billion tons with >40 billion lbs of nickel, >36 billion lbs of copper, >70 million ounces of platinum, palladium and gold and >283 million ounces of silver. At today's commodity prices, total historic production and current known reserves represent a cumulative value of >US\$1,000,000,000,000. Yes, ***greater than one trillion dollars***, with a large and growing reserve base.

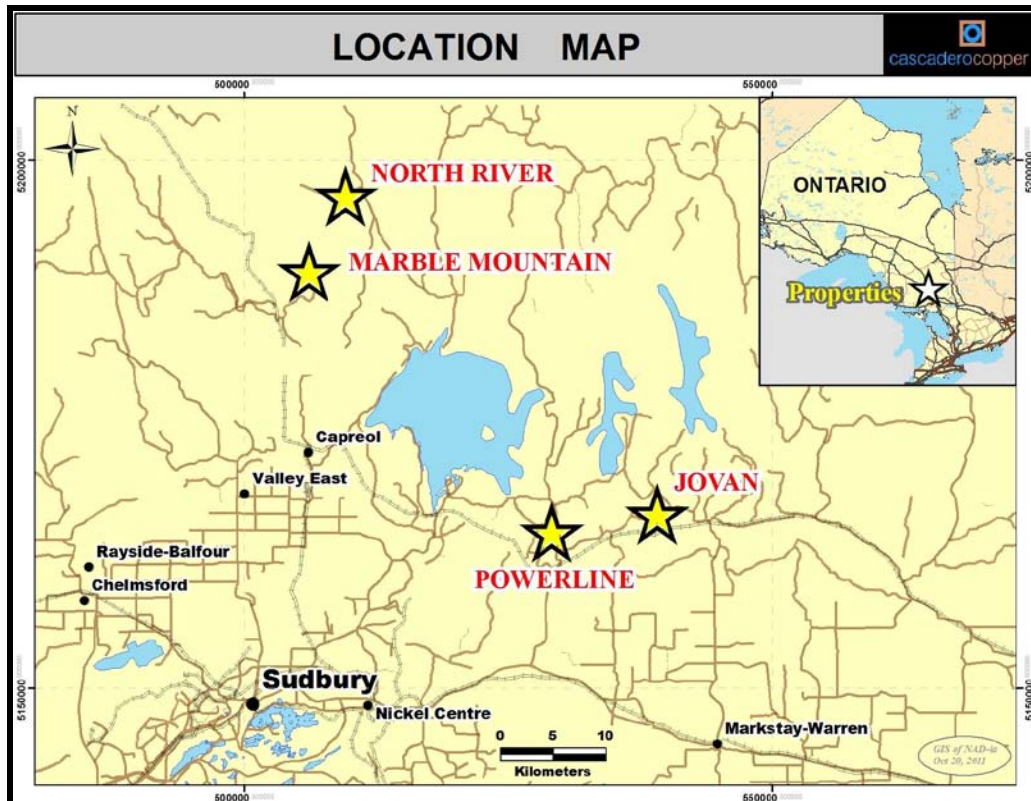
Sudbury is the richest mining district in North America and among the top ten in the world. It accounts for about half the mining activity in Ontario, Canada's largest mineral producing province. The value of Ontario's mining sector is about \$15 billion annually. Most of the gold production from the Sudbury mines is from polymetallic deposits where gold is not the dominant economic metal. In fact, there are only a few mines in Sudbury where gold is the primary metal and gold production is lower than other Ontario districts. Ontario is host to several of the world's largest gold deposits and **TABLE ONE** highlights some statistics on gold production from Ontario Mining Districts and some of the province's largest gold mines.

**TABLE ONE
ONTARIO GOLD PRODUCTION**

Name	Tons Mined (Mil tons)	Gold Produced (Mil Oz)	Gold Grade (Oz/ton)	Grams per Ton
Timmins District	n/a	66.7	n/a	n/a
Kirkland Lake District	n/a	42.1	n/a	n/a
Red Lake District	n/a	24.2	n/a	n/a
Hollinger Mine	65.8	19.5	0.290	8.4
Hemlo	59.0	17.5	0.300	8.7
Dome Mine	84.4	14.5	0.172	5.0
Campbell	19.9	11.2	0.564	16.4
McIntyre	37.6	10.7	0.290	8.4
Kerr	40.3	10.4	0.259	7.5
Lake Shore	17.2	8.6	0.500	14.5
Dickenson	9.6	5.9	0.621	18.0
Hargreaves	9.9	4.8	0.485	14.1

Cascadero began its search for Ontario gold properties in 2010. We initially purchased eight properties in the Swayze and Timmins area and verbally agreed to conduct due diligence on 10 more. The latter properties were interesting enough to acquire an interest by option and we added claims to most of the known areas and added claims in three new areas. In addition, CCD acquired by option the right to acquire three gold properties in the Sudbury area. These are Marble Mountain, Jovan and Powerline. A fourth property, North River, will also be optioned as the agreement should be signed next week. CCD has a complete set of maps ready for viewing when we launch of the revised Cascadero website (soon).

**MAP ONE
SUDBURY ONTARIO
CASCADERO GOLD PROSPECTS**



CCD has completed initial work on Marble Mountain and Jovan. Work included outcrop sampling, soil geochemistry and geophysics. Complete reports from the respective contractors are expected with a week or so. The reports will be summarized in an exploration update and the full reports will be on the website. The third optioned property, Powerline, is scheduled for geochemistry and geophysics.

POWERLINE

The Powerline Gold Property (the "Property") is subject to an option agreement between Cascadero Copper ("CCD") and John Brady of Sudbury, Ontario. CCD has the right to earn a 100% interest for a series of cash and share payments over a four year term and a 3% net smelter return royalty (the "NSR"). The NSR is subject to a partial buy-down right in favour of Cascadero.

The Property consists of four (4) claim blocks totalling 31 units located on the boundary of Street and Scadding Townships, Sudbury Mining Division Ontario, as shown on **MAP ONE** above.

The Powerline mineralized outcrop was discovered in 1998 while the Ontario Power Generation Corp (OGP) was placing a 12.5 Kv power line from its Moose Rapids power plant to homes and cottages in the

Wanapitei Lake area, which is about 30 kms north east of Sudbury. The region is under-explored because it is mainly overburden covered, making boot and hammer prospecting difficult as outcrops are sparse. While digging a hole for a pole, the backhoe encountered bedrock at less than one-metre depth. To get a deep enough hole, the OGP blasted the bedrock, which revealed pyrite mineralization in the host sediments. Samples from the blast hole were reviewed and John staked the showing. The host was recognized as breccia, which consisted of massive-to-disseminated pyrite with quartz. Importantly the host sediments are albitite and chlorite altered but this was not clear at the time of acquisition. Initial assays gave significant values in gold, copper, nickel and cobalt. John continued prospecting the area and similar sulphide alteration exists in three places along strike south of the blast hole for a distance of 800 metres. The area to the north more is difficult to evaluate due to deeper overburden and swampy terrain. Prospecting from the blast hole discovered more altered sulphide material under shallow overburden 300 metres to the east and 200 metres to the west.

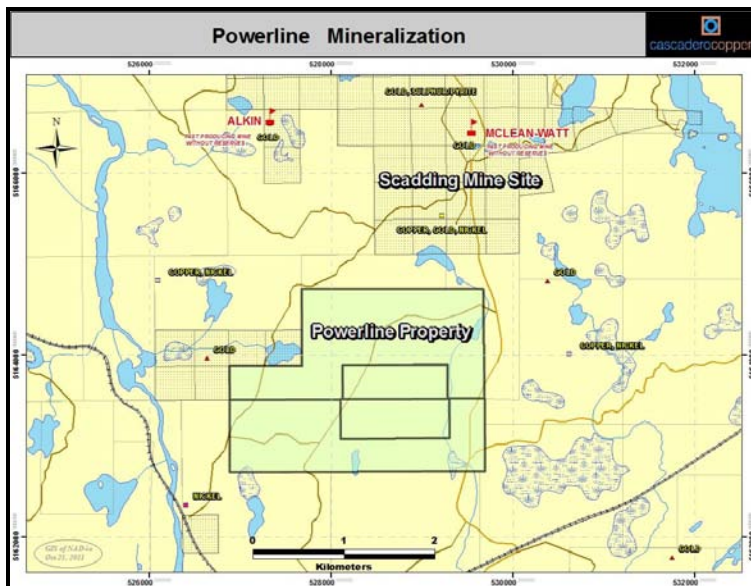
In 2003, John retained Hayden Butler, P. Geo to visit and review the property and its geological setting. Much of the dialogue that follows is excerpted from the Butler Report of November 2003.

**PHOTO ONE
POWERLINE OUTCROP**



Pyrite in quartz with albitite and chlorite alteration

**MAP ONE
LOCATION POWERLINE CLAIMS**



REGIONAL SETTING

The Powerline gold prospect occurs within a belt of past gold producers that trends from north east of the Sudbury Basin to the south west of Espanola, a distance of roughly 120 kilometres. The origin of this gold belt has been much debated. Recent work by Ontario Geological Survey (OGS) geologists and private firms has established an alteration signature and style of mineralization that characterizes these gold deposits. In this belt, if a property has both this alteration and style of mineralization signature, it has high-potential for success.

The Powerline property is a recent discovery with a limited exploration history. The Property has not been subject to drilling. Few outcrops occur on the Powerline Property as the area is mostly a jack-pine covered sandy glacial outwash zone. Follow-up excavator trenching at the blast hole area went through two-metres of sandy overburden and exposed a weathered quartz-carbonate-pyrite breccia with veins and stockwork in the host sediments.

**TABLE TWO
POWERLINE PROPERTY OUTCROP
INITIAL ASSAYS**

Sample No	Sample Description	Gold g/t
54302	Roughly 15% pyrite in quartz & albitite – <i>vuggy</i> , carbonate leached out of weathered sample	0.09
54303	As above	0.08
54304	More <i>chlorite</i> in sample, one side quartz vein, the other with 20% coarse-grained pyrite	7.20
54305	Weathered sample, <i>vuggy</i> , 15% pyrite in quartz & remaining carbonate	0.29
54306	Fresh sample, 50% pyrite in quartz	5.76

From the assays in **TABLE TWO**, it appears that weathering has altered pyrite (to jarosite) and leached carbonate from the original fresh sulphide. Some chlorite is noted in the trenches along the margins of the stockwork and the presence of albitite indicates a Scadding-type gold bearing occurrence. At Scadding, the main sulphide associated with the gold mineralization is pyrite with lesser arsenopyrite. Grades in both pyrite and arsenopyrite ores commonly exceed 30 grams per tonne (1 oz /ton).

THE GOLD BELT

There were at least three campaigns to examine the gold occurrences in this gold belt. The first campaign, the discovery phase, occurred shortly after the discovery of Sudbury Basin ores. Numerous showings were discovered on lake shores and several hundred shallow pits and trenches were dug in many locations to the east of the Sudbury Basin. The second campaign commenced in the 1930s after gold was re-priced to US\$35/oz and this led to the sinking of shafts of up to 900 ft on the McMillan property, which is south of Espanola and to 277 ft on the Norstar deposit in Davis Township. Renewed activity in the 1980s led to the discovery of the Scadding deposits in Scadding Township, which were mined by open pit. A spiral decline down to the 315 ft level was used to mine the Norstar.

Recent work by other companies resulted in assembling a large property position in Scadding and Davis Townships and several thousand metres of core drilling. The Powerline Property lies immediately south of the Scadding Mine site.

THE GOLD MODEL

The common elements of gold occurrences in this Gold Belt are an initial pulse of albitization followed by a gold episode with the infilling of fissures by chlorite, carbonate and silica, with pyrite, arsenopyrite and gold.

During the later stage of hydrothermal activity, narrow quartz veins cut the alteration packages, and gold is present along the margins of some quartz veins with chalcopyrite, pyrite and some cobalt sulfo-salts. The Powerline assays display this alteration and mineralization suite in breccia, stockwork and veins in the host sediment.

From the exploration standpoint, it is the sulphide-chlorite episode that forms the primary gold mineralized target. Gold is also redistributed away from sulphide into adjacent chlorite altered zones with significant grades and widths. As in most gold camps, gold mineralization occurred as a post-granitic or late granitic event.

RECENT WORK

The Sudbury District is an active exploration camp with a recent major discovery by FNX of the Podolsky mine. It is not surprising that almost no work has occurred in the property area as few outcrops occur on the Powerline Property. In addition to the pervasive overburden issue, the area is mostly covered with a thick growth of jack-pine. The fact that a unknown gold-bearing outcrop is discovered while building a power line is classic serendipity.

Subsequent to the Hayden report, John conducted limited stripping and trenching near the center of the claims. The mineralized and altered zone in albitized sediments is partially exposed over 5 metres x 30 metres. The exposure is highlighted by breccia, quartz carbonate veining, chlorite alteration, calcite veining, vuggy quartz and blebby-to-disseminated sulphide. Sampling of the mineralization yielded up to 8.9 g/t gold with 0.17% cobalt, 0.49% nickel and 0.34% copper. A 300 metre by 300 metre grid was cut centered on the showing and a Self Potential Survey was completed. A broad anomaly is interpreted trending north east by south west across the mineralized zone for 350 metres and is open in both directions. This work confirmed the potential for a gold and base metal mineralized system on the Powerline claim group.

INFRASTRUCTURE

There is no need to discuss the specifics of the Sudbury infrastructure that is available for a mining operation as the area is as complete as possible. In addition, the local community supports mining and the provincial government fully recognizes mining's value to the province.

CONCLUSION

The Powerline Property hosts altered and mineralized sediments with gold and base metal values in outcrops. There are insufficient outcrops exposed to determine the extent of albitite altered envelope and the size of the mineralized area. However, it is confirmed that classic Huronian Gold Belt mineralization and alteration are present and based on preliminary work the host sedimentary system could be extensive. An exploration program is fully warranted to determine the size and grade of the mineralized sediment.

EXPLORATION PLAN

The CCD exploration plan includes property scale soil geochemistry and IP/Res/Mag surveys. The magnetic survey is planned on 25-metre line spacing in an effort to identify the slightly more magnetic chlorite zones. The IP/Res survey is on 100-metre line spacing to identify the existence of potential resistivity and chargeability anomalies. The soil survey is underway.

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