REVIEW OF GEOLOGICAL MAPPING, GEOCHEMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS OF VALLE GRANDE PROPERTY, PROVINCE OF CATAMARCA, ARGENTINA.

Latitude 25º 14' 42" South
Longitude 68º 05' 52.88" West

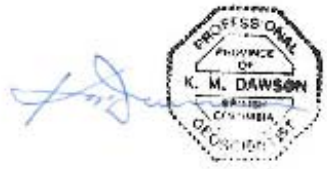
Prepared for:

Cascadero Copper Corporation
Suite 301, 260 West Esplanade,
North Vancouver, B.C. Canada
V7M 3G7

Prepared by:

Kenneth M. Dawson Ph.D., P. Geo.
Terra Geological Consultants Ltd.
3687 Loraine Avenue,
North Vancouver B.C. Canada
V7R 4B9

October 1st 2008



SECTION **PAGE**

26.1 LIST OF FIGURES

26.2 LIST OF TABLES

26.3 PHOTOGRAPHS

2.0 SUMMARY

The Valle Grande property consists of four contiguous claims, Archibarcacat I to IV, comprising 15,932.2061 hectares. The claims are located in northwestern Catamarca Province in northwestern Argentina, at elevations between 3,600 m and 4,000 m ASL.

The claims are registered to Salta Exploraciones S.A. (SESA), which is a wholly owned subsidiary of SESA Holdings, LLC, a limited liability company established under the laws of Nevada. Argentine Frontier Resources Inc (AFRI), a privately held company incorporated in British Columbia, Canada and located in North Vancouver, BC, owns 50% of SESA Holdings, LLC. Cascadero Copper Corporation (Cascadero) has entered into a contract to acquire the interest of Argentine Frontier Resources In. in SESA Holdings, LLC, in consideration of the payment of $200,000 cash and the issuance of 28,000,000 shares of Cascadero. The contract is subject to approval by the Cascadero shareholders.

The VALLE GRANDE polymetallic mineral showing was recognized in the 1970s but there is no record of its prior ownership before SESA acquired it in 2004 by staking two claims. The showing is located in the northwestern part of the province of Catamarca in the Republic of Argentina.

The showing consists of many individual and conjugate sets of manganese-silica outcrops of veins, stockwork and breccia that are variably exposed over a ~2,000 metre east west by ~3,000 metre north south area. The exposures range from centimetres to up to one-metre in width and are spaced from two to fifty metres apart over this area. The mineralization has epithermal textures and consists of an anomalous suite of metals associated in epithermal manganese deposits. Assays from rock grab samples from these outcrops have demonstrated that the veins and breccia are anomalous to highly anomalous (some samples to potential economic grade) in molybdenum, copper, lead, zinc, cobalt, manganese, vanadium, boron, strontium, barite, arsenic, REE and alkali metals. The geochemistry is low in iron and sulphur. The veins and breccia, however, do not constitute the principal exploration target.

The mineralized structures are associated with selvages of an opaline-illite-montmorillonite alteration assemblage hosted in an indurated ignimbrite. The geological setting of the showing is within a larger extensional basin situated near the intersection of the northwest trending Archibarca Transverse Zone and the Argentine East Fissure, which is a major north to northeast trending regional structure. In Chile, the Escondida and Zaldivar copper deposits are located in the Archibarca Transverse Zone where it intersects with the Chilean West Fissure, a distance of about 170 kms northwest of VALLE GRANDE. There are no producing base metal mines in the Argentine portion of the Archibarca Transverse Zone but several base metal-gold prospects are