Diamond Drilling Assessment Report on the Pine North Property Of Cascadero Copper Corporation, Toodoggone River Area, British Columbia.

NTS: 094E.027

UTM NAD 83, Zone 9 640,114 m E; 6,349,042 m N

> Latitude 57° 16' N Longitude 126° 40' W

BC Geological Survey Assessment Report 30200

FOR

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

BY

Kenneth M. Dawson Ph.D, P.Geo. Terra Geological Consultants, 3687 Loraine Avenue, North Vancouver, B.C.

March 24th, 2008 Revised and resubmitted March 27, 2009

Table of Contents

			Page			
1.0	Sum	mary	4			
2.0	Intro	duction	4			
3.0	Prop	erty Description	5			
	3.1	Location	5			
	3.2	Access	6			
	3.3	Physiography	6			
	3.4	Climate	10			
	3.5	Vegetation	10			
	3.6	Local Resources and Infrastructure	10			
4.0	Clair	ns and Ownership	13			
	4.1	Environmental Liabilities	13			
	4.2	Exploration Permit	13			
5.0	Histo	bry and Previous Work	13			
6.0	Regional Geology					
	6.1	Intrusive Rocks	17			
	6.2	Regional Structure	19			
	6.3	Pine North Property Geology	22			
7.0	Depo	osit Types	22			
	7.1	Porphyry Copper	22			
8.0	Mine	eralization	23			
9.0	2007	Exploration Program	23			
	9.1	Interpretation of 2006 MMI Geochemical Survey	23			
	9.2	Location of Drill Sites, Pad Construction and				
	Pros	pecting	31			
10.0	2007	Drilling Program	31			
	10.1	Geology of DDH PN-07-01	31			
1 1.0	Sam	pling Method and Approach				
	11.1	Drill Core Samples	32			
	11.2	Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security	33			
	11.3	On-site Sample Preparation	33			
	11.4	Laboratory Procedures	34			
	11.5	Security and Chain of Custody	34			
	11.6	Data Verification	34			
	11.7	Blank Standard	35			
	11.8	Dunlicate Split	35			
	11.9	Laboratory Verification	35			
12.0	Inter	pretation and Conclusions	35			
13.0	Reco	ommendations	38			

		Page
14.0	Budget	38
15.0	References	38
16.0	Date and Signature Page	40
17.0	Schedule of 2007 Exploration Expenses	
	Applied as Assessment	41

Figures

1.	Location of Cascadero Claims	7
2.	Historical Assessment Reports and MINFILE Occurrences	12
3.	2007 Claim Locations and 2007 Drill Location	18
4.	Regional Geology of Cascadero Claims	20
5.	Pine North Zone Geology and Geophysics Compilation Map	21
6.	Ryan Creek and Pine North Outcrop and Property Geology	24
7.	Ryan Creek and Pine North 2006 Cu Geochemistry	25
8.	Ryan Creek and Pine North 2006 Mo Geochemistry	26
9.	Ryan Creek and Pine North 2006 Au Geochemistry	27
10.	Ryan Creek and Pine North 2006 Zn geochemistry	28
11.	Ryan Creek and Pine North MMI Geochemistry-Base Metals	29
12.	Ryan Creek and Pine North MMI Stacked Response Ratios	30
13.	Ryan Creek-Pine North Area: 2007 Drill Location	36
14.	Section of DDH PN-07-01 Looking Northwest	57

Tables

I.	Cascadero Copper Corp Land Claim Tenures	8
II	Historical Work on the Cascadero Properties	14
III A-	-B 2007 Exploration Expenditures	37

Appendices

Ι	Drill Logs for DDH PN-07-01	42
II	Assay Sheets for DDH PN-07-01	44
	Eco Tech Labs Analytical Procedures	46
III	CLAIM EXPIRY DATE CHANGE	47

1.0 Summary

- Exploration programs dating back to 1992 developed geochemical and geophysical anomalies in a zone 5 km north of the Pine-Fin-Tree porphyry Cu-Mo-Au deposits, and on the opposite side of Finlay River, where geology similar to that at the Pine deposit was encountered.
- The Ryan Creek prospect, identified by Stealth Minerals Ltd. prospecting in 2003 and drilled in 2005 was interpreted as the Zn-rich periphery of a porphyry Cu-Mo deposit centred some 3 km to the northeast at Pine North. The target was manifested by Cu, Mo, Au and Zn soil anomalies, and airborne magnetic, Th/K radiometric and IP chargeability anomalies.
- An MMI soil geochemical survey in 2006 identified Cu, Ag and Mo anomalies coincident with airborne geophysical anomalies at Pine North.
- An NQ diamond drill hole was collared near the eastern end of the MMI survey line on July 17, 2007, and drilled at dip -70° to azimuth 045°, to a depth of 137.31 m where it was terminated due to mechanical problems with the drill.
- Drilling intersected two intrusive rock units, both veined by quartzpyrite-magnetite and propylitically altered, and showing locally elevated assays in Cu and Ag. Continuance of a planned 5-hole, 1200 m drilling program is recommended.
- 2007 exploration expenditures on Pine North of \$243,524.26 are given in Table III, page 39.

2.0 Introduction

Interest has focused on the northwest side of the Finlay River since the discovery of the Pine deposits in the 1960s by Kenneco along its southeastern side. Geochemical and IP geophysical surveys were carried out

along the northwest side of Finlay River in the early 1990s by Cominco Ltd., Electrum Resource Corp. and Romulus Resources Ltd.

A regional airborne magnetic-radiometric-electromagnetic survey was carried out over the Toodoggone region in 2003, in which Stealth Minerals Ltd. was a joint participant. The airborne data stimulated interest in the Ryan Creek-Pine North area, leading to the prospecting discovery of Cu-Mo-Zn mineralization in Ryan Creek in 2003. Rock and grid geochemical surveys were carried out in 2003. A diamond drill program in 2005 completed four BQ holes for a total of 918 m, and intersected a monzonite pluton and quartz monzonite dykes in contact with Toodoggone crystal lithic tuff. Alteration and weak Zn-Pb-Cu-Au mineralization was interpreted as that of the outer zone of porphyry copper system.

Rock and MMI soil geochemical surveys in 2005-2006 focused attention on the Pine North zone, and a program of five drill holes for a total of 1200 m was proposed by the writer to Cascadero Copper Corp. in 2007. NQ drilling commenced July 17 and finished prematurely on July 26, 2007 due to mechanical problems with the drill. The writer supervised the 2007 Pine North drilling program, and has consulted with Cascadero Copper Corp. and Stealth Mineral Ltd. on their Toodoggone properties since 2002.

3.0 Property Description

The property is located in the Finlay River region of the Toodoggone in north central British Columbia. The property consists of 1,692 cells with an area of 29,851.04 hectares. A list of the Mineral Claim Tenure Numbers and other data are given in Table 1, location of the claims block in Figure 1 and a map of the claims in Figure 2, with locations of historical occurrences and assessment reports.

3.1 Location

The center of the property is located 28 kilometres north of the Kemess South Mine of Northgate Exploration Limited, and 400 kilometres by Omineca Resource Road north of Mackenzie. Pine North is located in the northeastern corner of the Cascadero claim block 5 km north of Pine camp. A location map is given in Figure 2. The property is located in the Omineca Mining Division at 57° 16' North latitude and 126° 40' West longitude on NAD 83 Zone 9 UTM coordinates 640,114 m E; 6,349,042 m N and on NTS sheet 094 E.027. The Cascadero property adjoins the property of Northgate Exploration Ltd. on the north, and is divided by the northeast- flowing drainage of the Finlay River.

3.2 Access

The Cascadero property is accessed is by the Omineca Resource Road, 400 and 430 kilometres north of Mackenzie and Windy Point, respectively. The Cascadero camp is road accessible from Vancouver. Access to the Pine North prospect is by helicopter only.

Airstrips exist at Kemess South Mine and in the Sturdee River valley, 20 and 30 kilometres, respectively by road from the PINE camp. Daily flights by NT Air connect the mine with Prince George, Smithers and Vancouver.

Engineering studies have been completed for the Stewart-Omineca Resource Road which involves two new roads: the Sloane Connector from the Thutade Omineca Forest Service Road 53 km to the BCR railhead at Sloane near Sustut Coal, and the Tommy Jack Connector 58 km from Sloane to the Sicantine River. When completed, this road will provide a connection from Kemess Mine to the deepwater port at Stewart, 475 km by road to the west.

3.3 Physiography

The Finlay River, central to the property, is at about 1,000 metres elevation, and adjacent mountain peaks stand at an average elevation of 2,000 metres. Low-lying terrain is gentle to undulating, and mantled by glaciofluvial eskers, gravel terraces, moraines and meltwater channels, and glaciolacustrine kettle lakes and terraces.

Bedrock composition influences topography: hills underlain by Sustut clastics and Toodoggone volcanics tend to be rounded and subdued in profile, hills underlain by Takla volcanics and Asitka sediments and volcanics tend to exhibit more prominent relief, and hills underlain by Omineca intrusions form the most rugged relief of spires and cliffs.

Drainage follows the two prominent structural trends, dominant northwesterly and subordinate, northeasterly.



FIGURE 1 LOCATION OF CLAIMS

TABLE I CASCADERO COPPER CORPORATION REVISED LIST OF TENURES March 2008

OLD TENURE NUMBER	CLAIM NAME	HAS	NEW TENURE NUMBER	HAS	CONVERSION DATE	DEMIZED TO
319658	Kath 4	375	522118	315.160	NOV 8 2005	522118
319661	Kath 2	25	522119	315.050	NOV 8 2005	522119
319662	Kath 7	25	522119	0.000	NOV 8 2005	522119
319663	Kath 8	25	522119	0.000	NOV 8 2005	522119
319666	Kath 9	25	522119	0.000	NOV 8 2005	522119
319667	Kath 10	25	522119	0.000	NOV 8 2005	522119
319656	Kath 6	500	522119	0.000	NOV 8 2005	522119
310065	Egg 1	375	522029	437.900	NOV 6 2005	
308124	FIN 26	500	555589	489.973	APRIL 3 2007	
303156	EASTER SEAL	500	555590	490.199	APRIL 3 2007	
240093	FIN 17	200	555591	262.709	APRIL 3 2007	
310060	LY 2	25	555595	577.698	APRIL 3 2007	555595
310061	LY 3	25	555595	0.000	APRIL 3 2007	555595
310062	LY 4	25	555595	0.000	APRIL 3 2007	555595
310080	LY 5	25	555595	0.000	APRIL 3 2007	555595
310081	LY1	500	555595	0.000	APRIL 3 2007	555595
240089	FIN 11	500	555597	490.419	APRIL 3 2007	
240094	FIN 18	300	555601	420.546	APRIL 3 2007	
300641	PAULA	500	555604	578.523	APRIL 3 2007	
240095	FIN 19	150	555606	157.767	APRIL 3 2007	
308123	FIN 25	500	555608	420.026	APRIL 3 2007	
241920	EASTER 3	500	555609	420.220	APRIL 3 2007	
238305	FIN #3	25	555613	385.370	APRIL 3 2007	522613
241595	FIN 20	500	555613	0.000	APRIL 3 2007	522613
240090	FIN 12	500	555615	403.016	APRIL 3 2007	
310066	EGG 2	375	555620	367.978	APRIL 3 2007	
241596	FIN 21	400	555622	438.058	APRIL 3 2007	
240092	FIN 16	150	555624	175.242	APRIL 3 2007	
240091	FIN 14	500	555626	490.864	APRIL 3 2007	
241919	EASTER 2	300	555628	403.211	APRIL 3 2007	555628
352928	BLACK 5	25	555628	0.000	APRIL 3 2007	555628

352929	BLACK 6	25	555628	0.000	APRIL 3 2007	555628
352930	BLACK 7	25	555628	0.000	APRIL 3 2007	555628
352931	BLACK 8	25	555628	0.000	APRIL 3 2007	555628
352932	BLACK 9	25	555628	0.000	APRIL 3 2007	555628
352933	BLACK 10	25	555628	0.000	APRIL 3 2007	555628
241918	EASTER 1	400	555629	526.190	APRIL 3 2007	555629
308120	FIN 22	500	555629	0.000	APRIL 3 2007	555629
308119	FIN 21	500	555630	438.510	APRIL 3 2007	555630
363257	TAX 4	25	555630	0.000	APRIL 3 2007	555630
310079	SONG 1	500	555631	350.968	APRIL 3 2007	
310038	SONG 3	25	555632	421.134	APRIL 3 2007	555632
310039	SONG 4	25	555632	0.000	APRIL 3 2007	555632
358929	FIN 971	500	555632	0.000	APRIL 3 2007	555632
310040	SONG 5	25	555633	526.386	APRIL 3 2007	555633
310041	SONG 6	25	555633	0.000	APRIL 3 2007	555633
310043	SONG 8	25	555633	0.000	APRIL 3 2007	555633
310064	SONG 2	500	555633	0.000	APRIL 3 2007	555633
308121	FIN 23	500	555634	350.743	APRIL 3 2007	555634
310042	SONG 7	25	555634	0.000	APRIL 3 2007	555634
310044	SONG 9	25	555634	0.000	APRIL 3 2007	555634
310045	SONG 10	25	555634	0.000	APRIL 3 2007	555634
400745	TUFF 1	450	555635	526.285	APRIL 3 2007	
400746	TUFF 2	300	555636	421.012	APRIL 3 2007	
400747	TUFF 3	450	555637	509.132	APRIL 3 2007	
400748	TUFF 4	300	555638	316.008	APRIL 3 2007	
400749	TUFF 5	500	555639	281.036	APRIL 3 2007	
400750	TUFF 6	500	555640	368.875	APRIL 3 2007	
400751	TUFF 7	500	555641	491.844	APRIL 3 2007	
358930	FIN 972	500	555642	438.926	APRIL 3 2007	
358931	FIN 973	500	555643	438.925	APRIL 3 2007	
358932	FIN 974	500	555644	333.569	APRIL 3 2007	
363251	C-K	500	555645	456.410	APRIL 3 2007	
363250	S.K	500	555646	631.952	APRIL 3 2007	
363254	CLARK	500	555647	526.950	APRIL 3 2007	
363249	N.D.P.	500	555648	526.633	APRIL 3 2007	
363253	GLEN	500	555649	439.132	APRIL 3 2007	
363248	GOV	500	555650	526.629	APRIL 3 2007	
363252	MR.	500	555651	333.716	APRIL 3 2007	
363247	TAX 1	450	555652	421.112	APRIL 3 2007	555652
363255	TAX 2	25	555652	0.000	APRIL 3 2007	555652
363256	TAX 3	25	555652	0.000	APRIL 3 2007	555652

352925	BLACK 4	375	555653	420.946	APRIL 3 2007	555653
396811	TAX 5	25	555653	0.000	APRIL 3 2007	555653
396812	TAX 6	25	555653	0.000	APRIL 3 2007	555653
396813	TAX 7	25	555653	0.000	APRIL 3 2007	555653
396814	TAX 8	25	555653	0.000	APRIL 3 2007	555653
352924	BLACK 3	450	555654	350.612	APRIL 3 2007	
363246	SKY 3	450	555655	491.182	APRIL 3 2007	555655
396816	ELE 8	25	555655	0.000	APRIL 3 2007	555655
396817	ELE 9	25	555655	0.000	APRIL 3 2007	555655
396818	ELE 10	25	555655	0.000	APRIL 3 2007	555655
352923	BLACK 2	450	555656	420.708	APRIL 3 2007	
367803	KATH 5	300	555657	332.877	APRIL 3 2007	
396815	ELE 7	25	555658	613.656	APRIL 3 2007	555658
396854	ELE 1	25	555658	0.000	APRIL 3 2007	555658
396855	ELE2	25	555658	0.000	APRIL 3 2007	555658
396856	ELE 3	25	555658	0.000	APRIL 3 2007	555658
396857	ELE 4	25	555658	0.000	APRIL 3 2007	555658
396858	ELE 5	25	555658	0.000	APRIL 3 2007	555658
396859	ELE 6	25	555658	0.000	APRIL 3 2007	555658
400608	SKY 26	500	555658	0.000	APRIL 3 2007	555658
352922	BLACK 1	450	555659	350.589	APRIL 3 2007	
400606	SKY 24	400	555660	332.965	APRIL 3 2007	
400604	SKY 21	150	555661	157.659	APRIL 3 2007	
363245	SKY 2	450	555662	421.046	APRIL 3 2007	
363244	SKY 1	450	555663	421.040	APRIL 3 2007	
400605	SKY 23	400	555664	385.541	APRIL 3 2007	
400607	SKY 25	375	555665	262.987	APRIL 3 2007	
400573	SKY 13	500	555666	385.870	APRIL 3 2007	
400566	SKY 6	500	555667	421.485	APRIL 3 2007	
395991	SKY 5	500	555668	421.295	APRIL 3 2007	
395990	SKY 4	500	555669	421.120	APRIL 3 2007	
400569	SKY 9	500	555670	632.019	APRIL 3 2007	
400567	SKY 7	500	555671	631.613	APRIL 3 2007	
400571	SKY 11	500	555672	527.008	APRIL 3 2007	
400572	SKY 12	500	555673	526.975	APRIL 3 2007	
400570	SKY 10	500	555674	438.875	APRIL 3 2007	
400568	SKY 8	500	555675	526.346	APRIL 3 2007	
400574	SKY 14	225	555676	280.441	APRIL 3 2007	
400575	SKY 15	375	555677	280.565	APRIL 3 2007	
400602	SKY 22	350	555678	438.061	APRIL 3 2007	
400577	SKY 17	300	555679	367.635	APRIL 3 2007	

400579	SKY 19	500	555681	507.944	APRIL 3 2007	
400603	SKY 20	400	555682	280.252	APRIL 3 2007	
400576	SKY 16	450	555683	315.135	APRIL 3 2007	
400578	SKY 18	450	555684	402.893	APRIL 3 2007	
TOTALS	117	34,250.0	75	31,409.3		42

3.4 Climate

The region exhibits weather typical of a mid-latitude mountain climatic zone. Seasonal temperatures vary from -35° C in January to over 30° C in July. The mean daily temperatures for July and January are about 14°C and -17° C respectively. Precipitation of between 50 and 75 cm occurs annually. A snow cover of up to 2-metres is common in winter months. The field season commences about June 1 and terminates about October 30.

3.5 Vegetation

Lower elevations are forested with lodgepole pine and spruce. Trees of 30 to 40 metres height give way to stunted alpine varieties above 1,600 metres elevation. Trees in the vicinity of the PINE, FIN and TREE deposits have been beetle-killed and burned. Swamp alder, willow, grasses and lichens support a healthy population of mountain caribou and moose.

3.6 Local Resources and Infrastructure

Road and air access are described under 3.2 above. Groceries, fuel and other supplies are available from either Mackenzie or Prince George, 7 or 10 hours, respectively by road from the property. Trucking and excavator services are available from Mackenzie and Prince George. Medical care is available at the nursing station at Kemess South Mine. Canadian Helicopters bases two Bell 206 Jet Ranger helicopters at Kemess Mine, available for casual charter. No local communities exist to provide field personnel. The company provides its own Internet and satellite telephone linkages.

The principal infrastructure elements in the region are the road and air access described in 3.2 above. Construction of Kemess Mine in 1997 involved bringing in a 240 Kv power line 360 km. Additional power will be required if Northgate brings the Kemess North deposit on stream, and

expands the mill accordingly. Development of the hydroelectric potential of upper Finlay River near Cascadero Falls is anticipated.



FIGURE 2 MINFILE OCCURRANCES AND ARIS REPORTS

4.0 Claims and Ownership.

The Cascadero property consists of 75 Tenures aggregating 31,409.3 hectares. Cascadero claim information is summarized in SHEDULE "A". The claims have not been legally surveyed. The claims are owned 100% by Cascadero Copper Corporation subject to a 3% NSR. The claims are shown in Figure 2. The Pine North zone falls within claim tenure numbers 308124 (555589), 308123 (555508) and 303156 (555590) as shown on Figure 3.

4.1 Environmental Liabilities

There are no environmental liabilities attached to the property. No track mounted or excavator vehicles have accessed the property. The only access is by helicopter. There are no historic mine workings, tailings or waste disposal sites. Previous exploration activities have left minimal environmental damage. No logging activities have occurred on the claims, and no man-made improvements have been constructed.

4.2 Exploration Permit

Cascadero Copper Corp. filed an application under the Notice of Work and Exploration Program dated May 25, 2007 which was extended to Nov 1, 2007. On August 8th 2007 Cascadero Copper Corp. received from the Inspector of Mines: Mines Act Permit: Mine # 1300045, MX-13-112. Approved exploration activities included diamond drilling, rock sampling and mapping.

5.0 History and Previous Work

The area of the Cascadero Property has been subject to exploration programs by several major and junior companies from the 1960s to the present. The locations of recorded historical assessment reports and MINFILE occurrences are given in Figure 2. Table II lists the reports and summarizes past work on Figure 2. Three assessment reports were filed from the general Pine North area: AR 22324 (1992, Electrum Resource Corp), AR18161 1988, Toodoggone Gold Inc). No MINFILE occurrences are located in the vicinity of Pine North.

Stealth Minerals Ltd. carried out rock and grid soil geochemical sampling in 2003 and 2004. The area was covered by a regional airborne magnetic-

radiometric-electromagnetic survey in 2003 in which Stealth was a joint participant. The Ryan Creek zone that adjoins Pine North on the southwest was drilled by Cascadero Copper Corp. in 2005. A program of four BQ diamond drill holes totaling 918 m intersected two monzonite intrusive units in contact with Toodoggone lithic crystal tuff that were altered and weakly mineralized with Cu, Pb, Zn and Au.



CASCADERO COPPER CORPORATION Table II: Historical work on the Cascadero Pro

14

CASCADERO COPPER CORPORATION Table II: Historical work on the Cascadero Properties

Aris Rp1#	Year	Property	Operator	Author	Title	Work Type	Minfile No	CostYr\$
180	2 1969	Riga	Quebec Cartier Mines	Reeves. A	Geological Report on the RiGA claim group, Toologone Area, Drytrough Peak, BC	Geo		
164	5 1969	Pine	Kennco Explorations (Canada) Ltd	Stevenson, R W	Geological and Geochemical Surveys on the Pine No 1, 2, and 3 Groups, Thutake Lake, BC	Geochem, Geo		?
168	5 1969	Pine	Kennco Explorations (Canada) Ltd	Stevenson, R.W	Soil Geochemical SLurvey on the Pine No. 2 Group, Thutede Lake, BC	Geochem		?
194	0 1968	Xmas	Comineo Lté.	Cooke, David L.	Geological and Goechemical Report on the XMAS NOS 1-23 Claims, Drybough Peak/Thutade Lake Area, B	Geochem		\$2,320.00
198	3 1969	Pine	Kennco Explorations (Canada) Ltd	Stevenson, R.W	Kennoo Explorations (Western) Limited Report on Soil Geochemical Survey, Pine No. 3 Group	Geochem		
203	5 1969	Pine	Kennco Explorations (Canada) Ltd	Stevenson, R.W	Kennos Explorations (Western) Limited Report on Soil Geochemical Survey: Pine No. 4 Group (Pine Mineral	Geochem		\$6,000.00
230	7 1969	Riea	Cordilleran Eng.	Crosby, R.O ; Baird, J	Induced Polarization Survey Report on Risa Claim Group	Geophys (IP)		\$8,500.00
232	6 1969	Pine	Kennco Explorations (Canada) Ltd	Stevenson, R.W	Report on Geologics-& Geochemical Surveys - Pine 1-3 Groups	Geochem		
238	1969	Pine	Kennco Explorations (Canada) Ltd	Stevenson, R.W	Geological Report on Pine No 5 Group	Geo		
303	1 1970	Pine	Kennos Explorations (Canada) Ltd	Stevenson, R.W	N/A	Geochern, Geophys		
311	9 1971	Pine	Kennoo Explorations (Canada) Ltd	Stevenson, R.W	N/A	Geophys		
312	1971	Ріле	Kennco Explorations (Canada) Ltd	Stevenson, R.W	N/A	Geophys		
326	5 1971	Pine	Kennco Explorations (Canada) Ltd	Mullan, A.; Goudie, M	N/A.	Geophys		
439	6] 1973	Pine	Kennco Explorations (Canada) Ltd	Mullan, A : Smith, P.K	Report on the Airborne Magnetic Survey - Pine Property - Thutade Lake Area	Geophys		\$3,500,00
487	0 1973	Riga	Minas De Cerro Dorado	Needobe, J	Geological, Geochemical, Geophysical Report on the RN claim Group Drybrough Peak, Toodoggone,	Geo, Phys, Geophys, Geochem		
497	1 1973	Pill No. 1	Conwest Exploration Company Ltd	Gower, Stephen C.	Geochemical report ont eh Fill no 1 group, Drybrough peak. Thutade lake area	Geochem		\$1,400.00
514	4 1974	Vip	Amax Ex.	Hodgson, C.J.	Geological report on the VIP claim group, Orybrough Peak. Toodoggone area	Geo		?
585	4 1975	Rn	Minas De Cerro Ocrado	Holcapek, J.	Geochemical Report on the RN claim group, Thutade Lake area	Geochem		\$7,900.00

CASCADERO COPPER CORPORATION Table II: Historical work on the Cascadero Properties

						Location	Mining Division
Minfile #	Names	Status	Commodities	Deposit Type	Comments	6341969N 625653E	Orvinece
004E 003	DBY 17-20 ACA PUL	Prospect	CU MO AG	N/A	5 4mx2.1m vein; 5.7%C0,0 01%Wo; 12 34dpt Ad.	6342196N 624991E	Orrineca
0046 004	RIGA 15 RIGA RN DRY	Showing	CU MO	N/A	1.2m chip sample 1.3% Cu: 0 01% Mo	6341981N 626039E	Omneca
1094E 005	RIGA 24 BIGA BN DRY	Showino	AG AU CU PB ZN	IN/A	Otz vein with cpv. 144qpt Ag: 166ppt Au: 0.35%Fd; 0.22%Zh, dr. H. Roda	6343325N 638053E	Omineca
004E 016	PINE	Prospect	CU AU AG MO ZN	L04 Perphyry Cu ± Mo ± Au.	Drilling: 51m of 4.1qpt Ag: 0.7qp1 AU, 0.27%C; Trasdurder, 10,000 tomites 0.10% e00 0.074 Au	6344620N 639722E	Omneca
0045 046	DINETREE (E2) FIN E	Showing	CU ZN MO AU	Porphyry Cu +/- Mo +/- Au	Clz-chi altered dignte (0.952%Cu), chi alt granodionie (0.16%MO)	6338022N 628094E	Ômneca
004E 040	VIP 7 VIP VIP140	Sarwen	CU ZN AG AU	K01 : Cu skarn	Gamet+magnetite skam 20gpt Ao, 5 2% Cu: 0 34gpt Au. 0.011%20.	6337377N 628265F	Omineca
0940 047	on v. vn c vn i na			HOL C. I.	Skom moe: 7 Sont An: 0.47% Ci: 1.47pt All Over 3.95m In UUH	Obditerini of other	

6.0 Regional Geology

The Cascadero Copper project area lies within the Intermontane Belt, underlain mainly by felsic to intermediate subaerial volcanic rocks of the Toodoggone Formation, intermediate to mafic submarine volcanic and sedimentary rocks of the Stuhini (Takla) Group, and felsic to intermediate intrusive rocks of the Black Lake Suite. Oldest rocks in the area are the Permian and Pennsylvanian (Diakow, pers. comm., 2003) andesitic to rhyolitic volcanic rocks, plus marine sedimentary limestone, siltstone and chert of the Asitka Group. Blocks of Asitka marble plus chert and siltstone are exposed in the region as uplifted remnants on the flanks of Black Lake plutons. Regional geology is given in Figure 4.

Widespread Upper Triassic volcanic rocks of the Stuhini Group that unconformably overlie Asitka Group rocks are characterized by clinopyroxene- phyric basalt and andesite flows. Rocks of the Lower Jurassic Toodoggone Formation of the Hazelton Group that unconformably overlie the Stuhini Group are predominantly subaerial fragmentals of daciteandesite composition characterized by quartz eyes. Lava flows and rhyolitic flows and breccia are less common.

Plutons of the Black Lake Suite are coeval and cogenetic with the Toodoggone volcanics (205-190 Ma, Diakow, pers. comm., 2003). Clastic rocks of the Upper Cretaceous Sustut Group include conglomerate, sandstone and siltstone and minor felsic tuffite lie in unconformable contact upon Stuhini and Hazelton Group rocks.

6.1 Intrusive Rocks

Plutons of the Black Lake suite are mainly calc-alkaline stocks and batholiths elongated parallel to the northwest tectonic grain of the Omineca Crystalline Belt. The plutons are commonly composite, and consist mainly of medium to coarse grained granodiorite to quartz monzonite. Dykes and sills of monzonite, quartz monzonite, trachyandesite, basalt and latite cut older intrusions. The Black Lake stock is granodiorite to quartz monzonite. The Giegerich and Duncan Lake stocks are hornblende-biotite granodiorite. The Sovereign stock is also hornblende-biotite granodiorite, but with relatively prominent quartz phenocrysts. Late Triassic ultramafic intrusions occur east of Kemess North, and possibly southwest of the Mex prospect and northwest of the Pil prospect.



FIGURE 3 2007 DRIL HOLE LOCATION

Plutons of the Black Lake suite are coeval with Toodoggone fragmental volcanics at 200-197 Ma, 194 Ma and 190 Ma, and appear to be coeval with closely associated porphyry, skarn and vein deposits (Diakow, pers. comm., 2003). The northwest contacts of the Geigerich pluton with the Toodoggone volcanics are the loci of porphyry mineralization at the Pine, Tree, Fin and Mex prospects.

6.2 Regional Structure

The most prominent structures are faults that strike north-northwest (azimuth 120°-150°) parallel to major terrane-bounding strike-slip faults, and include the Drybrough, Saunders-Wrich and Pil faults. These profound faults controlled the deposition of Toodoggone Formation volcanics by creating elongate basins through regional dextral strike-slip translation and transtensional sag. These faults formed elongate volcanic vents and conduits for synvolcanic intrusions. The Saunders-Wrich fault is a regional structure about 30 km long with up to 4 km of right-lateral displacement (Blann 2001). Parallel faults also exhibit normal displacement, with local juxtaposition of the Stuhini Group and Toodoggone Formation at Kemess North (Diakow and Metcalfe, 1997) and Wrich Hill.

Northeasterly- trending high angle faults cut and displace northwesterlytrending structures, tilt and rotate monoclinal strata. The presence of epithermal Au-Ag veins emplaced at high levels in proximity to the Saunders-Wrich fault at Wrich Hill, and also at the Electrum zone at lower elevations to the north supports post-mineral, north-side-down displacement along a northeasterly trending fault in the Finlay River valley (Blann, 2001). This structure corresponds to the Cascadero fault that apparently influences porphyry mineralization in the Pine-Fin-Tree zone. Northerly trending rightlateral strike slip faults are prominent along the eastern margin of the Geigerich pluton, and are Cretaceous and Early Tertiary in age (Blann 2001).

FIGURE 4 REGIONAL GEOLOGY





FIGURE 5 COMPILATION PINE NORTH GEOLOGY-GEOPHYSICS

6.3 Pine North Property Geology

The Pine North and adjacent Ryan Creek prospects are located on the north side of the Finlay River valley (Figure 5, after Barrios and Kuran, 2005). Both prospects are hosted by monzonite and quartz monzonite porphyry intrusive rocks. At Ryan Creek monzonite is in intrusive contact with Toodoggone andesitic to dacitic ash-flow tuff, and is intruded by quartz monzonite porphyry dykes. At Pine North monzonite porphyry shows a chilled contact against medium grained biotite-hornblende quartz monzonite. The geology of the Pine-Fin-Tree deposits is interpreted to extend northwards across the Finlay River to include that of Pine North, Ryan Creek, and possibly Pine West, constituting one large mineralized porphyry Cu-Au system (Dawson, 2004). The geology of Pine North and Ryan Creek prospects is given in Figure 6 after Barrios and Kuran (2005).

The Pine North prospect is extensively covered by glaciofluvial deposits, densely vegetated, and exhibits very sparse rock outcrop. The prospect was discovered by soil geochemistry in 1992. Following the prospecting discovery of Cu-Zn-Mo-Au mineralization in a canyon of Ryan Creek in 2003, prospecting and geochemical sampling was focused on this prospect and only minor exploration was done on Pine North until 1996 when a MMI soil geochemical line was run from Ryan Creek northeastward through Pine North. Significant Cu, Ag and Mo anomalies led the writer to propose a five drillhole 1,200 m drill program in 2007.

7.0 Deposit Types

7.1 Porphyry Copper (Kirkham and Sinclair, 1995)

Large low-to medium-grade deposits in which hypogene ore minerals are primarily structurally controlled (e.g. veins, vein sets, stockworks, fractures, "crackled zones" and breccia pipes) are genetically related to felsic to intermediate porphyritic calc-alkaline intrusions. The metal content may include economically important amounts of molybdenum, gold and silver, leading to their classification as other subtypes (e.g. Cu-Au or Cu-Mo) depending on grade. Deposits are typically large and contain hundreds of millions of tons of ore, and are the world's most important source of copper. Canadian examples include Island Copper, Valley Copper and Kemess South. Copper grades range from 0.2% to more than 1% Cu. If present, Au ranges from 0.004 to 0.35 g/t in the calc-alkaline class of deposit, and Mo content from about 0.005 to 0.05% Mo. Typical setting is in the root zone of andesitic stratavolcanoes in subduction-related island arc and continentalarcs, possibly in extensional zones. Age is commonly Triassic or younger, but may be as old as Archean. Mineralogy is varied with pyrite typically as the dominant sulphide mineral, then chalcopyrite, bornite, chalcocite, tennantite, enargite, other copper sulphides and sulphosalts, molybdenite and electrum. Associated minerals include magnetite, quartz, biotite, K-feldspar, anhydrite, muscovite, clay minerals, epidote and chlorite.

8.0 Mineralization

Mineralized outcrop is sparse over the part of Pine North zone that shows the best geochemical response, i.e. the lower slopes of the hills bordering the northwest side of Finlay River. Host rocks are monzonite and quartz monzonite, with lesser amounts of Toodoggone andesitic tuff. Host rocks commonly are veined by narrow fracture-fillings of quartz-epidote-chlorite, also veinlets of calcite and gypsum. Pyrite, magnetite and hematite are common vein minerals with quartz-calcite, or fill fractures and shears with little or no gangue. Chalcopyrite and sphalerite are less common. Host rocks are either fresh or weakly propylitized.

9.0 2007 Exploration Program

9.1 Interpretation of 2006 MMI Geochemical Survey

The MMI soil sampling line extends 2,400 m at 045° bearing from Ryan Creek to Pine North (Kuran, 2006). Geochemical assays are given in Figures 7 (Cu); 8 (Mo); 9 (Au) and 10 (Zn). Cu and Mo are highest in the Pine North zone, whereas Au and Zn are highest in the Ryan Creek zone (ibid).

The airborne geophysical anomalies that are plotted on Figures 7 to 10 are shown in the following coloured lines: red: total potassium; blue: total magnetic high; and yellow: thorium/potassium ratio. The hatchured purple line is chargeability high from the 1992 ground IP survey.



FIGURE 6 LOCATION RYAN CREEK AND PINE NORTH GEOLOGY



FIGURE 7 RYAN CREEK-PINE NORTH CU GEOCHEMISTRY







FIGURE 8



FIGURE 9 RYAN CREEK-PINE NORTH AU GEOCHEMISTRY





FIGURE 10 RYAN CREEK-PINE NORTH ZN GEOCHEMISTRY



FIGURE 10





FIGURE 11 RYAN CREEK-PINE NORTH MMI GEOCHEMISTRY BASE METAL



FIGURE 12 RYAN CREEK-PINE NORTH MMI GEOCHEMISTRY STACKED RESPONSE

The MMI method normalizes the geochemical response, and then plots the ratio of the individual site to the background. The normalized values for Cu, Pb, Zn and Mo are given in Figure 11, and the stacked response ratios in Figure 12. Proposed sites for drill holes PN-07-01 to PN-07-04 are plotted on Figure 12 according to the optimum response of Cu, Mo and Ag.

9.2 Location of Drill Sites, Pad Construction and Prospecting

As given in Figures 11 and 12, several peaks of combined highs in Cu, Ag and Zn were selected as 2007 drill sites. On the MMI line these are located at 16+50E, 19+00 E, 22+00 E and 25+50 E. The sites were located on the ground in early July, 2007, and drill pads cleared and constructed at 25+50 E (PN-07-01) and 22+00 E (PN-07-02). Crews accessed the property from Stealth base camp by helicopter. The four drill sites located and the one site drilled are shown on Figure 13.

The MMI line and adjacent area was prospected by the writer at the time of drill pad construction. No rock outcroppings were discovered. Float at the base of slope above the MMI line was mainly intrusive rock (monzonite, monzonite porphyry and quartz monzonite) that exhibited varying degrees of propylitic alteration and minor amounts of quartz-pyrite-magnetite veining.

10.0 2007 Drilling Program

The drilling program commenced July 17, 2007 when the first hole was collared at 25+50 E on the MMI line. The drill contractor was Forage Multi Drilling of Rouyn- Noranda, Quebec. The Boyles 38 drill was powered by a 6-cylinder Deutz air-cooled diesel engine. The NQ drill was inclined at -70° to azimuth 045°. Bedrock was intersected at 8 m, and drilling was terminated at 137.31 m on July 26 due to overheating and seizure of the engine. Core recovery for the hole was 72.9%.

10.1 Geology of DDH PN-07-01

A cross-section of DDH PN-07-01 looking northwest is given in Figure 14. The hole intersected 67.7 m of monzonite porphyry that showed weak propylitic alteration and a few fractures mineralized with chlorite-epidote-calcite and pyrite. A 1.5 m sample at 43.5 to 45.0 m assayed 425 ppm Cu.

Monzonite porphyry has a chilled contact against medium grained biotitehornblende quartz monzonite. Below the contact quartz monzonite contains disseminated pyrite and a magnetite-hematite vein. Fractures are filled with quartz-epidote-chlorite +/- calcite and gypsum. Several shears and fractures from 98.5 to 103 m are mineralized with quartz-chlorite-epidote-pyrite. A 1 m shear and quartz breccia at 103.5 m assayed 1.8 ppm Ag. Near the end of the hole at 135 m a 10 cm shear zone with quartz breccia and quartzchlorite-K-feldspar-pyrite mineralization assayed 708 ppm Cu.

Drill logs with assays are given in Appendix I, and assay sheets are given in Appendix II.

11.0 Sampling Method and Approach

11.1 Drill Core Samples

Sample length is often maintained at one fixed interval, e.g. 0.5 m, 1.0 m, 2.0 m, to provide comparability between sample assays when calculating tonnage and grade. Sample length is also dictated by the complexity or homogeneity of the geological material sampled. Continuous sampling is desirable where disseminated mineralization is intersected, or where mineralization cannot be reliably identified by eye. Where significant lengths of drill core contain no visible evidence of mineralization, sampling may be restricted to those zones where geologic evidence favours the existence of the sought element or elements.

A core sample of predetermined length is broken free from adjacent core at each end, and marked with a centre line to guide the core cutter. Visible veins and other mineralization and structures may be highlighted with marking pen at this stage, for future study. A sample tag is filled out in triplicate with the "blank" tag going into an empty sample bag, the second tag being stapled to the bottom of the core box at the base of the sampled interval, and the third tag, with geological data on the sampled interval, is retained in the sample book. The tag number and sample footage are entered into the drill logging form. The core box with marked sample intervals, each with its sample bag and tag, is delivered to the core cutter.

The core cutter breaks the core into lengths suitable for the jaws on the rock saw, about 15-20 cm. The core is cut in the same sequence throughout, i.e. top to bottom of the core box interval, and the halved core is carefully

returned to the core box in the same orientation as it left. The other half is placed in the plastic bag with the sample tag. On completion of cutting the core in the sampled interval, the bag is securely closed with a locking plastic tie, and placed in a shipping bag. Sample number is written on the outer shipping bag.

11.2 Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

All samples collected by Cascadero Copper Corp. were delivered to Eco Tech Laboratories, 10041 Dallas Drive, Kamloops, B.C. for sample preparation, analysis and assaying. The procedures for handling the samples at Stealth Mineral's base camp, sample shipment, Eco Tech Labs sample preparation and analytical/assaying methods are outlined in the following sections.

11.3 On-Site Sample Preparation

Sample preparation procedures were established for handling rock and drill core samples at Stealth base camp prior to dispatch to Mackenzie for transshipment to Eco tech Labs in Kamloops. Quality control procedures for the initial stage of core sampling were covered in Item 11.1 above.

Rock samples were inventoried and numbers checked against field notes. Rock samples were placed in large fiberglass "rice" bags, the sample tag numbers written on the outer bag, and the bag filled to a weight of 50 lbs (22.7 kg). The rice bag is closed with a locking plastic tie, sample numbers inventoried on a shipping waybill and entered in a sample shipping book. The sealed bag is placed in a secure steel shipping container, and the door locked until ready for transport.

Drill core samples were placed in a rice bag up to a weight of 50 lbs, the bag sealed with locking plastic ties, and inventoried as with rock samples. The rice bags were labeled on the outside with sequential tag numbers of contained samples, and the bags placed in the secure steel shipping container on a separate pallet from rock samples. The container was locked until the samples were ready for transport.

Shipping bags with contained samples were shipped to Mackenzie by Larry's Heavy Hauling, under contract to Stealth Minerals Ltd. Samples were transshipped by Canadian Freightways from Mackenzie to Kamloops, then delivered to Eco Tech Labs.

11.4 Laboratory Procedures

Samples collected during the 2007 program were submitted to Eco tech Labs of 10041 Dallas Drive, Kamloops, B.C. V2C 6C4. Eco tech is an ISO 9001:2000 accredited laboratory. Analytical procedures are given in Appendix II. Gold in drill core was analyzed by 30-gram fire assay followed by atomic absorption finish. Silver and 28 other elements were determined by analyzing a 0.5 gram sample by dissolution in aqua regia and determinations read by ICP technology. Blank standards were inserted in the core logging and sampling process, whereas lab standards and duplicates were inserted in the assay laboratory. Any deviation from acceptable analytical error resulted in the whole batch being re-assayed from a new split.

11.5 Security and Chain of Custody

Rock samples from the Cascadero claims were collected by the author. All core samples were selected by the author, and core cutting, bagging and handling was done by Stealth Minerals Ltd. technical staff under the direct supervision of the author. Rock and drill core samples were sorted, inventoried, bagged for shipment and stored securely in a locked steel shipping container at Stealth Minerals Ltd. base camp. The camp was occupied, at times, by up to twenty people but none had access to the bagged samples. Stealth personnel were present at all times, and sample tampering by unannounced visitors was not an issue.

11.6 Data Verification

Exploration data from Cascadero claims consisted mainly of analytical results of drill core samples, with some analytical results from rock chip and grab samples. The analytical and assay data from drill core and rock samples should be reliable and substantially error-free as most of the data have been electronically transported into the database from analytical data in digital format from Eco Tech Labs. The sample identification information and the merged analytical data are then plotted manually onto report figures.

Drill core assay samples undergo two verification procedures in the field before shipment to the analytical lab, as follows

11.7 Blank Standard

A blank standard was inserted into the string of assay samples every twentieth sample. The standard consisted of two kilograms of clean white limestone obtained from a garden hardware store. The blank standard was tagged, bagged and inventoried similar to other samples. Assay results were inspected for the presence of unexpected elemental abundances.

11.8 Duplicate Split

An empty sample bag and blank tag was submitted along with routine samples every twentieth sample, alternating with the blank standards. This signaled the assay lab technician to insert a duplicate split of the preceding sample into the analytical stream. Assay results are inspected for excessive variance, particularly in the case of gold and silver assays where a high variance signals a nugget effect

11.9 Laboratory Verification

In addition to assaying blank standards that were inserted in the field lab and duplicate splits requested by the customer, the assay technician carries out a repeat assay on every tenth sample and a resplit and repeat assay on roughly one sample out of thirty. In addition, the technician will resplit and reassay any sample that shows anomalously elevated values in the ore elements of interest. With every batch of samples, laboratory standards are assayed on a routine basis.

12.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

- The geochemical anomalies in Cu, Mo and Ag expressed by grid soil, rock sampling and MMI surveys are the primary targets for siting drill holes at Pine North.
- The secondary control for drill targeting is the coincidence of the ground IP chargeability anomaly with airborne magnetic high and Th/K ratio highs.



FIGURE 13 RYAN CREEK-PINE NORTH DRILL HOLE LOCATIONS

PINE NORTH CROSS SECTION PN-07-01 FIGURE 14



- Drill core in DDH PN-07-01 intersected intrusive rocks favourable to host porphyry-type mineralization. The propylitically altered monzonitic rocks hosted sulphide-bearing veins, shears and fractures with locally elevated assays in Cu and Ag.
- Mechanical problems with the drill and the resultant failure to complete a planned drill program did not achieve adequate drill testing of Pine North anomalies.

13.0 Recommendation

It is recommended that the drill program proposed in 2007 be continued in 2008. At least four 300-metre NQ drill holes should be located along the MMI line of anomalies given in Figures 11, 12 and 13.

14.0 Budget

The 4 core hole 2008 program is expected to cost approximately \$500,000.

15.0 References

- Blann, D.E. 2001. Geological Assessment Report on the Pine Property, Finlay River, Toodoggone, British Columbia, NTS 94E.017, 94E.027, 57°131'N, 127°42'W, Omineca Mining Division. Prepared for Stealth Mining Corp., Edmonton, AB. Prepared by Standard Metals exploration Ltd., Burnaby, B.C. Assessment Report # 26545.
- Barrios, A. and Kuran, D. L. 2005. 2005 Drilling, Prospecting and Geological Mapping Report on the Cascadero Claims, Toodoggone Lake Area, NTS (94 E02, 07). Assessment Report # XXXX, prepared for Cascadero Copper Corporation, North Vancouver, B.C.
- Dawson, K.M. 2004. Review of Porphyry Copper-Gold Properties of Cascadero Copper Corporation, Finlay River, Toodoggone Region, British Columbia, NTS: M94E02,07 E/W, Latitude: 57°13'N, Longitude:126°42'W, Omineca Mining Division. NI 43-101 Report prepared for Cascadero Copper Corporation by Terra Geological Consultants, North Vancouver, B.C.

Diakow, L.J. 2003. Personal communication.

- Diakow, L.J. and Metcalf, P. 1997.Geology of the Swannell Ranges in the Vicinity of the Kemess Copper-Gold Porphyry Deposit, Attycelly Creek (NTS 94E/2), Toodoggone River Map-Area. British Columbia Geological Survey Branch. Geological Fieldwork 1996, Paper 1997-1, p. 101-115.
- Kirkham, R.V. and Sinclair, W.D. 1996. Porphyry copper, gold, molybdenum, tungsten, tin, silver; *in* Geology of Canadian Mineral Deposit Types, (eds.) O.R. Eckstrand, W.D. Sinclair and R.I. Thorpe; Geological Survey of Canada, Geology of Canada, no. 8, p. 421-446.
- Kuran, D.L. 2006. Pine North 2006 MMI Program; internal report for Cascadero Copper Corp., North Vancouver, B.C.

16. Date and Signature Page

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. 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 Honours Geology from the University of British Columbia in 1964.
- 3. I am a Member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists 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-two years since my graduation from university .
- 5. I have read the definition of "Qualified Person" set 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 "Diamond Drilling Assessment Report on the Pine North Property of Cascadero Copper Corporation, Toodoggone River Area, British Columbia".
- 7. I have visited the property that is the subject of this report at least ten times between the date of July 1, 2007 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 change 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 Corporation applying the tests 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 the filing of this technical report with any stock exchange or other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication of this technical reporting in the public company files on their websites accessible by the public.

Dated: March 24, 2008

ESSIO ROVINCE M. DAWSO SCIEN

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

In 2007, Cascadero agreed to join with two other companies, BCGold Corp and Golden Dawn minerals to share certain services for their summer programs in the Toodoggone River area. Services in general were difficult to contract and drills with drill crews were very difficult to contract. The companies jointly entered into a drill contract with a supplier in Quebec and another contract with Stealth Minerals Limited who have a 40 man camp in the Finlay River area. Mobilization occurred on May and demobilization started Oct 12-07. Cascadero paid 1/3rd of these cost. The Exploration Expenditure Report submitted with this Assessment Report reflects the fact some of the per diems of program were paid directly by one company and some were shared.

	TABLE	III A
2007	Exploration	Expenditures

ITEM	cos	т
GEOLOGIST	\$	16,191
CAMP EXPENSES-CORE CUTTING, SAMPLING, CORE LOGGING, FOOD & ACCOMODATION	\$	48,270
DIAMOND DRILLING	\$	105,548
HELICOPTER SUPPORT	\$	51,268
TRAVEL	\$	660
ASSAYS-ECO-TECH	\$	1,340
REPORT	\$	2,205
SUB TOTAL	\$	225,482
ADMINISTRATION @ 8%	\$	18,039
TOTAL	\$	243,520

TABLE III B PER DIEM and Per Unit COSTS

ITEM	UNITS (approx)	UNIT COST C\$	TOTALS (Inc GST)
Geologist (includes report and travel)	28.3	\$650	\$19,056
Camp-Rental with Room and Board (includes mobilization and demob expenses of \$21,000)*	36	\$1,340	\$48,271
Diamond Drilling***	128	\$110+**	\$105,549
Bell 206 Jet Ranger Helicopter	19.5	\$1,250	\$24,000
Bell 407 Helicopter	12	\$2,250	\$27,268
Assays	60	22	\$1,320
SUB TOTAL			\$225,482
ADMINISTRATION	1	8%	\$18,039
TOTAL			\$243,520

*This included a Camp Manager, Cook, Bull Cook, First Aid, and Four support staff plus food and accommodation to service 6 drillers, 2 geologists, helicopter pilot and the support staff and mob and demob expenses.

**Diamond Drilling: The contracted rig with tower (Boyles 37) was too heavy for the Jet Range to move from the camp to the drill pad, so more Bell 206 hours were required in addition to the use of a Bell 407. The crew was not experienced in Cordilleran rock units and due to mechanical complications the crew allowed the engine to overheat, which led to its failure. This created a string Contractural Costs, including stand-by, travel and the attempt to source a new drill rig by the drill Contactor. In addition, the program was set for 3-300 metre NQ core holes and 3 pads were constructed and only one was utilized. This further inflated the costs of PN07-01 core hole , which was only completed to 128 metres of the planned 300.

Appendix I

Drill Logs for DDH PN-07-01 PAGE 1

			D097H	BLARING	Die SURVEY	TVPE PROFEREY PAGE	LENGTH 1	12.12		-	OLE NO PI	10-01-01				
CASCADE	90 COPPER	CORP	COLLAR	4	-70 Brunten	CLANK	CONE SUCC	Q.		-	ALTNO A					
Diamond Dvdl	falle Record				North	to (w) species	SECONDA:	NS71 -		_	VE DIDDO	DAX .				
Poping Form					0	ting means	STARTED	Am 170007			MPLIDER	No.				
Project Pen	North				å	star (1 108es	COMPLETE	D AN 297001		-	unrost to	Division				
NAGEN					Alteration %	Mnera	(v) used					Assa	y Data			
for ref	Topes Tages	Gettegtal Description	wares and	445 645 643	Exyrapy Exy exopida IS	jui jak y atan jayoni atan	uday N	+0181 A	C01	from (m)	1 P	1	3		1	
00	80 00	overturden		E					L		Γ	\vdash	L			1
80	12 0 M2	Propylitic attend monzonia		5 10 5	30 50	5		3								
12.0	15,0 Mz	Propylitic altered montponte		2 01 8	30 55	9 6		8								
15.0	24.0 Mz	broken cere		0 25 3	22 40	5 5		147					_			
24.0	27 0 Mz	versets	-	5 25 6	30,30	4 5	-	3								
27.0	302 Mz	vertiets and broken core	~	a locia	19 35	5 5	2	8				-				
30.2	33 C M2	verifiets and broken core		5 0C 8	23/35	2 8	_	12				-				
33.0	38.C Mz	tecken core		5 25 5	22 40	3 6	_	22								
0.00	40.15 Mz	Fropythic altered monzonite	-	0 25 6	15,40	3 8	7	19				-				
40.15	43 D Mz	Propylet: aftered monzonte, disseminated magnetie	-	2 25 6	24 35	2 10	*	55				-				
0.04	45.0 Mc	Propylac altered menconte + disseminated magnetite		9 22 0	26/30	a 51 a	0	89	83801	43.5	45.0	15	7 42	~	45	6.6
45.0	47.7 Mz	Progytific alternet menzoorte + disseminated magnetite		0 22 0	18140	2 20		25				-				
1.12	49 D M/c	Propythic attention monzoothe + kapar + disseminated magnetite		5 to 10	820	2 50	ev.	816				_				
0.64	52.0 ME	Propylitic aftered menzositie + lapar + disseminated magnetite	-	9 10 8	19,25	3 35	+	3				-	_			
52.0	2W 0 95	Programs aftered manzonite + disseminated magnetite	-	8	20(25	22	3	68.T				-				
86.0	59.05 Mz	Propylitic aftered monitoritie = distaminated magnetite, broken core	-	0 151 3	17 30	5 30	31	67.2				_				
59.05	62 0 ME	Propylitic allered monitorite + magnetite Veniets		n 02 0	15,35	2 25	N	49.1								
62.0	650 Mz	Propyrtic altered monzonte + disseminated magnetite	-	10 10	18 35	4 25	h	62.6								
62.0	677 WE	Propylitic attend manzzotte = magnetie Venleti, broken core		0 10 A	15 35	3 30	*	22				-				
1.13	71.0 Om	Quartz + magnetite + hematite vein		1 52 4	25,20	1 2 30		36	63602	68.0	69.0	1.0	11 11	1	39	0.20
110	74 0 Qm	Quarts + spidole and quarts + hematile		1 02 0	22 25	1 2 30	5	80				_				
74.0	75.65 Qm	Aplite tyte with magnetize + hematite		1 11	19 15	4 05	8	201	83803	760	77.0	10	5 12	22	29	0.30
75.65	78.0 Om	dark dyke + magnette + hematos		10	25 15	4 09 4	4	12	83904	77.0	78.0	1.0	10	8	24	0.20
78.0	\$3.0 Om	broken com		15	25 20	40	_	07				-				
0.05	86.0 Om	Quartz + epidole	F	20 2	26,20	2 30	_	76.1		_		_				
850	86.8 Qm	Veiniets	-	1 00	23 25	1 20	_	ta								
63.6	S1.0 Om	Veriete	- 14	8 15 8	25 20	13 15	_	1 85.7		-		-				
0.65	83.2 Gm	Veniets	~	20 12	28 15	10 15	_	86.9				-				
232	E D B	Ventets	0	22 12	24 36	11 15	_	6.06								
9.66	58.6 Cm	Veniets	24	30 15	13 21	15,15	-	88.4	63805	18.5	30.0	05		20	24	62
89.6	100 S Qm	Pyrte shear	-	01 50	51 52	\$ 10	-	7.86	83806	565	100.5	10	121	22	53	0.2
1005	101 S Qm	Purte shear		40 2	15,30	1 4 4		1 80	R1A17	100.8	101 5	0.0				50

		_				-		_			_			_			_				_			_					
				DES	TH BE	EARING	DIF	SURV	EY TYPE	PROPE	RTY P	NEN.	ENGT	4 137	31			HOLE NO PN-07-01											
CASCAD	DERO CO	PPER	CORP	COLLAR	₹	45	-70	Brunto	n	CLAIM			CORES	HZE N	Q			SHEET NO	2/2	_									
Diamond D	nil Hole Rec	ord	100.00					Nor	thing (m)	634904	2	5	RECOV	ERY	72.9%			LOGGED BY	KMD						_				
Porphyry Fe	orm								Easting	640114	-	1	STARTE	D A	ay 1772007			SAMPLED B	Y Mat										
Project 1	Pine North E	sploratio	n					Ele	vation (m	1096m	_		COMPL	ETED	July 26/2007			PURPOSE	Copiora	tori									
INTE	RVAL	-		-	-		Altera	tion %			Mit	neraliza	tion (*	6)	-	-	_		_	Assay [Data				_				
Fram (m)	To (m)	Rock Type Code	Geological Description	Core Sketch	# Venns Chi	Carb	Sid	Arg. Arn.Arg	Gypsum Otr	Leolitic K spar	Cpr	gb	uge ^W	6	Recov	Q Sampi N	From (m)	Te (m)	int	Mo ppm	Cu ppm	Pb ppm	Zn spm	Ag ppm	Au g/th				
101 5	103.0	Qm	Veinlets		20 20	3	24 25			3 20					96.8								()						
103.0	104.5	Qm	Chiorite shear		6 40	2	20 20			3 15				tr	98	8380	103.0	104.5	1.5	8.00	59.00	30.0	69.0	1.8	0.03				
104.5	107.0	Qm	Veinlets		22 35	2	20 25			3 15					92														
107.0	109 5	Qm	Veinlets		15 25	3	25 25		1	2 20					71.9														
109.9	1130	Qm	Veinlets		30 20	3	27 35		3	2 15				tr	66.7														
113.0	115 8	Qm	Veinfets		28 20	5	22 30		7	1 15					98														
115.8	119 0	Qm	Veinlets		33 20	4	26 30		5	1 15					98														
119.0	121 01	Qm	Veinlets		15 20	5	24 30		3	3 15					99	8380	120 0	121.0	1	1	6	20.0	62.0	0.2	0.03				
121 07	125 (Qm	Chlorite veinlets		24 20	1	26 30		3	1 20					99		-												
125.0	126.41	Qm	Epidote + chionte shears		22 20	3	21 30		5	1 20					83.4									e					
126.41	128 (Qm	Quartz +epidote + chlorite shears		10 40	1	18 25		5	1 10				5	98	83810	126.31	127.13	0.82	4	57	24.0	91.0	0.4	0.03				
128.0	131.44	Qm	Quartz +epidote + chlorite shears		50 30	4	16 25		5	3 20					95	1									-				
131.44	134.0	Qm	venlets		26 25	1	23 25		4	2 20				tr	83.2	8381	133.75	134.24	0.49	7	9	22.0	38.0	03	0.03				
134 0	137 31	Qm	Chlorite + pyrite shears		38 30	1	20 25		4	1 20				3	93.9	83812	134.7	135.2	0.5	5	708	22.0	37.0	0.4	0.03				
			ЕОН		T																								
			162.40																										
				1.1.1.1.1.1.1																									
					H							\square																	
-					T																								
																								-					
-		-		_		H					-	\square	-		_									-	-				
						H			-		-		+			1							_						
									-			+	-			-			-										
					H												-		-						-				
					H	H			+			+	-			-			-					-	-				
									-			++	-		_										-				
		-				-			-		+	+	+		_										-				
		-		_	H				-			+				-						-		-					
			1	-					-		+				1	-		-	-					-					
				_	1				-		+	+	-		127				-			-			-				

•	0
۲	ð
	Ð
	0
	— •
	\mathbf{X}
	Π

Assay Sheets for DDH PN-07-01

Eco Tech Labs Analytical Procedures

No. of samples received: 12 Sample Type: Core **Project: Pine North** Submitted by: Kim Dawson

Stealth Minerals Ltd.

310 - 260 W Esplanade

North Vancouver, BC

V7M 3G7

16-Aug-07

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD. 10041 Dallas Drive KAMLOOPS, B.C. V2C 6T4

Values in ppm unless otherwise reported

Phone: 250-573-5700 Fax : 250-573-4557

t #.	Tag #	Ag Al %	As	Ва	Bi	Ca %	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe %	La	Mg %	Mn	Mo	Na %	Ni	Р	Pb	Sb	Sn	Sr	Ti %	บ	v	w	Y	Zn
	83801	0.3 1.13	<5	80	<5	0.96	1	10	52	425	2.97	<10	0.99	509	7	0.06	6	800	24	15	<20	87	0.08	<10	46	<10	3	45
2	83802	0.2 0.66	<5	85	<5	1.23	<1	5	62	111	1.47	<10	0.48	319	11	0.06	3	520	18	<5	<20	56	0.03	<10	20	<10	4	39
3	83803	0.3 0.81	<5	60	5	0.62	<1	8	56	125	2.79	<10	0.52	334	5	0.04	5	500	22	<5	<20	41	0.05	<10	27	<10	1	29
4	83804	0.2 0.69	<5	80	10	0.65	<1	5	61	33	2.04	<10	0.37	338	5	0.05	4	500	20	<5	<20	39	0.05	<10	28	<10	2	24
5	83805	<0.2 0.64	<5	110	5	0.75	<1	5	59	14	1.75	<10	0.45	337	3	0.06	4	470	24	<5	<20	67	0.05	<10	32	<10	2	34
6	83806	0.2 0.81	<5	105	5	0.81	<1	7	73	121	2.58	<10	0.54	549	6	0.04	5	510	22	<5	<20	70	0.04	<10	23	<10	2	53
7	83807	0.7 0.77	<5	60	15	2.47	1	9	79	67	3.74	<10	0.41	607	6	0.02	6	400	22	<5	<20	207	0.04	<10	9	<10	1	- 70
8	83808	1.8 1.02	<5	80	<5	2.24	<1	10	72	59	2.45	<10	0.79	508	8	0.04	6	450	30	10	<20	255	0.06	<10	21	<10	<1	69
9	83809	<0.2 0.64	10	40	<5	4.55	<1	4	56	6	0.80	<10	0.41	418	1	0.04	3	460	20	<5	<20	368	0.04	<10	14	<10	2	6
10	83810	0.4 0.86	<5	50	5	1.83	<1	23	56	57	2.31	<10	0.72	635	4	0.04	7	450	24	10	<20	170	0.05	<10	14	<10	<1	9
11	83811	0.3 0.97	<5	95	10	1.60	<1	5	86	9	2.11	<10	0.71	381	7	0.06	6	510	22	15	<20	122	0.05	<10	31	<10	2	3
12	83812	0.4 0.70	<5	110	<5	1.19	<1	7	39	708	2.35	<10	0.55	288	5	0.03	4	470	22	<5	<20	92	0.05	<10	24	<10	1	3
QC DATA:																												
Repeat:	83904	03 1 17	-5	100	-5	1.01	-1	14	56	422	3.01	<10	0.00	516	6	0.06	,	820	26	10	<20	00	0.08	~10	40	<10	-	
,	03001	0.5 (.17	-5	100	-5	1.01	~ 1		50	422	3.01	~10	0.99	510	0	0.00	*	020	20	10	~20	99	0.06	<10	40	<10	5	40
Resplit:																	_										_	
1	83801	0.3 1.10	<5	75	5	0.96	<1	10	47	420	2.88	<10	0.98	501	6	0.05	5	890	26	20	<20	81	0.08	<10	47	<10	5	44
Standard:				0.5			40			0070	4.00																	
Pb113		11.0 0.26	40	65	<5	1.61	42	2	5	2270	1.00	<10	0.11	1358	65	0.02	2	80	5560	20	<20	81	0.01	<10	- 7	<10	<1 F	3949

ICP CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS AK 2007- 1107

ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD. Jutta Jealouse

Page 1

44

JJ/jl

df/1107

Stealth Minerals Ltd. 310 - 260 W Esplanade North Vancouver, BC V7M 3G7

No. of samples received: 12 Sample Type: Core **Project #: Pine North** Submitted by: Kim Dawson

		Au	Au	
ET #.	Tag #	(g/t)	(oz/t)	
1	83801	0.03	0.001	
2	83802	0.04	0.001	
3	83803	0.03	0.001	
4	83804	<0.03	<0.001	
5	83805	<0.03	<0.001	
6	83806	<0.03	<0.001	
7	83807	<0.03	<0.001	
8	83808	0.03	0.001	
9	83809	< 0.03	<0.001	
10	83810	<0.03	<0.001	
11	83811	<0.03	<0.001	
12	83812	<0.03	<0.001	
QC DATA:				
Reneat:				
1	83801	<0.03	<0.001	
Resplit:				
1	83801	<0.03	<0.001	
Standard:				
OXI54		1.82	0.053	

JJ/jl XLS/07 ECO TECH LABORATORY LTD. Jutta Jealouse B.C. Certified Assayer Eco

Tech Laboratory Ltd.

Analytical Procedure Assessment Report

Eco Tech Laboratory Ltd. is registered for ISO 9001-2000 by QMI Quality registrars (CDN 52172-01) for the "provision of assay and geochemical analytical services". Eco Tech also Participates in The Canadian Certified Reference Materials Project (CCRMP) testing program annually.

SAMPLE PREPARATION

Samples are catalogued and logged into the sample-tracking database. During the logging in process, samples are checked for spillage and general sample integrity. It is verified that samples match the sample shipment requisition provided by the clients. The samples are transferred into a drying oven and dried.

Soils are prepared by sieving through an 80-mesh screen to obtain a minus 80-mesh fraction. Samples unable to produce adequate minus 80-mesh material are screened at a coarser fraction. These samples are flagged with the relevant mesh.

Rock samples are crushed on a Terminator jaw crusher to minus 10 mesh ensuring that 70% passes through a Tyler 10 mesh screen.

Every 35 samples a re-split is taken using a riffle splitter to be tested to ensure the homogeneity of the crushed material.

A 250 gram sub sample of the crushed material is pulverized on a ring mill pulverizer ensuring that 95% passes through a 150 mesh screen. The sub sample is rolled, homogenized and bagged in a pre-

A barren gravel blank is prepared after each job in the sample prep to be analyzed for trace contamination along with the actual samples.

ASSAY GOLD ANALYSIS

A 30 g sample size is fire assayed using appropriate fluxes. The resultant dore bead is parted and then digested with aqua regia and then analyzed on a Perkin Elmer/Thermo S-Series AA instrument. (Detection limit 0.03 g/t AA)

Appropriate standards and repeat/re-split samples (Quality Control Components) accompany the samples on the data sheet.

MULTI ELEMENT ICP ANALYSIS

A 0.5 gram sample is digested with 3ml of a 3:1:2 (HCI:HN03:H20) for 90 minutes in a water bath at 95°C. The sample is then diluted to 10ml with water. All solutions used during the digestion process contain beryllium, which acts as an internal standard for the ICP run. The sample is analyzed on a Jarrell Ash/Thermo IRIS Intrepid II XSP ICP unit. Certified reference material is used to check the performance of the machine and to ensure that proper digestion occurred in the wet lab. QC samples are run along with the client samples to ensure no machine drift occurred or instrumentation issues occurred during the run procedure. Repeat samples (every batch of 10 or less) and re-splits (every batch of 35 or less) are also run to ensure proper weighing and digestion occurred.

Results are collated by computer and are printed along with accompanying quality control data (repeats, resplits, and standards).