cascaderocopper

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS FOR THE QUARTER ENDED AUGUST 31 2012

The following discussion and analysis, prepared as of October 29, 2012, should be read together with the quarterly consolidated financial statements prepared for the period ended August 31 2012 and related notes attached thereto, which are prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles and the accompanying Management Discussion and Analysis. All amounts are stated in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. All amounts are stated in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Forward-looking statements look into the future and provide an opinion as to the effect of certain events and trends on the business. Forward-looking statements may include words such as “plans”, “intends”, “anticipates”, “should”, “estimates”, “expects”, “believes”, “indicates”, “suggests” and similar expressions.

This MD&A contains forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are based on current expectations and various estimates, factors and assumptions and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors. Information concerning mineral resource estimates and the interpretation of drill results may also be considered as a forward-looking statement; as such information constitutes a prediction of what mineralization might be found to be present if and when a project is actually developed.

It is important to note that:

- Unless otherwise indicated, forward-looking statements in this MD&A describe the Company’s expectations as of October 29, 2012.
- Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these statements as the Company’s actual results, performance or achievements may differ materially from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements if known or unknown risks, uncertainties or other factors affect the Company’s business, or if the Company’s estimates or assumptions prove inaccurate. Therefore, the Company cannot provide any assurance that forward-looking statements will materialize. Factors that could cause results or events to differ materially from current expectations expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements, include, but are not limited to, possible variations in mineral resources, labour disputes, operating or capital costs; availability of sufficient financing to fund planned or further required work in a timely manner and on acceptable terms; failure of equipment or processes to operate as anticipated; and political, regulatory, environmental and other risks of the mining industry.
- Subject to applicable laws, the Company assumes no obligation or update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or any other reason.

For a description of material factors that could cause the Company’s actual results to differ materially from the forward-looking statements in this MD&A, please see “Risks and Uncertainties”.

GENERAL

Cascadero Copper Corporation (the “Company” or “Cascadero”) was incorporated pursuant to the Alberta Business Corporations Act on October 30th 2003 and continued into the Province of British Columbia on June 3rd 2004. The Company is listed on the TSX Venture Exchange and trades under the symbol "CCD".

Additional information related to the Company is available on its website at www.cascadero.com and on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

The Company is engaged, through its 50% interest in SESA Holdings LLC (SESA), in the acquisition, exploration and development of resource properties in northwestern Argentina. SESA holds a 100% interest in Salta Exploraciones S.A. (SALTA), which is a mineral exploration business based in Salta City, Province of Salta, Republic of Argentina. SALTA is the registrant of the property portfolio. Additionally, the Company and its Joint Venture partner performs exploration on its 100% owned Toodoggone Project, located in north central British Columbia, Canada, which it has owned since 2004. During 2010 and 2011, the Company acquired by staking, purchase and options the right to acquire a 100% interest in mineral claims in the Sudbury, Timmins and Swayze areas of Ontario. Additionally, the Company in the same period entered into Letters of Understanding enabling due diligence on gold properties in the Timmins, Swayze and Sudbury areas in Ontario owned by third parties.

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

2009

In December 2008, the Company paid US$200,000 and TSX Venture Exchange approval was granted for the Company to issue 28,000,000 of its common shares with a fair value of $700,000 to Argentine Frontier Resources Inc. (AFRI) a private BC incorporated company. AFRI and the Company had certain directors in common. AFRI held a 50% interest in SESA Holdings LLC (SESA), a limited liability company formed under the laws of the State of Nevada, USA. SESA is the legal and/or beneficial holder of 100% of the issued and outstanding equity interest in SALTA, a company duly formed under the laws of the Republic of Argentina, which holds from 33.33% to 100% in certain mineral rights and properties.

In March 2009, the Company entered into a Joint Venture Agreement with Gold Fields Toodoggone Exploration Corporation (GFTE) a subsidiary of Gold Fields Ltd on its Toodoggone Project in British Columbia. The agreement enables GFTE to earn a 51% interest in the Company's Toodoggone property by spending C$5 million over three years. GFTE has a second option to increase its interest to 75% by spending an additional C$15 million over the next 3 years. The exploration program started in April 2009 and ended in October 2009. In 2009, GFTE spent approximately C$3 million on exploring the Company's Toodoggone Project. Due to a GFI force majeure applied to the Agreement in 2010, the first option period was extended by one-year.

In 2009, the total cash advances of $416,673 by Cascadero to AFRI 3,400,626 shares of Cascadero Copper Corp were issued Cascadero to settle all outstanding advances incurred up to the year ended November 30th, 2008.

The Company uses the equity method of accounting for its investment in SESA. The Company's long-term investments are as follows:

		August 31, 2012		Nov 30th, 2011
Acquisition cost of Sesa Holdings LLC	$	947,540	$	947,540
Equity income (loss) in Sesa Holdings LLC		(947,539)		(947,539)
Carrying value of Sesa Holdings LLC	$	1	$	1

Summarized financial information of the investment for the three month period ended August 31, 2012 as follows:

Total Assets	$	4,964,988
Total Liabilities	$	2,805,463
Total Revenue	$	-
Total Loss	$	(169,555)

2010

Stealth Minerals Ltd. ("Stealth"), a shareholder of the Company, commenced legal proceedings against a former officer of Stealth and the Company, to recover 4,000,000 shares of the Company that were transferred from Stealth's brokerage account to a brokerage account of the former officer in purported payment of amounts claimed to be owing to the former officer. The former officer threatened to advance a counterclaim against the Company and certain directors and officers of the Company. Management of the Company does not believe the threatened counterclaim has any merit. In early 2011 the litigation with the former officer and director was settled and 4.2 million Cascadero shares were returned to the Stealth treasury. Stealth holds a 19.3% interest in the Company.

2011

The above mentioned litigation was settled and the Stealth Minerals received the shares subject of the litigation. The Company has active exploration programs in British Columbia, Ontario and Argentina.

2012

The Company is actively exploring for its own account and with Joint Venture partners in British Columbia, Ontario and Argentina.

HISTORIC EXPLORATION INFORMATION

BRITISH COLUMBIA

2004 to 2007

Dr. Ken Dawson PhD., P. Geo., oversaw the preparation of the NI43-101 Technical Report dated November 16 2004, which contains a review of historic data and a recommended exploration program with respect to the Company's British Columbia Resource Properties.

On July 14th 2004, the Company acquired a British Columbia mineral property, The Toodoggone Project, by a Property Transfer Agreement dated May 10th 2004 between the Company and Stealth Minerals Limited, a related company. The Property Transfer Agreement provided a purchase price for 109 contiguous mineral claims would be equal to 60% of the total mineral property costs incurred by Stealth as at May 10th 2004. Accordingly, the Company acquired the mineral properties for $6,295,586 and issued 21,000,000 shares to Stealth. The 109 mineral claims were converted to 75 British Columbia mineral tenures on November 6, 2005, November 8th 2005 and April 3rd 2007.

The Company's Toodoggone Project consists of a contiguous claim group of 75 converted mineral tenures aggregating 31,409.3 hectares in the Toodoggone volcanic arc, where four styles of mineralization are present. The Project borders Northgate Minerals (now Aurico Gold Inc.) Kemess property to the north. The Company has discovered all four styles of mineralization in outcrop and drill core. The tenures are subject to a 3% net smelter return royalty (NSR) in favour of Electrum Resource Corp, which can be purchased down to a 1% NSR on base metal and a 1-½% NSR on precious metal.

The Toodoggone region is an Island Arc accretion assemblage of a conformable sequence of Permian, Triassic and Jurassic quartz monzonite and related aerial volcanic rocks. The quartz monzonite intrusions may be mineralized with economic porphyry style copper-gold-moly-silver values. The intrusions may also cause the formation of low- and high-sulphidation gold and silver epithermal style deposits discretely or related to the intrusions and hosted within either or both Triassic and Jurassic aged rocks. In addition, skarn mineralization is present locally.

In 2005, the Company drill tested the Ryan Creek showing and the MEX showing with mixed results on both prospects. In 2007, the Company drill tested the Pine North showing, which produced sub-economic values of Copper and gold. Up to November 30th 2007, the Company spent about $8 million on its Toodoggone Project. The Company does not have a direct interest in any other property.

2008

During the 2008 fiscal year due to poor equity financing conditions no exploration occurred on the Company's British Columbia properties.

2009

On March 6th 2009, Cascadero Copper Corporation ("Cascadero") signed an Option and Joint Venture Exploration Agreement (the "Option Agreement") with Gold Fields Toodoggone Exploration Corporation ("GFTE"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Gold Fields Netherlands Services BV ("Gold Fields Netherlands") and a member of the Gold Fields Limited group of companies. Pursuant to the Option Agreement Gold Fields can earn a 51% interest in Cascadero's Toodoggone Project in British Columbia, Canada, by spending at least C$5 million over an initial three-year option period. Gold Fields can earn a further 24% interest by completing a feasibility study or sole funding a further C$15 million in expenditures. The agreement is subject to a finder fee of $15,000 to a third party.

During the initial option period Gold Fields is required to subscribe for units in Cascadero at agreed prices. At the time of signing the Option Agreement in March 2009, Gold Fields Netherlands subscribed for 500,000 units at $0.10 per unit. If Gold Fields continues to explore the Toodoggone Project, Gold Fields Netherlands will make three further $100,000 investments in Cascadero at anniversary intervals over the initial three year option period.

In April 2009, Gold Fields Toodoggone Exploration Corporation ("GFTE") commenced an airborne geophysical survey of the Toodoggone Project and initiated field operations in early June 2009. The program budgeted was for approximately C$3.0 million and was completed on October 9th 2009. The Company received a 2009 Toodoggone Project program report from GFTE. Gold and copper values are present in drill core but the grades and intervals are not sufficient to indicate or define the presence of a mineral resource. GFTE did not test all targets. At the time of the report GFTE expressed an interest in returning for the 2010 field season.

2010

In December 2009, at a consultation meeting with certain first nations representatives, GFTE was presented a letter that expressed a concern about GFTE's continued exploration activity in the Finlay River watershed. The Toodoggone Project is substantially within the Finlay watershed. In January 2010, Gold Fields declared an event of Force Majeure as a result of objections raised by first nations to continuing exploration work on the Company's Toodoggone mineral claims. Gold Fields advised the Company that it intends to suspend further exploration work on the claims until the situation is resolved. No timetable has been provided for the resumption of exploration work.

Company management believes that the exercise of Force Majeure by GFTE may be a temporary measure and the concerns of the first nations may be resolved in time for a full 2010 field season. However, management believes the event of Force Majeure by GFTE could impair the value of its mineral tenures should it remain in place for an extended period.

During the period certain reclamation work and some geochemistry were untaken to confirm earlier positive results in the area of the MEX copper-gold porphyry prospect, which is a significant showing in the Toodoggone Project. The Option Agreement with Gold Fields is in a force majeure condition.

As of October 28th 2010, the Company holds the exploration rights to 75 contiguous mineral tenures in British Columbia aggregating approximately 31,400 hectares. The tenures are in good standing until March 31st 2014.

2011

In early 2011, Gold Fields advised the Company that it is continuing to explore the Toodoggone Project and has removed the Force Majeure. Gold Fields Netherlands has now made its second investment in Cascadero by subscribing for 400,000 units at $0.25 each. Each unit is comprised of one common share and one warrant, whereby the warrant entitles the holder to purchase an additional common share at $0.25 each for a period of one-year from closing. The units are subject to a four-month hold period. Exploration is expected to commence in July 2011.

In July 2011, the Company's Joint Venture partner Gold Fields Ltd completed seven (7) core holes totaling 2,488 metres on the MEX copper-gold porphyry prospect, which is one of the showings in the Toodoggone Project. Gold Fields can earn a 75% in the Project by spending up to $20 million. Gold Fields spent about $4 million to date and is required to spend a minimum of $5 million to earn an initial 51% interest in the project. Assays and a Toodoggone Project report were received by the Company and published in a news release dated February 27, 2012.

2012

In early 2012, Gold Fields advised the Company that it is continuing to explore the Toodoggone Project and plans to spend enough to become vested as to a 51% in the Toodoggone Project. Gold Fields made its last equity investment in Cascadero by subscribing for 400,000 units at $0.16 per unit. A unit is comprised of one common share and one warrant, whereby the warrant entitles the holder to purchase an additional common share at $0.19 each for a period of one-year from closing. The units are subject to a four-month hold period. Exploration is expected to commence in July 2012.

In July, Gold Fields mobilized an exploration crew to continue work on the Company's Toodoggone Project in north central British Columbia. Gold Fields intends to reach the C$5 million expenditure threshold that enables it to vest with a 51% interest in the Toodoggone project. The majority of the 2012 program consists of core drilling on the MEX Cu-Au porphyry system.

By mid-August, Gold Fields completed seven (7) core holes. The Company has received the assays, which continue the pattern of discontinuous zones of variable-to-low grades of copper and gold. The positive aspect of the 2012 program is the possible discovery on a new porphyry system in the MEX area. Gold Fields has over $5 million on the property, a level that is sufficient to enable it to vest at 51% of the property. A decision is pending.

ONTARIO

2010 and 2011

The Company has acquired by purchase and staking a 100% interest in certain Ontario mineral prospects in the Timmins, Swayze and porcupine areas. The Company acquired the right to earn by way of option agreements a 100% interest in two properties in the Sudbury area. The Company by way of Letter of Understanding acquired the right to earn an interest in certain mineral properties in the Sudbury, Swayze and Timmins areas. Exploration is underway with a focus on four properties in the Sudbury area. Programs include soil geochemistry, IP/Res/Mag ground based geophysical surveys and detailed outcrop rock sampling. Exploration began in April 2010 and is continues.

2012

As of July 27, 2012 Gold Fields has completed five (5) core holes on the Marble Mountain copper-gold prospect. Assays are received and are below expectations. Results will be published in a year end corporate review of all drill programs and the status of related option agreements.

The Company is preparing a soil survey program on certain Timmins and Swayze properties for assessment filing purposes. This program is a follow up due diligence program. The Company is receiving reports from its consultant and itends to prepare Letters of agreement on recommended properties over the next few months.

ARGENTINA

2004 to 2008

Salta Exploraciones SA (SALTA) was incorporated in 2004 as a subsidiary of Argentine Frontier Resources Inc. Until July 2008, SALTA was controlled by AFRI, a Canadian private company that had certain common directors with the Company. From 2005 to 2007, the Company advanced funds to AFRI for its exploration programs in Argentina. From inception to July 2008, AFRI provided about US$3.3 million of exploration funding to SALTA. From 2003 to 2008, Salta reviewed over 100 Argentine mineral properties and acquired exploration rights to over 40 properties. A detailed description of the SALTA property portfolio can be viewed in Cascadero's 2008 Information Circular dated Oct 23rd 2008.

In March 2006, Silex Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Apex Silver Ltd. And SALTA entered into an option agreement on Salta's El Quevar silver prospect. Silex could earn a 100% interest in the property by paying SALTA US$2 million over a five option term. If completed SALTA would transfer title to El Quevar and retain a 1% net smelter return royalty. By November 30th 2008, Silex had made US$ payments to SALTA of US$400,000.

In October 2008, Silex Argentina SA optioned the Campo Viejo property from SALTA. Silex can earn a 60% interest in Viejo Campo by spending US$1,000,000 over a four year term and paying SALTA a total of US$600,000. If Silex elects to acquire a 60% interest in the property, it can at its discretion, elect to form a 60/40 joint venture or acquire an additional 20% interest in the property by taking the property to feasibility stage within three (3) years and paying to SALTA US$250,000. If Silex elects to form a 60/40 joint venture SALTA has a onetime option to convert its 40% interest into a 3% NSR on precious metal and a 1% NSR on base metal. Silex has the right to acquire 50% of the precious metal NSR for US$2 million and 50% of the base metal NSR for US$1 million within the first three years of commercial production.

2009

On March 9th 2009, Silex made its third anniversary payment of US$200,000 to SALTA with respect to the Silex agreement for SALTA's Castor-Quevar II property.

In 2009, SALTA drilled three properties: Valle Grande, Guadalquivir and Taron, which collectively were subject to extensive exploration totaling about US$800,000 in 2004, 2005,2006 and 2007. The properties were drilled consecutively starting in April 2009. Financing is forwarded to SALTA from SESA. Cascadero is not responsible for any part of this budgeted amount.

In October 2009, Silex made its first anniversary payment of US$100,000 on the Campo Viejo property option agreement.

Valle Grande

The property was subject to two core holes. Visual inspection of the core was discouraging and the program was aborted. Assays from the two drill holes confirmed the decision to abandon the program early as the assays were well below expectations. The existence of the base metal rich MnO vein array over a large area at Valle Grande and its source are not explained.

Guadalquivir

Once the Valle Grande program was aborted, management decided to drill one core hole at Guadalquivir subject to permitting. SALTA applied to the Minister of Mines, Salta Province, for an emergency permit, which was granted. Guadalquivir is about 15 kms north of Valle Grande. The single core hole G-09-01, was abandoned at 64 metres due to caving and lost circulation. Assays from G-09-01 were reported in a Company news release of August 10th 2009. The results indicate that Guadalquivir is a promising Lithium discovery in an evaporate setting of unknown size. G-09-01 encountered Lithium values over a 46-metre interval and the drill hole ended in mineralization. The Lithium values are lower than in typical brine operations in South America. For the project to have economic potential, the Lithium mineral compound has to leach from a sandstone-tuffaceous host in as few steps as possible to obtain a marketable product, such as LiCl. Initial mineralogy tests failed to identify the Lithium mineral present in drill core and the Company did not initiate metallurgical and leaching tests.

Taron

Epithermal style mineralization highly anomalous in cesium, rubidium, manganese, thallium, zinc and silver was discovered by SALTA geologists and prospectors in 2004. In 2005 and 2006, SALTA's work included about 5,600 metres of hand and excavator trenching across the mesa and down its western bluff. The trenches outlined a potential large-scale rare metal resource in three dimensions. Approximately US$500,000 was spent on trenching and sampling. Metallurgy was conducted by SGS, Lakeview, Ontario. The program was funded by a major USA based international oilfield supply company. The industrial product of interest is Cesium Formate.

This work suggested the presence of an epithermal system that is approximately 1,600 metres north-south by 1,000 metres east-west and has ~70 metres of vertical relief. The mineralized zone could host a potentially large volume of Cs-Rb-Zn-Tl-Mn-Ag mineralization. Initial metallurgical work suggests that the mineralization has excellent leaching kinetics with both sulphuric acid and sodium hydroxide as solvents.

In May 2009, SALTA completed seven core holes on the property. The furthest south drill hole is about 1,50 metres from the furthest north. Each drill hole encountered highly anomalous Cs-Rb-Zn-Tl-Mn-Ag mineralization over significant intervals, which confirmed that Taron has potential to host a world class rare metal deposit with by-product metal credits.

In early 2012, the Company signed a CA with a company proficient in skills and knowledge of leaching. An initial data transfer has occurred and discussions are underway to move the project forward.

Other

Exploration, including geophysical programs, mineralogy and geochemistry is ongoing on other properties in the SALTA portfolio with a view to developing drill targets and properties for its own account and for option to third parties. The Company shifted its exploration focus to Cu-Mo-Au porphyries.

2010

In January 2010, SALTA and its Brazilian partner agreed on a 5,600 metre drill program on two copper-gold porphyry prospects and one bulk tonnage gold-silver prospect. Mobilization is planned for the third week of March and the drill program should be complete in 120 days. The program is budgeted for a total expenditure of US$1.6 million and Cascadero is required to advance US$500,000 of this.

In January, Silex announced that a second stage drill program on Campo Viejo is underway. In September, Silex advised SALTA it had drilled an additional 4 core holes and that it would be terminating its option to acquire an interest in Campo Viejo.

As of Mar 12th 2010, on SALTA's Castro-Quevar II silver prospect, Silex announced it had completed in excess of 38,500 metres of core drilling, which has outlined an underground mineralized zone that contains an inferred resource of 43 million ounces of silver at a grade of approximately 450 g/tn. Golden Minerals (formerly Apex Silver) is conducting further resource evaluation drilling and is preparing a pre-feasibility study. The NI 43-101 compliant Technical Report on the El Quevar project is available the public website www.SEDAR.com

In March 2010 SALTA received its third anniversary payment of US$500,000 from Golden Minerals Inc (Silex Argentina)for the Castor-Quevar II option agreement.

In 2010, the Company experienced the highest level of overall activity in its history and the pace of exploration and development of the SESA 46 property portfolio is expect to accelerate into Q3 and Q4 and all of 2011. The Cascadero-Coralbrook SESA Operating Agreement expired on July 17th 2010 and is being restructured as a 50/50 Joint Venture. Julio Carvalho represents Coralbrook Ltd. (50% of SHL) and Bill McWilliam represents Cascadero Copper (50%).

SESA financed the exploration on the SALTA properties with additional capital from option agreements. Cascadero contributes 50% of the proposed exploration expense through the SESA Joint Venture.

During the period, SALTA completed the following:

- completed three drill holes on La Sarita
- ground magnetic survey on Las Burras, Las Cuevas and Incahuasi
- IP/Res/Mag survey on Las Burras and partially completed IP/Res/Mag on Incahuasi
- reviewed Incamayo, Tolillar, Purmamarca, Taron, Guadalquivir, Antuco and Guayos mineral propsects
- reviewed data on its Tocomar geothermal prospect
- commissioned Technical Reports on three properties

During the year exploration was focused on Incahuasi and Las Burras. Work included geophysics, trenching and a program of MMI geochemistry.

SALTA optioned its Incamayo property to Brigadier Gold. SALTA retains a 30% interest in this property subject to certain exploration expenditures and cash and share issuances by Brigadier. In 2012, the companies have agreed to extend the term of the option agreement and an amendment to the agreement is in preparation.

The exploration planned for Q4-10 was delayed by a combination of factors, most recently unusually heavy seasonal rain that caused road wash outs and mud slides over a large area in the Puna. The Las Burras drill program is delayed until April 2011.

2011

During Q4-10 and Q1-11 SALTA acquired mineral properties in the Oculto and La Sarita districts. Environmental reports and certain community work are required before proceeding with exploration. SALTA received a very positive report ion its Incahuasi copper-gold porphyry prospect that adjoins Las Burras to the west and south. More surface work is required prior to drilling.

In early March 2011, Silex Argentina made a US$1,100,000 payment to SALTA as the final property payment on the Castor-Quevar II option agreement. Salta retains a 1% NSR. Silex has the right to purchase 50% of this NSR for US$1,000,000. The decision to mine the property as an underground operation was abandoned and work is focused on developing the property as an open pit. An updated resource and a statement by Golden Minerals are expected in early 2012.

Salta completed five core holes on the Las Cuevas sediment hosted gold showing. Assays results are disappointing except for a one-metre interval that assayed 11 g/t Au.

Salta acquired the right to purchase a 100% interest in the Pancho Arias Cu-Mo porphyry deposit, including 100% of the NSR. A drill program is in the planning stage.

In the El Oculto silver district, Salta acquired a 100% interest in one property for cash and holds the exclusive right by option to acquire a 100% interest in a second property for cash and a NSR.

In development by Lumina Copper, Salta added to its claim position to the west and southwest of the Taca Abajo deposit.

Salta is focused on three principal minerals districts: the Pancho Arias District, the Oculto District and the Taca Taca deposit area. In addition, exploration is planned on several other prospects.

In June 2011 Salta completed six core holes on the Las Burras Cu-Mo-Au porphyry prospect. Assays revealed the presence of a potentially large Cu-Mo-Au mineral system at Las Burras.

2012

In the Taca Taca Mineral District, the Taca Bajo Cu-Au-Mo deposit is the subject of an extensive Lumina Copper drill program designed to increase the indicated size, grade and closer-to-surface copper resources. of the deposit. Salta Expl has interests ranging from 33.3% to 100% in seven (7) properties that adjoin Taca Bajo to the west. The Company has mobilized an exploration crew to initiate the first phase of a three phase program.

The Company has completed seven drill holes on the Pancho Arias Cu-Mo porphyry prospect and five drill holes on Incahuasi Cu-Mo-Au porphyry prospect in the Pancho Arias Mineral District. Assays are pending. Please refer to the Company's news release of May 22-12.

In June 2012, Salta completed a geochemical reconnaissance program on Francisco I, Francisco II and Sarita Este, which properties are in the Taca Taca District. The program consisted of 103 rock chip samples and 270 MMI samples. Assays for the 103 samples are encouraging as gold and copper values are present in the area sampled. The MMI assays are compiled and interpreted and the results will be in an upcoming news release.

In June 2012, SESA LLC signed an option and joint venture agreement with OZ Minerals, which enables OZ to earn up to a 75% interest in the Centenarito-Jorge property. OZ is based in Australia.

The First Option, enables OZ to earn a 51% interest in the Property by completing an exploration program, at its discretion, which includes 3,000 metres of core drilling and paying US$350,000 over two (2) years. During the First Option period, the exploration program will be supported by Salta under a Services Agreement with OZ.

The Second Option, enables OZ to earn an additional 24% interest for a total of 75% in the Property by completing an exploration program under JORC or NI-43-101 guidelines by spending an additional US$20 million and paying US$300,000 over three (3) years. If OZ exercises the Second Option, Salta and OZ will enter a pro-rata industry standard Joint Venture to continue the development of the Property.

In October, the Company agreed to enter an MOU with Lumina Copper on the Francisco I and II claims that adjoin the Taca Bajo deposit to the west. Cascadero holds a 25% interest in these properties and will fund 25% of the proposed exploration program.

Salta has signed confidentiality agreements and initiated data transfer on certain properties in Argentina.

SELECTED ANNUAL INFORMATION

Selected Annual Information

The following table provides a brief summary of the Company's annual financial operations. For more detailed information, refer to the audited consolidated financial statements.

ITEM	November 30, 2011	November 30, 2010	November 30, 2009
	$	$	$
Working Capital	412,181	398,213	1,153,846
Deficit	(7,422,492)	(6,353,601)	(4,956,954)
Net Income (loss)	(1,068,891)	(1,396,647)	(1,676,111)
Basic and Diluted loss per share	(0.01)	(0.04)	(0.017)
Total Assets	11,406,398	10,642,635	11,541,753

The Company earns interest revenue from cash held in banks. The Company has no present intention of paying dividends on its common shares as it anticipates that all available funds will be invested to finance the growth of its business.

QUARTERLY INFORMATION

The following are selected financial data from the Company's unaudited quarterly financial statements for the last eight quarters ending with the most recently completed quarter, being the three months ended August 31, 2012.

	August 31, 2012	May 31, 2012	February 29, 2012	November 30, 2011
Total assets	$13,081,874	$ 12,447,625	$ 12,348,855	$ 11,406,398
Mineral properties	10,697,161	10,718,870	10,530,889	10,440,357
Working capital	1,790,584	1,056,876	1,289,465	412,181
Shareholders equity	12,368,182	11,656,930	11,702,285	10,859,369
Net gain (loss)	(122,584)	(231,502)	(276,337)	(959,904)
Net loss per share	(0.001)	(0.03)	(0.00)	(0.009)

Three Month Period Ended

	August 31, 2011	May 31, 2011	February 28, 2011	November 30, 2010
Total assets	$ 11,118,779	$ 11,069,581	$ 10,776,712	$ 10,642.635
Mineral properties	10,412,588	9,888,121	9,888,646	9,798,594
Working capital	162,674	498,364	627,195	398,213
Shareholders equity	10,661,137	10,599,862	10,289,624	10,162,768
Net gain (loss)	(318,742)	121,826	87,929	(469,572)
Net loss per share	(0.003)	0.001	(0.00)	(0.004)

Results of Operations

Significant expenses incurred during the three month period ended August 31, 2012 are as follows: $8,000 (2011 - $40,000) in management fees, $28,063 (2011 - $44,596) in office and miscellaneous, $29,525 (2011 - $4,148) in accounting and audit fees, $7,275 (2011 - $8,674) in filing fees and $31,221 (2011 - $19,054) in shareholder info/investor relations.

Significant changes in key financial data from 2012 to 2011 can be attributed to an increase in long term investments.

Liquidity

The Company finances its activities by raising capital in the equity markets and has no regular source of revenue or cash flow. The Company is dependent upon its ability to obtain the necessary financing to generate sufficient amounts of cash and cash equivalents, in the short and long term to meet its obligations as they become due and finance its exploration programs.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which assumes that the Company will be able realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. The continuing operations of the Company are dependent upon its ability to continue to raise adequate financing and to commence profitable operations in the future.

Net cash used in operating activities for the period consists primarily of the operating loss and a change in non-cash working capital.

Net cash used for operating activities for the quarter ended August 31, 2012 was $(928,088) compared to net cash used for operating activities of $48,960 for the quarter ended August 31, 2011.

Financing activities for the quarter ended August 31, 2012 was $792,235 compared to financing activities of $215,750 for the quarter ended August 31, 2011.

Investing activities provided cash of $(94,096) during the quarter ended August 31,, 2012 compared to $(424,437) for the quarter ended August 31, 2011.

Related Party Transactions

a) The Company has the following balances owed to and from related entities as at August 31 2012:

   i. $77,319 due from a related Company (November 30, 2011: $135,419; December 1, 2010: $163,482). This amount is unsecured, has no specific terms of repayment, and bears interest at a rate of 7.5% per year.
   ii. $75,804 due to an officer and director of the Company (November 30, 2011: $75,734; December 31, 2010: $84,718).
   iii. $12,500 due to an immediate family member of the President of the Company (November 30, 2011: $12,500; December 1, 2010: $9,140).
   iv. $10,488 due to the CFO of the Company (November 30, 2011: $7,324; December 1, 2010: $nil).
   v. Advances receivable of $2,050,643 (November 30, 2011: $530,447; December 1, 2010: $665,066).

b) During the quarter ended August 31, 2012, the Company had the following transactions with related parties:

   i. Incurred $8,000 in management fees to a director of the Company (2011: $40,000).
   ii. Incurred a $7,000 in office and administrative fees charged by the spouse of the CEO and President of the Company (2011: $9,000)
   iii. Incurred $11,275 in accounting and audit fees charged by the CFO (2011:$5,236).

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

<u>Fair Value of Financial Instruments</u>

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts receivables, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The fair value of these financial instruments approximates their carrying value due to the immediate or short term maturity of these items.

<u>Financial Risk Factors</u>

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with counterparty's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's believes it has no significant credit risk.

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices.

(a) Interest rate risk

The Company has cash balances and no interest-bearing debt. The Company is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks.

(b) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on fluctuations related to cash and accounts payable and accrued liabilities that are denominated in US Dollars (US).

(c) Price risk

The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity prices of oil, individual equity movements, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

Outstanding Share Capital As at October 29 2012

Authorized	Unlimited number of no par value common shares, Unlimited number of preferred shares

Issued and Outstanding common shares		**150,692,528**
	Stock Options	**21,160,000**
	Warrants	**49,783,025**
	Common shares (fully diluted)	**221,635,553**

Stock Options outstanding at October 29, 2012 (expiry date order)

OPTIONS ISSUED	EXERCISE PRICE C$ PER SHARE	EXPIRY DATE
600,000	$0.12	DEC 22 2012
200,000	$0.10	APR 16 2013
5,460,000	$0.10	JUL 18 2013
350,000	$0.12	JUL 31, 2013
6,000,000	$0.10	APR 8 2014
1,200,000	$0.15	SEP 20 2014
1,050,000	$0.15	NOV 5 2014
600,000	$0.18	JAN 14 2014
1,150,000	$0.25	APR 14 2014
950,000	$0.12	NOV 14 2015
1,650,000	$0.12	DEC 23 2016
950,000	$0.12	JUL 31, 2017
1,000,000	$0.12	AUG 1, 2017
21,160,000		

Warrants Issued at October 29 2012

At October 29, 2012 there are seven issues of warrants outstanding:

• 4,000,000	US$0.15	November 2, 2012
• 625,000	C$0.19	February 23, 2013
• 3,018,750	C$0.20	October 7, 2013
• 8,295,000	C$0.12	August 31, 2014
• 16,965,109	C$0.12	September 18, 2014
• 4,169,167	C$0.12	October 23, 2014
• 12,709,999	C$0.25	February 13, 2015
49,783,025		

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

In connection with National Instrument 52-109 (Certificate of Disclosure in Issuer's Annual and Interim Filings) ("NI 52-109) the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Company have filed a Venture Issuer Basic Certificate with respect to the financial information contained in the unaudited financial statements for the three months ended February 29, 2012 and this accompanying MD&A.

In contrast to the full certificate under NI 52-109 the Venture Issuer Basic Certificate does not include representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting, as defined in NI 52-109. For further information the reader should refer to the Venture Issuer Basic Certificates filed by the Company with the Interim Filings on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Commitments and Contingent Liability

In order to meet its obligation to the holders of flow-through shares, the Company is committed to carry out approximately $1,610,875 (2010: $1,610,875) in exploration expenditures. Canada Revenue Agency ("CRA") has disallowed certain exploration expenditures incurred by the Company as non-eligible exploration expenditures that do not qualify for transfer of the tax deduction to holders of the flow-through shares. In this connection, the Company has been assessed by CRA on Part XII.6 tax, in respect of certain flow-through shares issued in the 2004 taxation year, in the amount of $237,976 plus interest of approximately $24,524 for a total of $262,500. Of this total in tax and interest, the Company will not contest an amount of $172,440. Accordingly, this amount has been included in accrued liabilities in the Company's financial statements.

The balance of $90,060 in assessed Part XII.6 tax and interest is being formally contested by the Company as management disagrees with CRA's position on this amount. The outcome of this matter cannot be determined at this time. No provision has been made in these financial statements for this contingent liability.

Risks and Uncertainties

The exploration and development of mineral deposits involves significant risks which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not be successful in overcoming. Few mineral properties which are explored ultimately develop into producing mines. There has been no commercial production of minerals on properties held by the Company to date and there is a high degree of risk that commercial production of minerals will not be achieved.

Locating mineral deposits depends on a number of factors, not the least of which is the technical skill of the exploration personnel involved. The mining industry is intensely competitive. The commercial viability of a mineral deposit depends on a number of factors including the particular attributes of the deposits (principally size and grade), proximity to infrastructure, the impact of mine development on the environment, environmental regulations imposed by various levels of government and the competitive nature of the industry which causes mineral prices to fluctuate substantially over short periods of time. There can be no assurance that the minerals can be marketed profitably or in such a manner as to provide an adequate return on invested capital.

The operations of the Company are subject to all of the risks normally associated with the operation and development of mineral properties and the development of a mine, including encountering unexpected formations or pressures, caving, flooding, fires and other hazards, all of which could result in personal injuries, loss of life and damage to property of the Company and others. In accordance with customary industry practice, the Company is not fully insured against all of these risks and insurance may not be available for such risks.

The operations of the Company's properties will be subject to various laws and regulations relating to the environment, prospecting, development, production, waste disposal and other matters. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing activities related to the Company's mineral properties may have material adverse impact on operations.

The Company will need additional funding to complete its short and long term objectives. The ability of the Company to fund its operations in the future will depend on the prevailing market conditions, as well as the business performance of the Company. There can be no assurances that the Company will be successful in its efforts to raise additional financing on terms satisfactory to the Company. If adequate funds are not available or not available on acceptable terms, the Company may not be able to take advantage of opportunities, to develop new projects or to otherwise respond to competitive pressures.

INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL REPORTING STANDARDS (IFRS)

Overview

As stated in Note 2(a) these are the Company's first interim financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS.

As required by IFRS 1 "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards", December 1, 2010 has been considered to be the date of transition to IFRS by the Company. The comparative figures have been adjusted from amounts reported previously in the financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP. An explanation of how the transition of GAAP to IFRS has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows is set out below:

a) First-time adoption of IFRS – exemptions applied

IFRS 1, which governs the first-time adoption of IFRS, generally requires accounting policies to be applied retrospectively to determine the opening statement of financial position on the company's transition date. However, IFRS 1 also dictates certain mandatory exemptions and allows certain optional exemptions from full retrospective application on the transition to IFRS. In preparing its transition date financial statements the Company has applied the following mandatory exemptions:

The estimates established by the Company in accordance with IFRS at the date of transition are consistent with the estimates made for the same date in accordance with Canadian GAAP, after adjustments made to reflect any difference in accounting principles, if applicable.

Financial assets and liabilities that have been de-recognized under previous GAAP have not been recognized under IFRS.

The Company has also chosen to apply the following exemption under IFRS:

Share-based payment transactions

IFRS 1 encourages, but does not require, first-time adopters to apply IFRS 2 *Share- based Payment* to equity instruments that were granted on or before November 7, 2002, or equity instruments that were granted subsequent to November 7, 2002 and vested before the later of the date of transition to IFRS and January 1, 2005. The Company has elected not to apply IFRS 2 to awards that vested prior to December 1, 2010.

b) Reconciliation from Canadian GAAP to IFRS

IFRS employs a conceptual framework that is similar to Canadian GAAP. However, few differences exist in certain matters of recognition, measurement and disclosure. While adoption of IFRS has not changed the Company's actual cash flows, it has resulted in changes to the Company's reported financial position and results of operations. In order to allow the users of the financial statements to better understand these changes, the Company's Canadian GAAP statement of operations, statement of comprehensive profit, statement of financial position and statement of cash flows for the year ended November 30, 2011 have been reconciled to IFRS, with the resulting differences explained.

\c) Impairment

IFRS: If indication of impairment is identified, the asset's carrying value is compared to the asset's discounted cash flows. If the discounted cash flows are less than the carrying value, the asset is impaired by an amount equal to the difference between the discounted cash flows and the carrying value.

Canadian GAAP: If indication of impairment is identified, the asset's carrying value is compared to the asset's undiscounted cash flows. If the undiscounted cash flows are less than the carrying value, the asset is impaired by an amount equal to the difference between the discounted cash flows and the carrying value.

The Company completed an impairment review of its assets at December 1, 2010 and November 30, 2011 and concluded that the assets were not impaired in accordance with IFRS.

d) Contingent Liability

IFRS: Once an outflow of resources in respect of a contingent liability becomes probable, the resulting obligation is no longer a contingent liability and is recognized in the statement of financial position as a liability. Probable in this context means more likely than not

Canadian GAAP: Once an outflow of resources in respect of a loss contingency becomes likely, the resulting obligation is recognized in the statement of financial position as a liability.

The Company completed a review of its contingent liability at December 1, 2010 and November 30, 2011 and concluded that under IFRS it met the recognition principal. As a result, the Company has recorded additional Part XII.6 tax and interest payable of $85,771 as at December 1, 2010 (February 18, 2011: $88,896; November 30, 2011: $90,060) for the amounts previously contested under Canadian GAAP. The Company recorded additional Part XII.6 tax and interest expense of $4,289 for the year ended November 30, 2011 and $3,125 for the three month period ended February 28, 2011.

e) Share-based Compensation

The Company applied IFRS 2, share-based compensation on all share-based payments. Under pre-changover Candian GAAP, the company valued each grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and amortized that total cover over the vesting period. Per IFRS 2, the Company has adjusted its policy and is accounting for each vesting period as a separate grant, which resulted in changing the timing of recognition for share-based compensation. The adjustment recorded in contributed surplus for share-based compensation have been increased by $27,825 as at December 1, 2010 (February 28, 2011: $25,350; November 30, 2011: $17,887). The adjustment to share-based compensation for the three months ended February 28, 2011 was decreased by $2,489 and for the year ended November 30, 2011 was a decrease of $9,958.

f) Premium on flow-through shares

In order to raise exploration funds the Company may enter into flow-through share agreements which transfer the rights to income tax deductions to the flow-through shareholders. Under GAAP, the Company recorded a deferred tax liability and a share issued cost at the time the expenditures were renounced to the shareholders. Under IFRS, on the issue of flow-through shares, share capital is recorded at the trading value of an ordinary common share. The difference between the proceeds and the ordinary common share value is recorded as a flow-through share premium liability. When the flow-through expenditures are incurred and renounced, the difference between the share premium liability and the deferred income tax liability is expensed.

The IFRS accounting policy for recording flow-through shares has been adopted effective December 1, 2010. As a result, for the flow-through shares issued during the year ended November 30, 2011 (Nil during the fiscal 2010), the Company has recorded a flow-through share premium liability of $116,953 (February 28, 2011: $50,500) decreased contributed surplus by $66,453 for a premium originally allocated to warrants (February 28, 2011: $nil) and decreased share capital by $50,500 (February 28, 2011: $50,500)

The Canadian GAAP statement of financial position at December 1, 2010 has been reconciled to IFRS as follows:

	Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS
ASSETS			
Current			
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 181,339	$ -	$ 181,339
GST/HST receivable	31,675	-	31,675
Advances receivable from equity affiliates	665,066		665,066
Prepaid expenses	-	-	-
	878,080	-	878,080
Long-term Investments	45,894	-	45,894
Mineral properties	9,709,594	-	9,709,594
Equipment	9,067	-	9,067
	$ 10,642,635	$ -	$ 10,642,635
Current			
Accounts payable	$ 18,297	$ -	$ 18,297
Accrued liabilities (Note 14(d))	204,230	85,771	290,001
Due to related parties	257,340	-	257,340
	479,867	85,771	565,638
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	14,123,434	-	14,123,434
Share subscriptions	-		-
Treasury shares	(625,543)	-	(625,543)
Contributed surplus (Note 14 (e))	3,018,478	27,845	3,046,323
Deficit (Note 14 (d) & (e))	(6,353,601)	(113,616)	(6,467,217)
	10,162,768	(85,771)	10,076,997
	$ 10,642,635	$ -	$ 10,642,635

The Canadian GAAP statement of financial position at November 30, 2011 has been reconciled to IFRS as follows:

		Canadian GAAP		Effect of transition to IFRS		IFRS
ASSETS						
Current						
Cash and cash equivalents	$	272,291	$	-	$	272,291
GST/HST receivable		138,335		-		138,335
Advances receivable from equity affiliates		530,427				530,427
Prepaid expenses		18,157		-		18,157
		959,210		-		959,210
Long-term Investments		1		-		1
Mineral properties		10,440,357		-		10,440,357
Equipment		6,830		-		6,830
	$	11,406,398	$	-	$	11,406,398
Current						
Accounts payable	$	88,611	$	-	$	88,611
Accrued liabilities (Note 14(d))		227,441		90,060		317,501
Due to related parties		230,977		-		230,977
		547,029		90,060		637,089
Flow-through share premium (Note 14 (f))		-		116,953		116,953
		547,029		207,013		754,042
Capital and reserve						
Share capital (Note 14 (f))		15,055,120		(50,500)		15,004,620
Share subscriptions		224,460		-		224,460
Treasury shares		(465,463)		-		(465,463)
Contributed surplus (Note 14 (e) & (f))		3,467,744		(48,566)		3,419,178
Deficit (Note 14 (d) & (e))		(7,422,492)		(107,947)		(7,530,439)
		10,859,369		(207,013)		10,652,356
	$	11,406,398	$	-	$	11,406,398

The Canadian GAAP statement of financial position at August 31, 2011 has been reconciled to IFRS as follows:

	Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS
ASSETS			
Current			
Cash and equivalents	$ 27,091	$ -	$ 27,091
GST/HST receivable	114,841	-	114,841
Prepaid expenses	40,000	-	40,000
Advances receivable to a related company	438,384	-	438,384
	620,316	-	620,316
Long-term Investments	1	-	1
Mineral properties	10,412,558	-	10,412,558
Equipment	6,088	-	6,088
	$ 11,038,963	$ -	$ 11,038,963
Current			
Accounts payable	$ 76,071	$ -	$ 76,071
Accrued liabilities (Note 14(d))	164,230	95,146	259,376
Due to related parties	217,341	-	217,341
	457,642	95,146	552,788
Flow-through share premium (Note 14(f))	-	50,500	50,500
	457,642	145,646	603,288
Capital and reserve			
Share capital (Note 14(f))	14,728,336	(50,500)	14,677,836
Treasury shares	(379,793)	-	(379,793)
Contributed surplus (Note 14 (e))	3,025,705	25,356	3,051,061
Deficit (Note 14 (d) & (e))	(6,792,927)	(120,502)	(6,913,429)
	10,581,321	(145,646)	10,435,675
	$ 11,038,963	$ -	$ 11,038,963

The Canadian GAAP income statement and statement of comprehensive income for the twelve months ended November 30, 2011 have been reconciled to IFRS as follows:

	Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS
Expenses			
Accounting and audit	$ 73,050	$ -	$ 73,050
Amortization	3,975	-	3,975
Bank and interest charges	25,702	-	25,702
Filing fees	26,588	-	26,588
Legal fees	525	-	525
Management fees	160,000	-	160,000
Office and miscellaneous	271,437	-	271,437
Part XII.6 tax (Note 14 (d))	8,211	4,289	12,500
Rent	21,167	-	21,167
Share-based compensation (Note 14 (e))	248,282	(9,958)	238,324
	838,937	(5,669)	833,268
Loss before other items	(838,937)	5,669	(833,268)
Other items			
Equity loss of affiliates	(45,893)	-	(45,893)
(Loss)gain on settlement of advances	(361)		(361)
Interest and other income	3,892	-	3,892
Foreign exchange(loss)/gain	(14,793)	-	(14,793)
Mineral property write-down	(172,799)	-	(172,799)
	(229,954)	-	(229,954)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the year	$ (1,068,891)	$ 5,669	$ (1,063,222)

The Canadian GAAP income statement and statement of comprehensive income for the three months ended August 31, 2011 have been reconciled to IFRS as follows:

	Canadian GAAP	Effect of transition to IFRS	IFRS
Expenses			
Accounting and audit	$ 4,148	$ -	$ 4,148
Amortization	994	-	994
Advertising and promotion	953	-	953
Bank and interest charges	3,987	-	3,987
Filing fees	8,674	-	8,674
Management fees	40,000		40,000
Office and miscellaneous	44,596	-	44,596
Part XII.6 tax (Note 14 (d))	-	3,125	3,125
Rent	1,465	-	1,465
Share-based compensation	-	-	-
Auto expenses	4,858	-	4,858
Consulting	29,000	-	29,000
Telephone	1,867	-	1,867
Shareholder information/investor relation	19,054	-	19,054
	159,596	3,125	162,721
Loss before other items	(159,596)	(3,125)	(162,721)
Other items			
Equity loss of affiliates	-	-	-
Interest and other income	1,600	-	1,600
	(157,996)	-	(161,121)
Net loss and comprehensive loss for the period	$ (157,996)	$ (3,125)	$ (161,121)

The reconciliation of the statement of cash flows for the twelve months ended November 30, 2011 and the period ended August 31, 2011 has not been provided as there were no changes to cash flows from operations, financing and/or investing for the above mentioned periods as a result of the change over to IFRS.

Subsequent Events

All material events to October 29, 2012 are disclosed herein.