Cascadero update on their Cesium project in Argentina

Cascadero Copper Corp. {TSX.V: CCD} updated shareholders on its Taron Cesium occurrence in Salta Province, Argentina.

The diamond drilling program is more than halfway completed as 17 of the 29 proposed holes are drilled. Recoveries of core are improved as expected with the use of triple tube coring and the program is on schedule for completion at the end of May.

taron project update

may 4, 2017

Cascadero Copper Corporation (CCD) is pleased to update shareholders on its Taron Cesium occurrence in Salta Province, Argentina.

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Drilling:

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are improved as expected with the use of triple tube coring and the program is on schedule for completion at the end of May.

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Assay samples have been prepared at Bureau Veritas (BV) facility in Mendoza, Argentina and 202 sample pulps have been received by the BV assay laboratory in Vancouver for cesium analysis. Company geologists are assaying the split core from the entire hole because the mineralisation forms an assay wall at its bottom, that is, it is not visibly mineralized but only detectable in the assay process. The geologists have also identified a basal unconformity which has provided a complete stratigraphic section of the formation from travertine geyserite at the top to the basal unconformity about 65 vertical metres below the surface outcroppings.

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The highlights of these results will be made available in batches as holes are completed, and CCD's geologists synthesize and plot the new data.

Metallurgy:

The second phase of metallurgy being conducted in the Metallurgy Laboratory at the University of British Columbia (UBC) has successfully shown an approximate 40% reduction in consumption of sulphuric acid while using two stage Counter Current Decantation (CCD) with an attendant recovery of 95% of the cesium. Sulphuric acid was the single most expensive reagent in the UBC process.

The work has also confirmed the repeatability of the leaching process developed at UBC which CCD has subsequently taken to

patent.

The second phase of metallurgy being conducted in the Metallurgy Laboratory at the University of British Columbia (UBC) has successfully shown an approximate 40% reduction in consumption of sulphuric acid. In the first UBC Hydrometallurgical testing finished in December 2015, sulphuric acid was the single most expensive reagent in the processing of the Taron cesium mineralisation. This material reduction should have a positive impact on the all-in-cost of producing Cesium Hydroxide.

The recent work has also confirmed the repeatability of the leaching process developed at UBC which CCD has subsequently taken to patent.

About Cesium

Cesium (Cs) is a little known alkali element, the bulk of which is used in the oil well drilling and completion business but also as catalysts in plastics and petroleum refining, medical isotopes, photo-emissive devices, experimental magneto-hydrodynamic electricity generation, atomic clocks for telecommunications and GPS navigation systems, speciality glasses, ion-propulsion rocket motors, high-density alkaline batteries, and coatings for solar cells. As a dense medium, cesium formate is used in metallurgical testing and to separate DNA. It is also well known for medical applications and artificially produced radioactive isotopes used in treating various types of cancers.

The technical content of this news release has been approved

by Dr. D.L.Trueman; the acting qualified person for Cascadero Copper.

Bill McWilliam
Chairman