TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE
Cuatro Ciénegas Property
COAHUILA, MEXICO

Prepared for Brigadier Gold Ltd.
Report for NI 43-101

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List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
µ	micron
°C	degrees Celsius
°F	degree Fahrenheit
µg	microgram
A	ampere
a	annum
Ag	silver
bbl	barrels
Btu	British thermal units
C$	Canadian dollars
cal	calorie
cfm	cubic feet per minute
Cm	centimetre
cm^2	square centimetre
Cps	counts per second
Cu	copper
Co	cobalt
D	day
dia.	diameter
dmt	dry metric tonne
dwt	dead-weight ton
Ft	foot
ft/s	foot per second
ft^2	square foot
ft^3	cubic foot
g	gram
G	giga (billion)
Gal	Imperial gallon
g/L	gram per litre
g/t	gram per tonne
gpm	Imperial gallons per minute
gr/ft^3	grain per cubic foot
gr/m^3	grain per cubic metre
hr	hour
ha	hectare
hp	horsepower
In	inch
in^2	square inch
J	joule
K	kilo (thousand)
kcal	kilocalorie
Kg	kilogram
Km	kilometre
km/h	kilometre per hour
km^2	square kilometre
kPa	kilopascal
kVA	kilovolt-amperes
kW	kilowatt

Abbreviation	Definition
kWh	kilowatt-hour
L	liter
L/s	litres per second
m	metre
M	mega (million)
m^2	square metre
m^3	cubic metre
Ma	million years
MASL	metres above sea level
min	minute
mm	millimetre
mph	miles per hour
MVA	megavolt-amperes
MW	megawatt
MWh	megawatt-hour
m^3/h	cubic metres per hour
opt, oz/st	ounce per short ton
oz	Troy ounce (31.1035g)
oz/dmt	ounce per dry metric tonne
Pb	lead
pop.	population
ppb	part per billion
ppm	part per million
QA	quality assurance
QC	quality control
RL	relative elevation
s	second
st	short ton
stpa	short ton per year
stpd	short ton per day
t	metric tonne
tpa	metric tonne per year
US$	United States dollar
USg	United States gallon
USgpm	US gallon per minute
V	volt
W	watt
wmt	wet metric tonne
yd^3	cubic yard
yr	year
Zn	zinc

1 Summary

1.1 Property Description

The Cuatro Ciénegas Property (the 'Property' or 'Project') is situated in the State of Coahuila de Zaragoza (Coahuila), Mexico, and is centred on approximately 26.6393°N, -102.1058°W. It is located approximately 40 km southwest of the town of Cuatro Ciénegas. Cuatro Ciénegas is 272 km by road from the State capital, Saltillo, or alternatively, 248 km by road from Torreón (Figure 2-1).

1.2 Land Tenure

The Property is comprised of 6 mining concessions (herein also referred to as 'claims' or 'tenures') that total 3,406 ha, namely Don Indio, Adriana, Adriana 2, Granizo, El Granizo 1 and El Granizo 3 (Table 4-1; Figure 4-1). These concessions make up 3 separate claim blocks, namely Don Indio, Adriana and Granizo. Brigadier has 100% interest in the Property, subject to payments outlined in the Letter of Agreement signed with Santa Fe Metals Corp. ("Santa Fe") on September 11, 2013.

The Cuatro Ciénegas Property is situated in a Federal Natural Resource and Forestry Protected area (Área de Protección de Recursos Naturales y Forestales; Figure 4-1); however, this does not explicitly restrict exploration and mining activities in the area (Carlos Escalante (Consulting Geologist) personal communication, November 20, 2013). The main concerns of the authorities in this protected area are the exploitation of forests and water resources, erosion and soil degradation. In 2011, Compañia Minera Coronado S.A. de C.V. ("Coronado"), a subsidiary of Santa Fe, submitted an EIA for a high grade copper heap leach operation on the Property. This application was approved (MDA, www.sedar.com, March 31, 2011) and is valid for 15 years.

North of the Property, in the Cuatro Ciénegas Valley, there is a Federal Natural Plant and Animal protected area (Área de Protección de Flora y Fauna); this protected area would not be affected by work carried out on the Property.

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

The Property is situated between the Coahuila Fold Belt (Sabinas Basin) to the north and the Coahuila Block to the south (Figure 7-1). These two tectonic entities are separated by a sinistral transcurrent fault known as the San Marcos Fault (Charleston, 1981). The Coahuila Fold Belt is a result of the Laramide orogeny. The structures in this belt are doubly plunging anticlines and synclines. The anticlines are often cored by evaporites. Most of the folds in the Coahuila Belt trend NW-SE, are tightly compressed and often cut by thrust faults. In contrast, the synclinal structures show wider, less compressed fold closures (Goldhammer, 1999). In the south, the folds trend WNW-ESE, including the Jabali Anticline that is proximal to the current project area. In the Jabali anticlinal structure, the strata of the northern limb dip to the northeast and form a mountain range termed the Sierra San Marcos y Pinos. In contrast, the strata of the southern limb dip to the southwest and form the mountain range named the Sierra El Granizo. The Valle del Jabali runs along the breached core of the Jabali Anticline. Two unnamed regional thrust faults were mapped in the Valle del Jabali; one is exposed in northern part of the Sierra El Granizo and the second runs near the crest of the Sierra San Marcos y Pinos. Additional structural complexity is introduced by overprinting effects of firstor second-order structures associated with the San Marcos transcurrent fault that is thought to run along the north side of the Sierra El Granizo (Chávez-Cabello, 2007).

The Cuatro Ciénegas Project area is situated in the mountain ranges Sierra El Granizo and Sierra San Marcos y Pinos, and in the Valle (valley) del Jabali, which run along the boundary of the Coahuila Block and the Coahuila Fold Belt. In the Sierra El Granizo and Sierra San Marcos y Pinos, stratabound/stratiform Cu-Ag (± Pb-Zn) mineralization occurs at the top of the San Marcos Formation, and just below a transitional zone of carbonaceous grey-beds grading into the micritic limestones of the Cupido Formation. Exposures of this mineralization have been identified in numerous locations throughout the Valle del Jabali. On the Property, this mineralization occurs in 2 to 16 m thick, concordant layers referred to as "mantos" with a varying array of minerals depending on the locality, including galena, tetrahedrite, tennantite, covellite, mimetite, linarite, and secondary minerals such as chrysocolla, chalcanthite, cuprite, caledonite, mimetite, linarite, anglesite, cerussite and plumbojarosite.

There are abundant Cu-Ag (± Pb-Zn) showings on the Property. In the **Don Indio** area, Cu-Ag mineralization has been identified outcropping at the contact between the San Marcos and Cupido Formations, over a 17 km distance in the cliffs of the Sierra San Marcos y Pinos. Reported grades of samples collected from the Don Indio area are described below.

El Pilon revealed grades of 4.34% Cu and 123.5 g/t Ag (Santa Fe, 2011). **Tajo Zanja** has reported grades of 2.1 to 5.3% Cu and 19 to 135 g/t Ag. **San Marcos West** has reported grades of 0.73% Cu and 75 g/t Ag (Stratabound, 1998), and 35.2% Cu, 1.5 to 15.35% Pb, 0.3 to 2.87% Zn and 286 g/t Ag (Goo, 2008). **La Cuchilla** has reported calculated weighted average grades of 1.22% Cu, 152 g/t Ag, 4.16% Pb and 0.47% Zn (Coronado, 2011). **Pilar Grande** has reported grades increasing with depth from 0.84% Cu and 89 g/t Ag on Level 1 to 3.30% Cu and 118g/t Ag on Level 4. Spotty occurrences of Pb and Zn with grades of 7.98% Pb and 3.64% Zn, have also been reported at this showing. **La Encalmada** has zones locally enriched in different elements. Calculated weighted averages of these zones show that there is a 120 m long zone of 4.13% Zn, a 160 m long zone of 3.49% Pb, a 50 m long zone of 2.22% Cu and a 300 m long zone of 41g/t Ag. Individual samples showed up to 717 g/t Ag. **La Abandonada** has reported values of 1.5% Cu and 42 g/t Ag. **El Ojito** has revealed grades of up to 0.74% Cu, 30 g/t Ag, 1.08% Pb and 0.44% Zn. **Las Palmas** has shown grades of up to 0.06% Cu, 0.005% Pb and 0.01% Zn (Goo, 2008). **Los Mosquitos** has shown grades of up to 0.06% Cu, 0.005% Pb and 0.01% Zn (Goo, 2008). An additional 4 showings have been identified in the Don Indio area; however, mineralization and grades of these showings still need to be ascertained.

In the **Adriana** area, the mineralization is different from the rest of the property, in that it occurs along fractures, possibly fault related, within Permian granitic rocks. The granite remains unaltered, even near the mineralization (Bersch, 2008). The authors could not locate assay results for any samples taken from the Adriana area.

In the **Granizo** area, mineralization occurs at the contact between the San Marcos and Cupido Formations. Two showings have been identified on the property, namely **Manto Negro** and **Las Nieves**. Minor sampling has been done at **Las Nieves**, one sample displayed values of 2.3% Cu, 33 g/t Ag, 0.01% Pb and 0.01% Zn. At the Manto Negro showing, mineralization has been exposed over 100 m striking NW-SE, with a thickness of 10 to 15 m. Calculated weighted averages from collected channel samples show values of 1.28% Cu, 26 g/t Ag, 14.8% Pb and 0.24% Zn. It is emphasized that **Manto Negro** is the primary target for Brigadier's planned work program.

It has been postulated by García-Alonso *et al.* (2011) that hot oilfield brines leached Cu and Ag (plus a spectrum of other elements including Zn, Pb and Mo) from sedimentary and igneous rocks as they moved up towards the surface. Once the fluids passed through a redox boundary (the transition from the arkoses to carbonates) Cu- and Ag-sulphides were precipitated. These brines were originally formed when evaporite deposits were broken down at depth in the Sabinas Basin into dense, moderately oxidized, chloride-sulphate brines. Movement upwards resulted from a high heat flow that facilitated convective circulation and the ascent of brines along the long active syn-sedimentary San Marcos Fault.

1.4 Exploration

No exploration has been conducted by Brigadier on the Property; however, a significant amount of exploration work has been conducted in the past by previous operators and owners. Exploration included excavating, trenching, geological mapping, drilling, exploration adit construction, an aeromagnetic survey and sampling. In 1998, Stratabound Minerals Corp. collected at total of 278 channel samples from 4 showings, namely San Marcos West, La Abandonada (El Rincon), La Encalmada and Pilar Grande (Table 9-1). In 2008, Raul Goo, a consulting geologist, collected a total of 19 samples from showings located on the Don Indio claim, namely El Pilon, Tajo Zanja, San Marcos, Pilar Grande, La Abandonada, La Escondida, El Ojito, Las Palmas, Los Mosquitos, and San Jose. Between 2008 and 2011, Compañia Minera Coronado S.A. de C.V. collected a total of 452 samples from numerous showings on the Property. Most of the samples collected were channel samples, but there were some chip and grab samples taken as well (Table 9-1). This exploration confirmed that, Cu-Ag and Pb-Zn mineralization with thickness (2 to 16 m) and grades of interest occur on the Property. Details on reported grades for each of the localities is summarized above in Section 1.3 and detailed in Section 9.

1.5 Development and Operations

Development completed on the Property consists of roads, exploration adits and exploration trenches, all achieved prior to the acquisition of the Property by Brigadier. This development was conducted by artisanal miners and by various other individuals and companies, as described in Section 6.

1.6 Mineral Resource Estimates

No mineral resource estimation has been completed by Brigadier Gold Ltd. or its affiliates.

1.7 Conclusions

Literature research and field investigations, together with laboratory studies performed by the authors confirm the presence of extensive, well-exposed deposits of Cu-Ag (± Pb-Zn) mineralization on the Cuatro Ciénegas Property. These Cu-Ag and Pb-Zn deposits are dominantly stratabound and include thicker mantos, together with occasional, often higher-grade localized vein/pipe deposits.

The deposits are hosted by Lower Cretaceous arkoses and carbonates; their down-dip extents are yet to be defined.

A significant number of Cu-Ag (and Pb-Zn) bearing manto deposits have been identified on the Property. In the Don Indio area showings have been identified over a 17 km distance. In the Adriana and Granizo areas to the southwest of the Don Indio area, several showings have been identified including Manto Negro, the current primary target. All of the showings except for those in the Adriana area occur at the contact between the San Marcos and Cupido Formations. In the Adriana area, mineralization occurs along fractures, possibly fault related, within Permian granitic rocks. Mineralization varies in character at the different localities on the Property. Analyzed samples from the Don Indio area reveal grades ranging from 0.06 to 35.2% Cu, 75 to 286 g/t Ag, 0.01 to 7.98% and 0.01 to 28.7% Zn. Analyzed samples from the Granizo area, specifically, Manto Negro have reported calculated weighted averages of 1.28% Cu, 26 g/t Ag, 14.8% Pb and 0.24% Zn. No reported values for the Adriana area could be found by the authors.

The metalliferous mineral deposits of the Property were probably generated by the incursion of hot, metal-bearing, saline basinal brines that invaded the Cretaceous strata during the Laramide orogeny. The original mineralogy of these deposits was of a chemically reduced nature, dominated by metal sulphides, such as chalcocite, argentite and some sulphates. Subsequent weathering and incursion of meteoric waters caused the original Cu, Ag, (Pb- Zn) mineral assemblages to be oxidised and replaced by such secondary Cu minerals as chrysocolla, azurite, malachite and cuprite. The characteristics of the Cuatro Ciénegas Cu-Ag deposits bear many striking similarities to the deposits of the highly productive Copper Belt of Zambia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which have to date produced in excess of 1 billion tonnes of copper metal from ores with an average grade of approximately 2.7% Cu, as well as significant quantities of Ag and Co. For this reason alone, it is the authors' opinion that there is a possibility for the discovery and development of viable resources of both Cu and Ag on the Cuatro Ciénegas Property.

During recent discussions with the management of Brigadier Gold Ltd. the concepts of trial mining and low-cost extraction of copper and silver from the excavated test materials were considered. In the recent years of financial downturn, depressed metal prices and cut-backs in the mining industry, it behoves a mining company to select a realistic potential mining- and extractive-scenario that would be based upon minimal capitalization, rapidity of progress to a positive cash-flow and a minimal environmental impact. In view of this, the authors view Brigadier's plan for an initial start-up via excavation of several of the richer manto sectors and/or pipe and vein deposits, followed by heap-leach extraction of the Cu and Ag, as a logical relatively low cost concept. Via such a strategy, Brigadier would create an initial cash flow and at the same time considerably augment its database on the nature and larger scale economic viability of the Cuatro Ciénegas Property Cu-Ag deposits. Hence, what are now viewed as "mineral occurrences" might be elevated to the status of "mineral resources". It is noteworthy that bench tests on several ~37 kg composite samples of crushed material, using sulphuric acid as a lixiviant, achieved 90% recovery of the contained copper within 52 days.

The inherent risks and uncertainties for such a venture have been considered and several logical questions are posed below. (Following each query or statement is a brief response expressing the opinions of the authors of this report.) The questions are:

1. Are there sufficient previous exploration data to justify further exploration and possible initial trial development? *(The authors are confident that a plethora of reliable data exists to substantiate the presence of potentially viable Cu-Ag deposits in the area. Further exploration to augment the database is justified.)*

2. In view of the lack of proven resources and reserves is it a wise decision to continue exploration? *(The authors emphasize the attractive analogy of the Zambian and Congolese Copper Belt and recommend expansion of the exploration activities, some further drilling and a move towards the documentation of an initial mineral resource estimate.)*

3. Is Mexico a good place to be exploring and ultimately mining? *(The general opinion of the Mining Community is that Mexico is currently one of the most favourable "friendly" jurisdictions for exploration and mining in the World.)*

4. Are the technologies for the extraction of Cu and Ag from such stratiform, oxidized Cu + Ag deposits both cheap and readily available? *(The technologies for small-scale, heap-leach extraction of Cu and Ag from such deposits are low-cost and well documented.)*

5. What are the other potential threats to the viability and ultimate profitability of such a potential mineral mining venture? *(Mining ventures are recognized as components of a cyclic industrial scenario. They are never without risks of future changes in political, fiscal and financial climates and downturns in the demand for and prices of the mineral/metal commodities. The aforesaid future changes are mostly very difficult to forecast and anticipate. There is, perhaps, a longer term view with respect to commodity demands as the major consumers of Cu and Ag, such as China, the USA, India and Brazil develop more transparent trends in their plans for expansions of development.)*

1.8 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon the geological setting, deposit types, common occurrence of Cu-Ag showings on the property and the traceability of the mineralization, together with favorable Cu and Ag assay results, the authors have recommended a small exploration program to confirm analytical results and quantify the extent of mineralization at the Manto Negro. Though there is mineralization of interest at other localities on the Property, the primary target of Brigadier at this time is Manto Negro. This recommended program will include excavation of mantos or vein/pipe Cu-Ag deposits, ASTER (Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer) and SPOT Satellite Imagery, and a detailed hydrogeological study of the Project area (including the drilling of one water well). This exploration program is budgeted at an estimated cost of $110,000 USD (including a 10% contingency margin). The itemized breakdown of the aforesaid budget is presented in Table 26-1.

2 Introduction

Dahrouge Geological Consulting ("Dahrouge") has been retained by Brigadier Gold Ltd. ("Brigadier") to prepare an independent Technical Report on the Cuatro Ciénegas Property, located in the State of Coahuila, Mexico (Figure 2-1). The report was commissioned by Brigadier to comply with regulatory disclosure and reporting requirements outlined in Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), companion policy NI 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F ("Technical Reports").

The purpose of this report is to provide an update to the previous NI 43-101 Technical Report written by M. Bersch (2008) for Santa Fe Metals Corp. ("Santa Fe"). This report incorporates a review of historic exploration and an account of work conducted by Santa Fe's subsidiary, Compañia Minera Coronado S.A. de C.V., between 2008 and 2011.

Information, conclusions, and recommendations contained in this report are based upon field observations, as well as published and unpublished data (see section 27: References). Details of previous exploration including claim ownership, diamond drilling, trenching and adit data, are provided in Sections 6, 9, 10 and 11; details of data validation are provided in Section 12.

Dr. Roger Morton and Ms. Janine Brown, the authors of this report, visited the Property from September 24, 2013 to September 26, 2013, and inspected access routes, trenches, and a small-scale abandoned mine.

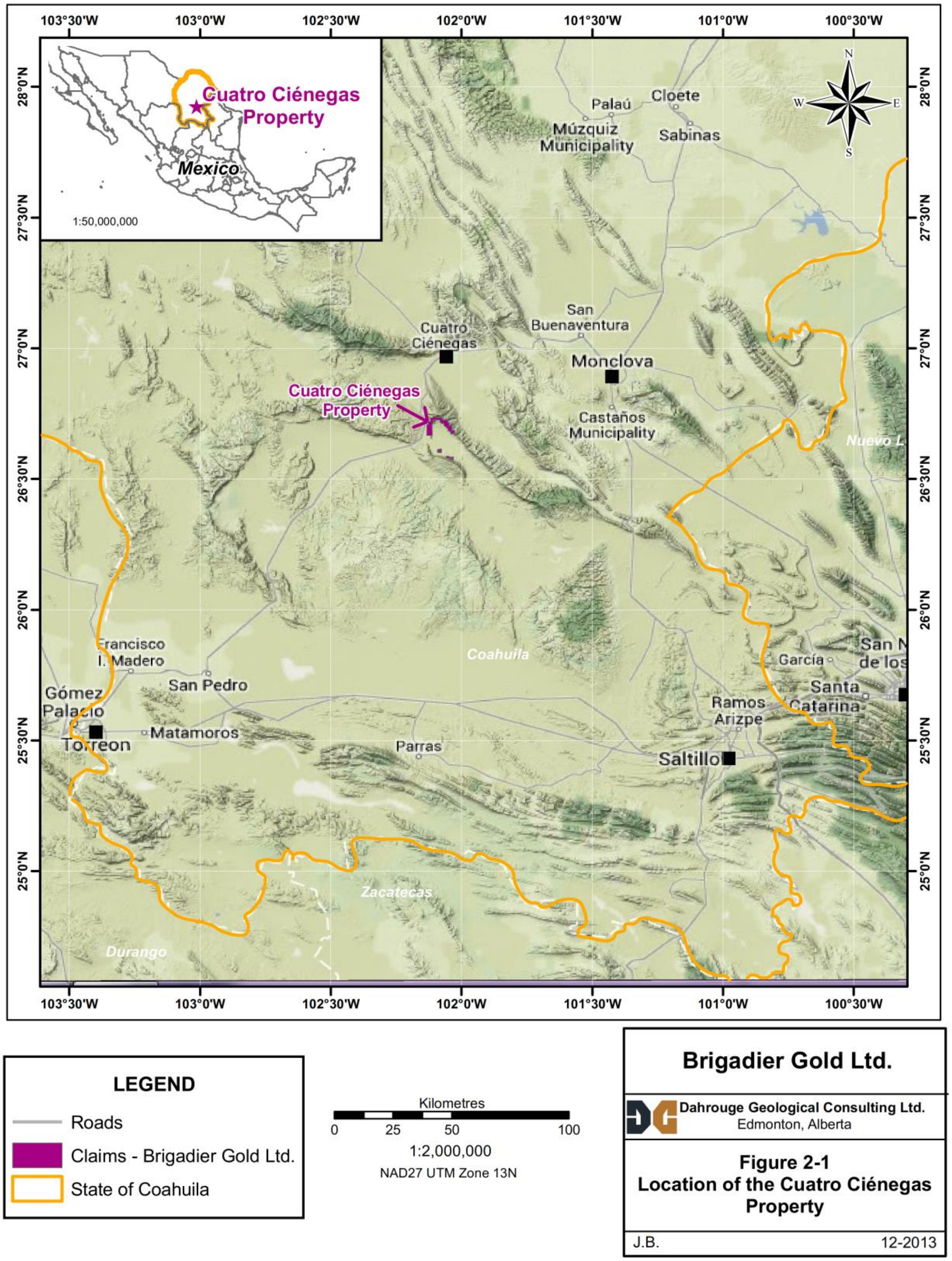

Figure 2-1. Location of the Cuatro Ciénegas Property.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report has been prepared by an independent consultant Dr. Roger D. Morton, (Professor Emeritus in the Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences at the University of Alberta), P. Geol, and by Janine Brown, P. Geo, of Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd. The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based upon:

- Information available to the authors at the time of preparation of this report,
- Assumptions, conditions, and qualifications as set forth in this report, and
- Data, reports, and other information supplied by Brigadier, Ian Smith (Geologist) and by Juan Carlos Martinez Escalante (Consulting Geologist).

The authors have no reason to believe that the information used in the preparation of this report is false or purposefully misleading, and have relied upon the accuracy and integrity of those data referenced in section 27 of this report.

For the purpose of this report, the authors have relied upon ownership information provided by Carpizo Asociados, a law firm in San Pedro Garza Garcia, Mexico.

Some relevant information on the Property presented in this report is based upon data derived from reports written by geologists and/or engineers whose professional status may or may not be known in relation to the NI 43-101 definition of a Qualified Person. The authors have made every attempt to accurately convey the content of those files, but cannot guarantee the accuracy or validity of the work contained within those files. However, the authors believe that these reports were written with the objective of presenting the results without any misleading intent. In this sense, the information presented should be considered reliable, unless otherwise stated, and may be used without any prejudice by Brigadier Gold Ltd.

The results and opinions expressed in this report are based on the authors' review of the geological and technical information listed in section 27 of this report. Although the authors have carefully reviewed all of the information provided by Brigadier Gold Ltd. and believe it to be reliable, the authors have not conducted an in-depth independent investigation to verify its accuracy and completeness.

Except for the purposes legislated under provincial securities laws, any use of this report by any third party, is at that party's sole risk.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 LOCATION

The Cuatro Ciénegas Property is located in the Chihuahaun Desert of northeastern Mexico, within the State of Coahuila de Zaragoza. The Cuatro Ciénegas Property is centred at approximately 26.6393°N, -102.1058°W. It is located approximately 40 km southwest of the town of Cuatro Ciénegas, Coahuila State, Mexico (Figure 2-1). The Property comprises 6 concessions that cover an area of approximately 3,406 ha (Figure 4-1).

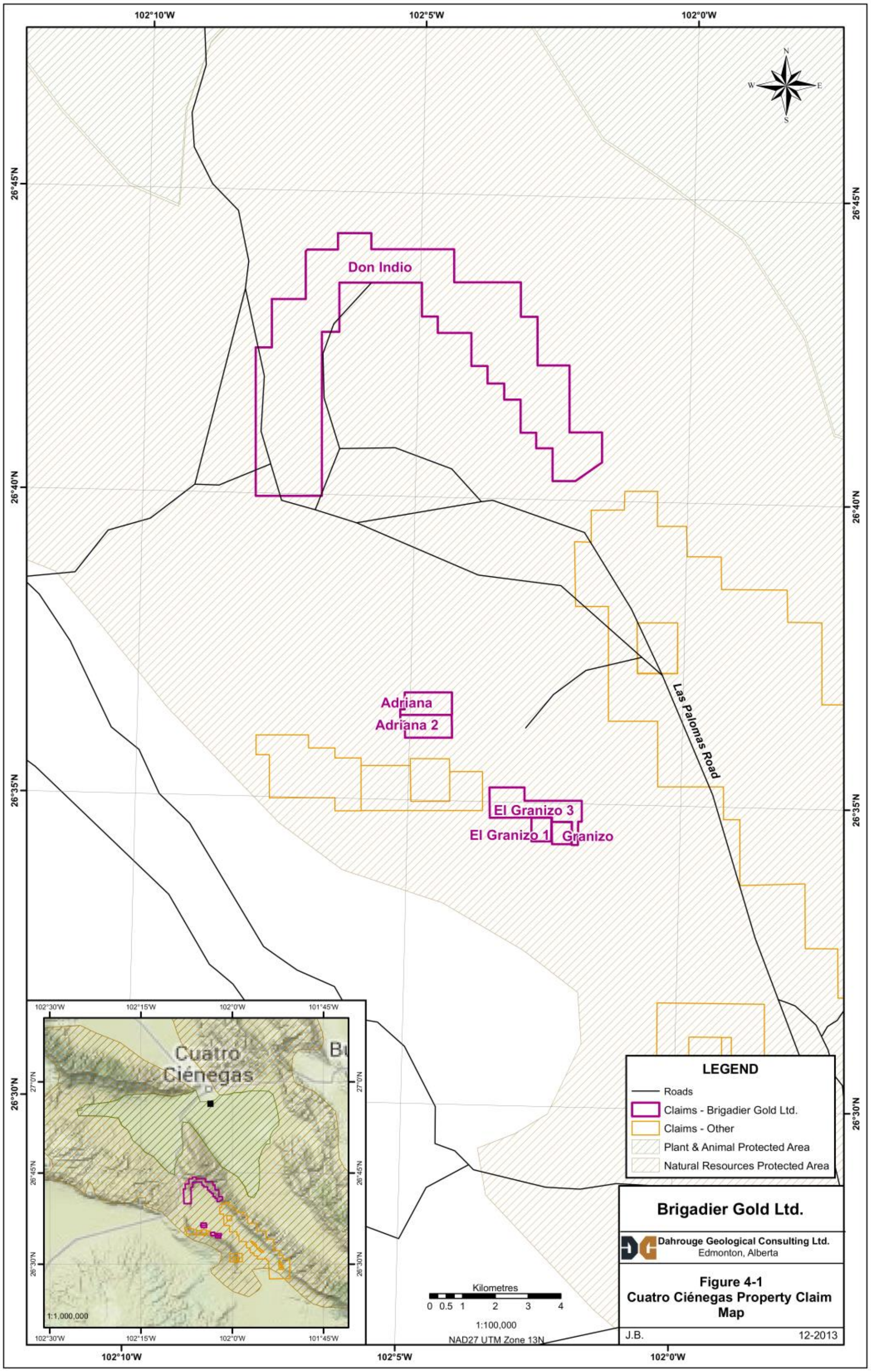

Figure 4-1. Cuatro Ciénegas Property claim map.

4.2 Mineral Tenure

The Property is comprised of 6 mining concessions ((herein also referred to as 'claims' or 'tenures') that total 3,406 ha, namely Don Indio, Adriana, Adriana 2, Granizo, El Granizo 1 and El Granizo 3 (Table 4-1; Figure 4-1). These concessions make up 3 separate claim blocks, namely Don Indio, Adriana and Granizo. Brigadier has 100% interest in the Property, subject to payments outlined in the Letter of Agreement signed with Santa Fe Metals Corp. on September 11, 2013. Brigadier is required to "pay an aggregate of $882,000 over a 42 month period, of which $625,000 will be paid by the issue of treasury shares having that value on the market as they are issued over that period. Brigadier has the option to accelerate these payments in order to acquire the property in a shorter span of time" (Brigadier News Release, September 11, 2013). Currently, the title to these tenures is held by the subsidiary of Santa Fe Metals Corp., Compañia Coronado Minera S.A. de C.V. ("Coronado"). The authors have relied on a legal opinion provided by Carpizo Asociados that identifies the tenure holders and states that all of these concessions are in good standing.

Table 4-1. Cuatro Ciénegas Property claim details.

Claim	Claim #	Area (ha)	Issue Year	Expiry Year
Don Indio	215002	2947	2002	2052
Adriana	229318	100	2007	2057
Adriana 2	229639	100	2007	2057
Granizo	217734	36	2003	2053
El Granizo 1	220138	36	2004	2054
El Granizo 3	232918	187	2008	2058

Concession contracts are granted by the Government of Mexico and grant the recipient the right to explore for, and to exploit, mineral resources within the associated tenure. Originally, there were two types of concession contracts, namely an Exploration- and an Exploitation-type, whereby the Exploration-type was valid for 10 years while the Exploitation-type was valid for 50 years. As of April 28, 2005, the two types of concessions were merged into one concession contract allowing for both exploration and exploitation, plus the selling of all minerals extracted from the associated tenure. This concession contract is valid for 50 years, and can be extended, provided a request is submitted within 5 years prior to the expiry date. With this aforesaid change, all existing Exploration-type concession contracts were converted to the Exploration-Exploitation-type and automatically renewed for another 50 years.

In order to keep claims, concessionaires are required to perform exploration and exploitation on the claims, provide periodic reports evidencing work performed, pay mining duties to the Mexican government, allow inspections by the Ministry of Economy and comply with applicable safety and environmental regulations. In the case of Brigadier, the concession duties total approximately $65,000 USD per year.

4.3 Environmental Liabilities

4.3.1 Federal Protected Areas

The Cuatro Ciénegas Property is situated in a Federal Natural Resource and Forestry Protected area (Área de Protección de Recursos Naturales y Forestales; Figure 4-1); however, this does not does explicitly restrict exploration and mining activities in the area (Carlos Escalante (Consulting Geologist) personal communication, November 20, 2013). The main concerns of the authorities in this protected area are the exploitation of forests and water resources, erosion and soil degradation. Prior to exploration and mining, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required to show that the activities will not create an ecological imbalance; this is to be submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT - Secretaria de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales). Authorization for removal of vegetation on the Property is also required from SEMARNAT. In 2011, Coronado submitted an EIA for a high grade copper heap leach operation on the Property. This was approved (MDA, www.sedar.com, March 31, 2011) and is valid for 15 years.

North of the Property, in the Cuatro Ciénegas Valley, there is a Federal Natural Plant and Animal protected area (Área de Protección de Flora y Fauna); this protected area would not be affected by work carried out on the Property.

4.3.2 Hydrology

The quantity and availability of water for exploration and mining on the Property needs to be defined. Hydrogeological studies have been carried out in several basins in the Cuatro Ciénegas area. These indicate that the water table ranges in elevation from 680 to 780 m above sea level (IMTA, 2005) and that there is a regional aquifer, the Cupido-Aurora carbonate aquifer, which runs through the Valle (valley) del Jabali (Johannesson *et al.*, 2004). Publically available hydrological information specific to the Valle del Jabali could not be found. Thus, additional research and a detailed hydrogeological study of the Valle del Jabali will need to be conducted to evaluate the availability and quality of water in the area.

4.4 Required Permits

Prior to initiating exploration work on the property, a notice of work (Aviso Informativo de Actividades de Exploration) including Project access and planned activities, will need to be submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT - Secretaria de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales).

Prior to initiating mining, concessionaires must submit an EIA along with an environmental risk study for authorisation to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (SEMARNAT - Secretaria de Medio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales). Coronado submitted and received approval for an EIA in March 2011, for a heap leach operation; this approval is valid for 15 years. A program for preventing environmental damages must be submitted to SEMARNAT, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Labour Affairs and the Ministry of Health for approval.

Prior to construction on the Property, a "Temporary Occupancy Permit (TOP)" must be granted by the Ministry of Mines, and a "Change of land use permit" must be granted by the Federal Prosecutor for Protection of Environment (PROFEPA). The PROFEPA has 60 days to approve the change of land use. These permits are valid for the life of the project. A TOP for the Granizo area was applied for and granted to Coronado; however, Brigadier will have to confirm that it is still valid with the change in property ownership; Brigadier will also need to confirm if the Change of Land Use Permit was granted.

The authors are not aware of any additional licences or permits required for exploration.

4.5 OTHER SIGNIFICANT FACTORS AND RISKS

4.5.1 Mexico Mining Tax

In the 1990s mining taxes and royalties were revoked in Mexico in order to attract international investment in the mining industry, thus currently there are no mining taxes in Mexico. However, proposed new mining fees in Mexico are set to become effective in 2014, which infers there will be a 7.5% fee on miner's profits and a 0.5% fee on income generated by the sale of gold, silver or platinum.

5 Accessibility, Physiography, Climate, Infrastructure and Local Resources

5.1 Access

The town of Cuatro Ciénegas is approximately 270 km by road from Saltillo, 200 km along Highway 57 and 70 km along Highway 30; or alternatively, approximately 250 km by Highway 30 from Torreón. The Property is accessible by driving southwest of Cuatro Ciénegas along Highway 30 for about 40 km, then by following a well-maintained gravel road for 2 to 15 km that runs along the centre of the Valle del Jabali. Various gravel trails exiting off the gravel road provide access to the exposed showings, trenches and exploration adits. Some of these trails will need to be revamped.

5.2 Topography, Elevation, and Vegetation

The flat-floored intermontane basin of the Valle (valley) del Jabali cuts through the Property. The valley's width varies from 10 km in the northern sector to 5 km in the southern sector, where the Valle del Jabali joins the Valle de San Marcos y Pinos. On the west side of the Valle del Jabali lies the Sierra (mountain range) El Granizo, while to the east lies the Sierra San Marcos y Pinos. Both of these mountain ranges exhibit near vertical cliffs surrounding the Valle del Jabali with elevations ranging from approximately 1000 metres above sea level in the basin floor, to 2000 metres in the cliffs. Vegetation in the valley is dominated by shrubs including Agave, Creosote Bush, Mesquite, Ocotillo, Candelilla, Guayule, Prickly-pear cactus, Mormon Tea, Cacti, Yuccas and xerophytic Sages. The surrounding mountain ridges have only a very sparse xerophytic vegetation cover.

5.3 Climate

The climate in the Project area is typical of an extremely arid high continental desert. The nearby city of Cuatro Ciénegas receives on average about 20 cm of precipitation annually, most of which occurs between the months of May and October (www.weatherbase.com). The average temperature ranges from 13˚C in the winter months to 29˚C in the summer months, but it can also be extreme, exceeding 40˚C during the northern hemisphere summer months and dropping to below 0˚ C at times during the winter months. The highest recorded and lowest record temperatures are +48˚C and -10˚C. Despite the arid and extreme climate, the operating season for fieldwork and mining is 12 months per year.

5.4 Infrastructure and Local Resources

The closest major population centres with industrial, service and administrative facilities, and an international airport, are Torreon, (Pop. 610,000 (2010 Census)) which lies approximately 250 km southwest and the smaller town of Monclova (Pop. 294,191 (2010 Census)), which lies 79 km east of Cuatro Ciénegas.

Significantly closer, approximately 40 km by road from the Project area, but with a much smaller population of around 13,000 (2010 Census), is the town of Cuatro Ciénegas. Cuatro Ciénegas offers numerous facilities and services to support local mineral exploration and mining activities: skilled- and unskilled-labour, accommodation, fuel, medical aid, railway (the Coahuila Durango Line), food, water and electricity. Services for landline telephones, cellphone and Internet are well established. As well, there is a small paved airstrip in Cuatro Ciénegas; it is located at 26.9903°N and -102.0331°W. The runway is asphalt paved and is 1250 x 21 m at an altitude of 747 m a.s.l. The main industries in Cuatro Ciénegas are agriculture (corn, cotton, grapes, fodder, and livestock) and small-scale mining.

6 HISTORY

6.1 PRIOR OWNERSHIP

Details on who previously owned the claims is somewhat vague. Table 6-1 summarizes, to the best of the authors' knowledge, previous ownership of the Granizo, Adriana and Don Indio claim blocks. Note that 'not available' means that the authors could not find the relevant information.

In 1993, Metalurgica Costa Dorada S.A. de C.V. ("MCD") and Minerales Noranda Inc. ("Noranda") formed a joint venture and optioned the Granizo concessions; however, this ended when Noranda lacked sufficient funding. This was followed by a joint venture between Noranda and Outokumpu Oy of Finland on the Don Indio concession.

Between 1993 and 1994 MCD optioned the Granizo concession (36 ha), while Noranda wholly-owned the Don Indio concession. Subsequently, in late 1994, MCD was purchased by Goldeneye Exploration.

Ezequiel Aguero Zamudio and Maria de Los Angeles Antuna Coello acquired the Don Indio concession (50/50% ownership) in 1998 and held it until late 2007 or early 2008.

In 1998, Stratabound Minerals Corp. ("Stratabound") optioned the Don Indio concession and in 2001 they dropped it, due to low metals prices.

In 2001 and 2002, Ezequiel Aguero Zamudio acquired the Granizo and El Granizo I concessions, respectively, and held both until 2007. Mr. Zamudio, jointly with Enrique Gaylan Enriquez (50/50% interest) acquired the Adriana and Adriana 2 concessions in 2005 and held them until 2007.

In 2007, Sterling Mining de Mexico S.A de C.V. ("Sterling"), a subsidiary of Sterling Mining Co., signed an agreement to acquire all the Don Indio, Granizo and Adriana concessions; however, this agreement fell through, due to financial problems (Bersch, 2008; Sterling Mining Co., 2008).

At some date between 2007 and early 2008 Minería Melina S.A. de C.V. ("Melina") acquired the Don Indio, Granizo and Adriana concessions and then subsequently sold them to Coronado (Santa Fe) in May 2008.

Table 6-1. Previous ownership summary for the Cuatro Ciénegas' claims of Coronado.

Campaign	Company/ Organization	Concessions	Area (ha)	Ownership%
1968-1975	Local Miner	Granizo	36	not available
1987?	Principle of MCD	Granizo	not available	not available
1993-1994	MCD	Granizo	36	Optioned
1993-1996	Noranda.	Don Indio	2947	100
1998-1999	Stratabound	Don Indio	2947	Optioned
1995-1998	BHP joint venture with MCD (100% owned by Goldeneye Explorations until 1994 when Franscisco Gold acquired 50.1%)	Granizo	36	not available
2005-2007	Ezequiel Aguero Zamudio and Enrique Gaylan Enriquez	Adriana	100	50/50
2005-2007	Ezequiel Aguero Zamudio and Enrique Gaylan Enriquez	Adriana 2	100	50/50
2002-2007	Ezequiel Aguero Zamudio	Granizo I	36	100
2001-2007	Ezequiel Aguero Zamudio	Granizo	36	100
1998-2008	Ezequiel Aguero Zamudio and Maria de Los Angeles Antuna Coello	Don Indio	2947	50/50
2008	Minería Melina S.A de C.V.	Don Indio, Granizo, El Granizo I, El Granizo II, Adriana & Adriana 2	3406	100

6.2 Previous Exploration and Development

Table 6-2 summarizes the previous work conducted on the Property.

Early exploration for copper in the Cuatro Ciénegas region occurred between 1900 and 1950. This was carried out by artisanal miners, as is evidenced by the existence of numerous prospects and abandoned small-scale workings (Bersch, 2008). The artisanal workings were established on mineralized outcrops of manto-style mineralization within the Lower Cretaceous sequence. More extensive exploration and underground development work was done where higher-grade mineralization was subsequently encountered. The artisanal mining was poorly organized and lacked systematic methods for both exploitation and exploration. There is evidence of pitting and trenching work employing heavy machinery on both the Adriana and Granizo claim blocks; unfortunately, it is not known who conducted this mechanized work.

Between 1968 and 1975, a local miner from Cuatro Ciénegas, extracted copper from the Manto Negro showing (Granizo claim block) and crushed approximately 25 tonnes/day (when the plant was running) of rock grading 2-3% copper. Recovery of copper was achieved by use of a small leach plant housed in Cuatro Ciénegas (Martinez, 1993). From the crushed material the miner was able to produce a total of about 100 tonnes of a product containing 70-75% copper.

In 1975, the Consejo de Recursos Minerales ("CRM"; part of the Geological Survey of Mexico (SGM)) conducted an Aeromagnetic Survey in the area of Cuatro Ciénegas which revealed 13 magnetic anomalies (Luna, 1998; SGM, 1999). Further investigation led to the conclusion that the anomalies were caused by the presence of detrital magnetite (Flores, 1975).

In 1987, a principle of MCD, identity unknown, conducted excavation by blasting in the area of Granizo (Guardia, 1994). The plan was to produce copper salts; however, this project was never finalized.

In 1992, CRM, based out of Saltillo, conducted drilling in the Valle del Jabali; but they did not produce any interpretations nor did they conclude anything from the data (Martinez, 1993).

In 1993 and 1994, both MCD and Noranda, carried out exploration in the Valle del Jabali (Guardia, 1994). MCD conducted hand trenching and excavating; while Noranda completed mapping, trenching and two underground drillholes. Noranda continued exploring in the area until 1996. The authors could not find detailed information for this work.

In 1995, BHP conducted drilling in the Valle del Jabali. Eight reverse circulation holes were drilled on the Granizo claims and 76 samples were sent for analysis. The results of these analyses are discussed in Section 10.

In 1998, CRM, based out of Saltillo, completed a mapping project on a scale of 1:50,000 (Tanque Nuevo G13-B69 Geology Map; Tlahualilo de Zaragoza G13-6 Geology Map), together with a study of mineralogy, old mines and geochemistry around Cuatro Ciénegas (Luna, 1998; SGM, 1998). The purpose of this mapping program was to generate a basic geological database that would support and encourage further exploration and evaluation of the region's mineral resources and mining potentials. Additionally, a 1:50,000-scale map of regional magnetic data was produced (SGM, 1998b).

From 1998-2001, Stratabound optioned the Don Indio concessions and contracted Minera Cascabel S.A de C.V. to conduct mapping of the northwest portion of the property and sampling (surface and underground) of a 4.5 km section (Stratabound Annual Reports 1998 & 1999). The focus was on the larger abandoned mine workings: El Rincon (La Abandonada), La Encalmada, Pilar Grande and San Marcos West; however, numerous other workings were noted at the time but neither sampled nor mapped. A total of 36 samples were taken at San Marcos West, 27 at La Encalmada, 22 at El Rincon (La Abandonada) and 193 at Pilar Grande. In 2001, Stratabound dropped the optioned concessions, due to a shortage of funds in the light of low base metal prices (Bersch, 2008).

In 1999, CRM (SGM) produced a second map at a scale of 1:250,000, showing regional magnetic data in the Project area, namely Carta Magnética de todo el Campo, Tlahualilo de Zaragoza G13-6.

In 2008, the Geological Survey of Mexico (SGM) revised the Tlahualilo de Zaragoza G13-6 Geology Map (SGM, 2008).

Table 6-2. Historic Exploration summary for the Cuatro Ciénegas Property.

Campaign	Operator	Area	Exploration Type	Details
?	?	Adriana	Pitting	
?	?	Granizo	Trenching	
1900-1950	Artisanal Miners	Don Indio	Trenching & Mining	
1968-1975	Unknown Miner	Granizo	Mining	100 tones 70-75% Cu
1975	CRM	Regional	Aeromagnetic Survey	
1987	MCD	Granizo	Blasting	
1992	CRM	Granizo	Drilling	150 m of HQ size core; no results or interpretation
1993-1994	MCD	Granizo	Trenching & Excavating	
1993-1996	Noranda	Don Indio	Mapping, Sampling & Drilling	2 underground drillholes (180m); no results
1995	BHP &MCD	Granizo	Drilling	8 reverse circulation holes; 76 samples
1998-1999	CRM	Regional	Mapping; Aeromagnetic Survey	1:50,000 scale geology map; 1:50,000 and 1:250,000 scale regional magnetics maps
1998-1999	Stratabound	Don Indio	Mapping & Sampling	278 samples
2008	SGM	Regional	Mapping	Revised Tlahualilo de Zaragoza G13-6 Geology Map

6.3 Historical Mineral Resources

There have been no published historical mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates for the Cuatro Ciénegas Property.

6.4 Production

The only production from on the Property, occurred intermittently between 1968 and 1975. This was carried out by a local miner (Martinez, 1993). Material grading 2-3% copper was extracted from the Manto Negro showing (Granizo claim), and transported to a small leach plant in Cuatro Ciénegas where, when the plant was running, 25 tonnes per day were crushed. From the crushed material the miner was able to produce a total of about 100 tonnes of a concentrate carrying 70-75% copper.

7 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The Property is situated between the Coahuila Fold Belt (Sabinas Basin) to the north and the Coahuila Block to the south (Figure 7-1). These two tectonic entities are separated by a sinistral transcurrent fault known as the San Marcos Fault (Charleston, 1981). The Coahuila Block is a wide SE plunging dome underlain by Permian granitoids (Wilson, 1984). These granitoids were the intrusive suite of a Palaeozoic island arc complex (Goldhammer, 1999). Cretaceous strata cover the Coahuila Block.

The Coahuila Fold Belt is a result of the Laramide orogeny 70-80 Million years ago. The structures in this belt are doubly plunging anticlines and synclines. The anticlines are often cored by evaporites. Most of the folds in the Coahuila Belt trend NW-SE, are tightly compressed and often cut by thrust faults. In contrast, the synclinal structures show wider, less compressed fold closures (Goldhammer, 1999). In the south the folds trend WNW-ESE as mapped in the Jabali Anticline, which is proximal to the current project area. In the Jabali anticlinal structure, the strata of the northern limb dip northeast and form the mountain range referred to as the Sierra San Marcos y Pinos. In contrast, the southern limb of the anticline has strata dipping to the southwest forming the mountain range referred to as the Sierra El Granizo. Thus, the Valle del Jabali runs along the breached core of the Jabali Anticline. Two unnamed regional thrust faults are mapped in the Valle del Jabali; one is exposed in northern part of the Sierra El Granizo and the second runs near the crest of the Sierra San Marcos y Pinos. Additional structural complexity is introduced by the overprinting effects of first- or second-order structures associated with the San Marcos transcurrent fault that is thought to run along the north side of the Sierra El Granizo (Chávez-Cabello, 2007).

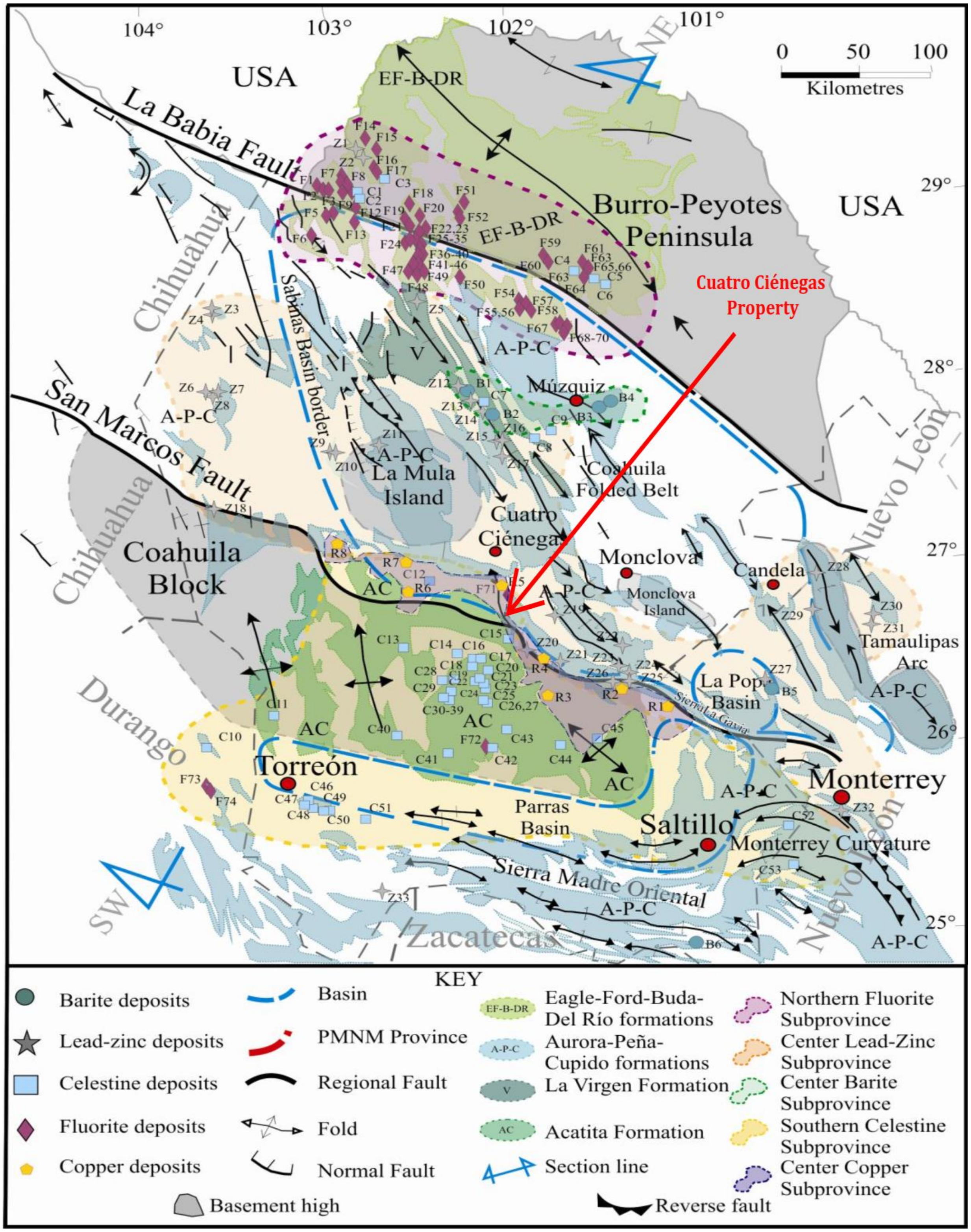

Figure 7-1. Regional Geology of the Cuatro Ciénegas area (modified from González, 2008).

7.2 STRATIGRAPHY

The oldest exposed components of the crystalline basement in Coahuila are a suite of Permian granitoid intrusions. These rocks are exposed in a number of valley floors in the region including the Valle del Jabali. They were probably faulted, uplifted and eroded during Triassic times (Bersch, 2008), and later formed islands in the shallow Cretaceous sea.

The majority of the strata making up the mountains in Coahuila are sedimentary units of Cretaceous age, covered by alluvium in the Valle del Jabali and by colluvium draped on the slopes and bajadas of the major valleys. These sediments were deposited under tropical to subtropical conditions in large marine basins along a passive continental margin - the ancient Gulf Coast, which stretched from the present day site of Mexico to the region of present day Florida. The stratigraphic sequence from youngest to oldest in the region of Cuatro Ciénegas is as follows (Figure 7-2); Bersch, 2008; García-Alonso, 2011):

- **Tertiary (and Mesozoic?) intrusive rocks**: these are found in central and northwest Coahuila and are mostly andesitic lithologies associated with volcanic complexes. In the Project area, these rocks occasionally outcrop at the base of the Sierra El Granizo and the Sierra San Marcos y Pinos.
- **Treviño Formation**: this unit is an Albian (100 to 113 Ma) fossiliferous limestone.
- **Acatita Formation/ Aurora Formation**: these units are Albian lateral facies variants that conformably overlie the Peña Formation. The **Acatita** is composed of interbedded gypsiferous and calcic mudstones, wackstones and dolomite. The **Aurora** is a fossiliferous limestone and is exposed in the Cuatro Ciénegas Property area.
- **La Peña Formation**: this is an Aptian (113 to 125 Ma) mudstone that conformably overlies the Cupido Formation. This unit is thin in the Sierra San Marcos y Pinos.
- **Cupido Formation**: this unit is comprised of Barremian to Hauterian (125 to 132 Ma) dolomitic grainstones and thin-bedded packstones, which in part are conformable, and laterally transitional into the San Marcos Formation. The Cupido is 300 m to 600 m thick and has a chert nodule-rich micritic limestone at its base.
- **San Marcos Formation**: this ~1000 m thick unit is comprised of Valangian (?) (132 to 140 Ma) fine- to medium-grained poorly sorted, sub-angular to sub-rounded, arkoses with minor conglomerate, and micritic limestones and carbonaceous siltstone at the base and top of the unit. Detrital grains are cemented by quartz and minor calcite. Stratiform copper-silver mineralization occurs in layers (mantos) at the top of this unit in the Sierra San Marcos y Pinos and Sierra El Granizo.
- **La Casita Formation:** this unit is comprised of 600-1500 m of Late Jurassic (Kimmeridgian and Tithonian; 147 to 157 Ma) interbedded conglomerate, sandstone, shale, marlstone and limestone, that unconformably overlie the granitic basement.

-------------------------------------UNCONFORMITY-------------------------------------

- **Permian granitoid rocks:** (252 to 299 Ma) this is a basement unit with outcrops scattered throughout Coahuila State, including in the Project area. It is believed that locally either the La Casita or San Marcos Formation overly this unit.

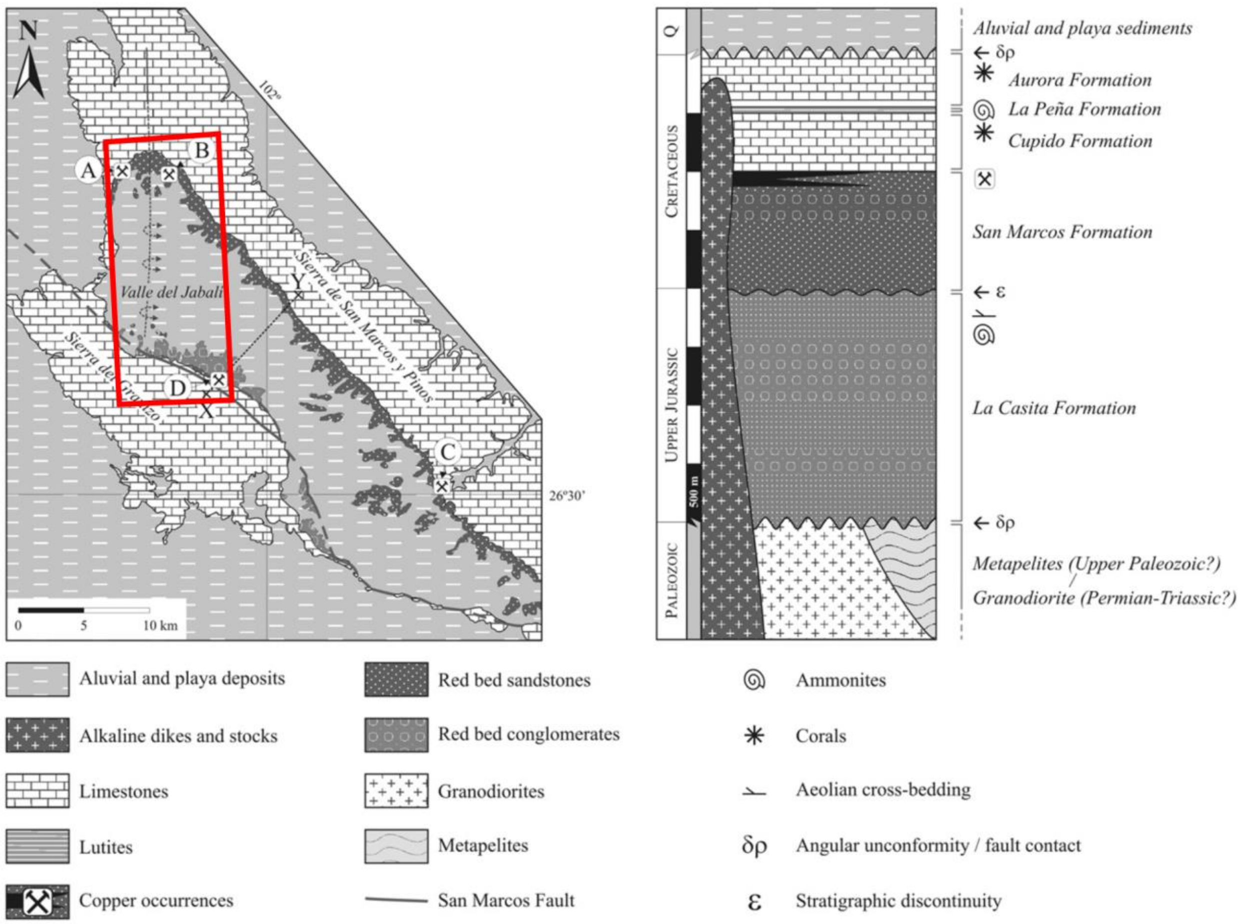

Figure 7-2. Stratigraphic Section. LEFT: geological setting of the San Marcos copper-silver occurrences in the Valle del Jabali (marked A through D) with the Cuatro Ciénegas Project area outlined in red; and RIGHT: schematic stratigraphic section (after Chávez-Cabello *et al.*, 2007). After Garcia-Alonso *et al.* (2011).

7.3 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The Cuatro Ciénegas Project area is situated in the Sierra El Granizo, Sierra San Marcos y Pinos and Valle del Jabali, which run along the boundary of the Coahuila Block and the Coahuila Fold Belt. In the Sierra El Granizo and Sierra San Marcos y Pinos, stratabound/stratiform Cu-Ag (±Pb-Zn) mineralization occurs at the top of the San Marcos Formation, and just below a transitional zone of carbonaceous grey-beds grading into the micritic limestones of the Cupido Formation. Exposures of this mineralization have been identified in numerous locations throughout the Valle del Jabali. This mineralization occurs in 2 to 16 m thick, concordant layers referred to as 'mantos" with varying proportions of minerals depending on the locality, including galena, tetrahedrite, tennantite, covellite, mimetite, linarite, and secondary minerals such as chrysocolla, chalcanthite, cuprite, caledonite, mimetite, linarite, anglesite, cerussite and plumbojarosite.

It has been postulated by García-Alonso *et al.* (2011) that hot oilfield brines leached Cu and Ag (plus a spectrum of other elements including Zn, Pb and Mo) from sedimentary and igneous rocks as they moved up towards the surface. Once the fluids passed through a redox boundary (the transition from the arkoses to carbonates) Cu- and Ag-sulphides were precipitated. These brines were originally formed when evaporate deposits were broken down at depth in the Sabinas Basin into dense, moderately oxidized, chloride-sulphate brines. Movement upwards resulted from a high heat flow that facilitated convective circulation and the ascent of brines along the long active syn-sedimentary San Marcos Fault.

Presently, 16 showings have been identified and named on the Property (Figure 7-3). The Property can be divided into 3 areas based on the claim groups, namely Don Indio, Granizo and Adriana.

7.3.1 Don Indio

On the Don Indio area, Cu-Ag and Zn-Pb-Ag mineralization have been identified outcropping over a 17 km distance in the cliffs of the Sierra San Marcos y Pinos. Many of the manto outcrops are partially covered by unconsolidated scree talus. Santa Fe, on its now defunct website, stated that mantos have up to 40% chalcopyrite and secondary malachite and azurite. Other identified minerals on the Don Indio claim include galena, tetrahedrite, tennantite, covellite, mimetite, linarite, and secondary minerals such as chrysocolla, chalcanthite, cuprite, caledonite, mimetite, linarite, anglesite, cerussite and plumbojarosite. No original source for these mineralogical data is available. Summarized below, using information taken from Santa Fe's archive and website, (www.santafemetals.com, 2013) are grades and mineralization types for all the named showings existing on the Don Indio.

El Pilon:

This showing has not been described. Assay results from Coronado (2011) revealed grades of 4.34% Cu and 123.5 g/t Ag.

Tajo Zanja:

This showing has not been described. The few samples supposedly collected at this showing display grades of 2.1 to 5.3% Cu and 19 to 135 g/t Ag (Goo, 2008). The results from R. Goo (2008) need to be confirmed as there is a discrepancy between his location data and the actual showing location.

San Marcos 2:

This showing has not been described.

San Marcos West:

In the upper level of this showing, Pb-Zn-Ag mineralization occurs in brecciated carbonates of the Cupido Formation and has been observed to continue along a strike for 40 m with a thickness 6 m. Approximately 60 m stratigraphically below this upper level Pb-Zn-Ag zone, is a 16 m thick Cu-Ag zone reported to have grades of 0.73% Cu and 75 g/t Ag (Stratabound, 1998). A grab sample collected just north of San Marcos West, from a dump, was recorded to contain 35.2% Cu, 1.5% Pb, 0.3% Zn and 286 g/t Ag (Goo, 2008).

La Cuchilla:

At this showing, the mineralization, in a small mine, occurs as both horizontal and vertical entities; where by the vertical mineralization intersects the horizontal mantos. The vertical mineralization trends E-W, has a thickness of 6 m, and possibly is a mineralization feeder dike. Channel samples from this showing have calculated weighted averages of 1.22% Cu, 152 g/t Ag, 4.16% Pb and 0.47% Zn. It is reported that the near-surface upper levels contain “high-grade” Pb-Zn mineralization and the lower reaches of the mine contain “high-grade” Cu-Ag mineralization with an assemblage of sulphides and sulphates.

Pilar Grande:

Cu-Ag mineralization at the Pilar Grande mine occurs in a 23 m-thick stratigraphic interval which includes the lower 10 m of the carbonates of the Cupido Formation (on Levels 1 and 2) and the top 13 m of the underlying arenites of the San Marcos Formation (on Levels 3 and 4). Underground workings expose mineralization for 140 m along strike and 80 m down-dip. The extent of mineralization along strike remains open in both directions. The average grades increase with depth from 0.84% Cu and 89 g/t Ag on Level 1 to 3.30% Cu and 118g/t Ag on Level 4. Identified minerals include chalcocite, malachite and azurite. Spotty occurrences of up to 7.98% Pb and 3.64% Zn in the upper workings at Pilar Grande suggest that there may be a Pb-Zn-Ag zone hosted in overlying carbonates of the Cupido Formation. A molybdenum rich zone was also identified in the working, related to structural features (Marquez, 2011).

La Encalmada:

Mineralization at this showing occurs over a distance of at least 300 m within brecciated carbonates, the extent of mineralization is open both along strike and in the down-dip direction. The true thickness of the mineralized zone has not been documented. Channel samples from this showing display calculated weighted average values of interest: a 120 m zone of 4.13% Zn, a 160 m zone of 3.49% Pb, a 50 m zone of 2.22% Cu and a 300 m zone of 41g/t Ag. Individual samples showed up to 717 g/t Ag.

La Abandonada (El Rincon):

Cu-Ag mineralization at this showing occurs in the arkoses of the San Marcos Formation and is in the form of malachite and azurite. The extent of the mineralization has yet to be defined. Surface samples displayed grades of 1.5% Cu and 42 g/t Ag.

El Ojito:

The stratabound Cu-Ag mineralization occurs in the arkoses of the San Marcos Formation. A few grab samples collected by Coronado (2011) recorded values of up to 0.74% Cu, 30 g/t Ag, 1.08% Pb and 0.44% Zn.

Las Palmas:

This showing has not been described, though a few collected samples show up to 0.06% Cu, 0.005% Pb and 0.01% Zn (Goo, 2008).

Los Mosquitos:

This showing has not been described, although a few recorded samples show up to 0.06% Cu, 0.005% Pb and 0.01% Zn (Goo, 2008).

Los Ocotillos:

This showing has not been described.

San Jose:

This showing has not been described.

7.3.2 Granizo

The Granizo area is on the north side of the Sierra El Granizo near the base of the 30° SW dipping Cupido Formation. Mineralization occurs at the contact between the Cupido and San Marcos Formations and has been exposed over 100 m striking NW-SE, with a thickness of 10 to 15 m at the Manto Negro showing. Calculated weighted averages from channel samples collected at Manto Negro show values of 1.28% Cu, 26 g/t Ag, 14.8% Pb and 0.24% Zn. An additional showing was identified north of Manto Negro and it is referred to as Las Nieves. One grab sample collected from Las Nieves by Coronado in 2011, displayed values of 2.3% Cu, 33 g/t Ag, 0.01% Pb and 0.01% Zn.

7.3.3 Adriana

The Adriana area is characterized by colluvial pediment gravels just north of the Sierra El Granizo. Mineralization in the Adriana area is significantly different from the rest of the property. It occurs along fractures, possibly fault related, within the Permian granitic rocks. The granite remains unaltered, even near the mineralization (Bersch, 2008). The authors could not find any analytical results for this showing.

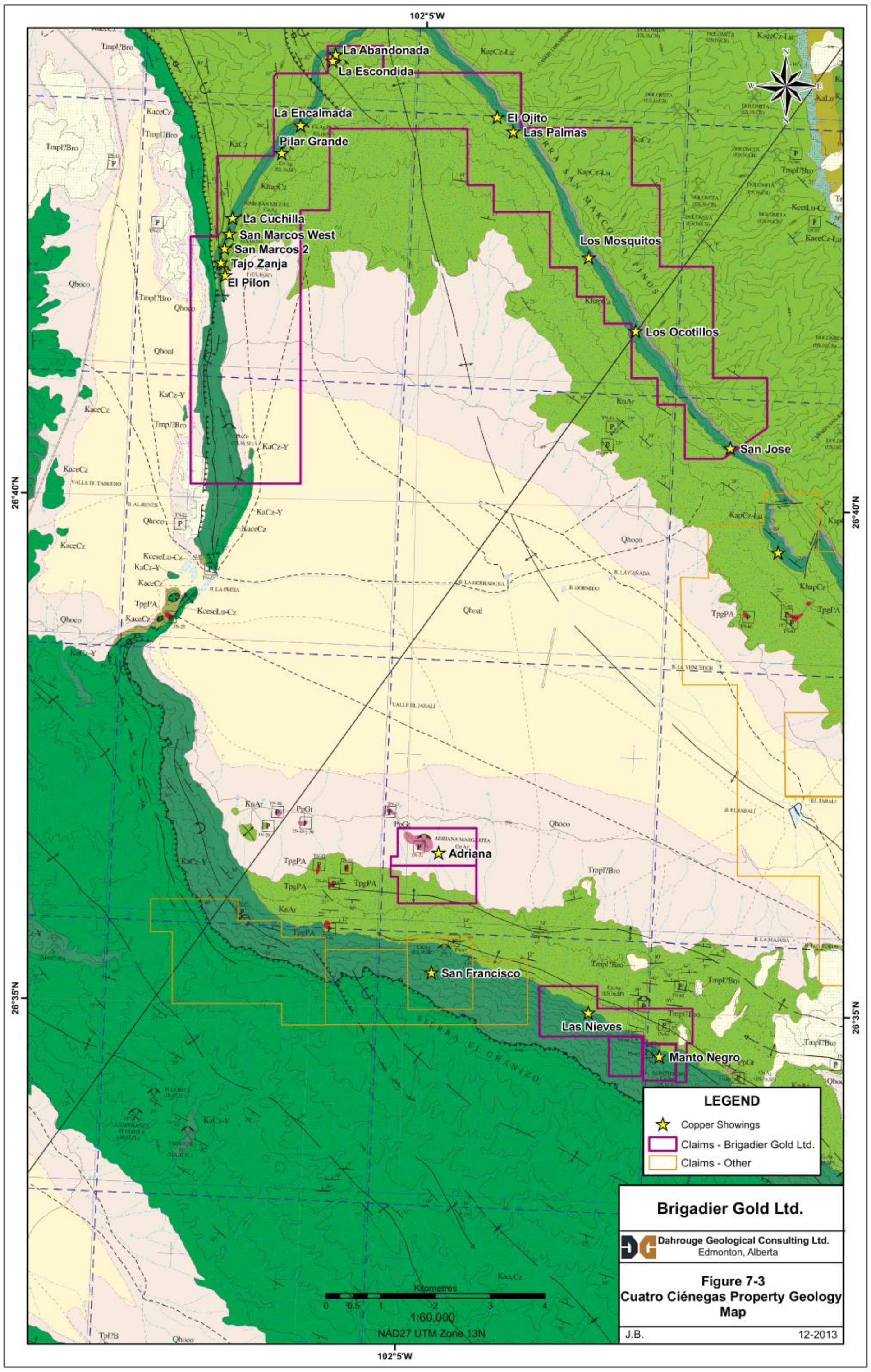

Figure 7-3. Property Geology Map (modified Carta Magnética de Campo Total, Tanque Nuevo G13-B69; SGM, 2008).

Figure 7-4. Stratigraphic Legend for the Property Geology Map (Figure 7-3).

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The Lower Cretaceous marine sedimentary sequence of the mountains flanking the Valle del Jabali region, south of the town of Cuatro Ciénegas, is host to occurrences and deposits of Cu-Ag and Pb-Zn. Two morphological types of deposits have been recognized:

1. Stratabound (mostly stratiform/concordant), sediment-hosted, manto-type Cu-Ag (±Pb,-Zn) deposits.
2. Discordant, Vein- or Pipe-Deposits with Cu-Ag (±Pb,-Zn) mineralization.

The discordant, veins or pipes carrying Cu-Ag (±Pb,-Zn) mineralization are found intruding the strata that host the manto-type deposits and the strata underlying the mantos. It appears that these veins and pipes were probably the "feeder systems" through which mineralizing hydrothermal brines ascended and accessed permeable strata to generate the manto-type deposits.

8.1 MANTO-TYPE DEPOSITS

The manto-type deposits of this district would be traditionally classified as stratiform sediment-hosted Cu, Ag (Pb, Zn) deposits. Such deposits were code abbreviated as "SSC deposits" by Robb (2005). In the past, deposits of this type were grouped under the titles of "Red Bed copper deposits" and "Kupferschiefer-type deposits" by authors such as Kirkham (1989). These earlier classifications are confusing and in the authors' opinion are better replaced, in the case of the Cuatro Ciénegas manto-type deposits, by a more precise classification of "stratiform/stratabound sediment-hosted Cu, Ag (Pb, Zn) deposits" or, in abbreviated form: "Cu,Ag>(Pb-Zn) SSS deposits". In other parts of the world, such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Zambia, Central Europe (Germany and Poland) and Kazakhstan, it is clear that some SSC-type deposits represent major high-grade resources and in terms of total copper production, rank only 2nd to Porphyry-type deposits in terms of total copper production. Many SSC deposits carry and produce other valuable elements such as Ag, Au, PGEs, Co, Pb, Zn, U and Re in addition to Cu.

Cu,Ag>(Pb-Zn) SSS deposits are typically found within former basinal sedimentary environments associated with intra-continental rifts. In such cases oxidized aeolian/arkosic sediments with associated evaporitic sediments, characterize an earlier sedimentary sequence. These basal strata are overlain by a shallow marine transgressive sequence containing carbonates, evaporites and shales.

As an evolving fault-controlled basin filled with sediments, it would be pervaded by connate basinal, chloride/sulphate brines that would become heated and enriched in the products of the diagenetic- and bacterial- breakdown of evaporitic sediments. The high heat flow accompanying rifting, faulting and subsidence of the basin would enhance this whole process. Thus sulphate- and chloride-rich brines would start to migrate up-dip through the sedimentary pile and possibly into the underlying or adjacent crystalline basement rocks. It is thought that such migrating hot (<150°C) brines would have pHs of 5 to 9 and carry ~20% $NaCl_{(equivalent)}$ (Robb, 2005). As mentioned above, these hot, chemically reactive brines could have encountered older, mineralized igneous or metamorphic rocks in the crystalline basement suite and extracted Cu, Ag, Pb, Zn etc. from them. Thus such metal-bearing brines could have migrated into the Lower Cretaceous sequence of the Project area, carrying $CuCl_3^{2-}$ and perhaps Ag_2SO_4. The most receptive aquifer hosts for flooding by the metal-bearing brines would be arkoses and conglomerates with a high porosity, and the fractured cavernous carbonates and evaporites in the Lower Cretaceous sequence. As the carbonates and mudstones overlying the arkoses would probably be charged with organic debris and possibly H_2S, a redox front (barrier) would already be established, both within the arkoses and also within the carbonates overlying them. Thus, any Cu, Ag, Pb and Zn ionic salts in the brines would be reduced and consequently metal sulphides would be precipitated in the higher porosity Lower Cretaceous rocks.

In various deposits of similar mineralization around the world, a mineral or elemental zonation has been observed, including in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Kupferschiefer of Germany (Robb, 2005). In such zoned deposits, the copper is confined to the lower horizon in the arenitic rocks, while the lead and zinc generally occur higher in the sequence within the carbonate and mudstone lithologies. Such is the case observed in some of the old mining localities within the Valle del Jabali.

It should be noted that in the Valle del Jabali stratabound Cu occurrences there is a predominance of secondary, supergene oxidized minerals such as chrysocolla, azurite, malachite and cuprite. Very few vestiges of the original primary sulphide assemblages remain. This epoch of supergene alteration represents the most recent phase of mineralization in the paragenesis of these deposits.

8.2 VEIN- AND PIPE-TYPE DEPOSITS

As stated previously in this section, the discordant vein- and pipe-type deposits are the sites of the presumed mineralized conduits that facilitated access of the basinal hydrothermal brines to the Lower Cretaceous horizons that generated the metalliferous manto deposits. Thus, the original primary suite of minerals in both of the deposit types would probably have been identical, bearing Cu and Ag (Zn, Pb) sulphides. However, the mineral assemblages seen in the veins and pipes appear to be far less altered by supergene (meteoric) fluids and carry abundant, coarse-grained primary sulphides such as chalcocite (only partly replaced by secondary Cu minerals). It is important to emphasize that these vein- and pipe-type deposits exhibit the highest grades of Cu and Ag in the region and thus constitute very attractive targets for exploration.

A review of published literature has revealed that Cu-Ag deposits of the type represented by the veins and pipes of the Valle del Jabali are very rare. However, the authors recognize that one deposit in the Democratic Republic of the Congo bears a strong similarity with the Cu-Ag veins of the Cuatro Ciénegas area, namely: the Dikulushi Mine, recently re-opened and currently operated by the Australian corporation, Mawson West Ltd. (http://www.mawsonwest.com.au/). Mining Weekly (2012/08/10) stated that the Dikulushi Mine was "one of the richest copper/silver mines in the world". The current reserves are stated to be 0.54 Mt grading 6.1% Cu and 182g/t Ag; this represents 33,000 t of Cu and 3.2 Mozs of Ag. The ore bodies are fault breccias with massive- to semi-massive sulphides (mainly chalcocite). The central part of the orebody carried >10% Cu and >200 g/t Ag. The existence of the Dikulushi deposit in the Democratic Republic of the Congo is clearly a model which provides incentive for any company with property in the area of the Valle del Jabali to seek not only the Cu-Ag bearing manto deposits but also the potentially richer feeder-vein and -pipe hosted Cu-Ag deposits.

It should be emphasized that the focus of initial interest, considering the current prices of metals today, will be the discovery and exploration of those Cu,Ag>(Pb-Zn) SSS deposits containing a predominance of copper and silver. At this time there is minimal interest in those associated deposits containing lead and zinc.

9 EXPLORATION

9.1 SURVEYS AND INVESTIGATIONS

Brigadier has not conducted any exploration on the Property.

In early 2008, Santa Fe Metals Corp. contracted an independent geologist, Raul Goo, to examine part of the Don Indio claims (Goo, 2008). Following this study, Coronado conducted channel sampling at previously identified showings, and contracted Michael Bersch to complete a NI 43-101 Technical Report on the Property (Bersch, 2008). In 2011, Coronado mapped both the predominant stratabound mineralization and some vertically oriented, Cu-, Ag-, Pb-, and Zn-bearing structures at Pilar Grande and La Cuchilla mines; they also conducted a significant amount of channel sampling at Pilar Grande and sampled numerous other showings. In 2011, Coronado identified 2 new showings, namely Las Palmas and one southeast of this locality Sierra San Marcos y Pinos (Figure 7-3).

9.1.1 Aeromagnetic Surveys

As mentioned in Section 6, CRM (SGM) conducted an Aeromagnetic Survey in the area of Cuatro Ciénegas in 1975, which revealed 13 magnetic anomalies. Further investigation led to the conclusion that the anomalies were caused by the presence of detrital magnetite (Flores, 1975). In 1998-1999, the SGM produced two maps showing regional magnetic data in the Project area: a 1:250,000 scale map named Carta Magnética de Campo Total, Tlahualilo de Zaragoza G13-6; and one 1:50,000 scale map name Carta Magnética de Campo Total, Tanque Nuevo G13-B69.

9.2 MAPPING

In 1998, the CRM (SGM), based out of Saltillo, completed 1:50,000 mapping and collected information on mineralogy and geochemistry around Cuatro Ciénegas (Luna, 1998). The geology maps covering the project area Tanque Nuevo G13-69 and Tlahualilo de Zaragoza G13-6. The purpose of this mapping program was to generate a basic geological information database that would support and encourage further exploration and evaluation of the region's mineral resources and mining potential. In 2008, the Tlahualilo de Zaragoza G13-B69 geology map was revised (SGM, 2008).

Further small-scale mapping was conducted on the properties by Stratabound and Coronado.

9.3 SAMPLES COLLECTED

Stratabound collected at total of 278 channel samples from 4 showings, namely San Marcos West, La Abandonada (El Rincon), La Encalmada and Pilar Grande (Table 9-1). Raul Goo collected a total of 19 samples from showings only on the Don Indio claim, namely El Pilon, Tajo Zanja, San Marcos 2, Pilar Grande, La Abandonada, La Escondida, El Ojito, Las Palmas, Los Mosquitos, and San Jose. Between 2009 and 2011, Coronado collected a total of 452 samples from numerous showings on the Property. Most of the samples collected were channel samples, but there were some chip and grab samples taken as well (Table 9-1). Coronado's sampling procedures were designed to define mineralization across the manto's true (or near to true) thickness and define the hanging-wall and foot-wall extents of mineralization. Original location data for a majority of this historic work were unavailable to the authors at the time of writing the report.

Table 9-1. Summary of samples collected on the Property.

Operator/ Individual	Year	Locality	# Samples	Sample Type	Total Samples
Stratabound	1998	San Marcos West	36	channel	278
		La Abandonada	22	channel	
		La Encalmada	27	channel	
		Pilar Grande	193	channel	
Goo	2008	Tajo Zanja *	2	not documented	19
		San Marcos West*	2	not documented	
		Pilar Grande	1	not documented	
		La Escondida	2	not documented	
		La Abandonada	1	not documented	
		El Ojito	6	not documented	
		Las Palmas	2	not documented	
		Los Mosquitos	3	not documented	
Coronado	2008	Manto Negro	99	channel	99
Coronado	2011	San Marcos West	29	21 channel; 8 chip	353
		La Cuchilla	18	14 channel; 4 chip	
		La Encalmada	4	chip	
		Pilar Grande	295	channel	
		La Abandonada	4	chip	
		El Ojito	2	chip	
		Las Nieves	1	grab	

*There is a discrepancy between the showing name in R, Goo's notes and the actual location of the showing: The Tajo Zanja samples plot at the location of El Pilon, and one of the San Marcos West samples plots at the location of La Cuchilla. These need to be verified.

9.4 SAMPLING METHODS AND QUALITY

No records were available describing the sampling methods used by Stratabound and Raul Goo, and as such their sampling methods cannot be validated. All grab samples collected by Coronado were placed in labelled plastic sample bags and sealed with zip ties. The channel samples collected by Coronado were cut perpendicular to the strike and dip of the observed mineralization and varied from 0.2 to 1.5 m in length. The samples were chipped with a rock pick and directly collected into labelled plastic sample bags held beneath each sample. The samples were sealed with plastic zip ties. All samples remained under supervision of Coronado personnel including during transport to the Inspectorate Laboratory in Zacatecas, Mexico for preparation. As the Inspectorate Laboratory in Zacatecas is only a preparation lab, the samples were subsequently sent to the Inspectorate Laboratory in Sparks, Nevada, USA, for analysis.

In 2008, Coronado did not insert control samples and as such the methodology for sampling at Manto Negro does not meet current industry standards. In 2011, when sampling at Pilar Grande

Coronado, inserted 1 blank, 1 standard and 1 duplicate in every 20 samples, and as such, the methodology used in 2011 meets industry standards. It is recommended that control samples are continued to be used in future exploration programs.

9.5 Assay Results and Interpretation

Original analytical certificates for samples collected by Stratabound and Raul Goo were not available to the authors at the time of writing this report. Most original analytical certificates for the samples collected by Coronado in 2008 and 2011 were available for review; some of the 2011 certificates were not available. Table 9-2 and Table 9-3 summarize the analytical results for the samples collected at each of the showings on the Property.

Table 9-2. Chip sample analysis results for samples taken on the Cuatro Ciénegas Property.

Operator	Locality	# Samples	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%))
Stratabound (1998)	La Abandonada	22	1.5	42	na	na
	La Encalmada (*Level 1*)	27	0.53	50	4.38	4.72
R. Goo (2008)	Tajo Zanja*	2	2.1 to 5.3	19 to 135	0.001 to 0.003	0 to 0.01
	San Marcos West*	2	35.2	290	1.28 to 15.35	3.30 to 2.87
	Pilar Grande	1	38.2	216	0.06	0.15
	La Escondida	2	27.3 to 27.4	na	na	na
	La Abandonada	1	20.1	46	na	0.28
	El Ojito	6	0.03 to 8.2	0 to 107	0.004 to 0.82	0.11 to 4.04
	Las Palmas	2	0.01 to 0.06	na	0 to 48	44 to 95
	Los Mosquitos	3	0.00 to 0.07	na	0.002 to 0.74	0.007 to 0.06
Coronado (2011)	La Abandonada	4	3.12 to 14.24	43 to 228	0.01 to 0.19	0.01 to 0.28
	El Ojito	2	0.25 to 0.74	28 to 30	0.44 to 1.08	0.24 to 0.44
	Las Nieves	1	2.3	33	0.1	0.1
	La Cuchilla (chip)	4	0.01 to 3.28	2 to 127	0.03 to 11.91	0.12 to 16.33
	La Encalmada	4	0.05 to 0.80	23 to 92	4.18 to 17.66	2.40 to 15.47

*There is a discrepancy between the showing name in R, Goo's notes and the actual location of the showing: The Tajo Zanja samples plot at the location of El Pilon, and one of the San Marcos West samples plots at the location of La Cuchilla. These need to be verified.

Table 9-3. Channel sample analysis results for the Cuatro Ciénegas Property.

Operator	Locality	# Samples	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
Stratabound (1998)	San Marcos West (Level 1)	20	na	53	3.06	5.09
	San Marcos West (Level 2)	9	na	42	2.79	9.75
	San Marcos West (Level 3)	7	na	181	4.71	5.22
	Pilar Grande (*Level 1*)	17	0.84	89	na	na
	Pilar Grande (*Level 2*)	18	0.56 to 5.16	160 to 576	na	na
	Pilar Grande (*Level 3*)	55	1.59 to 3.19	124 to 285	na	na
	Pilar Grande (*Level 4*)	103	2.16 to 4.70	114 to 497	na	na
Coronado (2008)	Manto Negro (Granizo)	99	1.28*	26*	na	na
Coronado (2011)	San Marcos West	21	0.08*	35*	1.48*	0.24*
	Pilar Grande (Level 1)	98	0.74*	55*	0.59*	0.28*
	Pilar Grande (Level 2)	67	0.63*	87*	0.10*	0.15*
	Pilar Grande (Level 3)	63	1.6*	139*	0.26*	0.05*
	Pilar Grande (Level 4)	50	1.97*	122*	0.17*	0.04*
	Pilar Grande (Level 4A)	17	1.87*	103*	0.13*	0.06*
	La Cuchilla (Level 1)	14	1.22*	152*	4.16*	0.47*
*	Calculated weighted average					

10 DRILLING

No drilling has been conducted on the Property by Brigadier; however, there was some historic drilling completed by CRM on the Granizo claim, by Noranda on the Don Indio claim and by BHP on the Granizo claim. No record or results for the hole(s) drilled by CRM, nor the two holes drilled by Noranda could be found. The authors were able to find a record of analytical results and some other information for the holes drilled by BHP. BHP drilled 8 reverse circulation (RC) holes, BCI95-1 to BCI95-7 and BCI95-19. A total of 76 RC chip samples were collected from 7 of the holes and sent for analysis; no samples from BCI95-7 were sent for analysis. Calculated weighted averages of the sample intervals from 5 of the holes display Cu grades of significance over relatively large intervals (Table 10-1). BCI95-19 shows two zones of elevated Cu values, separated by 7.62 m with values <0.1%. Locally, the chip sample intervals show enrichment in Cu and Ag, namely a 1.52 m-thick zone of 3.40% Cu and 58 g/t Ag, a 1.52 m-thick zone of 2.15% Cu and 53 g/t Ag, and a 1.52 m-thick zone of 2.11% Cu and 36 g/t Ag.

Table 10-1. Calculated weighted averages for the mineralized zones in the BHP drillholes. Note that there are two zones with elevated Cu values in BCI95-19. This information was taken from a BHP summary table of analytical results.

Hole ID	Length (m)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)
BCI95-1	1.52	0.23	2
BCI95-2	-	<0.1	<1
BCI95-3	6.10	1.27	21
BCI95-4	7.62	1.6	24
BCI95-5	6.10	1.17	22
BCI95-6	1.52	0.54	12
BCI95-7	no samples sent for analysis		
BCI95-19	7.62	0.83	14
BCI95-19	9.17	0.88	21

It is important to note that the current authors were unable to aquire detailed records for BHP's drillholes, including drill logs, drillhole locations and sample logs and therefore could neither verify nor evaluate these historic data. The data do however, illustrate that Cu and Ag mineralization of interest exists on the Granizo claims.

11 LABORATORY SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES, AND SECURITY

No certificates for historic samples collected by Stratabound and by R. Goo were available to the authors to verify laboratory preparation, analyses and security of samples. All of the 2008 and some of the 2011 analytical certificates for the samples collected by Coronado were available for review. In 2008, QA/QC methodology was used and as such the authors were unable to do a detailed review of the analytical results for this year. In 2011, QA/QC methodology was used during sampling.

The authors are of the opinion that the acceptable early stage methodology and QA/QC procedures were maintained by Coronado and its consultants with respect to sample collection, preparation, analyses and security in 2011. Continued use of QA/QC methodology is recommended for future exploration work.

11.1 LABORATORY SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS

All samples collected were shipped to the Inspectorate Laboratory in Zacatecas, Mexico for preparation. As the Inspectorate Laboratory in Zacatecas is only a preparation laboratory, the prepared samples were then subsequently shipped to the Inspectorate Laboratory in Sparks, Nevada, USA, for analysis.

Samples were pulverized to -150 mesh using a ring and puck mill and were analyzed using a 30 element, trace level, inductively coupled plasma (ICP) package (package 30-AR-TR). The ICP package subjected samples to either aqua regia digestion, followed by either ICP-AES (atomic emission spectroscopy) or ICP-MS (mass spectrometry). This package is very effective for exploration purposes. Samples with Cu values greater than the upper measurement limit were re-analyzed using atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) (package Cu-AR-OR-AA). Samples with Ag values exceeding the upper measurement limit were re-analyzed using Fire Assay with a gravimetric finish (package Ag-1AT-GV). Samples with Pb values exceeding the upper measurement limit were re-analyzed using AAS (package Pb-AR-OR-AA). Additionally in 2011, some samples were re-analyzed because their Au and Zn values exceeded the upper measurement limits. Samples with elevated Au were re-analyzed by a fire assay with an AAS finish, package Au-1AT-AA. Samples with elevated Zn were re-analyzed by AAS, package Zn-AR-OR-AA. The AAS packages are used for analyzing ore-grade material.

The Sparks, Nevada Inspectorate Laboratory is registered to ISO 9001: 2008 by QMI-SAI Global Quality Registrars. Further details on analytical methods are available on the Inspectorate website at www.inspectorate.com.

11.2 QUALITY CONTROL AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

QA/QC was not used during the 2008 sampling program; however, since the original analytical results were assayed by a certified laboratory, they are deemed generally representative of the observed mineralization.

In 2011, Coronado used QA/QC methodology when sampling at Pilar Grande. A total of 348 samples were submitted of which 295 where original channel samples and 53 were control samples including blanks, duplicates and standards. One of each of these controls was inserted in every group of 20 samples (personal communication, 2013). A complete record of 2011 analytical certificates was not available neither was a list indicating which samples were blanks, duplicates and standards, and as such the authors were unable to conduct a detailed review of the QA/QC methodology.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

Qualified persons, Dr. Roger D. Morton and Janine C. Brown visited the Cuatro Ciénegas Property between September 24th and September 26th, 2013. The site visit consisted of independent sampling by the authors of the trenches sampled by Coronado, as well as adjacent stockpiles or dumps of mineralized rocks, and the verification of exploration adit locations. The authors were unable to verify the trench sample location data, as the original sample location data were not available to the authors at the time of writing the report. The authors were only able to visit Level 1 in Pilar Grande due to unavailability of required safety equipment.

12.1 CHECK SAMPLE COLLECTION, PREPARATION AND ANALYSES

A total of 10 samples were collected from the trenches, an exploration adit and stockpiles or dumps of mineralized rocks (Table 12-1). Each surface sample location was surveyed and recorded with a hand-held Global Positioning System (GPS) device. The samples were packed in labelled plastic bags, sealed with plastic zip ties and remained under the direction of the authors at all times. When the site visit was completed, all samples were personally packed and shipped by the authors to the ALS laboratory in Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico. As the ALS laboratory in Guadalajara is only a preparation laboratory, the prepared samples were then subsequently sent to the ALS laboratory in North Vancouver, B.C. Canada for analysis. All samples were analyzed using package ME-ICP41a for low-grade materials. ME-ICP41a is a package with aqua regia digestion and analysis by inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy (ICP-AES). Samples with Cu and Ag values exceeding the upper measurement limits were re-analyzed using packages Cu-OG46 and Ag-OG46, for maximum sensitivity and precision of Cu and Ag, respectively.

Table 12-1. Summary of QP check samples and associated Coronado samples.

Area	Check Sample ID	Original Sample ID	Check Samples				Original Samples			
			Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)	Cu (%)	Ag (g/t)	Pb (%)	Zn (%)
Manto Negro	MN-1	MCG 25	4.96	129	0.004	0.003	4.2	152.2	0.19	0.006
Manto Negro	MN-2	MCG 44	2.93	68	0.01	0.003	6.6	154	0.01	0.004
Manto Negro	MN-3	MCG 73	1.04	7	0.01	0.003	0.63	4.3	0.004	0.001
Pilar Grande	PG-1	Stockpile	4.70	381	0.36	0.14	0.04	216	0.062	0.15
Pilar Grande	PMLI-55	PMLI-55	6.87	897	0.23	0.31	0.58	44.6	0.31	0.28
Pilar Grande	PMLI-73	PMLI-73	3.58	156	1.67	0. 50	0.14	38.9	0.04	0.80
San Marcos	SM-1	Grab	2.27	170	50	30	na	na	na	na
San Marcos	SM-2	Grab	3.09	248	30	20	na	na	na	na

12.2 Check Sample Assay Results and Interpretation

The authors compared the analytical results from the check samples against the analytical results from the original samples collected by Coronado, using relative percent difference (RPD). The following formula was used, results are relative to the QP data (X1= QP results):

$$RPD= (X1-X2)/((X1+X2)/2)*100$$

The results of the comparison show a significant amount of variation between the samples (Table 12-2). This variation may be the result of several factors:

1. It is difficult to collect a duplicate of a channel sample taken by a different operator at an earlier date.
2. The analytical laboratories were different and different analytical methods were used.
3. Nugget effects may have been operative.

Table 12-2. Comparison of QP check samples and associated Coronado samples.

Check Sample ID	Original Sample ID	RPD			
		Cu	Ag	Pb	Zn
MN-1	MCG 25	17	-17	-130	-59
MN-2	MCG 44	-77	-77	-24	-21
MN-3	MCG 73	49	48	83	108
PG-1	Stockpile	197	55	138	-8
PMLI-55	PMLI-55	169	181	-28	10
PMLI-73	PMLI-73	185	120	191	145
SM-1	Grab	na	na	na	na
SM-2	Grab	na	na	na	na

Even though this variation in results exists, it still indicates that there is mineralization of interest on the Property. Some further sampling using QA/QC methodology should be conducted on Property to better define the Cu, Ag, Pb and Zn values. The overall higher results from the ALS laboratory suggest that Inspectorate may be underreporting values.

12.3 PHOTOS TAKEN BY THE AUTHORS, OF TRENCHES, EXPOSED MANTOS AND THE GENERAL AREA

Figure 12-1. View southwest at Sierra El Granizo where the Granizo and Adriana claims are located.

Figure 12-2. Mineralized zone at the Manto Negro showing (Granizo claim).

Figure 12-3. View northeast across the Valle del Jabali towards the Don Indio area (Sierra San Marcos y Pinos).

Figure 12-4. The entrance into the Pilar Grande exploration adit/mine.

Figure 12-5. Observed mineralization inside Pilar Grande on Level 1.

Figure 12-6. Mineralization at the San Marcos showing. At this locality, bedding dips relatively steeply, with manto thickness between 2 to 4 m.

13 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

Brigadier has conducted neither mineral processing nor metallurgical testing with respect to the Cuatro Ciénegas Property.

In September 2008 Santa Fe initiated a significant amount of mineral processing and metallurgical testing on material from the Granizo area, including specific gravity determination and acid leach testing. All testing was done at the Professional Research Associates Ltd. (PRA) Laboratory in Richmond, BC.

13.1 Specific Gravity

In 2008, Santa Fe collected and sent 8 rock samples for determination of specific gravity (SG) by the wax immersion method. The eight samples displayed SG values between 2.36 to 2.70 g/cm^3, with an average of 2.5 g/cm^3.

13.2 Acid Leach Testing

Santa Fe submitted a series of composite samples leach tests including small-scale leach tests, acid bottle roll leach tests and column leach tests. These tests involved lixiviating crushed material with a solution of sulphuric acid (10g/L H_2SO_4 and 2N H_2SO_4) for a designated period of time. The small-scale leach testing was done on ~50 g samples of crushed material and run for 24 hours; this testing was used to evaluate acid consumptions. The acid bottle leach testing was done on ~2 kg samples of crushed material and run for 18 to 33 days; this testing was used to determine the Cu extraction with H_2SO_4 on ½ inch crushed material. The column leach testing was done on ~37 kg composite samples and run for 52 days; this testing was used for determining Cu extraction with H_2SO_4 on ¾ inch crushed material.

The overall results of the column leach testing indicated that after 52 days, 90% of the contained copper was recovered.

14 Mineral Resource Estimates

No mineral resource estimation has been completed by Brigadier Gold Ltd. or its affiliates.

15 Mineral Reserve Estimates

No mineral reserve estimation has been completed by Brigadier Gold Ltd. or its affiliates.

16 MINING METHODS

Other than some historic, small-scale excavating, there has been no mining on the Cuatro Ciénegas Property.

It was Santa Fe's opinion that the simplest and most cost effective method for extracting the mineralized materials would be to excavate a series of underground exploration drifts.

17 Recovery Methods

It was in Santa Fe's opinion that acid heap leaching and copper cementation was the best method for recovery of the Cu. This process is common and relatively simple; it requires minimal monitoring, and Cu content variance within the leached solutions does not affect the efficiency of the process.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

Brigadier has not yet investigated project infrastructure requirements.

In its 2011 Report to Shareholders, Santa Fe reviewed its progress to date on the Manto Negro prospect and summarized plans for the immediate future, as follows:

- Preliminary Exploration – Completed 2008
- Application for Environmental Permit – Completed 2010
- Metallurgical Test – Completed 2009
- Application for Change of Soil Use – Planned
- Full exploration and excavation of the mineralized contact outcrop – Planned
- Permitting for Surface Rights – Planned
- Opening of Underground Drift Mine - Planned
- Construction of Heap Leach Plant – Planned
- Production of Cement Copper – Planned

Santa Fe planned to initiate an underground drift mining operation to produce Cu-bearing rock feed for a sulphuric-acid heap leach operation. Cement copper precipitate was to be produced by running the pregnant Copper Sulphate solution through launders containing scrap iron. The schematic diagram on the following page illustrates Santa Fe's proposed Copper Production Plant layout.

DAHROUGE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTING LTD.

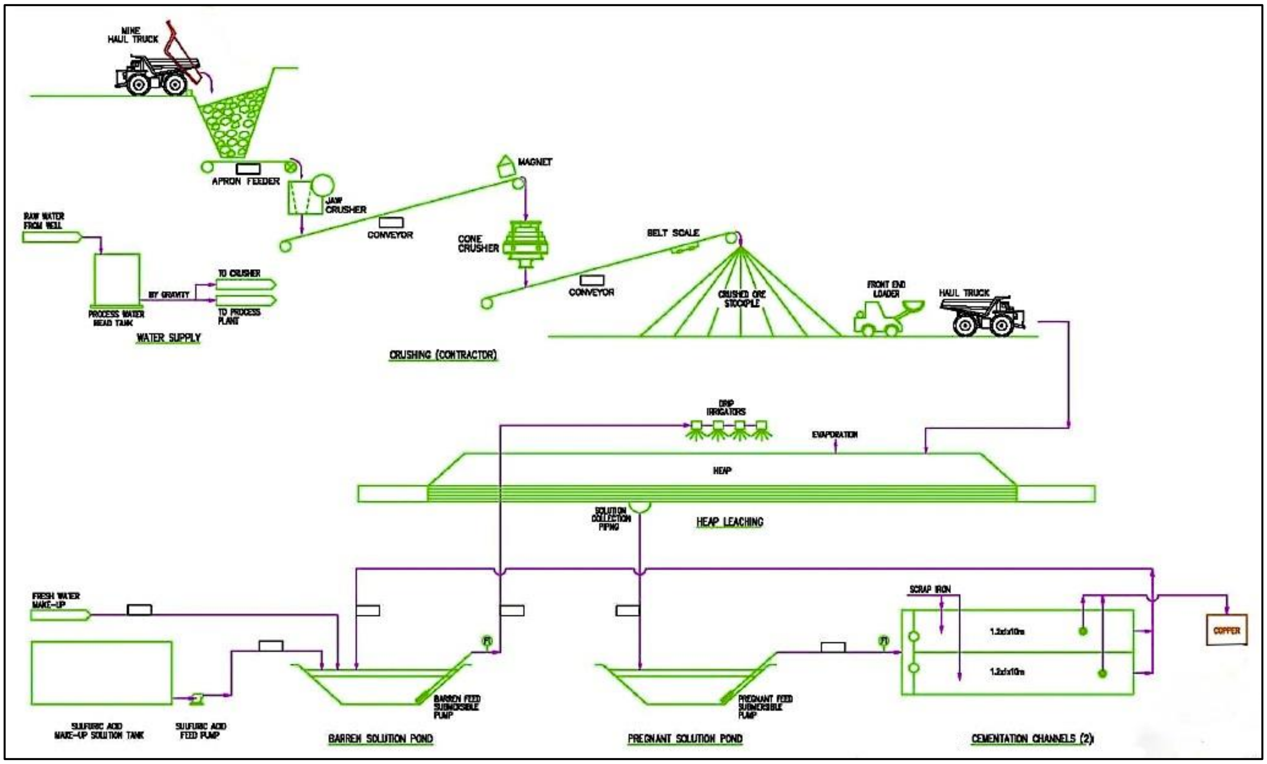

Figure 18-1. Schematic diagram of Santa Fe's proposed Copper Production Plant layout.

19 Market Studies and Contracts

Given the stage of exploration on the Property, marketing studies and contracts have not yet been considered.

20 Environmental Studies, Permitting and Social or Community Impact

Brigadier has not performed required environmental studies, permitting and social or community impact.

Santa Fe submitted an EIA that was accepted by the Ministry of Environment, and submitted a Temporary Occupancy Permit (TOP) for the Granizo area, that was granted (personnel communication, 2013). Brigadier will need to confirm if the TOP is still valid with the change of property ownership.

21 Capital and Operating Cost

Brigadier has not investigated capital and operating costs for the Property.

In 2010, Santa Fe estimated that the capital cost of a production facility on the Property would be $3 million US (Management's Discussion and Analysis, March 31, 2010).

22 Economic Analysis

Given the stage of exploration on the Property, an economic analysis has not yet been performed.

23 Adjacent Properties

23.1 Madero Property

Southeast of the Cuatro Ciénegas Property in the Valle del Jabali is the Madero Property, which also has extensive Cu-Ag mineralization. The Madero Property is comprised of 5 mining concessions, namely the Apache 4, Apache 14, San Antonio, Jabali and Jabali 2 (Figure 23-1), which total 14,859 ha. Molycomex S.A. de C.V. (Molycomex) has 100% interest in the Apache 4 claim and 70% interest in the Apache 14, San Antonio, Jabali and Jabali 2 claims. Molycomex is in a joint venture with Ezequiel Aguero Zamudio for the latter claim; Mr. Zamudio has a 30% interest in these claims.

The Madero Property is centred on approximately, 26.6445°N and -101.8551°W. Similar to the Cuatro Ciénegas Property, this property has identified occurrences of Cu,Ag>(Pb-Zn) stratabound manto and vein/pipe deposits. There are currently 5 main showings on the property, namely San Antonio, Buena Suerte, Ojitos, Emes and Las Juanitas. Mineralization at these localities occurs in 0.40 to 5.69 m-thick mantos, with 90% of the mantos one metre or greater in thickness. These mantos consist primarily of supergene chrysocolla, malachite, azurite and tenorite. Calculated weighted averages across the manto zones range from 0.27 to 1.14% Cu and 4 to 24 g/t Ag. Localized enrichment in the mantos displays up to 37.7% Cu and 592 g/t Ag.

The Madero Property is described in the NI 43-101 Technical Report by Morton and Brown (prepared 2013) and in the PowerPoint presentation published by Escalante (2012).

23.2 La Luz Property

South of the Cuatro Ciénegas Property in the Sierra El Granizo, is the La Luz property comprised of 3 concessions, La Luz, Ampl. La Luz and La Luz Ampl. N°2, totalling 825 ha. The La Luz property is owned by Compañia Nueva Minera La Luz S.A. de C.V. and is centred on approximately 26.5128°N and -101.9833°W. On the La Luz property, there is a Pb-Zn mine named La Luz.

Mineralization on La Luz Property occurs in collapsed breccias and irregular karstic structures primarily associated with calcareous siltstone and a lesser extent to the dolomitized limestone of the Acatita Formation. The dominant minerals are galena [PbS], sphalerite [(Zn, Fe)S] and smithsonite [$ZnCO_3$].

The La Luz mine has been in production intermittently since 2005. When the mine is operating, about 20 tons per day of material are extracted, with grades of at least 10% Zn and 5% Pb. The extracted material is sent to a flotation plant in Ocampo, Coahuila, approximately 40 km north of Cuatro Ciénegas, where up to 100 tons per day can be processed.

The La Luz property is further described by the Mexico Ministry of Economy: www.economia.gob.mx/files/comunidad_negocios/industria_comercio/mineria/pdf/La%20Luz.pdf

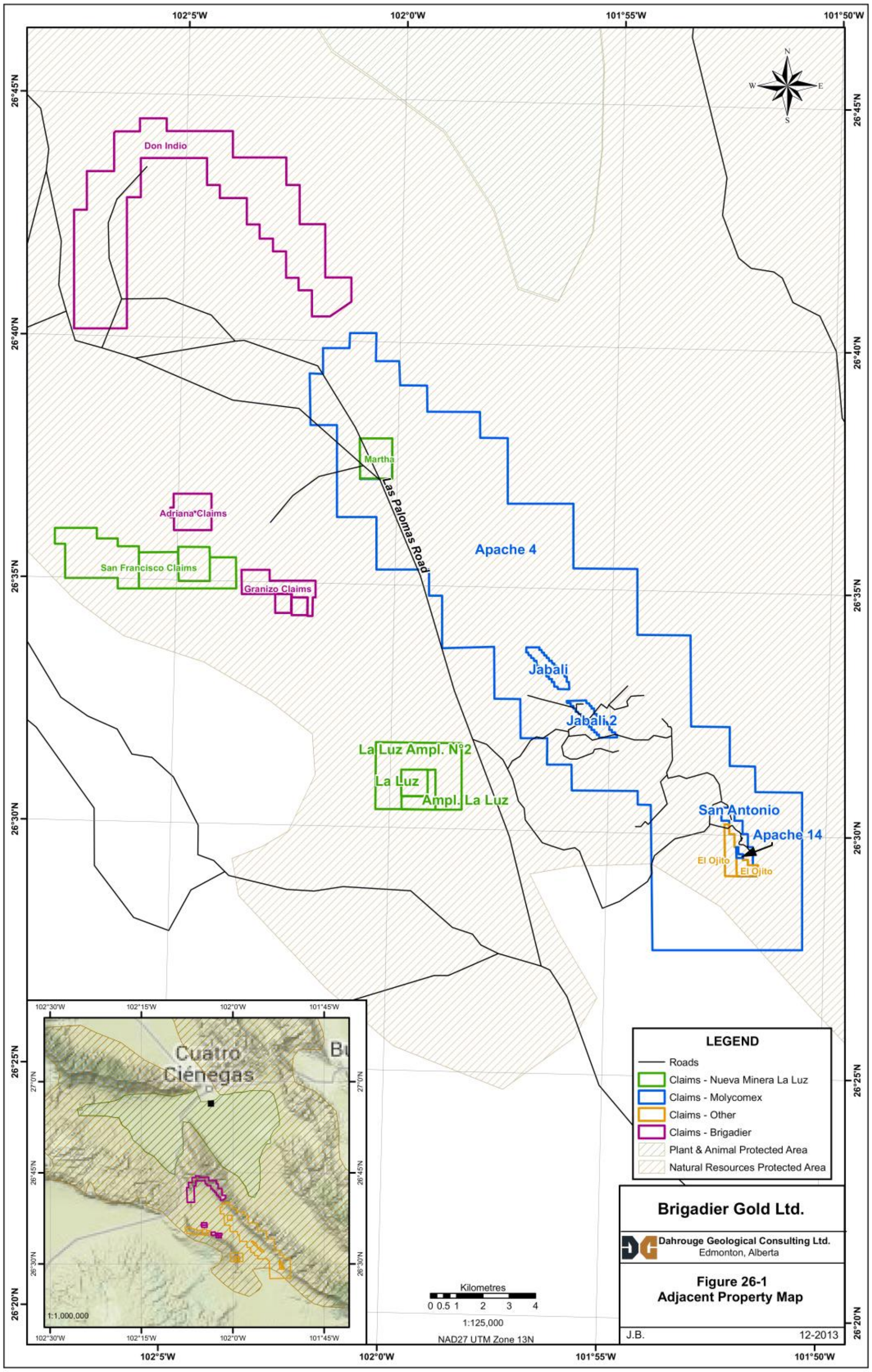

Figure 23-1 Adjacent Property Map.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The authors are unaware of any other relevant data.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

Literature research and field investigations, together with laboratory studies performed by the authors confirm the presence of extensive, well-exposed deposits of Cu-Ag and Pb=Zn mineralization on the 3,406 hectare Cuatro Ciénegas Property held by Brigadier Gold Ltd. These Cu-Ag and Pb-Zn deposits are dominantly stratabound and include thicker mantos, together with often higher-grade localized vein/pipe deposits. The deposits are hosted by Lower Cretaceous arkoses and carbonates. The down-dip extent of the stratabound deposits is yet to be defined.

The Cu-Ag and Pb-Zn bearing manto deposits have been identified over a 17 km distance along the Sierra San Marcos y Pinos in the Don Indio area and identified in a several locations further southwest in the Adriana and Granizo areas. All of the showings except for those in the Adriana area occur at the contact between the San Marcos and Cupido Formations. In the Adriana area, mineralization occurs along fractures, possibly fault related, within Permian granitic rocks. The granite remains unaltered, even near the mineralization (Bersch, 2008). Mineralization varies at the different localities on the Property. Starting in the Don Indio area, El Pilon revealed grades of 4.34% Cu and 123.5 g/t Ag (Santa Fe, 2011). Tajo Zanja has reported grades of 2.1 to 5.3% Cu and 19 to 135 g/t Ag (Goo, 2008). San Marcos West has reported grades of 0.73% Cu and 75 g/t Ag (Stratabound, 1998), and 35.2% Cu, 1.5 to 15.35% Pb, 0.3 to 2.87% Zn and 286 g/t Ag (Goo, 2008). La Cuchilla has reported calculated weighted average grades of 1.22% Cu, 152 g/t Ag, 4.16% Pb and 0.47% Zn (Coronado, 2011). Pilar Grande has reported grades increasing with depth from 0.84% Cu and 89 g/t Ag on Level 1 to 3.30% Cu and 118g/t Ag on Level 4. Spotty occurrences of Pb and Zn with grades of 7.98% Pb and 3.64% Zn, have also been reported at this showing. La Encalmada has zones locally enriched in the different elements. Based on calculated weighted averages, there is a 120 m long zone of 4.13% Zn, a 160 m long zone of 3.49% Pb, a 50 m long zone of 2.22% Cu and a 300 m long zone of 41g/t Ag. Individual samples showed up to 717 g/t Ag. La Abandonada has reported values of 1.5% Cu and 42 g/t Ag. El Ojito has reported grades of up to 0.74% Cu, 30 g/t Ag, 1.08% Pb and 0.44% Zn. Las Palmas has reported grades of up to 0.06% Cu, 0.005% Pb and 0.01% Zn (Goo, 2008). Los Mosquitos has reported grades of up to 0.06% Cu, 0.005% Pb and 0.01% Zn (Goo, 2008). In the Granizo area, Manto Negro has reported calculated weighted averages of 1.28% Cu, 26 g/t Ag, 14.8% Pb and 0.24% Zn. Las Nieves displays a value of 2.3% Cu, 33 g/t Ag, 0.01% Pb and 0.01% Zn. An additional 4 showings have been identified on the Property; however, mineralization and grades of these showing still need to be defined.

The metalliferous mineral deposits of the Cuatro Ciénegas Property were probably generated by the incursion of hot, metal-bearing, saline basinal brines that invaded the Cretaceous strata during the Laramide orogeny. The original mineralogy of these deposits was of a chemically reduced nature, dominated by metal sulphides, such as chalcocite, argentite and some sulphates. Subsequent weathering and incursion of meteoric waters caused the original Cu- Ag-, Pb- and Zn-mineral assemblages to be oxidised and replaced by such secondary Cu minerals as chrysocolla, azurite, malachite and cuprite. The characteristics of the Cuatro Ciénegas Cu-Ag deposits bear many striking similarities to the deposits of the highly productive Copper Belt of Zambia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which have to date produced in excess of 1 billion tonnes of copper metal from ores with an average grade of approximately 2.7% Cu, as well as significant quantities of Ag and Co. For this reason alone, it is the authors' opinion that there is a possibility for the discovery and development of viable resources of both Cu and Ag on the Cuatro Ciénegas Property.

Brigadier has not collected samples from the Property; however, previous operators/individuals have collected a significant number of samples. The assay results confirm that there are Cu-Ag and Pb-Zn stratabound deposits with grades of interest occur on the property. Further sampling with QA/QC methodology that meets industry standards is recommended.

During recent discussions with the management of Brigadier Gold Ltd. the concepts of trial mining and low-cost extraction of copper and silver metals from the excavated test materials were considered. In the recent years of financial downturn, depressed metal prices and cut-backs in the mining industry, it behoves a mining company to select a realistic potential mining- and extractive-scenario that would be based upon minimal capitalization, rapidity of progress to a positive cash-flow and a minimal environmental impact. In view of this, the authors view Brigadier's plan for an initial start-up via excavation of several of the richer manto sectors and/or pipe and vein deposits, followed by heap-leach extraction of the Cu and Ag, as a logical relatively low cost concept. Via such a strategy, Brigadier would create an initial cash flow and at the same time considerably augment its database on the nature and economic viability of the Cuatro Ciénegas Property Cu-Ag deposits. Hence, what are now viewed as "mineral occurrences" might be elevated to the status of "mineral resources". It is noteworthy that a bench tests on several ~37 kg composite samples of crushed material, using sulphuric acid as a lixiviant, achieved 90% recovery of the contained copper within 52 days.

The inherent risks and uncertainties for such a venture have been considered and several logical questions are posed below. (Following each query or statement is a brief response expressing the opinions of the authors of this report.) The questions are:

6. Are there sufficient previous exploration data to justify further exploration and possible initial trial development? *(The authors are confident that a plethora of reliable data exists to substantiate the presence of potentially viable Cu ± Ag deposits in the area. Further exploration to augment the database is justified.)*

7. In view of the lack of proven resources and reserves is it a wise decision to continue exploration? *(The authors emphasize the attractive analogy of the Zambian and Congolese Copper Belt and recommend expansion of the exploration activities, some further drilling and a move towards the documentation of an initial mineral resource estimate.)*

8. Is Mexico a good place to be exploring and ultimately mining? *(The general opinion of the Mining Community is that Mexico is currently one of the most favourable "friendly" jurisdictions for exploration and mining in the World.)*

9. Are the technologies for the extraction of copper and silver from such stratiform, oxidized Cu + Ag deposits both cheap and readily available? *(The technologies for small-scale, heap-leach extraction of Cu and Ag from such deposits are low-cost and well documented.)*

10. What are the other potential threats to the viability and ultimate profitability of such a potential mineral mining venture? *(Mining ventures are recognized as components of a cyclic industrial scenario. They are never without risks of future changes in political, fiscal and* *financial climates and downturns in the demand for and prices of the mineral/metal commodities. The aforesaid future changes are mostly very difficult to forecast and anticipate. There is, perhaps, a longer term view with respect to commodity demands as the major consumers of copper and silver, such as China, the USA, India and Brazil develop more transparent trends in their plans for expansions of development.)*

The authors have recommended a program of further geological exploration involving excavation to augment the existing database and re-sampling in with appropriate QA/QC methodology in order to better define the grades and provide more accurate data for the mantos on the Property (See Section 26).

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon the geological setting, deposit types, common occurrence of Cu-Ag showings on the property and the traceability of the mineralization, together with favorable Cu and Ag assay results, the authors have recommended a small exploration program to confirm analytical results and determine the extent of mineralization at the Manto Negro site. Though there is mineralization of interest at other localities, the primary target of Brigadier at this time is Manto Negro. This recommended program will include excavation of mantos or vein/pipe Cu-Ag deposits, ASTER (Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer) and SPOT Satellite Imagery, and a detailed hydrogeological study of the Project area (including the drilling of one water well).

Previous sampling at Manto Negro did not utilize QA/QC methodology and as the QP check sample comparison against the original samples did not show acceptable repeatability, it is recommended that further sampling be conducted to confirm analytical results. A QA/QC program involving the insertion of blanks, duplicates and standards to meet industry standards is recommended.

ASTER (Advanced Spaceborne Thermal Emission and Reflection Radiometer) and SPOT Satellite Imagery provide high-resolution images of Earth in 14 different bands of the electromagnetic spectrum, and are used to create detailed surface maps for land cover, geology, soils, hydrology, etc. ASTER images are advantageous for identifying alteration or mineralization zones in arid areas with a low density of vegetation, such as a desert, and as such might be very useful for tracing the lateral extents of the outcropping, green-blue oxidized copper mineralization on the Cuatro Ciénegas Property.

As mentioned earlier in the report, a detailed hydrogeological study of the Valle del Jabali needs to be carried out in order to confirm the availability and quality of water.

Upon completion of this recommended work, the results should be used to plan follow-up work.

Table 26-1. An approximate budget for further exploration on the Cuatro Ciénegas Property.

Item	Estimated Cost (USD)
Geological Support: 1 Geologist, 2 Field Assistants (2 weeks)	$30,000
Sample Analysis	$6,000
Accommodation, sustenance and supplies	$10,000
Excavator and Bulldozer	$15,000
Hydrogeological Study of the Valle del Jabali	$10,000
Drilling of 1 water well+pump/storage tank installation	$20,000
ASTER Satellite Imagery and SPOT Satellite Imagery	$8,000
Contingency 10%	*$10,000*
TOTAL:	**$110,000**

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28 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

This report, entitled "**Technical Report on the Cuatro Ciénegas Property**", with an effective date of December 11, 2013, was prepared on behalf of Brigadier Gold Ltd. and is signed by the authors, Roger Morton and Janine Brown.

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January 2, 2014

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January 2, 2014

29 CERTIFICATES OF QUALIFIED PERSONS

I, Roger Morton, of 9039 Saskatchewan Drive NW, Edmonton, Alberta, T6G 2B2, Canada, hereby certify that:

1. I, Roger Morton, P.Geol., am an independent consulting geologist.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report entitled "**Technical Report on the Cuatro Ciénegas Property**", prepared on behalf of Brigadier Gold Ltd. and with an effective date of December 11, 2013.
3. I am a graduate of: The University of Nottingham, England (B.Sc. 1st Class Honours in Geology, 1956) and the University of Nottingham, England (Ph.D. in Geology, 1959).
4. I am a Registered Professional Geologist (P.Geol.) in the Province of Alberta, Canada (Licence No: M16617).
5. I held the position of Professor of Economic Geology at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, Alberta for 28 years (1967–1995). Since 1995 I have held the position of Professor Emeritus in Geology in the Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences at the University of Alberta, in Edmonton, Alberta. I am a Canadian citizen and have been resident in Canada since 1966. I have provided consultant services internationally for the exploration, evaluation, and mining of diamonds, precious metals (gold, silver, and platinum group metals), and base metals (copper, nickel, uranium, thorium, lead, and zinc).
6. As a result of my experience and qualifications, I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (NI 43-101).
7. I inspected the Cuatro Ciénegas Property during a site visit from September 24th to September 26th, 2013.
8. I am jointly responsible for Sections 1 to 27 of this Technical Report.
9. I am independent of the issuer of this report, Brigadier Gold Ltd., as defined by Section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
10. I have no prior involvement with the Cuatro Ciénegas Property.
11. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and the report entitled "**Technical Report on the Cuatro Ciénegas Property**" has been prepared in compliance with this Instrument.
12. As of the effective date of the report, December 11, 2013, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

"Signed and Sealed"
Roger Morton, P.Geol.

PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST ALBERTA
ROGER D. MORTON

Dated January 2, 2014

DAHROUGE GEOLOGICAL CONSULTING LTD.

I, Janine Brown, of #18-10509 81 Avenue, Edmonton Alberta, Canada, hereby certify that:

1. I, Janine Brown, P.Geo., am employed as a Project Geologist with Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd.
2. This certificate applies to the Technical Report entitled "**Technical Report on the Cuatro Ciénegas Property**", prepared on behalf of Brigadier Gold Ltd. and with an effective date of December 11, 2013.
3. I am a graduate of the University of Alberta, Canada (B.Sc. degree in Geology, 2009).
4. I am a Registered Professional Geoscientist (P.Geo.) in the Province of Alberta, Canada (Licence No: 89368).
5. I have practiced my profession for 4 years since graduation. I have been directly involved in green fields and brown fields exploration, and consulting, with experience including rare metals, rare earth, gold, coal and copper.
6. As a result of my experience and qualifications, I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Instrument 43-101 *Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* (NI 43-101).
7. I inspected the Cuatro Ciénegas Property during a site visit from September 24th to September 26th, 2013.
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11. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and the report entitled "**Technical Report on the Cuatro Ciénegas Property**" has been prepared in compliance with this Instrument.
12. As of the effective date of the report, December 11, 2013, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, this Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

"Signed and Sealed"
Janine Brown, P.Geo.

PROFESSIONAL GEOSCIENTIST ALBERTA
JANINE BROWN

Dated January 2, 2014