NI 43-101

TECHNICAL REPORT

On the

AMARILLO PROPERTY

Similkameen and Osoyoos Mining Divisions
British Columbia

Trim Sheets
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UTM NAD83, Zone 11
5517500N, 287500E

Prepared for

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1. SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

Mr. Geoff Schellenberg President of Troubadour Resources Inc. has contracted the author to prepare a 43-101 compliant technical report on the Amarillo copper-moly project, located in the Peachland area of southwestern BC, Canada. The Amarillo property contains mineralization that includes copper, molybdenum and gold, possibly related to the Jurassic intrusives. Skarn style mineralization with highly anomalous tungsten is also present.

1.2 Location and Ownership

The Amarillo property consists of five (5) mineral tenures covering 3,281.26 hectares located in the Similkameen and Osoyoos Mining Divisions of south western British Columbia. The Property is located approximately 30 kilometres west of the town of Peachland, British Columbia, or 71 km northeast of the town of Princeton. Access is possible along the Peachland FSR logging road from Highway 97, or along the Glen Lake FSR from the old Princeton – Summerland Road.

The Peach 1 was staked in June of 2013 by Jordan Lewis to cover the Marg 1/Juniper Minfile showing. In October of 2016 the Peach 2 and 3 were acquired based on work carried out by J. Lewis on the Peach 1. The Property was optioned by Troubadour Resources Inc. (the Company) in October of 2016, and the Headwater 1 and 2 claims were staked to encompass a prominent magnetic low shown on regional government airborne magnetic surveys.

1.3 Geology and Mineralization

The Amarillo property lies within intrusive rocks of Jurassic or Lower Cretaceous age identified as the Nelson Plutonics, a suite of undifferentiated granodiorites, quartz diorites and granites. These are located near the boundary of the Insular and Intermontane tectonic belts. The granitoids are acidic in nature and have abundant visible free quartz. Pegmatite/aplite dykes are reportedly common throughout. A Triassic volcanic/sedimentary package consisting of shales, slates, phyllite, andesite and basalt occurs to the north of the claims. The Jurassic Okanagan Batholith, comprised of massive, medium-coarse grained light grey weathering biotite-granodiorite and granite forms the southern boundary of the property.

The Marg 1/Juniper showing consists of a trench excavated in the early 1960's which assayed 0.87% Cu over 120 meters with "some gold". The mineralization was described as being hosted by a potassic-altered granodiorite. The area has seen very little work since 1982. Prospecting in 2016 located zones with up to 15% pyrite along with minor chalcopyrite in the granodiorite.

1.4 Historical Information and Data

There is not a great deal of information available on the property. The initial discovery took place in the early 1960's and the area received renewed interest after the discovery of the Brenda Deposit 11kms to the north. Some percussion drilling was carried out in 1967 and then geochemical sampling in 1978. No other work has been recorded. Jordan

Lewis carried out some prospecting and rock sampling programs in 2013/2014 in the vicinity of the Marg 1/Juniper trench which located an auriferous quartz vein and angular skarn boulders. The author has had access to all of the data collected by J. Lewis. It is the author's opinion that the historical data is of sufficient quality and completeness to incorporate into this 43-101 report.

1.5 Conclusions and Recommendations

Exploration programs carried out between 2013 and 2016 have located an historic trench that assayed 0.87% copper over 120m in rocks prospective for porphyry copper type deposits. Soil sampling of this area has outlined a coincident copper – moly anomaly associated with these same rocks covering an area of 2000m by up to 900m. The soil anomaly is associated with a large magnetic low which also displays locally strong silicification and seritic alteration. Further work is warranted on this property.

A program consisting of soil geochemical surveys, IP and magnetic surveys is recommended for the Amarillo property. An additional 500 soil samples to expand and infill the coverage of the known anomalies should be carried out. A 40km 3D-IP and magnetic survey is recommended. The program is estimated to cost $225,000.00.

2 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE

2.1 Introduction

This report was prepared for Troubadour Resources Inc., ("Troubadour" or the "Company") a public company, registered in British Columbia, at the request of Mr. Geoff Schellenberg, President. The purpose of the report is to compile the historical data and provide an up-to-date review of the potential of the Amarillo property. Mr. Schellenberg retained the author to review reports and other data relating to exploration on the Amarillo Project, and to prepare a report to comply with the disclosure and reporting requirements as set forth in National Instrument 43-101, Companion Policy 43-101CP and Form 43-101F1.

2.2 Terms of Reference

The work included reviewing technical reports and other data, along with academic papers covering the project area. The geological setting of the property, mineralization style, occurrences, and exploration history are described based on reports, government and other publications as listed in Section 26, References. The author, J. Chapman P. Geo, has visited the property on November 15, 2016 and collected 4 rock samples as described in Appendix 1.

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

For the preparation of the report the author has relied on information believed to be accurate. The technical information presented in this report is derived from government, academic and corporate reports. Land tenure information is derived from the British Columbia government website, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. While the content of the historic material appears to be accurate, the QP has not validated mineral concentrations data from original laboratory certificates or otherwise confirmed the authenticity, accuracy or completeness of the historic data.

The author has reviewed and analyzed data provided by Troubadour, its consultants and previous operators of the property, and augmented by direct field examination has drawn his own conclusions. While exercising all reasonable diligence in checking, confirming and testing, the author has relied upon Troubadour's presentation of the project data from previous operators of the Amarillo project in formulating these opinions.

In the opinion of the QP, the available historic data is sufficiently detailed and appears credible to represent the project. J. Chapman, P.Geo. is an independent "Qualified Person" by definition of the Standards for Disclosure for Mineral Projects (NI 43-101).

4 PROPERTY LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

4.1 Property Location

The property is located 30 kilometers west of Peachland, B.C. or 70kms northeast of Princeton (Figure 4.1). Access from Vancouver is by driving 160kms east on Highway #1 to Hope then 135kms east on Highway #3 to Princeton. Alternately from Hope it is accessible via 120kms on Highway #5 to Merritt and 116kms on Highway 97C to Peachland. Logging roads from Peachland and Princeton allow access to the property.

4.2 Description

The Amarillo property consists of five (5) tenures totalling 3,281.15 hectares (Figure 4.2). The Peach 1, 2 and 3 claims are registered in the name of Jordan Lewis and have been sold to Troubadour Resources Inc. for $10,000.00 and 500,000 shares of the company, to be delivered within 10 days upon commencement of trading on the TSX Venture Exchange. Jordan Lewis retains a 1.5% NSR which may be reduced to a 0.5% NSR through the payment of $1,000,000.00. Coast Mountain Geological Ltd., staked the Headwater 1 and 2 claims within the area of influence of the above mentioned agreement and holds them in trust for Troubadour. The claims have expiry dates as shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 – Tenure List

NAME	TENURE NO.	DATE STAKED	EXPIRY DATE	AREA
Peach 1	1020454	2013/Jun/21	2021/Jun/21	187.82
Peach 2	1047064	2016/Oct/03	2021/Jun/01	187.77
Peach 3	1047065	2016/Oct/03	2021/Jun/01	187.76
Headwater 1	1047438	2016/Oct/25	2021/Jun/01	1,418.53
Headwater 2	1047439	2016/Oct/25	2021/Jun/01	1,299.27
Total				**3,281.15**ha

Assessment work requirements in British Columbia consist of a four tier system of yearly expenditures as follows. The Peach 1 claim is in its 4th year, and the four claims with expiry dates in October are in their first year;

$5.00 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2
$10.00 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4

$15.00 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6
$20.00 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years

"Cash-in-Lieu" payments that may be made if physical work has not been conducted on the mineral titles are as follows;

$10 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2;
$20 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4;
$30 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6; and
$40 per hectare for subsequent anniversary years

5 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY

5.1 Accessibility

Access from Peachland is via 30kms along the Peachland Forest Service Road (Figure 5.1). From Princeton Highway 5a leads to the old Princeton-Summerland Road which gives access to the Glen Lake Forest Service Road, a total of 71kms to the property. Numerous logging and skid roads give good access to most parts of the claims.

5.2 Climate

The Amarillo property enjoys a temperate continental climate with warm summers and cold winters. Average annual rainfall is 300mm and snowfall accumulation in this part of the province averages 1.0 meters in depth. Surface exploration work on the Amarillo property is best carried out between June and late October, but would be possible throughout the year.

5.3 Infrastructure

Accommodation along with basic supplies, labour and fuel may be sourced in the communities of Princeton or Peachland. Any specialized material, equipment or manpower requirements would be readily available in Vancouver, 290 kilometres to the west, or Kelowna 50kms to the northeast. Power lines follow the routes of Highway 3 and 97, and as of November 2016, high voltage power lines are being constructed less than 500 metres from the southern boundary of the Property.

5.4 Physiography and Vegetation

The topography within the property is generally moderate. Elevations range from 1140m to 1660m. The property is covered with large stands of commercial evergreen trees. There is generally little undergrowth but dense brush and deadfall does occur locally. Extensive logging has been carried out in the area, and is ongoing within the property boundaries. In general outcrop is sparse, but in many areas the overburden is less than one metre deep. Glacial till of unknown thickness is present over some areas, but has not yet been fully delineated. Swampy areas occur near the sources of most of the creeks.

6 HISTORY

The Marg 1/Juniper showing was first reported on by Don Agur of Summerland, BC in the early 1960s. Mr. Agur trenched the showing to uncover a potassic-altered granodiorite with chalcopyrite along fractures. The trench reportedly assayed 0.87% copper over 120m with "some gold" (Sutherland, 1979).

In 1967, following the discovery of the Cu-Mo-Au Brenda deposit to the north, Juniper Mines Ltd carried out a large-scale percussion drilling program aimed at testing strongly sericite-altered zones on and around the property (Philip, R.H.D., 1967). A memo from this time states that drilling returned values of up to 0.025% MoS_2 and geochemical sampling returned 0.9% Cu over 120m, reportedly from the same trench previously uncovered by Mr. Agur.

In 1978 claims were staked by Ian G. Sutherland of Peachland, B.C. Mr. Sutherland carried out prospecting and geochemical sampling programs up until 1982. These programs outlined a 700m east-west gold-in-soil anomaly of >100ppb covering the northern portion of his claims. A "Shear Zone" was also identified just to the south of the gold soil anomaly with anomalous copper values (Sutherland, I. 1978; Sutherland, I. 1982). The footprint of these anomalies overlies what is currently called the Jesse James Zone.

A geology report was prepared in 2007 by A. Travis, at the request of Kitcher Resources. In this report, found in archived SEC filings, Mr. Travis sums up the information from old assessment reports and strongly recommends that a two phase program be carried out to locate and expand upon the historic trench. Kitcher Resources merged with Blue Water in 2008 and there is no indication that Kitcher Resources acted on any of Mr. Travis's recommendations (Travis, A., 2007). Jordan Lewis staked the Peach 1 claim in 2013 to cover the location of the Marg 1/Juniper showing. Three separate small work programs between 2013 - 2014 resulted in rock samples assaying up to 0.11% Cu near the old trench, and a new auriferous quartz vein showing assaying up to 1.5g/t Au and 32g/t Ag, approximately 300m SW of the old trench. Also of interest was a sub-angular skarn float boulder found in the vicinity which assayed >100ppm W with anomalous Mo (Lewis, J. 2014; Personal Communication).

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

7.1 Regional Geology

The Amarillo property lies within a large undifferentiated suite of plutonic rocks of Jurassic or Lower Cretaceous age identified as the Nelson Plutonics, (Figure 7.1) near the boundary of the Insular and Intermontane tectonic belts. Historic mapping by the Geological Survey of Canada in 1940 identified 3 separate intrusive events in the area. These are described as a grey granodiorite, a reddish coarse grained siliceous granite/granodiorite and a light colored granodiorite. They locally display intrusive contacts, but in places appear also to have gradational contacts. The three granitoids are acidic in nature and have abundant visible free quartz. Pegmatite/aplite dykes are reportedly common throughout (Cairnes, C.E., 1940). More recent mapping from 1983-1984 classifies the underlying bedrock as the Nelson Plutonic Suite, a Jurassic suite of undifferentiated granodiorites, quartz diorites and granites.

To the north of the property a Triassic volcanic/sedimentary package consisting of shales, slates, phyllite, andesite and basalt is mapped which may be part of the Nicola Group. To the south lies the Jurassic Okanagan Batholith, comprised of massive, medium-coarse grained light grey weathering biotite-granodiorite and granite (Templeman-Kluit, D.J., 1989).

7.2 Property Geology

Four major lithological units have been identified over the course of the 2016 field mapping program (Figure 7.2). Each unit has been variably altered (silicified/sericitized) and fractured/brecciated.

The Granodiorite (GD) is a white-grey medium-grained equigranular rock with abundant biotite, white plagioclase, light grey quartz and is locally porphyritic. Alteration includes local zones that are strongly silicified and/or weakly sericitic. The alteration results in a dark grey/green groundmass with obscured crystals. Altered granodiorite tends to be mineralized with up to 15% pyrite and small amounts of chalcopyrite. Granodiorite was encountered throughout the property and makes up the majority of the exposed outcrops. In the western area it is fresh, unaltered and equigranular, with hornblende and biotite comprising the mafic minerals. On the eastern part of the Property, medium grained chunky biotite is the sole mafic mineral and can comprise up to 30% of the rock. Within the Jesse James Zone, granodiorite is strongly silicified and weakly sericitized, with possible potassic alteration.

Porphyritic Tuff or latite (Ptuff) is beige to buff colored, fine grained with triangular quartz fragments and up to cm-scale porphyritic white plagioclase. The unit is locally strongly silicified in the eastern portion of the property with unidentified dark brown weathered cubic porphyry crystals. The groundmass is very-fine-grained, with porphyritic millimetre-centimetre scale subhedral-anhedral white plagioclase crystals and rare flecks of an acicular-rectangular black vitreous mineral. Porphyritic anhedral masses of orthoclase and plagioclase are mixed with an unidentified millimeter to centimeter-scale rectangular brown flaky mineral and triangular quartz shards. Fresh cut surfaces show occasional millimeter-scale grey quartz veinlets.

The Mafic Dyke (MD) is dark grey/black and weathers dark rusty brown. It is predominately fine grained massive biotite with small anhedral white crystals tentatively identified as plagioclase. Rare pods of massive tourmaline have been observed. Where altered the unit is strongly silicified becoming light blue/green with very fine grained pyrite along fractures. A parallel swarm of meter-scale mafic dykes trend approximately 070° along slopes through the central portion of the property. Within the large magnetic low, these dykes appear to be intensely silicified and fractured. Millimetre-scale veinlets of grey quartz are abundant in these rocks, as is very fine grained pyrite.

Quartz Feldspar Porphyry QFP is white-grey-pink with phenocrysts of pink orthoclase and anhedral grey quartz masses. It occurs as small lenses west and south of Glen Lake. Weathered surfaces are beige-tan-brown, while fresh surfaces are cream-grey-pink. Outcrops are resistant to weathering, but are locally highly fractured. There is a strongly

foliated/silicified area at the far eastern extent of the exposure. Alteration is associated with mm-scale quartz veinlets. These veinlets have shattered the orthoclase phenocrysts, and vuggy textures are common. Vugs are lined with millimetre-scale euhedral quartz prisms that are coated in a grey very-fine-grained powdery mineral. Assay results suggest this is a lead bearing mineral. This unit may represent an exposed pendant of the Osprey Lake Batholith.

7.3 Structure

Two joint sets are present in all four lithologies encountered. The dominant set trends roughly NE and dips SE, while the weaker set trends NW and dips NE. Metre-scale zones of intense foliation/shearing trending ~020-030° were observed in the QFP and in the altered granodiorite. Quartz veins were sporadically encountered and tended to follow one of the two joint sets.

7.4 Mineralization

Three styles of mineralization have been observed to date on the property. These consist of sulphides (vein and disseminated), Au-Ag quartz veins, and tungsten skarn. Sulphide mineralization is prevalent in the altered granodiorite and altered mafic dykes. Pyrite locally up to 15% of the rock, occurs as anhedral-subhedral very fine-grained to medium grained crystals. Trace fine grained molybdenite was identified in several locations, also along fracture planes. Chalcopyrite was only observed in one location in outcrop as fine stringers within a zone of strongly altered granodiorite which has been labeled as the Jesse James Zone. In this area the altered granodiorite is intensely fractured, and all fracture surfaces are coated in goethite, hematite and limonite. XRF analysis of these gossanous surfaces showed elevated copper values. A silver metallic mineral, tentatively identified as bismuthinite, was found within the chalcopyrite-bearing rock. A single quartz vein up to 7cm wide found on a hillside within the Jesse James Zone returned anomalous values of gold and silver (up to 1.5g/t Au, 32 g/t Ag). An angular skarn float boulder was found at the NE edge of the Jesse James Zone with visible chalcopyrite, molybdenite and scheelite.

7.5 Alteration

Silicification is the dominant alteration, overprinting and obscuring the original texture of the host rock. Minute stringers of quartz-carbonate are seen on cut surfaces of altered rock, in some cases shattering phenocrysts. Occasionally, plagioclase crystals have turned to sericite in areas of stronger silicification. Zones of more intense alteration tend to coincide with the magnetic lows.

8 DEPOSIT TYPE

The Marg 1/Juniper Minfile showing is considered to have calcalkaline Cu-Mo +/- Au porphyry potential as described by Panteleyev, 1995. Similar examples include the nearby Brenda deposit and the Schaft Creek deposits. This type is characterized by stockworks of quartz veinlets, quartz veins, closely spaced fractures and breccias containing pyrite with lesser chalcopyrite, molybdenite, bornite and magnetite occurring

in porphyritic intrusions, related breccia bodies and/or host rocks. The mineralization is associated with hydrothermal alteration of the intrusions and wall rocks.

The deposit is stock-related with multiple emplacements at shallow depth (1 to 2 km) of generally equant, cylindrical porphyritic intrusions. Numerous dikes and breccias of pre, intra, and post-mineralization age modify the stock geometry. Orebodies occur along margins and adjacent to intrusions as annular ore shells. Lateral outward zoning of alteration and sulphide minerals from a weakly mineralized potassic/propylitic core is common. Surrounding ore zones with potassic (commonly biotite-rich) or phyllic alteration contain molybdenite/chalcopyrite, then chalcopyrite and a generally widespread propylitic, barren pyritic aureole or 'halo'. Pyrite is the predominant sulphide mineral; in some deposits magnetite, and rarely hematite, are abundant. Ore minerals are chalcopyrite, molybdenite, lesser bornite and rare (primary) chalcocite. Minor minerals are tetrahedrite/tennantite, enargite and minor gold, electrum and arsenopyrite. In many deposits late veins generally distal to the porphyry commonly contain galena and sphalerite (Panteleyev, 1995).

9 EXPLORATION

Between October 28th - November 23rd, 2016, a four-man field crew collected 755 soil samples, 42 rock samples, and surveyed 39.5 line kilometres of ground magnetic data on behalf of Troubadour Resources Inc. Two separate grids were established with a handheld GPS and compass to aid in collection of data; the Main Grid and the Clearcut Grid (Figure 9.1).

Crew members walked each grid line and mapped any outcrop encountered, noting location (NAD83 Zone 11N) on a handheld Garmin GPS60 or GPS62, size, lithology, alteration, structures and mineralization. Outcrop exposure is poor at less than 5% and was mostly exposed along ridges and knobs. Areas of alteration were explored/mapped in greater detail. Mapping confirmed that zones of alteration occur predominately within identified magnetic lows. Rocks from these zones generally show strong silicification and some weak to moderate sericitization.

9.1 Geochemical Surveys

A total of 755 soil samples were collected from two grids along with 42 rock samples from the prospecting program. Within the grid area some of the material sampled was comprised of glacial till which may mask underlying anomalies. Anomalous copper and moly values for the soil grids are shown on Figures 9.2 and 9.3 respectively. Soil geochemical anomalies for Cu, Mo, Bi and Te form a linear trend roughly 2.2 km long and up to 900 metres wide which contains the Jesse James Zone (Figure 9.4). This trend is paralleled by a Pb-Zn-Ag population group occurring upslope and south of the Cu-Mo-Bi-Te anomaly. Gold values are patchy, but can be construed to form a weak E/W linear trend beginning just east of Glen Lake, with spotty high values inside the Jesse James Zone. A strong tungsten soil anomaly occurs on the western side of the main grid, suggesting a skarn target roughly 800 m x 800 m in size.

Table 9.1 Soil Geochemistry Statistics (ppm)

Element	Min	Max	Mean	Standard Deviation	Moderate Anomaly	Strong Anomaly	Intense Anomaly

Cu	2.5	265.9	9.9	17.5	33 - 50	51 - 68	> 68
Mo	0.24	10.19	1	0.93	2.34 - 3.27	3.28 - 4.21	> 4.21
Bi	0.08	11.18	0.33	0.8	1.34 - 2.14	2.15 - 2.95	> 2.95
Au	< 0.004	0.068	0.001	0.006	0.011 - 0.017	0.018 - 0.024	> 0.024
Pb	4.5	563.4	15.4	31.1	56 - 87	88 - 119	> 119
Zn	27	5359	178	291.7	528 - 820	821 - 1113	> 1113
Ag	< 0.05	32.7	0.23	1.34	1.80 - 3.14	3.15 - 4.49	> 4.49
W	0.11	1.99	0.54	0.42	0.90 - 1.24	1.25 - 1.59	> 1.59
As	0.7	297.4	2.4	11.05	8.0 - 9.0	9.0 - 18.0	>18
Sb	0.04	1.41	0.07	0.09	0.18 -0.21	0.21 - 0.4	>0.4
Te	0.025	0.87	0.025	0.07	0.18 - 0.24	0.24 - 0.48	>0.48

A total of 42 rock samples were collected over the course of the program. Copper values ranged from 2.4ppm to 2,003ppm, with many of the anomalous values located within the Jesse James Zone.

Table 9.2 Rock Sample Statistics (ppm)

Element	Min	Max	Mean	Standard Deviation	Moderate Anomaly	Strong Anomaly	Intense Anomaly
Cu	2.4	2003	45.5	360.6	881 - 902	902 - 1800	>1800
Mo	0.52	923.03	4.48	148.5	116 - 265	265 - 530	>530
Bi	0.025	2082	2	320.9	50 - 128	128 - 256	>256
Au	0.002	0.319	0.003	0.05	0.02 - 0.03	0.03 - 0.06	>0.1
Pb	1.7	1707.9	14.1	325.4	639 - 1050	1050 - 2100	>2100
Zn	11	2639	83	406.6	415.9 - 432.9	432.9 - 865	>865
Ag	0.025	11.36	0.385	2.95	8.08 - 9.82	9.82 - 18.0	>18.0
W	0.19	1245.5	1.78	191.64	24.9 - 31.1	31.1 - 62	>62
As	0.1	38.8	4.2	8.3	23.3 - 25.8	25.8 - 50.8	>50.8
Sb	0.025	0.87	0.025	0.16	0.37 - 0.39	0.39 - 0.8	>0.8
Te	0.025	1.15	0.265	0.26	0.66 - 1.01	1.01 - 2.0	>2.0

A sample containing a cm-scale bleb of bismuthinite and trace chalcopyrite along fractures was collected from a small overgrown blast pit along strike from historic sampling approximately 200m to the SE of the Marg1 trench.

Gold values were almost universally low. The exception was a sample (0.319g/t Au), taken adjacent to a 2014 sample from quartz vein subcrop which ran ~1.5 g/t Au within the Jesse James Zone.

Molybdenum values ranged from below detection to a high of 923ppm. This high was obtained from a subangular skarn float boulder which also ran 0.124% W. No outcrop source for the boulder has been identified to date. Anomalous values of 309.77 ppm and 117.48 ppm Mo were returned from a quartz breccia south of the Jesse James Zone, and an altered mafic dyke outcrop in the eastern cut block.

Anomalous lead and zinc values corresponded to zones of disruption (foliation/faulting) or veining. Lead values ranged from below detection to 0.17%. Highs were returned from sheared/foliated altered granodiorite within the Jesse James Zone, vuggy quartz veins within altered QFP, and quartz breccias. Zinc values ranged from below detection

to 0.26%. The high zinc value was from a quartz breccia, which was also anomalous for Mo, Pb and Cu.

All 755 soil samples were analyzed with a Niton Analyzer Model XL3T 950 with Gold Package on the day they were collected by a NRCan-certified operator to generate exploration targets. Two table spoons of soil were removed from the 4" x 6" kraft bag and placed in a pile on a clean sheet of poly plastic. Visible pebbles and organic matter were removed from the sample, and a 2.5" diameter circle of 6-micron thick Mylar was placed over the sample. Soil was compacted to reduce air voids. The sample number was entered into the analyzer, which was then set to Soil Sample Analysis - All Geo mode. The analyzer ran for a full 30 seconds, the preset time for which the main filter determines element values. The main filter analyzes for Mo, Zr, Sr, U, Rb, Th, Pb, Au, Se, As, Hg, Zn, W, Cu, Ni, Co, Fe, and Mn, presenting values as ppm. The results of the XRF analysis enabled the field crew to quickly follow up on geochemical anomalies. Sample spacing was tightened up over areas of anomalous Cu, and line spacing was increased to 400 metres on certain sections of the northwest portion of the Main Grid where analysis indicated that glacial till was hindering geochemical signatures. In general, XRF anomalies corresponded very well with lab assay anomalies.

9.2 Geophysical Surveys

Approximately 3200 nT readings were collected on 23 NW-SE lines, spaced 200 metres apart, at stations 12.5 meters along each line. This represents a total survey length of 39.5 line kilometres. Survey data was collected by two operators, using two different GSM-19 magnetometers. A separate GSM-19 unit was used as a base station to measure diurnal variations, with stationary readings taken every three seconds. All three units were time-synced at the start of each day, and rover units were tested by ensuring nT readings over a known point matched between units. At the end of each day raw data was downloaded from all three units, diurnal corrections were applied to the rover data from the base station, and corrected data was compiled into a single Excel spreadsheet. Coordinates registered in NAD83 Zone 11N were assigned to each station. Raw rover and base data files were supplied to SJ Geophysics, as well as the compiled spreadsheet. Grid lines were labelled, and a station numbering scheme was supplied by Troubadour Resources.

Trends identified by SJ Geophysics align with known geological lineations on the property, specifically the NE-SW major fracture set and the ~070° strike of the mafic dykes and porphyritic tuff units (Figure 9.5). The ground magnetic survey was intended to confirm the presence of a large 6 km x 2 km regional magnetic low bearing ~070° identified on high altitude government aeromagnetic maps. Even though the ground data shows considerably more relief, there is a general agreement between it and the regional data, suggesting that the underlying geology is more complex than regional mapping has indicated.

Two extremely strong magnetic low/high dipole anomalies are present on the southeastern ends of lines L006 and L007. Although the units appear to have been operating normally, these are high enough amplitude that they could be "noise." If the

data is valid, the source of the anomaly likely lies at or near surface. Field examination did not observe any cultural objects such as culverts, chains etc.

There is clear evidence of north-easterly striking features in the data. Closer line spacing will be required to produce a more coherent interpretation of magnetic lineations. The Jesse James Zone coincides with a 1.3 km long pronounced magnetic low, widening as it trends to the southwest. The location of the Marg 1 Minfile showing is at the northeastern end of this trend.

10 DRILLING

No drilling has been carried out other than as detailed in Section 6, History.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

No information is available on sample collection, preparation or security for the historical results included in this report. All samples collected by the author were retained in the possession of the author until delivered to ALS Labs in North Vancouver, BC for multi-element analyses by ME-ICP41 and AA25 for gold.

Samples collected by the Company were placed in rice bags and personally transported by the crew for submission to MS Analytical, an ISO 9001 and ISO/IEC17025 certified commercial laboratory located in Langley, British Columbia. MS analytical is a Canadian company with 25+ years of experience analyzing geological material. Soil samples were dried and screened through a -80 mesh. 20 grams of material was digested in dilute aqua regia, then finished with ICP-MS. Assay package IMS-117 was chosen, resulting in a suite of 37 elements.
Rock samples were dried, crushed to 2mm, then pulverized to 85% passing a -75 mesh. 20 grams of homogenized material was then digested in dilute aqua regia and finished with ICP-MS. As with soils, assay package IMS-117 was chosen. QA/QC samples, comprising blanks, standards and duplicates, were inserted by MS Analytical every 12 samples.

Soil samples were collected from the B horizon at 50m or 100m intervals along lines spaced 200-400 metres apart. Holes were dug with a long-handled GeoTul until at least a 5cm column of B horizon material was exposed; average depth of the B horizon was 20cm. Approximately 400 grams of soil was collected at each station (unless otherwise noted), placed into a clean labelled kraft paper bag, and sealed with flagging tape. Visible pebbles and organic matter were removed from the sample material. Notes were taken on waterproof paper detailing the sample number, color, consistency/grain size, depth, and any relevant comments. The Geotul was wiped clean, flagging was marked with the sample number and tied to a nearby tree, and location data was noted in field notes and on a Garmin handheld GPS60 or GPS62 unit. Samples were transported back to camp on a daily basis and laid out to dry. Each night, soil samples were assayed using a Niton portable XRF analyzer.

Rock samples were collected from either outcrop or angular float in areas of visible alteration and mineralization. Approximately 2kg of material was placed in a clear polybag and labelled with both a unique station number and sample number. The bag was tied closed, and labelled flagging tape was placed on the ground where the sample was taken from, as well as in a nearby tree. Notes were taken describing the lithology, alteration, mineralization, location and any structures surrounding the sample site. Location data, projected in NAD83 Zone 11N, was marked on a handheld Garmin GPS60 or GPS62 unit. Samples were transported back to camp daily.

A portable XRF analyzer was used to help identify any questionable minerals. This device can accurately determine the chemical composition of a material by measuring secondary (or fluorescence) x-rays emitted from the material when a primary X-ray excites it. When an atom in the material is hit by high energy x-rays from a controlled source (the x-ray tube within the analyzer), an electron from one of the inner orbital shells of the atom is dislodged. To regain stability, the atom fills this vacant spot with an electron from a high-energy outer orbital shell. The higher energy electron releases a characteristic fluorescent x-ray and drops to the lower energy inner orbital shell. The analyzer can measure this energy release and quantify it.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

The author has not attempted to verify the historical data which consists of soil and rock sampling by previous operators. Some data is available on-line at the BCEMR website and other information available through published papers in technical journals as referenced in Section 26.

The Amarillo Property contains one zone of known mineralization, with most historical work having taken place between 1965 - 1982. Three old blast pits have been identified within the zone of known mineralization, but they are of an unknown age and do not appear in any available reports. Modern exploration has been documented as taking place in 2007, and again in 2013.

The data from these past exploration programs has been reviewed by the author, who is of the opinion that historical work has been conducted in accordance to industry standards of the time. However, none of the previous work has been carried out in accordance with the current Exploration Best Practices Guidelines, and none of the previous operators employed any internal QA/QC program.

The author visited the Property on November 15th, 2016. During the visit, the author noted major points of access, located and sampled portions of the Jesse James Zone, viewed a demonstration of XRF analytical procedures, reviewed raw ground magnetic data, and verified local geology both in the field and through the rock library at base camp. Four rock samples were collected from different locations on the Property, which were submitted to ALS Global's laboratories in North Vancouver, BC, for analysis. The author oversaw the planning of the 2016 field program and provided ongoing advice and feedback.

It is the opinion of the author that the adequacy of the data obtained is of sufficient quality for the purposes of this report.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been carried out.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE AND MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

No mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates have been carried out.

15 MINING METHODS

No studies on mining methods have been carried out.

16 RECOVERY METHODS

No studies on recovery methods have been carried out.

17 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

No studies on project infrastructure have been carried out.

18 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

No market studies or contracts have been carried out.

19 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACTS

No environmental, permitting, social or community impact studies have been carried out.

20 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

No capital or operating cost studies have been carried out.

21 ECONOMIC ANALYES

No economic analyses have been carried out

22 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The area surrounding the Amarillo Property has a long mining history. The Silver King polymetallic vein, located 4km north of the property, saw development work as early as the late 1890's, with sporadic exploration programs continuing to the present day.

Recorded production is only available for the period 1939 – 1941, when 244 tonnes of ore yielding 15,116 grams of silver and 1,618 grams of gold were produced.

Uranium exploration by D.G. Leighton and Associates during the 1970's resulted in several minor showings southeast of the claim group, predominately occurring as accumulation in clay/soils due to groundwater leaching labile uranium from fresh igneous rocks exposed after glaciation.

Immediately to the north of the property lies the Iron Horse Au-rich skarn showing. Worked intermittently since 1936, the showing has been trenched, chip sampled and extensively RC drilled. The single best chip sample assayed 38.3 g/t Au over 1.5m in garnet-rich skarn. The best drill intersection reported contained 5.8 g/t Au over 6.0 meters, also apparently in garnet-rich skarn.

The Brenda Mine (Cu-Mo-Au porphyry) located 11 km north of the property was in production from 1970 – 1990. The mine produced 278,000 tonnes of copper, 66,000 tonnes of molybdenum, 125 tonnes of silver and 2 tonnes of gold. Mineralization was fracture-controlled and hosted in the Brenda Stock granodiorite, part of the Pennask Batholith.

Active mining claims are contiguous to both the southern and northern edges of the Property. To the north a package of claims belonging to Craig Alvin Lynes cover an area of 2251.96 ha and encompass the aforementioned Silver King and Iron Horse Minfile showings, as well as the following showings:

Alma Mater (082ENW017) - A Polymetallic vein and Mo-Porphyry target. Modern exploration included drilling, trenching and test pitting. Assay results have varied, but are uniformly low in Mo and Au. High-grade grab samples running up to 254 g/t Ag have been reported.

Oka 8 (082ENW102) - Discovered in 1986 during a regional exploration program by Fairfield Minerals Ltd. The showing is a quartz vein located at the end of Bolivar Creek Road. Chip samples ran between 0.07 - 1.57 g/t Au over 0.40- 0.80 metres. A grab sample from the same area assayed 23 g/t Au and 5.47 g/t Ag.

Bolivar West (082ENW098) - Gold mineralization is present in a NE trending quartz vein and arsenopyrite bearing veinlets. Grab samples contained up to 22.9 g/t Au. Drilling by a joint venture of Fairfield and Placer Dome in 1988 returned an intercept of 14.33 g/t Au over 1.52 metres.

Bolivar Creek (082ENW101) - The showing is a 0.5 meter wide quartz vein, from which a grab sample assayed 47 g/t Au. Follow up work in 1991 returned assays high in Ag (103.7 g/t) but low in Au.

Bolivar East (082ENW099) - The showing occurs in fractured volcanics and skarns and was drilled by a joint venture of Fairfield and Placer Dome in 1988. The best assay reported was 7.07 g/t Au over 1.52 metres, associated with a fine to medium grained siliceous rock.

Bolivar Road (082ENW100) - The showing, identified through gold-in-soil anomalies, was drilled by a joint venture of Fairfield and Placer Dome in 1988. The best assay was 2.032 g/t Au over 1.52 metres, associated with a fine to medium grained siliceous rock.

To the south a group of claims owned by Green Swan Capital cover an area of 1,143.77 ha and contain the historic Jass showing. The Jass showing (082ENW021) is a porphyry Cu-Mo +/- Au-Ag prospect and was discovered through stream sediment sampling in 1966. Various work programs over the years culminated in a drill program by Almaden

Resources Corp in 1996/1997 partially defining a large, low-grade Ag-Cu-Mo anomaly that extends for at least 2.5 km east/west.

Information regarding these historical showings was sourced from the British Columbia Minfile Database. It should be noted that the author has been unable to verify the information and that the information is not necessarily indicative of mineralization on the Amarillo Property.

23 OTHER RELAVENT DATA AND INFORMATION

No other relevant data is available or known to the author other than as listed in Section 26, References.

24 INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

24.1 Interpretation

The Amarillo Property was staked to cover ground considered favourable for porphyry Cu-Mo +/- Au mineralization. Mapping, sampling and a grid based magnetic survey carried out in November 2016 identified four main lithological units and areas of strong alteration (silicification, sericitization) within a large magnetic low.

Soil geochemical sampling was effective in identifying anomalous values in copper, molybdenum, and bismuth, however extensive areas of glacial till likely mask other anomalies. A 2.2 km long by up to 900 meter wide coincident Cu-Mo-Bi-Te anomaly strikes roughly NE/SW along a prominent magnetic low, and a lateral Pb-Zn-Ag anomaly parallels this trend. The historic Marg 1/Juniper Cu showing occurs at the NE edge of the Jesse James Zone.

Within the zone, granodiorite is strongly altered and mineralized with up to 15% pyrite in veins, fractures and disseminations. Assay results were anomalous for copper, reaching a high of 0.2%. Immediately west of the Jesse James zone lies a strong tungsten-in-soil target, where a skarn float boulder assayed 0.12 % W.

24.2 Conclusions

Exploration programs carried out between 2013 and 2016 have located an historic trench that assayed 0.87% copper over 120m in rocks prospective for porphyry copper type deposits. Soil sampling of this area has outlined a coincident copper – moly anomaly associated with these same rocks covering an area of 2000m by up to 900m. The soil anomaly is associated with a large magnetic low which also displays locally strong silicification and seritic alteration. Further work is warranted on this property.

25 RECOMMENDATIONS AND BUDGET

As a result of the work completed on the Amarillo Property to date, a program consisting of soil geochemical surveys, geological mapping and prospecting, IP and magnetic surveys is recommended for the Amarillo property. An additional 500 soil samples to expand and infill the coverage of the known anomalies should be carried out. An IP and magnetic survey should be completed over the geochemical anomaly. The program is estimated to cost $225,000.00.

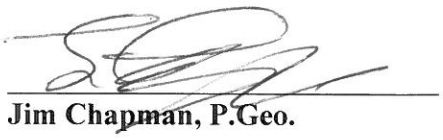
25.1 Cost Estimate

A budget of approximately $225,000 is required to support the recommended work program as outlined in Table 25.1 below:

Table 25.1 – Recommended Exploration Program Budget

Amarillo Recommended Budget		
Item	**Description**	**Amount**
Soil Geochemical Survey		
Personnel	Sample Collection	$10,000
Soil Assays	500 samples@$30/sample	$15,000
Rock Samples	100 samples@$40/sample	$4,000
Meals and Accommodation	120 man days @ $135	$16,200
Geological Personnel	Mapping and Prospecting	$14,400
3D-IP Survey	30 Line KM's@$3,850/km	$115,500
Communication	Radio's, Sat Phone	$1,000
Field Supplies	Flagging, Pickets, Consumables	$4,500
Transportation	Truck Rental & Fuel (2 trucks @ $150/day/unit + fuel)	$12,000
Report Preparation		$10,000
Sub-Total		$202,600
Contingency	@10%	$20,260
	Total Recommended Budget	**$222,860**

Signed and sealed by



Jim Chapman, P.Geo.

Dated October 11, 2017

26 REFERENCES

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http://webmap.em.gov.bc.ca/mapplace/minpot.cfm
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Travis, Adam 2007; **Geological Report on the Marg Mineral Property.** Prepared for Kitcher Resources Inc. (recovered from sec.gov archives).

27 STATEMENT OF QUALIFICATIONS

Jim Chapman
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I, Jim Chapman, P.Geo, of 2705 West 5th Avenue, in the Province of British Columbia, am a Professional Geoscientist.

I am:

- a member of the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia, License #19871.
- a graduate from the University of British Columbia with a Bachelor of Science degree in geology in 1976, and I have practiced my profession continuously since graduation.

As a result of my experience and qualifications I am a Qualified Person as defined in National Policy 43-101.

This experience has included all aspects of the industry from project generation through implementation and report preparation for owners, clients and regulatory authorities. Since 1982 I have operated as an independent consulting geologist, I have been responsible for international and domestic project development, examination, evaluation and reporting on a variety of mineral deposit types and commodities, supervision and management of exploration projects as well as client representation and government liaison.

I am the author of, and responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled "43-101 Technical Report on the Amarillo Property, Similkameen and Osoyoos Mining Divisions, British Columbia for Troubadour Resources Inc. dated March 10, 2017. The sources of all information are quoted in the report. The information provided by the various parties is to the best of my knowledge and experience correct.

I am an independent author as described by Section 1.5 of NI43-101.

As stated in the "Report" I have conducted a site visit to the subject property on November 15th, 2016.

I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of this technical report, which is not reflected in this report, the omission to disclose which would make this report misleading. At the effective date of this report, to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the technical report, contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

I have no direct or indirect interest in the subject property described in this report.

I have read National Instrument 43-101, Form 43-101FI and this report has been prepared in compliance with NI 43-101 and Form 43-101FI.

Dated at Vancouver, British Columbia, this 10th day of March 2017.

" James Chapman"
Qualified Person

APPENDIX 1

Rock samples locations and descriptions, and Assay Certificates.

Sample #	Date	UTM Zone	Datum	UTM E	UTM N	Elev	Type	Length (m)	Description
AM-01	11/15/2016	11	NAD83	285647	5516736	1210	chip	1.5	weakly silicified granodiorite with 3-5% pyrite and trace chalcopyrite on fractures. Strongly fractured and gossanous
AM-02	11/15/2016	11	NAD83	285658	5516747	1215	chip	2	In Marg 1 trench, 20m from AM-01. Sample across subvertical structure at 30deg to trench. Sulphides as in AM-01
AM-03	11/15/2016	11	NAD83	287273	5518238	1190	grab		Strongly silicified laminated tuff with hairline dark gray silica and sulphide veinlets. Up to 10% very fine grained sulphide
AM-04	11/15/2016	11	NAD83	290198	5519015	1135	grab		Dark red brown shear zone, intensely limonitic, weakly silicified, probably tuff