Independent Geological Report

Saint Vincent Bay Aggregate Property

Jervis Inlet, British Columbia

District Lot 4426, Group 1, New Westminster District

Prepared By David St. Clair Dunn, P.Geo.

For: Nomad Ventures Inc, #900 – 555 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, V7X 1M8

Effective Date: July 20, 2015

Signature Page

Independent Geological Report – DL 4266, Group 1, New Westminster District

Proposed Saint Vincent Bay Quarry

For: Nomad Ventures Inc. (Symbol NMD-V)

#900 – 555 Burrard Street,

Vancouver, BC, V7X 1M8

Dated July 20, 2015

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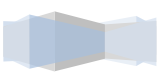

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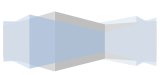


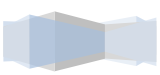
1) Summary:

On January 29, 2014 Nomad Ventures Inc (Nomad or Company) and St. Vincent Bay Log Sort Inc signed a Letter of Intent giving Nomad sole and exclusive right and option to acquire an undivided one hundred percent interest in and to the Property (DL 4426, Group 1, New Westminster District) free and clear of all charges, encumbrances and claims . The privately owned Lot consists of 84 acres (34 hectares) of upland adjacent to St. Vincent Bay on the north side of Jervis Inlet. The property contains sand and gravel deposits as well as granitic bedrock outcrops. Nomad intends to extract and market aggregate and stone products from the property to the Greater Vancouver and south coast area of British Columbia.

Exploration at the property to date has consisted of visual examination of bedrock and granular materials that naturally outcrop or have been exposed during road construction and log handling activities. There has been minor aggregate mining activity on the property consisting of digging into slopes to extract rock and gravel for road and log-yard construction. No sales or shipping off-site of mined materials has taken place to date.

Saint Vincent Bay Quarry is classified as an “Early Stage Exploration Property” and as such the volume estimations are conceptual in nature and should be confirmed by additional exploration.

The property was visually examined on site by the author on July 15, 2015 with the intention of defining the geological nature of the surficial material and the bedrock as a preliminary assessment of its suitability as construction materials. An estimate of the volume of stone and granular materials has been undertaken for the initial stage of production which is planned to consist of four to five years of extraction from a 3.5 hectare source area in the south west corner of the property. An additional 1.5 hectare area on the property could be used for equipment set-up and stockpiling as part of production. The potential operation is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to define an aggregate resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the target being delineated as an aggregate resource. The company is not basing this proposed production on a feasibility study of aggregate resources demonstrating economic and technical viability. As a result there is increased uncertainty and risk associated with the project. It is possible that the Company will incur expenditures to commence production and there will not be commercially feasible aggregates on the property. There might be increased difficulty extracting aggregate from the property and the business of the Company might fail and the shareholders will lose their investment.



There are no known environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political or other relevant factors beyond what are specifically mentioned in this report that could affect the conceptual resource.

In order to advance the property, a Notice of Work (NOW) has been submitted and approved by the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines to enable Nomad to begin site preparation and initial stage excavation. The permit also allows the extraction of up to 100,000 cubic metres of material per year. The initial stage of aggregate and rock extraction should be carried out concurrently with long term technical and economic planning and detailed scientific and environmental study of the remainder of the property for future large scale operations.

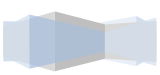
Based on visual examination of the site conditions and the proximity to the market for construction aggregate materials there is potential for the development of an aggregate mine on the property. It is recommended that further exploration and testing be carried out to accurately determine the volume and suitability of the materials.

2) Introduction:

This Independent Geological Report was prepared for Nomad Ventures Inc (Nomad); a public company trading on the Toronto Venture Exchange under (symbol – NMD) with headquarters in Vancouver, British Columbia. This report has been prepared to give full and complete disclosures on the St. Vincent Bay property by Nomad Ventures Inc. The following information and interpretations have been formulated and are presented in accordance with standards laid out by National Instrument 43-101. David St. Clair Dunn, P.Geo. is the author of this report.

The property was inspected by the author on July 15, 2015. Inspection consisted of visual examination of gravel embankments and bedrock outcrops throughout the property

Interpretations of data and judgements regarding visual assessment are based on the author's combined experience. Mr. Dunn has 46 years of experience in all aspects of mineral exploration from project conception to major drill programs. This work has included road construction, including sourcing and mining suitable road materials in many different topographic and climatic conditions. A review of current aggregate prices in the Lower Mainland was carried out. Screening costs at equivalent operations were also reviewed along with transportation costs. Sources of information for this report include publications by the British Columbia and Canada Geological Survey, Topographic Mapping produced by BC Legal Surveyors, British Columbia government website mapping services and on-site visual inspection and assessment.



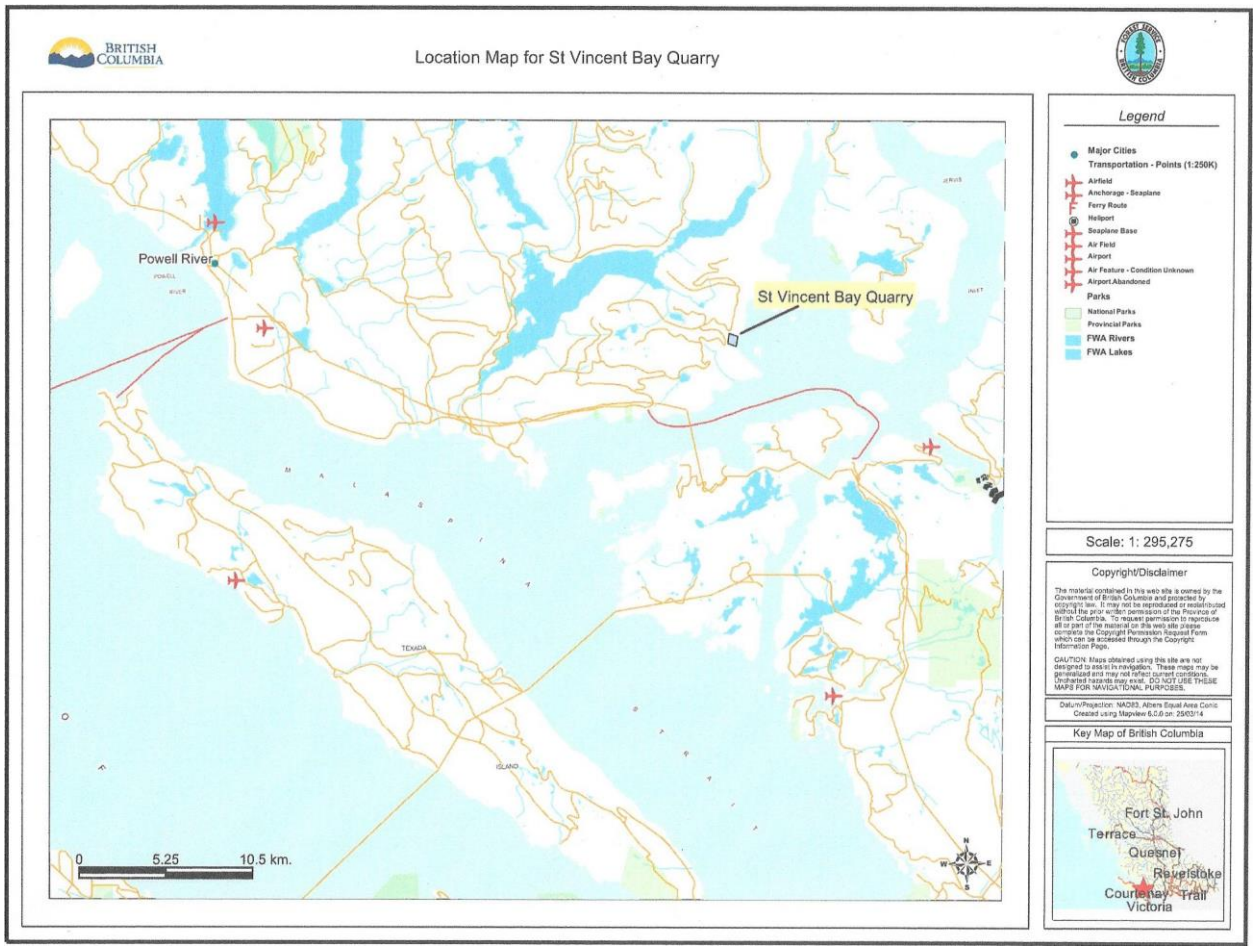


Figure 1: Location of Property With Respect to Powell River and the Surrounding Area (Base map source: BC Ministry of Forests, Lands, and Operational Resources website; Additional information by Nomad – 2014)

3) Reliance on Other Experts

The author is relying on information Nomad Ventures Inc. with respect to the option agreement. The author received this information on July 15, 2015 from Brent Forgeron, President and CEO of Nomad Ventures Inc. The author relied on this information exclusively. This disclaimer applies to the description of the option agreement in sections 1 and 4 of this Technical Report.

4) Property Description and Location:

Saint Vincent Bay Quarry (SVBQ) is located within District Lot 4426, Group 1, New Westminster District, approximately 90 kilometers north of the city of Vancouver, on Saint Vincent Bay, on the north side of Jervis Inlet. The UTM coordinates for the center of the property are as follows:

Zone 10, 420820E, 5519420N

The property is within Mineral Claim 1035603, which encompasses all of DL 4426 (privately held surface rights) and some of the surrounding area, comprising 166.75 hectares in total.

The underlying Mineral Claim is held by Pierre Paul Lessard, of Richmond, BC.

DL 4426 is 34 hectares in area. The owner of DL 4426 is Saint Vincent Bay Log Sort Inc. Mr Tracey Knight, of Coquitlam, BC owns or controls Saint Vincent Bay Log Sort Inc. and is the principal consignor for the agreement described following.

In the province of British Columbia, sand, gravel, and stone for construction are not classified as minerals and therefore a Mineral Claim is not required for an aggregate mine. However, in order to prevent "nuisance claims" from being taken on the property, Nomad intends to obtain the existing Mineral Claim. Expenditures for the proposed exploration work on the property should be adequate to maintain the claim in good standing in the future.

On January 29, 2014 Nomad entered into an option agreement with the owner of DL 4426 to purchase the entire District Lot and the Mineral Claim. The agreement allows Nomad to carry out all mining related activities including shipping and sales during the completion of payments of a total of $2,000,000 and 3,000,000 common shares in Nomad for the private land portion of the property. This payment is to take place over 42 months from the time of the agreement.

The current owner of the property has been logging the property and adjacent crown land areas for several years. In 2013, officials of Nomad Ventures visited the property with the owner (Mr. Knight) and determined that they could potentially develop a commercial aggregate source to supply the Vancouver area market. The option agreement, described above, was subsequently entered into by Nomad and the owner of the property. Present activities on the property and adjacent foreshore include a small amount of tree cutting and the sorting of logs for barging to market. The marine area adjacent to the foreshore is used for assembling log booms to transport to area mills. There is a dock for boats and seaplanes and a log breakwater adjacent to the booming area. The option agreement includes permission for Nomad to cross the foreshore lands and to use the barge loading facility to load and unload equipment and product.

The option agreement clearly states that there are no existing outstanding options to purchase, or otherwise acquire the property or any interests therein, nor does any person have any royalty or other interest whatsoever in the production from or profits earned from the property.

Also specifically stated in the option agreement is that no environmental audit, assessment, study, or test has been conducted on the property by, or on behalf of the optionor, nor is the optionor aware of any having been conducted by, or on behalf of any governmental authority. There are no obligations or commitments for reclamation, closure, or other environmental corrective, clean-up or remediation action directly or indirectly related to the property.

A Mining Permit is required in order for mine development and extraction to begin on the property. An official Notice of Work application has been approved by the Ministry of Energy and Mines to begin the initial stage of development of the property.

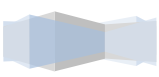
At this time there are no known significant factors or risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the property.

5) Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure, and Physiography:

Access to the site is by float plane, boat, or logging road. It is 30 kilometers east of the City of Powell River by air and approximately 90 kilometers from the Vancouver Harbour seaplane bases. The distance, travelling by road, from Powell River is approximately 50 kilometers and requires travel on public highways and Forest Service Roads. Boats can safely access the property using an existing, well constructed dock, adjacent to the property.

The property is adjacent to District Lot 6295 which consists of two foreshore lots that are used for timber storage and barge loading by the current owner of the SVBQ property.

St. Vincent Bay is a sheltered body of water that has been occupied by a log loading site and commercial oyster farm (Sykes Island) for several years with no reports of weather or high-seas related difficulties. Water depths in the bay and at the barge ramp site are shown on nautical charts to be sufficiently deep to allow loading of ocean going scows near to the shore.



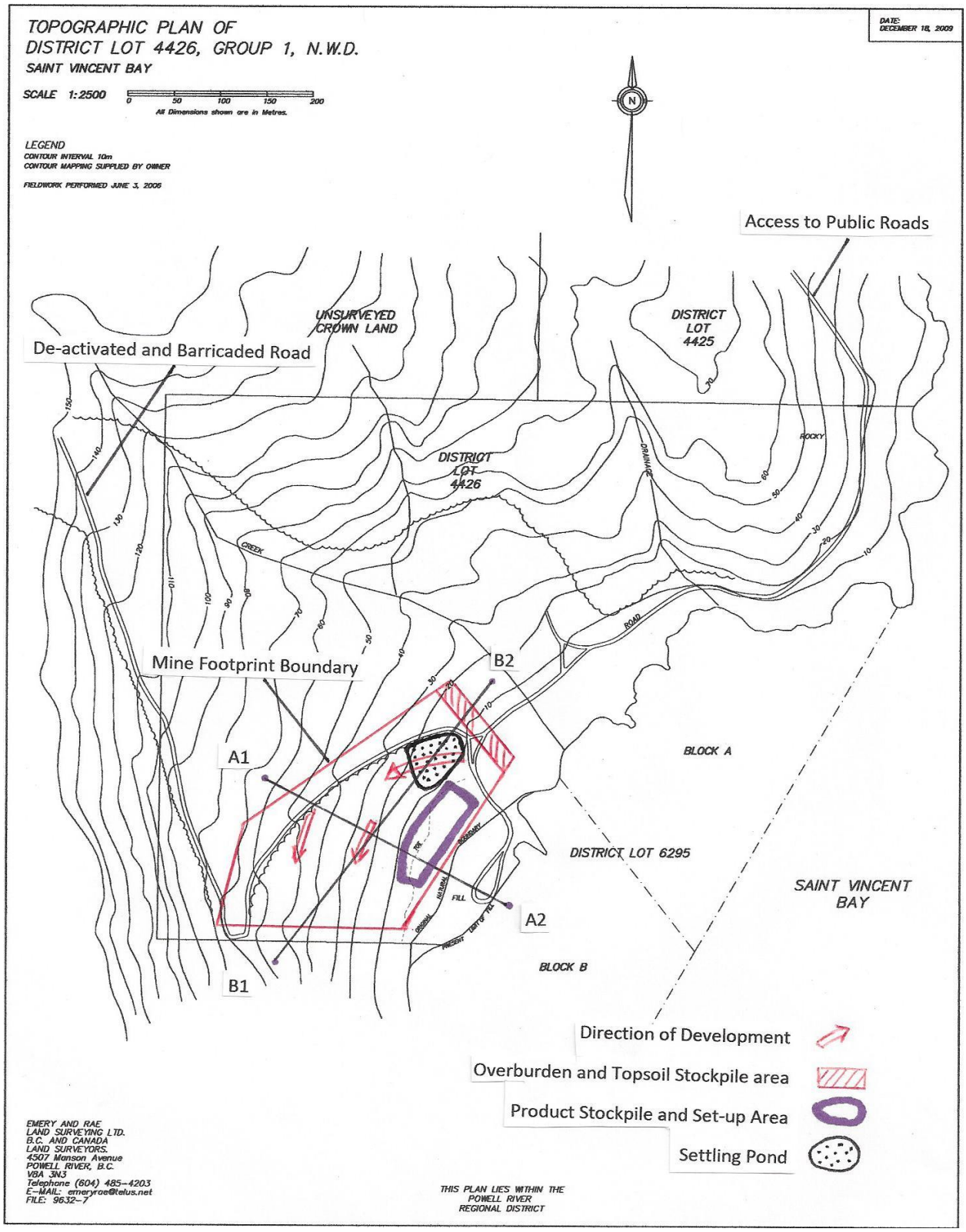


Figure 2: Property Topography and First Stage Development Plan (Source: base map Emery and Rae Land Surveying Ltd. Powell River, BC 2009; development details by Nomad, 2014)

The property is located in the Coastal Western Hemlock biogeoclimatic Zone and is considered to be temperate rainforest. The climate of the area is one of the mildest in all of Canada with an average year-round temperature of 8 degrees Celsius. Snow is rare (average less than 12 days per year) and the rainfall averages between 100 and 135 centimeters per year. Sunshine hours per year are between 1,400 and 1,900. The preceding data are taken from Environment Canada records for 1981 to 2010.

One small creek that runs year-round crosses the center of the property, dividing it almost in half. The creek is in a well established bed following a natural fracture in the bedrock. This, and/or other creeks close to the property could be used as a source of water for processing or domestic (camp) purposes, if required. Assessment of runoff volume as well as environmental conditions and permitting would be necessary, if this was to be considered for the future.

The property is located close to the city of Powell River which is a resource based community originally built around forestry. Texada Island, home to one of Canada's largest producing rock quarries, is accessed by BC Ferry service from Powell River. The local area can be expected to provide enough qualified people and services to operate and support the proposed quarry development. Other services in the vicinity include shopping, hospital, equipment service, and industrial supply in the Powell River area. Materials such as equipment, fuel, and camp supplies can also be brought directly to the property by barge from Powell River or the Vancouver area if required.

There is no electric power supply grid near to the property so portable generating systems are necessary for operations and lighting. Cellular telephones can be used from the site however the signal is unreliable so satellite telephones will be required to ensure communications from the property. For safety reasons, Nomad plans to install equipment to improve cellular service at the property once quarry operations begin at a commercial scale.

The site selected for the first stage (Stage 1 Area) of aggregate and stone extraction and processing/stockpiling is in the south west portion of the Property and consists of a total of approximately five (5) hectares of land that slopes to the northwest from 10 meters above sea level (ASL) to 60 m ASL. Of these 5 hectares, 3.5 hectares are for extraction and 1.5 hectares are for stockpiles and processing equipment set-up. The slopes are fairly consistent in this part of the property, running at 25% to the west. The remainder of the property is hummocky, varying between 0 and 130 meters above sea level. Soils appear to be thin in the raised areas and bedrock outcrops are visible, particularly in the northern half of the property.

The entire property has been extensively logged with only a few patches of trees in areas where the logging operator (owner) has not completed harvesting. The current timber extraction is of "second growth timber" with the original logging having taken place in the 1920's.

6) History:

As indicated above, the property has been logged twice in the recorded past. There are no records of commercial aggregate or rock extraction from the property. Surface sand, gravel, and rock has been excavated and used on the property for road building and for erosion protection along the shoreline. Other than intensive forestry and related road building activity there has been little development of the property or the areas around the property.

It is probable that First Nations people travelled in the area to forage or hunt for food on land and in the foreshore in the past. There is no known physical evidence of First Nation habitation on or near the property and no records, on the Provincial government database, of archaeological sites on the property.

7) Geological Setting and Mineralization

Saint Vincent Bay Quarry is located on Jervis Inlet which is a typical coastal British Columbia Fjord. Jervis Inlet is a "pre-glacial stream valley subsequently deepened and otherwise modified by valley glaciers" (Bacon, W.R. BC Dept of Mines – 1957). The bedrock on the property is primarily Granodiorite and Diorite from the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods and is part of the Coastal Batholith (Monger and Jouneay, 1994). The general bedrock geology of the quarry site and the surrounding area can be seen on the map excerpt below. The land within and in near proximity to the property is hummocky with low (less than 300m ASL) hills and ridges that have formed "traps" in low areas where glaciofluvial sands and gravels and drift were deposited during the later glacial events of the Pleistocene period. The granular deposits are irregular in depth throughout the area as a result of subsequent erosion and the irregularity of the underlying bedrock surface.

As a construction aggregate project the property has no mineralization characteristics in the sense that a typical metal mine would. The quality characteristics that pertain to aggregate and rock are concerned with durability, soundness and other engineering quality factors. Visual examination of the rock and loose aggregate material indicate potential for the materials being suitable as construction aggregates however sampling and testing will need to be carried out in order to determine its value and to qualify the material for sale.

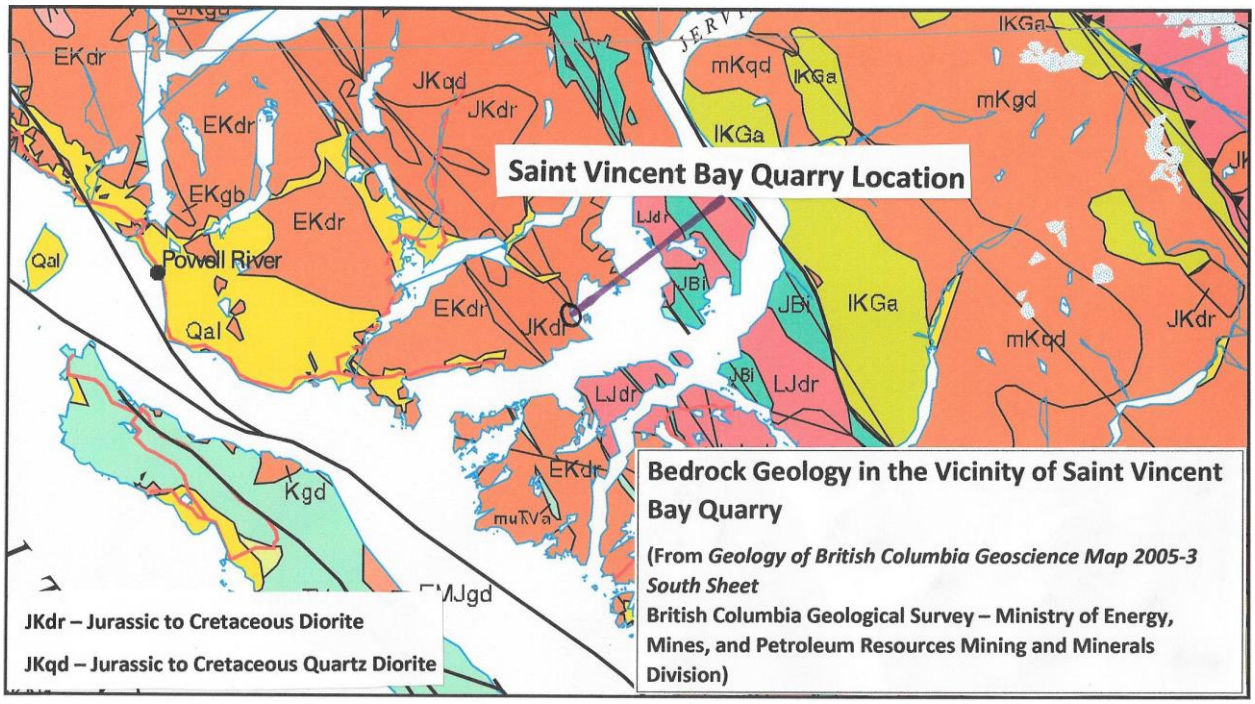


Figure 3: Bedrock Geology of Saint Vincent Bay Quarry (Source: BC Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Petroleum Resources, 2005)

8) Deposit Types

The deposits consist of two basic types of potentially economic material, surficial material (sand, gravel and riprap) overlying bedrock and the bedrock itself. Both of these materials are considered potentially marketable. The two deposit types will be mined separately as they will require different equipment to extract and process.

The bedrock is a medium grained diorite as indicated by bedrock geology mapping (above) and confirmed by on-site visual inspection. The granular material is in layers of varying thickness and consists of a mixture of coarse and fine grained mostly igneous rock particles varying in size from clay and silt to 300 mm.

In order to determine the depth of the surficial material and thus the relative volumes of sand and gravel versus rock, the property should be drilled using equipment that can penetrate and sample both granular materials and rock. At this time it is not known what specific equipment should be used for this aspect of the project. Exploration and testing should determine the volumes of each type of material and the suitability of the rock and granular materials for use as construction materials.

9) Exploration:

One pan concentrate sample was taken by the author during the site visit(St. Vincent Bay, PC, UTM 421009E, 5519371N). The pan consisted of one pan of material, approximately four litres in volume, sieved through a one cm. mesh screen followed by a two mm. screen. When one pan full of material was obtained this material was panned down to an ~ 20 gram concentrate. This pan concentrate was taken at the top of the alluvial fan on the creek that bisects the lot and test the whole of that creeks drainage, approximately 140 hectares. The sample was a representative pan concentrate. The author is not aware of any factors that would result in sample bias.

The sample was taken immediately below an outcropping andesite dyke. The sample was taken to attempt to determine if there might be by-product values in the surficial material. The sample was examined with a 20 power Loupe to attempt to identify any minerals of economic interest. The sample was also exposed to ultra violet radiation in a dark room and examined for fluorescent minerals. No gold, sulphides, fluorescent minerals or other minerals of economic interest were observed. Based on this sample, there are no obvious by-product credits in the deposit but further testing should be carried out.

Preliminary examination and visual inspection of the property and the surficial deposits has been undertaken by Nomad and by the author as described below.

In 2013 officials of Nomad visited the property on several occasions to examine economic factors such as location relative to market, on-site infrastructure, and current land use. They were accompanied by the present owner of the property and persons involved in the marine hauling industry. Trenches were dug, using on-site excavation equipment, to visually examine the topsoil and overburden, to ascertain the presence of granular material and to collect samples of the underlying rock.

The visual examination of the property carried out in 2013 by Nomad convinced the company that the property had potential to be developed as an economic source of bulk construction materials for the Lower Mainland (Vancouver area) market. This analysis led to the development of a plan to proceed with acquisition of the property and the creation of a team of experts to proceed with the mine development project.

On April 12, 2014 the property was visited and closely examined by heavy construction contractors, Nomad's aggregate geologist, and commercial land developers. This visit was carried out to confirm the observations and interpretations from 2013. A further examination was carried out on July 15, 2015 by the author so that this geological report could be completed.

Visual examination by the author of exposed cut-banks and bedrock outcrops were carried out during the above site visit.

10) Drilling:

No drilling has taken place on the property. Subsurface exploration has been limited to test pitting performed using tracked excavator for visual examination of overburden and granular material.

11) Sample Preparation, Analyses, and Security:

One sample has been taken on the property as described above in section 9. This sample is a heavy mineral sample panned from one pan of material sieved to two mm diameter. This sample has been in the possession of the author from the time it was taken until the time this report was prepared. No analysis beyond a close visual inspection with a 20 power loupe and an examination under ultraviolet light in a darkened room has taken place on the sample.

12) Data Verification:

Insufficient data has been collected or is available from the surficial or bedrock deposits to warrant verification. The author believes that the visual inspection carried out is sufficient to justify the recommendations made in this report.

13) Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing:

Metallurgical testing has not been carried out and is not expected to be done. Generally this type of work is not applicable for aggregate properties. Processing of rock and granular material from the property will be limited to crushing and screening to produce specific sizes, or ranges of sizes of aggregates and stone. Actual final product sizes (gradations) will be decided once the end users (customers) have determined their requirements. Processing methods will vary depending on the desired end product.

It is not known at this time what specific aggregate and stone products will be produced at Saint Vincent Bay Quarry so processing methods have not been determined in detail.

14) Mineral Resource Estimates:

The first stage proposed for extraction on the property should be carried out in a 3.5 hectare area adjacent to the 1.5 hectare proposed stockpile and processing area (current log sort yard), in the south west corner of the property. The potential quantity is conceptual in nature. There has been insufficient exploration to define an aggregate resource and it is uncertain if further exploration will result in the target being delineated as an aggregate resource.

Based on visual examination of road cuts and test pits and cross sections of the property taken from topographic mapping ("Topographic Plan of Dist Lot 4426, Group 1, NWD Saint Vincent Bay" by Emery and Rae Land Surveying Ltd BC and Canada Land Surveyors, Powell River, BC – 2009) there is a conceptual resource of a minimum of 250,000 and 300,000 tonnes of surficial material which could produce sand, gravel and riprap in the first stage area. This quantity is conceptual in nature as there has been insufficient exploration work done to define a resource. The current management plan was submitted to and approved by the BC Ministry of Energy and Mines for a rate of up to 100,000 cubic meters of total production per year. The company is not basing this proposed production on a feasibility study of aggregate resources demonstrating economic and technical viability. As a result there is increased uncertainty and risk associated with the project. It is possible that the Company will incur expenditures to commence production and there will not be commercially feasible aggregates on the property. There might be increased difficulty extracting aggregate from the property and the business of the Company might fail and the shareholders would lose their investment.

The above volume estimation and following description of calculations is made on the basis of bedrock and sand and gravel exposures and outcrops throughout the property that were consistent in condition and quality. The author made the reasonable assumption that the granite exposed at the surface is bedrock and continues as a consistent mass below the surface to the depth that quarrying will proceed. At this time it is uncertain whether further exploration will result in the target being delineated as a mineral resource.

The estimate for the conceptual volume of the first stage area was based on three cross-sections north-south (perpendicular to slope) and two cross sections east-west. These sections were produced using mapping of the property supplied by BCLS Surveyors (Emery and Rae Land Surveying – Powell River). Mapping indicated that slopes were consistent, so average cross sectional areas were used to calculate a volume for the mine area. Final side and back-slopes of 1.5:1 (horizontal:vertical) and a 20% reduction for waste and uncertainty was used to determine the volume indicated above.

The conditions of the slopes and surface features of the first stage area, as shown on the topographic mapping, was confirmed during the author's site visit in July, 2015, prior to finalizing the above volume calculation.

Total quantities of rock and aggregate materials on the remaining 29 hectares of the property have not been accurately determined at this time. On-site visual examination of bedrock exposures and preliminary calculations based on topographic mapping and typical quarry development geometry in this type of rock has encouraged Nomad to investigate the potential for evaluating the entire property's potential for rock and aggregate production. Volumes and

quality of sand and gravel and rock for the remainder of the property will be determined once sub-surface testing has been carried out.

There are no known environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, political or other relevant factors beyond what are specifically mentioned in this report that could affect the conceptual resource.

15) Adjacent Properties:

The area surrounding the subject property (DL 4426) has not been explored or used for aggregate production other than side borrow excavation for forestry access road construction. Nomad plans to investigate adjacent properties in the future to assess their suitability as aggregate and rock sources in the event that market conditions encourage expansion of the planned development.

16) Other Relevant Data and Information

There is no additional relevant data or information known to be available for this property at this time.

17) Interpretation and Conclusions:

On-Site Assessment: On July 15, 2015 a site visit and examination of the entire District Lot 4426 was carried out by the author.

Extensive clearing and surface disturbance has occurred throughout the property allowing the examination of excavations for road cuts, ditches, site preparation for the log sort yard, and test pits. Bedrock outcrops throughout the property were visually examined to determine the physical and petrographic nature of the rock. Attention was also paid to the location of property lines and the small scale topographic features that will affect the mine development planning.

Quality of the Rock and Granular Materials: Based on visual examination, the sand and gravel and rock deposits on the property appear to be similar to other commercially utilized stone and aggregate materials in the Jervis Inlet area. The granular material is dense, well washed, and composed primarily of a mixture of coarse sand and fine grained volcanic and medium grained plutonic rocks ranging from one cm. to 300 cm. in diameter. The bedrock consists of medium grained diorite and granodiorite that has very little evidence of weathering and moderately spaced jointing (.3 to .8 meter) at the surface. One bedrock excavation along a roadway on the property contained freshly exposed rock that appeared hard and durable based on the condition of the fresh face and the physical nature of the broken fragments. Visual assessment of the quality of aggregate and rock materials on the property are considered

preliminary and will be confirmed by representative sampling and laboratory testing once the first stage of extraction begins.

Assessment of Property: Initial examination of the subject property and its location with respect to market and transport infrastructure indicate that it has potential to become a source of aggregates and stone products for the Lower Mainland and Sunshine Coast regions. Aggregate and rock products of all kinds are in demand in the region and once testing is completed it will be determined which products the property is most suited to produce. Nomad intends to carry out aggregate and rock production while assessing the potential for expansion of the operation.

Foreseeable Risks: As with any aggregate operation the market must remain robust with consistent prices for product and costs of production for the business to stay healthy. Current conditions in the region are favourable which is evidenced by the interest that has already been shown in the project by construction companies willing to assist with funding initial stages of development. Any downturns in the regional economy ~~will~~ have a negative effect on construction which will in turn affect the saleability of aggregate and stone products. Other well established producers exist in the vicinity of the property and are doing robust business selling in the same market that Nomad is planning to enter. These producers will be competitors and may pose a risk to establishing a market for products from the property.

18) Recommendations:

The following program is recommended to initiate the planning for the operation of the property as an aggregate pit and rock quarry. Work should consist of detailed surface and sub-surface surveys, as well as environmental and engineering assessment and planning:

Topographic Mapping: Should be carried out for the entire District Lot at 1 to 2 meter accuracy. Digital files and hard copy (for presentation) should be produced and used for the life of mine planning and production/reclamation record keeping.

Sub-Surface Testing: Seismic reflection/refraction geophysical surveys should be carried out to determine the bedrock surface topography. Test holes should be drilled in selected locations to confirm the results of the seismic survey. Using the data from the sub-surface survey an accurate calculation of the volume of overburden, granular aggregates, and bedrock can be determined.

Environmental Study: The current Management plan for the property is for less than 100,000 cubic metres of extraction per year. This is below the threshold limits for large scale environmental assessment for aggregate mines in British Columbia. In order to expand the production capacity of the property beyond this level it is required, by BC environmental

regulation, to carry out an Environmental Assessment of the property and the proposed development. This is an extensive review, requiring the clarification of all development plans for the proponent and the study of all environmental and socioeconomic impacts related to the development.

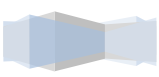
Currently Nomad does not plan to increase the extraction rate to above the threshold, however in order to prepare for the possibility of a sudden increase in demand for product, an initial environmental baseline survey of the property should be carried out. This initial survey will require little time and resources but will significantly speed up the process of full scale Environmental Assessment, if it is required later.

Engineering: Mine development planning, based on the results of the topographic and sub-surface surveys described above, should consist of extraction and blast designs, road construction plans, and equipment designs for extraction, production, and shipping.

Mine Development Plan: Using information gathered by the above surveys and engineering analysis, a detailed accurate mine development plan should be produced including stages of development, production rates, mine logistics, and reclamation plans. This plan would become the main planning tool for Nomad during the development of the property for the foreseeable lifetime of the mine.

Other Recommended/Required Study: In order to qualify for certain uses, aggregate and stone products must meet certain standards particular to these uses. For example the Canadian Standards Association (CSA) has strict specifications for aggregates used in concrete. All civil works have, included in their contract documents, detailed descriptions of the required quality of all rock and aggregates used for foundations and other structural purposes. Once first stage production has begun on the property, samples of product should be collected by qualified persons and brought to certified testing laboratories to have standard testing carried out. The results of these tests should be in the form of certified technical reports that can be kept on file to allow Nomad and its distributors to bid on projects that have these requirements. This is standard practice in the industry and is a requirement of all producers.

All of the above recommended work should be carried out by persons and companies who are qualified specialists in their fields.



Estimated Costs: for each of the above are as follows. These estimates are based on quotes from contractors for similar work in the region and are considered preliminary.

Topographic mapping ..... $ 8,000

Sub-Surface Exploration

Seismic $15,000

Drilling $20,000

Environmental $7,500

Engineering Design $45,000

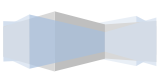
Development Plan $25,000

Product Testing/Qualification $15,000

Total $135,500

"David Dunn"

David St. Clair Dunn, P.Geo.



19) References:

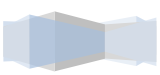
1) Bacon, W. R. “Geology of Lower Jervis Inlet” British Columbia Department of Mines Bulletin 39 – 1957

2) Bichler, Brooks, Bobrowsky “Sunshine Coast Aggregate Potential Mapping Project” British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines, BC Geological Survey – 2002

3) Massey, MacIntyre, Desjardins, Cooney “Geology of British Columbia – Geoscience Map 2005-3 South Sheet” British Columbia Geological Survey, Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Petroleum Resources – Mining and Minerals Division - 2005

4) Monger & Journeay “Guide to the Geology and Tectonic Evolution of the Southern Coast Mountains” Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 2490 - 1994

5) Place, J.H. "Independent Geological Report Saint Vincent Bay Aggregate Property" Private Nomad Ventures Inc. Report - 2014



Statement of Qualifications

Re: NI 43-101 Geological Report on the St. Vincent's Bay Property, Vancouver Mining Division, British Columbia, Canada dated July 20, 2015.

I, David St. Clair Dunn, Professional Geoscientist, with a business address of 331 East 8th Street, North Vancouver, B.C., Canada, certify that:

1. I am a graduate of the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C. and hold a degree of Bachelor of Science in Geology.
2. I have practiced my profession as a prospector and geologist for 45 years. This practice has included work on mineral exploration projects from inception to major drill programs in B.C., Yukon, NWT, Manitoba and Ontario, Canada; Washington, California, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico, USA; Mexico, Cuba, Nicaragua and Uganda. This work has included considerable road construction including sourcing and mining of appropriate materials for road construction. This experience has given the author considerable insight into the nature and type of granular material that should be used in differing climatic and topographic situations. The author has also reviewed the cost of various aggregates in the Lower Mainland, the costs of screening this material into marketable products and the costs of transporting this material to market.
3. I am registered as a Professional Geoscientist with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of the Province of British Columbia (Reg. # 18,479). I am a Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada and of the Association of Applied Geochemist's, a member of the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum, the Society of Economic Geologists and the Mining Exploration Group. I am the qualified persons for the purposes of National Instrument 43-101 in reference to this report.
4. I take overall responsibility for the entire content of the Geological Report on the St. Vincent Bay Property dated July 20, 2015.
5. I visited the St. Vincent Bay Property on the 15th of July, 2015. Prior to July, 2015 I have had no direct involvement with the property.
6. As of the effective date of this Geological Report, to the best knowledge, information and belief, this Geological Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this Geological Report not misleading.
7. I consent to the filing of the Technical Report with any stock exchange or other regulatory authority and any publication by them, including electronic publication in the public company files on their websites accessible to the public.
8. I am independent of the issuer applying all tests set out in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101 and I am the Qualified Person who edited all of the report and wrote most of this report for the purpose of NI 43-101.
9. I have read NI 43-101 and have prepared this report to comply with the Instrument and Form 43-101F1.

"David Dunn"

David St. Clair Dunn, P.Geo.