

**TECHNICAL REVIEW REPORT ON THE
KANKUTU COPPER-COBALT PROJECT**

KATANGA PROVINCE, DRC

The project area is defined by co-ordinates 12° 01' S, 27° 51' E

Report prepared for

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Table of Contents

1	SUMMARY	1
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Location	1
1.3	Ownership	2
1.4	Geology and Mineralization	3
1.5	Exploration Concept	3
1.6	Exploration Status	3
1.7	Development and Operations	4
1.8	Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates	4
1.9	Conclusions and Recommendations	4
2	INTRODUCTION	5
2.1	Terms of Reference	5
2.2	Site Visit	5
2.3	Principal Sources of Information	5
2.4	Participants, Qualifications and Experience	6
2.5	Independence	6
2.6	Abbreviations	7
3	RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS	8
4	PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION	9
4.1	Background Information on Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	9
4.1.1	Demographics and Geographic Setting	9
4.1.2	History and Political Status	9
4.1.3	Infrastructure	9
4.1.4	Industry	10
4.1.5	Mining	10
4.2	Mineral Tenure	10
4.3	Surface rights	11
4.4	Taxation, Royalties and Encumbrances	11
4.5	Agreements	11
4.6	Environmental Liabilities	12
4.7	Permits	12
4.8	Comments on property description and location	12
5	ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE AND PHYSIOGRAPHY	13
5.1	Access	13
5.2	Climate, Physiography, Local Resources and Infrastructure	13
6	HISTORY	15

6.1	Introduction.....	15
6.2	Resource History.....	15
6.3	Production History.....	15
7	GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION.....	16
7.1	Regional Setting.....	16
7.2	Project Geology.....	17
7.3	Mineralisation.....	19
8	DEPOSIT TYPES.....	20
9	EXPLORATION.....	21
10	DRILLING.....	22
11	SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY.....	23
11.1	Proposed Sampling Procedures and Sample Transportation.....	23
11.2	Sample Security.....	23
11.3	Analytical Laboratories.....	23
12	DATA VERIFICATION.....	24
13	MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING.....	25
14	MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES.....	26
15	MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES.....	27
16	MINING METHODS.....	28
17	RECOVERY METHODS.....	29
18	PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE.....	30
19	MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS.....	31
20	ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT.....	32
21	CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS.....	33
22	ECONOMIC ANALYSIS.....	34
23	ADJACENT PROPERTIES.....	35
24	OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION.....	36
24.1	Mineral Rights and Title.....	36
24.1.1	Rights under Exploitation Permit.....	36
24.1.2	Tax and Surface Fees.....	37
24.2	Flora Code.....	37
24.3	Foreign Countries Risk and Regulatory Requirements.....	37
25	INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS.....	38
26	RECOMMENDATIONS.....	39
26.1	Phase I of the exploration program.....	39

26.2	Phase II of the exploration program	39
26.3	Exploration Budget	39
27	REFERENCES.....	41
28	CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON.....	42
29	CONSENT CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON.....	43

List of Tables

Table 2.1:	List of Abbreviations	10
Table 4.1:	PR13372 Tenement Boundary Points	10
Table 4.2:	PR13372 Copper-Cobalt Project Tenement Schedule	11
Table 15.1:	Annual taxes and fees	37

List of Figures

Figure 1.1:	Kankutu Copper-Cobalt Project (PR13372) Location Map	1
Figure 1.2:	Mineral License PR13372 - Kankutu Copper-Cobalt Project	3
Figure 4.1:	Mineral License PR13372 (yellow polygon)– Kankutu Copper-Cobalt Project	11
Figure 7.1:	Location of mineral deposits and PR13372(yellow) within the Central African Copperbelt	16
Figure 7.2:	Stratigraphy of Katangan Region	17

List of Plates

Plate 1:	Relatively flat to undulating terrane with savannah grassland between the trees	15
Plate 2:	Lone outcrop of Kundulungu sandstones and siltstones.	20
Plate 3:	Close up pf well laminated Kundulungu siltstones with minor haematite.	20

1 SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

Nomad Ventures Inc. (“Nomad” or the “Company”) requested Michael James Evans, (the “Author”) to prepare a NI 43-101 Technical Report (the “Report”) for the Kankutu Copper Cobalt Project PR13372 (the “Project” or “Kankutu”).

The purpose of the Report is for Nomad to support public disclosure and filing requirements with the Canadian Securities Regulators in relation to the acquisition of Katanga Cobalt Corp. (“KCC”), a company incorporated under the laws of British Columbia. Nomad will acquire either directly or indirectly through the acquisition of KCC, the mining rights and necessary permits for the exploration and development of the Project. This Report was prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and accompanying regulations. The Author serves as the Qualified Person for this Report.

1.2 Location

The Project area is defined by the co-ordinates; latitude 12° 01’ south and longitude 27° 52’ east and is approximately 1,250 m above mean sea level. (Figure 1.1). It is located in the southern part of the Democratic Republic of Congo (“DRC”), approximately 56km south-east of Lubumbashi, the capital of the Katanga province, and approximately 37km by road from Kasumbalesa, on the DRC/Zambian border. Kankutu lies adjacent to the north-east of the Kimpe Cu-Co deposit and mine.

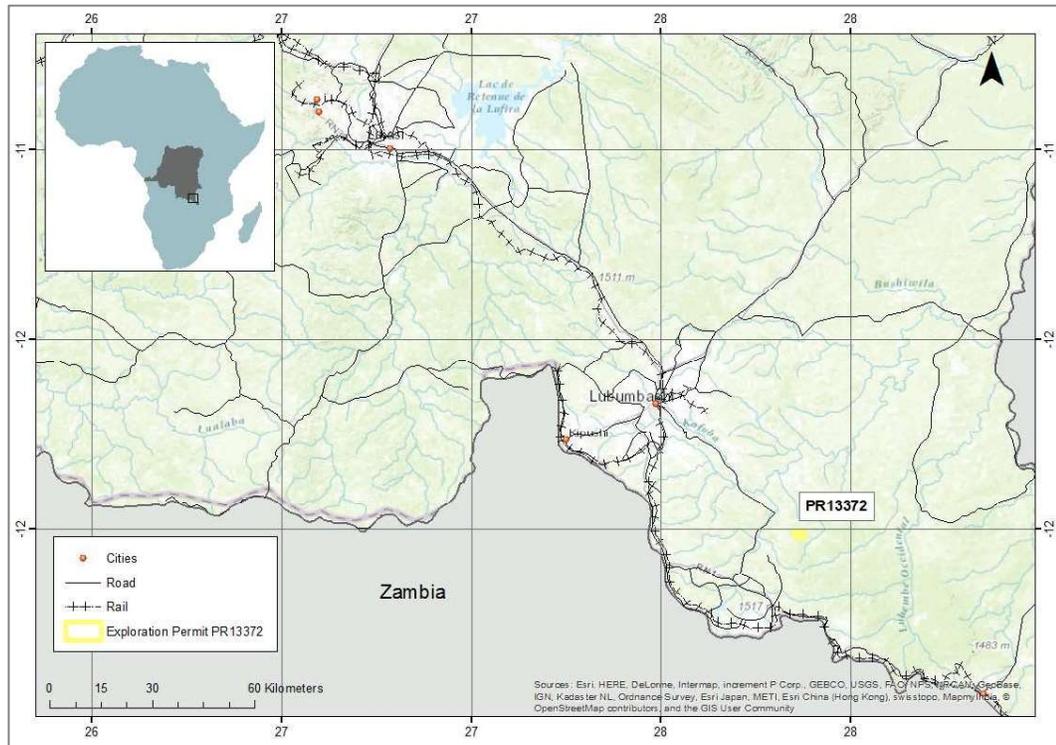


Figure 1.1: Kankutu Copper-Cobalt Project (PR13372) Location Map

1.3 Ownership

Pursuant to an assignment agreement effective as of June 5, 2017, KCC acquired from Katanga Trust Mining Sarl (“KTM”), a company incorporated pursuant to the laws of the DRC, 100% of KTM’s right, title and interest in the Project. KTM by an agreement dated April 4, 2017, acquired the right to earn a 65% interest in the Project from BMK Construction Sarl (“BMK”), a company incorporated pursuant to the laws of the DRC.

Until such time as the work has been completed by KCC/Nomad the PR will remain in the name of BMK which is customary in the DRC. When the work has been completed then the PR will be transferred to a Special Purpose Vehicle which is a new DRC company. There will be an option for the permit to be upgraded to an Exploitation Permit (PE) should it be warranted by the exploration results. In the interim, KCC/Nomad is in the process of filing an option agreement with the mining registry to protect the option agreement. This is not yet finalised but should be completed within a timeframe of 60 to 90 days.

The Permis de Recherches PR13372 (Figure 1.2) is held in the name of BMK and was issued on March 6, 2017. The PR entitles the holder to conduct exploration activities on the Project. KCC has also acquired two additional concessions contiguous with the Project from KTM through agreements with terms similar to the Project agreement dated as of June 5, 2017, between KTM and BMK. Concession PR13370 is contiguous and north of the Project and concession PR13371 is contiguous to the Project to the south.

This Report is restricted to the Project.

Nomad has relied on a legal opinion of DRC counsel to report on the legal status of the PR’s and on the assignment and earn in agreement.

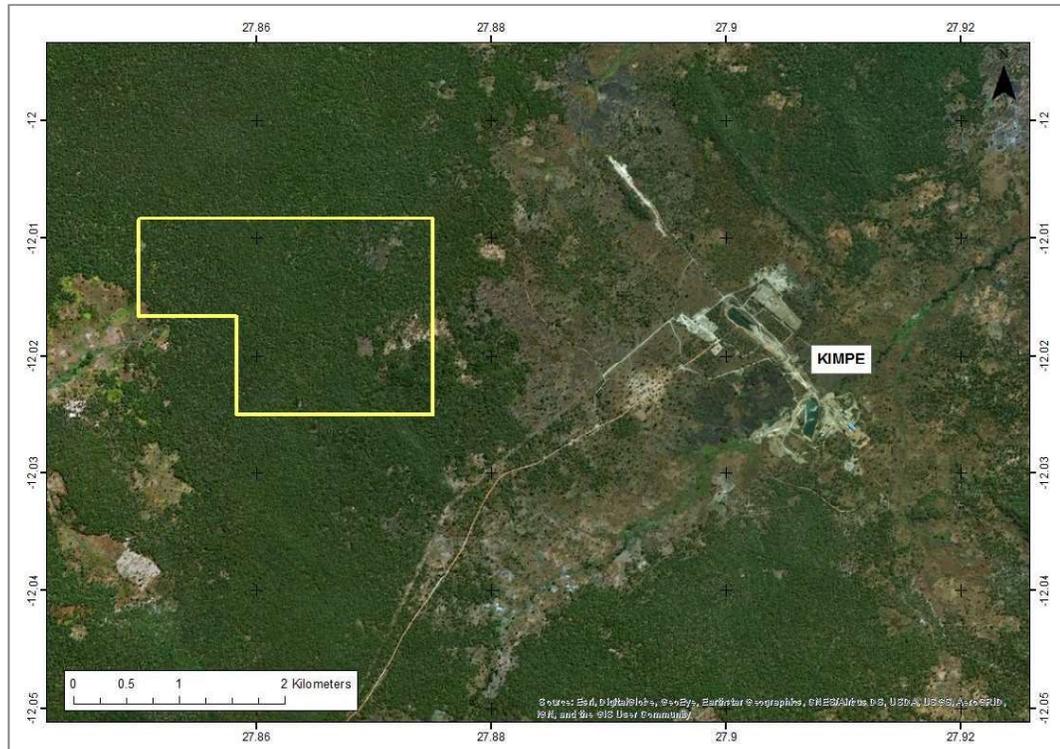


Figure 1.2: Mineral License PR13372 - Kankutu Copper-Cobalt Project

1.4 Geology and Mineralization

The Kankutu licence area (Project) is located on the northern side of the Luina basement dome and is underlain by Proterozoic rocks belonging to the Lower Kundelungu (Nguba) and Roan Supergroups. Old Gecamines geological maps show that, in the licence area, these Proterozoic rocks are folded into NW-SE trending layers dipping to the north-east at an angle of 60 to 75 degrees. Little more is known about the geology or potential mineralization within the Project area. The nearest known mineralisation, the Kimpe deposit, lies just three kilometres to the ESE and is characterised by multiphase copper and cobalt mineralization in the Roan Supergroup rocks.

1.5 Exploration Concept

Exploration is targeting Kimpe-style sediment hosted, multi-phase hydrothermal copper and cobalt mineralization in Roan formation rocks within the Project area. The Project area was targeted as there is no evidence of exploration having been carried out there in the past.

1.6 Exploration Status

Current exploration is at an early stage and geological mapping, sampling and drilling is required to further assess potential mineralization at Kankutu. KCC is currently undertaking a grid controlled soil sampling work program on the Project.

1.7 Development and Operations

There are no records of exploration work or mining having been done in the area. The nearest known deposit is the Kimpe mine just east of the permit area. Artisanal pits dug 700m south-east of the property and just outside the Property to the north-west could potentially contain cobalt mineralisation. Although this could not be confirmed due to access constraints, the lithologies near these locations strike at 320° which trends directly into and across the Project area. This zone will be a target for future exploration. A grid controlled soil sampling work program and drilling is planned by Nomad to identify the extension of the Kimpe-style mineralised zone into the Project.

1.8 Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimates

There are no records of mineral resource or mineral reserve estimates.

1.9 Conclusions and Recommendations

Whilst no modern exploration has been undertaken within the tenement area there is evidence of significant mineralization and mining at Kimpe within about 3km kilometers of the Project and artisanal pits 700 m to the SE of the Project and also to the NW. The Kimpe mineralization model will be used as a basis for geological mapping and sampling programs to evaluate the Project.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Terms of Reference

The Company requested the Author to prepare a NI 43-101 compliant Technical Report that details the geology, current operations and mineral potential of the Kankutu Copper-Cobalt Project (the "Project"), located within the southern Katanga region of the Democratic Republic of Congo ("DRC"). The report will be used to support public disclosure and filing requirements with the Canadian Securities Regulators in relation to the acquisition of KCC, a company incorporated under the laws of British Columbia and Nomad will acquire either directly or indirectly through the acquisition of KCC the necessary mining rights and permits required for the exploration and development of the Project. This Report was prepared in accordance with NI 43-101 and accompanying regulations.

The Author has undertaken extensive exploration on copper cobalt prospects and projects within the Katanga Province of the DRC. These targets have been located within the sedimentary rocks of the Lower Kundulungu and the Mines Series, or Roan Group equivalent. These sediments occur at the nearby Kimpe Cu-Co mine and they potentially extend onto the Project area.

There is no reference material or reports on the Project area to utilise in the compilation of this report. Use has been made of a geological map of the area compiled by Gecamines and on the extrapolation of geological information from neighbouring properties. The Project area is covered by open forest and there is limited outcrop.

Michael James Evans (the "Author") was requested to visit the Project site and to act as the Qualified Person for the report.

All measurement units used in this Report are metric and the currency is expressed in US dollars, unless stated otherwise.

The exchange rate as of the Report's Effective Date was approximately US\$1, equal to FC 1,400 (Congolese Francs). This rate is changing regularly due to high inflation locally at present

2.2 Site Visit

Mr. Evans visited the Project and the immediate surrounding area on 4th August 2017, with Mrs Lydia Willems (consulting geologist), KTM staff and representatives, to assess the project and to review the progress being made with the exploration programme commenced in June 2017. Available data, geological and topographical maps were used to identify geological units within the Project area. The orientation of the Kundulungu sandstones on elevated zones was used to extrapolate the orientation of the layers. This information was used to design the exploration program and the data collection protocols over the areas of soil and forest cover.

2.3 Principal Sources of Information

This report has relied on the limited information provided by KTM, namely the Gecamines geological map of the area, a topographical plan and a Landsat image. Discussions were held with KTM technical personnel, various consultants and contractors to gain an understanding of the background to the assessment of the Property. The principal sources of information used

to compile this report comprise supplied data and published information relevant to the general region surrounding the Project area. This was substantiated via field visits by KTM staff and the consulting geologist

2.4 Participants, Qualifications and Experience

The Author was responsible for the preparation of all portions of this report with the exception of sections on Ownership, Company filing requirements and Mineral Tenure (4.2) and the associated text in the summary, conclusions and discussion. That information was provided by the legal representatives of the Company.

The Author has made all reasonable enquiries to establish the completeness and authenticity of the information provided and identified, and a final draft of this report was provided to KCC consulting geologists, David Francis and Joe Sandberg along with a written request to identify any material errors or omissions from the document.

The author, Michael James Evans, is responsible for the compilation of the entire report document as the Qualified Person and principal. Mr. Michael Evans, an exploration geologist, is a member of the South African Council for Scientific Professionals (as a geologist). He has the appropriate relevant qualifications, experience and independence to act as a “Qualified Person” as defined in Canadian National Instrument 43-101. Mr. Evans has also relied on the input and review of the report by the consulting geologist, Mrs. Lydia Willems, who is a geologist with over 25 years’ exploration experience in the mining industry, of which 10 years were spent in the DRC. Qualified Person Certificates are located in Section 28.

2.5 Independence

Mr. Michael Evans is an independent, professional consulting geologist. The information in this report is based on public data and the Author’s field observations.

The Author never had or presently does not have any material or any other interests in KTM, KCC or Nomad or the mineral properties currently held by KCC. The information and conclusions contained herein are based on information available to KTM and KCC at the time of preparation of this report and as presented to the Author. The relationship with Nomad is solely one of professional association between client and independent consultant.

2.6 Abbreviations

A listing of abbreviations used in this report is provided in Table 2.1 below.

Table 2.1: List of Abbreviations

	Description		Description
-75μ	75 microns	M	Million
\$	United States of America dollars	m	Metres
"	Inches	Ma	thousand years
μm	Microns	Mg	Magnesium
3-D	three dimensional	ml	Millilitre
AAS	atomic absorption spectrometry	mm	Millimetres
Ag	Silver	Mtpa	million tonnes per annum
Bcm	bank cubic metres	N (Y)	Northing
CC	correlation coefficient	NPV	net present value
Cm	Centimetre	NQ ₂	size of diamond drill rod/bit/core
Co	Cobalt	°C	degrees centigrade
CRM	certified reference material or certified standard	OK	Ordinary Kriging
Cu	Copper	P ₈₀	80% passing
CV	coefficient of variation	Pd	Palladium
DDH	diamond drill hole	ppb	parts per billion
DTM	digital terrain model	ppm	parts per million
E (X)	Easting	psi	pounds per square inch
EDM	electronic distance measuring	PVC	poly vinyl chloride
Fe	Iron	QC	quality control
G	Gram	QQ	quantile-quantile
g/m ³	gram per cubic metre	RC	reverse circulation
GPR	gram per tonne	RL (Z)	run of mine
g/t	half the absolute relative difference	ROM	rock quality designation
HARD	high density poly ethylene	RQD	standard deviation
HDPE	size of diamond drill rod/bit/core	SD	Specific gravity
NQ	Hours	SG	Silicon
Hr	half relative difference	Si	selective mining unit
HRD	inductivity coupled plasma atomic emission spectroscopy	SMU	Tonnes
ICP-AES	inductivity coupled plasma mass spectroscopy	t	tonnes per cubic metre
ICP-MS	International Standards Organisation	t/m ³	tonnes per annum
ISO	Kilogram		
Kg	kilogram per tonne		
kg/t	Kilometres		
km ²	square kilometres		
kW	Kilowatts		

3 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS

This report has been prepared by the Author. The information, conclusions, opinions, and estimates contained herein are based on the following:

- Public data
- Personal field observations.
- Area specific Information provided by KTM representatives
- Legal and permitting information provided by KCC representatives
- Information and input from Mrs. Willems

The Qualified Person has relied on property ownership and tax information associated with the Kankutu property referred to in this report provided by KTM or KCC, which has not been independently verified by the Author. The Author has not researched property title or mineral rights for the Kankutu property and expresses no opinion as to the ownership status of this property. This report has been prepared on the understanding that the property is, or will be, lawfully accessible for evaluation, development, mining and processing. The Author did check the PR13372 Licence documents to ensure that the property boundaries are as represented. Similarly, the Author of this report is not qualified to provide extensive comment on hydrogeological, environmental or social issues.

4 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION

4.1 Background Information on Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)

4.1.1 Demographics and Geographic Setting

The country has a population of 71 million people consisting of over 200 African ethnic groups of which the majority are Bantu. The four largest tribes make up about 45% of the population. The main religion is Roman Catholic (50%), with the remainder being Protestant (20%), Kimbanguist (10%), Muslim (10%) and other (10%), which includes syncretic sects and indigenous beliefs. The official language is French with a number of African dialects also spoken. The majority of people live outside major towns (66%) with a subsistence type of lifestyle, with an urbanization rate of about five percent per year.

4.1.2 History and Political Status

Established as a Belgian colony in 1908, the Republic of the Congo gained its independence in 1960, but its early years were marred by political and social instability. Col. Joseph Mobutu seized power and declared himself president in a November 1965 coup. He subsequently changed his name to Mobutu Sese Seko, as well as that of the country to Zaire. Mobutu retained his position for 32 years. Ethnic strife and civil war touched off by a massive inflow of refugees in 1994 from fighting in Rwanda and Burundi led, in May 1997, to the toppling of the Mobutu regime by a rebellion backed by Rwanda and Uganda and fronted by Laurent Kabila. Kabila renamed the country the Democratic Republic of the Congo ("DRC") but, in August 1998, his regime was itself challenged by a second insurrection again backed by Rwanda and Uganda. Troops from Angola, Chad, Namibia, Sudan, and Zimbabwe intervened to support Kabila's regime. A cease-fire was signed in July 1999 by the DRC, Congolese armed rebel groups, Angola, Namibia, Rwanda, Uganda, and Zimbabwe but sporadic fighting continued. Laurent Kabila was assassinated in January 2001 and his son, Joseph Kabila, was named head of state. In October 2002, the new president was successful in negotiating the withdrawal of Rwandan forces occupying eastern Congo and, two months later, the Pretoria Accord was signed by all remaining warring parties to end the fighting and establish a government of national unity. A transitional government was set up in July 2003. Joseph Kabila, as president, and four vice presidents represented the former government, former rebel groups, the political opposition and civil society. The transitional government held a successful constitutional referendum in December 2005 and elections for the presidency, National Assembly, and provincial legislatures in 2006. The National Assembly was installed in September 2006 and Joseph Kabila was inaugurated President in December 2006. Provincial assemblies were constituted in early 2007, and elected governors and national senators in January 2007. A presidential election was scheduled for November 2016; however, Joseph Kabila has delayed the election until late 2018.

4.1.3 Infrastructure

The infrastructure in the DRC and within Katanga Province specifically is slowly being improved after many years of neglect due to civil unrest. The country has 154,000km of roads of which 3,000km are paved. The greater Katanga rural region has few significant paved roads and little or no power supply.

In the Katanga Province there is an international airport at Lubumbashi and the regional airport at Kolwezi, both of which have all weather tarred air strips.

Electricity. A major high tension line runs from Lubumbashi to the south and then to the SE to the border at Kasumbalesa. The 220kV Inga line is sourced from the Inga hydroelectric power station on the Congo (or Zaire) River and runs close to the main road between Lubumbashi and Kalumbalesa. This line is also used to export power to Zambia.

4.1.4 Industry

The main industries in the DRC are mining (diamonds, gold, copper, cobalt, coltan, and zinc), mineral processing, consumer products (including textiles, footwear, cigarettes, processed foods and beverages), cement and commercial ship repair. The country's Gross Domestic product (GDP) estimate in 2009 was \$11b with a per capita GDP estimate of \$300. (The per capita GDP reached a high of \$1080 in 1974 and a low of \$263 in 2002.)

Following an absence of approximately ten years, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank have re-engaged the DRC and are assisting the development of coherent legislative and economic reforms aimed at a reconstruction of the country. As part of this effort, in 2002 the government introduced a new Mining Code. Gécamines, a state-owned mining company, holds significant quantities of Mineral Reserves and Mineral Resources of copper, cobalt, germanium and zinc in the Katanga province of DRC.

4.1.5 Mining

The economy of the DRC has historically been dominated by its resource sector. The Congo Copperbelt region of the country, in the southern province of Katanga, is renowned as one of the richest mineral regions of the world and until the mid-1980s enabled the country to be one of the largest producers of copper, with production exceeding 500,000 tonnes of copper per annum. Adverse political events beginning in the early 1990s, together with military activity, have led to a dramatic reduction in national output. However, diamonds, copper and cobalt remain the principal foreign exchange earning exports for the country.

4.2 Mineral Tenure

The Kankutu exploration tenement is 4.2km² in extent. It is known as a "PR" (Permis de Recherche) which was issued for a five-year period and is renewable for a further period of five years. The PR was first granted on March 6, 2017, to BMK for five years.

KCC, through an assignment agreement with KTM, has acquired all of KTM's right, title, and interest in an earn-in agreement with BMK and has the right to earn a 65% interest in the Project (Table 4.1 and Figure 4.1).

Table 4.1: PR13372 Tenement Boundary Points

Points	Lat	Long
1	12°1'30"S	27°52'30"E
2	12°1'30"S	27°51'30"E
3	12°1'00"S	27°51'30"E
4	12°1'00"S	27°51'00"E
5	12°0'30"S	27°51'00"E
6	12°0'30"S	27°52'30"E

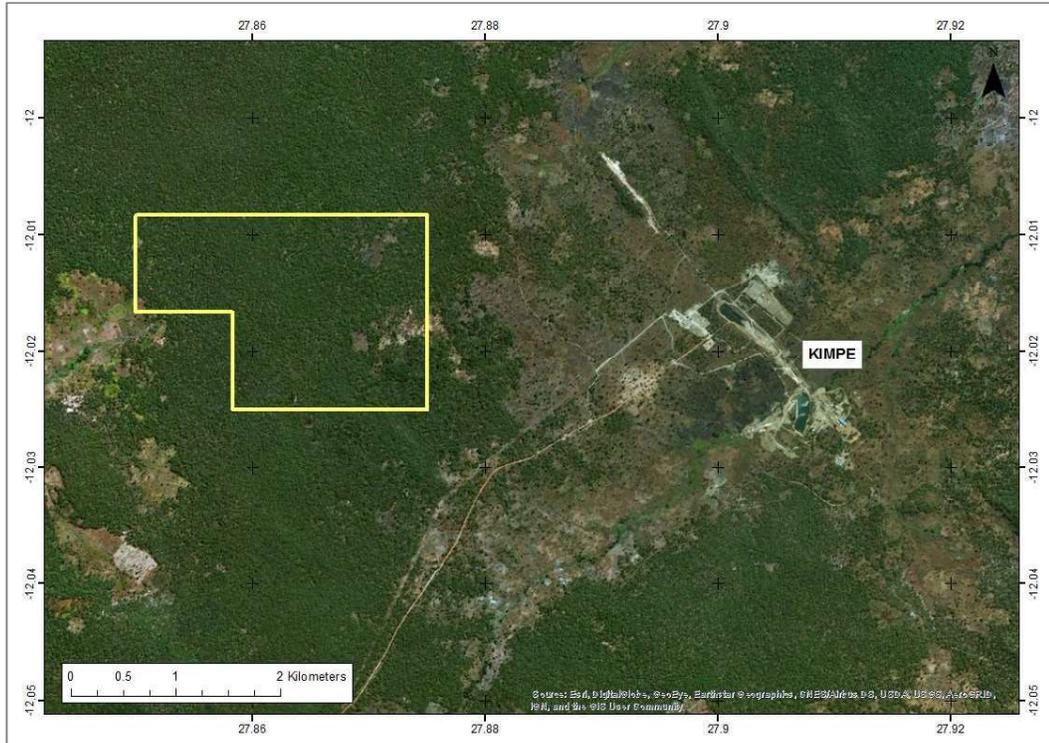


Figure 4.1: Mineral License PR13372 (yellow polygon)– Kankutu Copper-Cobalt Project

Table 4.2: PR13372 Copper-Cobalt Project Tenement Schedule

Project	Group Entity	Permit No.	Area km ²	Type	Granted	Expiry
Kankutu		PR13372	4.2	PR	6 March 2017	6 March 2022

4.3 Surface rights

Once an exploration License has been granted, the owner thereof is freely entitled to carry out exploration activities. No specific surface rights are required.

4.4 Taxation, Royalties and Encumbrances.

The tax regime in the country is set at 30% on profits. In addition there is a 10% dividend withholding tax for dividends paid to shareholders.

Mining royalties are payable at a rate of 2% on non-ferrous metals on gross sales.

4.5 Agreements

Property agreements are discussed in Sections 1.3, 4.2 and 4.3;

4.6 Environmental Liabilities

There are no environmental reporting requirements relating to the conducting of exploration activities. However, it is the company's policy to conduct exploration activities in an environmentally sensitive manner to ensure the minimum damage to the surface environment within the area covered by the exploration License.

Additional details are provided in Section 20.

4.7 Permits

The necessary permits required for exploration activities are current. There are no further requirements for permits to carry out exploration activities as discussed in section 20.

4.8 Comments on property description and location

Subject to this Section 4 and Section 5, to the extent known, there are no other 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

5.1 Access

The Project can be readily accessed from the regional capital of Katanga, Lubumbashi. From Lubumbashi there are 56km of sealed roads to within 3km of the major border crossing post into Zambia of Kasumbalesa. From the turn of to Kimpe Mine, the distance to the Project site is 37km on well-worn, unsealed roads. On the project site itself access is via a number of narrow tracks accessible by vehicles and along foot paths. Movement on the project site will be very difficult and restricted during the wet season.

5.2 Climate, Physiography, Local Resources and Infrastructure

The climate of the area is tropical with a distinct wet and dry season and an average daily temperature of around 27°C. The wet season begins in November and finishes at the end of April with an average rainfall around 1,200mm, but can range from 800mm to 2,200mm. The wet season does inhibit exploration activities and access to some areas.

The Project is approximately 1,250m above mean sea level and the Katanga region occupies a high plateau covered by Miombo forest and savannah (Plate 1). The topography is flat to gently undulating with some shallow valleys created by small streams.



Plate 1. Relatively flat to undulating terrane with savannah grassland between the trees.

Infrastructure in the area comprises grid power and water associated with the town of Kasumbalesa. Fuel and other consumables are easily acquired in Kasumbalesa.

Electricity is supplied by SNEL, the state-owned power company, using two transmission lines from Lubumbashi. A link with the rail system in neighbouring Zambia provides access to the ports of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania, Maputo in Mozambique, and Durban in South Africa. However, at present, much of the product from the mines in Katanga Province is transported by road to the Republic of South Africa via Zambia.

6 HISTORY

6.1 Introduction

There are no records of historical exploration work or mining within the Project area. The nearest known work was conducted on the Kimpe deposit, on the adjacent property just east of the Project.

The project area shows no sign of any exploration activity.

There is no evidence of any resources having been defined within the Project area.

6.2 Resource History

No historic copper or cobalt resources have been recorded on the Project.

6.3 Production History

No historic copper or cobalt production has been recorded on the Project.

7 GEOLOGICAL SETTING AND MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Setting

The Central African Copperbelt straddles the international boundary between Zambia and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). It forms one of the largest metallogenic provinces of the world (Figure 7.1) and hosts the largest resource of Cu and Co in the world. The major Cu–Co deposits occur within the Neoproterozoic Katanga Supergroup of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the Roan Supergroup of Zambia. Within the DRC, Cu and Co mineralisation is present from Kimpe (adjacent to PR13372) in the southeast up to and even west of Kolwezi in the northwest. The Cu–Co occurrences are located in two stratigraphic zones forming the “Lower” and “Upper” orebodies with a total cumulative thickness varying between 15 and 55 m (Cailteux *et al.*, 2005). Total resources of the Copperbelt in the DRC and Zambia are estimated at more than 150 million tons of Cu and 8 million tons of Co metal (Misra, 2000). Over 40% of the world’s cobalt resources are found within the Copperbelt and at least 50% of the world’s copper.

The Project area is located on the northern side of the Luina basement dome and is underlain by Proterozoic rocks belonging to the Lower Kundelungu (Nguba) and Roan Supergroups. In the Project area, these Proterozoic rocks are folded into a NW-SE trending anticline-syncline with layers dipping to the north-east at an angle of 60 to 75 degrees.

The Kimpe deposit is hosted in the Roan R2 or “Mine-Series” segment (Figure 7.2) and comprises bonanza-grade oxides, carbonates, and silicates in the weathered zone, and stratabound sulphide mineralization within the dolomitic R2 segment and fault controlled sulphidic quartz veins which post-date the primary R2 strataform mineralization (Hai, 2007).

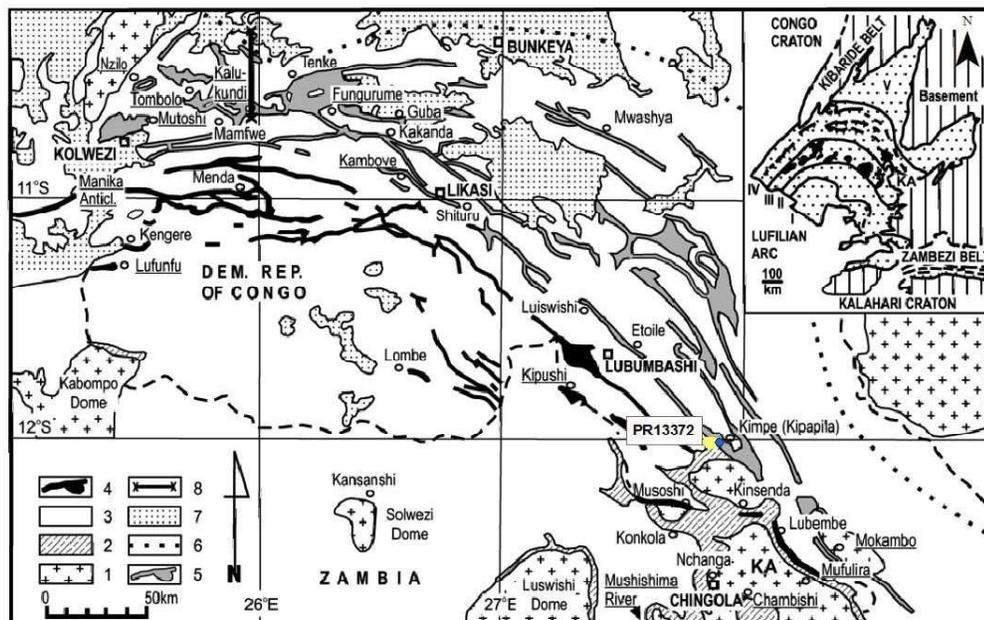


Figure 7.1: Location of mineral deposits and PR13372 (yellow) within the Central African Copperbelt

Pleistocene Upper Carboniferous	KAROO and KALAHARI		
	Group	Subgroup	
Proterozoic	Katangan	± 500 Ma Plateaux (Ku-3)	
		Kundelungu (KU) Kiubo (Ku-2)	
		Kalule (Ku-1)	
	Nguba (Ng)	± 620 Ma Monwezi (Ng-2)	
		Likasi (Ng-1)	
	Supergroup	Roan (R)	± 750 Ma Mwashya (R-4)
			Dipeta (R-3)
			Mines (R-2)
			R.A.T. (R-1)
		Base of the R.A.T. sequence - unknown	
± 900 Ma Basal conglomerate			
+/- 2050 Ma	KIBARAN and PRE-KIBARAN		

Figure 7.2: Stratigraphy of Katangan Region

7.2 Project Geology

The Project is located on the northern side of the Luina basement dome and is underlain by Proterozoic rocks belonging to the Lower Kundelungu (Nguba) and Roan Supergroups. In the Project area, these Proterozoic rocks are folded into a NW-SE trending, breccia cored, anticline-syncline, with layers dipping to the north-east at an angle of 60 to 75 degrees. There is approximately 3km of strike of these rocks within the Project area.

There is only one small area of outcrop in the southeast corner of the Project area. Otherwise the entire Project area is covered by between 1m to 5m of soil and weathered material. Weathered Kundelungu sandstone with haematitic banded siltstone crops out on a low hill (Plates 2.and 3).



Plate 2. Lone outcrop of Kundulungu sandstones and siltstones



Plate 3. Close up of well laminated Kundulungu siltstones with minor haematite

Although little more is known about the geology or potential mineralization within the Project area itself, the Kimpe Cu-Co deposit lying just three kilometres to the ESE is evidence of the mineral potential of the overall area.

7.3 Mineralisation

There are no known mineralization occurrences within the Project area.

The nearest known mineralisation occurs within the Kimpe mine just east of the Project area. The mineralisation at Kimpe occurs mainly as malachite and heterogenite in the oxide zone within the ore-bearing units of the Lower Mines Series. Below the weathered zone in fresh rock, chalcopyrite and bornite occur.

No previous production has taken place within the Project area.

8 DEPOSIT TYPES

The adjacent hydrothermal Cu-Co Kimpe deposit is hosted in the roan R2 “Mine-Series” segment and comprises bonanza-grade oxides, carbonates, and silicates in the weathered zone, stratabound sulphide mineralization within the dolomitic R2 segment, and fault controlled sulphidic quartz veins which post-date the primary R2 stratabound mineralization. According to the USGS mineral resource online spatial database, the Kimpe deposit was originally recorded to have hosted around 3 million tonnes of 4.4%Cu and 0.54%Co. Current resources are at a much lower grade and tonnage within the deeper sulphide zone. It would appear that the high grade mineralisation was concentrated in the near surface-enriched oxide zone with lower grade mineralisation being found within the deeper sulphide zone.

The exploration program has been planned on the following basis:

1. The Project area was targeted as there is no evidence of exploration having been carried out there in the past.
2. There is a NW-SE trending anticline-syncline structure locally that is suggestive that the R2 Mines Series formation is duplicated within the Project area. As the Mines Series is a strong indicator for the presence Cu-Co mineralisation, location of these rocks would result in concentrating the exploration focus within the Project area.

9 EXPLORATION

There are no records of any exploration work or mining having been done within the Project area. The nearest known work was at the Kimpe mine just east of the Project.

A grid controlled soil sampling programme has commenced at a line spacing of 200m and a sample spacing of 50m. Soil samples are being collected at a depth of approximately 30cm and then preliminary assays are being undertaken using a handheld Niton XRF analyser. Preliminary results are available but will be reported only once the programme is more complete and the data has been verified. A program of pitting and drilling is planned by Nomad to identify the occurrence of any potential mineralised zone within the Project area. Any soil anomalies identified will be explored by trenching and pitting which, if successful, will lead to evaluation using core drilling. Initial drilling would be target specific or lithologically based and, if successful, would be followed by a more systematic grid controlled pattern.

10 DRILLING

No drilling is planned for the initial phase 1 exploration stage, unless early positive results are achieved with the initial exploration. Should positive results be returned, then initial targeted or stratigraphic drill holes will be positioned to test the lithologies on which initial positive results have been returned. The preferred method of drilling will be core or diamond drilling. This will enable an insight into the geology and structure locally as well as testing for the presence of potential mineralisation.

11 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSES AND SECURITY

11.1 Proposed Sampling Procedures and Sample Transportation

The geochemical soil sampling programme currently in progress involves digging a shallow hole and taking a soil sample at a selected consistent depth of 30cm. Orientation work needs to be undertaken on these samples to establish which size fraction may best represent the potential mineralisation within the area sampled. This process is still being reviewed.

The soil sampling in the field is directly supervised and controlled by a senior field technician and a senior geologist to ensure consistency of sampling and to ensure that there is no contamination. Initial mineral evaluation work is undertaken through analysing the soils directly on site using a Niton XRF analyser. Once initial orientation work has been assessed, a procedure on whether or not to collect different size fragments will be considered. The sample bags would be sealed and then transported and delivered to the analytical laboratory locally in Lubumbashi, DRC, all under the supervision of the senior geologist.

The thickness of the soil profile means that trenching may not be possible in certain localities. Initial exploration will, therefore, commence with Pitting. Here sampling in the field will be supervised and controlled by a senior geologist.

Any future drilling conducted on the Project is likely to be comprised of diamond drilling.

The core will then be marked at metre intervals and any mineralised zones will be marked with a line to delineate the zones that will be cut as half core down the core axis along the axial line marked by the geologist. Selected core will be orientated, where possible, and marked with a line showing the bottom of the core.

The cut will be made next to the orientation line, always on the same side of the core, with the core retaining the line to remain in the box as a reference.

The mineralised $\frac{1}{2}$ core sample will be no less than 0.30m and no more than 1.0m long. The $\frac{1}{2}$ core sample will then be put into a pre-numbered calico sample bags and sealed. Sealed plastic bags of 10 samples will be used to transport the samples to the assay laboratory in Lubumbashi in Nomad vehicles under close supervision of the senior project geologist.

11.2 Sample Security

The close scrutiny of sample submission procedures by Nomad staff and the rapid submission of samples for analysis will provide little opportunity for sample tampering.

11.3 Analytical Laboratories

As there is a reputable, internationally accredited analytical laboratory in DRC (SGS-Lubumbashi) this will be the preferred location that sample analyses be taken.

12 DATA VERIFICATION

Internationally recognised standards will be routinely submitted at a rate of 1:30 samples with all samples submitted to SGS Lubumbashi.

Should RC samples be taken, a field duplicate would be taken every 20th sample.

13 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing analyses have been carried out.

This is a vital aspect of the investigation of any mineral property. In the case of the Copperbelt copper and cobalt ores, there is a long precedent of research and development into the recovery of copper and cobalt from both oxide and sulphide ores. Hence any discovery of copper and/or cobalt within the Project area is likely to be amenable to efficient extraction processes already in use in the region.

14 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

This is an early stage exploration project area and no mineral resource estimates have been carried out.

15 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

This is an early stage exploration project area and no mineral reserve estimates have been carried out.

16 MINING METHODS

This is an early stage exploration project and it is not possible at this early stage to determine the types or methods of mining that may apply to any new discovery.

17 RECOVERY METHODS

This is an early stage exploration project and recovery methods will not be taken into account until the mineral types and setting have been identified. Given the long history of mining and processing in the region, these methods will largely have been tested before. Reference can be made to the tried and trusted recovery methods and processes to refine the recovery of newly discovered mineralisation.

18 PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

The Project area lies approximately 56km southeast of Lubumbashi, the capital of the Katanga province, and the turn off to Kankutu is approximately 3km by road from Kasumbalesa on the DRC/Zambian border, a major paved road. Kankutu lies 35km from the main paved road on a well-used mining track, which is in poor repair especially during the rainy season. It is located adjacent and to the northeast of the Kimpe Cu-Co deposit and mine.

There is no electricity available on the Project site. A small line runs to the Kimpe Mine but it is supplemented there by generators.

Cellular telephone coverage is improving with signal available at the topographical higher spots of the project site. Power and fuel is available within 30km of the Project at Whiskey and at Kasumbalesa on the DRC/Zambian border.

Water availability to the project site is unknown. There are no streams or dams in the nearby vicinity and reliance on water may have to come from water boreholes.

19 MARKET STUDIES AND CONTRACTS

The Project is seeking primarily copper and cobalt in the DRC. While each of these minerals have recently been the subject of significant price increases from levels prevalent earlier in the decade, there can be no assurance that such price levels will continue or that purchasers will always be readily available for these target commodities. Should this trend reverse, an adverse change in these commodities prices, or in purchaser's willingness to acquire these commodities, could have an adverse on the outcome of the Project, depending upon the timing of any such reversal.

No contracts have been investigated to assess the status of the markets at this early stage in Project evaluation.

20 ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES, PERMITTING, AND SOCIAL OR COMMUNITY IMPACT

The Code Minier in the DRC does not require the completion of any preliminary environmental assessments prior to the exploration phase.

At this stage in the exploration programme no permitting requirements are needed either. The requirements to seek permitting for water access, electricity, construction, etc. can be reviewed at a more advanced stage in the project.

As the Project area is uninhabited, there is likely to be very little impact on the local community. The location of the local inhabitants will be investigated to ensure that there are no adverse effects on the local inhabitants during the early stages of exploration.

21 CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS

This is an early stage exploration project area and no estimations of Capital or Operating costs are warranted at this stage.

22 ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

This is an early stage exploration project area and no economic analysis assessments are planned.

23 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

The Kimpe mine operated by Sodimika lies three kilometres to the ESE of the project and is the only adjoining property on which mineral resources have been defined and where mining operations have occurred and are currently in progress. The adjacent Kimpe deposit located 3 kms from the Project area has been a significant producer of copper and cobalt, but no figures with details of actual production could be located. The Kimpe deposit was originally recorded to have hosted around 3 million tonnes of 4.4%Cu and 0.54% Co. Current resources are much lower grade and tonnage within the deeper sulphide zone.

The presence of the mineral occurrence at Kimpe where mining of Cu and Co has been undertaken and which is still in progress, is not necessarily indicative that similar mineralisation may occur on the Project.

There are other exploration permits surrounding the Project area but little or no work has been or is being undertaken on those.

Two adjacent concessions, PR13370 to the south and PR 13371 to the north are held by the same owner as PR13372. An agreement has been signed between KCC and the owner to secure the rights to undertake prospecting on these properties. As far as is known there is no mineralisation exposed within these areas.

Very preliminary exploration pits dug by the KCC exploration team have established that the depth of soil cover just to the north of the Project concession boundary varies from 4m depth to 7m depth. Pit P8 exposed Kundulungu sandstones in the base of the pit with ferruginous sandstone. This was tested with a hand held Niton XRF analyser and found to contain measurable amounts of cobalt. As these measurements are currently qualitative only the actual values are not presented. This information will be used to focus the exploration pitting on the Project.

The prospecting concession to the west of the Project is held by ENRC in the name of a local subsidiary company. Just off the NW corner of the project is an outcrop of Kundulungu sandstone and siltstone within which very old artisanal pits have been excavated. The strike and dip on these units could be interpreted to line up with the outcrops located in the SE corner of the concession. The current exploration programme is designed to establish whether or not this can be validated and whether or not any mineralisation is associated with these rocks. There is no recorded information on any potential mineralisation on this property or other relevant data and information.

The qualified person has been unable to verify the information regarding possible Co mineralisation on the adjacent properties and therefore that information is not necessarily indicative of Co mineralization occurring on the project.

24 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

24.1 Mineral Rights and Title

All mineral rights in the DRC are state-owned and the holder of mining rights gains ownership of the mineral products for sale. Under the 2002 Mining Code, mining rights are regulated by exploration permits (PRs), exploitation permits (Permis de Exploitation or PEs), small-scale Exploitation Permits and tailings Exploitation Permits (PE Rejects or PERs).

The DRC is divided into mining cadastral grids using a WGS84 Geographic coordinate system outlined in the 2002 Mining Regulations. This grid defines uniform quadrangles, or cadastral squares (or carrés), typically 84.955 ha in area, which can be selected as a "perimeter" to a mining right. A perimeter under the 2002 Mining Code is in the form of a polygon consisting of entire contiguous quadrangles subject to the limits relating to the borders of the DRC and those relating to reserved prohibited areas and protected areas as set forth in the 2002 Mining Regulations. Perimeters are exclusive and may not overlap. Perimeters are indicated on 1:200,000 scale maps that are maintained by the DRC Mining Registry (CAMI).

Within two months of issuance of a mining or quarry PE, the holder is expected to survey the perimeter. The survey consists of placing a survey marker at each corner of the perimeter and placing a beacon indicating the name of the holder, the number of the title and that of the identification of the survey marker.

24.1.1 Rights under Exploitation Permit

The PE, as defined in the 2002 Mining Code, allows the holder the exclusive right to carry out, within the perimeter over which it has been granted, and during its term of validity, exploration, development, construction and exploitation works in connection with the mineral substances for which the licence has been granted, and associated substances if the holder has applied for an extension. So long as a perimeter is covered by an exploitation permit, no other application for a mining or quarry right can be granted within such perimeter. The holder of a PE has the right to extend its permit to include those minerals which it can demonstrate are "associated minerals". Associated minerals are those in situ minerals that are necessarily extracted simultaneously with the minerals listed in the original permit. In addition, it entitles the holder, without restriction, to: (a) enter the exploitation perimeter to conduct mining operations; (b) build the installations and infrastructures required for mining exploitation; (c) use the water and wood within the mining perimeter for the requirements of the mining exploitation, complying with the requirements set forth in the EIS and the EMPP; (d) use, transport and freely sell the products originating from within the exploitation perimeter; (e) proceed with concentration, metallurgical or technical treatment operations, as well as the transformation of the mineral substances extracted from the deposit within the exploitation perimeter; and (f) proceed to carry out works to extend the mine.

A PE expires at the end of the appropriate term of validity if no renewal is applied for in accordance with the provisions of the 2002 Mining Code, or when the deposit that is being mined is exhausted.

24.1.2 Tax and Surface Fees

Under the terms of the Mining Code a tax plus a surface fee on the surface area of each permit area must be paid, as detailed in Table 24.1.

Table 24.1: Annual taxes and fees

Annual Taxes and Fees for PRs	
Year	Tax
1 st Year	US\$0.04 per ha
2 nd Year	US\$0.06 per ha
3 rd Year	US\$0.07 per ha
4 th Year	US\$0.08 per ha
Licence Type	Surface Fee
PE	US\$8.00 per ha
PEPM	US\$5.00 per ha

24.2 Flora Code

The flora of DRC covers 1.3 million square kilometres of the country or 54.6% and is governed by a New Forest Code enacted in 2002. This Code manages the flora, especially forested lands under three themes - exploitation, community use and conservation. Threats to conservation of forest resources include expansion of urban areas, logging, conflicts, forest fires, mining, and harvesting for fuel-wood (Sebastien and N'yang-Nzo (2001)). The logging industry is of particular interest as it opens up once closed off forest areas and access into logged areas may create conservation problems for flora and fauna. Mining on the other hand is governed by guidelines outlined in the Mining Code. The objective of such guidelines is to ensure that mining does not result into undue environmental damage that may be expensive to repair. Any proposed mining project at Kankutu will be governed by similar guidelines and this paper has been written with particular reference to the flora, how it will be affected by mining and what conservation measures are needed to be put in place to mitigate negative effects of mining on forest resources.

24.3 Foreign Countries Risk and Regulatory Requirements

Currently, Nomad's principal properties are located in the DRC. Consequently, Nomad is subject to certain risks associated with foreign ownership, including currency fluctuations, inflation, and political risk. Both mineral exploration and mining activities and production activities in foreign countries may be affected in varying degrees by political stability and government regulations relating to the mining industry. Any changes in regulations or shifts in political conditions are beyond the control of Nomad and may adversely affect its business. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to community rights, restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, restriction of earnings, taxation laws, expropriation of property, environmental legislation, water use, labour standards and workplace safety. Nomad will maintain the majority of its funds in Canada and forward only sufficient funds to the DRC to meet current obligations.

25 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The Project area was targeted as there is no evidence of exploration having been carried out there in the past and there is thick soil cover over a high proportion of the Project area. The currently planned grass roots exploration could be the first pass at exploration in this area.

The Author concludes that the geological setting of the property is a favourable environment to host copper-cobalt mineralisation and that a programme of preliminary and detailed exploration is required to test this potential. The presence of the known Kimpe deposit style mineralisation adjacent to the Project adds value to the upside potential to host similar mineralization within the Project area.

The presence of the mineral occurrence at Kimpe where mining of Cu and Co has been undertaken and which is still in progress, is not necessarily indicative that similar mineralisation may occur on the Project.

The qualified person has been unable to verify the information regarding possible Co mineralisation in the carbonate-rich shales on the adjacent properties and therefore that information is not necessarily indicative of Co mineralization occurring on the Project.

The potential for advancing the exploration programme and developing a mineral prospect on the Project is contingent upon early success of the initial exploration.

Risk Management. Industry Risk: The Company is engaged primarily in the mineral exploration field. There is a risk that these exploration efforts may not yield any success on the designated Project area. The Company is potentially at risk of fluctuations in commodity based market prices associated with resource property interests. The Company is also at risk for environmental reclamation, even at the exploration stage. Management is of the opinion that the Company addresses environmental risk and compliance in accordance with industry standards and specific project environmental requirements, however environmental laws and practices are complex and there is no certainty that all exposure to liability or costs may have been mitigated.

The Qualified Person is not aware of any significant risk or uncertainty (except as already stated) that may materially affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information, estimated costs, or financial estimation or evaluations stated in this Technical Report

26 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Kankutu Project is an early stage exploration project. It is, therefore, recommended to implement a two phased exploration program to understand the mineral potential of the property. The decision to proceed with the Phase II program will be partially depend on the results of Phase I.

26.1 Phase I of the exploration program

It is recommended that a program of geological mapping, geochemical sampling and trenching/pitting be undertaken, and if results warrant, a follow-up drilling campaign be undertaken to further assess the mineral potential of the Project area.

If positive results are returned from the phase 1 evaluation, then phase 2 drilling can be guided by these results. If the results are not positive, then a limited programme of stratigraphic drilling may still be undertaken, in an attempt to substantiate the presence of Mines Series rock formations on the Project and to test the in depth potential for any mineralisation within these rocks. Phase I of the exploration program

Detailed Geological Mapping

Detailed geological mapping of lithology, structure and mineralization of the entire Project area will be conducted. The lack of outcrop makes this a difficult task. The map will have to rely on pit and trench data. Use will be made of Satellite images at as large a scale as possible to assess the structure within and adjacent to the Project and to map lithological trends.

Geochemical Sampling

Soil sampling will be carried out on the entire permit area at an interval of 200m x 50m on a grid pattern. All of the soil samples will initially be analysed by Niton, a hand held XRF analytical instrument. Infill soil samples will be taken over any identified anomalous area at closer spaced intervals. Any confirmed anomaly will be tested by trenching and/or pitting to identify and confirm the mineralisation in the weathered rocks. All samples will be analysed using a Niton XRF analyser and a suitable proportion of the anomalous samples will be submitted to a commercial laboratory.

26.2 Phase II of the exploration program

Depending on the results returned from Phase I, drill targets will be defined to test the down dip extension and along strike continuity of any mineralization identified at the surface.

In the event that no mineralisation is located then a targeted programme of core drilling may be still undertaken to search for the Mines Series rocks and if successful to test these rocks for buried mineral potential.

26.3 Exploration Budget

Expenditure on exploration will be in line with the recommended exploration phases outlined above. The detailed field mapping and sampling will remain the focus for the early stages of

the work programme with the more advanced stages including drilling to be undertaken thereafter.

Phase 1

WORK	UNIT	COST US\$
Soil Sampling		\$20,000
Pitting and Trenching		\$50,000
Chemical sample analyses	25\$/sample	\$15,000
Regional Radar image and associated maps		\$5000
Social Involvement		\$5,000
TOTAL		\$95,000

Phase 2

WORK	UNIT	COST US\$
Core drilling and related chemical sample analyses	200\$/m	\$350,000
Total		\$350,000

27 REFERENCES

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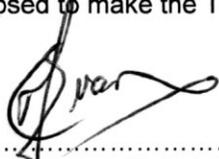
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USGS, Mineral Resources On-Line Spatial Database

CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

Qualified Persons statement for M. J. Evans: As the author of the report entitled "Technical Review Report on the Kankutu Copper-Cobalt Project" on the exploration concession PR13372 in the DRC, compiled for Nomad Ventures Inc. to comply with the NI 43-101 standards of reporting, I, Michael James Evans, residing at 10 The Admiral, 92 Admiralty Way, Summerstrand, Port Elizabeth, Republic of South Africa, do certify that:

1. I have a BSc degree in Geology from the Rhodes University of In Grahamstown awarded in 1967 and a M.Sc. degree in Geology from the University of Natal in Durban awarded in 1984.
2. I have been working continuously as a consulting geologist since 2000. I am an independent consultant in respect of this review.
3. I am a registered geoscientist (geologist) with the South African Council for Natural Scientific Professionals and have been member since 2002 (Membership No. 40034/02). I am also a member of the SEG and the GSSA.
4. I have worked as an exploration geologist for over 40 years on the evaluation of base metal and gold mineral targets over a wide range of deposit types and in different regions. I have been involved with the evaluation of Zambian and DRC sediment hosted copper/cobalt mineralisation to feasibility level.
5. I have read the definition of a "Qualified Person" as set out in the National Instrument 43-101 (NI 43-101) Companion Policy and Form F1 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant experience, I fulfil the requirements to be a Qualified Person for the purposes of NI 43-101.
6. I personally visited the property on 4th August 2017 and satisfied myself that the area is as presented.
7. I have authored and reviewed or supervised the work represented herein and take responsibility for the technical aspects this Technical Report with the exception of the property ownership, legal and tax information.
8. I am an independent professional consulting geologist. I am independent of the issuer and their subsidiaries according to the definition of independence described in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.
9. I have never had or presently do not have any material or any other interests in KTM, KCC or Nomad or the properties currently held by KCC. I have had no prior involvement with the Project. The information and conclusions contained herein are based on information available to KTM and KCC at the time of preparation of this report and as presented by the author. The relationship with Nomad is purely one of professional association between client and independent consultant.
10. I have read the NI 43-101 Companion Policy and Form F1 and the technical report has been prepared in compliance with this instrument.
11. As of the effective date of this Technical Report, and to the best of my knowledge, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.



21st September 2017

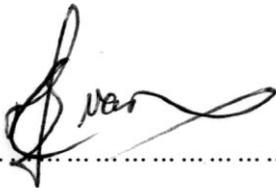
(Signed Michael James Evans. M.Sc., PrSciNat.)
Dated 21st September 2017 at Port Elizabeth, RSA.

29 CONSENT CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON

To: Securities Regulatory Authority: British Columbia Securities Commission:

I, Michael James Evans, do hereby consent to the public filing of the technical report entitled: **Technical Review Report on the Kankutu copper-cobalt Project, Katanga Province, DRC** and dated 21st September 2017 (the "Technical Report") by Nomad Ventures Inc. (the "Issuer"), with the TSX Venture Exchange under its applicable policies and forms in connection with the acquisition by the Issuer of all of the shares of Katanga Cobalt Corp. as announced by News Release dated August 17, 2017 and to be completed pursuant to an amalgamation agreement to be entered into by the Issuer, a subsidiary of the Issuer and Katanga Cobalt Corp. and I acknowledge that the Technical Report will become part of the Issuer's public record.

Michael James Evans. M.Sc., PrSciNat.
21st September 2017 at Port Elizabeth. RSA.



21st September 2017.

Signed Dated