NW Tech Capital Inc. (NWTT) Shares Report from Previous Exploration Executed on the Company Property

— Non-Newsworthy Filing —

HENDERSON, NEVADA -- Jan. 25, 2011 - NW Tech Capital Inc. (PINK SHEETS:NWTT) (www.nwtechcapital.com) The company shares a report to introduce the public to the works previously accomplished on the company property claim. NWTT management uses the OTCMarkets "Financials" section for this non-newsworthy filing to stay closer to the company shareholder base.

The company sees a solid potential in the property and the report below will help the exploration team to streamline the 2011 exploration.

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Report on New Millennium Gold Property

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Location and Access

The New Millennium Property is located approximately 23 km east of the town of Sioux Lookout in the Split Lake /Alcona Area (Figure 1) of Northwestern Ontario. The property lies about 6 kilometers (km) northeast of highway #642, which leads from Sioux Lookout to O'Brien's Landing in the Sturgeon Lake Area. The former CNR rail line between Sioux Lookout and Thunder Bay parallels the highway in this area.

Access to the property is by logging roads and a drill road/ATV trail from highway #642 as shown in Figure 2.

The property is situated in typical Precambrian terrain with local relief generally less than 100 feet (30 meters) Low rolling outcrop hills are interspersed with swamp and glacial drift. Extensive gravel deposits resulting from glacial moraines occur in some parts of the property. Vegetation consists mainly of spruce and pine. Poplar occurs in some drift covered areas and cedar is plentiful in low-lying swampy terrain.

Claim Status

The property comprises three claims totaling 31 units (approximately 500 ha.) registered in the name of Joe Riives. All claims are in good standing until at least November 2011 - details are presented in Table 1 below:

TABLE 1: Claim Details

Claim Number	Units	Due Date
1166839	16	Nov. 13, 2011
3004267	6	Nov. 27, 2012
3017697	9	Mar. 29, 2013

The location of the claims is shown on Figure 2.

History

The first major discovery in the Split Lake area was in 1929 when George and Stanley Michaud of the nearby community of Alcona discovered gold-bearing quartz veins near the present site of the former Alcona shaft. Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. Ltd. optioned the claims shortly afterward and undertook trenching on two of the veins (the No.3 and Quartz-Carbonate Veins).

Atlas Exploration Co. Ltd. acquired the ground in 1930 and completed trenching and examination of two other veins (the No.I and No.2 veins).

In 1932 Alcona Gold Mines Ltd. obtained control of the property and undertook a program of trenching and sampling. Based on this work, Horwood (1937) in his report of the area stated that the No.I vein assayed 0.29 oz gold/ton across an average width of 17 inches for a length of 100 feet at its west end and 0.50 oz gold/ton across an average width of 22 inches for 150 feet at its east end. The No.2 vein assayed 0.28 oz gold/ton across 18.5 inches for a length of 250 feet. Fewer assays had been taken on the No.3, Central and Quartz-carbonate veins, so no results were reported for those veins by Horwood. Five drill holes totaling 1,960 feet were drilled in the fall of 1933. Four of these holes explored the No.I and No.2 veins, while one hole was drilled on the No.3 vein. The results were reported to have been "disappointing, as considerable core and sludge was lost in fractured ground and the quartz veins intersected gave very low assays in gold".

Alcona Gold Mines Ltd. was re-organized as Alcona Mines Ltd. in 1936. Between September, 1936 and May, 1937, this company sank a 3-compartment shaft to 325 feet and completed 951 feet of lateral development on levels at 180 feet and 305 feet depth. At the 180 foot level, the Central vein was drifted on for 213 feet, indicating an average grade of 0.156 oz gold/ ton over an average width of 10.5 inches. An exploration crosscut and drifting on the 305 foot level failed to locate the subsurface extension of the No.I and No.2 veins. In 1939 Alcona Mines Ltd. undertook sampling and a small drill program on the Central vein. Three separate ore shoots were defined by surface and trench sampling along the Central vein: 1) 0.09 oz gold/ton over an 8 foot width for a length of 80 feet near the west end of the vein, 2) 0.11 oz gold/ton over a 10 foot width for a length of 100 feet in the central part of the vein, and 3) 0.27 oz gold/ton across 3.4 feet for a length of 100 feet in the east end of the vein. A nearby subsidiary vein was found to grade 0.65 oz gold/ton across 1.5 feet for a length of 50 feet. Three drill holes were completed at roughly 125 foot intervals along the Central vein. These holes cut intersections of 0.04 oz gold/ton over 5.0 feet, 0.01 oz gold/ton over 1.7 feet, and 0.02 oz gold/ton over 2.7 feet. The last of these holes intersected a new vein south of the Central vein, assaying 2.44 oz gold/ton over 1.0 feet.

There was no reported exploration activity until 1979, when R. Rosenblat completed a VLF-EM survey over three claims covering the main Alcona showings. There was no discernible conductive anomaly related to the known shear zone hosted veins, but a strong anomaly was noted along a major topographic lineament immediately north of the veins.

In late 1979 the property was optioned to Oriana Developments Ltd., who completed 1,260 feet of drilling in nine holes. Five holes were drilled on the No. I and No.2 veins, two intersected the No.3 vein, and two explored the Central vein. Despite vein intersections with up to 10% galena, the best results from this

program were in hole OR-79-5, which assayed 0.26 oz gold/ton and 0.82 oz silver/ton over 2.0 feet in the No. I vein.

The Alcona showings were acquired by Cream Silver Mines Ltd. in 1988 as part of a large package of ground in the Split Lake area. A program of line cutting (Grid A), magnetic and VLF-EM geophysics, geologic mapping, overburden stripping, and limited sampling was completed in late 1988 in the area of the Alcona shaft. Fourteen conductive and/or magnetic anomalies located in the geophysical surveys were recommended for follow-up work.

In 1991 Valerie Gold Mines optioned the Property from Cream Silver and completed additional geologic mapping, trenching and completed five holes all of the holes cut shearing, alteration and polymetallic quartz veining, however, only one encountered high grade gold values.

Further work included the completion of four trenches by a private company in the 1990's and prospecting and sampling has been completed by the present property holder.

General Geology

The New Millennium Property lies within the Minnitaki greenstone belt of the western Wabigoon Subprovince in the Superior Province of the Canadian Precambrian Shield. The property lies within an east-northeast trending septum of volcanic rocks, termed the Split Lake belt, that finger out into plutonic rocks to the east. The Split Lake belt is fault bounded to the north by intrusive and gneissic
rocks of the English River Subprovince, and flanked to the east and southeast by the Lake of Bays batholith. To the west and southwest, the Split Lake belt extends into a much more extensive portion of the Minnitaki greenstone belt.

The Split Lake belt consists of a succession of mafic to felsic volcanic rocks and their associated intrusive phases. These volcanic rocks are locally overlain by conglomerates and sediments. The Split Lake belt is intruded by a late trondhjemite intrusive, the Split Lake stock, near the center of the belt. A variety of gold occurrences lie around the periphery of the Split Lake stock, suggesting a possible structural or genetic link to that intrusive event. The New Millenium Property lies near the south edge of the Split Lake greenstone belt, covering a variety of mafic to felsic volcanic rocks close to the marginal portions of the Split Lake stock.

Regional mapping at a scale of 1:126,720 was completed by Horwood in 1937 and government mapping covering the Alcona-Split Lake claim group was completed in 1978 for the Ontario Geological Survey by R. Page and E. Moller at a scale of 1:15,840. An excerpt from their map is shown in Figure 3, with the New

Millennium claim boundary superimposed. A recent Initiative has been undertaken by the Ontario Geological Survey (OGS) to understand the mineralizing controls in the Split Lake/Black Lake area (Lewis, 2010).

The claim group covers the southeast flank of a package of mafic, intermediate and felsic volcanic rocks that are domed around the Split Lake stock. Detailed geologic mapping by Cream Silver in 1988 identified a sequence of sedimentary units to the north of the mafic volcanics and close to the Split Lake Stock.

The mafic volcanic rocks generally consist of pillowed and massive flows, with minor fragmental units and interflow sediments. The mafic volcanic rocks have been regionally metamorphosed to greenschist facies, although a somewhat higher grade of contact metamorphism has been identified around the margin of the Split Lake stock, where garnetiferous hornfels has been reported.

Diorite and gabbro sills occur locally within mafic volcanic rocks on the property. These sills occur almost exclusively within one mile of the Split Lake stock, and probably reflect the particular stratigraphic level that has been exposed by doming of supercrustal rocks around the stock (Page and Moller, 1979).

Where the Split Lake stock is exposed it comprises a fairly homogeneous hornblende-biotite trondhjemite with a local marginal phase that is xenolith-bearing and ranges to quartz diorite in composition.

Regional lineations plunge from 35 to 55 in a west to northwesterly direction, probably reflecting the plunge of the Split Lake stock.

A fault system, referred to as the Alcona deformation zone (ADZ), has been interpreted to lie along the trend of a topographic lineament extending from Walton Lake in the northwest to Fortymile Lake in the southeast. The mineralized vein systems of the Pond and Alcona Mine Zones appear to lie along the southwest edge of this interpreted fault system. It is possible that the ADZ is part of a concentric ring fault structure that extends around the southern part of the Split Lake stock.

The Alcona Mine group of vein systems includes the No. I, No. 2, Central, No. 3, Quartz-carbonate and the Pond veins. Some of these veins have undergone previous exploration by surface trenching, diamond drilling and underground exploration, though none presently constitute an economically mineable body of ore.

The veins are typically mineralized with pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and sphalerite in quartz + carbonate gangue. Significant gold assays, locally in excess of 5 oz Au/ton have been obtained from both surface and underground sampling, along with modest silver, copper, lead and zinc values.

The Alcona veins occur along several zones that roughly parallel the trend of the ADZ lineament. The mineralized veins trend roughly 110 to 135 degrees azimuth and dip southwest at between 55 and 75 degrees. The Pond and Quartz-carbonate veins may lie along the same shear structure as either the Central or No. I and No.2 veins. Lineations along the vein systems typically plunge about -50 west. It would be reasonable to expect that quartz vein shoots along the shear zones would roughly follow this westerly plunging lineation.

The mineralized veins occur within pyritic, carbonate altered wall rocks and are locally cut by felsite and porphyritic dykes.

Less is known about the Trench Lake and 99 Zones but the also include quartz +/- carbonate veins with varying amounts of base metal bearing sulphides in altered and sheared volcanic units.

Compilation of Previous Work

The past work on the New Millennium Property has included geological and geophysical surveys, trenching, rock sampling and approximately 15 drill holes.

The first modern exploration work was completed in 1979 and included electromagnetic (EM) and magnetic surveys of the Alcona Mine area and drilling of nine holes into the four veins in this area. While gold was found in some of the drill holes there was not enough mineralization to be of interest at the prevailing gold prices and the company did not continue exploration. A brief sampling and geological mapping program was carried out at this time also.

In 1988 Cream Silver carried out extensive geological mapping, EM and Magnetic surveys over the property along a series of gridlines spaced 200 ft (60m) apart. The work covered most of what is now Claims 3019697 and 3004267 of the New Millennium Property. The geological mapping discovered a major geological contact that divided the property into dominantly sedimentary units in the north and dominantly volcanic units to the south. The gold mineralization discovered to date is concentrated in the volcanic units along a zone trending NW/SE (120 degrees) which lies approximately 300 south of the contact. They also identified a zone of high magnetic response in the area of the gold mineralization. Notably, drilling in the area of the gold mineralization has discovered that there is higher magnetic attraction in areas of mineralization. Thus there might be a geophysical signature (higher magnetic response) related to the gold mineralization. This focuses attention on an area of poorly explored high and complex magnetic trends in the area of the NW part of Claim 3004267 near Trench Lake. The work by Cream Silver also identified many EM anomalies including at least three that are associated with known gold mineralization.

Further work was carried out on the Cream Silver property in 1991 by Valerie Gold Mines. Their program included geological mapping, trenching and six drill

holes (one of which was abandoned). The drilling was focused on the "Pond Showing" with one hole in the former Alcona Mine veins. The Pond zone drilling confirmed that the gold mineralization is associated with quartz veins but more significantly identified zones of up to 50 meters thick with quartz veins, alteration, shearing and sulphide mineralization that have not been properly assayed since the previous operators were interested in the higher grade mineralization. The present price of gold however means that these zones which were previously indicated to have "trace" amounts of gold should be resampled and analyses completed with modern techniques. It would be very useful although highly unlikely if the drill core from this past work was available for examination and analysis.

In 2002 prospecting and sampling was carried out by Mr. Joe Riives of Dryden on the properties. The work was concentrated in the NW part of what is now Claim 3004267 near a small lake locally known as Trench Lake. Most of the work was carried out in quartz porphyry rock along a mafic contact on the east side of Trench Lake in an area of low land. A total of 5 pits in a 30 metre radius were blasted in submerged and fractured porphyry. Grab samples were taken with the best gold assays in porphyry (l,103ppb) and lower anomalous values in the wall rock to the east. This showing is on strike with 2 newly discovered old trenches which yielded 915ppb Au in a grab sample. On the south west side of Trench Lake are 5 other trenches in iron carbonate rocks with anomalous gold values.

In 2003 further work including trenching and sampling was carried out in the area of the former Alcona Mine by a private company. This work confirmed the surface trace of the known veins and identified new occurances to the southeast of the former Alcona Mine.

In 2004 the private company carried out a further program of sampling on all of the known showings including the Alcona Mine area, the Pond Showings, Trench Lake and in a newly re-discovered mineralized area on Claim 1166839 near the northeast shore of Michaud Lake called the "99 Area" (so named because Mr. Riives discovered the area in 1999). Three mineralized structures characterized by shear zone hosted en-echelon gold bearing quartz-sulphide veins are located within the 99 Area. The northern mineralized structure returned three channel samples of 8.627 g/t Au over 1.3m, 5.664 g/t Au over 1.5m and 16.781 g/t Au over 1.2m. The two southern structures also returned samples with encouraging results. Check channel samples collected during the 2004 program assayed 954 ppb Au over 0.8m and 19,240 g/t Au over 1.0m.

Summary

Previous work on the New Millennium property has shown the presence of high-grade gold values, often in excess of 5 oz gold/ton, within thick but lesser mineralized and altered wall rocks. Substantial silver, copper, lead and zinc values have also been returned, indicating the polymetallic nature of some of

these veins. Several shoots of potentially economic mineralization have been outlined in surface and underground sampling, especially in the No. I, No.2 and Central veins. However, previous drilling and underground exploration have produced generally disappointing results due to the narrow nature of the high grade veins. This situation is believed to reflect, in part, the moderate westerly plunge of quartz vein shoots, the difficulty with post-ore dikes, and small core sizes with resulting nugget effects on sampling. The presence of lower grade gold mineralization in the wall rocks of the veins is indicated by geologic descriptions and rare analytical results.

Previous detailed geologic mapping on the Pond zone specifically, as well as diamond drilling and examination of other veins, has revealed the complex geologic history of the area. At least two sets of early, possibly synvolcanic, diorite/gabbro dikes or sills have intruded the stratigraphy. This package has then been cut by at least one pre-mineralization set of dikes and at least two post-mineralization dike swarms. The quartz vein mineralization has been hosted within a braided system of shear zones that are locally flanked by carbonate alteration and stockwork mineralization. Preliminary and limited sampling of the altered wall rocks near mineralized veins indicates that there is significant gold mineralization in these locations as well. Mapping has also suggested that some splay shears and quartz vein shoots may be controlled by structural contrasts when differing stratigraphic units are cut by shearing. There are also local indications of more than one mineralizing hydrothermal event. A common characteristic of many gold mine environments is geologic complexity.

With multiple intrusive, hydrothermal and structural events, the area must be considered promising.

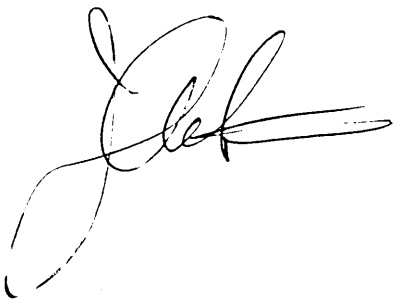
Recommendations

A two phase program is proposed with the first phase comprising geologic mapping to confirm the distribution of rock units, airborne geophysics to detail the geology beneath overburden covered areas and to trace favorable horizons, expanded trenching and detailed rock sampling and geochemical analysis. The second phase should comprise diamond drilling of prospective areas.

It is further recommended that the focus of the on-going investigation should be to confirm the extent of the mineralization both to determine the presence of significant thickness of gold mineralized material and to determine the lateral extent of the mineralization. This will enable a preliminary evaluation of the potential to develop a significant volume (and tonnage) of gold mineralization.

The on-going exploration should take advantage of the recent advances in airborne geophysics, ore deposit modeling and assay techniques. It should also be kept in mind that the recent increases in the price of gold has changed the economics of gold deposits and allowed larger lower grade deposits (such as

Hammond Reef) to be developed in altered and mineralized areas where in the past uneconomic vein-type mineralization was found.



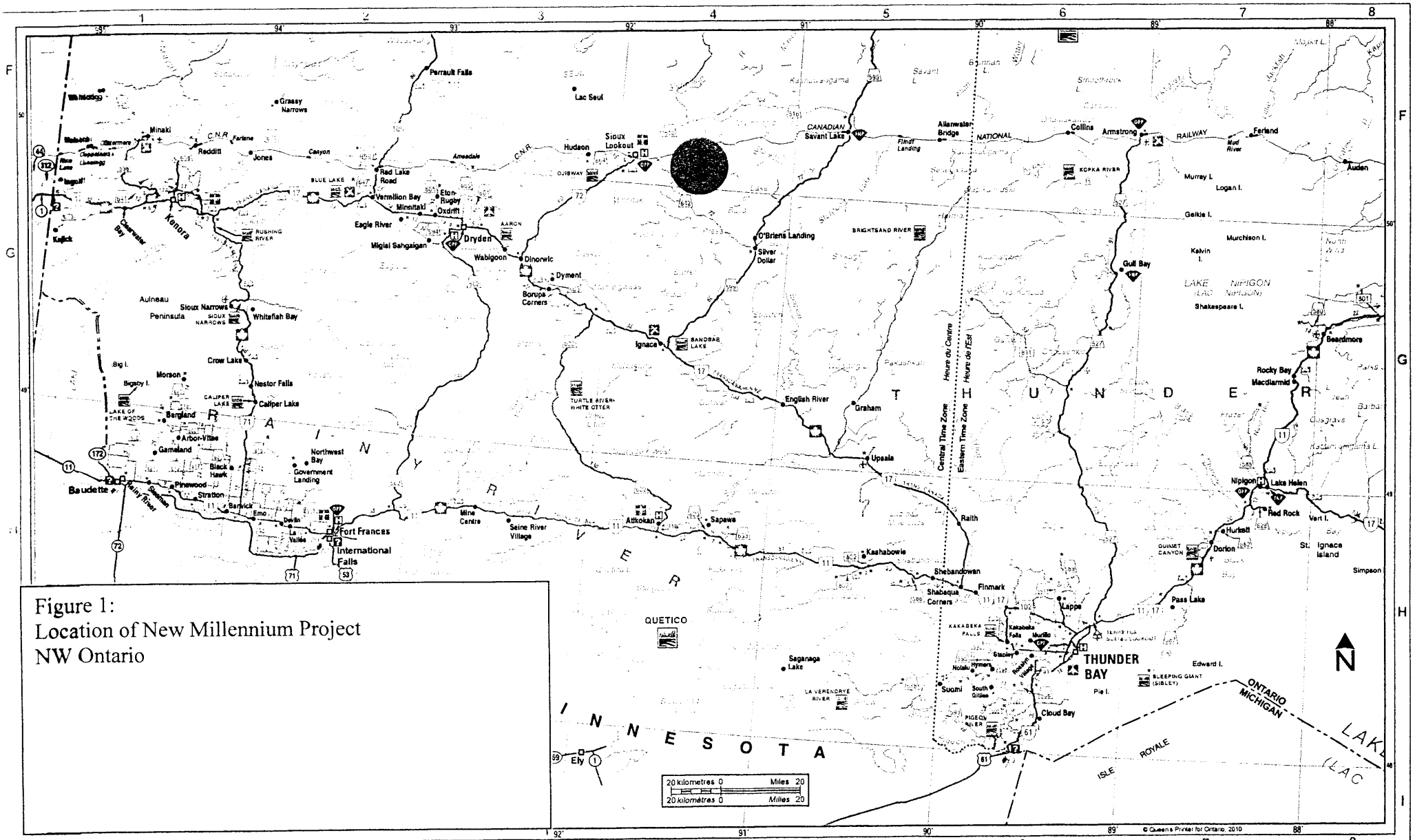


Figure 1:
Location of New Millennium Project
NW Ontario

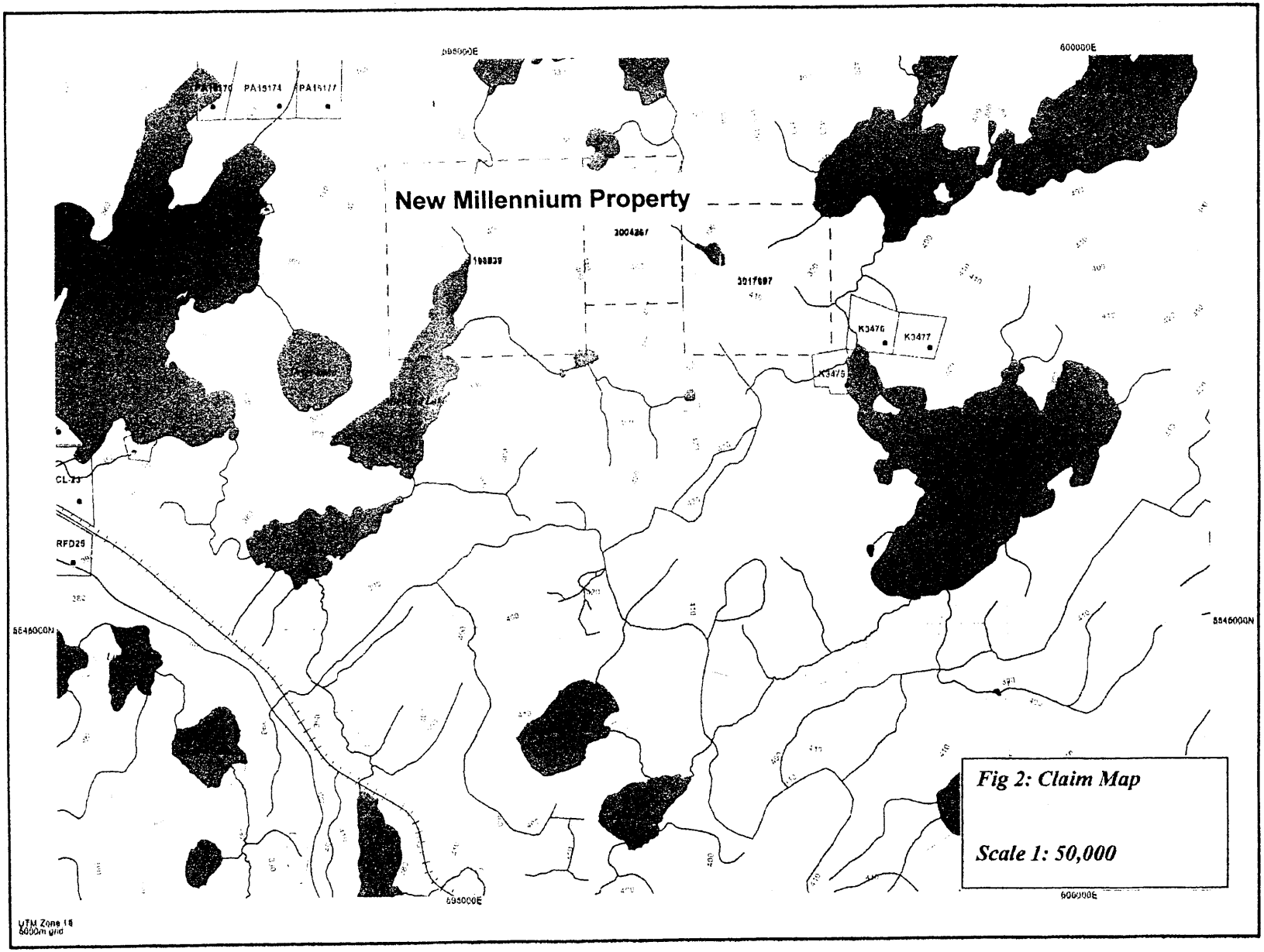


Fig 2: Claim Map

Scale 1: 50,000

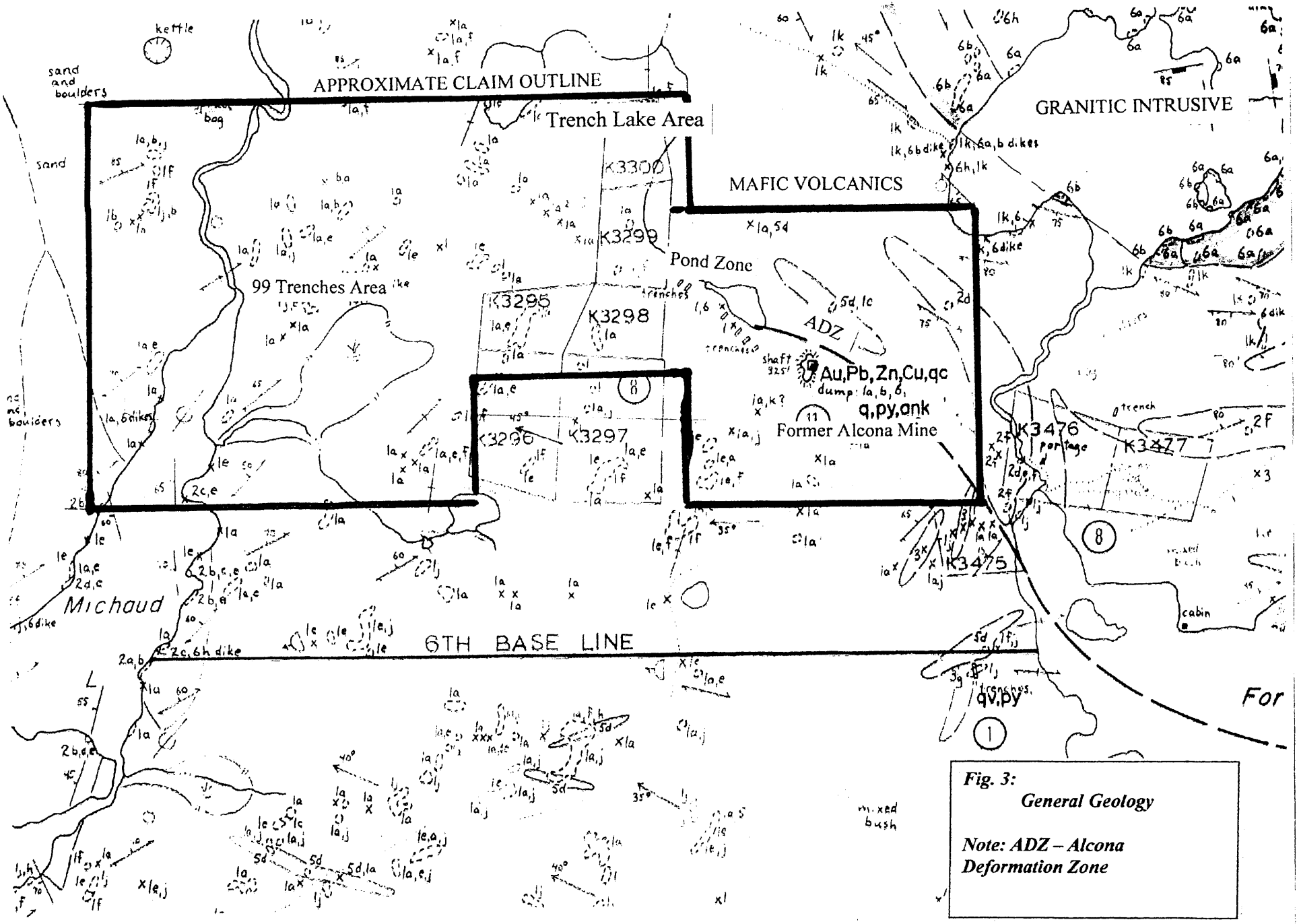


Fig. 3:
General Geology

Note: ADZ – Alcona Deformation Zone

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