

TECHNICAL REPORT
ON THE
WEST TIMMINS
GOLD PROJECT
CARSCALLEN TOWNSHIP
PORCUPINE MINING DISTRICT
ONTARIO
FOR
NEWCASTLE MINERALS LIMITED

Report # 949

A.C.A. HOWE INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

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September 26, 2011



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Mining and Geological Consultants

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“Signed and Sealed”

SUMMARY

At the request of Mr. Mike Romanik, President and CEO of Newcastle Minerals Ltd. (“Newcastle”), A.C.A. Howe International Limited (“Howe”) has prepared this technical report (the “Report”) conforming to the standards dictated by National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”), companion policy NI43-101CP and Form 43-101F (Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects) in respect to the Carscallen Township Gold Property (“Newcastle Property”). Howe understands that Newcastle will use the Report towards raising funds to complete the proposed exploration program.

Newcastle is a Canadian public company currently trading on the TSX.V (“NCM”) and is incorporated under the Province of British Columbia’s business corporation act, with corporate offices located at 108-800 Kelly Road, Suite 416, Victoria, BC. Newcastle is engaged in the acquisition, exploration, development and production of gold and base metals projects located in Canada.

Location and Property Location

The West Timmins Property is located about 21 km southwest of Timmins (Figure 1), in the south-eastern part of Carscallen Township, Ontario. Lake Shore Gold’s West Timmins – Bell Creek gold mine is located 5 km east of the property.

The property consists of nine (9) freehold patented mining claims (P28962 to P28970) covering a total of 118.339 hectares in Carscallen Township, Porcupine Mining Division, Ontario. All of the claims optioned by Newcastle cover both surface and mining rights. Each individual patented claim has no expiry date.

The property is situated approx 21 km southwest of Timmins, Ontario and is located just north of Highway 101. Primary access within the property is by network of seasonal trails that can be accessed from Highway 101 either by 4x4 vehicles or 4x4 All terrain vehicles (see Figure 1).

The climate is typical of northern boreal forest areas, with extended periods of sub zero temperatures during the winter months of November through March. Moderate temperatures prevail during the summer months with temperatures in the range of 15-28° C accompanied by moderate precipitation. Diamond drilling programs can be executed during all seasons of the year.

The City of Timmins is the nearest source of mining related commercial services and an abundant pool of managerial and skilled labour. Timmins is serviced by modern telecommunications, commercial airlines, rail service and truck transportation.

Electrical power can be obtained from a high voltage transmission line located approximately 2km south of the Property. Numerous creek and small lakes in and around the property area offer an abundant source of water.

The property lies at an average altitude of 300m above sea level and is characterized by gently undulating hills with the lows typically defined as wetlands with muskeg and few creeks and streams.

The vegetation is forest cover typical of this region is mostly coniferous such as jack pine, black and white spruce but includes a mix of deciduous trees such as white birch and aspen.

Regional and Property Geology

Carscallen Township, situated in the Abitibi Greenstone Belt (“AGB”), of the Superior Province comprises a stratigraphically continuous succession of Neo- to Mesoarchean (2500 to 2900 Ma) metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks interpreted to have developed in an ensimatic basin (Ayer et al. 2001). These supracrustal rocks are intruded by multiple generations of felsic to ultramafic igneous rocks. This intrusive activity extended from the Neoarchean into the late Proterozoic.

Three volcanic and two sedimentary assemblages are exposed in the Timmins region:

Volcanic:

- Deloro assemblage is the oldest (2730-2724 Ma) and consists of mafic to felsic, calc-alkalic metavolcanic rocks and associated iron formation;
- Kidd-Munro assemblage ranges in age from 2719 Ma to 2710 Ma and unconformably overlies the Deloro assemblage. The Kidd-Munro assemblage consists of a suite of tholeiitic and komatiitic metavolcanic rocks locally interlayered with rhyolite and a suite of calc-alkalic felsic to intermediate metavolcanic rocks;
- Tisdale assemblage overlies the Kidd-Munro assemblage and ranges in age from 2710 Ma to 2703 Ma. The base of the Tisdale assemblage consists of tholeiitic mafic to komatiitic metavolcanic rocks locally associated with high-silica rhyolites. Felsic to intermediate, calc-alkalic pyroclastic metavolcanic rocks and local thick accumulations of iron formation form the upper, younger parts of the Tisdale assemblage.

Sediments

- Porcupine assemblage is the oldest (2696-2692 Ma, Ayer et al. 2002), lowermost sedimentary package in the area and consists dominantly of turbiditic metasedimentary rocks. The Porcupine assemblage unconformably overlies the metavolcanic assemblages;
- Timiskaming assemblage unconformably overlies the Porcupine assemblage and consists of coarse clastic metasedimentary rocks.

The rocks of the Abitibi Subprovince have experienced variable degrees of deformation and metamorphism (Hall and Smith 2002). Of particular significance in the Timmins region, due to its relationship with gold mineralization (Berger 2001), is the Porcupine-Destor Fault Zone (PDFZ). The fault zone is a major structural feature that strikes east-northeast and has been traced along strike for over 450 km across the Abitibi Subprovince. The PDFZ is offset by numerous north-northwest-striking faults that partition the Abitibi greenstone belt into distinct blocks that display different styles of alteration associated with gold mineralization, deformation and metamorphism. Early Proterozoic (2454 Ma) Matachewan dikes are also offset by the north-northwest-striking faults. The relationship between these late faults and the younger mafic dikes of the Abitibi swarm has not been determined.

Phanerozoic bedrock is not exposed in the Timmins area; therefore, there is no record of the geological history post-dating the late faulting and/or intrusion of the Abitibi dike swarm. Unconsolidated Quaternary glacial deposits and recent terrestrial sedimentary and regolithic deposits cover most of the Precambrian bedrock in the Timmins region.

Archean metavolcanic and plutonic rocks and Paleozoic mafic dikes underlie Carscallen and Denton townships. Mafic to ultramafic plutonic rocks of the Kamiskotia Gabbroic Complex occur in the northwest corner of Carscallen Township while felsic metavolcanic rocks dominate the northeast corner. The Carlton Lake Pluton, a large, semi-circular felsic intrusion, lies in the southwest corner of Carscallen Township and the northwest corner of Denton Township. Felsic plutonic rocks underlie the southern third of Denton Township. Mafic metavolcanic-dominated supracrustal rocks underlie the rest of the map area. The regionally significant PDFZ traverses the southern half of Denton Township with a dominantly westward trend.

Exploration Programs and Results

From 2010 to 2011, the following exploration programs were carried out by Newcastle and its option partner SGX Exploration on the West Timmins Property:

Ground Geophysical Surveys

- 13.71 line km of ground total field magnetic survey;
- 13.71 line km of Induced Polarization (“IP”) and resistivity survey;

MMI soil sampling survey

- 72 MMI soil geochemical samples were collected from a total of seven (7) cross lines spaced at a nominal 100m across the south eastern grid area

Diamond Drilling (2010)

- Seven (7) BQ (35mm diameter) NC-10-series drill holes totalling 1,516.2 metres to test the IP conductors that were defined in the 2010 ground IP survey;

Diamond Drilling (2011)

- Nine (9) BQ (35mm diameter) NC-11-series drill holes totalling 2,032.4 metres to test additional IP conductors that were defined in the 2010 ground IP survey, plus testing the presence of gold mineralization down dip and/or along strike to 2010 series drill holes which intersected anomalous gold values.

Results of the 2010 drill program show that of the 420 core samples collected, only four (4) samples assayed >100ppb Au. The highest gold assay was obtained from Hole NC-10-01, sample number 431374 with a value of 404ppbAu over 1.0m from 70.0 to 71.0m. The anomalous gold sample was derived from a felsic tuff with up to 10% disseminated sulphides.

As for the 2011 drill program, of the 817 samples collected, only four (4) samples assayed >100ppb Au. The highest gold assay was obtained from Hole NC-11-06, (sample number 21596) with a value of