Northern Shield Continues to Advance their Discovery of a Large Epithermal Au-Ag-Te and Porphyry Cu-Mo-Au-Te System, Root & Cellar Property, Newfoundland

Ottawa, Ontario (October 20, 2025) - Northern Shield Resources Inc. ("**Northern Shield**" or the "**Company**") [TSX-V: NRN] is pleased to announce the results of the summer's drilling at the Conquest Zone and ongoing field work on the Creston Copper Target, both on the Company's 100%-owned Root & Cellar Property ("**Root & Cellar**" or the "**Property**"), on the Burin Peninsula, southeastern Newfoundland. The Property is being explored for epithermal gold mineralization, with 5 gold zones over a 6-kilometre strike-length, and porphyry copper at the Creston Cu-Mo-Au-Te target. Tellurium, a critical metal, is associated with 4 of the gold showings and the copper mineralization.

Conquest Drilling

The assays confirm gold and silver telluride minerals (Figure 1a) in the southern Conquest Zone with the most significant results in drillhole 25RC-34: 4.35 m @ 3.4 g/t Au, 5.7 g/t Te (130.60-134.95 m), including concentrations of 4.4 g/t Au and 8.6 g/t Te over 0.5 metres. The mineralization is in pyritic breccias and distinct, crustiform-colloform banded quartz veins (Figure 1b and 1c), indicative of the boiling zone (the point of gold-silver precipitation in a low-sulfidation epithermal deposit) and the widest intersection of gold-mineralized epithermal quartz veins on the Property to date. Copper concentrations in this section grade up to 0.29% Cu over 0.6 metres. Drillhole 25RC-33 intersected 24.9 m @ 0.57 g/t Au (24.6-49.5 m).

Multiple short intersections of anomalous gold, silver +/- tellurium +/- copper were also intersected in drillholes 25RC-23, 24, 25 and 26. Drillhole 25RC-24 veered off course and did not intersect the intended target.

A new analytical package, used for this drilling program, detects Te at lower levels. In the past, the detection limit for Te was 10 ppm Te, suitable for high-grade samples, but not providing the resolution required for using Te as a vector / pathfinder element. The results indicate increasing Te values in gold-bearing structures and hence an important pathfinder element tool for gold mineralization.

Link Between Conquest Gold and Creston Copper Showings

The 2025 drilling program (Figure 2), along with previous drilling, continues to define a "keel-like" zone of near-surface gold mineralization (Figures 3a, b and c), measuring approximately 75 metres-wide, 400 metres-long and 50 metres-deep that is fed, or cross-cut, by the gold-silver-telluride bearing structures. These structures continue to the southwest where they intersect diatreme breccia pipes in the 2 km diameter Creston Porphyry copper anomaly, where soil samples, highly anomalous in Te, overlie the structures (Figure 4).

Epithermal gold and porphyry copper are genetically linked as both are formed from a large magmatic-hydrothermal system. The porphyry copper systems are typically deeper and hotter components of a magmatic-hydrothermal system which evolve upwards to shallower, lower temperature epithermal gold systems.

Creston Copper Porphyry

Recent work points to an underlying polymetallic (Cu-Au-Ag-Mo-Te) porphyry and/or hydrothermal system at Creston. Evidence includes:

1. Chalcopyrite veins and void fillings in diatreme breccia (Figure 5a);
2. Fragments of porphyry-style chalcopyrite-molybdenite mineralization, brought up from depth, by the explosive eruption of a diatreme breccia pipe (Figure 5c);
3. Quartz blebs, hosting native copper (Figure 5c) and porphyry-type quartz veinlets with chalcopyrite, bornite (Figure 5d) within diatreme breccia;
4. The top of a hydrothermal breccia vent anomalous in gold, molybdenite, tellurium and other pathfinder elements (Figure 5e); and,
5. A newly exposed rhyolite porphyry stock which carries fine-grained, disseminated chalcopyrite.

A drill permit application for 14 holes designed to test the Creston Porphyry Target, late in the fall or early winter, is in progress. There are sufficient permitted drillholes in the area of drillhole 25RC-33 to follow up on the results to date and trace out the ginguro textures seen in the epithermal veins, a diagnostic feature in low-sulphidation epithermal deposits.

"While the deeper drillholes mostly intersected strong epithermal alteration, we continue to intersect near-surface gold mineralization in the southern Conquest Zone including the top of the boiling zone in newly identified structures. Having intersected the boiling zone, we can now step the drill back in the next program at Conquest and start following these veins. Based on the trend of these structures and their enrichment in tellurium they may represent the physical link between the epithermal gold and porphyry copper portion of an intact epithermal gold-porphyry copper system. At the beginning of the year, we indicated that we wanted to advance the copper target at Root & Cellar to the drilling stage and with the recent and on-going discoveries at the Creston Zone, we are there sooner than expected. We drive by the quarries where the diatreme breccias are exposed, on the way to the drill at Conquest and the evidence became too much to ignore. I said to the prospector, Jeff Brushett, who optioned the Property to us, "if we were in Chile, for instance, and had a 2-km diameter copper anomaly, a diatreme breccia pipe hosting copper, moly, gold and tellurium, surrounded by 5 epithermal gold occurrences, there would be a race to acquire it and drill it. So, let's drill it and put the Burin Peninsula on the porphyry copper map and attack the system from both ends."

- Ian Bliss, President and CEO, Northern Shield

Samples were analyzed by ALS Global in Vancouver, BC, for Au by Fire Assay with ICP-AES finish (Au-ICP22) and multi-elements by four acid digestion and ICP-MS finish (ME-MS61). All standards and duplicates meet targeted values. Technical information in this news release was reviewed and approved by Christine Vaillancourt, P. Geo., the Company's Chief Geologist and a Qualified Person under National Instrument 43-101.

About Northern Shield Resources

Northern Shield Resources Inc. is a Canadian-based company known as a leader in generating high-quality exploration targets that views greenfield exploration as an opportunity to find a mineable, near surface deposit at relatively low cost. We implement a model driven exploration approach to reduce the risk associated with early-stage projects for ourselves, our shareholders, and the environment. This approach led us to option the Root & Cellar Property from a Newfoundland prospector, who discovered the mineralization, and then saw its advancement to a large gold-silver-tellurium and porphyry copper system.

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Forward-Looking Statements Advisory

This news release contains statements concerning the exploration plans, results and potential for epithermal gold deposits, and other mineralization at the Company's Root & Cellar Property , geological, geophysical and geometrical analyses of the properties and comparisons of the properties to known epithermal gold deposits and other expectations, plans, goals, objectives, assumptions, information or statements about future, conditions, results of exploration or performance that may constitute forward-looking statements or information under applicable securities legislation. Such forward-looking statements or information are based on a number of assumptions, which may prove to be incorrect.

Although Northern Shield believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements or information are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on forward looking statements because Northern Shield can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. Forward-looking statements or information are based on current expectations, estimates and projections that involve a number of risks and uncertainties which could cause actual results to differ materially from those anticipated by Northern Shield and described in the forward looking statements or information. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, risks associated with geological, geometrical and geophysical interpretation and analysis, the ability of Northern Shield to obtain financing, equipment, supplies and qualified personnel necessary to carry on exploration and the general risks and uncertainties involved in mineral exploration and analysis.

The forward-looking statements or information contained in this news release are made as of the date hereof and Northern Shield undertakes no obligation to update publicly or revise any forward looking statements or information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless so required by applicable securities laws.

Neither TSX Venture Exchange nor its Regulation Services Provider (as that term is defined in policies of the TSX Venture Exchange) accepts responsibility for the adequacy or accuracy of this release.

Drillhole	Sample	From (m)	To (m)	*Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Te (ppm)	Other
25RC-34	337192	130.60	131.70	1.10	3.4	1.5	0.9	
25RC-34	337193	131.70	132.20	0.50	4.4	4.2	4.5	0.29% Cu
25RC-34	337194	132.20	132.60	0.40	0.7	2.7	3.6	
25RC-34	337195	132.60	133.20	0.60	0.4	2.9	2.9	0.15% Cu
25RC-34	337196	133.20	133.60	0.40	0.6	1.2	2.1	
25RC-34	337197	133.60	134.10	0.50	1.7	10.0	8.6	
25RC-34	337198	134.10	134.50	0.40	2.0	2.1	0.7	
25RC-34	337199	134.50	134.95	0.45	1.7	2.0	1.4	
		weighted average:		**4.35**	**3.4**	**6.1**	**5.7**	

Drillhole	Sample	From (m)	To (m)	*Length (m)	Au (g/t)	Ag (g/t)	Te (ppm)
25RC-33	337103	24.60	25.00	0.40	0.2	1.5	1.1
25RC-33	337104	25.00	25.70	0.70	0.1	1.7	1.8
25RC-33	337105	25.70	26.55	0.85	0.2	1.8	0.9
25RC-33	337106	26.55	27.10	0.55	0.3	1.8	0.1
25RC-33	337107	27.10	28.10	1.00	0.4	1.9	0.0
25RC-33	337108	28.10	29.25	1.15	0.4	3.9	0.5
25RC-33	337109	29.25	30.10	0.85	0.3	2.9	0.3
25RC-33	337111	30.10	31.30	1.20	0.5	6.2	1.9
25RC-33	337112	31.30	32.35	1.05	0.7	5.2	1.5
25RC-33	337117	32.35	33.35	1.00	0.6	2.8	0.0
25RC-33	337113	33.35	34.10	0.75	0.8	2.9	0.2
25RC-33	337114	34.10	34.70	0.60	2.2	5.8	0.0
25RC-33	337115	34.70	35.30	0.60	1.0	4.5	0.0
25RC-33	337116	35.30	36.05	0.75	2.2	5.1	0.0
25RC-33	337118	36.05	36.85	0.80	1.7	16.7	2.6
25RC-33	337119	36.85	37.70	0.85	1.2	14.7	4.8
25RC-33	337120	37.70	38.35	0.65	0.2	1.4	0.3
25RC-33	337121	38.35	39.40	1.05	0.0	0.6	0.2
25RC-33	337122	39.40	40.60	1.20	0.1	0.6	0.5
25RC-33	337124	41.90	43.20	1.30	0.1	0.5	0.2
25RC-33	337125	43.20	43.60	0.40	0.6	2.0	0.9
25RC-33	337126	43.60	44.00	0.40	0.1	0.7	0.2
25RC-33	337127	44.00	44.90	0.90	1.1	1.0	0.2
25RC-33	337128	44.90	45.35	0.45	0.2	3.9	2.1
25RC-33	337129	45.35	45.80	0.45	0.3	0.7	0.2
25RC-33	337131	45.80	46.40	0.60	0.4	1.0	0.0
25RC-33	337132	46.40	47.35	0.95	0.6	1.1	0.3
25RC-33	337133	47.35	47.90	0.55	0.8	0.9	0.1
25RC-33	337134	47.90	48.35	0.45	0.7	0.6	0.1
25RC-33	337135	48.35	49.00	0.65	0.8	3.9	2.1
25RC-33	337136	49.00	49.50	0.50	0.3	1.1	1.0
		weighted average:		**24.90**	**0.6**	**3.4**	**0.8**

*drill core sample lengths do not represent true widths

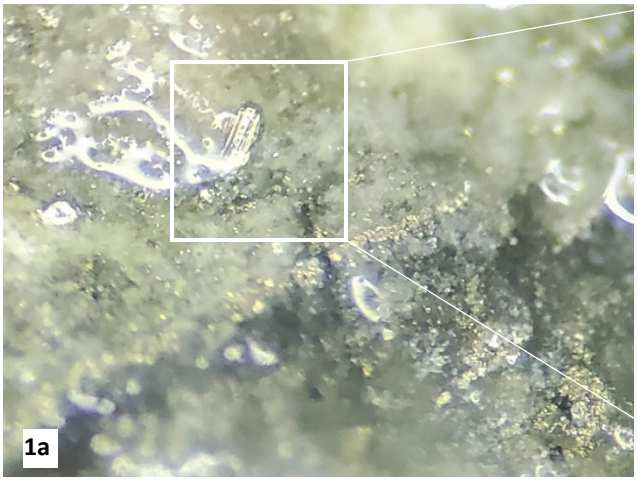
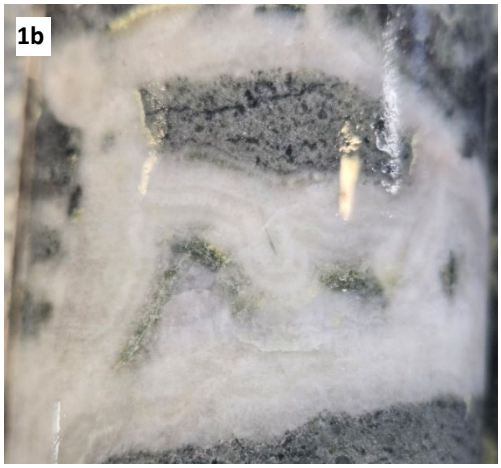
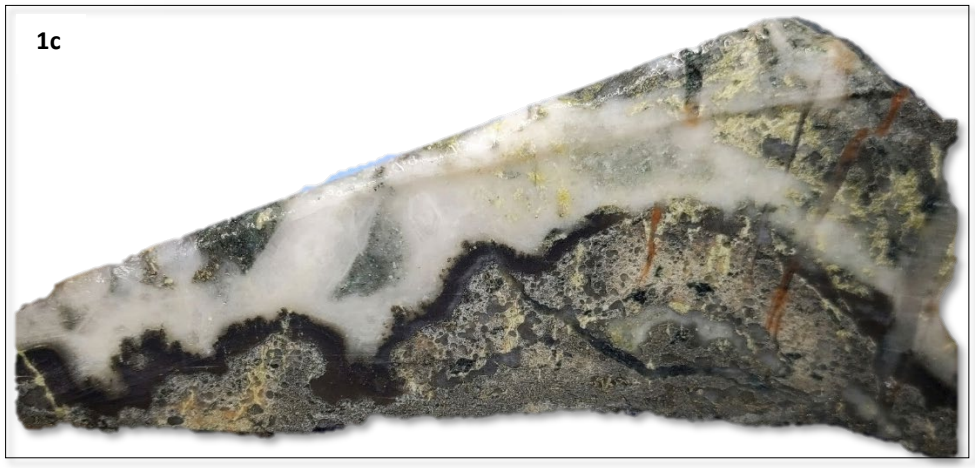


Figure 1. Photos of quartz vein textures and mineralization from 4.35 m interval (130.6 to 134.95 m) averaging 2.1 g/t Au and 2.9 g/t Te. a) Crystal of what is believed to be krennerite (gold telluride) from 131 m in drillhole 25RC-34; b & c) Photo of crustiform-colloform quartz vein of which some exhibit well developed ginguro bands along contact.





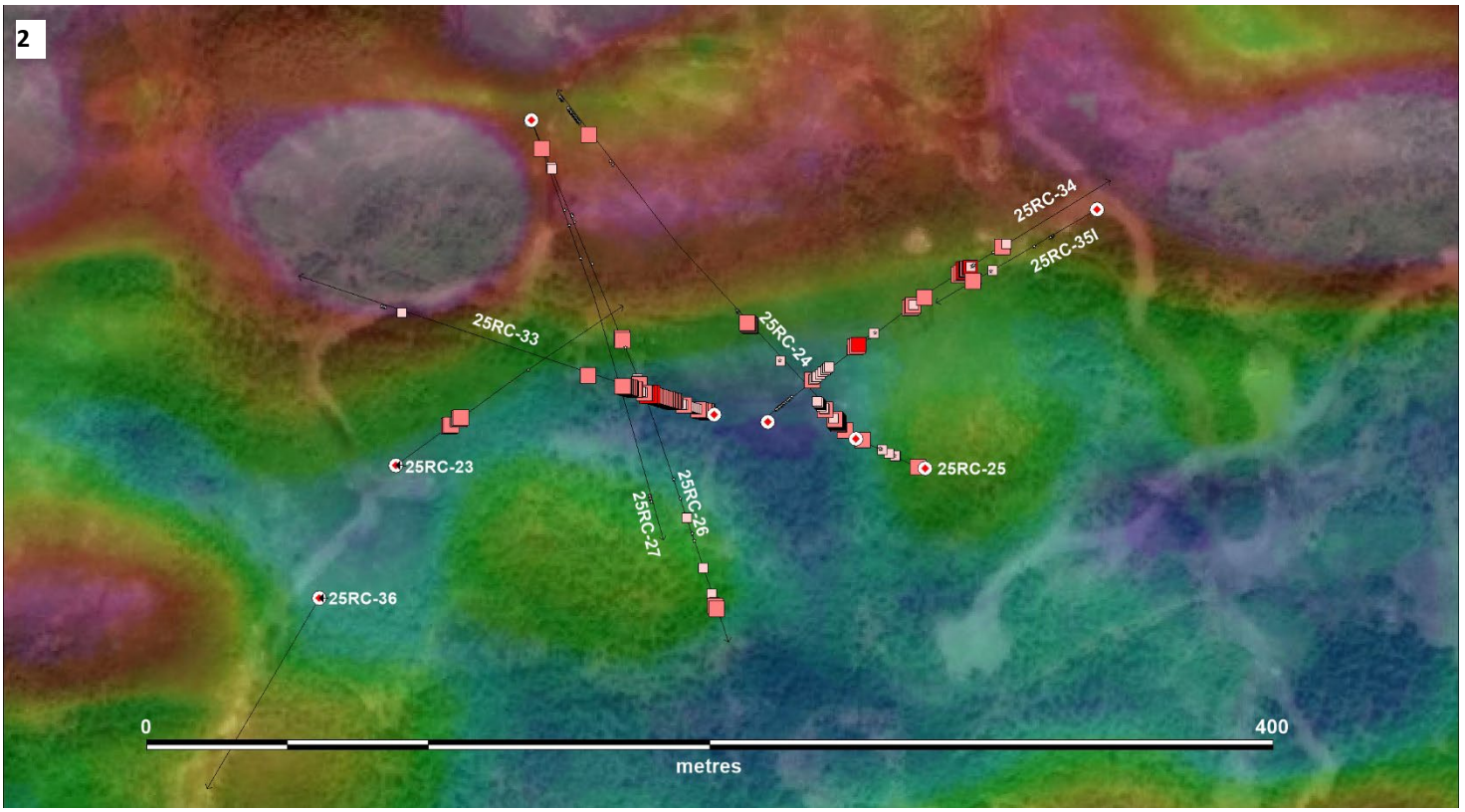
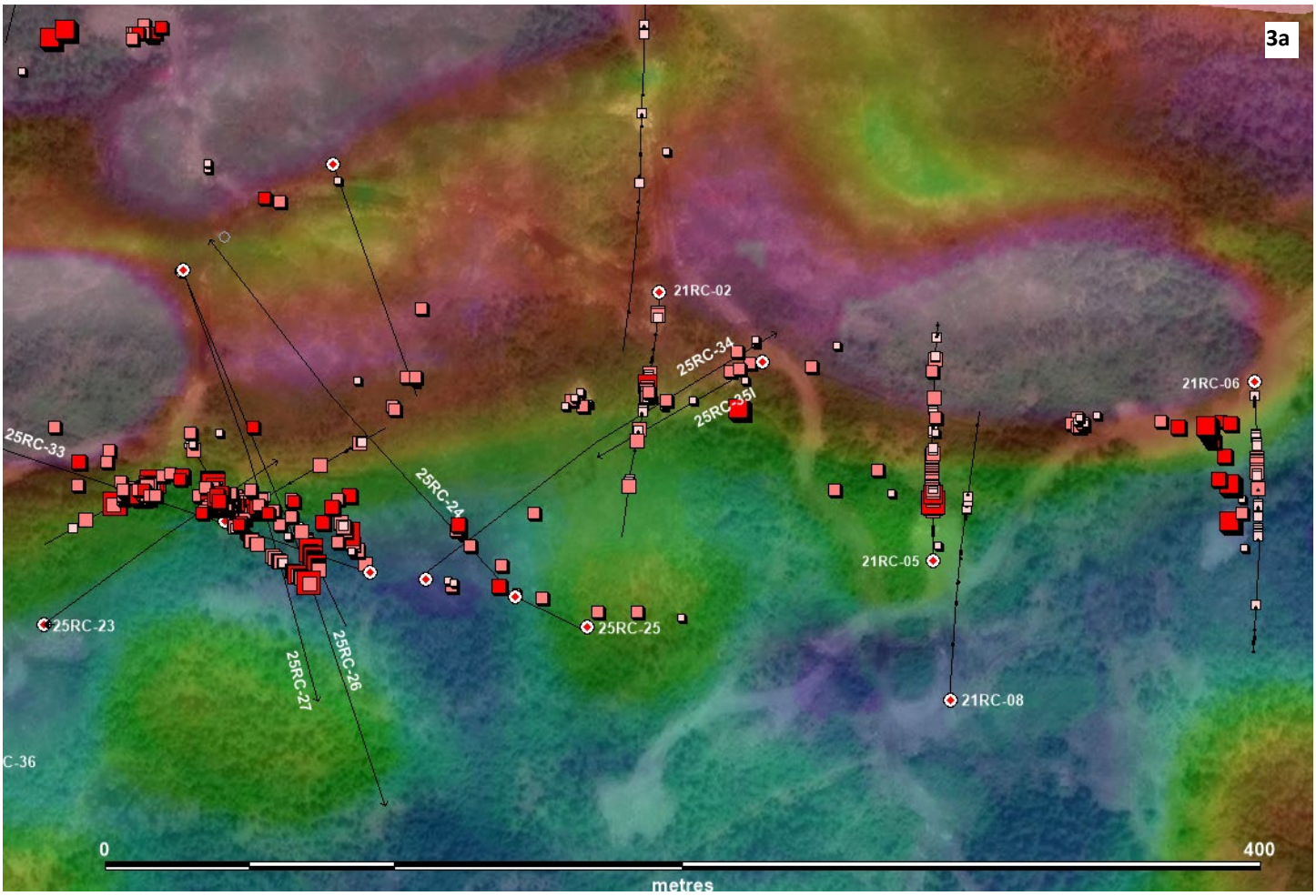
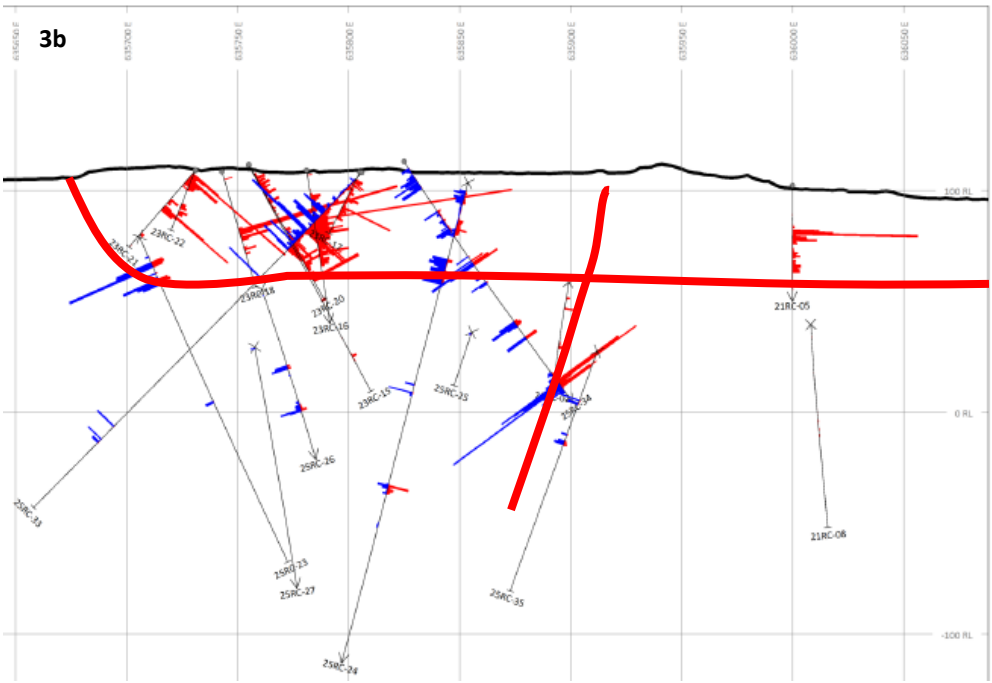


Figure 2. Distribution of gold-bearing samples from 2025 drilling program.





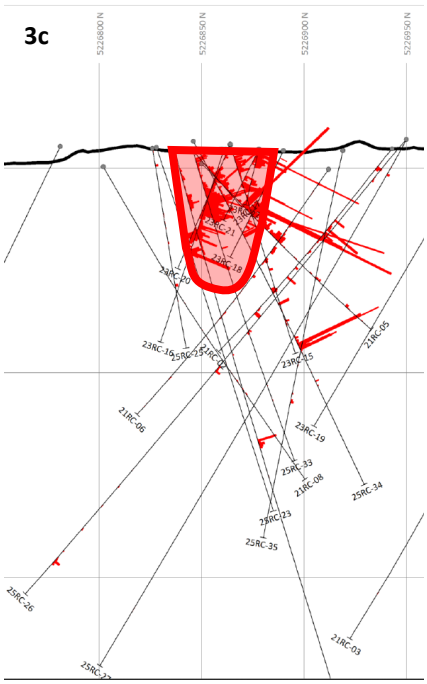


Figure 3. a) Plan map showing gold distribution from all surface and drill core samples draped over 25 m depth slice of total magnetic field; b) Long-section of gold- and tellurium-bearing drill-core samples; c) Cross-section of gold-bearing drill core samples.

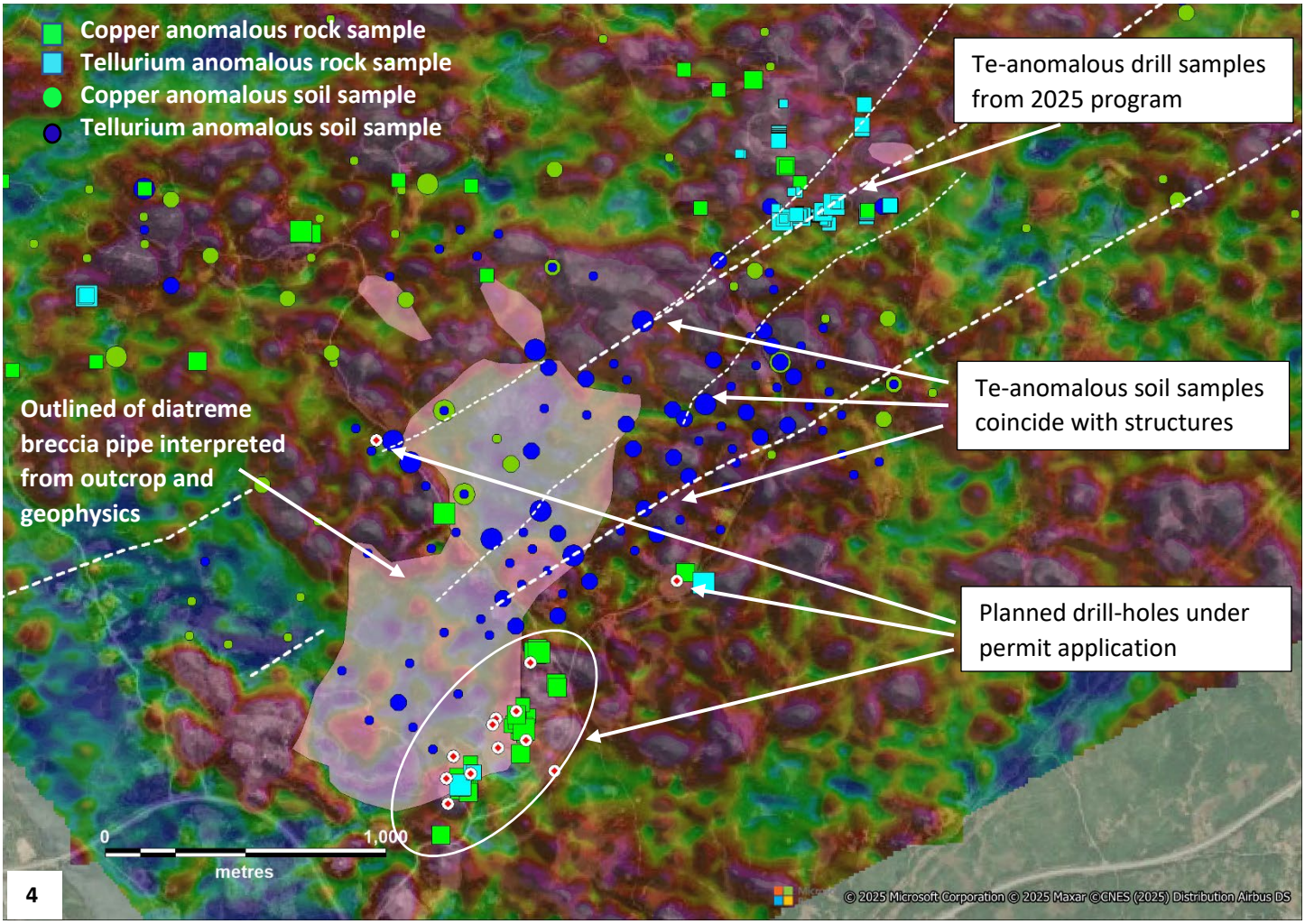


Figure 4. Distribution of copper and tellurium relative to diatreme breccia pipes and along select structures

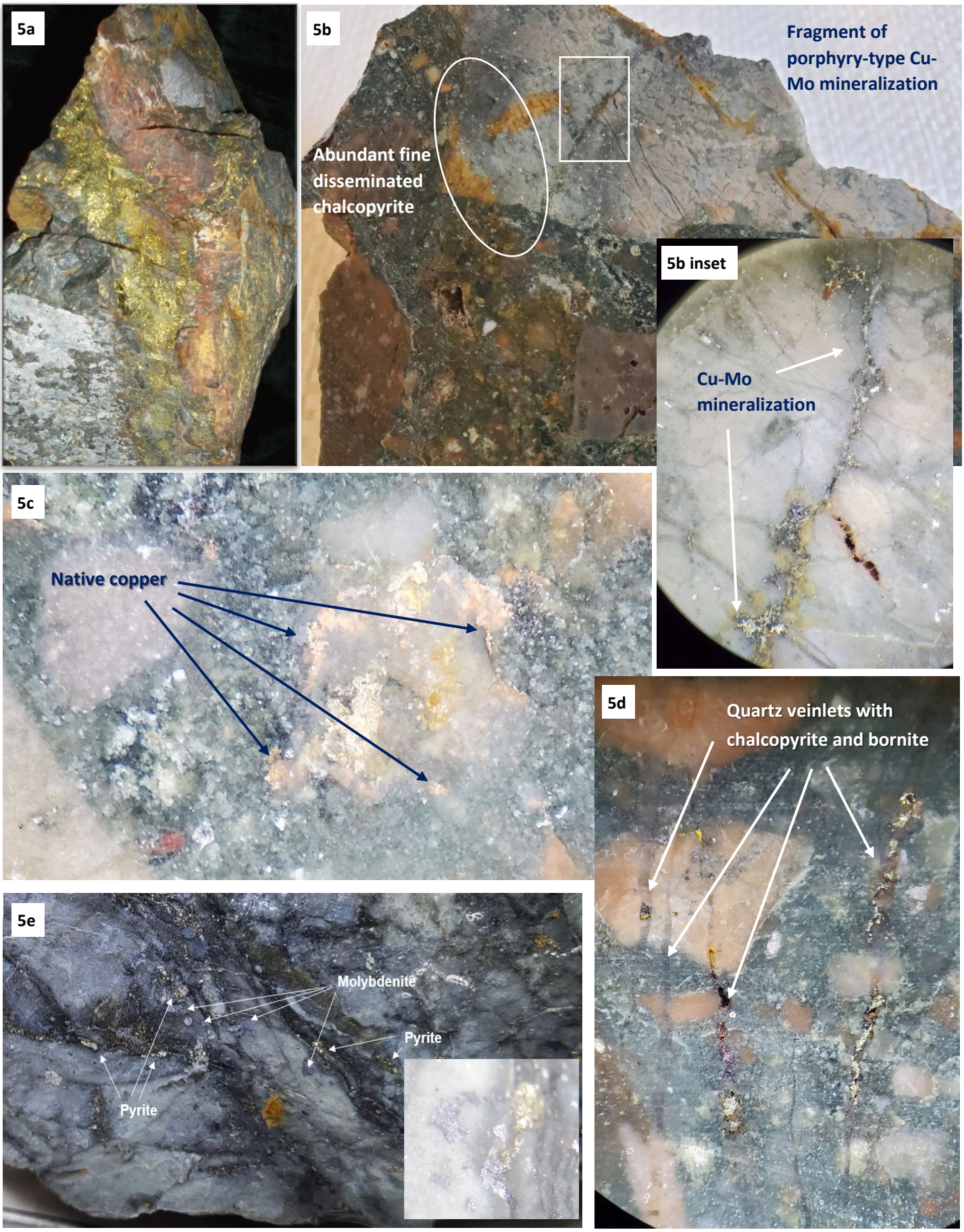


Figure 5. a) Chalcopyrite vein following rhyolite veinlet within diatreme breccia; b) Porphyry-type Cu-Mo mineralization in fragment within diatreme breccia pipe. The presence of this fragment suggests the existence of a porphyry copper system at some depth below the diatreme pipe; c) Native copper rimming quartz bleb; d) translucent quartz veins hosting chalcopyrite and bornite; e) Molybdenite and pyrite mineralization in hydrothermal breccia hosted within the diatreme breccia pipe.