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NEWS RELEASE - For Immediate Release

Northern Superior expands its understanding and definition of several key mineral exploration targets from its 2015 exploration program, Croteau Est gold property, west- central Québec

Highlights:

- Numerous intervals of low to high grade gold intersected from the 2015 core drill program (Figure 1, Table 1);
- Identification of a Croteau Bouchard Shear Zone (“CBSZ”) eastern target, a separate zone of gold mineralization or continuation of the CBSZ gold mineralization of unknown extent (Figure 2);
- Extension of the CBSZ west target area as defined by results from two core drill holes and a series of RC drill holes (Figures 1 and 3);
- Croteau Fault (see press release, May 7th, 2014) validation and target definition from RC bedrock chip geochemistry and gold grain data.

Sudbury, Ontario, January 21, 2016- Northern Superior Resources Inc. (TSXV:SUP)(Northern Superior” or the “Company”) has greatly expanded its understanding of several key mineral exploration targets defined from the Company’s 2015 exploration program on its 100% owned Croteau Est gold mineral property, west- central Québec. The 2015 exploration programs (see press release, May 25th, 2015) consisted of: a) 11 core holes (2,511.6m) from 6 collar locations (Figure 1); and b) 46 RC drill holes (485.0m; Figure 3).

1: Gold Intersections, Low to High Grade: Eastern and western CBSZ as currently understood

The 2015 core drilling was intended to fill several gaps in the existing drill- hole coverage on the eastern and western defined extremities of the CBSZ through a series of shallow pierce points (30- 125m vertical depth). Eleven holes were drilled (2,511.6 m) from 6 collar locations (Figure 1). A summary of gold assay highlights are provided in Table 1. This data was incorporated into the inferred mineral resource model and contributed to the exploration potential/ target values reported for the central CBSZ (see press release, January 14th, 2016). There are no material changes to the September 2015 inferred mineral resource as a result of the information reported in this press release.

2: Gold Mineralization, CBSZ Eastern Target

Three of the most easterly 2015 core drill holes have alteration and mineralized intervals consistent with those observed within the central CBSZ, suggesting an additional zone of mineralization or the continuation of mineralization of unknown extent along the eastern part of the CBSZ. Although not definitive, there is an indication that there may be repetitions of these along strike to the east. This CBSZ

eastern target (minimum 100- 150m strike length, 200m east of the central CBSZ mineralization) is clearly illustrated in the Optiro Pty Limited mineral resource model (see press release, January 14th, 2016; Figure 2), plunging towards the east, open along strike to the east, and located at the intersection of the CBSZ with the northeast to southwest oriented Croteau Fault.

3: Gold mineralization, CBSZ Western Target

Earlier modelling of the western extension of the CBSZ based on data from one core drill hole (CRO12-28) indicated the thickness and degree of the CBSZ mineralization appeared to decrease in that direction. However, this is refuted by the two drill holes (CRO15-70 and 71; Figure 1) from the 2015 core drill program, which instead define a horizontal width of 40- 50 m and significant mineralization (5.22 g/t gold over 1.0m; 5.43 g/t gold over 1.0m, 2.75 g/t gold over 2.0m; Table 1) in the western portion of the CBSZ. This new information suggests that CRO12-28 may have been collared too far north, overshooting a significant component of the CBSZ.

These observations are further substantiated by the results of the RC drilling on “Profile G” (Figure 3), which was completed adjacent to the western boundary of the property. This drilling indicated a substantial number of pristine gold grains in a basal till sample associated with RC hole CRO15-211 (8 of 13 grains) suggesting proximity to a gold mineralized source (<100m). In addition, anomalous gold grain counts (8- 9 grains) derived from basal tills associated with three additional RC holes (CRO15- 212, 214, 213) south of CRO15- 211, indicates the presence of a relatively wide, mineralized structure shedding gold grains located 280m west of the last core drill hole (CRO12- 28) which had tested the CBSZ. Further potential for mineralization in this area is highlighted by the presence of a quartz flooded, carbonate-sericite-fuchsite altered QFP dyke intersected in RC hole CRO15-213, similar to mineralized dykes observed elsewhere in the CBSZ.

4: Croteau Fault

Results from the 2015 RC program further substantiated observations and conclusions drawn from earlier RC programs regarding Northern Superior’s discovery of the Croteau Fault (see press release, May 7th, 2014). This fault is defined by a 200m to 700m wide, NNE- SSW striking outer alteration envelope of anomalous As-Co-Ni mineralization, with a strike length of 3.9 km that is open along strike in both directions. The central core of the alteration envelope contains anomalous gold- silver mineralization of up to 111ppb Au and 280ppb Ag in RC intercepts. This mineralized structure is an exciting new discovery, sharing a number of structural and alteration characteristics with several past-producing gold mines in the Chibougamau- Chapais camp. An important observation however, is that the Croteau Fault alteration corridor width is substantially wider (200- 700m) than those associated with past- producing mines in the camp (20- 50m).

The extension of the CBSZ eastern target, or at least an association of the CBSZ eastern target to the Croteau Fault, appears to be substantiated by gold grain counts in a basal till sample (172 pristine grains of 244 total) and an anomalous gold assay value from bedrock cuttings (27 ppb) recovered from RC hole CRO15- 186 (Figure 3). This RC hole is located 100m east of the CBSZ eastern target, and remains untested by core drilling.

Dr. T.F. Morris, President and CEO of Northern Superior commented: *“The Croteau Est gold property is a key asset of Northern Superior’s. Already this property has a defined inferred mineral resource/ exploration potential/ target value that clearly has the potential to be expanded with minimal effort. In*

addition, the upside of the property is impressive with several large, high quality exploration targets defined elsewhere on the property (see also press release, May 7th, 2014). Northern Superior hopes to find a partner that will assist the Company to realize the mineral potential of this property.”

About Northern Superior

Northern Superior is a junior exploration company exploring for gold in the Superior Province of the Canadian Shield. The Company currently has two gold properties (Croteau Est, Lac Surprise) and one diamond exploration property (Ville Marie) in Québec and one gold- silver- copper property in Ontario (Ti-pi-haa-kaa-ning). All these properties are 100% owned and operated by Northern Superior. All properties have core drill- ready targets defined on each. The Company also has one early stage exploration property in Québec, Wapistan. A summary for each of these properties is available on Northern Superior’s website (www.nsuperior.com). Northern Superior has also identified an additional 22 mineral properties in west- central Québec from it’s in- house terabyte of geoscientific data.

The disclosure in this press release is based on excerpts taken from the Optiro Report, which was principally authored and certified by Mark Drabble, Principal Consultant at Optiro Pty Limited (B.App.Sci Geology, MAIG, MAusIMM). Mr. Drabble meets the requirements of an “*independent*” Qualified Person under NI 43-101. The Optiro Report will be filed on SEDAR (www.sedar.com) immediately following dissemination of this news release and will also be posted on Northern Superior’s website (www.nsuperior.com). The Company’s Qualified Person (“QP”) for the Croteau Est property is Ron Avery (P.Geo.). As the QP, Mr. Avery has approved information disclosed in this press release.

Northern Superior is a reporting issuer in British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario and Québec, and trades on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol SUP.

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Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements: This Press Release contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties, which may cause actual results to differ materially from the statements made. When used in this document, the words “may”, “would”, “could”, “will”, “intend”, “plan”, “anticipate”, “believe”, “estimate”, “expect” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Such statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are subject to such risks and uncertainties. Many factors could cause our actual results to differ materially from the statements made, including those factors discussed in filings made by us with the Canadian securities regulatory authorities. Should one or more of these risks and uncertainties, such actual results of current exploration programs, the general risks associated with the mining industry, the price of gold and other metals, currency and interest rate fluctuations, increased competition and general economic and market factors, occur or should

assumptions underlying the forward looking statements prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described herein as intended, planned, anticipated, or expected. We do not intend and do not assume any obligation to update these forward-looking statements, except as required by law. Shareholders are cautioned not to put undue reliance on such forward-looking statements.

Table 1. Diamond Drilling Gold Assay Highlights, 2015.

Drillhole	From (m)	To (m)	Grade (Au g/t)	Width (m)	Host Rock Alteration and Mineralization Description
CRO15-63	44.5	45.5	2.390	1.00	fuchsite altered quartz-carb-sericite schist, 2% py
	50.5	51.17	0.768	0.67	fuchsite altered quartz-carb-sericite schist, 10% py
	70.0	71.0	1.305	1.00	quartz-carb-sericite altered tuff, 5-10% py
	127.0	128.0	1.250	1.00	quartz-carb-sericite altered tuff, 5% py
	131.0	132.0	0.552	1.00	quartz-carb-sericite altered tuff
	139.0	140.0	2.330	1.00	fuchsite-sericite-carbonate altered QFP dyke, 1% py
	160.2	161.2	1.190	1.00	fuchsite-sericite-carbonate altered QFP dyke, 1% py
CRO15-64	111.47	112.5	0.757	1.03	quartz-carbonate altered basalt
	181.5	182.5	0.571	1.00	sericite-quartz-carbonate altered basalt, 8% py
	209.9	210.9	1.835	1.00	sericite-quartz-carbonate altered basalt, 8-10% py
	215.9	221.42	0.904	5.52	fuchsite altered quartz vein, 2% py
	235.3	237.3	1.660	2.00	sericite-carbonate altered QFP dyke, 10-15% py
	249.0	250.0	1.505	1.00	fuchsite-sericite-carbonate altered QFP dyke, 3% py
	251.0	252.0	18.85	1.00	fuchsite-sericite-carbonate altered QFP dyke, 3% py
	252.0	252.55	0.773	0.55	fuchsite-sericite-carbonate altered QFP dyke, 3% py
	259.15	261.0	0.845	1.85	fuchsite altered quartz vein, 3-5% py
	264.7	265.7	1.475	1.00	fuchsite-sericite-carbonate altered QFP dyke, 5% py
	269.0	270.0	0.664	1.00	fuchsite-sericite-carbonate altered QFP dyke, 10% py
	272.0	274.0	0.612	2.00	fuchsite-sericite-carbonate altered QFP dyke, 5-8% py
CRO15-65	61.0	62.0	0.615	1.00	fuchsite-sericite-quartz-carb altered basalt, 3-5% py
	63.0	64.0	0.717	1.00	fuchsite-sericite-quartz-carb altered basalt, 3-5% py
	117.6	118.6	0.530	1.00	fuchsite-sericite-quartz-carb altered basalt, 10% py
	184.55	185.55	0.586	1.00	quartz-carbonate altered basalt, 2% py
CRO15-66	99.45	100.75	0.730	1.30	carbonatized quartz vein, 5-8% py
	166.7	167.7	0.863	1.00	albite-sericite-quartz-carbonate altered basalt, 4% py
CRO15-67	148.9	149.9	3.520	1.00	sericite-quartz-carbonate altered basalt, 10% py, 2% cpy
	208.9	209.9	1.575	1.00	albite-sericite-quartz-carbonate altered basalt, 10% py
	231.6	232.6	1.020	1.00	albite-sericite-quartz-carbonate altered basalt
	239.6	240.6	0.654	1.00	albite-sericite-quartz-carbonate altered basalt, 2% py
	243.6	244.6	0.546	1.00	albite-sericite-quartz-carbonate altered basalt, 2% py
CRO15-68	<i>no significant assays >0.40 g/t Au/1.00 m</i>				
CRO15-69	49.0	50.0	1.165	1.00	sericite-quartz-carbonate altered basalt
	69.85	70.85	17.50	1.00	fuchsite-sericite-quartz-carbonate altered basalt
	71.8	74.5	1.118	2.70	fuchsite-sericite-carbonate altered I2 dyke, 2% py

	76.55	77.55	1.250	1.00	fuchsite-sericite-carbonate altered I2 dyke
	79.0	82.0	1.295	3.00	fuchsite-sericite-quartz-carbonate altered basalt, 2% py
CRO15-70	134.3	135.3	5.220	1.00	albite-sericite-quartz-carbonate altered basalt
CRO15-71	82.7	83.7	1.485	1.00	sericite-quartz-carbonate altered brecciated tuff, 2% py
	84.7	85.7	1.310	1.00	sericite-quartz-carbonate altered brecciated tuff, 2% py
	199.0	200.0	5.430	1.00	sericite-quartz-carbonate altered brecciated basalt, 2% py
	202.0	204.0	2.748	2.00	sericite-quartz-carbonate altered brecciated basalt, 2% py
CRO15-72	72.25	73.05	5.290	0.80	sericite-carbonate altered quartz vein, 10% py
	107.15	108.15	1.055	1.00	albite-sericite-quartz-carbonate altered basalt, 3% py
CRO15-73	<i>no significant assays >0.40 g/t Au/1.00 m</i>				

Figure 1. Croteau Est 2015 core drill hole locations.

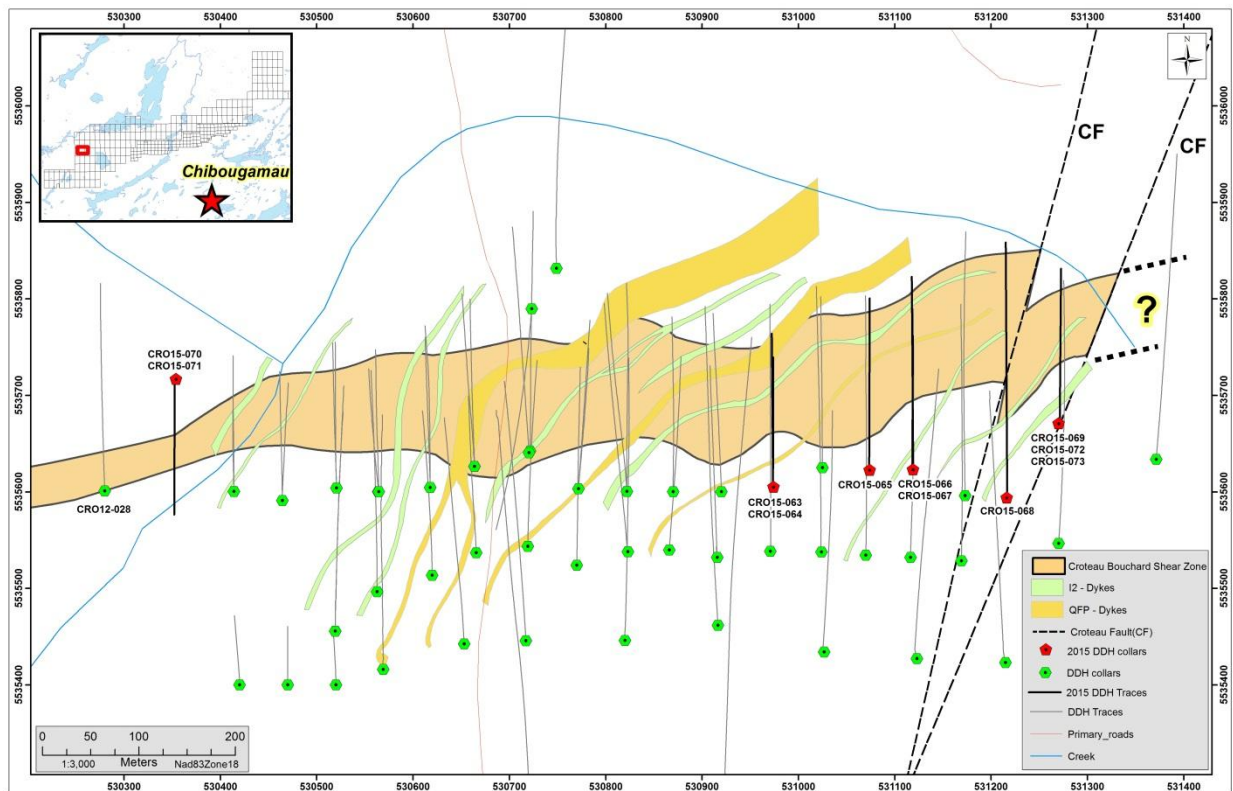


Figure 2. Croteau block model gold grades > 2g/t Au (long section view looking north) from Optiro Pty Limited, *National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects (“NI 43-101”)* Technical Report dated October 12, 2015. The white dashed lines indicate the eastward plunge of the CBSZ mineralization. The dashed yellow circle, arrow and question mark outline the potential CBSZ Eastern Target and illustrate the possible continuation of an eastward plunge to this target.

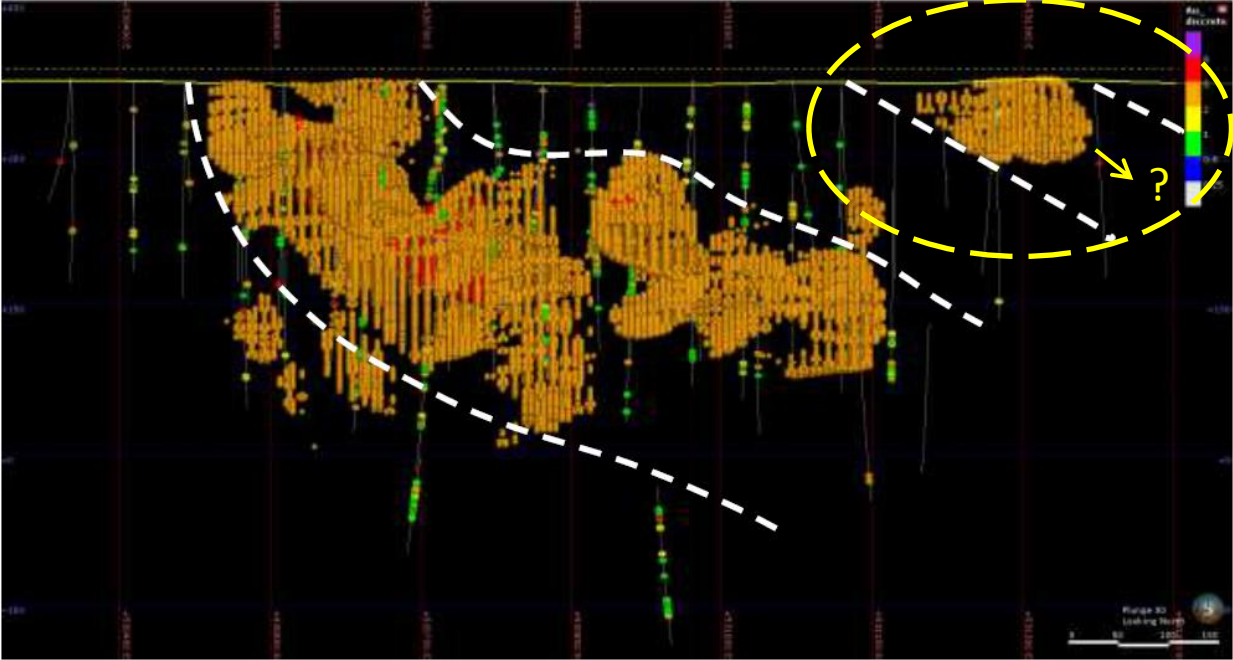


Figure 3. Croteau Est 2015 reverse circulation drill hole locations. Profile G, referred to in the text, occurs on the western extremity of the CBSZ.

