

Northern Superior Resources Inc.



Ti-pa-haa-kaa-ning Public Disclosure

January, 2009

This text should be read in conjunction with Northern Superior Resource's PowerPoint entitled "Ti-pa-haa-kaa-ning Public Disclosure, January 2009." This text and accompanying PowerPoint presentation attempts to summarize key points presented in Northern Superior Resources January 6th press release, "Northern Superior Discovers New Gold Showing, Gold-bearing Ductile Shear Zones at Ti-pa-haa-kaa-ning Gold Project."

Slide # 1

The project is located in Northwestern Ontario within the traditional territory of Neskantaga First Nation, Lansdowne House. This is just one of Northern Superior Resources's gold and diamond properties located in both Ontario and Quebec.

Slide # 2

The Ti-pa-haa-kaa-ning property is located on the north side of a flexure of the Stull-Wunniman Fault. There are a number of secondary splays that are known to extend off this fault....an important feature commonly associated with gold deposits.

Slide # 3

Prior to drilling by Northern Superior Resources, the best available geological information was a a bedrock geology map by the Ontario Geological Survey. Although an excellent map, the map was compiled at a regional scale, from interpreting regional geophysical data, with little supportive field work. The geology interpreted to underlie the central part of the Property was interpreted to be an extensive felsic intrusive terrane

Slide # 4

Northern Superior Resource's recent (2007/ 2008) bedrock prospecting and mapping programs, coupled with observations made from the Company's drill programs, has lead to an important re-interpretation of the geology for the central part of the Property. Specifically, the recognition that the greenstone belt does not terminate west of Rowlandson Lake, but rather extends across the central part of the Property.

Northern Superior Resources Inc.

Slide # 5

After completion of the 2008 summer and fall field programs, it became evident that to properly manage the property it was necessary to break the Property into 3 areas from east to west:

- a) The Ti-pa-haa-kaa-ning area, where several historic gold showings occur. Summer bedrock mapping and sampling confirmed anomalous, historic gold showings, and better defined the bedrock geology of the area. This is the only area on the property where a significant amount of bedrock, outcrops.
- b) The Big Dam area, where the gold-in-till dispersal apron was discovered. Data from the 2008 summer overburden sampling program will better define the head of the apron.
- c) The New Growth area, an extensive area consisting of regional overburden sampling over the northwest part of the Property. Data is still pending.

Slide # 6

The 2008 drill program within the Ti-pa-haa-kaa-ning area consisted of 25 holes, totaling 3,925 meters. The drilling tested several historical gold showings (1400 South, 500 South, Copper Point) and successfully defined the geology and identified several gold-bearing shear zones which are open along strike and down dip with a potential for additional mineralization (see January 6th press release).

Slide # 7

An example of mineralized shear zones exposed within one of the historic showings, 1400S.

Slide # 8

The Big Dam area occupies the central part of the Property and hosts the significant gold-in-till dispersal apron with a high number of pristine gold grains. The shape of the head of this apron suggests the potential for multiple bedrock sources along a strike length of 6 kilometers, and the dispersal of gold grains extending 15 kilometers down-ice (southwest) also suggests a potential for additional bedrock sources along this down-ice distance.

Slide # 9

Initial till sampling, was felt to identify a bedrock source likely coming from a contact between a gneissic tonalite suite and a diorite-monzonite-tonalite suite of rocks as defined on the Ontario Geological Survey map.

Slide # 10

Ten holes were drilled mid-2007 at, and on either side of, the perceived contact to obtain a stratigraphic cross section through the contact and to evaluate this area as the potential host for the gold grains. A major observation made from this drilling was that the bedrock geology as defined from the regional bedrock geology map was incorrect, and that a greenstone belt actually crossed through this area of the Property. Drill core from holes CAN07- 03 and 01 were the only two holes of the ten

Northern Superior Resources Inc.

that returned anomalous gold assay values. These shears are very narrow and were not thought to represent the source of gold grains.

Slide # 11

Additional till sampling during the summer of 2007, completed to refine the location of the head to the gold-in-till dispersal train, clearly identified a much longer and broader gold-in-till dispersal apron than originally known. It was also clear that the source of gold for the gold-in-till dispersal apron was (at least in part) farther north than the location of the 2007 summer drill holes.

Slide # 12

Once the gold grain data had been received, a more focused drill program was initiated to test several features identified from Northern's proprietary airborne magnetic data. The drill program was designed to obtain stratigraphic cross sections through these features as well as to test up ice of some of the better gold-in-till anomalies from the 2007 sampling program. Several gold-bearing shear zones were intersected from the twenty four holes completed.

Slide # 13

The drilling in the spring and fall of 2008 coupled with the holes completed in 2007 provided an excellent insight into the physical dimensions of the new greenstone belt and distribution of shear zones. Numerous gold-bearing shears over a broad zone were intercepted in a number of holes with hole CAN08-030 representing one of the best examples of the potential width of the shear zone present in the Big Dam area. The gold mineralized shears intersected by drilling to date are interpreted to be too narrow and low grade to represent the primary source for the gold-in-till dispersal apron. However, these shears are open along strike, and it is possible that the gold tenor of these shears increases along strike to host significant gold deposits that could generate such an extensive gold-in-till dispersal apron.

Slide # 14

During the summer of 2008, a gold showing was discovered at the head of the gold-in-till dispersal apron consisting of several quartz veins hosted by sheared granodiorite with gold assay values of 3.34 g/t Au and 8.9 g/t Au both over 0.34m. Given the paucity of outcrop in this area, it is significant that the one outcrop discovered is gold-bearing. A number of drill holes were planned for the Fall of 2008 to follow up on this new showing as well as the results from hole CAN08-030, completed in the spring of 2008.

Slide # 15

Gold showing at the head of gold-in-till dispersal apron.

Slide # 16

It was very important to recognize the presence of numerous ductile variable silicified and altered shears defining a broad shear zone within drill core recovered from the head of the gold-in-till dispersal apron. Individual shears are as thick as 3m, but the shear zone itself has the potential to be several 100 meters wide.

Northern Superior Resources Inc.

Summary

The bedrock geology observed to date indicates that the potential for the Ti-a-haa-kaa-ning property to host a gold deposit(s) is excellent. This is expected, as a significant source of gold-in-rock, exposed at surface, would be expected to allow for glacial ice to erode, transfer and deposit the significant amount of gold grains recovered from local till samples. The staff at Northern Superior Resources will continue to focus on compiling and interpreting data collected, with the intent of proposing the next phase of exploration by the spring of 2009.