



NORTHERNSHIELD
RESOURCES INC.

(An Exploration Stage Company)

Northern Shield Resources Inc.

Management Discussion and Analysis

for the three-month period ended March 31, 2026

Set out below is a review of the activities, results of operations and financial condition of Northern Shield Resources Inc. ("Northern Shield", or the "Company") for the three-month period ended March 31, 2026.

The following information should be read in conjunction with the Company's condensed interim consolidated financial statements for the three-month period ended March 31, 2026. The policies applied in the financial statements are based on International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs").

All dollar figures included in the following Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") are quoted in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated. This MD&A has been prepared as at May 28, 2026.

The Company is a reporting issuer in British Columbia, Quebec, Alberta, and Ontario, and has its head office in Ottawa, Ontario and its registered office in Calgary, Alberta.

The Company is incorporated pursuant to the Canada Business Corporations Act and trades on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "NRN" and on the Frankfurt (Germany) Stock Exchange under the symbol "N9S".

Additional information related to the Company is available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Northern Shield Resources Inc. ("the Company" or "Northern Shield", which includes all wholly owned subsidiaries) is an active, Canadian-based junior mining company and trades on the TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "NRN." The Company was built from the ground up in 2000 as a Ni-Cu-PGE explorer and has considerable knowledge and understanding of magmatic systems but is now primarily engaged in the exploration for epithermal gold and related mineralization in under-explored regions of eastern Canada through its wholly owned subsidiary, Seabourne Resources Inc. ("Seabourne")

Northern Shield is known as a leader in generating high-quality exploration targets, that views greenfield exploration as an opportunity to discover a near surface, tier one asset, at relatively low cost. We implement a model driven approach in exploration to reduce risks associated with early-stage projects for ourselves, our shareholders, and the environment. This approach is what led to the discovery of an alkaline-related gold-silver-tellurium and porphyry copper system at the Root & Cellar Project in Newfoundland.

The Company utilizes this knowledge and science as part of its exploration strategy which allows it to effectively discriminate prospective systems and quickly vector in on the mineralization. As such, the Company was able to quickly focus its exploration efforts on under-explored regions to generate targets and early-stage projects that can quickly benefit from Northern Shield's knowledge and experience in this field and in a cost-effective way.

The information in this Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") contains forward-looking statements. These statements are subject to certain risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those included in the forward-looking statements. See "Cautionary Statement" at the end of this MD&A. This MD&A has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 43-101, "Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects", and National Instrument 51-102, "Continuous Disclosure Obligations."

2. CORPORATE DEVELOPMENTS

In the three-month period ending March 31, 2026, the Company received the funds pertaining to the strategic non-brokered private placement with Labrador Gold Corp. that closed in December 2025. The Company had issued an aggregate of 16,666,667 subscription receipts to LabGold at a price of \$0.06 each for aggregate gross proceeds of \$1,000,000.

The proceeds were held in escrow pursuant to the terms of a subscription receipt escrow agreement and were subsequently released to the Company on February 24th, 2026, upon receipt of LabGold shareholder and regulatory approval with respect to LabGold's change of business.

During the period, through map staking, option agreements, and a property purchase agreement, the Company increased its land position in south-eastern Newfoundland from 32 km² to 420 km².

The most significant of these new properties is the 212 km² Fortune Property composed of two property options (Point Rosie/Feeder Brook and Powderhorn) totaling 65 km², with the remainder having been map

staked directly by the Company. The Fortune Property covers a 40 km trend that is highly prospective for porphyry copper and epithermal gold systems and includes multiple indications of such systems including four known occurrences.

Under the Point Rosie/Feeder Brook Option Agreement, the Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Seabourne Resources Inc. acquired the right to earn up to an undivided 100% interest in Point Rosie Property located in Newfoundland. By the agreement's terms, the Company paid \$13,835 in cash and issued 650,000 common shares on signing and will issue up to an aggregate of up to 2,650,000 Common Shares and pay, in aggregate, \$153,835 over a four-year period thereafter.

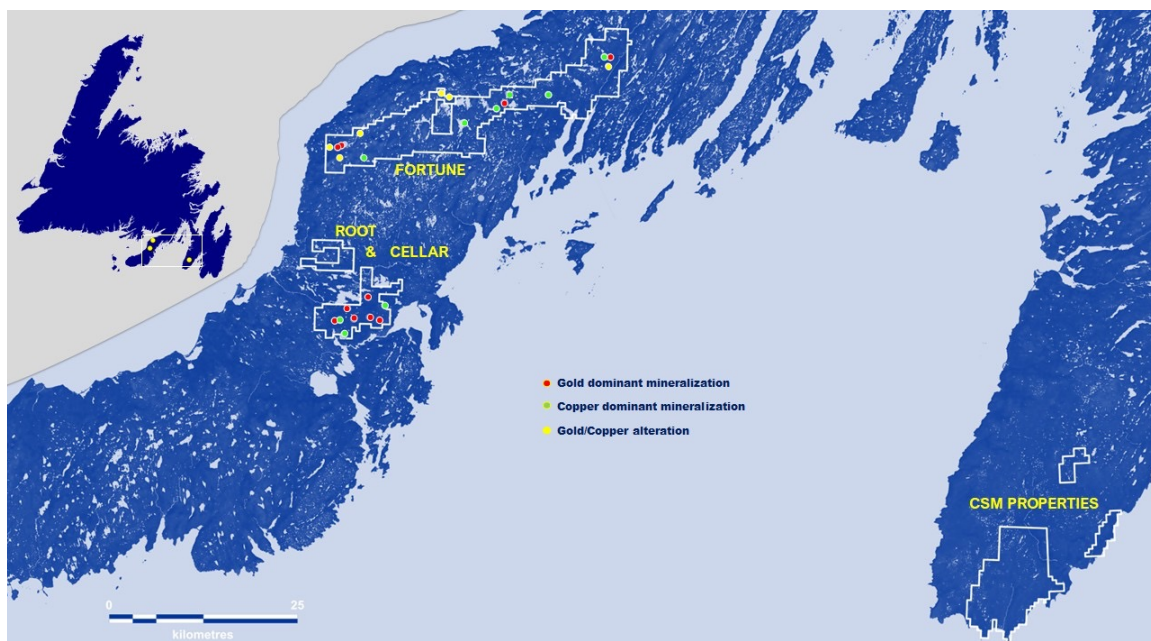
Under the Powderhorn Option Agreement, the Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Seabourne, acquired the right to earn up to an undivided 100% interest in the Stewart Property located in Newfoundland. By the agreement's terms, the Company paid \$6,755 in cash and issued 400,000 Common Shares on signing and will issue up to an aggregate of up to 2,900,000 Common Shares and pay, in aggregate, \$146,775 over a four-year period thereafter.

Under the Kelstone Purchase Agreement, the Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Seabourne, acquired two Mining Claims located near Marystown, Newfoundland in exchange for \$1,500 in aggregate cash consideration and the issuance of 400,000 Common Shares on signing. Kelstone is now amalgamated into the Root & Cellar Property.

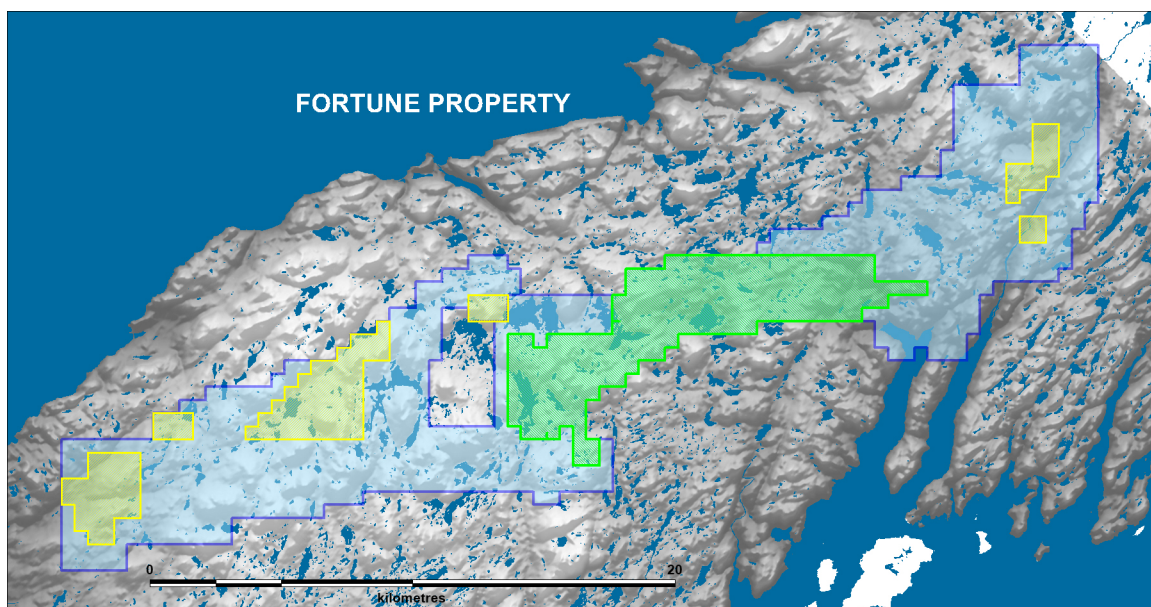
There are no yearly expenditure requirements in any of the agreements. The properties underlying the agreements are subject to a royalty in the amount of 2.0% Net Smelter Returns; provided that the Company shall have, under each respective agreement, the pre-emptive right at any time and from time to time prior to commencement of commercial production to buy-down the royalty from 2.0% to 1.0% for \$1,500,000 for Point Rosie/Feeder Brook and Kelstone Agreements and \$2,000,000 for the Powderhorn Agreement..

The Company has also acquired 3 claim groups totaling 136 km² on the Cape St Mary's Peninsula across Placentia Bay from Root & Cellar. The Cape St Mary property's ("CSM") primary target is a porphyry copper system similar to Root & Cellar, but the claims will also be targeted for magmatic Ni-Cu-Co sulphides.

3. MINERAL PROPERTIES



March 2026



Map of the Fortune Property in blue including claims under the Point Rosie/Feeder brook Option Agreement in yellow and Powder Option Agreement in Green; March, 2025

The Company conducts the majority of its exploration in Eastern Canada.

The Company has not yet determined whether its properties contain economically recoverable mineral reserves. Recoverability is dependent upon the reserve's existence, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete exploration and development, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the properties. Until such time as it is able to consistently monetize its mineral property holdings, the Company's ability to continue its operations as a going concern is dependent on its

ability to secure additional financing, and while it has been successful in doing so in the past, there can be no assurance it will be able to do so in the future.

PRINCIPAL PROPERTIES

<u>PROPERTY</u>	<u>COMMODITIES</u>	<u>INTEREST</u>	<u>NUMBER OF CLAIMS/AREA</u>
ROOT & CELLAR	Au-Ag-Te-Cu	100%	177 / 45 km ²
FORTUNE ⁽¹⁾	Cu-Mo-Au, Au-Ag-Te	100%	904 / 226 km ²
CSM ⁽²⁾	Cu-Mo-Au/Ni-Cu-Co	100%	547 / 137 km ²
IDEFIX	Ni-Cu-PGE	100%	30 / 14 km ²

⁽¹⁾ Of these claims, 585 claims totalling 146km² are staked by the Company, the remainder are subject to earn-in option agreements.

⁽²⁾ Subsequent to period end the Company acquired a further 619 claims totalling 154.75 km² at CSM.

3.1 PRINCIPAL PROPERTIES

3.1.1 ROOT & CELLAR – COPPER -GOLD-SILVER-TELLURIUM

The Root & Cellar Au-Ag-Te-(Cu) property, the Company's flagship project, consists of 16 mineral licenses covering approximately 30 square kilometres and located near Marystown and Creston on the Burin Peninsula, both of which provide deep water ports.

The property is being explored for low and intermediate sulphidation epithermal-type gold mineralization and has potential for copper porphyry style mineralization.

Title

The Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Seabourne, owns a 100% interest in the property after the successful completion of an option agreement entered into with the discovering prospector, Mr. Brushett in 2019.

The Prospector retains a 2.5% NSR of which 1% can be bought back by Northern Shield for \$1,500,000.

Q1'26 Update

During the period ending March 31st, 2026, the Company announced results from samples that were collected from an area of mineralization in the diatreme breccia complex at Creston, covering approximately 50 m x 30 m, and exposed as quarrying continues in the aggregate quarries on the Property. Grab rock samples returned values up to 3.9% Pb and 4.0% Zn, with anomalous silver and tellurium, and a grab rocks sample from a quarry 375 m to the north returned 2.0% Cu with anomalous silver and tellurium. These concentrations are the highest lead and zinc values on the Property. While elevated lead-zinc is often found on the periphery of porphyry copper systems the geochemical signature of the lead-zinc mineralization, along with the molybdenum-rich hydrothermal breccia nearby, are indicative of late-stage, metal-rich fluids venting to surface as a vapour.

Historical Exploration

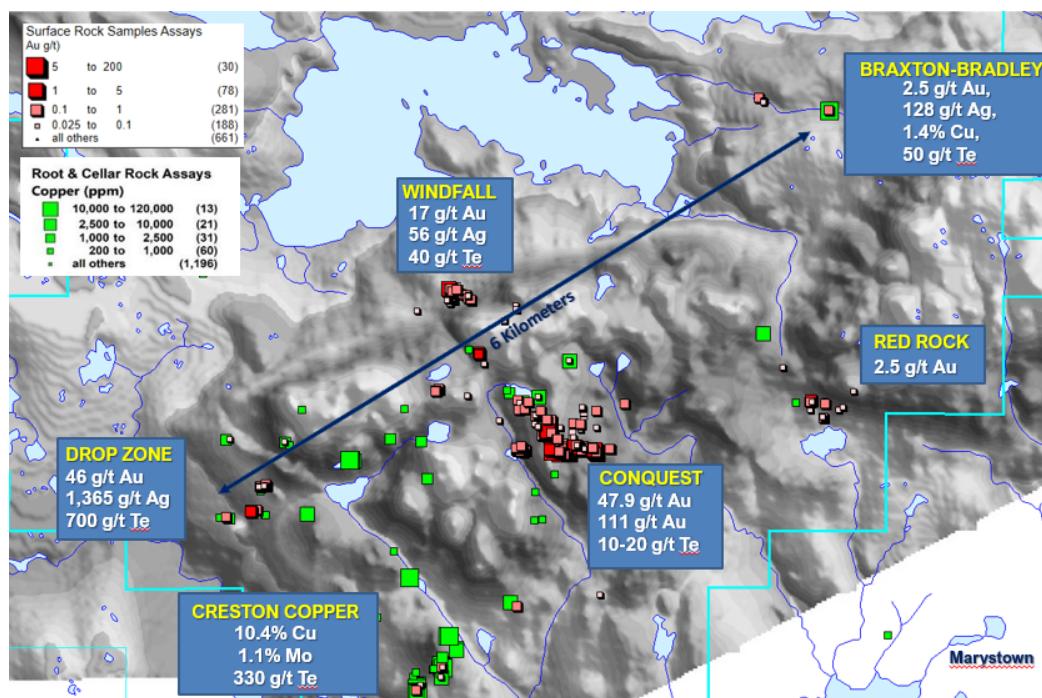
Gold, silver and copper mineralization was first discovered at Root & Cellar by Mr. Brushett in 2012. Northern Shield is the first junior mining company to conduct systematic exploration on the property.

The property hosts 5 epithermal gold-silver +/- tellurium occurrences over a large area that appear to overprint a pre-existing copper porphyry-type system. Alteration, textures and mineralogy are generally indicative of a low sulphidation epithermal systems but characteristics suggestive of intermediate to high sulphidation and even mesothermal gold systems are locally present. These are

important features on their own as such fluctuations in hydrothermal temperature conditions are often evident in large and high-grade epithermal systems (e.g., Brucejack).

Three of the showings, Drop Zone, Windfall, and Braxton-Bradley exhibit very high silver to gold ratios, often associated with high to very high tellurium content. The Conquest Zone, in the centre of the property has the largest footprint of gold mineralization of all the zones and is characterized by lower silver to gold ratios.

All the gold mineralization is located on the periphery of a large copper-bearing zone in the western portion of the property. The copper mineralization, dominantly consisting of chalcopyrite, bornite, and chalcocite is predominantly found in a series of felsic phreatomagmatic and vent breccias and other “fragmentals”.



The Conquest Zone, which has been the focus of exploration to date has all the ingredients to form a giant and high-grade epithermal gold system.

Surface and drill sampling along with till sampling has identified gold mineralization and anomalism over an area measuring approximately 2 sq km. Much of the mineralization and better grades are found in southern Conquest Zone along an east-west trend that includes the original discovery trench.

The maiden drill program in 2021 largely targeted near-surface IP chargeability anomalies in the Conquest Zone that also trended east-west, consistent with lithological contacts and structures on surface. The drill program was of limited success with only three of eight drill-holes in southern Conquest hitting modest grades of near surface mineralization with a high of 1.4 g/t Au over 7.95 meters including 5.7 g/t Au over 1 metre. Drill-holes targeting the same zone at depth were not successful in intersecting mineralization.

Further modeling of the IP indicated that the E-W trending IP anomalies had limited depth extent, but multiple north-south trending IP chargeability anomalies were apparent at depth. None of the 2021 drill-holes intersected these anomalies.

Fieldwork in 2024 concluded that some of the mineralization in the Conquest Zone, including that targeted in the 2021 drill program, is formed from lateral flow of hydrothermal fluids (from an up-flow zone) and from general leakage of mineralizing fluids from depth along contacts and structures. Such

mineralization is manifest as very dark grey to black siliceous breccias with abundant fine-grained marcasite. Despite their unusual dark colour, these rocks are highly elevated in potassium (up to 6-7% K₂O).

Mechanical tracing of the original hand-dug discovery trench in 2023 resulted in visible gold being identified in eight grab samples with up to 20 fine-grained flecks of gold noted under the microscope from a single sample. The visible gold was largely hosted in quartz-adularia veins where northerly trending fractures crosscut the east-trending structure. Both structural orientations are associated with pyrite mineralization and quartz veining including classic colloform-crustiform banding indicative of low sulphidation epithermal systems. Fourteen of 28 grab and composite rock samples collected from this trenching and sampling program in the Conquest Zone, assayed between 2.0 and 26.0 g/t Au, including a grab rock sample from 30 metres to the west of the trench, which assayed 7.3 g/t Au. Additional prospecting of the Creston Copper Zone in 2023 returned three samples returning concentrations between 0.9 and 1.75% Cu with another containing 0.5% Mo (molybdenum) and 185 ppm Te, suggesting the presence of a porphyry-type system.

Based on the trenching results, an eight-drill hole program, totalling 615 metres, was completed in the vicinity of the trenching in 2023. Seven of the eight drill holes intersected gold mineralization consistent with a low-sulphidation epithermal gold system. Five occurrences of visible gold were noted in drill holes 23RC-16, 18 and 21. Mineralized zones on drill holes 23RC-16, 17, 18 and 20 dominantly consist of complex quartz-illite-pyrite/marcasite hydrothermal breccias. Such breccias will typically form above or near the main up-flow zone and veins well documented from the Waihi epithermal gold deposit in New Zealand. Drill-holes 23RC-21 and 22 also intersected breccias but of a different nature. Some of the breccias included fragments of what appears to be sinter.

DDH 23RC-21 - 10.4 g/t Au over 1.5 m including 23.5 g/t Au over 0.5 metres
DDH 23RC-21 - 3.1 g/t Au over 1 metre
DDH 23RC-18 - 5.7 g/t Au over 2 metres
DDH 23RC-16 - 0.6 g/t Au over 34.5 metres including 9.5 g/t over 0.65 metres

Sinter mounds would be expected to form in the up-flow zone. This is supported by short intervals of muddy geyser-like sediments which would also be expected to form near the outflow zone. The identification of the up-flow zone by textural features has been supported by geochemistry. On-going work by a student undertaking a M.Sc. thesis applied K/Al GER plots from a case study on the epithermal gold deposits at Waihi New Zealand to Root & Cellar and it worked remarkably well at highlighting this up flow zone and also potentially doubling the strike-length of part of the Conquest Zone.

Up-flow zones where the epithermal fluids rising up through structures would have breached the surface at the time of formation. The boiling zone where high grades of gold are expected would typically be a few tens to hundreds of metres below the outflow zone. In addition, the presence of visible gold in the outflow, where high grades are not expected bodes very well to what may be found in the boiling zone.

A sub-vertical IP chargeability anomaly coinciding with a magnetic low feature, underlies this up-flow zone. This is just one of several coincident IP-magnetic low targets in the Conquest Zone.

3.1.2 FORTUNE – COPPER-MOLYBDENUM-GOLD-SILVER

The Fortune Trend is a 40 km mineralized corridor located approximately 25 km north of Root & Cellar, on the Burin Peninsula hosting multiple expressions of porphyry copper and epithermal gold mineralization along its length. Northern Shield holds the right to earn a 100% interest in three properties across the trend, which collectively represent one of the most significant untested porphyry-epithermal exploration opportunities in Atlantic Canada.

Four distinct prospects have been identified along the Fortune Trend, each representing a different expression of the same type of mineral system that drives Root & Cellar — but at different levels of exposure and preservation. From west to east: Point Rosie, Stewart, Forty Creek, and Feeder Brook. Together they demonstrate that the porphyry copper-gold mineralizing event on the Burin Peninsula was not a single isolated occurrence but a belt-scale phenomenon extending across tens of kilometres.

The centrepiece of the Fortune Trend is the Stewart Prospect, which hosts one of the largest zones of exposed hydrothermal alteration on the Burin Peninsula and a compelling, untested porphyry copper drill target at depth. The remaining prospects — Forty Creek with its bonanza-grade gold-silver-tellurium veins, Point Rosie with its extensive silicic alteration and copper, and Feeder Brook with its porphyry-style vein mineralization.

Title

The Fortune Property totals 212 km² and consists of 9 mineral licences (146 km²) map staked directly by the Company and 26 mineral licences held by two prospecting syndicates that Northern Shield has the right to earn 100% under the terms of two option agreements. Under the Powderhorn Option Agreement, the Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Seabourne, acquired the right to earn up to an undivided 100% interest in the Stewart and Forty Creek Showings.

Under the Point Rosie/Feeder Brook Option Agreement, the Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Seabourne Resources Inc. acquired the right to earn up to an undivided 100% interest in Point Rose and Feeder Brook Showings.

Q1'26 Update

No work was conducted during the three-month period ended March 31, 2026.

Historical Exploration

Stewart Prospect

The Stewart prospect, located on the Fortune Trend approximately 25 km north of the Root & Cellar project, is centred on the Stewart-Vinjer-Bat advanced argillic alteration zone, which measures approximately 5,500 m in strike length by 700 m in width. The alteration assemblage including pyrophyllite, illite, dickite, alunite, topaz, and diaspore, with locally vuggy silica and pyrite contents of up to 20% is characteristic of a lithocap developed above a porphyry-style system.

Historical exploration at Stewart includes 12 diamond drill holes totalling approximately 2,700 m, completed by TerraX Minerals in 2011 together with earlier holes by prior operators. Drilling returned long intervals of anomalous gold and copper within the lithocap, including 0.13 g/t Au and 0.05% Cu over 111 m in hole ST11-01 and 107 ppb Au over 145 m in a separate intersection. Native copper and probable hydrothermal magnetite were logged in hole ST11-03. A Titan-24 induced polarization survey defined a large chargeability anomaly that plunges to the northeast and extends to depths exceeding 800 m; this anomaly remains untested by drilling. Recent magnetic inversion modelling completed by the Company indicates that the deep high-susceptibility source body is offset to the southeast of the surface lithocap, suggesting that previous drilling tested the upper levels of the system rather than the inferred porphyry centre at depth.

Forty Creek Prospect

The Forty Creek gold-silver-tellurium occurrence was discovered by TerraX Minerals in 2010 during reconnaissance prospecting approximately 4 km northeast of the Stewart lithocap, along the same regional structural corridor and at the intersection of two interpreted lineaments. Initial sampling of angular quartz vein boulders and sub-outcrop returned bonanza-grade results, including 59 g/t Au and 2,290 g/t Ag. Trenching completed in 2012 confirmed that the boulders were sourced locally from sub-parallel quartz veins at the top of bedrock, with additional samples returning 48.7 g/t Au and 1,990 g/t Ag, and 13.3 g/t Au and 670 g/t Ag.

The mineralized veins carry low total sulphide content (1–3%) and contain galena together with probable silver-gold telluride minerals interpreted as petzite and sylvanite. This mineral assemblage and the associated alteration are consistent with a low-sulphidation epithermal vein system. No drilling has been completed at Forty Creek to date. The occurrence is interpreted to represent the epithermal expression of the larger magmatic-hydrothermal system inferred at Stewart

3.1.3 CAPE SAINT MARY'S – NICKEL-COPPER-COBALT & COPPER-MOLYBDENUM

The Cape St Mary's (CSM) Project targets two distinct styles of critical metal mineralization: porphyry copper-gold and magmatic nickel-copper-cobalt sulphides in an underexplored portion of the Late Proterozoic Avalon Terrane.

Title

The Company holds 100% ownership in three claim blocks consisting of 10 mineral licences totalling 291 km².

Q1'26 Update

No work was conducted during the three-month period ended March 31, 2026.

Historical Exploration

Porphyry Copper-Gold Target

A well-defined cluster of copper-anomalous till samples, accompanied by the classic porphyry pathfinder elements molybdenum and lithium, defines the primary porphyry copper exploration target. Descriptions of malachite-stained quartz stockwork veining recorded in the Newfoundland and Labrador Mineral Occurrence Database (MODs) further support the presence of a porphyry copper system. The Avalon Terrane at Cape St. Mary's is underlain by the same Late Proterozoic volcanic and intrusive rocks that host the Root & Cellar porphyry copper-gold system 50 km to the south across Placentia Bay, and Seabourne believes the east-west extensional structures that control mineralization on the Burin Peninsula project across the bay into the Cape St. Mary's claim area.

Magmatic Ni-Cu-Co Sulphide Target

A second, independent target concept has emerged from the till geochemistry. Many of the copper-anomalous samples are coincident with highly anomalous nickel and cobalt, a signature characteristic of magmatic sulphide mineralization rather than porphyry-style hydrothermal systems. These anomalies overlie a substantial mafic unit, variably mapped as volcanic or gabbro, that appears to form a sill at least 10 km in length. Prospectors' assessment reports note gabbro in the area, and MODs descriptions include serpentinite, collectively suggesting a significant mafic to ultramafic intrusive body.

Critically, this intrusive unit appears to have been emplaced into a sedimentary package that includes carbonates and pyritic black shales; the type of reactive host rocks known to trigger sulphide saturation in mafic magmas and cause the precipitation of Ni-Cu-Co sulphide mineralization.

Work by Mills and Alvaro (2023) identified alkaline gabbro approximately 80 km along strike to the north at Chapel Arm, with geochemistry indicating primitive magmas derived by partial melting of a garnet lherzolite mantle source. These mafic rocks occur within a narrow, north-trending half-graben consistent with eruption under extensional conditions along pre-existing Neoproterozoic structures. Seabourne interprets that this north-trending extensional zone intersects the east-west extensional corridor hosting Root & Cellar beneath the company's Cape St. Mary's claims — creating the type of rift-rift intersection geometry associated with large-scale magmatic sulphide deposits globally.

3.1.4 IDEFIX – NICKEL-COPPER-PLATINUM-GROUP ELEMENTS

The Idefix Ni-Cu-PGE property is being explored for PGE and Ni-Cu-PGE hosted by a differentiated gabbro-norite sill.

Title

The Company holds 100% ownership of the Idefix property.

Although the Company's balance sheet shows no amount capitalized, it should be noted that cumulatively, the Company has expended \$2,051,174 on Idefix. Of that amount, \$1,876,314 was funded by an exploration partner, and the remaining \$174,860 was offset by Quebec exploration tax credits.

Q1'26 Update

No field work was undertaken at Idefix during the quarter ended March 31, 2026.

Historical Exploration

A two-day reconnaissance of the Idefix property was conducted in early September 2011. Twenty-five rock samples were collected of which twenty-one were from the mafic-ultramafic sill with four coming from the country rock. These results led to the option agreement signed with Impala Platinum Holdings Limited in May 2012.

The original focus at Idefix was for reef-type PGE mineralization after the discovery of significant and extensive PGE mineralization in 2012 along a gabbro-norite escarpment with grades up to 16 g/t Pt+Pd at a ratio of 1:3. Significant new PGE mineralization was discovered 900m immediately south of the Idefix Ridge at La Colline in 2013. At this location, 41 of 92 surface samples collected over an outcrop measuring approximately 220m by 50m assayed over 1 g/t Pt+Pd+Au. This includes a zone defined by 34 continuous sawn channel samples which average 1.4 g/t Pt+Pd+Au, 0.28% Cu and 0.1% Ni over 31.35m within which there is a higher-grade zone averaging 1.9 g/t Pt+Pd+Au, 0.38% Cu and 0.13% Ni over 15.85m. Also of significance are several grab samples collected 900m east of Idefix Ridge which assayed 11.1 g/t PGE+Au (4.6 g/t Pt, 3.8 g/t Pd, 2.7g/t Au) and 0.92% Cu and 2.8 g/t PGE+Au (1.3 g/t Pt, 1.1 g/t Pd, 0.4 g/t Au) and 0.26% Cu. This occurrence differs from others within the Idefix property as it has a 1:1 Pt:Pd ratio (compared to a 1:3 Pt:Pd ratio found along the Idefix Ridge). This discovery is suggestive of yet another PGE zone, or perhaps reef, on the eastern side of Idefix, which has seen very little exploration in the past.

In 2013, fourteen drill holes totaling 1,501m were completed at Idefix. Drilling did not intercept similar grades of PGEs as seen on surface but did prove the existence of reef type mineralization (*sensu stricto*) averaging 0.2-0.4 g/t PGE over 16m-34m widths that can be traced continuously for 3.5km and intermittently for a further 3.5km. Of the 1,614 samples collected at Idefix, 934 assays greater than 0.1 g/t PGE+Au. This highlights the significant enrichment of PGE at Idefix.

However, the presence of large Ni-Cu-PGE bearing sulphide globules seen in nearly every drill hole completed along the Idefix Ridge points to the possible existence of massive magmatic sulphides, perhaps similar to Noril'sk-type model.

Based on analysis with a hand-held XRF analyzer, these globules average 3-5% Ni, 2-3% Cu and over 20 g/t Pd. Globules form from bubbles of then liquid sulphide being transported away from a pool of massive sulphide by an injecting pulse of magma during the formation of the sill; somewhat akin to a pebble being transported down-stream in a river. Globules are dense and fragile, and research has shown that they travel very short distances, typically on the order of a few hundred metres. Thus, it can be concluded from this information alone, that at the time of formation of the Idefix Gabbro sill, a pool of liquid sulphide (massive sulphide) existed nearby with high grades of Ni, Cu and PGE. The uncertainties are: 1) does the massive sulphide still exist or did the pulse of magma that formed the Idefix gabbro completely destroy the pool of massive sulphide and 2), if the massive sulphide still exists, where is it located relative to the drill holes. These globules are also very similar to those seen adjacent to the massive sulphides at Noril'sk.

The possible existence of massive sulphides is supported by the geochemical signatures of the Ni-Cu-PGE mineralization seen at La Colline. The mineralization at La Colline was first thought to be a continuation of the reef-type mineralization seen in drill-core along the Idefix Ridge. However, La Colline does not possess the same reef-type signature as seen along the ridge, but instead has a signature more commonly attributed to massive sulphides. Hence, it is interpreted that the disseminated mineralization at La Colline represents the fringe of a massive sulphide lens that extends northwards and located about 400m east of the Idefix Ridge. This is supported by a north-south magnetic anomaly that underlies this area.

4. FINANCIAL UPDATE

The Company's financial success is dependent upon the discovery of properties that could be economically viable to develop. Such development could take years to complete and the resulting income, if any, is difficult to determine. The sales value of any mineralization discovered by the Company is dependent upon factors beyond its control.

The Company is not aware of any trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments, or events affecting junior mining companies in general, or Northern Shield specifically, which are reasonably likely to have a material effect on the Company's capital resources or that would cause reported financial information not necessarily to be indicative of future operating results.

4.1 Operational Results

The level of operational expenditures is related to the financing and exploration activities by the Company, which in turn may depend on the Company's recent exploration experience and prospects, as well as the general market conditions relating to the availability of funding for exploration-stage resource companies. Consequently, the Company does not acquire properties or conduct exploration work on a pre-determined basis and, thus, there may not be predictable or observable trends in the Company's business activities and comparisons of financial operating results with prior years may not be meaningful. The Company has no operating revenue to date as its mineral properties are all in the exploration and analysis stage.

The Company incurred a loss for the three-month period ended March 31, 2026, of \$185,920 (2025 – \$138,948).

4.1.1 MINERAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

	QC Idefix	NL Root&Cellar	NL Fortune	NL Cape St Mary's	NS Shot Rock	Total
At December 31, 2024	\$ -	\$ 2,438,927	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,438,927
Expenditures						
Acquisition:	4,915	210	-	-	-	5,125
Exploration:						
Sample Analysis	-	61,185	-	-	-	61,185
Airborne Geophysics	-	4,950	-	-	-	4,950
Geology Remuneration	-	119,136	-	-	-	119,136
Drilling/Sampling	-	413,790	-	-	-	413,790
Mob/Demob	-	93,082	-	-	15,600	108,682
Travel/Accom	-	18,618	-	-	-	18,618
Total Exploration	-	710,761	-	-	15,600	726,361
Total Property Expenditures	4,915	710,971	-	-	15,600	731,486
Property write-down	-	-	-	-	(15,600)	(15,600)
At December 31, 2025	\$ 4,915	\$ 3,149,898	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,154,813
Expenditures						
Acquisition:	-	21,500	82,860	7,725	-	112,085
Exploration:						
Sample Analysis	-	48,903	803	-	-	49,706
Ground Geophysics	-	600	600	-	-	1,200
Geology Remuneration	-	16,320	1,403	-	-	17,723
Drilling/Sampling	-	19,406	-	-	-	19,406
Travel/Accom	-	1,277	-	-	-	1,277
Total Exploration	-	86,506	2,806	-	-	89,312
Total Property Expenditures	-	108,006	85,666	7,725	-	201,397
At March 31, 2026	\$ 4,915	\$ 3,257,904	\$ 85,666	\$ 7,725	\$ -	\$ 3,356,210

On March 31, 2026, the Company's resource asset carrying value was \$3,356,210 (December 31, 2025 - \$3,154,813).

Gross exploration expenditures were \$201,397 for the three-month period ended March 31, 2026 (2025 – \$12,688).

4.1.2 ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIVITIES

General and administrative expenses for the three-month period ended March 31, 2026, were \$194,814 (2025 – \$160,695).

The details of the comparative amounts for the three-month periods ended March 31, are summarized as follows:

	2026	2025	Change	as %
Remuneration and consulting fees	\$ 67,747	\$ 70,315	\$ (2,568)	-4%
Office expenses	10,859	7,535	3,324	44%
Travel expenses	10,400	20,253	(9,853)	-49%
Marketing expenses	50,601	38,268	12,333	32%
Professional fees	39,375	10,207	29,168	286%
Public company expenses	9,673	6,476	3,197	49%
Insurance expenses	5,571	6,912	(1,341)	-19%
Amortization	588	729	(141)	-19%
	\$ 194,814	\$ 160,695	\$ 34,119	21%

- Remuneration was lower as no vacation accrual was required in 2026.
- Office expenses increased as a new St John's workplace was established.
- G&A travel was lower due to reduced investment marketing travel.
- Marketing costs increased as communications activity increased around Labrador Gold transaction and property acquisitions and options.
- Professional fees were higher around the Labrador Gold transaction and property acquisitions and options.
- Public company expenses were higher due to the fluctuation in share administration costs.
- Annual insurance rates dropped as D&O rates reduced significantly.
- Amortization costs reduced modestly as the asset base remained steady.

4.2 SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

The following table sets forth financial information for the Company's recently completed quarters:

2026				
	Mar 31			
Total Revenues	-			
G & A Expense*	\$194,814			
Expensed Exploration**	3,500			
(Loss)/Income for the period	(\$185,920)			
Basic and diluted (loss)/income per share	(\$0.00)			
2025				
	Mar 31	Jun 30	Sep 30	Dec 31
Total Revenues	-	-	-	-
G & A Expense*	\$160,695	\$122,709	\$168,046	\$217,329
Expensed Exploration**	3,900	\$3,900	\$3,900	\$3,900
(Loss)/Income for the period	(\$138,948)	(\$244,175)	(\$139,908)	(\$170,199)
Basic and diluted (loss)/income per share	(\$0.00)	(\$0.00)	(\$0.00)	(\$0.00)
2024				
		Jun 30	Sep 30	Dec 31
Total Revenues		-	-	-
G & A Expense*		\$151,894	\$99,047	\$188,535
Expensed Exploration**		\$3,408,169	\$3,900	\$3,900
(Loss)/Income for the period		(\$2,790,623)	(\$61,778)	(\$182,090)
Basic and diluted (loss)/income per share		(\$0.03)	(\$0.00)	(\$0.00)

* excluding share-based compensation expense

** including write-downs of previously capitalized property expenditures

4.3 Liquidity

The Company is presently exploring its projects for economically viable mineral deposits. None of the Company's projects are yet in production and consequently do not produce revenue. The Company currently funds all operations with its working capital. On May 27, 2026, the Company had positive working capital of approximately \$825,000.

On March 31, 2026, the Company had working capital of \$1,185,575 (December 31, 2025 – \$510,654).

4.4 Capital Resources

On December 31, 2026, the Company was not involved in any agreements for which it had commitments to satisfy any expenditure requirements.

4.5 Acquisitions and Dispositions of Resources Properties and Write-offs

During the three-month period ending March 31, 2026, through map staking, option agreements and a property purchase, the Company increased its land position in south-eastern Newfoundland from 32 km² to 420 km² pursuant to agreements entered into with arm's length parties on February 18, 2026 (see Corporate Development Section for details).

4.6 Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of March 31, 2026, and as of the date of this report, the Company does not have any off-balance sheets arrangements.

4.7 Related Party Transactions

Key Management Personnel

The following table presents the compensation earned by key members of management during the three-month periods ended March 31, noted below:

	2026	2025
Salaries	\$ 61,986	\$ 61,762
Benefits	3,669	2,160
	\$ 65,655	\$ 63,922

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2026, the Company incurred \$37,726 of professional fees to a firm at which the Company's corporate secretary is a partner (2025 - \$9,887). As at December 31, 2025, the Company owed that firm \$25,113.

As at March 31, 2026, \$240,543 of amounts payable to all related parties is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities (December 31, 2025 - \$282,302).

4.8 Significant Accounting Estimates

The preparation of these annual consolidated financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of expenses during the reporting period. Actual outcomes could differ from these estimates. The consolidated financial statements include estimates, which, by their nature, are uncertain. The impacts of such estimates are pervasive throughout the consolidated financial statements and may require accounting adjustments based on future occurrences. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised, and the revision affects both current and future periods.

Significant assumptions about the future and other sources of estimation uncertainty that management has made at the consolidated statement of financial position date, which could result in a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, if actual results differ from assumptions made, relate to, but are not limited to, the following:

- impairment of non-financial assets;
- the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment which are included in the consolidated statement of financial position and the related depreciation included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss;
- the inputs used in accounting for share-based compensation expense in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss;
- the inputs used in accounting for warrant value associated to reserves.

4.9 Financial Instruments

The fair value of the Company's amounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities is approximately equal to their carrying values due to their short terms to maturity.

4.10 Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2026, there were no changes in the design of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal controls over financial reporting.

4.11 Subsequent Events

Subsequent to the period ending March 31, 2026, the Company acquired an additional 4 mineral licenses totaling 154 km² in the Cape St Mary's area

5. RISK FACTORS

5.1 Exploration and Development

Exploration for minerals is a speculative venture involving substantial risk. There is no certainty that the expenditures to be made by the Company with respect to its properties will result in discoveries of potentially minable deposits. Few properties that are explored for minerals are ultimately developed into producing mines.

The long-term profitability of the Company's operations will be in part directly related to the cost and success of its exploration programs, which may be affected by several factors, which are beyond the control of the Company.

5.2 Financing

The Company is presently exploring its projects for economically viable gold, silver, copper, platinum group metals and nickel-copper. None of the Company's projects are yet in production and consequently do not produce revenue. Accordingly, the Company's ability to conduct operations, including the acquisition, exploration, and development of mineral properties, when it doesn't have sufficient working capital to do so is based on its ability to raise funds, primarily through equity issuances and potentially through proceeds from the disposition of its properties.

There can be no assurance that the Company will succeed in obtaining required financing, now or in the future. Failure to raise additional financing could cause the Company to suspend exploration and eventually to sell or forfeit its interest in some or all its properties and could result in the Company ultimately ceasing to continue as a going concern.

The ability of the Company to obtain financing is somewhat dependent on the equity market conditions. The trading price of the common shares of the Company may be subject to wide fluctuations in response to variations in operating results, results of exploration programs and other events and factors outside of the control of the Company. In addition, the stock market has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations that have particularly affected the market price for many junior mining companies like the Company. These broad market fluctuations may adversely affect the market price of the common shares of the Company and hence its ability to raise funds or to create significant dilution from funds raised.

5.3 Mining Operations

Mining operations involve a high degree of risk. Hazards such as unusual or unexpected formations and other conditions may arise. The Company may become subject to liability for pollution, abandonment, and reclamation and environmental or other hazards against which it cannot insure or against which it may elect not to insure. Such liabilities may have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and prospects.

5.4 Economics of Developing Mineral Properties

Substantial expenditures are required to establish reserves through drilling, to develop metallurgical processes to extract metal from ore and to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining. Although substantial benefits may be derived from the discovery of a major mineral deposit, no assurance can be given that minerals will be discovered in sufficient quantities or grades to justify development of the deposit, or that the funds required for development can be obtained at all or, if attainable, can be obtained on a timely basis.

5.5 Marketability of Gold, PGEs, Gold and Base Metals

Gold, PGEs and base metal exploration and development are speculative businesses, which involve a high degree of risk. The marketability of gold, PGEs and/or base metals acquired or discovered by the Company (if sufficient amounts are acquired or discovered) will be affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company. These factors include market fluctuations, government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting and environmental protection. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately

predicted, and the combination of these factors may result in the Company receiving insufficient returns on invested capital. Additionally, depending on the price of minerals produced, the Company may determine that it is not commercially feasible to commence or continue commercial production.

5.6 Prices for Gold, PGEs, and Base Metals

The value of the Company and its common shares will depend in some degree on the prevailing prices obtainable for mineral commodities in the market. The price of those commodities can fluctuate, and is affected by numerous factors beyond the Company's control including international economic and political conditions, expectations of inflation, international currency exchange rates, interest rates, economic conditions globally and nationally, global or national consumption patterns, speculative activities, levels of supply and demand, increased production due to new mine developments and improved mining and production methods, stock levels maintained by producers and others and inventory carrying costs. The effect of these factors on the prices of any commodities cannot be accurately predicted.

5.7 Environmental Requirements

To date the Company has conducted all its exploration activities in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland. All phases of its operations have been subject to the environmental legislation of each of the provinces and of the Government of Canada. Even though the Company does not operate a mine and is not developing a mine, at the current 'exploration' stage of its business cycle it must still abide by numerous laws and regulations relating to the environment. Environmental legislation is evolving; more corporate responsibility, stricter fines and penalties, and more stringent guidelines, could in the future, adversely affect the Company's operations. The cost of compliance with these changes could have a material adverse effect on the Company, its financial condition, and prospects.

5.8 Competition

The mining industry (exploration and development) is intensely competitive in all its phases. The Company competes with many companies possessing greater financial resources and technical facilities and expertise than itself for the acquisition and exploration of mineral concessions, claims, leases and other mineral interests as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified management and employees.

5.9 Title

While the Company has registered its claims, licenses and leases with the appropriate mining authorities and has filed all pertinent information to industry standards, this should not be construed as a guarantee of title. The Company's properties may also be subject to prior unregistered agreements or transfers or native land claims, and the Company's title may be affected by these and other undetected defects. The Company's properties may include recorded third-party mineral claims, which have not been surveyed, and therefore, the precise area and location of such claims and licenses may be in doubt. The Company may also lose entitlement to claims if certain exploration expenditures are not made by certain set dates as required by provincial mining regulators and regulations.

5.10 Mining Regulation

Mining operations in Canada are subject to extensive governmental regulations. Future changes in government regulation could adversely affect mining in Canada. The development of mines and related facilities is contingent upon government approval, which must be obtained through statutory review processes. The Company does not have and has not applied for approvals for the development of any of its properties.

5.11 Required Capital and Ongoing Business

The Company has not yet generated any earnings or cash flow to fund its operations and there can be no assurance that the Company will generate any earnings or cash flow in the future. If the Company does not generate cash flow in the future, additional external funding will be required to finance the Company's ongoing operations. This funding may not be available at all or, if available,

may not be available on terms acceptable to the Company and could result in the Company ultimately ceasing to exist as a going concern.

5.12 Dilution

Shareholders will suffer dilution with respect to future private and/or public offerings of the Company's common shares (or securities convertible into common shares).

5.13 Key Management

The Company does not hold any "key man" insurance with respect to any of its directors, officers or key employees to the date hereof. The loss of the Company's President and Chief Executive Officer could have an adverse impact on the Company and its business, financial position and prospects.

5.14 Conflicts of Interest

Certain of the directors and officers of the Company currently, and may in the future, serve as directors and officers of other companies, and therefore it is possible that a conflict may arise between their duties as a director or officer of the Company and their duties as a director and officer of such other companies. The directors and officers of the Company are aware of the existence of laws governing accountability of directors and officers for corporate opportunity and requiring disclosures by directors of conflicts of interest and the Company will rely upon such laws in respect of any directors' and officers' conflicts of interest or in respect of any breaches of duty by any of its directors or officers.

5.15 Market Volatility

In the past, there has been limited trading in the Company's common shares. Additionally, the trading price of the common shares may be subject to wide fluctuations in response to variations in operating results, results of exploration programs, market conditions and other events and factors outside the control of the Company. In addition, the stock market has experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations, which have particularly affected the market price for many junior resource companies.

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2026, the price of the Company's shares fluctuated between \$0.05 and \$0.08. There can be no assurance that significant price fluctuations will not occur.

5.16 Aboriginal Claims

Aboriginal rights may be claimed on Crown or other types of tenure with respect to which mining rights have been granted. The Company is fully aware of the mutual benefits afforded by cooperative relationships with indigenous people in conducting exploration activity and is fully supportive of measures established to achieve such cooperation.

5.16 Global Pandemics and Other Factors

There are many external factors that can adversely affect general workforces, economies, and financial markets globally. Examples include, but are not limited to, the COVID-19 global pandemic and political conflict in other regions. It is not possible for the Company to predict the duration or magnitude of adverse results of such external factors and their effect on the Company's business or ability to raise funds.

Outstanding Share Data as of May 27, 2025

Common Shares

Issued and Outstanding	153,442,268
Warrants	55,850,112
Options	8,710,000
Fully Diluted	218,002,380

Warrants Outstanding

Exercise Price	Qty	Expiry Date	Potential Proceeds
\$0.11	2,500,000	22-Nov-26	275,000
\$0.11	1,500,000	20-Dec-26	165,000
\$0.11	210,000	20-Dec-26	23,100
\$0.10	2,500,000	15-Jan-27	250,000
\$0.10	5,625,000	8-Apr-27	562,500
\$0.11	175,000	8-Apr-27	19,250
\$0.10	1,200,000	17-Apr-27	120,000
\$0.11	2,100,000	17-Apr-27	231,000
\$0.10	57,000	17-Apr-27	5,700
\$0.11	180,000	17-Apr-27	19,800
\$0.10	7,500,000	15-May-27	750,000
\$0.075	4,545,455	29-Oct-26	340,909
\$0.075	545,454	29-Oct-26	40,909
\$0.075	6,700,000	29-Oct-28	502,500
\$0.075	300,000	29-Oct-28	22,500
\$0.075	2,772,800	17-Nov-26	207,960
\$0.075	272,736	17-Nov-26	20,455
\$0.075	500,000	17-Nov-26	37,500
\$0.10	16,666,667	05-Mar-29	1,666,667
	55,850,112		\$ 5,260,750

Options Outstanding

Exercise Price	Qty	Expiry Date	Potential Proceeds
\$0.12	6,280,000	8-Aug-28	753,600
\$0.12	2,430,000	6-Jun-30	291,600
	8,710,000		\$ 1,045,200

Additional information on the Company is available on its website www.northern-shield.com or on SEDAR+ www.sedarplus.ca.

Cautionary Statements

Certain statements included in this Management Discussion and Analysis constitute forward-looking statements under applicable securities legislation. Forward-looking statements or information typically contain statements with words such as "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "plan", "intend", "estimate", "propose", or similar words suggesting future outcomes or statements regarding an outlook. Forward looking statements or information in this Management Discussion and Analysis include, but are not limited to, statements regarding:

- business objectives, plans and strategies;
- exploration objectives, plans and strategies; and
- certain geological interpretations and expectations.

Such forward-looking statements or information are based on several assumptions which may prove to be incorrect. In addition to other assumptions identified in this Management Discussion and Analysis, assumptions have been made regarding, among other things:

- the ability of Northern Shield to continue to fund its operations through financings, options and joint ventures;
- the ability of Northern Shield to obtain equipment, services and supplies in a timely manner to carry out its activities;
- the level of exploration activities;
- the ability of Northern Shield to retain and access its mineral claims; and
- current and future mineral commodity prices.

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 several 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:

- the ability of management to execute its business and exploration objectives, plans and strategies;
- the risks of the mining industry, such as operational risks in exploring for minerals and market demand;
- risks and uncertainties involving geology of mineral deposits;
- potential delays or changes in plans with respect to exploration projects;
- Northern Shield's ability to retain and access its mineral claims;
- fluctuations in current and future mineral commodity prices;
- health, safety and environmental risks;
- uncertainties as to the availability and cost of financing;
- general economic, business and market conditions;
- the possibility that government policies or laws may change;
- aboriginal claims; and
- other risks and uncertainties described elsewhere in this Management Discussion and Analysis or in Northern Shield's other filings with Canadian securities authorities.

The forward-looking statements or information contained in this Management Discussion and Analysis 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 because of new information, future events or otherwise, unless so required by applicable securities laws.

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Board of Directors

Russell M. Richards (Chair)
Ian Bliss (President & CEO)
Scott Jobin-Bevans
Peter Dimmell

Compensation Committee

Peter Dimmell (Chair)
Russell M. Richards

Audit Committee

Russell M. Richards (Chair)
Scott Jobin-Bevans
Peter Dimmell

Officers

Ian Bliss (President & CEO)
Sam Legg (Chief Financial Officer)
James O'Sullivan (Corporate Secretary)

Technical Committee

Scott Jobin-Bevans (Chair)
Peter Dimmell
Ian Bliss

Listing

TSX Venture: "NRN"
Frankfurt (Germany) Exchange: "N9S"

Capitalization (May 27, 2025)

Shares Issued: 153,442,268
Fully Diluted: 218,002,380

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