



STAMPER OIL & GAS CORP.

Management Discussion & Analysis

September 30, 2021

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

Date of Report: November 25, 2021

This management discussion and analysis (“**MD&A**”) of Stamper Oil & Gas Corp. (the “**Company**” or “**Stamper**”) is for the period ended September 30, 2021 and is performed by management using information available as of November 25, 2021. This MD&A has been prepared with reference to National Instrument 51-102 – Continuous *Disclosure Obligations* of the Canadian Securities Administrators. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company’s audited financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2021, and the related notes thereto (“**Annual Financial Statements**”). The Company’s annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“**IFRS**”). All amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

This MD&A contains certain “forward-looking statements” and certain “forward-looking information” as defined under applicable Canadian securities laws that may not be based on historical fact, including, without limitation, statements containing the words “believe”, “may”, “plan”, “will”, “estimate”, “continue”, “anticipate”, “intend”, “expect” and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements are necessarily based on estimates and assumptions made by us in light of our experience and perception of historical trends, current conditions and expected future developments, as well as the factors we believe are appropriate. Forward-looking statements in this MD&A include but are not limited to statements relating to:

- our ability to obtain funding for our operations, including funding for mineral exploration and development activities;
- the initiation, timing, cost, progress and success of our mineral exploration and development activities;
- our business model and strategic plans;
- our ability to advance mineral exploration properties;
- our ability to deliver any mineral production achieved commercially;
- our ability to achieve profitability;
- the implementation of our business model and strategic plans;
- our ability to ensure that the environmental risks are minimized;
- our expectations regarding market risk, including interest rate changes and foreign currency fluctuations;
- our ability to engage and retain the employees required to grow our business;
- the compensation that is expected to be paid to employees and consultants of the Company;
- our future financial performance and projected expenditures; and
- estimates of our expenses, capital requirements and our needs for additional financing.

Such statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are subject to risks and uncertainties and are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by Stamper, are inherently subject to significant business, economic, competitive, political and social uncertainties and contingencies. Many factors could cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance, or achievements that may be expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. In making the forward-looking statements included in this MD&A, the Company has made various material assumptions, including, but not limited to: (i) obtaining positive results of form exploratory drilling; (ii) obtaining regulatory approvals; (iii) general business and economic conditions; (iv) the availability of financing on reasonable terms; (v) the Company’s ability to attract and retain skilled staff; (vi) market competition; and (vii) the products and technology offered by the Company’s competitors

In evaluating forward-looking statements, current and prospective shareholders should specifically consider various factors, including the risks outlined below under the heading “Financial Instruments and Risks”. Should one or more of these risks or uncertainties, or a risk that is not currently known to us materialize, or should assumptions underlying those forward-looking statements prove incorrect, actual results may vary materially from those described herein. These forward-looking statements are made as of the date of this MD&A and we do not intend, and do not assume any obligation, to update these forward-looking statements, except as required by applicable securities laws. Investors are cautioned that forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and are inherently uncertain. Accordingly, investors are cautioned not to put undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

The above referred financial statements and the Company's other public filings can be found on SEDAR at (www.sedar.com).

Nature of Business and Overall Performance

Stamper Oil & Gas Corp. is a Vancouver based Canadian Public Company trading at TSX Venture Exchange under the symbol "STMP". The Company's primary focus is on international oil and gas; late stage exploration and development/production projects and secondarily on mineral resources.

Management is responsible for the preparation and integrity of the financial statements, including the maintenance of appropriate information systems, procedures and internal controls. Management is also responsible to ensure that information disclosed externally, including the Annual Financial Statements and MD&A, is complete and reliable. Management has evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures and has concluded that they are operating effectively.

Forward Looking Statements

Information contained in this report is forward looking except for those statements of fact relating to the Company's information. Forward looking statements are based on opinions, plans and estimates of management and are subject to a variety of risk, uncertainties and other factors that could cause the actual results to differ materially from those projected by such statements. The primary risk factors affecting the Company are discussed in the heading "RISK FACTORS" below.

These factors are not intended to represent a complete list of the general or specific factors that could affect the Company. The Company undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking statements if circumstances or management's estimates, plans or opinions should change. The reader is cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

New US Symbol

In August 2018, the Company announced that it has received approval from Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, ("FINRA") on a new ticker symbol "STMGF." The symbol change coincides with the Company's ongoing efforts to support its existing U.S. shareholder base, and to facilitate trading in the OTC markets.

Background

On August 31, 2021 (amended October 1, 2021), the Company entered into a mineral property option agreement with Homegold Resources Ltd. In trust with Johan Thom Shearer (collectively referred to as the "Optionor"), to acquire 100% of the Optionor's interest in 9 mining claim units covering approximately 2,725 hectares located northeast of the Campbell River, in the Vancouver Mining Division of British Columbia (the "Property").

Under the terms of the Option Agreement, the Company has the exclusive right and option to acquire 100% of the Optionor's interest in the Property, subject to the net smelter return royalty ("NSR Royalty") in favour of the Optionor.

The Company must make payments totalling \$480,000, issue 5,000,000 common shares of the Company (issued) to the Optionor, and complete \$375,000 in exploration expenditures on the Property over a 5-year period. The Optionor will retain a 3% NSR Royalty, and the Company may at any time buy 50% of the NSR Royalty (1.5% of NSR) for the sum of \$1,500,000. The Company will have the right to acquire the remainder of the NSR Royalty from the Optionor at a later date, the terms of which will be negotiated in good faith by the Company and the Optionor.

Highlights

On July 21, 2021, the Company issued 215,840 units in the capital of the Company at a deemed price of \$0.05 per unit as per an agreement entered into with a third-party creditor to settled \$10,792 of debt. Each unit consisted of one common share and one share purchase warrant. Each warrant entitles the creditor to purchase one additional common share of the Company at an exercise price of \$0.08 per warrant for a period of 3 years from the agreement date, subject to accelerated expiry.

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On November 4, 2021, the Company issued 3,500,000 flow-through common shares in the capital of the Company at a deemed price of \$0.03 for proceeds of \$105,000.

Results of Operations

	3 months ended	
	September 30, 2021	September 30, 2020
	\$	\$
Expenses		
Auditing and legal	14,012	130
Management & consulting fees	120,000	32,000
Office and other (recovery)	1,032	200
Regulatory costs	29,062	10,402
Travel	641	—
Total expenses	164,106	42,732

The Company does not have revenues from operations and relies on debt or equity funding for its continuing financial liquidity. Current market conditions are not favorable to raising capital. The company has a loss before other items of \$164,106 for the period ended September 30, 2021 compared to a loss before other items of \$42,732 in the period ended September 30, 2020, mostly attributable to an increase in management and consulting fees of \$88,000 and regulatory costs of \$18,660.

Summary of Quarterly Results:

	Quarter ended Sep 30, 2021 \$	Quarter ended Jun 30, 2021 \$	Quarter ended Mar 31, 2021 \$	Quarter ended Dec 31, 2020 \$
Total revenue	–	–	–	–
Net income (loss)	(164,106)	(36,389)	(219,109)	(2,034)
Basic and diluted gain (loss) per share	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.00)
	Quarter ended Sep 30, 2020 \$	Quarter ended Jun 30, 2020 \$	Quarter ended Mar 31, 2020 \$	Quarter ended Dec 31, 2019 \$
Total revenue	–	–	–	–
Net income (loss)	(36,611)	40,267	(38,588)	(42,473)
Basic and diluted gain (loss) per share	(0.00)	0.00	(0.00)	(0.00)

Liquidity

As at September 30, 2021, the Company has \$68,582 cash compared to \$684,719 as at June 30, 2021. The Company has a working deficit of \$87,883 compared to working capital of \$65,431 as at June 30, 2021. Negative cash flows are likely to continue until the Company is able to secure and start producing a project.

The following table summarizes the warrant activity for the current period and previous fiscal year and outstanding and exercisable.

	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price \$
Balance, June 30, 2020	3,000,000	0.50
Issued	20,400,000	0.05
Expired	(3,000,000)	0.50
Balance, June 30, 2021	20,400,000	0.05
Issued	215,840	0.08
Balance, September 30, 2021	20,615,840	0.05
Number of warrants outstanding	Exercise price \$	Expiry date
20,400,000	0.05	June 7, 2024
215,840	0.08	July 21, 2024
<u>20,615,840</u>		

The following table summarizes the stock option activity for the current period and previous fiscal year.

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price \$
Balance, June 30, 2020	-	-
Granted	5,000,000	0.05
Exercised	(4,500,000)	0.05
Balance, June 30, 2021 and September 30, 2021	500,000	0.05

Number of options outstanding	Exercise price \$	Expiry date
500,000	0.05	March 4, 2022
500,000	Outstanding and exercisable	

Risk Factors

The Company has no identifiable assets and is in the process of trying to acquire such. There is no certainty that the Company will be successful in finding a suitable investment for the Company. Should the Company find an identifiable asset, the Company will be required to raise further funds for working capital purposes and for capital requirements. There was no certainty that the Company would be able to raise the requisite financing. Even if the results of further exploration are encouraging, the Company may not have sufficient funds to conduct the further exploration that may be necessary to further develop the discovery on the property and may not realize a return on its investment. Failure to obtain such additional capital could have a material adverse effect on the project. The price of the commodities being explored is also a significant risk factor, as substantial decline in their price could result in a decision to abandon a specific project.

Environmental laws and regulation could also impact the viability of a project. The Company has ensured that it has complied with these regulations, but there can be changes in legislation outside the Company's control that could also add a risk factor to a project.

Finally, operating in a specific country has legal, political and currency risk that must be carefully considered to ensure their level is commensurate to the Company's assessment of the project.

Loans Payable

The following table summarizes the Company's outstanding debt obligations. The loans are unsecured, due on demand, and with parties who transact with the Company on a non-arm's-length basis. Transactions between the related parties are approved by the Board of Directors.

	September 30, 2021 \$	June 30, 2021 \$
Related party loan (non-interest bearing)	-	5,176
Other short-term loans (non-interest bearing)	250	258,183
	250	263,359

Related Party Transactions

During the period ended September 30, 2021, significant related party transactions and balances not disclosed elsewhere are as follows:

- (a) The following fees were incurred by key management personnel (directors, officers and former directors and officers of the Company as well as other management personnel having a significant role in the decision-making process): \$15,000 (2020 - \$15,000) for consulting fees included in operating costs.
- (b) Included in accounts payable at September 30, 2021 is \$10,500 (June 30, 2021 - \$142,472) due to companies with a common director and/or key management personnel.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Financial Instruments and Other Instruments

The Company has adopted new accounting standard IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments, effective July 1, 2018. The new standard sets out requirements for classifying, recognizing and measuring financial assets and financial liabilities. This standard replaces IAS 39 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.

IFRS 9 allows for an exemption from restating prior periods in respect of the standard's classification and measurement requirements. The Company has chosen to apply this exemption upon initial adoption, although it was determined that the adoption of IFRS 9 had no impact on the comparative period's financial statements.

IFRS 9 establishes three primary measurement categories for financial assets: fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVOCI") and amortized cost. The basis for classification depends on the entity's business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the instrument. For financial liabilities, the new standard retains most of the requirements of IAS 39, except that fair value changes due to changes in an entity's own credit risk are recorded in other comprehensive income rather than in net earnings.

The following is the Company's new accounting policy for financial instruments under IFRS 9:

Classification

The Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) ("FVTOCI") or at amortized cost. The Company determines the classification of financial assets at initial recognition. The classification of financial assets is driven by the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Equity instruments that are held for trading are classified as FVTPL. For other equity instruments, on the day of acquisition the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by-instrument basis) to designate them as FVTOCI. Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or if the Company has opted to measure them at FVTPL.

Measurement

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, respectively, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are included in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Equity investments at FVOCI. These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognized in OCI and are never reclassified to profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If at the reporting date, the financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the twelve month expected credit losses. The Company shall recognize in profit or loss as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expired. The Company also derecognizes a financial liability when the terms of the liability are modified such that the terms and / or cash flows of the modified instrument are substantially different, in which case a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognized at fair value.

Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in profit or loss.

The Company's financial assets and liabilities are recorded and measured as follows:

Asset or liability	Category	Measurement
Cash	FVTPL	Fair value
Accounts Payable	Other liabilities	Amortized cost
Accrued Liabilities	Other liabilities	Amortized cost
Loans Payable	Other liabilities	Amortized cost

The Company determines the fair value of financial instruments according to the following hierarchy based on the amount of observable inputs used to value the instrument.

Level 1 – Quoted prices are available in active markets for identical assets or liabilities as of the reporting date. Active markets are those in which transactions occur in sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Level 2 – Pricing inputs are other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1. Prices in Level 2 are either directly or indirectly observable as of the reporting date. Level 2 valuations are based on inputs, including quoted forward prices for commodities, time value and volatility factors, which can be substantially observed or corroborated in the marketplace.

Level 3 – Valuations in this level are those with inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data. Cash has been measured at fair value using Level 1 inputs.

Financial Risk Factors

Fair value estimates of financial instruments are made at a specific point in time, based on relevant information about financial markets and specific financial instruments. As these estimates are subjective in nature, involving uncertainties and matters of significant judgment, they cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions can significantly affect estimated fair values.

The carrying value of receivables, accounts payable, loans payable and accrued liabilities approximate their fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

Cash is carried at fair value using a level 1 fair value measurement.

The Company's risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments are summarized below:

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of potential loss to the Company if the counter-party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its liquid financial assets including cash. The Company limits exposure to credit risk on liquid financial assets through maintaining its cash with high-credit quality financial institutions.

Liquidity risk

The Company's approach to managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet liabilities when due. As at September 30, 2021, the Company had a cash balance of \$68,582 (June 30, 2021 - \$684,719) to settle current liabilities of \$167,191 (June 30, 2021 - \$621,720). All of the Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities have contractual maturities of 30 days or are due on demand and are subject to normal trade terms.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss that may arise from changes in market factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and commodity and equity prices. The Company does not have a practice of trading derivatives.

a) Interest rate risk

The Company's financial assets exposed to interest rate risk consist of cash balances. The Company's current policy is to invest excess cash in investment-grade short-term deposit certificates issued by its banking institutions. The Company periodically monitors the investments it makes and is satisfied with the credit ratings of its banks. As at September 30, 2021, the Company did not have any investments in investment-grade short-term deposit certificates.

The Company currently has no financial liabilities exposed to interest rate risk. The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to interest rate risk.

b) Foreign currency risk

The Company's foreign exchange risk arises from transactions denominated in other currencies; however, the Company currently has virtually no foreign currency denominated liabilities or assets. Fluctuations in the foreign currencies will, consequently, have little impact upon the Company's profitability and the value of the Company's liabilities. As at September 30, 2021, the impact of a 10% change in rate of exchange on the US Dollar compared to the Canadian dollar would result in virtually no change on the Company's loss for the year. The Company does not use derivative instruments to reduce its exposure to foreign currency risk nor has it entered into foreign exchange contracts to hedge against gains or losses from foreign exchange fluctuations.

- c) Price risk
The Company is exposed to price risk with respect to commodity and equity prices. Equity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. Commodity price risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on earnings and economic value due to commodity price movements and volatilities. The Company closely monitors commodity prices, individual equity movements, and the stock market to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken by the Company.

Disclosure of Outstanding Share Data

- i) Authorized:

Unlimited common shares without par value.

- ii) Common Shares Issued:

As at November 25, 2021 – 88,214,862 common shares were issued and outstanding.

- iii) Stock Options Outstanding:

Balance as of November 25, 2021 – 500,000.

- iv) Share Purchase Warrants Outstanding:

Balance as of November 25, 2021 – 20,615,840.