TECHNICAL REPORT
on the
REDONDA PROPERTY

West Redonda Island, B.C.
NTS 92K/7W BCGS 092K026
Location:50°, 17' 00" N, 124° 55' 20"W
UTM Zone 10: 5,571,900N, 363,055 E (NAD83)
Vancouver Mining Division

For

Stamper Oil & Gas Corp. (V.STMP)
310-221 W. Esplanade,
North Vancouver, BC V7M 3J3

By

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Effective Date October 1, 2021

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1.0 SUMMARY

The Redonda Porphyry Prospect is an underexplored porphyry copper- molybdenum occurrence located in the northern Gulf Islands between the Wrangellia Terrain of Vancouver Island and the Coast Plutonic Belt of the mainland (Betmanis, 2013). The regional setting of the Redonda property is part of the Coast Suture Zone, as most of the known porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits in the Canadian Cordillera are situated in the Intermontane Superterrane east of the Coast Plutonic Complex and to a lesser degree in the Insular Superterrane to the west.

The Redonda claim group (the property) is comprised of 9 contiguous claims called Red 1 to 9 located on West Redonda Island east of Campbell River (Figure 1 and 2). The claims cover 2726.02 hectares of copper and molybdenum mineralization. The Redonda property is located on NTS map sheet 92 K/7W as well as BCGS maps sheet 092K026 in the Vancouver Mining Division in British Columbia, Canada. The approximate center of the property is at UTM co-ordinates 5,571,900N – 363,055E (NAD 83 Zone 10). All claims comprising the property are in good standing with current expiry dates of January 25, 2022 for Red 1-3 claims and February 4, 2022 for the Red 4 to 9 claims. The claims are accessed from Campbell River BC via helicopter or boat. A network of reclaimed logging roads criss-cross the property. The OK Claims shown on Figures 2 and 3 are owned by other entities and provide perspective on proximity to Powell River. The OK Property is also a significant porphyry style showing owned by others located in plutonic rocks east of the Coast Suture Zone. More detail is provided in Figure 5.

The current Stamper Oil & Gas Corp. (Issuer) – Homegold Resources Ltd. in Trust with Johan Thom Shearer (Vendor) Option Agreement Conditions are summarized as follows:

Date	Shares	Cash Payments	Expenditures
On Signing	5,000,000		
1st year Anniversary 2022			$100,000
2nd year Anniversary 2023		$20,000	$75,000
3rd year Anniversary 2024		$30,000	$100,000
4th year Anniversary 2025		$30,000	$100,000
5th year Anniversary 2026		$400,000	
Total:	5,000,000	$480,000	$375,000

Once commencement of commercial production begins, the Property will be subject to a 3% Net Smelter Return (NSR) Royalty in favour of the Optionor. The Optionee may elect to purchase from the Optionor at any time one-half of the NSR Royalty (being 1.5%) upon payment to the Optionor of One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($1,500,000).

To date the mineralized area has been tested for copper and molybdenite only. No analyses have been made for other base metals or any precious metals. This report compiles all of the previous data from exploration on the property done from 1965 to 1979 and to create cross-sections and long-sections of the diamond drill holes, trenches and mineralized zone for interpretation of the

zone. In 1966 Mastodon – Highland Bell Mines excavated 9 trenches across four zones of pyritized hornblende diorite and brecciated diorite. Chalcopyrite and pyrite mineralization is finely disseminated throughout the hornblende diorite and as fine coating on silicified fractures. In 1979 Teck Corporation drilled 9 drill holes (R79-1 to R79-9) into the four zones to test the mineralization at depth.

In the claims area, Early Cretaceous dioritic intrusive rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex have been intruded by at least three later intrusive units, including a quartz porphyry plug, a 60 to 90 meter wide hornblende porphyry dike which is locally brecciated over its 650 meter exposed length and several smaller feldspar porphyry dikes which cut dioritic rocks near the southwest margin of the hornblende porphyry dike. Higher concentrations of copper-molybdenum mineralization are closely associated with the hornblende porphyry dike, particularly in areas where it has been brecciated. The geological setting of the mineralization on the Red mineral claims share a number of features similar to those observed at the OK over copper-molybdenum porphyry deposit located 34 km to the southeast, north of Powell River and the Gambier Copper deposit in Howe Sound.

Compilation of trench and diamond drill hole assay results has identified a porphyry-style, northerly to northeasterly trending zone of copper-molybdenum mineralization which has been traced in outcrop, trenches and diamond drill holes over a lateral north-south distance of about 500 m. It occurs across (trench) widths of about 45-90 m and its known vertical extent, indicated by drilling and mineralized surface exposures, exceeds 600 m. Mineralization remains open to the north and at depth.

Some of the elevated copper – molybdenum assays identified in the 1965-1966 trenches include 45 m grading 0.18% Cu and 0.130% MoS2 and 64 m grading 0.33% Cu and 0.030% MoS_2. Mineralized core intercepts in the 1979 drill core include 149.1 m grading 0.21% Cu and 0.05 1% MoS_2, 207.3 m grading 0.21% Cu and 0.021% MoS_2 and 22.5 m grading 0.24% Cu and 0.068% MoS_2.

Currently, the Vendor has cleared a trail along the overgrown logging road and has located the 1979 drill core. The author visited the Redonda Property (Red Claims) on April 26, 2021 and observed the mineralize hornblende diorite along the old logging road cut and collected several grab rock chip samples for analysis of copper, molybdenum, gold, silver and rhenium. The results of which are illustrated in Photo 2 of this report.

It is recommended that Stamper Oil & Gas Corp., initiate a first phase exploration program by completing the clearing out of the old logging access road to provide an ATV access trail and by initiating the re-sampling of the drill core with the addition of precious metal analyses (gold and Silver) and additional multi-element analyses to the copper-molybdenum analyses. It is recommended a new grid be established and that surface exposures of the mineralized zone be mapped, sampled and analyzed for copper, molybdenum, gold, silver, rhenium and multi-element analyses. It is also recommended than an induced polarization survey should be conducted on brushed out survey lines to map sulphides. A budget of $100,590 to conduct the first phase exploration program is provided in detail in Section 26 of this report. Contingent on the results of this work, a second phase exploration program consisting of in-fill and expansion of diamond drilling is proposed to fully identify the extent of the mineralized zones and structural controls on such mineralization would be required.

Respectfully submitted, W.B. Lennan., P.Geo.

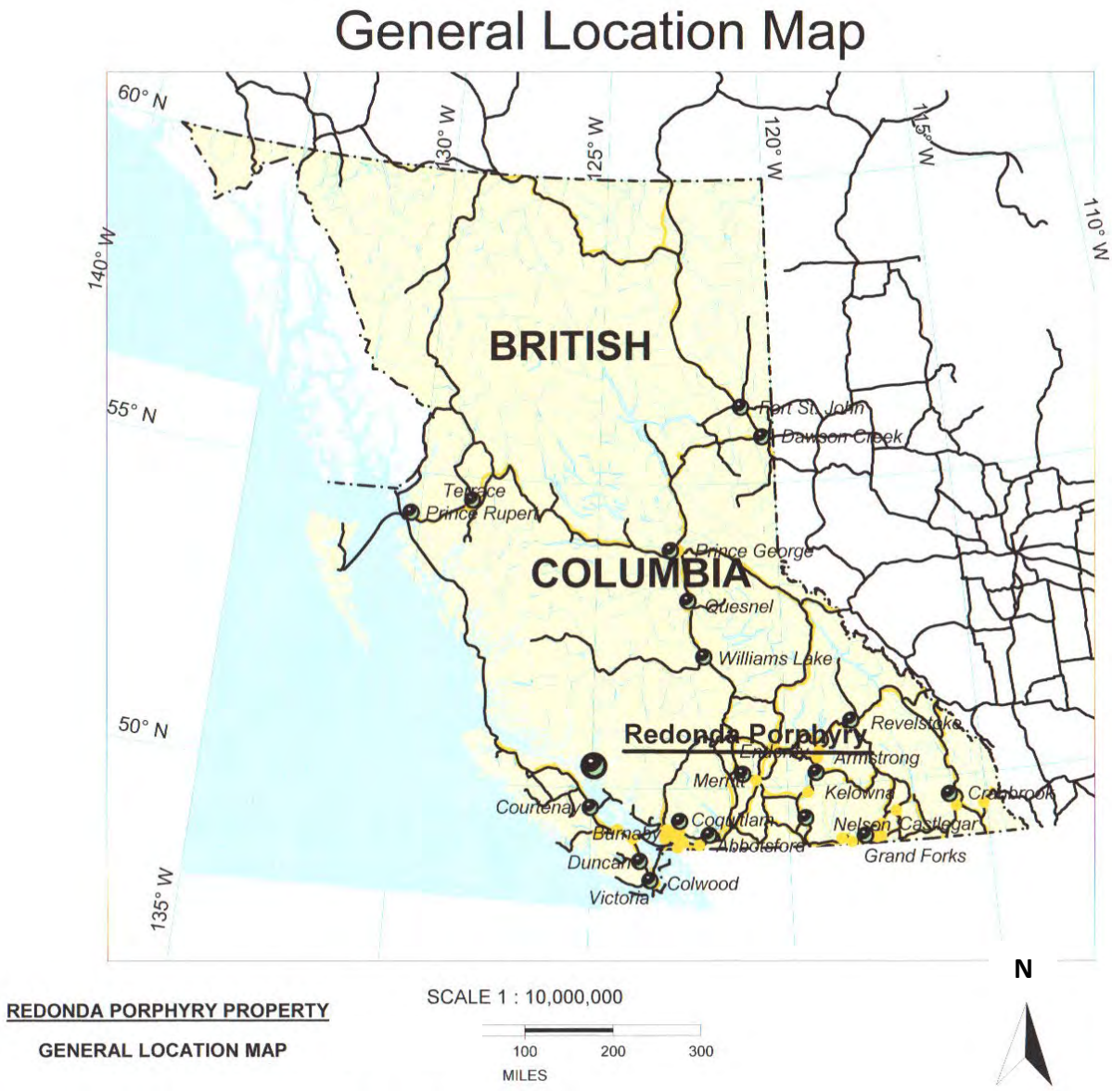

Figure 1: General Location Map

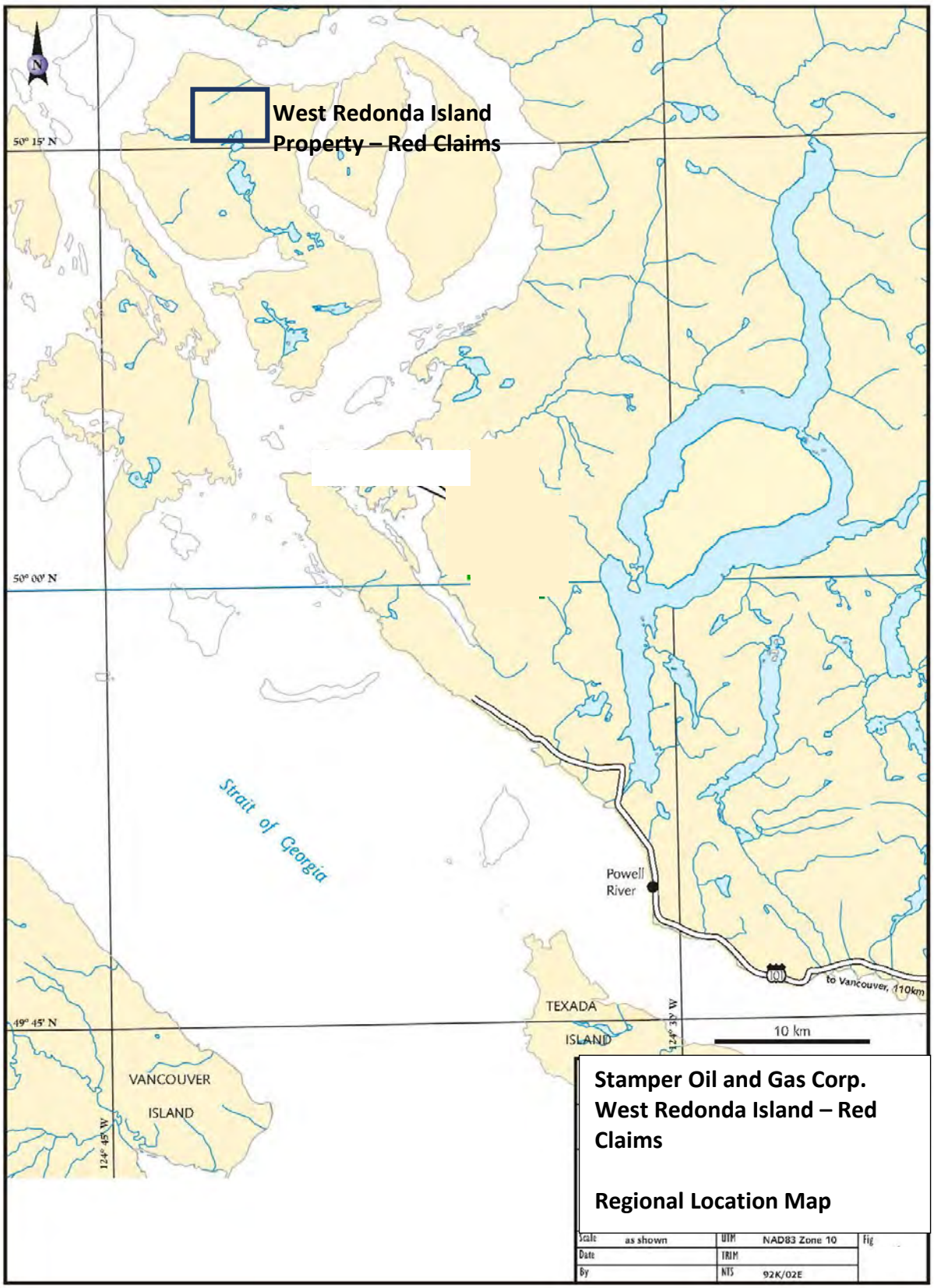

Figure 2 Regional Location Map

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Terms of Reference

W. Brian Lennan was engaged Yari Nieken of Stamper Oil & Gas Corp. to provide a technical report that compiles all the known data on the Red Claims located on Redonda Island located approximately 50 km northeast of Campbell River, BC and recommends an exploration program to advance the property.

In preparing this report, the author relied on geological reports, maps and various technical papers listed in the References Section of this report (Section 27) and the author's experience in British Columbia, particularly the west coast of BC and Vancouver Island. The author visited the Red Claims on Redonda Island on April 26, 2021.

The author is unaware of any environmental liabilities on the Red Claims on Redonda Island.

All measurement units used in this report are metric

The author has compiled this report with all due care and reviewed all available reports. It is believed that the information contained within this report is accurate and reliable. All previous work programs have been undertaken by experienced exploration personnel and the referenced reports cited were written by competent professionals. The author has assumed that all the information and technical documents listed in the References section (Section 27) are accurate and complete in all material aspects. With the author carefully reviewed all the available information, the author cannot guarantee its accuracy and completeness.

The author has relied on the documents listed in the Reference section (Section 27) and on a visit to the Red Claims property on Redonda Island for the information in this report. The results and opinions outlined in this report are dependent on the aforementioned information being the most current, accurate and complete as of the date of this report and it has been assumed that no information has been withheld which would impact the conclusions or recommendations

The Redonda Prospect was discovered in 1964 by prospectors from Mastodon Highland Bell Mines Ltd. Initial geological sampling work was done by Highland Bell. In the early 1970's Teck Corporation acquired the assets of Highland Bell, including the Redonda Property. Prospectors and geologists from Highland Bell retained a 15% carried interest in the property. Teck Corporation continued exploration on the property with various geochemical and limited geophysical programs as well as an exploratory diamond drilling campaign. Teck relinquished the property due to other commitments and the overbearing carried 15% Prospector's interest.

The Redonda Prospect is a typical porphyry copper-molybdenum showing located in the coastal district of British Columbia. The showing has been tested and assayed for copper and molybdenite only. No assays for gold or silver minerals were attempted.

The current Red claim group was acquired by J. T. Shearer in 2021. Evaluation of the analytical results, re-evaluation of the mineral value of the mineralized zone and compilation of all data is contained in this report.

A 2021 program commenced in April 2021 by the Vendor with a program of clearing 2.2km overgrown roads and locating the 1979 Teck Corp. drill core. The drill core was located during the site visit by the author. The phase one program to be conducted by Stamper Oil & Gas Corp. will commence with the resplitting and re-assaying the drill core for gold, silver and rhenium and multi-element analysis, Induced Polarization and alteration mapping.

As part of the exploration permitting process, a support letter has been received from the Klahoose First Nation for a Notice of Work filed with MEMPR. An exemption for and Induced Polarization Survey (IP) is possible with the Letter of Support with the local First Nation

2.2 Qualifications of Author

The author of this report, W. B. Lennan P.Geo. is an independent economic geologist with extensive experience in mineral exploration throughout western and northern Canada, southwestern US and Venezuela. The author of this report does not have any material interest in the Red Claims Redonda Island property nor does the author have any material interest in Stamper Oil & Gas Corp (Issuer) nor the vendor of the property Homegold Resources Ltd. in trust for Johan Thom Shearer.

The author has conducted wide ranging regional and detailed property scale mineral exploration throughout British Columbia including Vancouver Island, Banks Island, Haida Gwaii and throughout the Yukon. He has extensive experience in west coast porphyry copper-molybdenum-gold deposits in British Columbia and Arizona USA. The author was commissioned by Stamper Oil & Gas Corp. to examine the Redonda Island BC Red Claims Property and related historical reports and documents

2.3 Personal Inspection

The author has visited the property on April 26, 2021 via helicopter from Campbell River BC and was accompanied by Mr. J.T. Shearer, P.Geo. (Vendor) and a local prospector. The prospector located the Teck Corp. 1979 drill core and the author collected four grab rock chip samples from the rusted outcrops of hornblende diorite (Photos 1 & 2). The sample numbers (WP846, WP852, WP857 and WP861) are named after the GPS waypoints shown on Figure 2. The author identified sulphide mineralization in the form of pyrite, chalcopyrite and molybdenite was detected in the samples as disseminations throughout the rock and as fine fracture fillings. All available references have been carefully reviewed in the writing of this report. At the time of the author's visit, Stamper Oil and Gas Corp. had not commenced with the Phase 1 exploration program.

Photo 1 Teck Corp. 1979 Drill Core in Useable Conditions

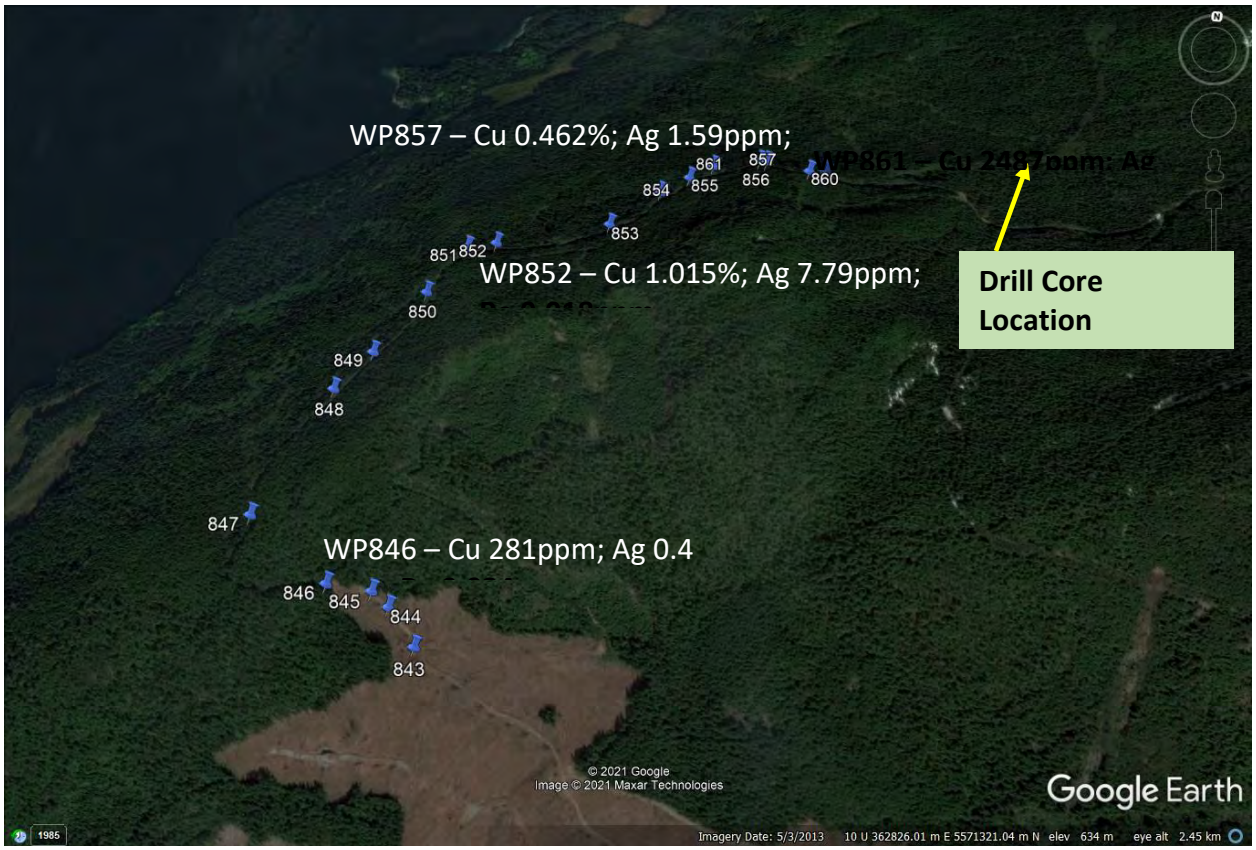

Photo 2 Author's Waypoint Map – Grab Rock Chip Samples Collected at WP846, WP852, WP857 & WP861. Waypoint WP843 is Helicopter Landing Area

3.0 RELIANCE on OTHER EXPERTS

For Section 4.0, the author has relied on Stamper Oil and Gas Corp. and the Vendors, without independent investigation, for information with respect to underlying joint venture and royalty agreements that Stamper Oil and Gas Corp. could have with former option partners and/or shareholders, or the underlying interests in any of these agreements. Also for Section 4.0, the author has relied entirely on information from the Mineral Titles Branch of the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources (Government of British Columbia) regarding property status and legal title for the Project (accessed MTO April 29, 2021 and August 17, 2021) and information provided in the legal option agreement between the Vendor (Homegold Resources Ltd. and the Issuer Stamper Oil & Gas Corp.) that outlines the option payment structure and mineral claim information on the Red 1 to 9 claims). The author cross-checked the information with MTO information after the Site Visit on April 26, 2021 as previously noted. The Option Agreement was revised and signed on October 1, 2021. The Author has not relied upon a report, opinion or statement of another expert concerning legal, political, environmental or tax maters relevant to the technical report.

4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION and LOCATION

The RED Property is held 100% by J. T. Shearer. It is comprised of 9 claims total 2,746.46 hectares. It is included in the Klahoose First Nation and Xwemalhkwu (Homalko) First Nation Traditional Territories. The Klahoose First Nation appear to have the strongest claim to title with a Reserve on Southern West Redonda Island. Details of the claim are listed below:

Table 1 List of Mineral Claims

Claim Name	Tenure	Area ha	Date Acquired	Good to Date	Owner
Red 1	1080749	247.77	January 25, 2021	January 25, 2022	J. T. Shearer
Red 2	1080750	495.65	January 25, 2021	January 25, 2022	J. T. Shearer
Red 3	1080751	206.45	January 25, 2021	January 25, 2022	J. T. Shearer
Red 4	1080981	309.82	February 4, 2021	February 4, 2022	J. T. Shearer
Red 5	1080982	413.16	February 4, 2021	February 4, 2022	J. T. Shearer
Red 6	1080983	516.29	February 4, 2021	February 4, 2022	J. T. Shearer
Red 7	1080985	330.27	February 4, 2021	February 4, 2022	J. T. Shearer
Red 8	1081320	165.11	February 21, 2021	February 21, 2022	J. T. Shearer
Red 9	1081321	61.94	February 21, 2021	February 21, 2022	J. T. Shearer
		Total ha			
		2,746.46			

Following revisions to the Mineral Tenures Act on July 1, 2012, claims bear the burden of $5 per hectare for the initial two years, $10 per hectare for year three and four, $15 per hectare for year five and six and $20 per hectare each year thereafter.

The Redonda Property is located near the north-west corner of West Redonda Island, British Columbia, in the Vancouver Mining Division. It is about 40 kilometers north-east from Campbell River and about 55 kilometers north-west from Powell River. The geographic coordinates of the centre of the property are:

50° 17" 00" N· 124 ° 55'20" W or
UTM Zone 10, 5,571,900 N; 363,055 E, (NA083)

Access to the Red Claims can be gained also by boat, float plane or helicopter northeast to Redonda Bay from Campbell River BC, a distance of approximately 50 km or 55 km northwest from Powell River BC followed by a short 30 minute walk on old logging roads to the recent clear-cuts. Suitable helicopter landing sites are located near the centre of deposit on the logging road. Flying time is 15-20 minutes from Campbell River (Figures 3 & 4) and photos 3 to 5. Boat or barge access from Campbell River to Redonda Bay is shown on Figure 4.

4.1 Option Agreement

The current Stamper Oil & Gas Corp. (Issuer) – Homegold Resources Ltd. in Trust with Johan Thom Shearer (Vendor) Option Agreement Conditions as of and signed on October 1, 2021 are summarized as follows:

Date	Shares	Cash Payments	Expenditures
On Signing	5,000,000		
1st year Anniversary 2022			$100,000

Date	Shares	Cash Payments	Expenditures
2nd year Anniversary 2023		$20,000	$75,000
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4th year Anniversary 2025		$30,000	$100,000
5th year Anniversary 2026		$400,000	
Total:	5,000,000	$480,000	$375,000

Any amount incurred by the Issuer (Stamper Oil and Gas Corp.) in any period in excess of that period's required minimum amount will be applied towards the next period's minimum expenditures.

The Issuer acknowledges that on commencement of Commercial Production, the Property will be subject to the 3% Net Smelter Return (NSR) Royalty in favour of the Vendor.

Option to Purchase NSR Royalty

One commencement of commercial production, the Property will be subject to a 3% Net Smelter Return (NSR) Royalty in favour of the Optionor. The Optionee may elect to purchase from the Optionor at any time one-half of the NSR Royalty (being 1.5%) upon payment to the Optionor of One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($1,500,000).

The Vendor has surface rights and legal access to the Red Claims belonging to the Redonda Island Property by way of the BC Mines Act and Mineral Titles Branch of the British Columbia Ministry of Mines and Petroleum Resources. The mineral claims are located on Crown Land. The Vendor has provided allowance for the Issuer to access the claims for the purpose of conducting exploration work as stipulated in the Redonda Copper Option Agreement dated October 1, 2021 between the Vendor and Issuer.

4.2 Environmental Liabilities

There are no known environmental liabilities at this time. Environmental baseline studies may be required in the future if advanced development takes place on the property. Currently environmental studies have not been conducted by Stamper Oil and Gas Corp. Being situated on the side of a steep terrain, extra work may be required to maintain the safety of trails, roads, planned mining facilities, and associated pipelines. There is no plant or equipment, inventory, mine or mill structures or camps structures of any value on these mineral tenures. The mineral tenures have been intensively logged over the last 60 years and currently logging may commence in 2021 on West Redonda Island.

4.3 Permits

The company and property will be subject to regulations of British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources while exploration programs are conducted. The Optionor has secured the appropriate permits for clearing trails and a helicopter landing pad closer to the mineralized area of interest. Stamper Oil and Gas Corp. will be required to submit and application for a Notice of Work Exploration permit before any mechanical type work takes place on the property such as drilling and/or mechanical trenching. A reclamation bond will also be required to be posted should new drilling, trenching and/or bulk sampling programs be conducted in 2021.

Should the property proceed to production in the future detailed environmental impact studies will be required by the Provincial Ministry of Environment and potentially the Federal Canadian Environmental Assessment Authority (CEAA).

4.4 First Nations and Community Consultations

As part of the Notice of Work permitting process, Stamper Oil and Gas will be required to consult First Nations that oversee their traditional territory that the West Redonda Island Red Claims property occupies. The Optionor has commenced discussions with the local Klahoose First Nation and has established a relationship with them The Optionor has also employed several Klahoose First Nations members to initiate the clearing of an access path to the mineralized area of the claims. As part of the exploration permitting process, a Letter of Support for the project has been received from the Klahoose First Nation for a Notice of Work filed with MEMPR. The Letter of Support may provide an exemption for a Notice of Work for the proposed Induced Potential Survey (IP).

Stamper Oil and Gas Corp. has commenced with initial applications to conduct the Phase One Exploration Program which will lead to a Notice of Work permit in the event mechanical exploration work such as drilling and/or trenching takes place (Phase Two) (Section 4.3 of this report). Stamper Oil and Gas Corp. has also initiated contact with the local Klahoose First Nations Community to achieve support for the 2021 exploration projects as noted in Section 4.4 of this report. Environmental baseline studies may be required in the future if advanced development takes place on the property. Currently environmental studies have not been conducted by Stamper Oil and Gas Corp. Being situated on the side of steep terrain, extra work will be required to maintain the safety of trails, roads, planned mining facilities, and associated pipelines. There is no plant or equipment, inventory, mine or mill structures of any value on these mineral tenures. The mineral tenures have been intensively logged over the last 50 years and some logging on the island will take place in 2021.

Detailed environmental studies and broader permitting applications will be carried out once the exploration phase moves towards the development of mineral resource and mineral reserve estimates.

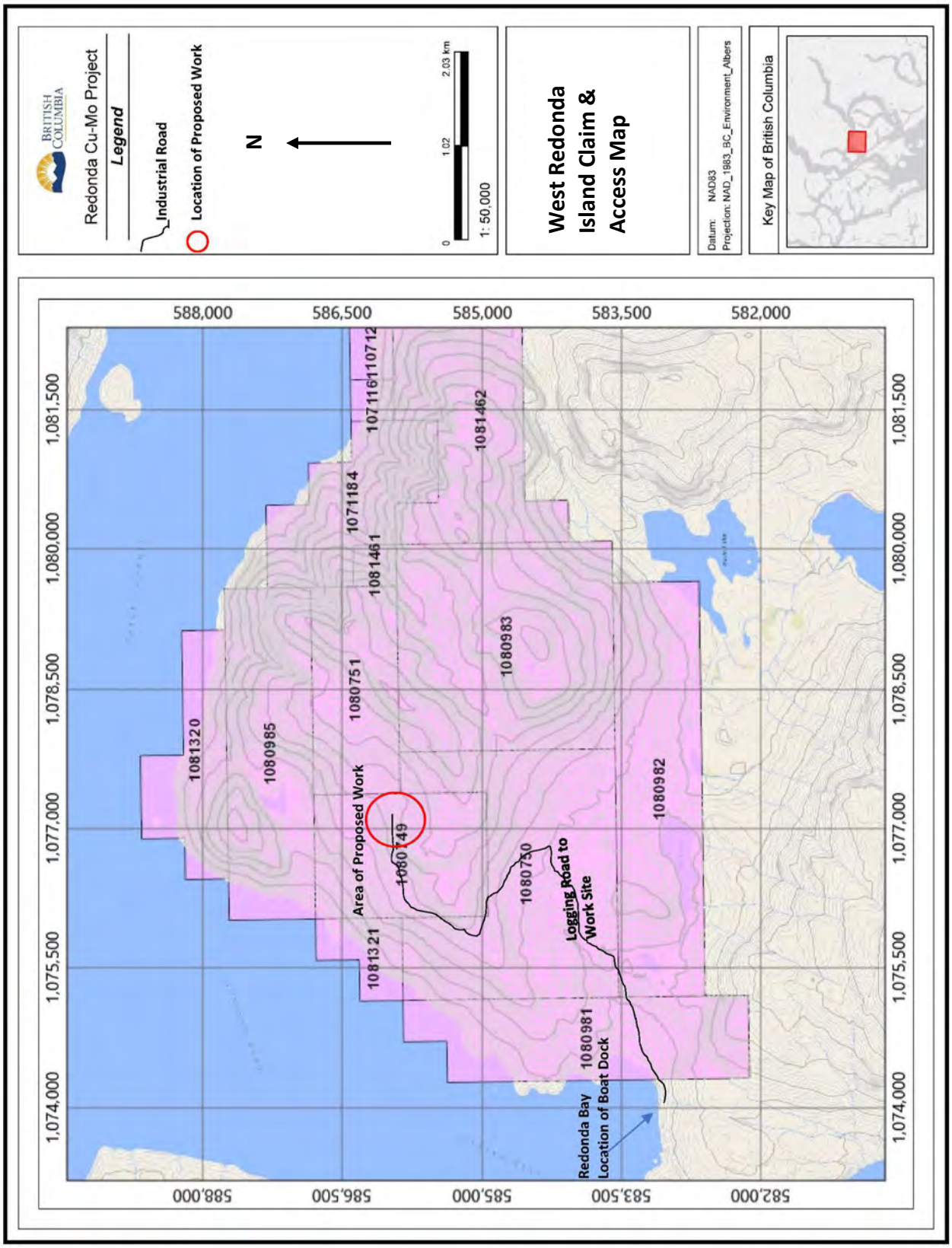


Figure 3: Claim Map and Logging Road Access to Red Claims Showing Area from Redonda Bay

5.0 ACCESSIBLITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, PHYSIOGRAPHY and PROJECT INFRASTRUCTURE

The property lies between sea level at its northwest corner and 725 metres a.s.l. towards the central southeast of the property. Most of the steep rise is just above sea level in the form of cliffs. Slopes near the centre of the deposit are moderate to locally steep. Running stream water is available at various locations on the property. Several improved and unimproved logging roads provide access to most areas of the property. Several camp sites exist close to the centre of the main property area.

Most of the area has been logged at various times in the past, and parts recently in the last few years. Vegetation varies from second or third growth to some old growth towards the northwest part of the property. Undergrowth is not a problem in most areas on the property. However, the BC Forest Service established a camp for low security convicts at Redonda Bay. Inmates were used to thin the second growth on parts of northwestern West Redonda Island. When Teck repaired and upgraded the old logging road for vehicle use for their exploration, the BC Forest Service concentrated on thinning second growth on the Redonda Property. They operated throughout the 1970's and were continuing into the 1980's when Teck last worked on the property in 1979. The logging roads were constantly clear and usable since the 1950's and continued as such for a few a years after 2003 when they were encouraged to become overgrown. The timber from second growth on that part of the property is now at a prime time for logging with most of the stands at or over 50 metres tall of good healthy timber ideal for harvesting. Two areas on the property near Redonda Ridge and within 200 metres from the main mineralized zone and just to the southwest were clear-cut logged in the very early 2000's.

The climate is moderate coastal typical of the northern Gulf Islands. Summers can be dry and warm to hot, with winters cool and wet with occasional snowfalls that stay on the ground for often no more than a few days. Exploration and development on the property can be carried out year-round.

Generally weather directions and inclement weather come from the north-northwest down Calm Channel and Lewis Channel. On a local scale the Redonda Property is well protected from salt water exposure and weather but the western edge and the lowermost parts of the property can receive occasional heavier gusts of wind that may cause occasional windfalls in late autumn and early winter.

Access can be gained also by boat or float plane northeast to Redonda Bay from Campbell River BC, a distance of approximately 50 km or 55 km northwest from Powell River BC followed by a short 30 minute walk to the recent clear-cuts (Figure 4). The mineralized zone is an additional 2 kilometres walk along an overgrown but good base logging road. Landing craft or barge access for transporting heavier equipment is available at Redonda Bay close to the current wharf (DL 6248). The route from Campbell River is shown on Figure 4. Limited facilities exist at Redonda Bay since logging equipment and heavy machinery are barged in as needed for each logging operation undertaken. A private oyster farm in Redonda Bay requires maintenance and harvesting. The farm's facilities are the main permanent facilities at Redonda Bay. Logging has been intermittently active on the northwest area of West Redonda Island with large tracts of forest being clear-cut every few years. The current forest tenure holders are A&A Trading who barge in equipment whenever needed. The next harvesting is scheduled for later in 2021.

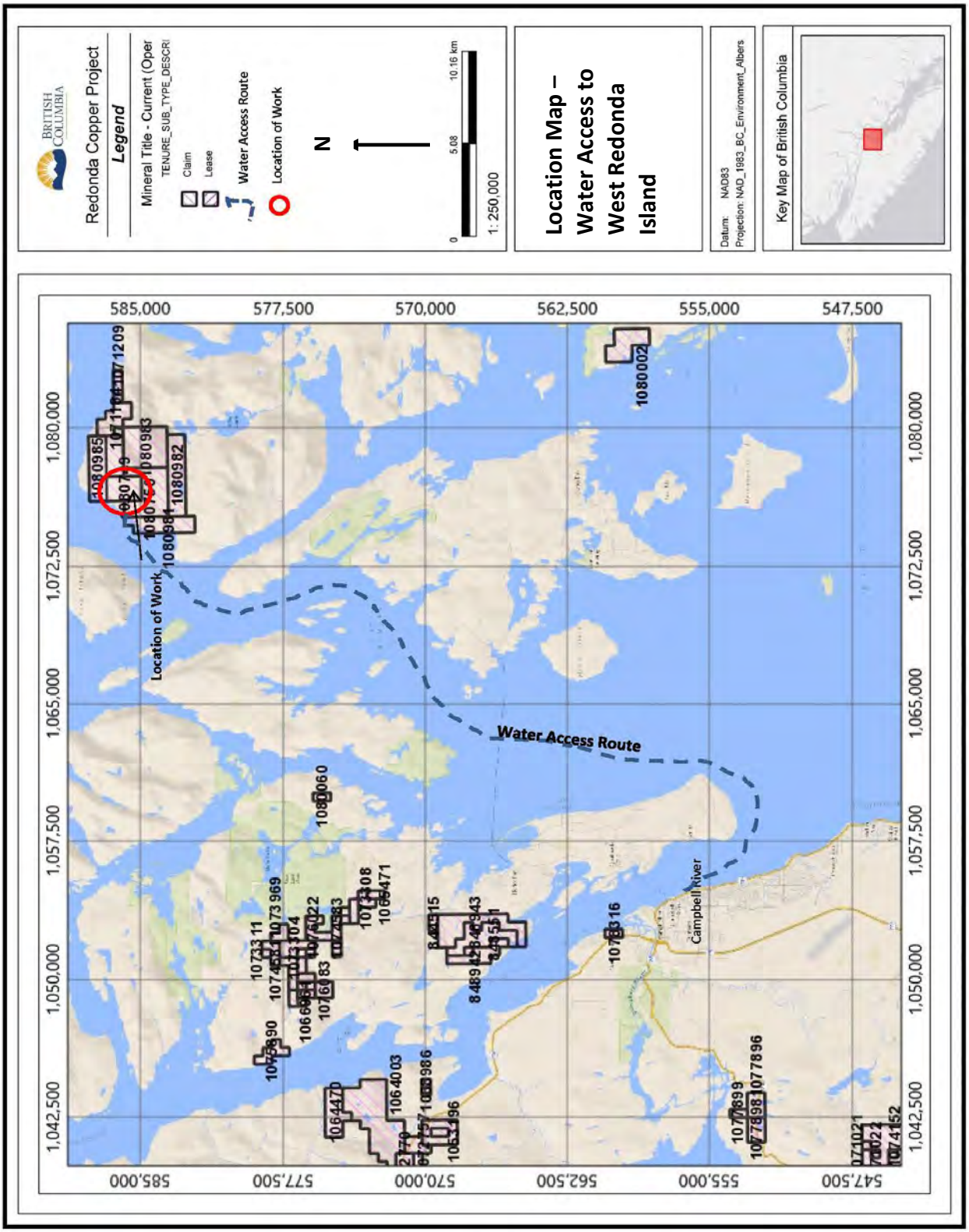


Figure 4: Access Map to West Redonda Island via Boat from Campbell River

Photo 3: Redonda Bay Central Facilities

Photo 4: Private Wharf for Oyster Farm Operations

Photo 5: Helicopter Landing Area on Logging Road Access Point

As of the Effective Date of this report, other than the private structures and wharf located at Redonda Bay, there are no building structures or other infrastructure such as water supply piping and electrical power supply lines on the Red Claims. Off-property infrastructure that is able to source materials and labour are located in the City of Campbell River, BC some 50 km to the southwest of the West Redonda Island Red Claims.

6.0 HISTORY

Geologists and prospectors from Mastodon Highland Bell Mines Ltd. discovered the Redonda mineralization in the early 1963 while inspecting recent logging road cuts on the Gulf islands. Highland Bell staked the original claims on the property and three individuals from the exploration team were awarded jointly a 15% carried interest in the property. Between 1964 and 1965 the property was sampled, geologically mapped, geochemically soil sampled and trenched. Limited electromagnetic surveying was attempted. Four possible mineralized zones were interpreted at that time. The author has viewed copies of the trench plans complete with analytical results for copper and molybdenum (Table 4).In the early 1970's Teck Corporation (Teck) acquired the assets of Mastodon Highland Bell, including the Redonda Property. The property remained encumbered by the original 15% Prospector's Agreement, which was considered untenable by Teck for a

marginal grade porphyry copper deposit. Teck initiated exploration work on the Redonda Property in 1972. Most of the work by Teck was done by or supervised by A.I. Betmanis as project geologist for Teck at that time. Exploration work by Teck continued until 1980 under the management of the A Betmanis.

The initial work done by Teck was limited to minor geophysical ground VLF-EM surveying and fluxgate magnetometer surveying. This was soon expanded to geochemical soil surveying and some soil test pit excavations for soil profiles. During the latter years of exploration by Teck the BC Forest Service managed a low security prison camp at Redonda Bay to use inmates for thinning logged areas of new growth in the property area. The thinning process did not attempt any slash clean-up and most of the old survey lines were obliterated and had to be re-cut and surveyed. The thinning followed by generous fertilization has produced a rapid and healthy growth which is now ready for harvesting. The logging companies have been very accommodating in the past.

All exploration work was based mainly on soil geochemistry by Mastodon Highland Bell, and as expanded by Teck Corporation (Teck). Teck dug several test pits in 1977 and sampled them to obtain a soil profile to check for surface contamination from logging operations and to investigate a dry swamp area to the north-east part way towards a small lake that had some anomalous copper and molybdenum values. It was concluded that the swamp area values were either possible hydromorphic or surface contamination from logging, but that no significant down-slope creep had occurred during logging.

The exploration work by Teck culminated in late 1979 with the drilling of nine exploratory NQ diamond drill core holes to test the main part of the showing. Drilling equipment and major camp equipment, including vehicle transportation, was barged in to Redonda Bay. Drill moves were performed by helicopter from Campbell River. During the drilling program a contract geologist was hired briefly to re-interpret the surface geology and relate it to drill hole results. Petrographic examination of a number drill core samples was made for lithology, alteration and mineralization. At no time has the property been tested for anything in addition to copper and molybdenum.

Unfortunately Teck permitted the property to expire at the end of its assessment credit years due to other major commitments, mainly internationally and development of the Shaft Creek deposit, plus Redonda's encumbrance of the 15% carried Prospector's Agreement, although exploration results were very encouraging. Teck currently retains no remaining interest in the property.

No on-site property exploration has been done since Teck relinquished the property. Recent intermittent but consistent logging operations have been performed on the property with operations based out of Redonda Bay. These operations have been continuing until the present.

In 2005, B.K. Bowen, P. Eng. from Surrey, B.C. acquired the property. He reviewed most of the previous published exploration work by Teck on the property, performed a regional air photo interpretation of major lineaments indicated on 1996 black and white photos at a scale of 1:40,000, and compared the property in broad terms to the OK porphyry copper-molybdenum property located to the south. At no time did Bowen do an on-site examination or visit the property.

Since Bowen's original assessment expiry, small one to two cell nuisance key claims for speculative purposes were placed on the property for a number of years and expired due to no work being attempted, but were being replaced by adjacent cells on the due dates. These have only prevented any

serious acquisition, exploration or development of the property and prevented serious property acquisition for exploration purposes. Bowen re-staked the Redonda property on July 10, 2012 but failed to record assessment work by the required due date and the claim lapsed.

A. Betmanis acquired the property in 2013 but failed to accomplish any meaningful work except for a compilation.

6.1 Summary of the 1979 Teck Corp. Drilling Program

A total of nine NQ core holes for a total of 1,681 metres were drilled on the property in 1979. These drill holes were exploratory holes to sample the mineralized zone as known at the time and to obtain an indication of grades. The drill holes and locations are tabulated in Table 2. Down-hole surveying was done by acid tube tests that provide no information of any change in direction and the measured data from the drill collar is the only indication of direction. The drill hole locations are based on an average of the old Mastodon Highland Bell grid lines and the Teck resurveyed grid lines. Elevations have been interpreted from topography as shown by BCGS on MapPlace. Since at that time no attempt was made to analyse for precious metals, partly due to metal prices at that time and also because no precious metals had been visually observed in outcrops or hand specimens during surface mapping, the drill core was assayed for copper and molybdenite only.

Geochemical soil samples had been analyzed for Cu and Mo, whereas the drill core was assayed for Cu and MoS2. All drill core was assayed by Bondar-Clegg of North Vancouver for percent Cu and MoS_2.

The grade averages shown in the accompanying maps are % CuEq based on the metal prices in effect in 1979. A 0.25% CuEq has been used in most cases and includes short sections of <0.25% CuEq if the average is maintained above 0.25% CuEq. The interpretative mineral zones therefore are for illustration only, but should be of invaluable assistance for interpreting the mineralized trend and to help indicate in which directions the grid should be expanded for more complete geochemical and geophysical surveying. The mineralized zone interpretations depend largely on adjacent sections and would require additional in-fill drilling or step-out drilling to be verified.

The drillhole sections are based on an assumed grid with an origin located at the logging roads junction a short distance east from the main mineralized zone. By constructing drill sections an indication of possible three dimensional distribution of mineralization even though the drillholes were preliminary exploratory holes, was possible for the first time. The nine drill hole locations and data are summarized in Table 2 as follows:

Table 2 List of Drill Hole Locations

DRILL HOLE	NORTHING	EASTING	ELEV (col.)	BEARING	DIP	DEPTH	ELEV (base)
R 79-1	5,572,017 N	363,462 E	505m	S 45° E	-70°	136.6 m	4 04 m
R 79 -2	5,572,142 N	363,000 E	407m	S 45° E	-70°	206.7 m	208 m
R 79-3	5,571,731 N	362,985 E	653m	S 45° E	-70°	200.5 m	458 m
R 79-4	5,572,107 N	362,897 E	416 m	S 45° E	-70°	156.4 m	265 m
R 79-5	5,571,830 N	363,107 E	620m	S 45° E	-70°	221.3 m	429 m
R 79-6	5,571,612 N	362,938 E	680m	S 45° E	-70°	154.8 m	541 m

DRILL HOLE	NORTHING	EASTING	ELEV (col.)	BEARING	DIP	DEPTH	ELEV (base)
R 79-7	5,571,663 N	363,100 E	695m	S 45° E	-70°	157.9 m	548 m
R 79-8	5,571,820 N	362,895 E	549m	S 45° E	-70°	215.8 m	385m
R 79-9	5,571,819 N	362,808 E	494 m	S 45° E	-70°	231.0 m	296 m

Notes

Drill hole locations are listed according to an E-W and N-S grid with origin at the main Redonda road and the spur road junction west of the DDH R79-1 collar, UTM location 5,571,975 N and 363,215 E. The base map was adjusted for best-fit of the Redonda road to government shown road locations. This results in an approximate 6 degree rotation counter-clockwise of the Mastodon Highland Bell base map relative to the government base maps, i.e. the north arrow is actually N08° W.

Drill hole locations and mapping originally were based on distances and compass directions relative to the Redonda road and grid lines. Although the drill hole locations probably are only approximate, they are believed to be the most accurate locations possible averaging all sources without resorting to UTM grid locations and propersurveying.

Drill hole collar elevations were obtained by interpolation from a contour base after the revised drill hole collars were plotted on the government shown base map. The historical assays of the drill core with the most significant mineralized intersections (Copper & Molybdenum) are shown in Table 3 in Section 6.3.1 of this report. The analytical work was performed by Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. of North Vancouver, BC. Bondar-Clegg & Company Ltd. was a highly regarded analytical company in 1979 and held the applicable assay certifications at the time. The company utilized the latest analytical instrumentation of the time. The company was acquired by ALS-Chemex Labs in 2001. The author has reviewed the Teck Corp. drill logs written by A.I. Betmanis, P.Eng., the company Geologist.

6.2Soil Geochemistry

From the Property Geology map (Figure 6) the colour-contoured plots of the copper and molybdenum in soils values are shown in Figures 5 and 6 respectively. The soil samples were collected in 1966 by Mastodon Highland-Bell Mines Ltd. on their informally laid out grid. Both copper and molybdenum display large dispersion patterns in soils typical of a porphyry-style mineralized system. Strongly anomalous copper values range from >200 to 1,600 ppm over an area measuring about 800 by 800 meters. A coincident, but slightly smaller molybdenum anomaly, measuring about 500 by 500 meters, contains strongly anomalous values ranging from >50 to 2,000 ppm. Both the copper and molybdenum soil anomalies remain open to the west and north. Both the copper and molybdenum anomalies lie predominantly over the area of the Quartz Diorite Hornblende Porphyry outcrop area shown on Figure 6 above. Although identified in 1965-1966 by Mastodon Highland-Bell Mines Ltd. as a dyke like feature as shown on the above noted map, the soil anomalies indicate the Quartz Diorite Hornblende Porphyry map be a larger stock like body intruding the surrounding Quartz Diorite that has undergone alteration and some brecciation.

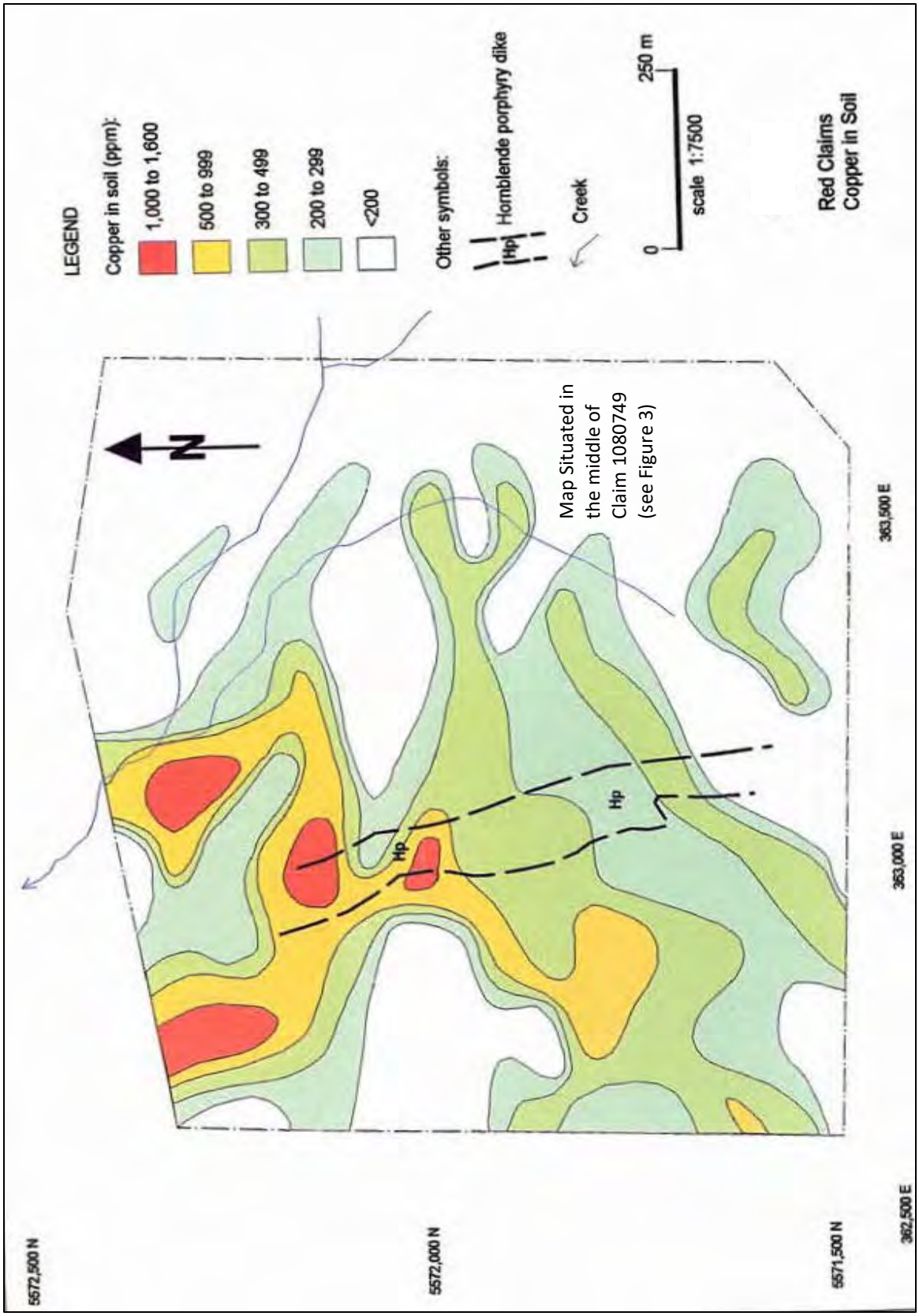


Figure 5 Copper in Soil Geochemistry

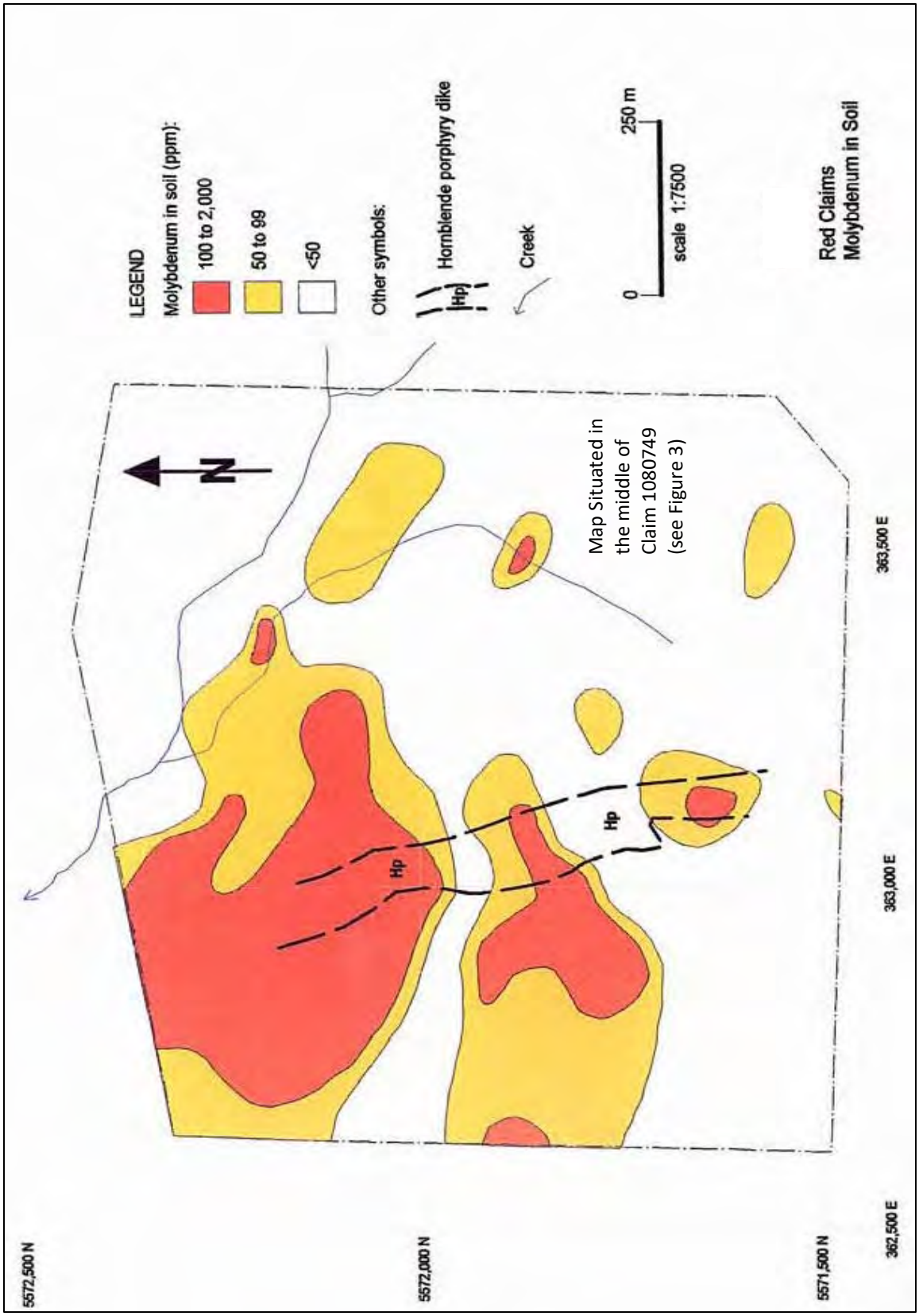


Figure 6 Molybdenum in Soil Geochemistry

6.3 MINERALIZATION

Trenching and Diamond Drilling

The main metallic mineralization observed on the property is pyrite, chalcopyrite, bornite and molybdenite deposited as disseminations and in fractures and small veinlets. Petrographic studies did not report on metallic minerals. No polished thin sections were made to interpret metallic minerals and their possible relative abundance and possibly genesis. Mineralization is located in and close to the hornblende porphyry dyke between the quartz porphyry and a distance of approximately 350 metres east of the dyke. From recent interpretations of drill hole sections the main mineralized zone forms a J-shaped with the limbs of the J open for additional exploration drill testing. Mineralization grades seem to increase in the northeastern part of the J. The southern and centre of the J becomes lower grade in copper and molybdenum and more pyritic. This could be due to mineral zoning as apparent from surface geology and topography. The limbs of the J are open to further exploration. The depth of mineralization is unknown. The zone appears to plunge steeply northwesterly, although step-out drilling, and possibly IP surveying would be required to verify this. The drill hole mineralized intersections are summarized in Table 3 as follows:

Table 3 1979 Drill Hole Mineralization

DRILL HOLE	FROM (m)	TO (m)	INTERCEPT	%Cu	% M0 S 2	% CuE
DOH R79-2	110.0	200.0	90.0	0.21	0.019	0.44
DOH R79-3	3.4	27.5	24.1	0.42	0.075	0.88
	35.0	60.0	25.0	0.19	0.024	0.45
	67.5	97.5	30.0	0.17	0.120	1.52
	140.0	152.5	12.5	0.30	0.015	0.43
DOH R79-5	2.7	55.8	53.1	0.33	0.025	0.60
	92.5	135.0	42.5	0.20	0.038	0.63
	155.0	172.5	17.5	0.37	0.010	0.44
	182.5	210.0	27.5	0.22	0.021	0.45
DOH R79-6	2.5	30.0	27.5	0.23	0.058	0.88
	142.5	155.5	10.0	0.10	0.045	0.60
DOH R79-7	30.0	37.5	7.5	0.20	0.004	0.25
DOH R79-8	125.0	135.0	10.0	0.06	0.034	0.43
DOH R79-9	5.0	15.0	10.0	0.16	0.014	0.31
	97.5	110.0	12.5	0.19	0.011	0.31
	175.0	210.0	35.0	0.09	0.27	0.40

Note: These copper equivalent calculations were made in 2011 based on $2.00/lb Cu and $15.00/lb Mo and do not take into consideration possible extraction recovery losses or affects. These results have not been updated to current metal prices. Only the more significant mineralized intercepts are shown to indicate mineralization grades. Surface leaching and/or enrichment is negligible.

All exploration work was based on soil geochemistry by both Mastodon Highland Bell and Teck. No significant geophysical work has been done.

All mineralization is influenced by the extent of fracturing and is accompanied by various stages of alteration from partial to intense. Alteration on the property has been only partly mapped with surface geological mapping.

Trenches 66-1 to 66-3 and 66-5 did not carry significant copper and molybdenum mineralization. The mineralized intersections in the 1966 Trenches are summarized in Table 4 as follows:

Table 4 - 1966 Trench Mineralization

Trench No.	Sample Length (m)	% Copper	% MoS_2
66-4	45 m	0.18	0.13
66-6	52 m	0.19	0.02
66-7	49 m	0.22	0.02
66-8	88 m	0.24	0.01
66-9	64 m	0.33	0.03
66-10	24 m	0.20	0.02

A compilation of trench and diamond drill hole assay results is presented in Figures 9. Porphyry-style, northerly-trending copper-molybdenum mineralization (accented in red) has been traced in outcrop, trenches and diamond drill holes over a lateral north-south distance of about 500 m. It occurs across (trench) widths of about 45-90 m and its known vertical extent, indicated by drilling and mineralized surface exposures, exceeds 400 m. Mineralization remains open to the north and at depth.

A compilation and interpretation of drill hole sections and ≥0.25% CuEq (1980 calculations) indicate that the main mineralized zone is an irregular body of at least approximately 600 by 600 metres, possibly steeply northwesterly plunging, and open to the north and at depth. The mineralized zone is located on the north facing slope of what here is referred to as the "Redonda Ridge or Rise".

The 1966 Trenches and 1979 Drill Holes and their mineralized intersections are summarized in Figure 7 and in detail on Figures

Detailed Plan and Cross-Sections with mineralized intersections summarized in Tables 3 and 4 are illustrated in Figures 7 to 11. Figure 7 is a generalized plan map based on the Mastodon-Highland Bell Grid. The locations of the trenches and drill hole locations were converted to UTM coordinates from which plan map Figure 8 and cross-section Figures 9 to 12 were produced.

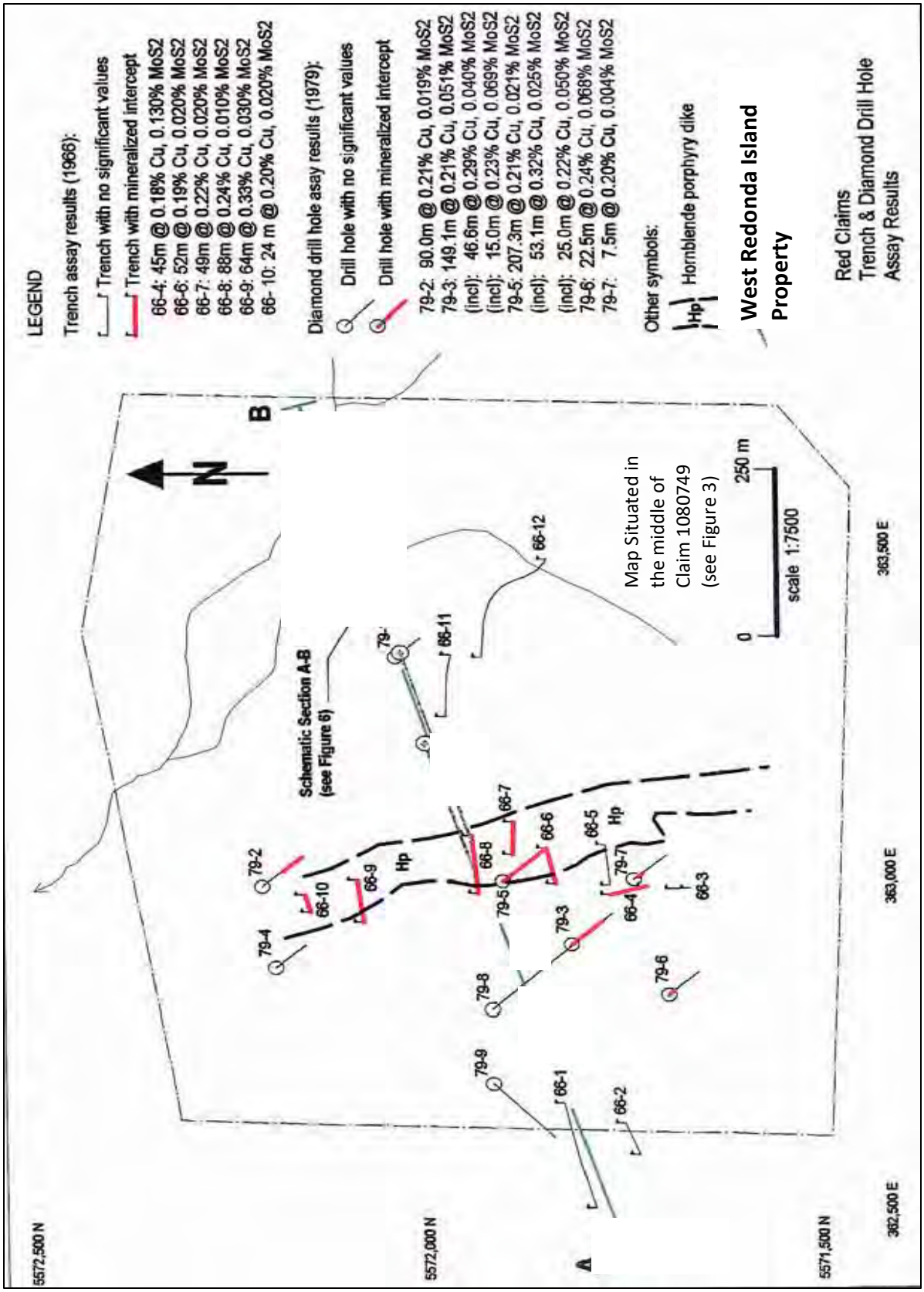


Figure 7: 1966 Trench Locations and 1979 Drill Hole Locations with Mineralized Intersections

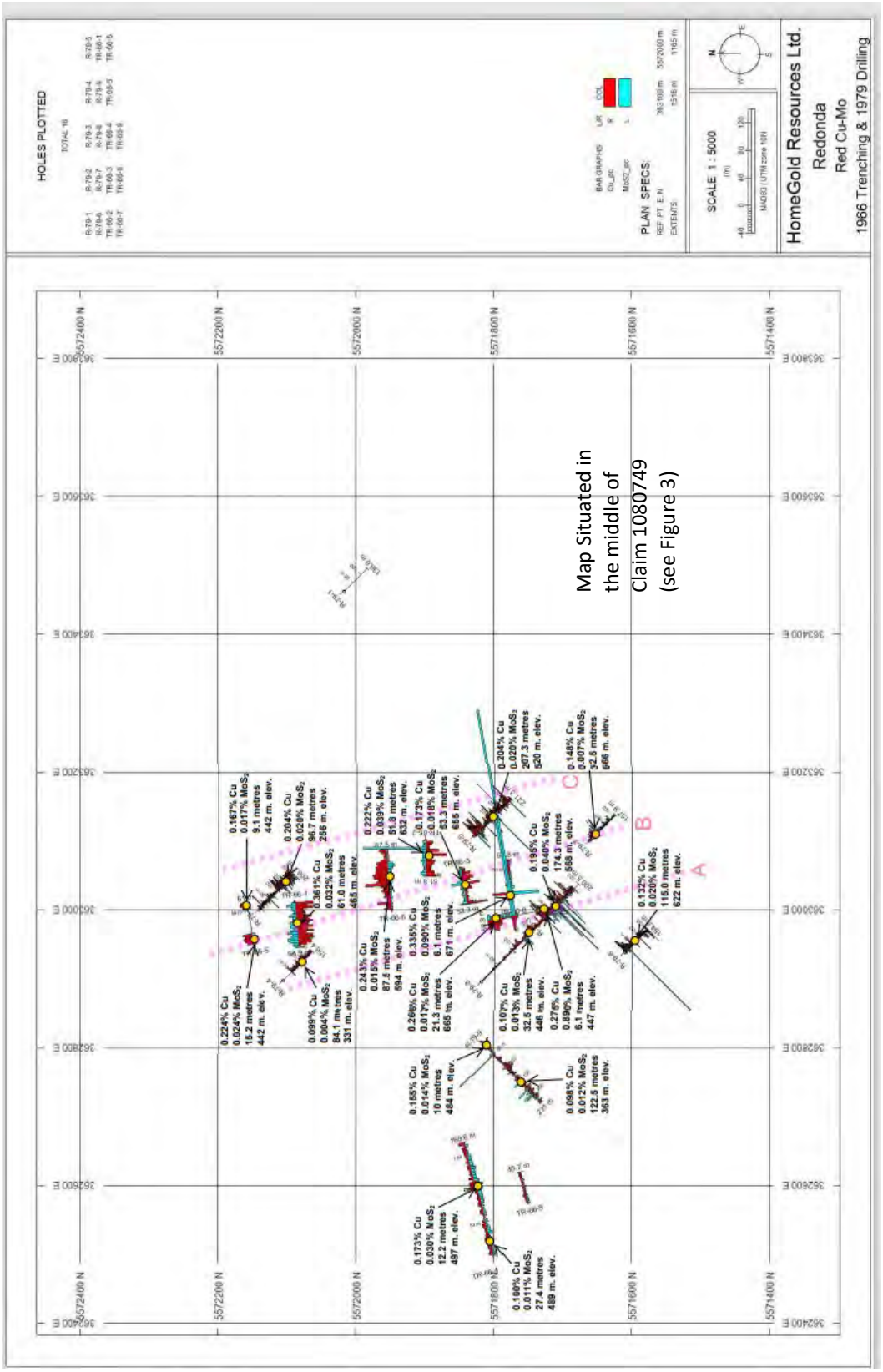


Figure 8: Plan Map of 1966 and 1979 Drill Hole Copper and Molybdenum Intersection Using UTM Grid

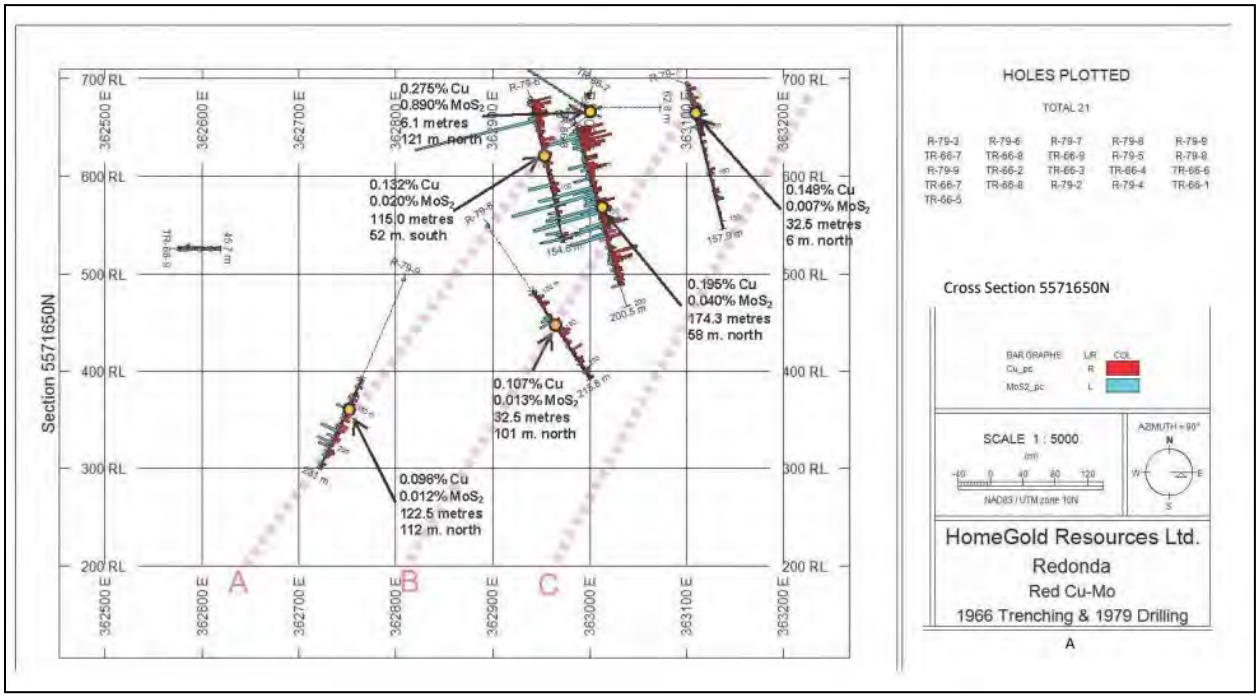


Figure 9: Cross Section 5571650N – 1966 Trenches and 1979 Drill Holes with Copper and Molybdenum Mineralized Intersections – UTM Grid

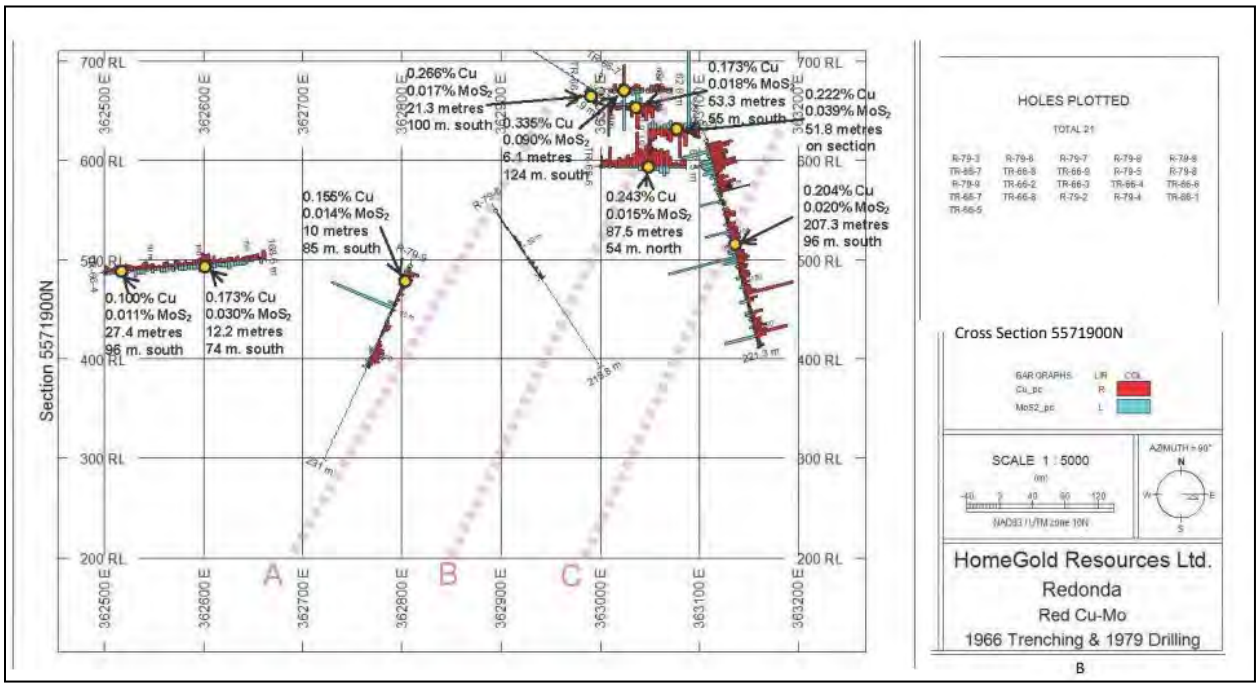


Figure 10: Cross-Section 5571900N – 1966 Trenches and 1979 Drill Holes with Copper and Molybdenum Mineralized Intersections – UTM Grid

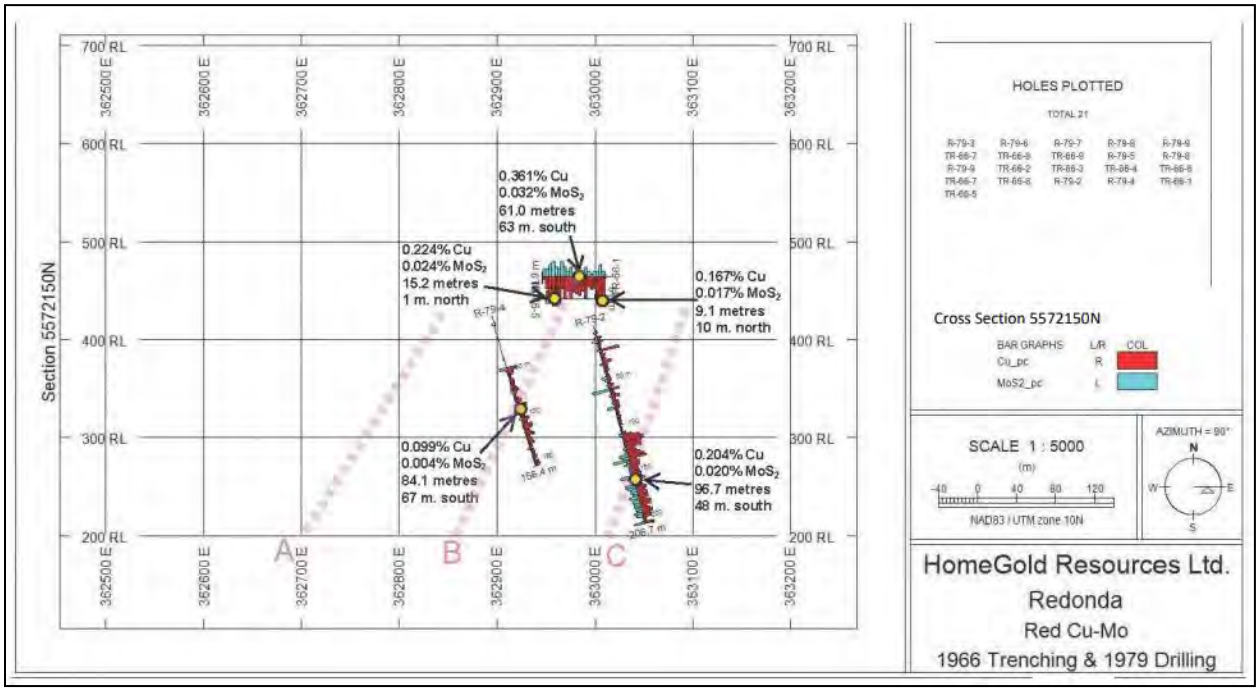


Figure 11 – Cross-Section 5572150N - 1966 Trenches and 1979 Drill Holes with Copper and Molybdenum Mineralized Intersections – UTM Grid

7.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING and MINERALIZATION

7.1 Regional Geology

The West Redonda Island property is situated in the western part of the Coast Plutonic Complex which is coincident with the Coast tectonic belt extending along the western margin of mainland British Columbia. The complex consists mainly of a series of granitic plutons which intrude volcanic and sedimentary rocks along its eastern margin. Numerous pendants of metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks plus orthogneisses are present within the granitic rocks which range in age from Jurassic to Tertiary.

The regional setting of the Redonda property is part of the Coast Suture Zone, as most of the known porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits in the Canadian Cordillera are situated in the Intermontane Superterrane east of the Coast Plutonic Complex and to a lesser degree in the Insular Superterrane to the west. Notable exceptions are some porphyry molybdenum deposits in British Columbia and the Alaskan panhandle which are related to younger granitic intrusions within the Coast Plutonic Complex. Examples include the large Quartz Hill molybdenum deposit east of Ketchikan in southeastern Alaska and the Salal Creek and Gem porphyry molybdenum prospects in southwestern British Columbia. Some previous investigators have remarked on the position of the Redonda intrusive complex north of two apparent subcircular structures including East Redonda Island and Powell Lake to the southeast. These features may represent collapsed caldera structures.

No geological map other than the old 1:250,000 scale GSC map of Butte Inlet exists from the property area. This map is very generalized and interpretive. The closest actual geological data are presented by

the BCGS on their MapPlace display. MapPlace uses some of the GSC interpretations but it is far more detailed than the GSC map. The regional geology is broadly shown on the accompanying geological map (Figure 12).

The general area and the belt of a number of copper-molybdenum showings and prospects lies in a zone of predominantly diorite to quartz diorite to granodiorite. The predominant regional faults trend north-northwest. One of these major faults of the region follows Lewis Channel just to the west of the Redonda deposit. Secondary regional shorter faults trend northeasterly. This is the main direction of structures interpreted by A. Betmanis and B.K. Bowen in the Redonda property area.

The property is located within the suture zone between the Insular and Coast Plutonic Belt and the Wrangellia Terrain that underlies much of Vancouver Island. The main porphyry copper-molybdenum prospects within this zone are the Redonda Red Claims, OK and Gambier (Figures 2 and 12). They are known for their copper and molybdenum content with possible silver credits, but often are low gold.

The property is underlain mostly by Early to Middle Jurassic Island Plutonic Suite quartz diorite to diorite. Minor inliers of Upper Triassic Vancouver Island Karmutsen Volcanics occur in the northeast quadrant of the property. Several small later dykes and possible small siliceous intrusions intrude the diorites. The narrow dykes are often not mineralized with economic sulphides, but may contain minor pyrite. The small siliceous intrusive plug on Redonda contains sulphides that may be considered commercial. Regional and more local structures can be located near and on the property. Some of these structures affect and control the mineralization.

Regional Geology

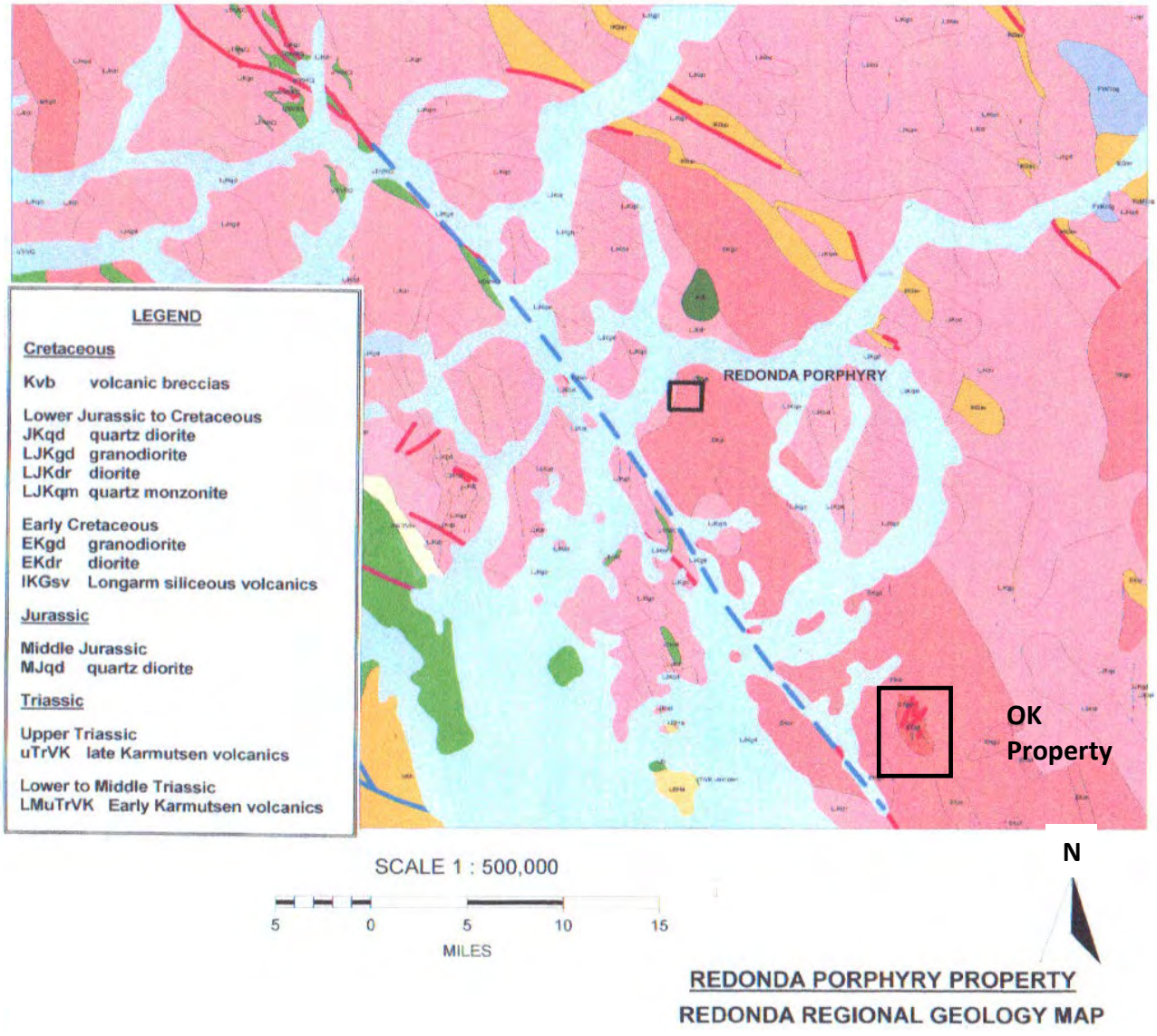


Figure 12 Regional Geology

7.2 PROPERTY GEOLOGY

The best and most detailed property geology was mapped by Mastodon Highland Bell and remains the basic geology of the property. This geology was slightly modified by Teck during their drilling program and re-mapping on a re-surveyed grid. Some of the original geological terminology was slightly modified based on drilling results and petrographic examination of drill coresamples.

Very basically, the quartz diorites are cut by a north-northwest trending hornblende porphyry dyke. The dyke either fingers out to the south or continues buried under the quartz diorite to the south. The dyke continues to the north but is hidden by talus and overburden. To the west of the dyke a small quartz porphyry intrudes the quartz diorite. The outlines of this plug are poorly defined. Several small late aplitic dykes intrude the diorites.

The main mineralization, as currently known, is largely but not necessarily in and close to the hornblende porphyry dyke. It appears to be mostly contiguous rather than occurring in pods. It is still open in all directions. It may be plunging steeply northerly. The area to the north has not been prospected due to talus and overburden. The area to the south is anomalous but becomes more pyritic and the dyke may be buried.

Early geochemical area sampling by Teck did show some copper and molybdenum anomalous values at and close to the currently accessible logging road through the south part of the West Redonda Island RED 1 – 9 claims and on the general southerly projection of the main Redonda mineralized zone. These anomalous indications were not followed up due to a focus on the main mineralized zone. The property geology is illustrated on Figure 13.

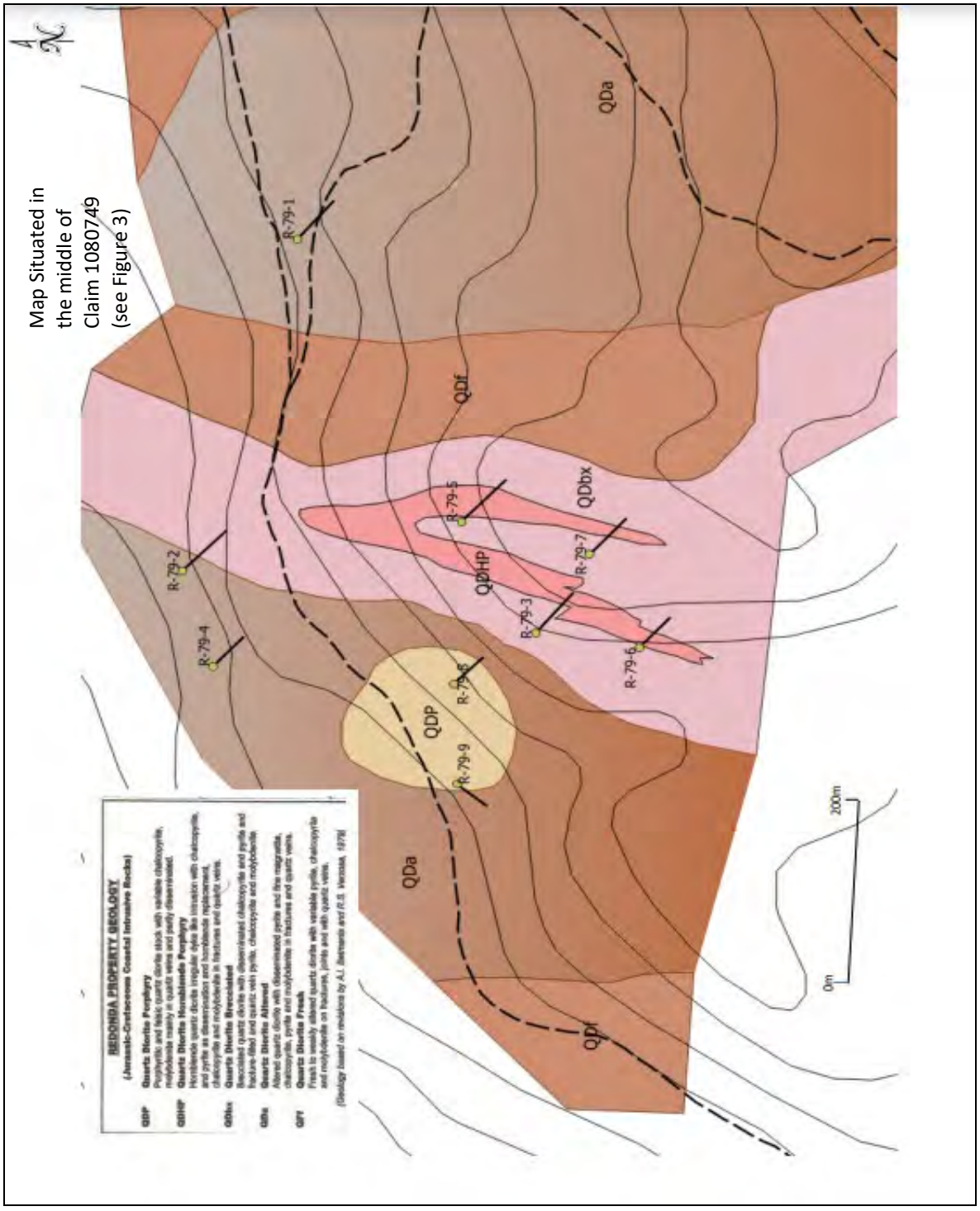


Figure 13– Property Geology (1965)

QDP Diorite Porphyry
QDHP Quartz Diorite Hornblende Porphyry
(Modified by A.I. Betmanis 1979)
QDbx Quartz Diorite Brecciated
QDa Quartz Diorite Altered
QDf Quartz Diorite Fres
R-79-6 Drill Hole

8.0 DEPOSIT MODEL

There are two major deposit types targeted on this property:

-copper-gold porphyry within the Coast Plutonic Complex and;
-younger Complex intrusive rocks and Iron skarns to the northeast

The early exploration of this property was for copper with copper porphyry targets investigated through the 1970s within the intrusive rocks. Copper porphyry targets were very favourable following the discovery of several large deposits in British Columbia and the improvements in technology to economically mine these deposits. Most of the early geochemistry was for copper or moly, with little evidence of precious metal or multi element analyses.

The primary target deposit type on the Redonda property is a porphyry copper deposit which is targeted within the rocks of the intrusive rocks. The alteration patterns described below are commonly used as a vector toward the highest mineralized zones. Historic work at Redonda was focused heavily on the copper porphyry potential. Figure 14 indicates an idealized cross section of the general; areas of formation of a porphyry copper deposit (within the blue box) and adjacent skarn.

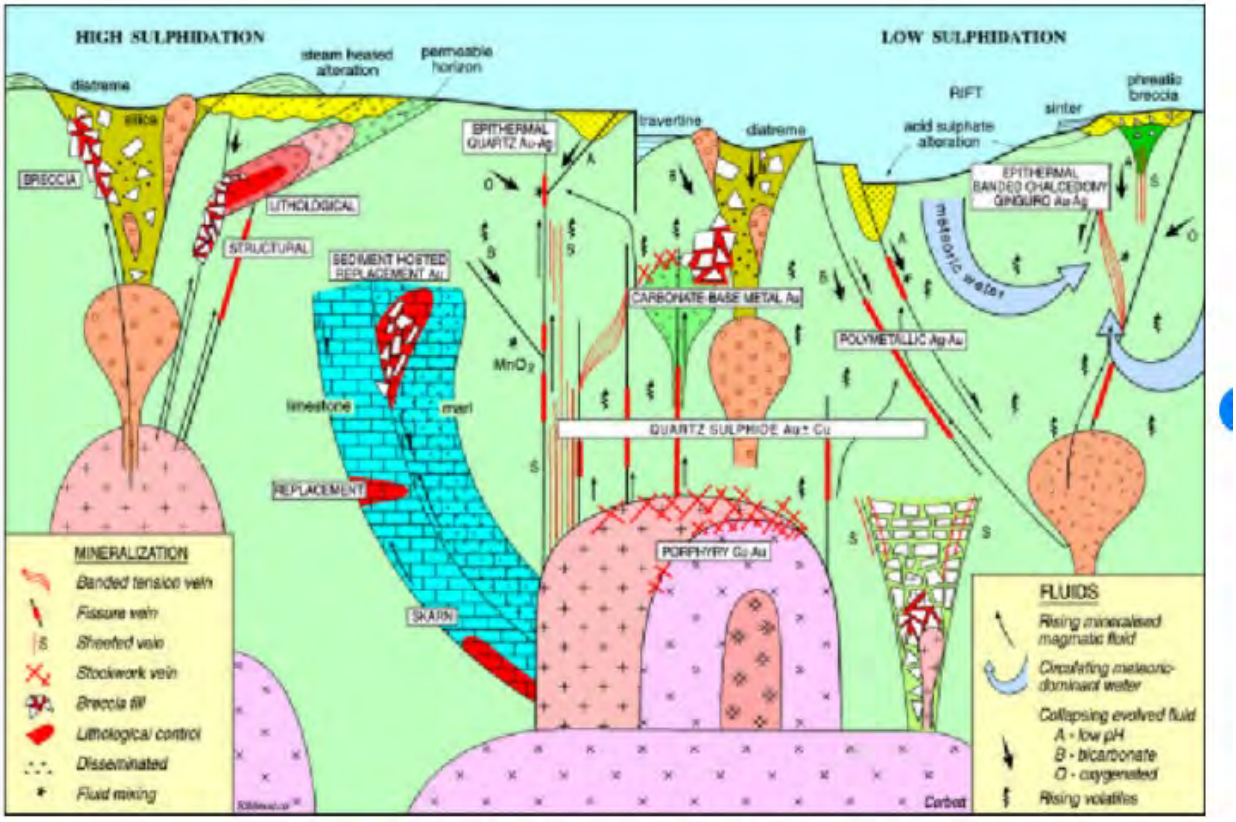
The following summary is sourced from Panteleyev, 1995.

“Copper, molybdenum and gold are generally present but quantities range from insufficient for economic recovery to major ore constituents. Minor silver is found in most deposits and rhenium was recovered from the Island Copper mine on Vancouver Island.

The deposits are generally stockworks of quartz veinlets, quartz veins, closely spaced fractures and breccias containing pyrite and chalcopyrite with lesser molybdenite, bornite and magnetite occur in large zones of economically bulk-mineable mineralization in or adjoining porphyritic intrusions and related breccia bodies. Disseminated sulphide minerals are present, generally in subordinate amounts. The mineralization is spatially, temporally and genetically associated with hydrothermal alteration of the host rock intrusions and wallrocks.

Porphyry deposits contain the largest reserves of copper and significant molybdenum resources and close to 50% of the gold reserves in British Columbia.”

A conceptual model of porphyry style mineral deposits applicable to western BC is shown in Figure 14 as follows:



Conceptual model illustrating different styles of magmatic arc porphyry and epithermal Cu-Au-Mo-Ag mineralisation discussed herein (from Corbett, 2008 and modified

Figure 14: Conceptual model illustrating the linkages between porphyry and high/low sulphidation epithermal mineralization (from Corbett, 2017)

9.0 EXPLORATION

During April 2021, the Optionor Homegold Resources Ltd. initiated contact with the Klahoose First Nations to obtain a Letter of Support for the proposed exploration project on West Redonda Island BC. The Letter of Support was obtained and Homegold Resources commenced a small program of clearing a path to the mineralized area on the Red #1 to 9 claims along overgrown former logging roads. Homegold Resources Ltd. reviewed available data from Mastodon-Highland Bell Mines Ltd. which covered their trenching and geological mapping work conducted in 1965 and 1966. In 1979 nine drill holes were drilled by Teck Corporation into four mineralized zones (A to D). A.I. Betmanis, P.Eng. of Teck Corp. supervised this work and logged drill core and updated the Mastodon-Highland Bell Mines Ltd. geology mapping. Further interpretation of the drilling and trenching results combined with an aerial lineament review by Mr. J. T. Shearer of Homegold Resources Ltd. has led to further interpretation of the mineralization controls on the property which are to be confirmed or revised when tested by Stamper Oil and Gas Corp. (Optionee) during their exploration program as recommended in Section 26 of this report. Of significant importance to the potential reinterpretation of the 1966 and 1979 exploration programs is the drill core that has been located at the site as shown on Photo 1 and as observed by the author. As part of Stamper Oil and Gas Corp.'s proposed Phase 1 exploration program, the 1979 drill core will be relogged and resampled. This will be done to confirm the analytical results from the original

Bondar-Clegg & Company assay work and to confirm and/or modify the geological interpretation of the drill logs. Coincident with the drill core work will be an Induced Polarization Survey (IP) and further geological mapping and geochemical rock and soil sampling and a new survey grid. This will assist with the selection of future drill hole locations for a Phase 2 Exploration Program if warranted. As of the Effective Date of this Report, Stamper Oil and Gas Corp. has not commenced with the Phase One Exploration Program; however, the Phase One program will commence in the fall of 2021. As previously noted, the author collected four grab rock chip samples along road cuts near the locations of the 1966 and 1979 trenches and drill holes during his April 2021 site visit. The author's samples are identified as WP846, WP852, WP857 and WP861 (photo 2). The author maintained possession of the samples until delivery to the ALS Laboratory located on Dollarton Highway in North Vancouver, BC.

10.0 DRILLING

No drilling has been conducted on the Red Claims since the 1979 drilling program by Teck Corporation as previously described in Sections 6 and 7.3 of this report. Contingent upon results from the Phase One exploration program to be conducted in 2021 by Stamper Oil and Gas Corp., a drilling program may be included in a Phase Two exploration program.

11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS

As of the Effective Date of this report, Stamper Oil and Gas Corp. has not collected any samples for analysis. The author does not know how the trench samples collected in 1966 by Mastodon- Highland Bell Mines Ltd. nor how they were analyzed nor by which analytical laboratory. The author also does not know what the sampling and security of sample protocols were in place by Mastodon-Highland Bell Mines Ltd. at the time. The author also does not know the quality of the sample preparation and security procedures employed by Teck Corporation during its 1979 drilling program. This is not documented in the Teck Corporation reports shown in Section 27 (References) section of this report. The author can verify that, for the most part, samples were collected at 2.5 m intervals as shown in the drill logs examined by the author. The drilling and logging of core was supervised by A.I Betmanis, P.Eng., a geologist with Teck Corporation. It is assumed by the author but not confirmed that Teck Corporation would have utilized standards that were established by the mining industry in 1979. The author examined some of the drill core and noted that the core was split using a conventional mechanical core splitter. The drill core samples were sent to the Bondar-Clegg and Company Ltd. Laboratory in North Vancouver; however, it is not known in what type of container the samples were placed in nor how they were delivered to the laboratory. Bondar-Clegg and Company Ltd. was a major analytical company located in North Vancouver that was utilized by major mining companies for analytical work during the 1070s.

The author has viewed the Bondar-Clegg and Company Ltd. assay certificates; however, there is no description of the analytical methods and quality control procedures used during the copper and molybdenum analyses.

On April 26, 2021, the author collected four rock grab samples at various locations from the hornblende diorite dyke that was subject to the drilling by Teck Corporation to confirm the 1979 results. Four samples were collected by the author along the grown in former logging road cut where it passes through the former drilling and trenching zone. The author's four samples were specifically sent to the ALS Laboratory in North Vancouver BC for analysis as it is a CALA certified ALS Laboratory. The four

samples were analyzed for gold, silver, copper, molybdenum and rhenium. The samples were in possession of the author at all times and were delivered to the ALS Laboratory on Dollarton Highway in North Vancouver, BC. The samples preparation commenced at the laboratory as follows:

1 – Sample weight recorded
2 - Samples were logged in and assigned a bar code
3 – Fine crushing with 70% less than 2 mm
4 – Pulverizing up to 250 grams with 85% passing through 75 *u*m
5 – Split sample with a riffle splitter
6 – Analyze trace level by ICP-MS analysis.
7 – Gold analysis using 50 grams of split material using Fire Assay and Atomic Absorption Finish

The analytical results were relatively consistent with those of the 1966 Mastodon- Highland Bell trenching assays as well as the Teck Corporation 1979 drill analytical results considering the random locations of the author's samples compared to the actual locations of the drill holes some of which could not be located due to dense second growth forest.

From the 1966 Trenching results Trench 66-4 yielded 0.18% copper across 45 m and Trench 66-9 yielded 0.33% copper across 64 m. From the 1979 Teck Corporation drilling copper values from the 9 drill holes ranged from 0.09 to 0.42% copper and 0.004 to 0.12% molybdenum. These results are previously noted in Tables 3 and 4 respectively. The analytical results for the author's four samples are listed as follows:

Sample WP846 -281 ppm copper and 24.2 ppm molybdenum
Sample WP852 – 1.015% copper and 63.6 ppm molybdenum
Sample WP857 – 0.462% copper and 48.2 ppm molybdenum
Sample WP861 – 487 ppm copper and 7.65 molybdenum

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION

The author verifies that the major references were carefully reviewed (Betmanis, 1973, 1979, 1980, 2013; Bowen, 2006; Carr 1977) as were the Bondar-Clegg assay certificates which were found to correlate with the Teck Corporation drill logs. This verifies the data in the Technical Report and details of the results will be further tested with the Issuers work program of relogging, splitting and re-assaying of the 1979 drill core as noted below. The historical data has, to a limited degree, been confirmed as to the tenor of the mineralization in a limited matter with the author's sampling as noted in Section 11

The author has not been able to verify the quality of the analytical data from the 1966 Mastodon – Highland Bell Mines Ltd. trenching assays nor the Teck Corporation drilling assays produced by Bondar-Clegg and Company Ltd. During the Stamper Oil and Gas Corp.'s 2021 Phase One exploration program, the 1979 drill core will be resplit (quartered) with the sample interval labeled in the core box. The core will be stored in heavy duty sample bags which will be securely closed and stored prior to shipping to a CALA Certified laboratory in Vancouver, BC. The analytical procedures with insert blanks and duplicate samples into the assaying stream to act as a check on analytical equipment performance. The new analytical results will be compared to the 1979 results in order to verify the quality of the past analytical results.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING

Stamper Oil and Gas Corp. has not conducted any mineral processing or metallurgical testing as of the Effective Date of this report.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES

Stamper Oil and Gas Corp. has not prepared mineral resource estimates as of the Effective Date of this report**.**

15.0 to 22.0

Not Applicable

23.0 ADJACENT PROPERTIES

There are no adjacent properties to the Red 1 to 9 claims belonging to the Redonda Property.

24.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA and INFORMATION

No other relevant data is believed to exist and the data discussed in this report is an accurate portrayal of the property's potential. As previously noted, The Red Claim project area is within the claimed traditional territory of the Klahoose Band Tribal Council and as such communications with the Klahoose First Nation has been initiated by Stamper Oil and Gas Corp. (Optionee) and J.T. Shearer, P.Geo. (Optionor) There are no known environmental or social issues attached to the property which are known to the writer. The author is not aware of any additional data or information, the lack of which would affect his evaluation of the property or his interpretations and conclusions.

25.0 INTERPRETATION and CONCLUSIONS

It is postulated that the mineralized hornblende porphyry dike at Red may be a high level expression of a mineralized stock at depth that has intruded the primary granodiorite pluton on Redonda Island.

For interpretation purposes only, Bowen observes: "the potential to delineate economic zones of mineralization at depth. These could be associated with breccia bodies with elevated copper and molybdenum mineralization that may be amenable to selective underground mining methods or they may be present as much larger zones of porphyry-style mineralization possibly mineable by bulk underground methods." The vendor has viewed aerial photographs of the Red Claims (Pers Com, April 2021) and has identified prominent structural lineaments that indicate the potential mineralization controls are oriented and as such has recommended that Stamper Oil and Gas Corp. install a new grid oriented in a direction during its fall 2021 exploration program to facilitate a new geophysical survey (Induced Polarization Survey), new geological mapping, geochemical soil and rock sampling and a potential second phase diamond drilling program. The author has viewed the aerial photographs and concurs with the vendors observations.

The cross-sections also clearly indicate where the mineralized zone is open to depth and direction. This information was not apparent in the 1979 reporting of the drilling results, where the assays were just

listed without any interpretation or evaluation. Prior to commencing with Phase One, it is recommended that the logging road shown in dark red on Figure 15 below be cleared of growth to allow passage of ATV transport.

The results to date have been generated by highly reliable individuals and senior companies. This program is at an early stage of exploration.

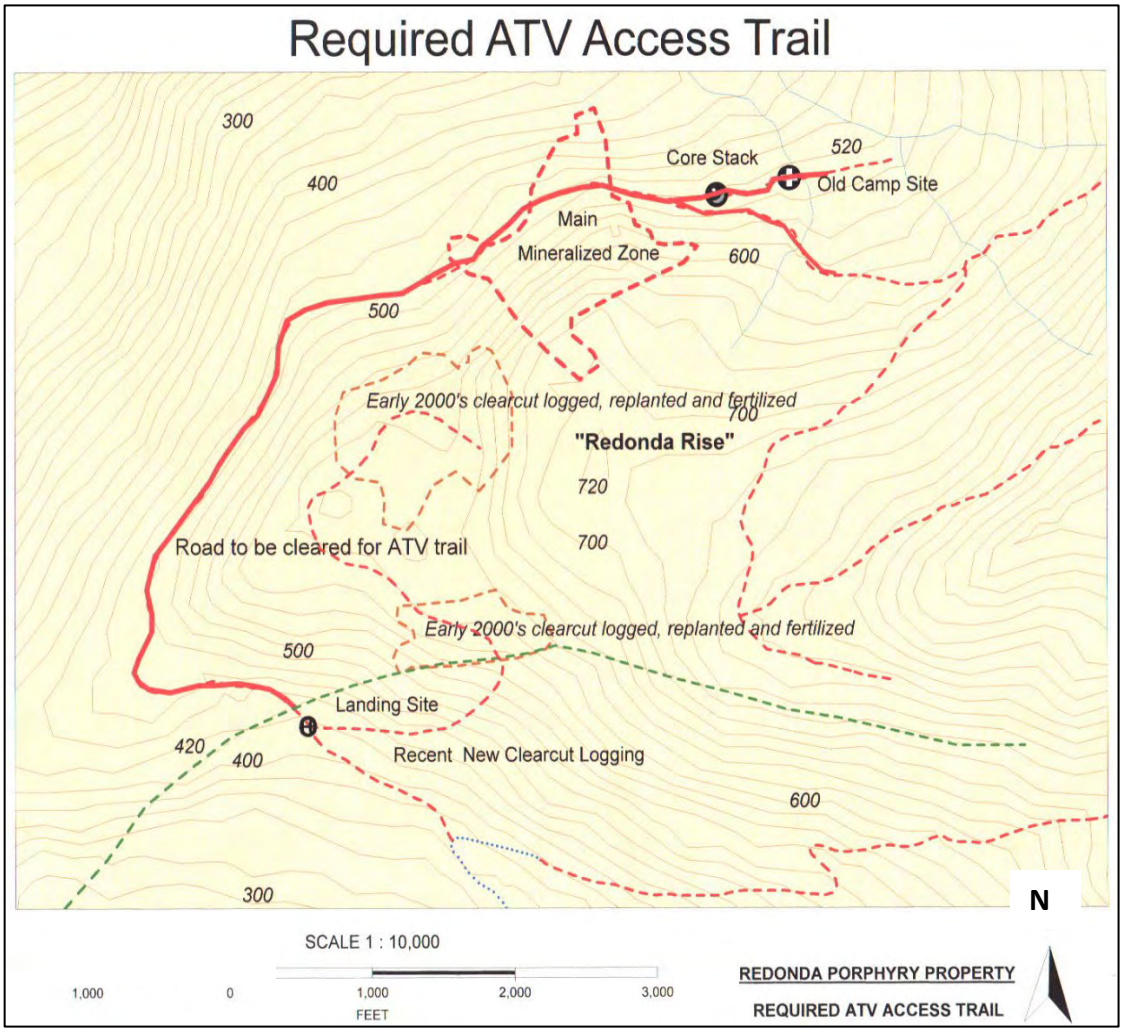


Figure 15: ATV Trail Clearing for Access (Dark Red Line)

26.0 RECOMMENDATIONS:

The following Phase One work is proposed for the Red claims:

Establish a new slope corrected grid across the mineralized area that has previously been trenched and drilled in 1966 and 1979 respectively. This will provide better controls for new mapping and surveys and an Induced Polarization Survey (Figure 16).

Complete an induced polarization (IP)geophysical survey in order to better define the overall limits of the sulphide system.

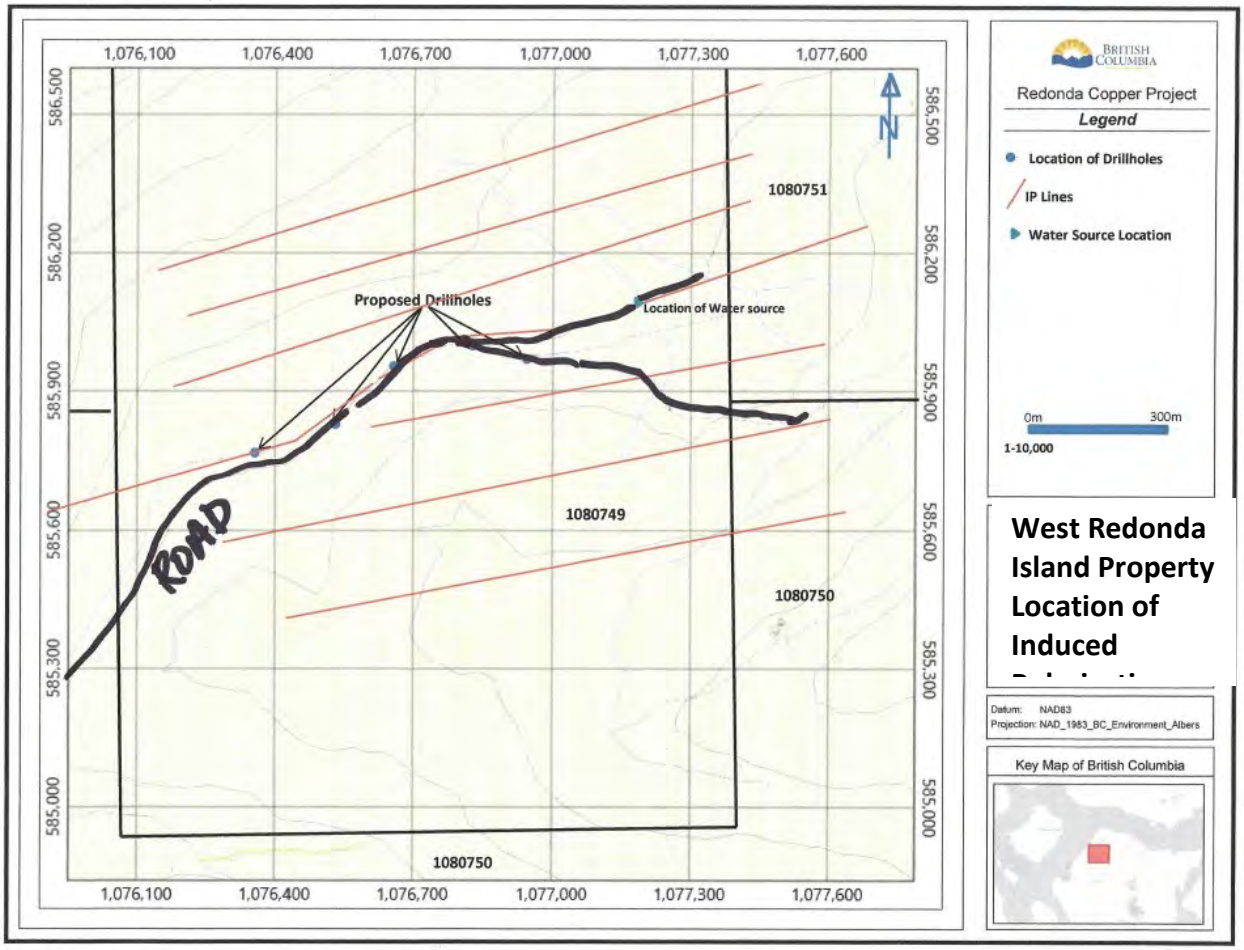


Figure 16: Phase 1 Induced Polarization Grid and Proposed Phase 2 Drill Hole Locations

Concurrent with the IP survey, complete detailed geological mapping and soil/rock sampling surveys on the new grid to the north and west of former grid coverage in order to define the limits of the copper and molybdenum soil anomalies. Combine the data from the noted surveys with the aerial analysis of the lineaments to provide a detailed map and cross-section maps towards delineating mineralization and alteration targets target future drilling programs.

Also concurrent with the establishment of a new grid and IP survey, the 1979 Teck Corp. drill core should be carefully accessed and logged. Sections core that were sampled as shown on the 1979 drill logs should be resampled to that comparative assays can be obtained. The core sampled should be analyzed for gold, silver and rhenium in addition to copper and molybdenum. The other recommendations listed below would partly depend on the drill core analyses and induced polarization surveying:

With encouraging results from the Phase One exploration program, a Phase Two exploration program should be initiated and consist of an extension of the geochemical soil and rock sampling by extending the grid limits.

As observed by the author in the drill logs from 1979 drill hole 79-2 some elevated concentrations of copper and molybdenum were intersected at depths greater than 100 m. Initially two step out drill holes should be drill at an angle of -60^0 with one hole extending to a depth of 500 m and the other to a depth of 800 m to further explore the mineralized system at depth. Depending on results, in-fill drilling should be completed Figure 16.

A budget for Phase 1 is below:

	Without GST
Senior Geologist (J. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo.) – 11.75 days @ $800/day	$9,400
8 days Travel & Reporting @ $800/day	$6,400
Experienced Prospector (J. Grabavac) – 7.5 days @ $400/day	$3,000
2 days Travel @ $400/day	$ 800
Helper for Core Cutting (Klahoose member) 3.3 days @ $300/day	$1,000
Subtotal	$20,600
Transportation	
Truck to Campbell River – 20 days @ $125/day	$2,500
Fuel	$ 500
Side-by-side & Trailer – 20 days @ $150/day	$3,000
Water Taxi & Klahoose boat – 12 hours @ $141.67/hr.	$1,700
Helicopter – 6 hours @ $2,500/hr.	$5,000
Food – 60-man days & meals @ $50 per man day	$3,000
Klahoose Brush-cutters	$5,000
Camp & Limited Hotel	$3,000
Generator and rock saw	$1,500
XRF Analysis	$2,000
ALS Lab – soils and core	$8,000
NI 43-101 Report	$10,000
Induced Polarization (IP) Survey	$30,000
Subtotal	$75,200
Total without GST	$95,800
Plus GST	$4,790
	$100,590

Respectfully Submitted
W. Brian Lennan, P. Geo

27.0 REFERENCES

BC Ministry of Energy and Mines website "The Map Place": Regional geology, topographic data, claims data, satellite imagery and minfile descriptions for portions of mapsheet 92K

Betmanis, A.I.: Report on Geophysical Surveys, Red Claim Group; Assessment Report 4176, dated January 22, 1973.

Betmanis, A.I.: Report in Drilling Program during April and May, 1979 on the Redonda Claim Group; Assessment Report 7346 dated July 23, 1979.

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Betmanis, A.I.: Regional Geological Setting of the Redonda Porphyry; Private internal study for the Redonda Claim, September 15, 2013.

Bacon, W.R.: Geological, Geochemical and Geophysical Report on the Red Claim Group; Assessment Report 0638 dated June 08, 1965.

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Cowan, M.F.: Red Claim Group Report on Trenching May 1966; private report for Mastodon Highland Bell dated October 1966.

Davies, K.W.: Field Report on Geochemical Survey and Soil Profile Pits, Red Claim Group, private report for Teck Corporation dated May 06, 1977.

Lovang, G.: Prospector's Report on the Bay, Tom and Joe Mineral Claims; Assessment Report 8280, dated November 1980.

Roddick, J. A., 1980: Geology of 92K Map Sheet (Bute Inlet) and Notes on the Stratified Rocks of Bute Inlet Map Area Geological Survey of Canada, Open File 480.

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Shearer, J. T.: Geochemical, Prospecting and Geological Assessment Report on the West Redonda Brucitic Property (Magnesium Hydroxide) for Redonda Environmental Services Ltd. Dated March 1,

2008; 18pp plus appendices; Assessment Report 29775 ARIS System
Shearer, J. T.: Geological Assessment Report on the West Redonda Brucitic Marble, for Redonda Environmental Services Ltd. Dated December 2, 2012; 32pp; Assessment Report 338997 ARIS System

Shearer, J. T.: Airphoto Interpretation Report on the West Redonda Brucitic Marble (Magnesium Hydroxide) for Redonda Environmental Services Ltd. Dated September 10, 2014

Verzosa, T.S.: Notes on the Geology of the Red Group and accompanying revised Surface Geology Map; Private report for Teck Corporation dated 1979.

Woodsworth, G. J. and Roddick, J. A., 1977: Mineralization in the Coast Plutonic Complex of British Columbia, South of Latitude 55ºN. Geological Society of Malaysia, Bulletin 9, Nov. 1977 pg. 1-16.

28.0 CERTIFICATE of QUALIFICATIONS

I, W. B. (Brian) Lennan, B.Sc., P.Geo do hereby certify that:

1. I am an independent consulting geologist, with an address at 876 Lynwood Avenue, Port Coquitlam, BC

2. This certificate applies to the "Technical Report on the Redonda Property" dated October 1, 2021.

3. My academic qualifications are: Bachelor of Science, Majors Geology from the University of British Columbia, 1973

4. My professional associations are:
   a. Member of the Professional Engineers and Geoscientist in the Province of British Columbia, Member #19,150
   b. Fellow of the Geological Association of Canada, Fellow # 3445
   c. Fellow of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Fellow #94375

5. I have been professionally active in the mining industry continuously for over 30 years since initial graduation from university and have explored in the area of the West Redonda Island property in the past on Vancouver Island and the West Coast of BC. I have significant experience conducting exploration programs for porphyry copper and gold vein and stockworks deposits, vein and epithermal gold deposits, and massive sulphide deposits and tungsten-gold skarn deposits throughout British Columbia, Yukon, Arizona , USA and Venezuela, South America.

6. I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43 101.

7. I am responsible for all sections (items) of the technical geological report entitled "Technical Report on the Redonda Property, Vancouver Mining Division dated October 1, 2021 ("the Effective Date")for Stamper Oil and Gas Corp. I visited the property on April 26, 2021 to confirm evidence of the previous work on the property and more recent preparatory work for a 2021 exploration program the Redonda Property. I observed the location of the 1979 drill- core and examined a portion of the core and collected rock samples for examination of mineralization. I have conducted exploration programs on porphyry copper properties located on northern Vancouver Island and on the BC Coast (on either side of the coastal Suture Zone). These properties exhibited similar geological and mineralogical environments to the Redonda Property. I have reviewed the information from the 1966 and 1979 historical exploration programs conducted on the Redonda Property by Mastodon-Highland Bell Ltd. and Teck Corporation respectively.

8. I visited the site on April 26, 2021. I have had no prior or current involvement with the Redonda property, which is the subject of this report. I have confirmed with the Property owner (Optionor) that no further work has been conducted on the property after April 26, 2021 nor

9. That as of the date of the certificate, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this technical report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the technical report not misleading.

10. I am independent of the issuer (Stamper Oil & Gas Corp. of 600 – 535 Howe Street, Vancouver, BC v6Z 2Z4), the Vendor(Homegold Resources Ltd., in trust with Johan Thom Shearer of Unit#5 – 2330 Tyner Street, Port Coquitlam, BC, V3C 2Z4), and all of the issuer's and Vendors' assets including the Redonda Property, applying all of the tests in section 1.5 of National Instrument 43-101.

11. I have read National Instrument 43-101 and have prepared the Technical Summary Report on the Redonda Property to be in compliance with NI43-101 protocols.

Signed at Vancouver BC this October 1, 2021

W. B. (Brian) Lennan, B.Sc., P.Geo.

CONSENT OF QUALIFIED PERSON
W. B. Lennan, B.Sc., P.Geo.
Consulting Geologist

October 1, 2021

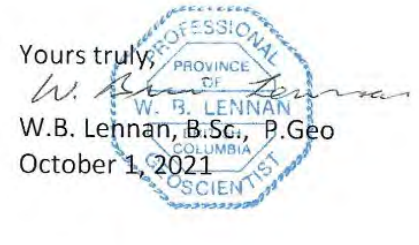
To: Security Regulatory Authority for the British Columbia Securities Commission

British Columbia Securities Commission
701 West Georgia Street
P.O. Box 10142 Pacific Centre
Vancouver, BC V7Y 1L2

Dear Sir/Madam

Re: Stamper Oil and Gas Corp**.**

I W. Brian Lennan, do hereby consent to the public filing of technical report entitled Technical Summary Report on the Redonda Property dated October 1, 2021 the "Technical Report" by Stamper Oil and Gas Corp. (the "Issuer"), with the TSX Venture Exchange under its applicable policies and forms in connection with the Redonda Copper Option Agreement dated October 1, 2021, based on News Release dated October 5, 2021 to be entered into by Stamper Oil and Gas Corp. (the Issuer) and I acknowledge that the Technical Report will become part of the Issuer's public record.



Yours truly,
W.B. Lennan, B.Sc., P.Geo
October 1, 2021