



**STAMPER OIL & GAS CORP.
ANNUAL INFORMATION FORM**

**FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2025
DATED AS OF JANUARY 27, 2026**

**1075 WEST GEORGIA STREET, SUITE 1890
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, V6E 3C9**

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PRELIMINARY NOTES

In this Annual Information Form (the “AIF”) Stamper Oil & Gas Corp. is referred to as the “Company” or “Stamper”. All information in this AIF is as at January 27, 2026, unless otherwise indicated.

All dollar amounts are expressed in Canadian dollars unless otherwise indicated.

Common shares of the Company are referred to as “Common Shares” or “Stamper Shares”.

Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Stamper cautions readers regarding forward-looking statements found in this document and in any other statement made by, or on the behalf of the Company. Such statements may constitute “forward-looking information” within the meaning of applicable securities legislation in Canada, the United States and any other applicable jurisdiction. Forward-looking information involves statements that are not based on historical information but rather relate to future operations, strategies, financial results or other developments. Forward-looking information is necessarily based upon estimates and assumptions, which are inherently subject to significant business, economic and competitive uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are beyond Stamper’s control and many of which, regarding future business decisions, are subject to change. These uncertainties and contingencies can affect actual results and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements made by or on the Company’s behalf. Although Stamper has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual actions, events or results to differ materially from those described in forward-looking information, there may be other factors that cause actions, events or results to differ from those anticipated, estimated or intended. All factors should be considered carefully, and readers should not place undue reliance on Stamper’s forward-looking information. Examples of such forward-looking information within this AIF include statements relating to: the future price of and demand for oil and gas, international regulation and trade restrictions of oil and gas, competition from other viable sources of energy, future capital expenditures, the requirement for additional capital, competitive conditions and trends in the oil and gas industry, risks and trends related to operations in foreign countries, environmental protection requirements, future permitting and licensing requirements for the Namibian Blocks including permitting fees and work commitments, uncertainties and risk in relation to global tariffs on oil and gas exports, potential future acquisitions that the Company may undertake and the success of such acquisitions, the status of global climate change and future climate change mitigation initiatives, currency and exchange rate fluctuations, regulation of oil and gas activities in Namibia and globally, the Company’s exploration plans with respect to the Namibian Licences, success of exploration activities, resources, projections for future revenues, future debt levels, statements about strategies, production capacity, government regulation of oil and gas operations, fluctuations in the market price for the Common Shares, and environmental risks. Generally, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as “expects”, “estimates”, “anticipates”, “plan”, “project”, “intend”, “target”, “forecast”, “believe” or variations of such words and phrases (including negative and grammatical variations) or statements that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “might”, “will”, “should” or “occur”. Forward-looking information is made based on management’s beliefs, estimates and opinions and are given only as of the date of this AIF. The

Company undertakes no obligation to update forward-looking information if these beliefs, estimates and opinions or other circumstances should change, except as may be required by applicable law.

Forward-looking information reflects Stamper's current views with respect to expectations, beliefs, assumptions, estimates and forecasts about the Company's business and the industry and markets in which the Company operates. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions, which are difficult to predict. Assumptions underlying the Company's expectations regarding forward-looking statements or information contained in this AIF include, among others, the Company's ability to comply with applicable governmental regulations and standards, the Company's success in implementing its strategies, achieving the Company's business objectives, the Company's ability to raise sufficient funds from equity or debt financings in the future to support its operations, and general business and economic conditions. The foregoing list of assumptions is not exhaustive.

Persons reading this AIF are cautioned that forward-looking statements are only predictions, and that the Company's actual future results or performance are subject to certain risks and uncertainties including:

- risks related to the nature of the business of the Company;
- exploration and production risks inherent in the oil and natural gas industry;
- risks related to permits, licences, approvals and authorizations;
- access restrictions and tariff risks;
- risks relating to possible failures to realize anticipated benefits of acquisitions;
- commitments and contingencies;
- economic dependence;
- marketability of crude oil and natural gas;
- project-related risks;
- climate change;
- risks of foreign operations;
- risks of operating through foreign subsidiaries;
- risks related to fraud, bribery and corruption in Namibia;
- changes in government policy, laws and regulations;
- royalty regimes;

- status and stage of development;
- availability of equipment and access restrictions;
- alternatives to and changing demand for petroleum products;
- risks related to sufficiency of insurance coverage;
- joint property ownership;
- non-governmental organizations and eco-terrorism risks;
- infrastructure, energy and water supplies;
- disclosure controls and procedures;
- environmental regulations;
- market access constraints and oil and gas transportation risks;
- risks related to operating in African countries;
- tax regimes;
- foreign currency exchange risk;
- regulatory risks;
- claims and legal proceedings;
- failure to comply with anti-bribery and anti-corruption laws;
- reputation risk;
- additional funding requirements
- reliance on key personnel for specialized skills and knowledge;
- competitive conditions;
- environmental protection;
- property commitments;
- changing environmental regulations;
- risks related to potential title defects;

- legal and litigation risks;
- environmental, pollution, occupational health and safety risks;
- discretion regarding potential use of proceeds;
- volatility in the trading price of the Common Shares;
- liquidity of Common Shares and realization of investment in Common Shares;
- dilution and further sales of Common Shares;
- dividends;
- issuance of debt;
- the Company has no history of earnings;
- risks related to the Company's relationships with local communities; and
- other factors described under the heading "Risk Factors" in this AIF.

You should not attribute undue certainty to forward-looking information. Although the Company has attempted to identify important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially, there may be other factors that cause results not to be as described. The Company does not intend to update forward-looking information to reflect changes in assumptions or changes in circumstances or any other events affecting such information, other than as required by applicable law.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Name, Address and Incorporation

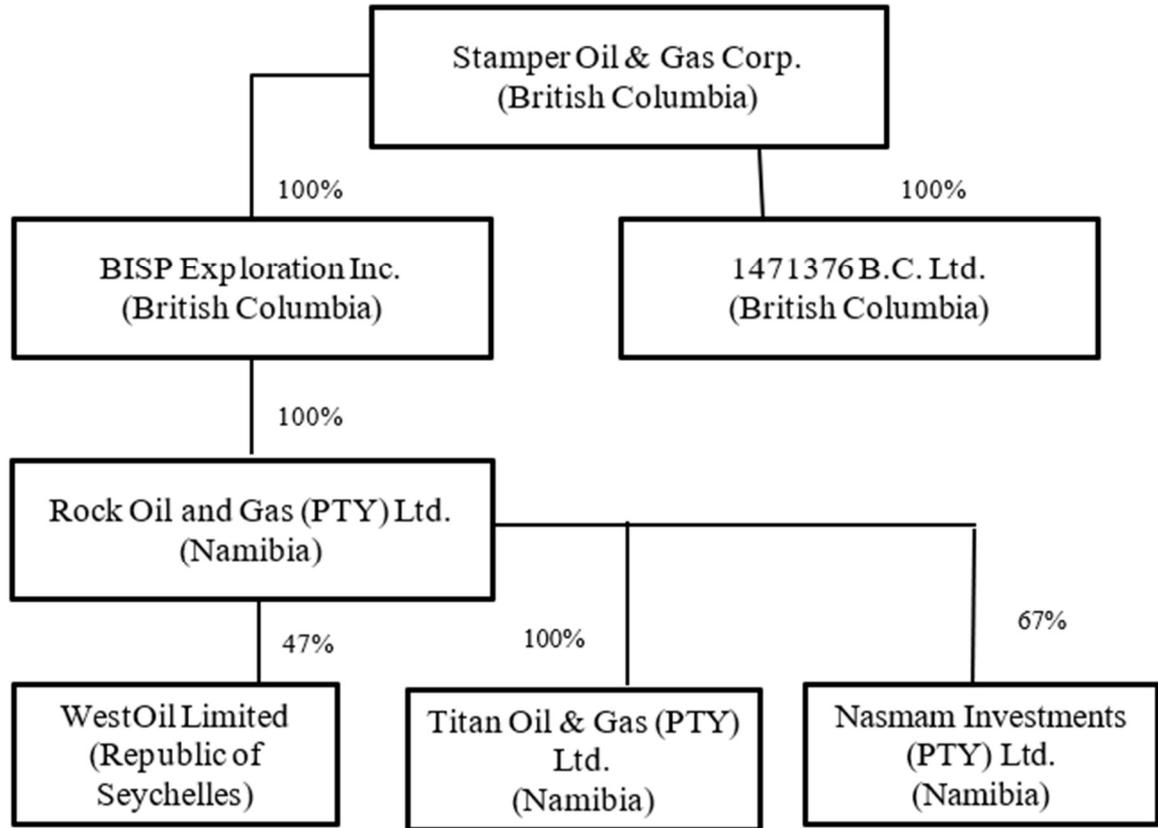
The Company was incorporated under the *Company Act* on September 18, 1984 under the name "Pink Jade Ventures Inc.". On January 28, 1987, the Company changed its name from "Pink Jade Ventures Inc." to "Bullion Range Exploration Corp.". On August 9, 1991, the Company changed its name from "Bullion Range Exploration Corp." to "Maximusic North America Corporation". On September 18, 1991, the Company changed its name from "Maximusic North America Corporation" to "Maximusic North American Corporation". On March 1, 1995, the Company changed its name from "Maximusic North American Corporation" to "Trivalence Mining Corporation". On January 14, 2008, the Company changed its names from "Trivalence Mining Corporation" to "Azure Resources Corporation". On June 13, 2014, the Company changed its name from "Azure Resources Corporation" to "Panorama Petroleum Inc.". On March 27, 2017, the Company changed its name from "Panorama Petroleum Inc." to "Stamper Oil & Gas Corp.". The Company's registered and records office is located at 1055 West Georgia Street Vancouver, 1500 Royal Centre, P.O. Box 11117 BC, V6E 4N7.

The Common Shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") under the trading symbol "STMP", on the US OTC under the symbol "STMFG" and on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange under

the symbol “TMP0”.

Inter-corporate Relationships

The Company’s corporate structure is as set out below:



GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE BUSINESS

OVERVIEW

Stamper is an oil and gas exploration company with ownership interests in five offshore Namibian oil and gas exploration blocks covering four Petroleum Exploration Licences (“PELs”). PEL 107 in the Orange Basin, PEL 102 in the Luderitz Basin, and PEL 106 and PEL 98 in the emerging Walvis Basin. The Company is committed to creating sustainable shareholder value by evaluating and developing future prospects into commercially viable assets.

Three Year History

Financial Year Ended June 30, 2023

NASM LOI

On September 23, 2022, the Company entered into a letter of intent (the “**NASM LOI**”) with North American Strategic Minerals Inc. (“**NASM**”), a mineral exploration company incorporated in the State of Delaware. Pursuant to the NASM LOI, subject to due diligence and definitive documentation, the Company was to acquire 100% of the issued and outstanding common shares of NASM in consideration for: (i) a cash payment of USD\$250,000; issuance of a number of Common Shares to the NASM shareholders on a *pro-rata* basis to be determined upon completion of due diligence; and (iii) providing a USD\$75,000 loan to NASM within seven business days from the date of the NASM LOI. On May 8, 2023, the NASM LOI expired and was not subsequently renewed.

Copper Creek Acquisition

On January 17, 2023, the Company announced that it had completed the acquisition of Copper Creek Mining Inc. (“**Copper Creek**”) pursuant to the terms and conditions of a share purchase agreement (the “**Copper Creek Agreement**”). As consideration for the acquisition of all of the issued and outstanding shares of Copper Creek, Stamper issued 5,000,000 Common Shares to the shareholders of Copper Creek on a *pro-rata* basis. Copper Creek is a British Columbia company which held an option (the “**Copper Creek Option**”) to acquire 100% interest in the Perry River property (the “**Perry River Property**”) from an arm’s length vendor. Pursuant to the Copper Creek Option, Copper Creek could earn a 100% interest in the Perry River Property by making aggregate cash payments of \$197,138, incurring \$250,000 in exploration expenditures and issuing 850,000 Common Shares before the second anniversary of the effective date of the Copper Creek Option.

Resignation of Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary

On March 2, 2023, the Company announced that Ms. Natasha Sever, Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary of the Company resigned effective February 28, 2023. In connection with Ms. Sever’s resignation, Ms. Sheri Rempel was appointed as Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary of the Company effective March 1, 2023.

Unwinding of Copper Creek Acquisition

On May 17, 2023, the Company unwound the Copper Creek Agreement. Consequently, Copper Creek is no longer a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company. The 5,000,000 Common Shares issued to acquire Copper Creek and 250,000 Common Shares issued to the optionors of the Perry River Property were cancelled and returned to treasury.

Financial Year Ended June 30, 2024

Stock Option Grant

On July 17, 2023, the Company announced the grant of an aggregate of 500,000 incentive stock options to certain of its directors and officers pursuant to the Company's stock option plan. The options vested immediately and are exercisable for a period of five years at a price of CAD\$0.10 per Common Share.

Closing of Non-Brokered Private Placement

On October 26, 2023, the Company closed the first tranche of a non-brokered private placement (the "**2023 Offering**") by issuing 2,800,000 units of the Company (each a "**2023 Unit**") at a price of \$0.055 per 2023 Unit for gross proceeds of \$154,000. Each 2023 Unit consisted of one Common Share and one transferable Common Share purchase warrant (each a "**2023 Warrant**"), with each 2023 Warrant entitling the holder to purchase one additional Common Share for a period of 12 months from the date of issuance at an exercise price of \$0.07 subject to accelerated expiry.

On November 3, 2023, the Company closed the second tranche of the 2023 Offering by issuing 3,501,727 flow-through units of the Company (the "**2023 FT Units**") at a price of \$0.055 per 2023 FT Unit for gross proceeds of \$192,595. Each 2023 FT Unit consisted of one Common Share issued on a "flow-through" basis pursuant to the *Income Tax Act*. (Canada) and one 2023 Warrant. In connection with the closing of the second tranche of the 2023 Offering, the Company also issued 855,000 2023 Units at a price of \$0.055 per 2023 Unit for gross proceeds of \$47,025.

On November 22, 2023, the Company closed the third and final tranche of the 2023 Offering by issuing 1,900,000 2023 Units at a price of \$0.055 per 2023 Unit for gross proceeds of \$104,500.

Resignation of Director

On February 5, 2024, Mr. Barry Hartley resigned from his position as director of the Company. Concurrently, the Company appointed Mr. Quinn Field-Dyte as a new independent director of the Company.

Filing of National Instrument 43-101 Technical Report

On March 28, 2024, the Company announced the release of its National Instrument 43-101 Technical report on the Redonda Copper property.

Resignation of Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary

On May 31, 2024, Ms. Sheri Rempel resigned from her position as the Company's Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary. Concurrently, the Company appointed Mr. Peter Nguyen as the Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary of the Company.

BCCo Acquisition

On June 5, 2024, the Company completed the acquisition of all issued and outstanding shares in the capital of 1471376 BC Ltd. (“**BCCo**”) pursuant to the terms and conditions of a share purchase agreement dated April 30, 2024 (the “**BCCo Agreement**”), amongst the Company, BCCo and its shareholders, pursuant to which the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of BCCo from its shareholders. Pursuant to the BCCo Agreement, in exchange for all of the issued and outstanding shares of BCCo, the Company issued an aggregate of 2,800,000 Common Shares to the shareholders of BCCo on a *pro rata* basis. BCCo holds a 100% interest in and to the Capri and Capri2 historic Uranium deposits.

Financial Year Ended June 30, 2025

Share Purchase Warrant Amendments

On October 17, 2024, the Company amended the exercise price and expiry date of a total of 9,056,727 Common Share purchase warrants. The Company amended the exercise price of 2,800,000 warrants from \$0.07 to \$0.05 and extended the expiry date from October 26, 2024 to October 26, 2025. The Company amended the exercise price of 4,356,727 warrants from \$0.07 to \$0.05 and extended the expiry date from November 3, 2024 to November 3, 2025. The Company also amended the exercise price of 1,900,000 warrants from \$0.07 to \$0.05 and extended the expiry date from November 22, 2024 to November 22, 2025.

Redonda Property Earn-In Option Agreement

On November 7, 2024, the Company entered into an earn-in option agreement (the “**Earn-In Agreement**”) with Vanguard Mining Corp. (“**Vanguard**”), whereby the Company granted Vanguard the option to earn up to a 50% interest (the “**Earn-In Option**”) in and to the Company’s Redonda Copper Project (the “**Redonda Project**”). To exercise the Earn-In Option, over the five year Earn-In Option period, Vanguard was required to issue 4,000,000 common shares of Vanguard, make aggregate cash payments of \$230,000, and incur eligible exploration expenditures of \$163,000 on the Redonda Project.

Loan Agreement

On November 26, 2024, the Company entered into a loan agreement (the “**Loan**”) to borrow \$27,486 from Bryson Goodwin, the former President, Chief Executive Officer, Chairman and a director of the Company. The Loan bore interest at a rate of 10% per annum and compounded quarterly, commencing as of the date of that the principal amount of the Loan was advanced to the Company, and continuing until the Loan was repaid in full. The Loan and accrued interest thereon were repaid during the third fiscal quarter of 2025.

Common Share Consolidation

On March 6, 2025, the Company effected a consolidation of the Common Shares on the basis of ten (10) pre-consolidation Common Shares for every one (1) post-consolidation Common Share.

Closing of Non-Brokered Private Placement

On March 7, 2025, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement by issuing 8,888,888 units (each a “**2025 Unit**”) at a price of \$0.1125 per 2025 Unit for gross proceeds of \$1,000,000 (the “**March 2025 Offering**”). Each 2025 Unit consists of one Common Share and one transferable Common Share purchase warrant to acquire one additional Common Share at a price of \$0.15 per Common Share for a period of 36 months from the closing date of the March 2025 Offering. In connection with the March 2025 Offering, the Company issued 650,959 2025 Units to certain eligible arm’s length finders.

Amendment to Redonda Project Earn-In Option Agreement

On April 15, 2025, the Company and Vanguard entered into a mutual release and amendment agreement (the “**Earn-In Amendment**”) to amend the terms of the Earn-In Option. Pursuant to the Earn-In Amendment, Vanguard’s obligation to issue 4,000,000 Vanguard common shares as a condition to the Earn-In Option exercise was waived. The remaining cash payments and expenditure requirements were also waived, and it was deemed that Vanguard had fulfilled its obligations and earned its 50% interest in the Redonda Project.

Common Share Subdivision

On June 5, 2025, the Company subdivided the Common Shares on a 3.8 pre-subdivision to 1 post-subdivision basis.

Events Subsequent to the Financial Year Ended June 30, 2025

BISP Transaction and Concurrent Brokered Private Placement

On September 10, 2025, the Company closed the acquisition of 100% of the issued and outstanding securities of BISP (the “**BISP Transaction**”) pursuant to the terms and conditions of an acquisition agreement dated May 12, 2025, as amended on July 4 and August 18, 2025 (the “**BISP Agreement**”). The BISP Transaction constituted a Reviewable (Fundamental) acquisition as defined by Policy 5.4 of the TSXV. Upon completion of the BISP Transaction, the Company resumed trading on the TSXV on September 15, 2025 under the symbol “STMP.”

In accordance with the terms and conditions of the BISP Agreement, the BISP Transaction was completed by way of a three-cornered amalgamation, whereby, among other things: (i) a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company amalgamated with BISP to form an amalgamated company (“**Amalco**”); (ii) holders of common shares in the capital of BISP (each, a “**BISP Share**”), including 57,609,993 BISP Shares issued on conversion of the Subscription Receipts (as defined herein), the 8,257,555 BISP Shares issued as part of the Debt Units (as defined herein), and the 100 BISP Shares held by the founding shareholder of BISP each received one Common Share for each BISP Share held and the BISP Shares were cancelled; (iii); holders of the 32,933,772 issued and outstanding share purchase warrants to acquire BISP Shares (“**BISP Warrants**”) and 4,389,726 non-transferrable Broker Warrants (as defined herein) were issued warrants to purchase Common Shares in exchange and replacement for, and on an equivalent basis, such BISP Warrants which will thereby be cancelled; and (iv) Amalco became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

The BISP Warrants exchanged in connection with the amalgamation are exercisable to acquire one Common Share at an exercise price of \$0.35 per Common Share for a period of 36 months from the closing date of the BISP Transaction (“**BISP Closing**”) and the Broker Warrants are exercisable to acquire one Common Share at an exercise price of \$0.20 per Common Share, for a period of 36 months from the BISP Closing.

In connection with and on closing of the BISP Transaction, the Company’s former CEO, Bryson Goodwin resigned and Grayson Andersen was appointed as the Company’s CEO. Furthermore, in connection with the BISP Transaction, the Company paid a finder’s fee of 680,112 Common Shares at a deemed price of \$0.20 per Common Share (the “**Finder’s Shares**”) to an arm’s-length finder, Commodity Partners Inc. The Finder’s Shares are subject to a statutory hold period of four months plus a day from the date of issuance.

In connection with the BISP Transaction, the Company assumed and performed BISP’s contractual obligations under a share purchase agreement (the “**BISP Share Purchase Agreement**”), as amended on March 19, 2025, July 14, 2025, July 23, 2025, August 18, 2025, and August 28, 2025, amongst BISP and certain arm’s length vendors (the “**Vendors**”). Pursuant to the BISP Share Purchase Agreement, BISP acquired an indirect interest in the Namibian Licences (as defined herein) in consideration for the prior payment of a US\$800,000 deposit, aggregate additional cash payments of US\$5,000,000 on the BISP Closing, and the issuance of 5,000,000 Common Shares on the BISP Closing. Additionally, on the 12-month anniversary of the BISP Closing, Stamper must pay the Vendors a cash payment of US\$1,250,000 and issue the Vendors an additional 8,561,644 Common Shares. The acquired interests in the Namibian Licences are as follows:

- BISP acquired 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of Rock Oil and Gas Pty (“**Rock Oil**”). Concurrently with BISP Closing, Rock Oil acquired a 47% interest in WestOil Limited, a company incorporated under the Laws of the Republic of Seychelles (“**WestOil**”). WestOil holds a 70% working interest in PEL107 over Namibian oil block 2712A;
- Rock Oil holds a 5% carried interest in offshore Namibian oil blocks known as PEL 98 over Namibian oil block 2213 and a 5% working interest in PEL 106 over Namibian oil blocks 2111A and 2011B (although such interest is treated as carried in practice); and
- Rock Oil holds a 20% carried interest in Namibia exploration licence PEL 102 over Namibian oil block 2614B.

In connection with the BISP Transaction, on September 3, 2025, BISP closed a concurrent brokered private placement of 57,609,993 subscription receipts (the “**Subscription Receipts**”) at a price of \$0.20 per Subscription Receipt for aggregate gross proceeds of \$11,521,998.60 (the “**BISP Concurrent Offering**”). In addition, cash commissions of \$792,445 were paid and a total of 4,389,726 non-transferrable broker warrants (the “**Broker Warrants**”) were issued in connection with the BISP Concurrent Offering, exercisable on the same terms as the BISP Warrants issued on conversion of the Subscription Receipts. The BISP Concurrent Offering was completed pursuant to an agency agreement entered into among the Company, BISP, and Ventum Financial Corp. Additionally, in connection with the BISP Concurrent Offering, BISP also issued

8,257,555 units of BISP (the “**Debt Units**”) at a price of \$0.20 per Debt Unit to certain creditors of BISP pursuant to the settlement of \$1,651,511 owed by BISP to the creditors.

On September 10, 2025, the Subscription Receipt’s escrow release conditions were satisfied, and as a result, each Subscription Receipt was automatically exchanged for one BISP Share and one-half of one BISP Warrant without further payment or action on the part of the holder immediately prior to the BISP Closing.

Marketing Engagements

On October 1, 2025, the Company announced it had retained Bluehand Consulting AG (“**Bluehand**”) to provide ongoing digital media marketing services. Pursuant to this engagement, Bluehand will provide branding and content creation, data optimization services including search engine optimization, search engine marketing, lead generation, digital marketing, social media marketing, email marketing, and brand marketing. Bluehand was paid a fee of €400,000 for its marketing services, which are for a term of one year.

On October 1, 2025, the Company also announced it had retained X Media Inc. SEZC (“**X Media**”) to provide ongoing digital media marketing and communications services. X Media will design and implement a multi-channel digital advertising campaign, create and distribute investor-focused content and provide other social media and advisory services. X Media will be paid US\$500,000 for its marketing services, which are for a term of one year.

Annual General Meeting

On November 19, 2025, the Company held its annual general meeting whereby Mathew Goldsmith (Chairman), Simon Akit, Desmond Balakrishnan, Christopher Cooper and Joseph Iita, were elected to the board of directors of the Company. Outgoing directors Bryson Goodwin, Saman Eskandari, Quinn Field-Dyde and James McCrea did not stand for re-election and the Company’s annual general meeting and therefore ceased to be directors of the Company effective November 19, 2025.

CFO Appointment

On January 16, 2026, Kevin Ma was appointed as the Company’s Chief Financial Officer. In connection with Mr. Ma’s appointment, Peter Nguyen resigned as the Company’s Chief Financial Officer.

Significant Acquisitions

On September 10, 2025, the Company announced that it closed the BISP Transaction. See “*General Developments of the Business- Three Year History - Events Subsequent to the Financial Year Ended June 30, 2025- BISP Transaction and Concurrent Brokered Private Placement*”. The Company filed a business acquisition report on November 19, 2025 in respect of the BISP Transaction.

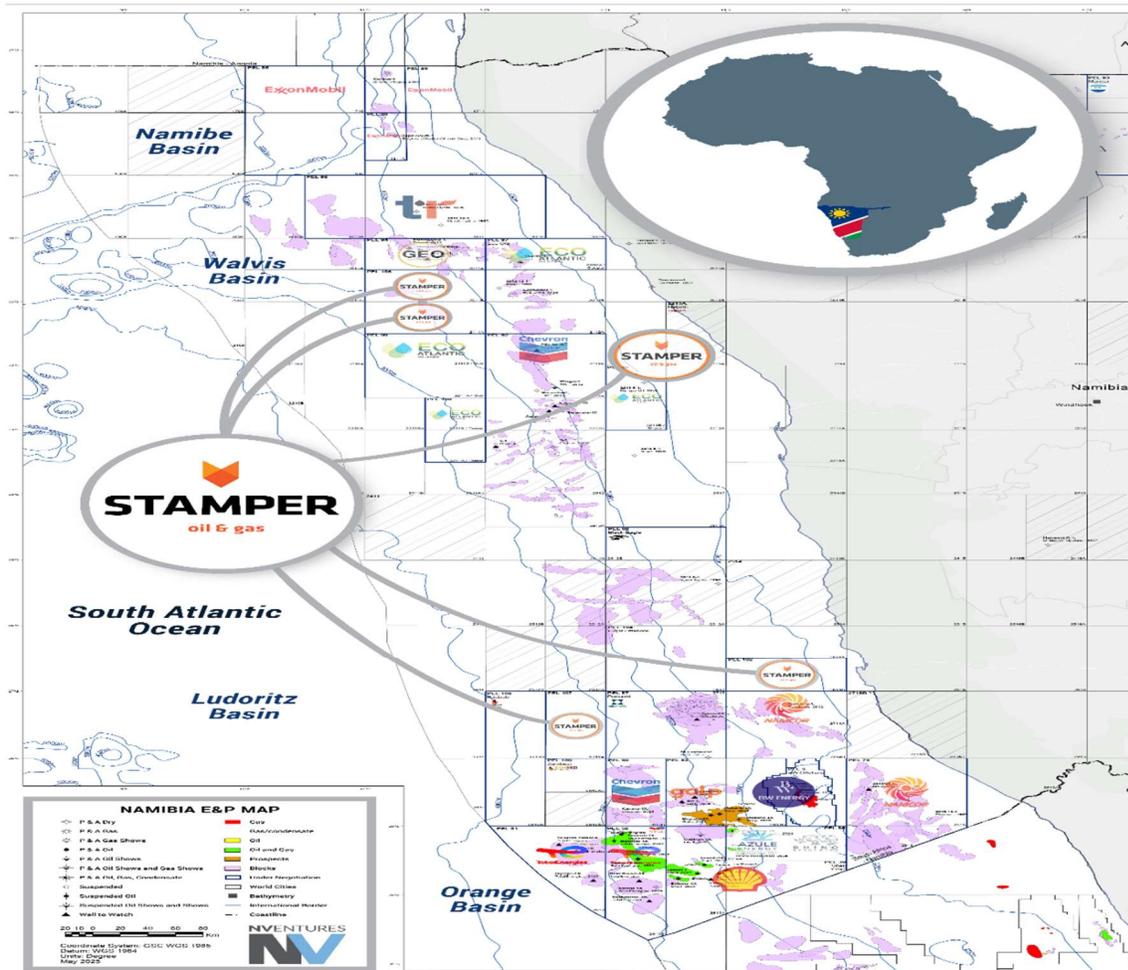
BUSINESS DESCRIPTION

Overview

As described above under “General Development of the Business,” Stamper is a Canadian-based oil and gas company working collaboratively to explore the potential for oil and gas resources in Namibia on its 70% working interest in PEL 107 over Namibian oil block 2712A (“**PEL 107**”), 5% carried interest in PEL 98 over Namibian oil block 2213 (“**PEL 98**”), a 5% working interest in PEL 106 over Namibian oil blocks 2111A and 2011B (“**PEL 106**”), and 20% carried interest in Namibia exploration licence PEL 102 over Namibian oil block 2614B (“**PEL 102**”, together with PEL, 107, PEL 98, and PEL 106, the “**Namibian Licences**”).

The five Namibian Licences are located in three of the four major basins offshore Namibia including the prolific Orange basin, the emerging Walvis basin and in the Lüderitz basin. Block 2712A in the Orange basin is located northwest of prolific oil and gas discoveries made by Rhino Resources, Galp Energia and TotalEnergies. Blocks 2213, 2011B, and 2111A are located in the emerging Walvis basin. Additionally, Block 2614B is located in the southern portion of the Lüderitz basin, north of the Kudu Gas Field. The below map outlines the approximate locations of the Namibian Licences:

Location of Stamper Petroleum Exploration Licences



PEL098 – Block 2213

PEL098 covers approximately 5,700km² and is located in Block 2213 offshore in the economical waters of Namibia. The Company holds a 5% carried interest in PEL098 through its ownership of Titan Oil and Gas (PTY) Ltd. Eco Oil & Gas Services (PTY) Ltd, is the operator holding an 85% working interest and National Petroleum Corporation of Namibia (“NAMCOR”), holds a 10% carried interest. As announced on September 16, 2025, Eco Oil & Gas Services (PTY) Ltd, has entered into an agreement to farm out its 85% working interest and operatorship in PEL098 to Lamda Energy (PTY) Ltd, subject to government approval.

PEL098 is located in the Walvis Basin, offshore Namibia in approximately 100 metres to 600 metres of water and is approximately 102km (63.8 miles) from shore.

PEL102 – Block 2614B

PEL102 covers approximately 5,511km² and is located on Block 2614B offshore in the economical waters of Namibia. The Company holds an indirect 20% carried interest in PEL102 through its 67%

ownership of NASMAM Investments (PTY) Ltd, which holds a 30% carried interest. NAMCOR is the operator holding a 70% working interest. PEL102 is located in the southern part of the Luderitz Basin, offshore Namibia in approximately 100 metres to 600 metres of water and is approximately 8km (5 miles) from shore.

PEL106 – Blocks 2011B and 2111A

PEL106 covers approximately 11,542km² and is located on Blocks 2011B and 2111A offshore in the economical waters of Namibia. The Company holds a 5% carried interest in PEL106 through its ownership of Titan Oil and Gas (PTY) Ltd. Oranto Petroleum (PTY) Ltd, is the operator holding an 83% working interest and NAMCOR holds a 12% carried interest. PEL106 is located in the Walvis Basin, offshore Namibia in approximately 800 metres to 3,000 metres of water and is approximately 156km (99 miles) from shore.

PEL107 – Block 2712A

PEL107 covers approximately 5,477km² and is located on Block 2712A offshore in the economic waters of Namibia. The Company holds an indirect 32.9% working interest in PEL107 through its 47% ownership of WestOil Limited, which holds a 70% working interest and is the operator. Petrovena Energy (PTY) Ltd holds a 15% working interest and NAMCOR holds a 15% carried interest. PEL107 is located in the Orange Basin, offshore Namibia in approximately 2,800 metres to 4,000 metres of water and is approximately 240km (150 miles) from shore.

Namibia

General

Namibia, a former colony of Germany and then administered by South Africa pursuant to the Treaty of Versailles, gained independence from South Africa in 1990. Namibia is a country of approximately 3.1 million people located on the south-west coast of Africa, bordered by Angola and Zambia to the north, Botswana to the east, South Africa to the south, and the Atlantic Ocean to the west. It is renowned for its political stability, strong rule of law, and vast natural landscapes. Namibia has a highly developed infrastructure by regional standards, including two high quality ports at Walvish Bay and Luderitz which service the offshore oil and gas industry. Offshore operations can take place nearly year round, however, significant swells can take place during the autumn and winter period between the months of May and October. As of the date of this AIF, major industry competitors such as ExxonMobil Corporation, Chevron Corporation, Royal Dutch Shell plc, TotalEnergies SE, Azule Energy (a bp and Eni company), and Galp EnergiaSGPS, S.A. all have active operations in Namibia.

LicenceLicencePetroleum Exploration Licences

In Namibia, all rights in relation to the exploration for, the production and disposal of, and the control over petroleum vest in the state. The *Petroleum (Exploration and Production) Act 2 of 1991* (Namibia), together with the *Petroleum (Taxation) Act 3 of 1991* (Namibia) are the principal laws regulating the granting and transfer of petroleum licences to explore for and produce petroleum within the Republic of Namibia. Prior to a petroleum licence being granted, the *Petroleum*

(Exploration and Production) Act 2 of 1991 (Namibia) requires that the Namibian Minister of Mines and Energy enter into a petroleum agreement with the licence applicant containing the terms and conditions applicable to such licence and possible future licences, including production licences.

Trends

Other than as disclosed in this AIF, there are no current trends in Stamper's business that are likely to impact Stamper's performance.

Specialized Skills and Knowledge

The Company relies on the specialized skill and knowledge of its permanent staff to compile, interpret and evaluate technical data and numerous additional activities required to explore for oil and natural gas. From time to time, the Company employs consultants and other service providers to provide complementary experience and expertise to carry out its oil and natural gas operations effectively. It is the belief of management that the Company that its officers and employees, who have significant technical, operational and financial experience in the oil and/or gas industry, hold the necessary skill sets to successfully execute the Company's business strategy in order to achieve its corporate objectives.

Competitive Conditions

The oil and natural gas industry is intensely competitive in all its phases. The Company competes with numerous other participants in the search for, and the acquisition of, oil and natural gas properties, in the marketing of oil and natural gas and in attracting skilled personnel. The Company's competitors include resource companies that have greater financial resources, staff and facilities than those of the Company. The Company's ability to discover reserves in the future will depend on its ability to successfully explore its present properties, to select and acquire suitable producing properties or prospects on which to conduct future exploration and to respond in a cost-effective manner to economic and competitive factors that affect the distribution and marketing of oil and natural gas. Competitive factors in the distribution and marketing of oil and nature gas include price and methods and reliability of delivery. The Company's ability to successfully bid on and acquire additional property rights, to discover reserves, to participate in drilling opportunities and to identify and enter into commercial arrangements with customers will be dependent upon the development and maintenance of close working relationships with its future industry partners and joint operators and its ability to select and evaluate properties and to consummate transactions in a highly competitive environment. The Company believes that its competitive position is equivalent to that of other oil and/or gas issuers of similar size and at a similar stage of development. See "Risk Factors".

Employees

As at June 30, 2025 and as of the date of this AIF, the Company had nil employees and three contractors/consultants.

Foreign Operations

The Company currently owns or has an interest in oil and/or gas assets in Namibia. The Company's operations are exposed to various levels of political, economic and social risks and uncertainties. These risks and uncertainties vary from country to country and include, but are not limited to: terrorism; hostage taking; military repression; expropriation; political corruption, extreme fluctuations in currency exchange rates; high rates of inflation; labour unrest; war or civil unrest; renegotiation or termination of existing licences, permits and contracts; ability of governments to unilaterally alter agreements; surface land access issues; changes in taxation policies, laws and regulations; restrictions on foreign exchange and repatriation; and changing political conditions, currency controls and governmental regulations that favour or require the awarding of contracts to local contractors or require foreign contractors to employ citizens of, or purchase supplies from, a particular jurisdiction. Any changes in regulations or shifts in political attitudes in such foreign countries are beyond the Company's control and may adversely affect the Company's business. Future development and operations may be affected in varying degrees by such factors as government regulations (or changes thereto) with respect to restrictions on production, export controls, import restrictions, such as restrictions applicable to, among other things, equipment, services and supplies, taxes, expropriation of property, repatriation of profits, environmental legislation, land use, surface land access, land claims of local people and worksite safety. The effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted. See "Risk Factors".

Environmental Protection

Environmental legislation imposes certain restrictions, obligations, and liabilities on companies in the oil and/or gas industry. Drilling for and production, handling, transporting and disposing of oil and/or gas and petroleum by-products are subject to extensive regulation under national and local environmental laws, including those of the countries in which the Company currently operates. Environmental regulations may impose, among other things, restrictions, liabilities and obligations in connection with water and air pollution control and permitting requirements and restrictions on operations in environmentally sensitive areas. Environmental regulations may also impose restrictions on the handling of, storing, transporting, and disposing of waste. In addition, the Company could potentially be liable for contamination on properties acquired and it attempts to mitigate the risk of inheriting environmental liabilities by conducting due diligence on acquisition opportunities.

Environmental protection requirements have not, to date, had a significant effect on the capital expenditures, financial performance and competitive position of the Company. However, environmental regulations are expected to become more stringent in the future and costs associated with compliance are expected to increase. In addition, as the Company's exploration and operating activities expand, new and more rigorously enforced environmental regulations may come into play, which could impact those activities and the cost of compliance. Any penalties or other sanctions imposed on the Company for non-compliance with environmental regulations could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, prospects and financial performance, or could result in restrictions or cessation of operations and the imposition of fines and penalties.

Economic Dependence

The Company's interests in Namibia are dependent on the terms of the Namibian Licences.

Risk Factors

The Company is subject to both risks that directly affect our business and operations, as well as indirect risks that impact third parties or industry generally. Investors should carefully consider the risk factors set out below and consider all other information contained herein and, in the Company's other public filings before making an investment decision. The risks set out below are not an exhaustive list and should not be taken as a complete summary or description of all of the risks associated with Stamper's business, the business of third parties with whom the Company conducts business and the crude oil and natural gas business generally. If any event arising from the risk factors set forth below occurs, Stamper's business, prospects, financial condition, results of operation or cash flows and in some cases, its reputation, could be materially adversely affected.

An investment in securities of Stamper involves significant risks, which should be carefully considered by prospective investors before purchasing such securities. Management of Stamper considers the following risks to be most significant for potential investors in Stamper, but such risks do not necessarily comprise all those associated with an investment in Stamper. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to management of Stamper may also have an adverse effect on Stamper's business. If any of these risks actually occur, Stamper's business, financial condition, capital resources, results of operations and/or future operations could be materially adversely affected.

In addition to the other information set forth elsewhere in this AIF, the following risk factors should be carefully considered when assessing risks related to Stamper's business.

Nature of Business

An investment in the Company should be considered highly speculative due to the nature and concentration of the Company's business in the exploration for, and the acquisition, production and marketing of oil and natural gas reserves and its current stage of development. Oil and/or gas operations involve many risks which even a combination of experience, knowledge and careful evaluation may not be able to overcome. There is no assurance that further commercial quantities of oil and natural gas will be discovered or acquired by the Company. Because the Company's business is concentrated in the oil and gas industry, its financial performance will depend on the overall condition of the oil and gas industry. The Company is subject to increased risk of loss, including losses due to adverse occurrences affecting it more than the market as a whole, as a result of the fact that its operations are concentrated in the oil and gas sector.

Exploration and Production Risks

Oil and natural gas exploration involves a high degree of risk and there is no assurance that expenditures made on exploration by the Company will result in new discoveries of oil or natural gas in commercial quantities. It is difficult to project the costs of implementing an exploratory drilling program due to the inherent uncertainties of drilling in unknown formations, the costs

associated with encountering various drilling conditions such as over pressured zones and tools lost in the hole, and changes in drilling plans and locations as a result of prior exploratory wells or additional seismic data and interpretations thereof.

The Company currently has a limited number of specific identified exploration or development prospects. Management of the Company will continue to evaluate prospects on an ongoing basis in a manner consistent with industry standards and past practices. The long term commercial success of the Company depends on its ability to find, acquire, develop and commercially produce oil and natural gas reserves. No assurance can be given that the Company will be able to locate satisfactory properties for acquisition or participation. Moreover, if such acquisitions or participations are identified, the Company may determine that current markets, terms of acquisition and participation or pricing conditions make such acquisitions or participations uneconomic.

Future oil and/or gas exploration and production may involve unprofitable efforts, not only from dry wells, but from wells that are productive but do not produce sufficient net revenues to return a profit after drilling, operating and other costs. Completion of a well does not assure a profit on the investment or recovery of drilling, completion and operating costs. In addition, drilling hazards or environmental damage could greatly increase the cost of operations, and various field operating conditions may adversely affect the production from successful wells. These conditions include delays in obtaining governmental approvals or consents, shut-ins of connected wells resulting from extreme weather conditions, insufficient storage or transportation capacity or other geological and mechanical conditions. While close well supervision and effective maintenance operations can contribute to maximizing production rates over time, production delays and declines from normal field operating conditions cannot be eliminated and can be expected to adversely affect revenue and cash flow levels to varying degrees.

Permits, Licences, Approvals and Authorizations

The operations of the Company require permits, licences, approvals and authorizations from various governmental and non-governmental authorities. Such permits, licences, approvals and authorizations are subject to the discretion of the applicable governmental and non-governmental authorities. The Company must comply with existing standards, laws and regulations, as applicable, that may entail greater or lesser costs and delays, depending on the nature of the activity to be permitted and the permitting authority. Obtaining or renewing the necessary governmental permits, licences, approvals and authorizations is a complex and time-consuming process involving multiple jurisdictions and sometimes involving public comment periods and costly undertakings on the part of the Company. The duration and success of the Company's efforts to obtain and renew permits, licences, approvals and authorizations are contingent upon many variables not within the Company's control, including local politics, legal challenges and the interpretation of applicable requirements implemented by the licensing authority. Any unexpected disruption to the Company's permits, licences, approvals or authorizations may materially hurt the Company's business. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain or renew all necessary permits, licences, approvals or authorizations. Failure to obtain or renew such licences, permits, approvals or authorizations may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, prospects, financial condition or financial performance. The Company's intended activities will be dependent on such permits, licences, approvals and

authorizations which, if obtained or renewed, could subsequently be withdrawn or made subject to limitations. There can be no guarantee as to the terms of any such current permits, licences, approvals and authorizations that future permits, licences, approvals and authorizations will be renewed or, if so, on what terms when they come up for renewal. Properties in the jurisdiction in which the Company currently carries on business are subject to licence requirements, which generally include, inter alia, certain financial commitments which, if not fulfilled, could result in the suspension or ultimate forfeiture of the relevant licences. Government action, which could include non-renewal of licences, may result in any income receivable by the Company or licences held by the Company being adversely affected. In particular, changes in the application or interpretation of laws and/or taxation provisions in the regions in which it carries on business could adversely affect the value of the Company's interests.

Additional Funding Requirements

As Stamper's business is in the exploration stage and as Stamper does not carry on production activities, it will require additional financing to continue its operations. Its ability to secure additional financing and fund ongoing exploration is affected by the strength of the economy and other general economic factors. There can be no assurance that Stamper will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future, or that the terms of such financing will be favourable for further exploration and development of its projects. Failure to obtain such additional financing could result in delay or indefinite postponement of further exploration. Further, revenues, financings and profits, if any, will depend upon various factors, including the success, if any, of exploration programs and general market conditions for oil and gas exploration.

Access Restrictions and Tariff Risks

The Company's ability to procure inputs and equipment required for its projects and operations in Namibia, and access to markets for the Company's future products, may be subject to interruptions or trade barriers due to policies and tariffs or import/export restrictions of individual countries. The Company's future products may also be subject to tariffs that do not apply to producers based in other countries which could result in changes to its customer base and disrupt the Company anticipated sales processes. Any disruption to current trade practices could have a material impact on the Company's ability to procure inputs and equipment for its operations and projects and to market its future products.

Possible Failure to Realize Anticipated Benefits of Acquisitions

The Company has acquired the Namibian Licences. The Company may complete other acquisitions in the future with a view to strengthening its position in the oil and natural gas industry and creating the opportunity to realize certain benefits. Achieving the benefits of these acquisitions depends in part on factors outside of the Company's control.

The consideration and rationale for acquisitions is based in large part on engineering, environmental and economic assessments made by the Company, independent engineers and consultants. These assessments include a series of assumptions regarding such factors as recoverability and marketability of oil and/or gas, environmental restrictions and prohibitions regarding releases and emissions of various substances, future prices of oil and/or gas and

operating costs, future capital expenditures and royalties and other government levies which may be imposed. Many of these factors are subject to change and are beyond the control of the Company. All such assessments involve a measure of geologic, engineering, environmental and regulatory uncertainty that could result in lower production and reserves or higher operating or capital expenditures than anticipated.

Achieving the benefits of acquisitions depends in part on successfully consolidating functions and integrating operations and procedures in a timely and efficient manner as well as the Company's ability to realize the anticipated growth opportunities and synergies from combining the acquired businesses and operations with those of the Company. The integration of acquired businesses may require substantial management effort, time and resources and may divert management's focus from other strategic opportunities and operational matters. Management continually assesses the value and contribution of services provided and assets required to provide such services. In this regard, non-core assets are periodically disposed of so that the Company can focus its efforts and resources more efficiently. Depending on the state of the market for such non-core assets, certain non-core assets of the Company, if disposed of, could be expected to realize less than their carrying value on the financial statements of the Company.

Although title reviews may be conducted prior to the purchase of oil and natural gas producing properties or the commencement of drilling wells, such reviews do not guarantee or certify that a defect in the chain of title will not arise. The actual interest of the Company in properties may accordingly vary from the Company's records. If a title defect does exist, it is possible that the Company may lose all or a portion of the properties to which the title defect relates, which may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, financial performance and prospects. There may be valid challenges to title or legislative changes, which affect the Company's title to the oil and natural gas properties the Company controls that could impair the Company's activities on them and result in a reduction of the revenue received by the Company.

Economic Dependence

The Company's interests in Namibia are dependent on the terms of the Namibian Licences.

Currently, the Company does not have cash inflows and/or adequate financing to develop profitable operations. Stamper is pursuing exploration projects and contracts that will require substantial additional financing before they are able to generate positive operating cash flows. Accordingly, the Company's continued successful operations and its ability to carry on its exploration and developmental activities and obligations in respect of Namibian Licences, both now and in the future are and will be dependent on its ability to obtain additional financing.

Marketability of Crude Oil and Natural Gas

The marketability and price of oil and natural gas will be affected by numerous factors beyond the control of the Company, including the continuance or escalation of the military conflict between Ukraine and Russia and the economic sanctions imposed on Russia in connection therewith, which have and may continue to result in increased prices for a variety of commodities, including oil and natural gas, and which could have other long term effects on the

global economy in addition to the near-term effects on Ukraine and Russia. The Company will be affected by the differential between the price paid by refiners for light quality oil and the medium grades of oil which may be produced by the Company. The ability of the Company to market its oil and natural gas may depend upon its ability to acquire access to production facilities and space on pipelines. The Company will also be subject to market fluctuations in the prices of oil and natural gas, deliverability uncertainties related to the proximity of its reserves to pipeline and processing facilities and extensive government regulation relating to price, taxes, royalties, land tenure, allowable production, the export of oil and natural gas and many other aspects of the oil and natural gas business.

Project-Related Risks

The Company may manage in the future a variety of prospective small and large projects in the conduct of its business. Project delays may delay expected revenues from operations. Significant project cost over-runs could make a project uneconomic. The Company's ability to execute projects and market oil and natural gas depends upon numerous factors beyond the Company's control, including:

- the availability of processing capacity;
- the availability and proximity of pipeline capacity;
- the availability of storage capacity;
- the supply of, and demand for, oil and natural gas;
- the availability of alternative fuel sources;
- the effects of inclement weather;
- the availability of drilling and related equipment;
- unexpected cost increases;
- accidental events;
- currency fluctuations;
- changes in regulations;
- the availability and productivity of skilled labour; and
- the regulation of the oil and natural gas industry by various levels of government and governmental agencies.

As a result of these factors, the Company could be unable to execute projects on time, on budget or at all, and may not be able to effectively market the oil and natural gas that it produces.

Climate Change

Changing consumer preferences for low carbon sources of energy, transport and products and services may erode demand for oil and gas as clean alternatives come to market and gain scale. Reduced demand for oil and gas may negatively impact the Company's valuation and the trading price of the Common Shares. In addition to limiting the Company's ability to sell into the market, these trends could lead to lower commodity prices in the medium and long term, putting further pressure on revenues. In the short-term, unbalanced investment in traditional vs. new energy technologies and sources, combined with uncertain demand dynamics, may lead to commodity price volatility. Supply chains may also become constrained, as suppliers adjust their strategies and product mix in response to the energy transition, resulting in increasing costs for some goods and services.

In December of 2015, 197 countries that were members of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (the “**Convention**”) met in Paris, France and signed the Paris Agreement on climate change. The stated objective of the Paris Agreement is to hold “the increase in global average temperature to well below 2° Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5° Celsius”. The countries which agreed to the Paris Agreement committed to meeting every five years to review their individual progress on greenhouse gas emissions reductions and to consider amendments to non-binding individual country targets. These countries are required to report and monitor their greenhouse gas emissions, though the implementation of such reporting and monitoring has yet to be determined. The Paris Agreement also contemplates that by 2020 the parties thereto will develop a new market-based mechanism related to carbon trading, which is expected to be based largely on lessons learned from the Kyoto Protocol.

Many countries are developing country-wide approaches to implementing the Paris Agreement. Namibia is a Non-Annex I Parties to the Convention and accordingly does not have legal commitments under the Convention; however, the government of Namibia supports climate initiatives. This showing of support allows these countries to implement strong environmental regulatory aspects which has a positive impact for project activities overall. The Company is unable to predict the impact of the Paris Agreement on its operations. It is possible that mandatory emissions reduction requirements may have a material adverse effect on the Company’s financial condition, financial performance and cash flow.

The Company’s proposed exploration activities and production activities will emit greenhouse gases and require the Company to comply with greenhouse gas emissions legislation and policy. The direct or indirect costs of these regulations may have a material adverse effect on the Company’s business, prospects, financial condition or financial performance. The future implementation or modification of greenhouse gases regulations, whether to meet the limits required by the Paris Agreement, Kyoto Protocol, the Copenhagen Accord or as otherwise determined, could have a material impact on the nature of oil and natural gas operations, including those of the Company. Given the evolving nature of the debate related to climate change and the control of greenhouse gases and resulting requirements, it is not possible to predict the impact on the Company and its operations and financial condition.

Risks of Foreign Operations

The Company’s exploration activities are located in Namibia. As such, these operations are exposed to various levels of political, economic and other risks and uncertainties associated with operating in a foreign jurisdiction. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to: expropriation; extreme fluctuations in currency exchange rates; high rates of inflation; labour unrest; protests; roadblocks or other forms of public expression; war, civil or social unrest; crime or other violence; renegotiation or nullification of existing concessions, licences, permits and contracts; ability of governments to unilaterally alter agreements; government imposed supply laws, including laws, establishing, among other things, profit margins, production quotas, maximum and minimum price, levels and the ability to confiscate merchandise in certain circumstances; surface land access issues; political, judicial and business corruption; changes in policies, regulations and laws, including but not limited to those concerning taxation, environmental protection, and resource development; restrictions on foreign exchange and

repatriation; and changing political conditions, currency controls and governmental regulations that favour or require the awarding of contracts to local contractors or require foreign contractors to employ citizens of, or purchase supplies from, a particular jurisdiction. The occurrence of regime changes adds uncertainties that cannot be accurately predicted and any future material adverse changes in government policies or legislation in the jurisdictions in which we operate that affect foreign ownership, oil and gas exploration, development or mining activities, may affect the Company's viability and profitability.

Risks of Operating Through Foreign Subsidiaries

The Company conducts operations through foreign (including Namibian and Seychelles Republic) subsidiaries, and a majority of the Company's assets are held in such entities. Accordingly, any limitation on the transfer of cash or other assets between the parent corporation and such entities, or among such entities, could restrict the Company's ability to fund its operations efficiently. Any such limitations, or the perception that such limitations may exist now or in the future, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial performance and financial condition and the market price of the Common Shares.

Inherent Risks relating to Fraud, Bribery and Corruption in Namibia

Fraud, bribery and corruption are more common in some jurisdictions than in others. Doing business in international developing markets brings with it inherent risks associated with enforcement of obligations, fraud, bribery and corruption. In addition, the oil and/or gas industries have historically been shown to be vulnerable to corrupt or unethical practices.

The Company uses its best efforts to prevent the occurrence of fraud, bribery and corruption, but it may not be possible for the Company to detect or prevent every instance of fraud, bribery and corruption in every jurisdiction in which its employees, agents, sub-contractors or joint venture partners are located. The Company may therefore be subject to civil and criminal penalties and to reputational damage. Participation in corrupt practices, including the bribery of foreign public officials, by the Company, its subsidiaries or other predecessors in interest, whether directly or indirectly (through agents or other representatives or otherwise) may also have serious adverse consequences on the rights and interests of the Company, including but not limited to title to government contracts, licences and concessions, including the Namibian Licences.

Instances of fraud, bribery and corruption, and violations of laws and regulations in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates could have a material adverse effect on its business, prospects, financial condition or financial performance. In addition, as a result of the Company's anti-corruption training programs, codes of conduct and other safeguards, there is a risk that the Company could be at a commercial disadvantage and may fail to secure contracts within jurisdictions that have been allocated a low score on Transparency International's "Corruption Perceptions Index" to the benefit of other companies who may not have or comply with such anti-corruption safeguards.

Changes in Government Policy

Governments of oil and/or gas producing jurisdictions typically exercise significant influence over domestic oil and/or gas industries, as well as many other aspects of their respective economies. Government policy may change to discourage foreign investment or restrictions and requirements not currently foreseen may be implemented. There can be no assurance that the Company's assets and properties will not be subject to nationalization, expropriation, requisition or confiscation, whether legitimate or not, by any authority or body.

Similarly, the Company's operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to restrictions on production, price controls, export controls, income taxes, expropriation of property or environmental legislation. Any government action concerning the economy, including the oil and/or gas industry (such as a change in oil or gas pricing policy or taxation rules or practice, or renegotiation or nullification of existing concession contracts or oil and/or gas exploration policy, laws or practice), could have a material adverse effect on the Company. Sovereign or regional governments could also require the Company to grant to them larger shares of oil and/or gas or revenues than previously agreed to, or postpone or review projects, nationalize assets, or make changes to laws, rules, regulations or policies, in each case, which could adversely affect the Company's business, prospects, financial condition or financial performance.

Royalty Regimes

There can be no assurance that the jurisdictions where the Company's projects are located will not adopt new royalty regimes or modify the existing royalty regimes which may have an impact on the economics of the Company's projects. An increase in royalties would reduce the Company's earnings and could make future capital investments, or the Company's future operations, less economic.

Status and Stage of Development

There can be no assurance that any of the Company's properties in Namibia will commence production, generate earnings, operate profitably or provide a return on investment in the future.

There is a risk that none of the proposed exploration, appraisal or development of the Company's assets will be completed on time or within the applicable capital cost estimates or at all. Additionally, there is a risk that proposed projects may experience delays, interruption of operations or increased costs due to many factors, including, without limitation:

- breakdown or failure of equipment or processes;
- construction performance falling below expected levels of disruptions or declines in productivity;
- design errors;
- contractor or operator errors;
- non-performance by third party contractors;
- labour disputes;
- disruptions or declines in productivity;
- increases in materials or labour costs;

- inability to attract sufficient numbers of qualified workers;
- delays in obtaining, or conditions imposed by, regulatory approvals;
- changes in project scope;
- violation of permit requirements;
- disruption in the supply of energy and other inputs, including natural gas and diluents;
- catastrophic events such as fires, earthquakes, storms or explosions; and
- numerous factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control, could impact the Company's ability to explore and develop these assets and the timing thereof, including the risk factors set forth elsewhere in this AIF.

Availability of Equipment and Access Restrictions

Oil and natural gas exploration and development activities are dependent on the availability of drilling equipment in the particular areas where such activities will be conducted as well as production equipment, such as pipe for pipelines, manifolds, valves, compressors and other equipment, which may be unavailable or subject to long lead times between order and delivery. Similarly, installation of production equipment and operation of drilling rigs is highly dependent on a wide range of service providers, many of which are in limited supply. Demand for such limited equipment, access restrictions and availability of service providers may delay exploration, development and production activities.

Competition

The oil and/or gas industry is highly competitive, particularly as it pertains to the search for and development of new sources of crude oil and natural gas reserves, the construction and operation of crude oil and natural gas pipelines and facilities, and the transportation and marketing of crude oil, natural gas, sulphur and other petroleum products. Competitors include major integrated oil and/or gas companies and numerous other independent oil and/or gas companies, many of which have greater financial and other resources than the Company. The oil and natural gas industry is intensely competitive, and the Company must compete in all aspects of its operations with a substantial number of other companies which may have greater technical or financial resources.

The Company competes for the acquisition, exploration, production and development of oil and natural gas properties, for capital to finance such activities and for skilled industry personnel and the Company's competitors include companies that have greater financial and personnel resources available to them. The Company's competitors include major integrated oil and natural gas companies and numerous other independent oil and natural gas companies and individual producers and operators.

The Company's ability to successfully bid on and acquire additional property rights, to discover reserves, to participate in drilling opportunities and to identify and enter into commercial arrangements with customers will be dependent upon developing and maintaining close working relationships with its future industry partners and joint operators, and its ability to select and evaluate suitable properties and to consummate transactions in a highly competitive environment. Hiring and retaining technical and administrative personnel continues to be a competitive process.

Alternatives to and Changing Demand for Petroleum Products

Fuel conservation measures, alternative fuel requirements, increasing consumer demand for alternatives to oil and natural gas, and technological advances in fuel economy and energy generation devices could reduce the demand for crude oil and other liquid hydrocarbons. Recently, certain jurisdictions have implemented policies or incentives to decrease the use of fossil fuels and encourage the use of renewable fuel alternatives, which may lessen the demand for petroleum products and put downward pressure on commodity prices. In addition, advancements in energy efficient products have a similar effect on the demand for oil and natural gas products. The Company cannot predict the impact of changing demand for oil and natural gas products, and any major changes may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, prospects, financial condition or financial performance.

Joint Property Ownership

It is common for more than one company to have an equity stake in a licence or a project. The Company and its partners in the Namibian Licences may experience differences of opinion on topics such as geological interpretation, timing for actions, financial resources and commitments and preferred courses of action.

Non-Governmental Organizations and Eco-Terrorism Risks

The crude oil and natural gas industry may, at times, be subject to public opposition. Such public opposition could expose the Company to the risk of higher costs, delays or even project cancellations due to increased pressure on governments and regulators by special interest groups including Aboriginal groups, landowners, environmental interest groups (including those opposed to oil and/or gas production operations) and other non-governmental organizations, blockades, legal or regulatory actions or challenges, increased regulatory oversight, reduced support of governments, and delays in, challenges to, or the revocation of regulatory approvals, permits and/or licences. There is no guarantee that the Company will be able to satisfy the concerns of the special interest groups and non-governmental organizations and attempting to address such concerns may require significant and unanticipated capital and operating expenditures, which may negatively impact the Company's business, financial condition, financial performance, and prospects.

Infrastructure, Energy and Water Supplies

The Company's business activities depend, to one degree or another, on adequate infrastructure. Reliable roads, bridges, power sources and water supply are important elements of infrastructure, which affect capital and operating costs. If adequate infrastructure becomes unavailable in the future, there can be no assurance that operations will be able to proceed as anticipated; or that the anticipated ongoing operating costs will not be higher than anticipated. Furthermore, unusual, or infrequent weather phenomena, sabotage, government neglect or other interference in the maintenance or provision of necessary infrastructure could adversely affect the Company's operations and profitability.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

TSXV-listed companies are not required to provide representations in the annual filings relating to the establishment and maintenance of disclosure controls and procedures (“**DC&P**”) and internal control over financial reporting (“**ICFR**”), as defined in National Instrument 52-109 — Certification of Disclosure in Issuers’ Annual and Interim Filings (“**NI 52-109**”). In particular, the CEO and CFO certifying officers do not make any representations relating to the establishment and maintenance of: (a) controls and other procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation; and (b) a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards. The Company’s certifying officers are responsible for ensuring that processes are in place to provide them with sufficient knowledge to support the representations they are making in their certificates regarding the absence of misrepresentations and fair disclosure of financial information. Investors should be aware that inherent limitations on the ability of certifying officers of a venture issuer to design and implement, on a cost-effective basis, DC&P and ICFR may result in additional risks to the quality, reliability, transparency and timeliness of interim and annual filings and other reports provided under securities legislation.

Environmental Regulations

Oil and/or gas operations in which the Company is or may in the future be involved with in other foreign jurisdictions, are subject to stringent environmental laws and regulations. These laws and regulations generally require the Company to limit, remove or remedy the effect of its activities on the environment at present and former operating sites, including limiting emissions to the environment, dismantling production facilities, and decommissioning and remediating damage caused by the disposal or release of specified substances. The Company intends to operate in a manner intended to ensure that its projects meet appropriate environmental standards. There can be no assurance that the application of existing environmental laws and regulations will not have a material adverse effect on future financial conditions or financial performance.

It is expected that other changes in environmental legislation may also require, among other things, reductions in emissions to the air from operations and could result in increased capital expenditures. Although the Company does not expect that future changes in environmental legislation will result in materially increased costs, such changes could occur and result in stricter standards and enforcement, larger fines and liability, and increased capital expenditures and operating costs, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company’s financial condition or financial performance.

Market Access Constraints and Transportation

Any production resulting from the Company’s projects will need to be transported to market. Disruptions in, or restricted availability of, pipeline service and/or marine or rail transport, could

adversely affect crude oil and natural gas sales from the markets in which we operate, projected production growth, upstream or refining operations and cash flows.

Interruptions or restrictions in the availability of adequate transportation systems, or the interruption of existing transportation systems, may limit the ability to deliver production volumes and could adversely impact commodity prices, sales volumes and/or the prices received for any products we may produce. Upon commencing any production, we will need to rely on local infrastructure and the availability of transportation for storage and shipment of our products. This infrastructure, including storage and transportation facilities, is less developed than that in North America and may be insufficient for our needs at commercially acceptable terms in the localities in which we operate. Some of these transport methods may result in increased levels of risk and could lead to operational delays which could affect our ability to add to our resource base or produce oil, or serious injury or loss of life and could have a significant impact on our reputation or cash flow. Additionally, some of this equipment is specialized and may be difficult to obtain in our areas of operations, which could hamper or delay operations, and could increase the cost of those operations.

Insufficient transportation infrastructure for our potential production will impact on our ability to efficiently access end markets. This may negatively impact on our financial performance by way of higher transportation costs, wider price differentials, lower sales prices at specific locations or for specific grades of crude oil, and, in extreme situations, production curtailment.

Operating in African Countries

The Company currently carries on business primarily in the African country of Namibia and may carry on business in other African countries in the future. Social, political and economic conditions in Africa are in varying stages of development and are volatile. Volatility may be caused, without limitation, by the following:

- significant governmental influence over many aspects of local economies;
- unexpected or radical changes in legislation, regulatory requirements, labour conditions or other government policies, and changes in interpretations or enforcement of existing laws or regulations;
- governmental regulations that favour or require the awarding of contracts to local contractors or require foreign contractors to employ citizens of, or purchase supplies from, a particular jurisdiction or otherwise benefit residents of that country or region;
- changes in tax laws and conflicting national or local interpretations of tax laws;
- political, social and economic instability, terrorism, war and civil disturbances;
- damage to equipment or violence directed at employees, including kidnapping;
- lack of law enforcement;
- imposition of trade barriers;
- wage and price controls;
- foreign currency fluctuations and devaluation;
- restrictions on currency conversion and repatriation;
- renegotiation, nullification, or unilateral termination of concessions, licences, permits and agreements by government-owned entities;
- seizure, expropriation or nationalization of assets or industries;
- difficulty in collecting international accounts receivables;

- changing political conditions;
- solicitation by government officials for improper payments or other forms of corruption;
- regional economic downturns;
- inflation and adverse economic conditions stemming from governmental attempts to reduce inflation, such as the imposition of higher interest rates; the burden of complying with multiple and potentially conflicting laws; and
- other forms of governmental regulation and economic conditions that are beyond our control.

This volatility could create difficulty for the Company in executing its business strategy, which could have a material adverse effect on its business and financial performance. These factors may impact on the profitability and viability of the Company's business in these countries.

Tax Regimes

Tax regimes in the jurisdictions in which the Company operates can be subject to differing interpretations and are often subject to legislative change and changes in administrative interpretation in those jurisdictions. The interpretation by the Company's relevant subsidiaries of relevant tax law as applied to their transactions and activities (including farm-ins and farm-outs) may not coincide with that of the relevant tax authorities. As a result, transactions may be challenged by tax authorities and any profits of the Company's subsidiaries from activities in those jurisdictions may be assessed to additional tax or additional transactional taxes (e.g. stamp duty or value added taxes), which, in each case, could result in significant additional taxes, penalties and interest, any of which could have a material adverse impact on the Company's business, prospects, financial condition or financial performance.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

A significant amount of the Company's proposed activities will be transacted in or referenced to various currencies including Canadian dollars, US dollars, and Namibian dollars. As a result, fluctuations in currencies could result in unanticipated fluctuations in the Company's financial results, which are reported in Canadian dollars. The Company may choose to manage a portion of its exposure to fluctuations in exchange rates, however, if it chooses to do so, there can be no assurance that such management will fully offset the fluctuations. To the extent that the Company engages in risk management activities related to foreign exchange rates, there is a credit risk associated with counterparties with which the Company may contract.

Governmental Laws and Regulations

The Company's exploration and development activities are subject to the laws and regulations of Namibia that govern various matters, including: environmental protection; management and use of toxic substances and explosives; management of oil and gas; exploration, development, production and post-closure reclamation of oil and gas exploration and production sites; imports and exports; price controls; taxation; royalties; labor standards and occupational health and safety, and historic and cultural preservation. The costs associated with legal compliance are substantial. In addition, possible future laws and regulations, changes to existing laws and regulations (including the imposition of higher taxes and royalties which have been, or may be, implemented or threatened) or more stringent enforcement of current laws and regulations by governmental authorities, could cause additional expense, capital expenditures, restrictions on

or suspension of the Company's operations and planned operations. Moreover, these laws and regulations may allow governmental authorities and private parties to bring lawsuits based upon damages to property and injury to persons resulting from the environmental, health and safety impacts of the Company's operations, or possibly even those actions of parties from whom the Company acquired its properties. Such legal actions could lead to the imposition of substantial fines, penalties or other civil or criminal sanctions. It is difficult to strictly comply with all regulations that may be imposed on the Company. Even with the application of considerable skill, the Company may inadvertently fail to comply with certain laws. Failure to comply with laws and regulations could lead to financial restatements, fines, penalties, loss, reduction or expropriation of entitlements, revocation of permits and licences, the imposition of additional local, foreign or governmental parties as joint venture partners with carried or other interests and other material negative impacts on the Company.

Regulatory Risk

The Company is subject to regulation pursuant to a variety of national, regional and local laws and regulations. Compliance with such legislation can require significant expenditures and a breach may result in the imposition of fines and penalties, some of which may be material. The petroleum industry is subject to regulation and intervention by governments in such matters as the awarding of exploration and production interests, the imposition of specific drilling obligations, environmental protection controls, control over the development and abandonment of fields (including restrictions on production) and possibly expropriation or cancellation of contract rights. As well, governments may regulate or intervene with respect to price, taxes, royalties and the exportation of oil and natural gas. Such regulations may be changed from time to time in response to economic or political conditions. The implementation of new regulations or the modification of existing regulations affecting the oil and gas industry has reduced, and could in the future further reduce demand for natural gas and oil, increase costs and may have a material adverse impact on the Company. Development of reserves and rates of return are also susceptible to changes in governmental fiscal policy. Generally, government and other regulatory licences and permits are required to conduct exploration, rehabilitation, development and production activities. The issuance of such licences and permits is subject to the discretion of the applicable governments or governmental agencies and offices, and there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain all necessary licences and permits that may be required to carry out its exploration, rehabilitation, development and production activities at its properties. Development of the Company's properties requires the approval by applicable regulatory authorities of the plans of the Company with respect to the drilling and development of such properties. A failure to obtain such approval on a timely basis or the imposition of material conditions by such authority in connection with the approval may materially affect the prospects of the Company. The determination of the Company's income and other tax liabilities requires interpretation of complex laws and regulations, often involving multiple jurisdictions. All tax filings are subject to audit and potential reassessment. The Company mitigates these risks by employing qualified personnel and management, utilizing third party specialists as required and by maintaining an acceptable level of property loss and business interruption insurance.

Failure to Comply with Anti-Bribery and Anti-Corruption Laws

The Company's activities are subject to a number of laws that prohibit various forms of corruption, including local laws that prohibit both commercial and official bribery and anti-bribery laws that have a global reach.

The increasing number and severity of enforcement actions in recent years present particular risks with respect to the Company's business activities, to the degree that any employee or other person acting on the Company's behalf might offer, authorize or make an improper payment to a foreign government official, party official, candidate for political office, or political party, an employee of a foreign state-owned or state-controlled enterprise, or an employee of a public international organization. A failure to comply with anti-bribery and anticorruption laws could have an adverse impact on the Company's reputation, future profitability and financial condition.

Government Regulations and Tax Risk

The Company may be adversely affected by changes to applicable laws to which it is subject, and its host Governments may implement new applicable laws, modify existing ones, or interpret them in a manner that is detrimental to the Company. Such changes to the laws to which the Company is subject could, amongst other things, result in a windfall tax, an increase in existing tax rates or the imposition of new ones or the Company may be subject to tax assessments, all of which on their own or taken together could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects of the Company's oil and gas assets.

Specialized Skill and Knowledge

Various aspects of Stamper's business require specialized skills and knowledge. Such skills and knowledge include the areas of operations management in the oil and gas sector and implementation of exploration programs as well as finance and accounting. Stamper's management team and the Board provide much of the specialized skill and knowledge. Stamper also retains outside consultants as additional specialized skills and knowledge are required. However, it is possible that delays and increased costs may be experienced by Stamper in locating and/or retaining skilled and knowledgeable employees and consultants in order to proceed with its planned exploration and development at its properties.

Competitive Conditions

Stamper competes against other companies to identify suitable exploration properties. Competition in the oil and gas exploration business is intense, and there is a high degree of competition for desirable claims, suitable prospects for drilling operations and necessary exploration equipment, as well as for access to funds. Stamper is competing with many other exploration companies possessing greater financial resources and technical facilities than that currently held by Stamper.

Environmental Protection

Stamper's properties are subject to stringent laws and regulations governing environmental quality. Such laws and regulations can increase the cost of planning, designing, installing and

operating facilities on the Company's properties. However, it is anticipated that, absent the occurrence of an extraordinary event, compliance with existing laws and regulations governing the release of materials in the environment or otherwise relating to the protection of the environment, will not have a material effect upon Stamper's current operations, capital expenditures, earnings or competitive position.

Property Commitments

Stamper's properties and/or interests may be subject to various land payments, royalties and/or work commitments. Failure by Stamper to meet its payment obligations or otherwise fulfill its commitments under these agreements could result in the loss of related property interests.

Environmental Regulatory Risks

Stamper's operations are subject to environmental regulations promulgated by government agencies from time to time. Environmental legislation and regulation provides for restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with certain exploration industry operations. A breach of such legislation may result in the imposition of fines and penalties. In addition, certain types of operations require the submission and approval of environmental impact assessments. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which means stricter standards, and enforcement, fines and penalties for non-compliance are more stringent. Future legislation and regulations could cause additional expenses, capital expenditures, restrictions, liabilities and delays in exploration of any of Stamper's properties, the extent of which cannot be predicted. Environmental assessments of proposed projects carry a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and directors, officers and employees. The cost of compliance with changes in governmental regulations has a potential to reduce the profitability of operations.

Changes in Government Regulation

Changes in government regulations or the application thereof and the presence of unknown environmental hazards on any of Stamper's properties may result in significant unanticipated compliance and reclamation costs. Government regulations relating to claims, permission to disturb areas and the right to operate can adversely affect Stamper.

Stamper may not be able to obtain all necessary licences and permits that may be required to carry out exploration on any of its projects. Obtaining the necessary governmental permits is a complex, time consuming and costly process. The duration and success of efforts to obtain permits are contingent upon many variables not within the Company's control. Obtaining environmental permits may increase costs and cause delays depending on the nature of the activity to be permitted and the interpretation of applicable requirements implemented by the permitting authority. There can be no assurance that all necessary approvals and permits will be obtained and, if obtained, that the costs involved will not exceed those that the Company previously estimated. It is possible that the costs and delays associated with the compliance with such standards and regulations could become such that the Company would not proceed with the development or operation.

Oil And Gas Licences May be Subject to Defects in Title

Stamper has investigated its rights to explore and exploit its projects and, to the best of its knowledge, its rights are in good standing. However, no assurance can be given that such rights will not be revoked, or significantly altered, to Stamper's detriment. There can also be no assurance that Stamper's rights will not be challenged or impugned by third parties.

Although Stamper is not aware of any existing title uncertainties with respect to any of its projects, there is no assurance that such uncertainties will not result in future losses or additional expenditures, which could have an adverse impact on Stamper's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

Key Personnel

Stamper's senior officers are critical to its success. In the event of the departure of a senior officer, Stamper believes that it will be successful in attracting and retaining qualified successors but there can be no assurance of such success. Recruiting qualified personnel as Stamper grows is critical to its success. The number of persons skilled in the acquisition, exploration of oil and gas properties is limited and competition for such persons is intense. As Stamper's business activity grows, it will require additional key financial, administrative, mining and exploration personnel, and potentially additional operations staff. If Stamper is not successful in attracting and training qualified personnel, the efficiency of its operations could be affected, which could have an adverse impact on future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and the financial condition of Stamper.

Legal and Litigation Risks

All industries, including the exploration industry, are subject to legal claims, with and without merit. Defense and settlement costs of legal claims can be substantial, even with respect to claims that have no merit. Due to the inherent uncertainty of the litigation process, the resolution of any particular legal proceeding to which Stamper may become subject could have a material adverse effect on Stamper's business, prospects, financial condition, and operating results. Defense and settlement of costs of legal claims can be substantial.

Risks Relating to Statutory and Regulatory Compliance

Stamper's current and future operations, from exploration through development activities and commercial production, if any, are and will be governed by applicable laws and regulations governing mineral claims acquisition, prospecting, development, , exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection and other matters. Companies engaged in exploration activities and in the development and operation of oil and gas assets and related facilities, generally experience increased costs and delays in production and other schedules as a result of the need to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permits. Stamper has received all necessary permits for the exploration work it is presently conducting; however, there can be no assurance that all permits which Stamper may require for future exploration, construction of facilities and conduct of operations, if any, will be obtainable on reasonable terms or on a timely basis or at all, or that such laws and regulations would not have an adverse effect on any project which Stamper may undertake.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permits may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including the forfeiture of claims, orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities requiring operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment or costly remedial actions. Stamper may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of its exploration activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of such laws, regulations and permits. Stamper is not currently covered by any form of environmental liability insurance. See “Risk Factor - Insurance Risk”, below.

Existing and possible future laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of exploration companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on Stamper and cause increases in capital expenditures or require abandonment or delays in exploration.

Insurance Risk

Oil and/or gas operations will be subject to the risks normally associated with the operation and development of oil and natural gas properties and the drilling of oil and natural gas wells, including encountering unexpected formations or pressures, blowouts, cratering and fires, all of which could result in personal injuries, loss of life and damage to the property of the Company and others. Although the Company has obtained insurance in accordance with industry standards to address such risks, such insurance has limitations on liability that may not be sufficient to cover the full extent of such liabilities. In addition, such risks may not, in all circumstances, be insurable or, in certain circumstances, the Company may elect not to obtain insurance to deal with specific risks due to the high premiums associated with such insurance or other reasons. The payment of such uninsured liabilities would reduce the funds available to the Company. The occurrence of a significant event that the Company is not fully insured against, or the insolvency of the insurer of such event, could have a material adverse effect on the Company’s financial position, financial performance or prospects.

There is no assurance that the foregoing risks and hazards will not result in damage to, or destruction of, the properties of Stamper, personal injury or death, environmental damage or, regarding the exploration activities of Stamper, increased costs, monetary losses and potential legal liability and adverse governmental action, all of which could have an adverse impact on Stamper’s future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition. The payment of any such liabilities would reduce the funds available to Stamper. If Stamper is unable to fully fund the cost of remedying an environmental problem, it might be required to suspend operations or enter into costly interim compliance measures pending completion of a permanent remedy.

No assurance can be given that insurance to cover the risks to which Stamper’s activities are subject will be available at all or at commercially reasonable premiums. Stamper is not currently covered by any form of environmental liability insurance, since insurance against environmental risks (including liability for pollution) or other hazards resulting from exploration activities is unavailable or prohibitively expensive. This lack of environmental liability insurance coverage could have an adverse impact on Stamper’s future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and financial condition.

Changes in the Market Price of Common Shares may be Unrelated to Stamper's Results of Operations and could have an Adverse Impact on Stamper

The Stamper Shares are listed on the TSXV. The price of Stamper Shares is likely to be significantly affected by short-term changes in the gas prices or in its financial condition or results of operations as reflected in its quarterly earnings reports. Other factors unrelated to Stamper's performance that may have an effect on the price of Stamper Shares and may adversely affect an investors' ability to liquidate an investment and consequently an investor's interest in acquiring a significant stake in Stamper include: a reduction in analytical coverage by investment banks with research capabilities; a drop in trading volume and general market interest in Stamper's securities; a failure to meet the reporting and other obligations under relevant securities laws or imposed by applicable stock exchanges could result in a delisting of Stamper Shares and a substantial decline in the price of the Stamper Shares that persists for a significant period of time.

As a result of any of these factors, the market price of Stamper Shares at any given point in time may not accurately reflect their long-term value. Securities class action litigation often has been brought against companies following periods of volatility in the market price of their securities. Stamper may in the future be the target of similar litigation. Securities litigation could result in substantial costs and damages and divert management's attention and resources.

Price Volatility of Publicly Traded Securities

In recent years, the securities markets in the United States and Canada have experienced a high level of price and volume volatility, and the market prices of securities of many companies have experienced wide fluctuations in price which have not necessarily been related to the operating performance, underlying asset values or prospects of such companies. There can be no assurance that continuing fluctuations in price will not occur.

Future Sales May Affect the Market Price of the Stamper Shares

In order to finance future operations, Stamper may raise funds through the issuance of additional Common Shares or the issuance of debt instruments or other securities convertible into Common Shares. Stamper cannot predict the size of future issuances of Common Shares or the issuance of debt instruments or other securities convertible into Common Shares or the dilutive effect, if any, that future issuances and sales of Stamper's securities will have on the market price of the Common Shares.

Dividend Policy

No dividends on the Common Shares have been paid by Stamper to date. Payment of any future dividends, if any, will be at the discretion of the Board after taking into account many factors, including Stamper's operating results, financial condition, and current and anticipated cash needs.

No History of Earnings

The Company has no history of earnings and there is no assurance that its properties will generate earnings, operate profitably or provide a return on investment in the near future. The Company has not paid dividends in the past and has no plans to pay dividends for the foreseeable future, if ever.

Any future determination to pay dividends will be at the discretion of the Board and will depend upon the capital requirements of the Company, results of operations and such other factors as the Board considers relevant.

The Success of the Company Depends on its Relationships with Local Communities

Negative relationships with local communities could result in opposition to the Company's projects. Such opposition could result in material delays in attaining key operating permits or make certain projects inaccessible to the Company's personnel. Stamper respects and engages meaningfully with local communities at all of its operations. Stamper is committed to working constructively with local communities and government agencies to ensure that exploration work is conducted in a culturally and environmentally sensitive manner.

STATEMENT OF RESERVES DATE AND OTHER OIL AND GAS INFORMATION

On October 30, 2025, the Company filed the following on SEDAR+: (i) Form 51-101F1 Statement of Reserves Data and Other Oil and Gas Information" dated October 30, 2025 and effective as of June 30, 2025; and (ii) Form 51-101F3 Report of Management and Directors on Oil and Gas Disclosure dated October 30, 2025 (collectively, the "NI 51-101 Reports"). The NI 51-101 Reports are incorporated by reference into this AIF. The Company does not have any proved or probable reserves as defined under NI 51-101.

DIVIDENDS AND DISTRIBUTIONS

The Company has not paid any dividends on the Common Shares since its incorporation. The Company has no present intention of paying dividends on the Common Shares, as it anticipates that all available funds will be invested to finance the growth of its business and, when appropriate, retire debt. Other than requirements imposed under applicable corporate law, there are no other restrictions on the Company's ability to pay dividends under the Company's constating documents.

DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STRUCTURE

Common Shares

Stamper's authorized capital consists of an unlimited number of Common Shares without par value.

As at the date of this AIF, there are 115,104,524 Common Shares issued and outstanding. There are no special rights or restrictions attached to the Common Shares. The following is a summary of the material provisions that attach to the Common Shares:

- Each Common Share entitles the holder to one vote at all meetings of Stamper's shareholders;
- The holders of Common Shares are entitled to receive during each year, as and when declared by the Board, dividends payable in money, property or by the issue of fully-paid Common Shares;

- If Stamper is dissolved, wound-up, whether voluntary or involuntary, or there is a distribution of Stamper’s assets among shareholders for the purpose of winding-up its affairs, the holders of Common Shares are entitled to receive Stamper’s remaining property; and
- There are no constraints imposed on the ownership of the Common Shares.

Stock Options

Stamper maintains a rolling stock option plan (the “**Option Plan**”). The number of Common Shares reserved for issuance under the Option Plan is not to exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding Common Shares. Stamper may grant stock options from time to time to its directors, officers, employees and other service providers. The Board sets the vesting terms for any and all options issued pursuant to the Option Plan. As at the date of this AIF, there were 285,000 stock options issued and outstanding under the Option Plan. The following table discloses all outstanding Options as of the date of this AIF:

Expiry Date	Number of Options	Exercise Price (CAD\$)
July 17, 2028	95,000	\$0.26
January 24, 2029	190,000	\$0.26

Restricted Share Units

Stamper maintains a rolling restricted share unit plan (the “**RSU Plan**”), which provides that the maximum number of Common Shares made available for issuance pursuant to the RSU Plan shall be determined from time to time by the Company’s board of directors, but in any case, shall not exceed 10% of the Common Shares issued and outstanding from time to time, less any Common Shares reserved for issuance under all other share compensation arrangements (including the Option Plan), subject to adjustments as provided in the RSU Plan. The RSU Plan is a “rolling plan” and therefore when RSUs are cancelled (whether or not upon payment with respect to vested restricted share units) or terminated, Common Shares shall automatically be available for issuance pursuant to the RSU Plan. There are no RSUs outstanding as of the date of this AIF:

Warrants

As at the date of this AIF, there were 73,549,910 Warrants issued and outstanding. Each Warrant entitles the holder thereof to purchase one Common Share. The following table sets forth all Warrants of the Company that are outstanding as of the date of this AIF:

Expiry Date	Number of Warrants	Exercise Price (CAD\$)
March 7, 2028	33,752,768 ⁽¹⁾	0.039

September 3, 2028	32,933,772 ⁽²⁾	\$0.35
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Notes:

- (1) Issued in connection with the March 2025 Unit Offering.
(2) Issued in connection with the BISP Concurrent Offering.

The following table sets forth all finder's warrants (each a "**Finder's Warrant**") of the Company that are outstanding as of the date of this AIF:

Expiry Date	Number of Finder's Warrants	Exercise Price (CAD\$)
March 7, 2028	2,473,644 ⁽¹⁾	\$0.039
September 10, 2028	4,389,726 ⁽²⁾	\$0.20

Notes:

- (1) Issued in connection with the March 2025 Unit Offering.
(2) Issued in connection with the BISP Concurrent Offering.

MARKET FOR SECURITIES

Trading Price and Volume

The Common Shares are listed and posted for trading on the TSXV.

The following table sets out the high and low sale prices and the aggregate volume of trading of the Common Shares on the TSXV for the months indicated.

Date	Price Range (CAD\$)		Volume (no. of Common Shares)
	High	Low	
January 2 - 26, 2026	0.12	0.095	1,262,927
December 2025	0.13	0.095	2,373,631
November, 2025	0.14	0.10	1,019,616
October 2025	0.15	0.105	4,003,008
September 2025 ⁽¹⁾	0.2	0.09	5,182,988
August 2025 ⁽¹⁾	0.09	0.09	0
July 2025 ⁽¹⁾	0.09	0.09	0
June 2025 ⁽¹⁾	0.345	0.09	0

May 2025 ⁽¹⁾	0.375	0.345	1,500
April 2025	0.375	0.27	5,596
March 2025	0.35	0.03	188,407
February 2025	0.035	0.015	982,691
January 2025	0.02	0.015	622,207
December 2024	0.03	0.015	777,385
November 2024	0.02	0.01	1,656,926
October 2024	0.06	0.015	3,201,451
September 2024	0.07	0.05	40,452
August 2024	0.10	0.055	154,442
July 2024	0.07	0.04	431,592

Note:

(1) The Company's Common Shares were halted in connection with the BISP Transaction from May 7, 2025 to September 15, 2025.

Prior Sales

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025 and to the date of this AIF, the Company issued the following securities that are not listed or quoted on a marketplace:

Date of Issuance	Security Type	Number of Securities⁽¹⁾	Exercise Price⁽¹⁾
September 10, 2025	Warrants	32,933,772 ⁽¹⁾	\$0.35
September 10, 2025	Finder's Warrants	4,389,726 ⁽¹⁾	\$0.20
September 3, 2025	Finder's Warrants	4,389,726 ⁽²⁾	\$0.35
March 7, 2025	Warrants	33,777,774 ⁽²⁾	\$0.04
March 7, 2025	Finder's Warrants	2,473,644 ⁽²⁾	\$0.04

Notes:

(1) Issued in connection with the BISP Transaction.

(2) Issued in connection with the private placements of securities of the Company.

Principal Shareholders

At the date of the AIF, to the Company’s knowledge, no person owned of record or beneficially, directly or indirectly, 10% or more of any class of series of the Company’s voting securities.

ESCROWED SECURITIES

As of the date of this AIF there were approximately 28,711,111 Common Shares and 28,711,111 Warrants (collectively, the “**Escrowed Securities**”) are subject to voluntary lock-up and cannot be sold, transferred, pledged, hypothecated or otherwise assigned or traded until such locked-up Escrowed Securities have been released from lock-up in accordance with the respective release schedule applicable to such locked-up Escrowed Securities. Such locked-up Escrowed Securities shall be released from lock-up as set out below:

Designation of Class Held in Escrow	Number of Securities Held in Escrow	Percentage of Class⁽²⁾
Common Shares	28,711,111 ⁽¹⁾	24.94%
Warrants	28,711,111 ⁽¹⁾	39.04%

Notes:

- (1) The Common Shares and Warrants held pursuant to voluntary lock-up are to be released as follows: 15% on September 30, 2025 (released as of the date of this AIF); 25% on January 30, 2026; 30% on July 30, 2026; and the final 30% on November 30, 2026.
- (2) Based on 115,104,524 Common Shares and 73,549,910 Warrants issued and outstanding.

DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Name, Occupation and Security Holding

The following table sets out the names, province or state and country of residence, positions with or offices held with Stamper, and principal occupation for the past five years of each of Stamper’s directors and executive officers, as well as the period during which each has been in such position.

The term of office of each director of Stamper expires at the annual general meeting of shareholders each year.

Name, Position and Province/State and Country of Residence⁽¹⁾	Principal Occupation During the Past Five Years⁽¹⁾	Date of Appointment⁽²⁾	Number of Common Shares⁽³⁾	Percentage of Class⁽⁴⁾
Grayson Andersen (Chief Executive Officer and President)	CEO of Stamper Oil & Gas Corp. and BISP Exploration Inc. (2025 to present); VP-Capital Markets Reconnaissance	September 10, 2025	Nil	-

<i>Berkhamsted, UK</i>	Energy Africa Ltd. (2021 to 2025).			
Kevin Ma (Chief Financial Officer) <i>Vancouver, Canada</i>	Director and owner of KGSK Capital Management Corp. (2015 to present).	March 17, 2025 (as VP Financial) and January 16, 2026 (as Chief Financial Officer)	Nil	-
Mathew Goldsmith (Chairman & Director) ⁽⁵⁾ <i>Southport, Connecticut, USA</i>	Managing Partner at P5 Infrastructure (2016 to 2022) and P5 Infra LLC (2022 to present)	November 18, 2025	7,724,181	6.71%
Joseph Iita (Director) <i>Windhoek, Namibia</i>	Pensioner (2015 to present)	November 18, 2025	Nil	-
Simon Akit (Director) ⁽⁵⁾ <i>Toronto, Canada</i>	Head of Sales, Ventum Financial Corp. (2020 to 2025) and Independent Businessperson (2025 to present)	November 18, 2025	904,503	0.79%
Chris Cooper (Director) ⁽⁵⁾ <i>Vancouver, Canada</i>	CEO of Canadian Towers & Fiber Optics Inc. (2017 to present)	November 18, 2025	Nil	-
Desmond Balakrishnan (Director) <i>Vancouver, Canada</i>	Partner at McMillan LLP (2002 to present)	November 18, 2025	35,743	0.03%

Notes:

- (1) The information as to province of residence and principal occupation, is not within the knowledge of Stamper, and has been individually provided by the respective directors and officers.
- (2) The term of office of each of the directors expires on the earlier of the Company's next annual general meeting, or upon resignation. The term of office of the officers expires at the discretion of the directors.
- (3) Includes Common Shares beneficially owned, or controlled or directed, directly or indirectly.
- (4) Based on 115,104,524 issued and outstanding Common Shares.

(5) Member of the Audit Committee.

As at the date of this AIF, Stamper's directors and executive officers as a group, beneficially owned, directly and indirectly, or exercised control or direction over, a total of Common Shares, being approximately 7.53% of Stamper's issued and outstanding Common Shares.

Cease Trade Orders, Bankruptcies, Penalties or Sanctions

Other than as described below, as at the date of this AIF or within the last 10 years before the date of this AIF, no director or executive officer of Stamper was a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer of any company (including Stamper), that:

- a. was subject to a cease trade or similar order or an order denying the relevant company access to any exemptions under securities legislation, that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days; or
- b. was subject to a cease trade or similar order or an order denying the relevant company access to any exemptions under securities legislation, that was in effect for a period of more than 30 consecutive days, that was issued after the director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer ceased to be a director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer, and which resulted from an event that occurred while that person was acting in the capacity as director, chief executive officer or chief financial officer.

Desmond Balakrishnan:

Desmond Balakrishnan, a director of the Company, was a director of Aroway Energy Inc., a TSXV listed company at the time a cease trade order ("CTO") was issued by the British Columbia Securities Commission (the "BCSC") on January 4, 2016 for not having filed its annual financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2015 and its interim financial report for the financial period ended September 30, 2015 and its management's discussion and analysis for the periods ended June 30, 2015 and September 30, 2015. The CTO remains in effect.

Mr. Balakrishnan was a director of Hempfusion Wellness Inc., a Toronto Stock Exchange listed Company at the time a CTO was issued by the BCSC on July 7, 2022 for not having filed its annual financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021, its interim financial report for the period ended March 31, 2022, its management's discussion and analysis for the periods ended December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2022, its annual information form for the year ended December 31, 2021 and its certification of annual and interim filings for the periods ended December 31, 2021 and March 31, 2022. The CTO remains in effect. Mr. Balakrishnan resigned as a director of Hempfusion Wellness Inc. on July 5, 2023.

Mr. Balakrishnan was a director of Isracann Biosciences Inc. ("Isracann"), a Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE") listed company when the BCSC issued a CTO against Isracann on April 5, 2023 for not having filed its interim financial report for the period ended November 30, 2022, its interim management's discussion and analysis for the period ended November 30, 2022 and its certification of interim filings for the period ended November 30, 2022. The CTO remains in effect. Mr. Balakrishnan resigned as a director of Isracann on January 22, 2024.

Mr. Balakrishnan was a director of Cognetivity Neurosciences Ltd. (“**Cognetivity**”), a CSE listed company. The BCSC issued management’s cease trade order (“**MCTO**”) against Cognetivity on June 1, 2022 in connection with the late filing of Cognetivity’s annual financial statements, management’s discussion and analysis and officer’s certifications for the year ended January 31, 2022. The MCTO was revoked on June 6, 2022.

The BCSC issued a MCTO against Cognetivity on June 1, 2023 in connection with the late filing of Cognetivity’s annual financial statements, management’s discussion and analysis and officer’s certifications for the year ended January 31, 2023. The MCTO was revoked on June 12, 2023.

The BCSC issued a CTO against Cognetivity on June 5, 2024 in connection with the late filing of Cognetivity’s annual financial statements, management’s discussion and analysis and officer’s certifications for the year ended January 31, 2024. The CTO remains in effect. Mr. Balakrishnan resigned as a director of Cognetivity on October 2, 2025.

Christopher Cooper:

Christopher Cooper an officer and a director of Reparo Energy Partners Corp., formerly Northern Sun Exploration Company Inc., the shares of which were delisted from the TSXV following the issuance of a CTO on March 6, 2015 for failure to file financial statements.

Mr. Cooper was also the President and Chief Executive Officer of Aroway Energy Inc., a TSXV listed company at the time a CTO was issued by the BCSC on January 4, 2016 for not having filed its annual financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2015 and its interim financial report for the financial period ended September 30, 2015 and its management’s discussion and analysis for the periods ended June 30, 2015 and September 30, 2015. The CTO remains in effect.

Mr. Cooper was a director of StartMonday Technology Corp., a CSE listed company, at the time a CTO was issued by the BCSC on May 1, 2019 for failing to file its annual audited financial statements and related management’s discussion and analysis for the year ended December 31, 2018. The CTO remains in effect. Mr. Cooper resigned as a director of StartMonday Technology Corp. on April 14, 2021.

Mr. Cooper is a director of Sweet Earth Holdings Corporation (“**Sweet Earth**”), On November 3, 2023, a CTO was issued by the BCSC and Ontario Securities Commission in connection with the late filing of its annual financial statements, management’s discussion and analysis and officers’ certifications for the period ended June 30, 2023. The BCSC subsequently issued a Revocation Order dated November 24, 2023, as Sweet Earth had filed its June 30, 2023 audited financial documents.

Mr. Cooper was a director of New Leaf Ventures Inc. On May 7, 2024 the BCSC issued a CTO for the non filing of its annual audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023, its annual management’s discussion & analysis for the year ended December 31, 2023 and its certifications of annual filings for the year ended December 31, 2023. This CTO remains in effect. Mr. Cooper resigned as a director of New Leaf Ventures Inc. on July 31, 2023.

Kevin Ma:

On October 1, 2019, The BCSC, as principal regulator, issued an MCTO against Chakana Copper Corp. (“**Chakana**”) in connection with the late filing of Chakana’s annual financial statements, management’s discussion and analysis and officer’s certification for the year ended May 31, 2019. The MCTO was revoked on November 19, 2019 in connection with the completion of the annual filings. Mr. Kevin Ma was the Chief Financial Officer at the time of the issuance of the MCTO against Chakana.

On June 16, 2020, the BCSC, as principal regulator, issued an MCTO against Axcap Ventures Inc. (“**Axcap**”) then known as Netcoins Holdings Inc. in connection with the late filing of Axcap’s annual financial statements, management’s discussion and analysis and officer’s certification for the year ended December 31, 2019. The MCTO was revoked on July 16, 2020 in connection with the completion of the annual filings. Mr. Kevin Ma was the Chief Financial Officer at the time of the issuance of the MCTO against Axcap.

On July 11, 2022, the BCSC, as principal regulator, issued a CTO against Green Block Mining Corp. (“**Green Block**”) in connection with the late filing of Green Blocks’ annual financial statements, management's discussion and analysis and officer's certification for the year ended November 30, 2021. Mr. Kevin Ma was a director at the time of the issuance of the CTO against Green Block.

Except as disclosed herein, no director or executive officer of Stamper, or a shareholder holding a sufficient number of securities of Stamper to affect materially the control of Stamper,

- a. is, at the date of this AIF, or has been within the 10 years before the date of this AIF, a director or executive officer of any company (including Stamper) that, while that person was acting in that capacity, or within a year of that person ceasing to act in that capacity, became bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency or was subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold its assets;
- b. has, within the 10 years before the date of this AIF, become bankrupt, made a proposal under any legislation relating to bankruptcy or insolvency, or become subject to or instituted any proceedings, arrangement or compromise with creditors, or had a receiver, receiver manager or trustee appointed to hold the assets of the director, executive officer or shareholder; or
- c. has been subject to:
 - (1) any penalties or sanctions imposed by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority or has entered into a settlement agreement with a securities regulatory authority; or
 - (2) any other penalties or sanctions imposed by a court or a regulatory body that would likely be considered important to a reasonable securityholder in making an investment decision.

Christopher Cooper:

Mr. Cooper was a director of Edge Resources Inc., (“Edge”) when it was cease traded on August 5, 2018, subsequent to which it was delisted. On April 29, 2016, Edge received an order of the Court of Queen’s Bench of Saskatchewan appointing Grant Thornton as receiver over the company’s Saskatchewan-based assets and, on September 2, 2016, received an order of the Court of Queen’s Bench of Alberta appointing Grant Thornton as receiver over the company’s Alberta-based assets. The receiver was discharged on the Alberta-based assets on December 19, 2016 and on the Saskatchewan-based assets on February 1, 2017. On August 5, 2016, Edge received a CTO from the Alberta Securities Commission for failure to file financial statements. Since a receiver had been appointed for Edge on April 29, 2016, the officers and directors of Edge were no longer in control of the assets or undertaking of Edge, being replaced by Grant Thornton as receiver. This made it impossible, following such date, for the directors of Edge to effect the continuance of Edge’s public filings. Mr. Cooper resigned as a director of Edge on April 26, 2016.

Conflicts of Interest

Directors and officers of Stamper are also directors, officers and/or promoters of other reporting and non-reporting issuers which raises the possibility of future conflicts in connection with property opportunities which they may become aware of and have a duty to disclose to more than the issuer on whose board they serve. This type of conflict is common in the junior resource exploration industry and is not considered an unusual risk. Conflicts, if any, will be subject to the procedures and remedies provided under the BCBC.

PROMOTERS

No person or company has within the two most recently completed financial years, or is during the current financial year, been a promoter of the Company or a subsidiary of the Company.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AND REGULATORY ACTIONS

To the best knowledge of Stamper’s management, there are no legal proceedings involving Stamper or its properties as of the date of this AIF and Stamper knows of no such proceedings currently contemplated.

No penalties or sanctions have been imposed against Stamper by a court relating to securities legislation or by a securities regulatory authority during Stamper’s financial year, no penalties or sanctions have been imposed by a court or regulatory body against Stamper that would likely be considered important to a reasonable investor in making an investment decision and no settlement agreements have been entered into by Stamper before a court relating to securities legislation or with a securities regulatory authority during the financial year.

INTEREST OF MANAGEMENT AND OTHERS IN MATERIAL TRANSACTIONS

To the knowledge of the directors and executive officers of Stamper, there were no material interests, direct or indirect, of directors or executive officers of Stamper, any shareholder of Stamper who beneficially owns, directly or indirectly, or exercised control or direction over Common Shares carrying more than 10% of the voting rights attached to all outstanding Common Shares,

or any known associate or affiliate of such persons, in any transaction during the three most recently completed financial year of Stamper or during the current financial year that has materially affected or is reasonably expected to materially affect Stamper, other than as disclosed herein.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

Stamper's registrar and transfer agent for its Common Shares is Endeavor Trust Corporation located at Suite 702 - 777 Hornby Street, Vancouver, BC, V6Z 1S4.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

Other than the BISP Agreement, no material contracts have been entered into by the Company during the financial year ended June 30, 2025, or before such time, which are still in effect, or after such time.

INTERESTS OF EXPERTS

Independent Auditor

Effective November 4, 2025, Crowe MacKay LLP ("**Crowe MacKay**") located at 1177 West Hastings Street, Suite 1100, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6E 4T5, Canada is the current auditor of Stamper. Crowe MacKay is independent of the Company within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Chartered Professional Accountants of British Columbia.

The Company's former auditor is Adam Sung Kim Ltd. ("**Adam Sung**") located at Suite# 346 151 – 10090 152nd Street, Surrey, BC, V3R 8X8 has prepared the Auditor's Report with respect to the consolidated financial statements of Stamper for the years ended June 30, 2025 and 2024. Adam Sung is independent of the Company within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct of the Chartered Professional Accountants of British Columbia. Adam Sung resigned as the Company's auditor effective November 4, 2025.

To the knowledge of management of the Company, none of the persons above held, at the time of or after such person prepared the statement, report or valuation, any registered or beneficial interests, direct or indirect, in any securities or other property of the Company or of one of its associates or affiliates or is or is expected to be elected, appointed or employed as a director, officer or employee of the Company or of any associate or affiliate of the Company.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to Stamper, including directors' and officers' remuneration and indebtedness, principal holders of Stamper's securities, and securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, is contained in annual financial statements, management's discussion and analysis, proxy circulars and interim financial statements of the Company, available under the Company's profile on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.