

STAMPER OIL & GAS CORP.: REMAINDER OF ASSAYS 2023 EXPLORATION SEASON

January 31, 2024 – Vancouver, British Columbia. Stamper Oil & Gas Corp. (“**Stamper**” or the “**Company**”) (TSX-V: STMP; FSE: TMP2) is thrilled to share the remaining results from our 2023 Redonda Copper Molybdenum exploration program.

Comments from President and CEO Bryson Goodwin:

"I am delighted to share the assays from the remaining drill results of our 2023 exploration season. Notably, the significant intercept lengths observed throughout the entire drill program. These high-grade intercepts not only enhance our comprehension of the underlying geology but also provide clear evidence, bolstering our commitment to further exploration endeavors.

The outcomes of these assays mandate an expansion and greater exploration program prompting deeper holes to comprehensively investigate the depth and breadth of our Redonda Copper Molybdenum and apparently Rhenium exploration project.

Hole 23-01 was of significance as its placement was strategically chosen to collar and test outside the Potassic Zone. This deliberate decision not only adds a layer of certainty to our future exploration initiatives but also ensures optimal drill hole placement for the upcoming season. The success of these results supports our enthusiasm for the potential that lies ahead, setting the stage for an even more ambitious and impactful exploration program in 2024."

Of note are the Rhenium returns.

Rhenium is one of the rarest elements in Earth's continental crust; its estimated average crustal abundance is less than 1 part per billion. Rhenium is a metal that has an extremely high melting point and a heat-stable crystalline structure. More than 80 percent of the rhenium consumed in the world is used in high-temperature superalloys, especially those used to make turbine blades for jet aircraft engines.

<https://pubs.usgs.gov/publication/pp1802P>

I have included the following information to help shareholders view our results in a broader perspective.

For a mine currently in production:

- *Typical cut off 0.10% acid soluble copper.*
 - *This is the number below which you don't consider copper to be recoverable.*
- *PROFITABLE production Copper grade %0.17 (as reported in 2022 with a price per pound low of \$3.22)*
- *PROFITABLE production Molybdenum 0.008*

COPPER IS FORECAST TO EXCEED \$4.00 WITH MANY ACKNOWLEDGED EXPERTS PREDICTING \$5 BY 2025. This gives a frame of production understanding so shareholders can fully digest the listed results.

(A forecast is considered a Forward-looking statement involving various risks and uncertainties. There can be no assurance that this will prove to be accurate, and actual results and future events could differ materially from those anticipated in this statement)

<https://www.cnn.com/2024/01/03/copper-appears-set-to-rally-more-than-75percent-by-2025-analysts-say.html#:~:text=In%20a%20December%20report%2C%20the,scaled%20in%20March%20last%20year.>

HOLES RED 23-05, 02 & 01

Hole #	From/To	Core Length	Cu%	MoS ₂ %	Re (ppm)	CuEq%
Hole Red-23-05 Mineralization starts from surface	2.7-33m	30.3m	0.213	0.0192	0.0749	0.362
Hole Red-23-05 Hole bottoms in good grade	39.3-182.0m	142.6m	0.279	0.0281	0.0927	0.490
Hole Red 23-02 Mineralization starts from surface	3.1-111.0m	108m	0.251	0.025	0.1025	0.412
Hole Red-23-02 Hole bottoms in good grade	158.5-169.2m	10.7m	0.375	0.1377	0.5871	1.468
Hole Red-23-01 confirmation hole collared outside Potassic Zone	60-67m	7m	0.136	0.0023	0.0167	0.157

The copper equivalent calculation utilizes the standard equation and is based on current spot metal prices of copper at US\$3.40 per pound, Re at \$4,400 per ounce, and molybdenum at \$20.60 per pound. Recoveries are set at 100% for all metals for purposes of the copper equivalent calculation as no metallurgical test data is available. Cu Eq is used for illustrative purposes only and does not imply that the metals are economically recoverable.

The current results allow a re-interpretation of the geology and mineralization. The entire mineralized area is a series of multi-phase magmatic-hydrothermal breccias.

The currently known highest grad copper-moly zone and associated breccias extend over a defined northerly horizontal length of over 600m, a width of at least 500m and a vertical extent of 300m. This is higher grade, potassic altered centre of mineralization is composed of variable density of dark mafic-rich fragments. Higher grades are clearly related to abundance of dark fragments in vugs and heavy chalcopyrite/molybdenite and pyrrhotite replacement. These hornblende phyrlic rocks are extremely altered by biotite and magnetite forming a potassic core of alteration. The area of interest appears to be the top of the magma cupola or carapace. Large included blocks of older volcanics have been observed a short distance to the northeast.

However, some high-grade copper/MoS₂ is also associated with the density of quartz stockworks and fracture filling. The locus of magmatic-hydrothermal multi-phase intrusives and brecciation associated with mineralization is distinct from the surrounding Coast Plutonic Complex although current level of mapping has not well documented the contact relationships. The multi-phase system is clearly younger than the enclosing Coast Plutonic rocks. The presence of mineralized miarolitic cavities suggest a high level and very fluid-rich hydrothermal system.

The very large breccia-agmatite body to the northeast is sparsely mineralized on surface but has not been tested by drilling. Previous operators suggest that the focus of mineralization may occur at depth to the northeast as interpreted by the magnetic signature.

The company is considering an aggressive program in 2024 which may consist of:

- 1) Airborne magnetics and radiometrics to define the potassic core zone to the north and south.
- 2) Limited Induced Polarization to the northeast.
- 3) Deeper drilling to below 500m within the known potassic core.

This program is currently permitted. A new Notice of Work (NoW) has been filed in 2023 to expand the currently permitted program.

The mineralized zones are open to the north. A separate old road system 1.0km to the northwest will be investigated in 2024 for possible extensions of the mineralized zone.

The mineralized zone is open to the south and may plunge to the south (under the Coast Plutonic Complex. Future drilling is warranted along roads to the south after airborne geophysics is completed. Extensive iron skarns are known to the east on the east side of Redonda Island which could be part of a very large magmatic-hydrothermal system at depth.

About Redonda:

The project comprises 9 claims totalling 2746.46ha and is located 40km northeast of Campbell River, BC. Redonda is easily accessed with year-round regularly scheduled barge service out of Campbell River via Marinelink. Access from Redonda Bay is by 5km of recently upgraded logging road. Logging is ongoing and assures a well-maintained complex of forest service roads across the claims. Work proceeded in 2021 under a **Letter of Support** from the Klahoose First Nation within their Traditional Territory and Free Use Permit, Drill Permit and IP Exemption from the Ministry of Energy, Mines and Low Carbon Innovation (EMLI).

The regional setting of the Redonda property is part of the Coast Suture Zone between the Wrangellia Terrane and the Coast Plutonic Complex. In the claims area, Early Cretaceous dioritic intrusive rocks of the Coast Plutonic Complex have been intruded by at least three later intrusive units, including a quartz plug, previously interpreted wide hornblende dike which is locally brecciated over its 600 meter exposed length and several smaller feldspar dikes which cut dioritic rocks near the southwest margin of the previously interpreted hornblende-rich body. Higher concentrations of copper-molybdenum mineralization are closely associated with the hornblende dike, particularly in areas where it has been brecciated. The geological setting of the mineralization on the Redonda mineral claims share a number of features similar to those observed at the OKover copper-molybdenum porphyry deposit located 34 km to the southeast, north of Powell River and the Gambier Copper deposit in Howe Sound.

QA/QC

Analytical work for samples was completed by ALS Canada Ltd. an ISO/IEC 17025 2017 Accredited Lab, with sample preparation and geochemical analyses in North Vancouver, BC. Core samples were fine crushed before a 250-gram split was pulverized to better than 85% passing 75 microns. Gold was determined for core samples by the PGM-ICP24 procedure which involves fire assay preparation using a 50-gram charge with an inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectroscopy finish ("ICP-AES"). Multi-element data for 48 elements was determined for all samples by the ME-MS61 procedure, which involves a four-acid digestion followed by ICP-AES and inductively coupled plasma-mass spectrometry.

Rigorous procedures are in place regarding sample selection, collection, chain of custody and data entry. Certified assay standards and blanks are routinely inserted into the sample stream of diamond drill samples to ensure integrity of the assay process. All diamond drill samples included in this news release have passed the QA/QC procedures as described above. Core was sampled using a manual splitter, with half of each interval sent to the lab for analysis, and the other half retained with sample intervals marked on the boxes.

Qualified person

The technical disclosure in this release has been read and approved by J. T. Shearer, M.Sc., P.Geo. (BC & Ontario), a qualified person as defined in National Instrument 43-101. Mr. Shearer is not arms length.

About Stamper Oil & Gas

Stamper Oil & Gas Corp. (TSX-V: STMP) is an "Energy Commodity Focused" resource company, seeking to acquire interests in mineral and/or oil & gas resource properties focused on energy creation, storage or delivery. The Company is committed to creating sustainable shareholder value by evaluating and developing future prospects into commercially viable assets.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

"Bryson Goodwin"

Bryson Goodwin, President & CEO
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