



REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS FOR FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 2025 YEAR (2/07/2025)

Dear Shareholders,

Overview of Exploration in First Half 2025 Year

The Company has been active year in the field during the period, conducting field reconnaissance on both tin and gold areas held by the Company. Reconnaissance exploration was carried out in the north of the central tenements at Broadwater and Cannon Creek, and identified a geological target of widespread sedimentary gritstones carrying tin, overlying tin hosted granites. The gritstones have the potential, to host significant tin mineralisation and are one of the sources of the tin in the current watercourses. Tin exploration was also conducted at Spring Creek in the central west, at Wards Gully in NSW and reconnaissance in the gold acquisition area in the Durikai near Karara. Work was carried out at the “Fat Cat” mining Lease at Sugarloaf on the Border Range.(see attached maps)

Broadwater Qld. EPM 27976 (January 2025)

Reconnaissance exploration was conducted along the Broadwater watercourse for a distance 15 kilometres, from the junction of the spring creek and Severn River to just south of the Rabbit Proof Fence at Cottonvale.

The exploration was focussed on alluvial potential (exploration for hardrock tin was conducted in the area around the Broadwater State Forest unsuccessfully in 2024) along the Broadwater watercourse and adjacent fluvial flats.

Ruby tin, a cassiterite (tin oxide) rich in niobium was located in pan concentrates in several locations along the Broadwater, the best tin pancons sampling points were immediately south of extensive alluvial flats north of the Broadwater State Forest. This will become a drill target in the future.

Continuing north the granites become covered in a sedimentary gritstone, when it is indurated and hardened is called “Billy” by the old miners, which hosts tin and has tin underlying it in old watercourses called “leads”(pronounced Leeds). Tin is also being shed from the gritstone itself into modern watercourses, which watercourses have been heavily mined over the past 150 years.

The Sedimentary gritstone was derived from the underlying tin rich granites and in part from the overlying Jurassic which hosted tin, gold, sapphire, beryl, ilmenite, and minor diamonds.

The gritstone is very extensive and obviously a major source of the alluvial tin, which has not been readily recognised in modern recent times (last 70 years) and not been subject to modern exploration.

Little sampling was conducted on Cannon Creek, due to intense agriculture and was too difficult to access, with minor micro sized cassiterite being recovered.

Severn Qld. EPM 27977 (March & April 2025)

Exploration reconnaissance was conducted on the middle and upper Spring Creek, in the west of the tin areas. Spring Creek has an interesting mining history in that tin and gold were mined in the same creek with a few diamonds recovered. Traverses across the ridges has not identified any hardrock tin potential, but extensive stranded alluvial flats south of the Nunndubbermere Road bridge crossing has been identified as a zone of alluvial tin and gold potential.

The alluvial flats have been mined in the past, on the northern and eastern side by hydraulic dredges, where there was sufficient water to pond the dredges.

A shallow drilling program is required to explore the extensive alluvial flats and incoming gullies. StanAurum sees the prospect as having very good potential for payable alluvial “runs” of tin and gold mineralisation.



Spring Creek May 2025
Alluvial Flats looking east from western side, the flats At this point are 450 metres wide.
Tony Fawdon CEO with sampling gear



Spring Creek May 2025
Alluvial flats looking North from southern side. Dredging finished 600 metres to the north.

Lord Nolans (March 2025)

A rock chip sampling program was conducted by Baird Street Capital, as yet no sample results have been received by StanAurum. During the sampling of one of the main shafts, molybdenite was observed on thrown up dump material at the side of the shaft. Molybdenite is a valuable metal used to make flexible steel alloys.

Ruby Creek NSW EL 8894 (May & June 2025)

Wards Gully

Exploration was following up the Geophysical Ground Penetrating Radar program conducted in latter part of 2023. The results of the program confirmed the main channel which has been mined for its alluvial tin, but also identified two buried unmined channels with depths estimated from 5metres to 10 metres deep, from 100 to 200 metres to the east of the mined alluvials. Geological traverses across the Wards Gully revealed large areas of Gritstone (Billy) some of which had been mined in the 1800's down Wards Gully and, also later in the late 1990's at the adjacent Bill & Jill workings.

Previous sampling by StanAurum had identified high grade tin in the gritstone. Traverses across the Wards Gully valley identified a zone of 200 metres wide gritstones and also extensive outcrops of gritstones on the low ridges to the east and west of the main gully representing earlier streams, now stranded alluvial terraces.



Wards Gully

Bill & Jill Tin Workings looking towards the south up the gully. Last mined in the 1990's & closed due to low tin prices. The photo shows the weathered gritstone tailings from which the tin was recovered.

Pan concentrate sampling at the Bill & Jill workings produced good grades of “ruby tin” cassiterite (tin oxide), with samples from weathered gritstone recovering an estimated grade of 3.7 kilos cassiterite per BCM (Bank Cubic Metre).



Wards Gully

Sample of ruby, Rosin & black tin, pan concentrate cassiterite weighing 18.96 grams.

Estimated grade of pancon is 3.77 kilos cassiterite per bank cubic metre.



Wards Gully

Sample of consolidated Gritstone hosting a band of high grade black cassiterite (tin oxide 75-78% tin metal). The 8 mm band of black cassiterite is estimated at 25% (for the 8 mm thick band only)

The sample was taken previously 25 metres away from the pancon

The Wards Gully is 2.4 kms long and has been mined in the main gully for its alluvial tin, in some locations the miners have tunnelled under the gritstone following high grade tin “leads” (shallow buried watercourses) for quite long distances. It was not uncommon for Miners who were mining in 1960s, 1970s and 1980s who recount the exposing of bonanza grade black gravels below the

gritstone. The channels were from 0.3metre to 1.0 metre thickness, laden with cassiterite, these had tin grades of one bag (50 kg) to the cubic foot, this in metric, is 1750 kilograms to the bank cubic metre.

The previous mining leaseholder, who mined the Bill & Jill workings reported panning grades of five kilos of cassiterite, to the standard (16 inch) panning dish, these grades when encountered would certainly upgrade the gritstone, which from past mining experience in the area averages 0.5 kilo per bcm. The Amos Brothers who were mining in the Herding Yard Creek (5km east within StanAurum tenements) during the 1870s, recovered one tonne of cassiterite per day for three years by hand mining. It is apparent from the results of the ground penetrating radar and from discussions with experienced tin miners, that there is still a lot of tin to be uncovered.

The outcropping gritstone is extensive within the Wards gully and Ruby Creek catchments and historically has recovered grades of 500g tin or more per bcm. As described previously underlying high grade leads beneath the gritstone would incrementally increase the overall mining grade and these would be identified with shallow (< 10 metres) drilling traverses. Drilling of the buried channels identified from the Ground Penetrating Radar program has the expectation of locating unmined virgin tin alluvial leads. Once drilling is completed and potential resources assessed, then StanAurum plans to apply for a mining lease, ASAP.



Bill & Jill Workings Wards Gully
photo showing pan concentrate tail of cassiterite (dark) and white cons of silica & zircon. Photo shows unmined gritstone and eroded eluvium from gritstone on the ground either side of the old sluice

As we explore the total region we are encountering more of the gritstone which is obviously, one of the sources for cassiterite in the modern watercourses.

An area that has a lot of gritstone, is in the valleys at Mount Tully in the south east of StanAurums tenement packages, which appears to be a high level stranded area, which valley has been “choked” off with only a small outlet at Back Creek. This area presents a different style of target, but with similar gritstones carrying cassiterite.

Magnus Qld. EPM 27890 (May 2025)

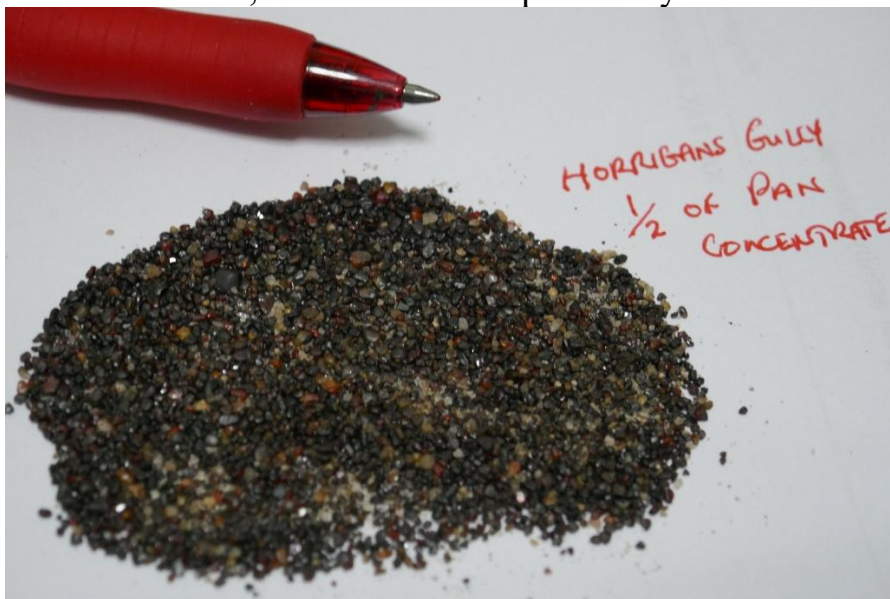
Horrigans Gully

Horrigans Gully runs through the central Passchendaele State Forest on the western side of the Stanthorpe Granite, and joins the Thirteen Mile Creek on the south boundary of the tenement. Tin has been mined along its length, but the last several hundred metres downstream of the watercourse before the 13 Mile Creek junction forms a waterlogged basin.

The Geological Survey Reports of the basin, state that mining in the past was attempted, but was abandoned with heavy inflows of water flooding the attempted mining of the channels. Today this does not present a problem with modern pumps and excavators.

The report also states that a very high grade of tin, was unable to be recovered and there appeared to be as much as five channels carrying tin in the basin.

StanAurum took pan concentrates in the main gully upstream above the basin, which feeds into the basin and recovered numerous pans with good cassiterite pan concentrate tails, in areas that had previously been mined.



Horrigans Gully
Cassiterite pancon
taken from trap
sites in the lower
Horrigans Gully.
Estimated grade of
3.25 kg per BCM

Though the grade is exceedingly high, it was taken from trap sites in crevices and behind boulders and no real ‘tonnage’ can be realistically applied. But the tin is continuously moving down the gully in flood events, and feeding into the basin below. Overtime this basin, which is cut off with a rock bar and effectively dammed at the junction of the 13 Mile Creek, has received a lot of tin, as yet unmined. StanAurum intends to drill the basin to locate the channels which are thought to be seven metres in depth and establish the grade of the channels.

Gold Exploration

Hunters Hill Qld EPM 27549

Durikai

Geological reconnaissance was centred on the Durikai State Forest. Exploration involved traverses either side of the Cunningham Highway on the northern side of the tenement, assessing the extent of the Jurassic rocks.

StanAurum is awaiting the final transfer of the tenement to its subsidiary Hunters Hill Gold Resources Pty Ltd by the Dept. of Natural Resources & Enenergy, all stamp duty and purchase price have been paid.

(Below taken from 10 March 2025 report to Shareholders.)

The Durikai Project presents a gold target that needs testing, the gold originated in the underlying Texas Beds sourced from hard rock reefs, lodes and alluvials, which was partially scoured out and redeposited into the braided stream systems of the overlying Jurassic conglomerates. These conglomerates are partially eroded and form both in-situ conglomerate drifts and also weathered conglomeratic surface gravels and screes, which host semi unconsolidated loose gold, which in turn has been partially eroded and contributed gold to the numerous modern creeks and gullies in the region.



Durikai

Photo shows semi consolidated & redistributed residual conglomerate sourced from Jurassic rocks, sited above a weathered clayey base. Much gold is derived from these semi consolidated reworked conglomerates.



Durikai

Gold derived from the Jurassic Conglomerates and weathered residual scree material derived from the former rocks. Gold was detected and panned by a Prospector five years ago in the area (coms Fawdon).

Gold in photo is not the property of StanAurum



Durikai

Photo shows historic alluvial mullock dumps which are scattered throughout. The southern part of the tenement where the eroded conglomerate residual scree is more prevalent. The basal Jurassic conglomerate is under deeper cover generally.

Corporate Moves

The Company is still progressing with trying to monetise its assets and find a pathway to an exit for Shareholders, that is an IPO, merger or vend of StanAurum. The junior mining sector (metaliferous exploration) has been in the doldrums for a decade, but we are seeing a light at the end of the tunnel, sorry for the cliches, we have been ceaselessly pushing on several fronts, here in Australia and in Canada. Presently, StanAurum has two broking firms and a financial group looking at us in Australia and two ASX listed companies. Whilst its early days in Canada, we have two broking houses and a capital markets financial group also showing interest to float us on the Canadian Securities Exchange, which is a much



easier proposition to list on than the Australian Securities Exchange or the Vancouver Securities Exchange. These three Stock Exchanges are the leading exchanges for junior mining exploration companies in the world.

Funding will be required to take the Company to an IPO. The Board will consider a share purchase plan to Shareholders, which will be attractive for them, which will fund the Company through to an IPO or merger.

The price of tin, tungsten and gold are holding up nicely, tin is US\$33,500/ tonne or AUS\$51,200/ tonne, or to put in differently \$51/ kg (refined tin of course).

I wrote this at the end of 2024, below

The Directors are seeing an interesting year ahead where the mining/exploration sector is repositioning itself, for an inevitable run on the sector, as demand outstrips supply.

That repositioning is now happening, with the attempted and failed BHP takeover of Anglo American to numerous merger & acquisitions in mid-tier, junior mining and exploration companies' space, now starting to evolve. The so called smart money is positioning itself in the sector, and specifically in the critical metals space, the Australian Government has followed the US lead and declared tin a critical metal.

The Board is now going to accelerate the listing of the company, and is preparing for a September start to the process.

Please contact me if you have any queries.

Thank you for your continuing support
Regards

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For the Board of StanAurum Limited

The map below shows the location of the main prospects, the Company has been working on and where further exploration is planned. The Duraki Project at the top of the map is yet to be drafted onto the tenement portfolio, as the transfer is still in progress.

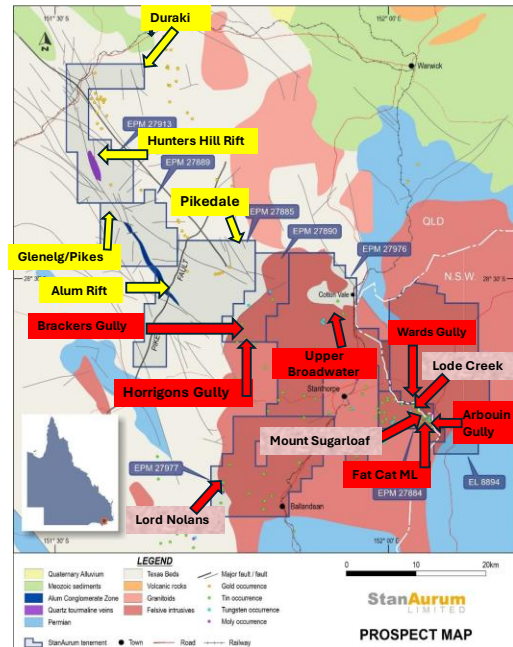
StanAurum Strategy

StanAurum exploration strategy has had four thrusts :

1. To identify hardrock tin deposits for development
2. To quantify byproducts (As been already observed) minerals ie tungsten, molybdenum, bismuth, kaolin clays, rare earths, niobium, rubidium & feldspar for co- development with tin.
3. To explore for & exploit alluvial tin deposits for early & continuous cashflow
4. To explore for gold & base metals as an alternate business located in our backdoor, in the adjoining Traprock Region

The focusing on alluvial tin besides hardrock tin, has the potential to deliver revenue as a means to carry out exploration of hard rock and further alluvial resources and running the administration, without dilution of equity capital

Figure showing work program locations as mentioned in text.
Red for tin/ tungsten Projects
Pink Hardrock tin/ tungsten
Yellow for gold/ base metal projects



NEXT PAGE MAP SHOWING PROSPECTS REFERRED TO IN TEXT OF REPORT

Map showing Projects mentioned in the Report.

The Durikai tenement agreement completed awaiting transfer to StanAurum

