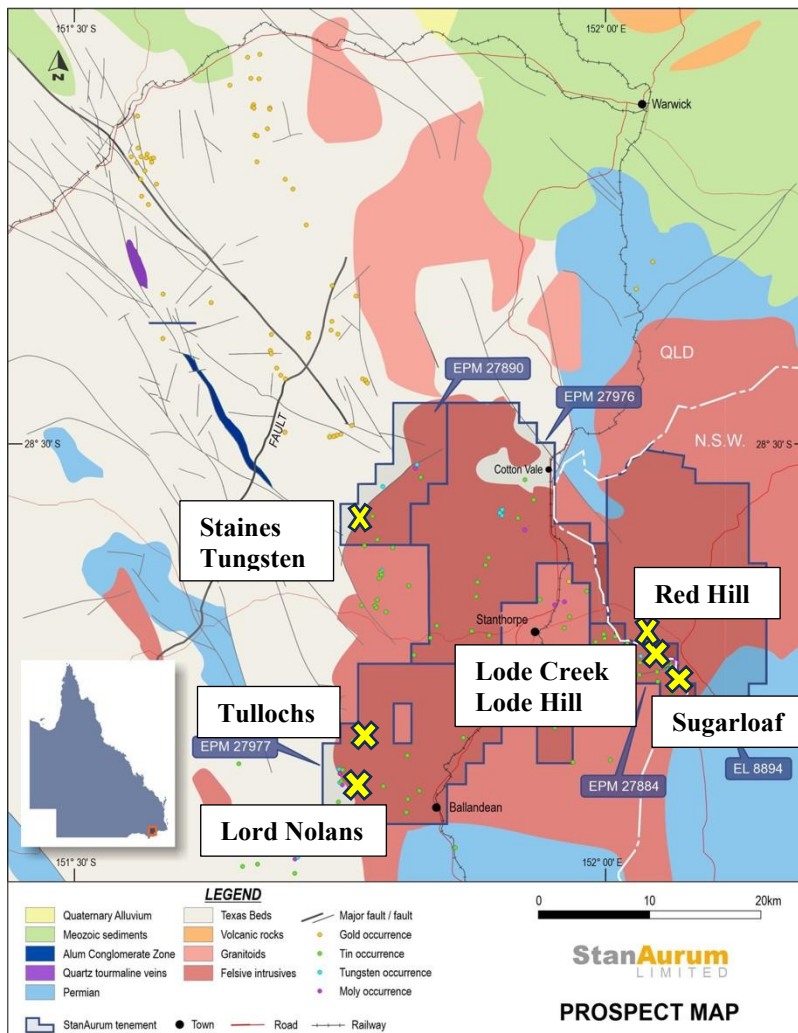


Report to Shareholders for First half 2026 year 01/01/26 to 30/06/26

Dear Shareholders

Highlights for period

- Strong exploration results at Sugarloaf, Lord Nolan, Lode Creek, Brackers Creek and Wards Gully, reinforcing the scale and prospectivity of our tenement package.
- A visit by a UK investment group to assess the Company's projects, with active discussions continuing regarding a substantial capital investment.
- Early-stage interest also received from parties in Switzerland, with HNW client base.
- Signed NDA and data review by an Australian Mining Group exploring for tungsten
- \$315,000 raised during the period to support continued exploration and corporate activities.
- A clear plan in place, ongoing capital-raising efforts and direction & focus of the Company



Hard Rock Projects

Mentioned in text.

Sugarloaf – W Sn Bi Mo

Lode Creek-Sn W

Lode Hill- W Sn Bi Mo

Red Hill-Sn W

Staines- W

Tullochs-Sn

Lord Nolans- W Bi Mo Sn

W- Tungsten

Sn- Tin

Bi- Bismuth

Mo- Molybdenum

Exploration

Exploration in the first half of 2026 has produced an exciting addition to the prospectivity and scale to the Company's existing project portfolio, at Sugarloaf Mount, which is situated east of Stanthorpe QLD and straddles the state border into NSW.

An "exploration target" was calculated ranging between 80,000,000 tonnes to a maximum of 140,000,000 tonnes, with the estimated combined grades of 0.22% tungsten tin, minor bismuth and molybdenum.

This "exploration target" (an early stage pre-resource category under JORC Code) was achieved from a review of the past sampling data at Sugarloaf, which was generated by Amoco Minerals (now part of the US Giant Freeport-McMoran) and BHP Minerals in the 1980s, Auzex Resources in the 1990s and coupled with the StanAurum work in 2025/ 2026 on the Sugarloaf Mtn project.

The collective surface sampling data both on top of the mount and down slope were collated and the average grade of tin(Sn) tungsten(W) bismuth(Bi) and molybdenum(Mo) was calculated. The resulting estimate gave combined grades of Sn, W, Bi, Mo at 0.22% per tonne. As referred to previously, the Sugarloaf exploration target zone straddles the Qld and NSW border, the volume of rock on the Queensland side (50% of the target) was calculated from surface to a conservative 50 metres depth, this being the depth of the mineralised greisen alteration of the granite and its contact with fresh granite.

The mineralization is disseminated throughout the greisen granite, with higher grades occurring in the proximity near to aplite intrusions, and dykes with coincident quartz veining and stockworks.



Fig. 1 View looking southeast towards Mt Sugarloaf (one kilometre distant). The NSW border is on the far treeline. All the cleared ground in the photo is geologically the greisen rich granite zone with numerous aplitic intrusions. The greisen zone is characterised by quartz vein stockworks which are mineralised with principally wolframite (tungsten WO₃ 76.5% and cassiterite (tin SnO₂ 75%– 78%) and minor bismuth, molybdenum and other critical minerals.



Fig 2 A photo of Sugarloaf Mount looking eastward, the area has been cleared of Radiata Pine, relief from the crest to the position in the photo is 70 metres elevation.



Fig 3 Photo on southwestern lower slope of Sugarloaf looking westerly, specimen in Fig 6 & 7 was located near tree stump at left of picture. Treeline at bottom of slope is in the Fat Cat Mining Lease held by StanAurum. The intervening ground is highly prospective for tin and tungsten alluvial fan style deposits.



Fig 4 Photo taken from crest of the Sugarloaf Mount looking south to Bald Rock on the horizon. The treeline in the middle ground is the southern boundary of the mineralised greisen zone.

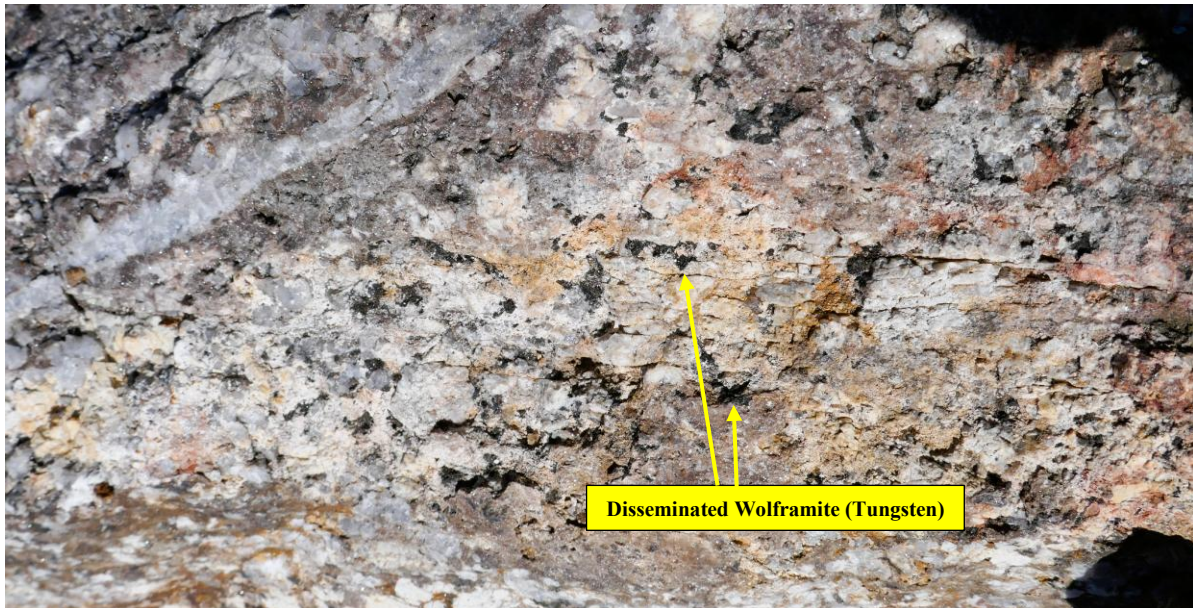


Fig. 5 Above Photo from outcrop crest of Sugarloaf Mount showing mineralised greisen altered granite with quartz veining and adjacent to the veining, disseminated wolframite

The mineralisation as sampled to date, at Sugarloaf Mtn is dominated by tungsten with a grade averaging 0.11%, currently the price of tungsten (APT) has risen by 500% to a figure of US\$315,000 a tonne, tin averaging 0.07% also has risen to US\$53,000 a tonne, bismuth at US\$50,000 a tonne and molybdenum at US\$65,000 a tonne.

Utilising just the two major minerals tungsten and tin, this gives an exploration target US\$ values per tonne of potential resource:

- Tungsten US\$346.5
- Tin US\$34.0

This results in a total of US\$370.5 /tonne x 140,000,000 exploration target

The NSW side of Sugarloaf also has abundant tungsten-tin surface pitting reported by the NSW Geological Survey, which area has yet to be explored by the Company.

There is much discussion in the mining media as to the sustainability of tungsten and tin prices. Even at reduced prices the project still looks encouraging with tungsten and tin prices per tonne discounted;

- Tungsten discounted by 65% at US\$90,000 /tonne x 0.11%= US\$99.0
- Tin discounted by 28% at US\$38,000 /tonne x 0.07%=US\$26.6

This a total of US\$125.6 / tonne @ AUD\$179.55 per tonne (0.6995c/US\$)

Note: The above calculations are in the strict formatting guidelines of an “Exploration Target” expressed in grade and tonnes. As defined this exploration target has insufficient exploration to estimate a mineral resource under JORC Code compliance. See forward looking statements on page 10.



Fig 6 Specimen from the southwest lower slope of Sugarloaf ,depicting a contact between greisenous granite and aplite, with quartz veining and associated tungsten and tin.



Bladed tabular wolframite crystals

Fig 7 Specimen showing bladed crystalline wolframite (tungsten) and Cassiterite (tin) in the greisen quartz vein contact zone.

Geology of Sugarloaf Project & Area

The Sugarloaf Mtn is a zone of massive greisen altered granite which has been intruded by numerous late stage aplite dykes, which have coincident quartz veining and stockworks, and covers a zone of 1500 x 600 metres on the Qld side of the border and a similar zone in NSW. Surface tungsten and tin mineralisation can be readily seen on the Qld side; NSW has yet to be explored.

A similar mineralised zone in Qld is also found at StanAurums Lode Creek and Lode Hill prospect, four kilometres northwest of Sugarloaf. The Geological Survey of NSW also reports that the Lode Hill and the Red Hill lodes mineralised greisen zones, also continues eastward for a further 3.5 kilometres in StanAurums ground which has yet to be explored.

The whole zone from Red Hill to Sampson Lode, Lode Hill, Greyleigh (between Lode Creek and Sugarloaf), to Sugarloaf is five kilometre in length with repeated massive greisen mineralised intrusive zones, and constitutes a major tin-tungsten target.

Lord Nolan Project

StanAurum recovered some very encouraging assay results from the soil sampling program over the Lord Nolan tin-tungsten greisen zone located in the southwest of the tenements.

A soil sampling program for tin, tungsten, bismuth, molybdenum and other minerals was conducted over an area of 450 x 250 metres and sampled on 50 x 50 metre grid covering a greisen altered fine grained aplite intrusive, which outcrop was previously worked for tin.

An unexpected result was the resulting assays showed very little values that were anomalous in tin, but were highly anomalous in tungsten, bismuth and molybdenum, covering the northern central part of the grid 300 x 250 metres in area.

For tungsten any values above 100 ppm (parts per million) in the soils would be anomalous, 10 values were above 100 ppm, peaking at 460 ppm tungsten, for bismuth values above 5 ppm would be considered anomalous, most of the grid was anomalous with peak values at 593 ppm bismuth, for molybdenum above 5 ppm is anomalous again most of the grid was anomalous with a peak value of 127.5 ppm molybdenum in the soils.

The mineralisation seems to be restricted to the current outcropping area of greisenous aplite, but is very anomalous in tungsten, bismuth and molybdenum and presents as a future drill target. There are also anomalous silver (soil) values to the immediate north and south of the aplite outcrop.

Lode Creek Project

The Lode Creek project has approximately 200,000 BCM (Bank Cubic Metre) of pushed up dumps of overburden in situ from the alluvial and shallow hard rock workings, in the 1980s to

the early 1990s. The tin miners sluiced the uncovered rock surface of the tin and tungsten bearing greisen. No attempt was made to treat the dumps. StanAurum has recovered cassiterite from the dumps and also identified wolframite bearing dumps. A more intense examination will be carried out in the future, when funding is available to drill the extensive alluvials and the dumps will be drilled at the same time.

The local tin miners (now retired) informed us that the alluvial operations at Lode Creek recovered both tungsten and minor gold besides tin.



Fig 8 Wolframite (tungsten) within quartz recovered from the overburden dumps at Lode Creek

Brackers Creek (Magnus EPM)

Brackers Creek is situated directly south of Staines Tungsten Project on the western edge of the tenements. It was an area that the Ground Penetrating Radar Survey was conducted in 2024 and showed some potential for alluvial tin or a covered greisen.

A sample was taken in the upper portion of the creek, 0.8 metre deep from a clay band, the resulting panned sample recovered some fine grained black tin and unexpectedly a small tail of fine grained gold. This is much more of a greenfield target, but given the high grades of



Photos: CEO panning the sample from Brackers Creek carrying both black cassiterite (tin), and a fine gold tail.



alluvial tin reported by the Queensland Geological Survey and the past success of tin miners in the area, it warrants further exploration.

Wards Gully (Ruby Creek EL NSW)

A sample of the gritstone which is abundant in the Wards Gully catchment and overlies blind channels and alluvial leads, was pan-concentrated and recovered an estimated grade of tin was 16 kg/BCM from an enriched deposition site. The true tin grade was estimated at 4 kg/ BCM, still a very good grade and which if replicated in the wash throughout the catchment in higher grade tin trap sites, is very encouraging.



Commodity Prices and Market Backdrop

A third-party Analyst's commentary is offered below on tungsten and tin pricing, prices have moved higher since this report was written.

Tungsten prices have gone vertical over the past year, with Rotterdam ammonium paratungstate (APT)—the benchmark intermediate product—trading around US\$3,185/MTU (US\$ 318,500 per tonne equivalent StanAurum Comment) as of April 2026, up roughly 350% year-to-date and nearly 900% over the trailing 12 months. The rally is structural rather than cyclical: China controls approximately 80% of global mine supply and roughly 80% of downstream processed tungsten products, and it has progressively tightened export licensing since February 2025, restricting 2026-2027 exports to just 15 approved firms. Demand is simultaneously accelerating, driven by defense stockpiling, aerospace, semiconductors, and



industrial carbide applications, with total tungsten demand forecast to rise from 143kt in 2025 to 210kt by 2035.

The US currently has no active commercial tungsten mines and faces a defense procurement deadline from January 1, 2027, after which Chinese, Russian, Iranian and North Korean tungsten will be barred from military applications — a dynamic that is pulling Western capital toward alternative, non-Chinese tungsten developers.

Tin has also strengthened materially, with the LME three-month contract hitting a nominal all-time high of US\$53,462/tonne in January 2026. The structural driver is a prolonged supply deficit linked to disruptions in Myanmar and the Democratic Republic of Congo, compounded by Indonesia's seasonal export-permit renewal cycle. However, the International Tin Association has flagged that recent price gains are increasingly influenced by speculative investment flows out of China rather than pure fundamentals, and the Chinese Nonferrous Metals Industry Association publicly described the rally as "unreasonable" in December 2025 — a caution flag on volatility and potential correction risk. As of mid-July 2026, tin has pulled back to the US\$52,000-53,000/tonne range amid softer macro expectations, though inventories remain low.

Corporate

Capital raised in the first part of the year was \$315,000 through Primary Markets and Novus Capital Ltd.

Discussions are continuing with groups in Perth Western Australia, U.K. and Switzerland to invest in the Company to fund drilling programs and/or an IPO.

With the prices for tungsten and tin at all time highs, the Company will be taking advantage of the high prices to raise substantial funding to progress StanAurum and its projects.

The Board is very confident that it can raise the capital required and has confidence in the potential of tungsten tin and rare earth projects within our tenement package, which encompasses an entire mineral province.

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

SUMMARY INFORMATION The Presentation Materials do not purport to be all inclusive or to contain all information about the Company or any of the assets, current or future, of the Company. The Presentation Materials contain summary information about the Company and its activities which is current as at the date of the



Presentation Materials. The information in the Presentation Materials is of a general nature and does not purport to contain all the information which a prospective investor may require in evaluating a possible investment in the Company. The Company does not undertake to provide any additional or updated information whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise.

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Certain statements contained in the Presentation Materials, including information as to the future financial or operating performance of the Company and its projects, are forward looking statements. Such forward looking statements:

- a) are necessarily based upon a number of estimates and assumptions that, while considered reasonable by the Company, are inherently subject to significant technical, business, economic, competitive, political, and social uncertainties and contingencies;
- b) involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual events or results to differ materially from estimated or anticipated events or results reflected in such forward-looking statements; and
- c) may include, among other things, statements regarding estimates and assumptions in respect of prices, costs, results and capital expenditure, and are or may be based on assumptions and estimates related to future technical, economic, market, political, social and other conditions.

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