Technical Report

on the

Finland Pegmatite Project

Central Ostrobothnia,

Western Finland

UTM: 331445mE, 7005959mN (TM35FIN)

Latitude / Longitude: 63°10’00” N / 23°39’00” E

For

European Energy Metals Corp.

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Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

Table 1: List of Abbreviations& Acronyms

Abbreviation	Long Form
°C	Degrees Celsius
a.s.l.	A.s.l.
Ag	Silver
Au	Gold
B.C.	British Columbia
CAD	Canadian Dollar
Cu	Copper
Ext.	Extension
EGBC	Engineers and Geoscientists British Columbia
€	Euros
FSR	Forest Service Road
GTK	Geological Survey of Finland
g (mg, kg, …)	Grams (Milligram, Kilogram, …)
ha	Hectares
m (mm, cm, km, …)	Metres (Millimetre, Centimetre, Kilometre, …)
Ma	Million years
ML	Mining Lease
MOTI	Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure
NI	National Instrument
NSR	Net Smelter Return
oz	Troy ounce
Pb	Lead
ppm / ppb	Parts per million / -billion
P.Geo	Professional Geologist (as recognized by EGBC)
QA/QC	Quality Assurance / Quality Control
SUP	Special Use Permit
t	Metric Ton (Tonne)
tpd	Tons per day
TUKES	Safety and Chemical Agency Finland
USD	United States Dollar
Zn	Zinc

Table 2: List of Conversions

Weights	Multiplier
Assay-Ton (long) to Grams (British)	32.67
Assay-Ton (short) to Grams (US/Can)	29.17
Grams to Troy Ounces	0.03215
Grams/Tonne to Troy Ounce/Short Ton	0.0292
Kilograms to Pounds	2.20
Pound to Grams	453.29
Pound to Kilograms	0.45
Pound to Troy Ounces	14.58
ppb to ppm	0.001
ppm to ppb	1000
Short Tons to Tonnes	0.9071
Tonnes to Short Tons	1.1023
Troy Ounce/Short Ton to %	0.003429
Troy Ounce/Short Ton to Grams/Tonne	34.2857
Troy Ounce/Short Ton to Grams	31.1035
Troy Ounce/Short Ton to Pounds	0.06857
% to Pounds	20
% to ppm	1000
% to Troy Ounces	291.57
Areas & Distances	**Multiplier**
Acres to Hectares	0.405
Feet to Metres	0.3048
Hectares to Acres	2.471
Kilometres to Miles	0.62
Metres to Feet	3.28
Miles to Kilometres	1.61
Square Kilometres to Acres	247.105
Square Kilometres to Hectares	100

1.0 Summary

European Energy Metals Corp. (European Energy) has entered into an option agreement with Capella Minerals Ltd. ("Capella") whereby European Energy shall have the exclusive right to earn an 80 % interest in a portfolio of 5 lithium-cesium-tantalum, or ("LCT") and rare-earth element ("REE") pegmatite reservations located in Central Finland, collectively the entire package is termed the Finland Pegmatite Project ("FPP").

The four reservation areas Nabba, Lapppajarvi W, Lappajarvi E and Kaatiala are located in Central Western Finland and are centered at UTM: 331445mE, 7005959mN (TM35FIN) and 63°10'00" N Latitude and 23°39'00" E Longitude. These reservations form irregular shaped polygons which encompass an area of 2276 km² and lie 420 kilometers north of the capital city Helsinki.

The four reservations are all road accessible from the city of Kokkola by travelling southeast on Route 13 for 46.4 km to the town of Kaustinen (Nabba) then taking highway 68 south west for 28.6 km to the town of Evijarvi from here you can travel by either route 63 to access the Lappajarvi West reservation or by route 68 east to access the Lappajarvi East reservation. The Kaatiala reservation can be accessed by travelling along Route 63 for 14.6 km then taking secondary route 711 for 59.4 km to the town of Kuortane.

Mineral Reservations in Finland are valid for two years and grant the holder the right to evaluate the reservaton's geology to identify and subsequently secure areas within the reservation deemed worthy of further exploration. The holder can then apply for an Exploration permit over the smaller worthy areas to explore further.

Regional Studies have been conducted by the GTK in Finland since the 1960's, including: till geochemistry, airborne magnetics and radiometrics, and rock sampling. The GTK utilized this data as well as data collected from the exploration conducted by Kebiler Oy and other companies to complete a study for a predictive model for LCT pegmatites in Finland. The study entitled "*Quantitative assessment of undiscovered resources in lithium–caesium–tantalum pegmatite-hosted deposits in Finland*" (**Rasilainen, K. & others 2018)**, utilized the Finnish data base to create predictive models to identify areas referred to as permissive tracts for potential LCT pegmatite deposits. Two of these permissive tracts: the Kaustinen permissive track which hosts the Kebiler Oy LCT lithium project and covers an area of 255 km²; and the Järvi-Pohjanmaa tract which covers and area of 3,672 km². The FPP border is partially covered by the Kaustinen tract and also covers a portion of the Järvi-Pohjanmaa tract.

All of the reservations occur within the Pohjanmaa belt and thus are underlain by mica schists and mica gniesses, which are intercalated with metavolcanic rocks. Rocks of the amphibolite conditions, and the lithium pegmatites intruded after the metamorphic event peak at ca 1.79 Ga (Alviola et al. 2001). The area is mostly covered by Quaternary overburden, thus making it difficult to observe pegmatite contact relations with their metavolcanic and metasedimentary wall rocks. This can often only be observed in erratic boulders and diamond drill cores. The pegmatite granites occurring in the area are the possible source granites for the lithium pegmatites (Martikainen 2012), but this has not been confirmed by age determinations.

The Pohjanmaa belt hosts several rare element pegmatites (Alviola et al. 2001), in the north proximal to the Nabba reservation. Li pegmatites of the Kaustinen province belong to the albite spodumene type

according to the classification of Černý & Ercit (2005). The Li pegmatites have intruded after the metamorphic peak conditions of the area. These pegmatites crosscut the metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks at the northern edge of the belt.

Pegmatitie mineralization has been identified in boulder trains and in outcrop by GTK on the three southern reservations. Observations made and reported by the GTK describe grain sizes, color and offer description of the pegmatitic rocks, but unfortunately none of the rocks were analyzed for lithium.

The four FFP reservation have excellent geological potential based on the author's property visit, a thorough review of the regional and detailed till geochemical data for lithium and observations of how well the regional geophysics coincides with the bedrock geology in outlining zones very similar in geological and geophysical character to the area of the Kaustinen pegmatites. The presence of documented pegmatite occurring along the trend of the reservations suggests an excellent geological environment exists for hosting LCT pegmatite bodies. It is the authors professional opinion that the reservations constitute properties of merit and should be further explored to identify and define lithium bearing pergmatites.

The FPP warrants further exploration, which should focus boulder mapping and ground verification of existing GTK pegmatite occurrences and bottom of till (“BoT”) anomalous sample sites. A first Phase program budgeted at $500,000.00 is recommended to idendtify areas foir subsequent exploration permits by locating anomalous lithium pegmatite target areas within the reservations. Contingent on results from the first phase, a second phase of till and rock sampling followed by trenching or drilling is recommended. This second phase is would carry a budget of $1,000,000.00

2.0 Introduction

The technical report (the “Report”) has been prepared at the request of Mr. Jeremy Poirier , the CEO of European Energy Metals Corp., a company registered in the province of British Columbia listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange Venture Market.

European Energy has entered into an option agreement with Capella Minerals Ltd. whereby it shall have the exclusive right to earn an 80% interest by issuing 1,750,000 shares of European Energy common stock, paying $500,000.00 and incurring $2,500,000.00 dollars in Exploration expenditures staged over a 4 year earn in period. Unless otherwise specified, all amounts in this technical report are Canadian dollars.

The portfolio consists of four lithium (lithium-cesium-tantalum, or "LCT") and rare-earth element ("REE") pegmatite reservations in Central Finland and one in southern Finalnd. This report deals exclusively with the prospective four northern reservations. These four reservations cover a total area of 2,300 square kilometers and are focused on LCT pegmatite complexes located within the Järvi-Pohjanmaa and Seinäjoki lithium-permissive tracts as defined by the Geological Survey of Finland ("GTK"). The four reservations lie immediately adjacent to, or to the south of, Keliber Oy's spodumene mine development project in the Kaustinen district.

The author has been asked to review all geological data pertaining to the Finland Pegmatite Project and to prepare a report that documents the work completed on the Project and make recommendations for further work to explore for lithium bearing pegmaties. The effective date of this report is May 30 , 2023.

2.1 Purpose of Report and Terms of Reference

This report has been prepared to support European Energy Metals’s 20-March-23 news release and has been prepared in compliance with National Instrument 43-101 following Form 43-101F1 and documents the historical government regional exploration work completed on the project that resulted in the acquisition of the four reservations. This report has identified areas that require detailed exploration to allow the Company to apply for exploration permits on the most prospective areas.

In preparing this report, the author reviewed the geological, geophysical and geochemical reports, maps and miscellaneous papers listed in Section 19: References. The writer is satisfied that the information contained in these reports was collected and processed in a professional manner following industry best practices applicable at the time and that the historical data gives an accurate indication of the nature, style, and possible economic value of known mineral occurrences on the reservations.

2.2 Qualified Persons and Site Visit

The author, Warren Robb P.Geo., is an independent geologist from Maple Ridge B.C., who prepared and is responsible for all sections of this report.

The author visited the reservations on April 13, 2023, to appraise the geological environment, accessibility to the property, and verify the technical and geological information herein. The author was accompanied by Mr. Jeremy Poirier CEO of European Energy.

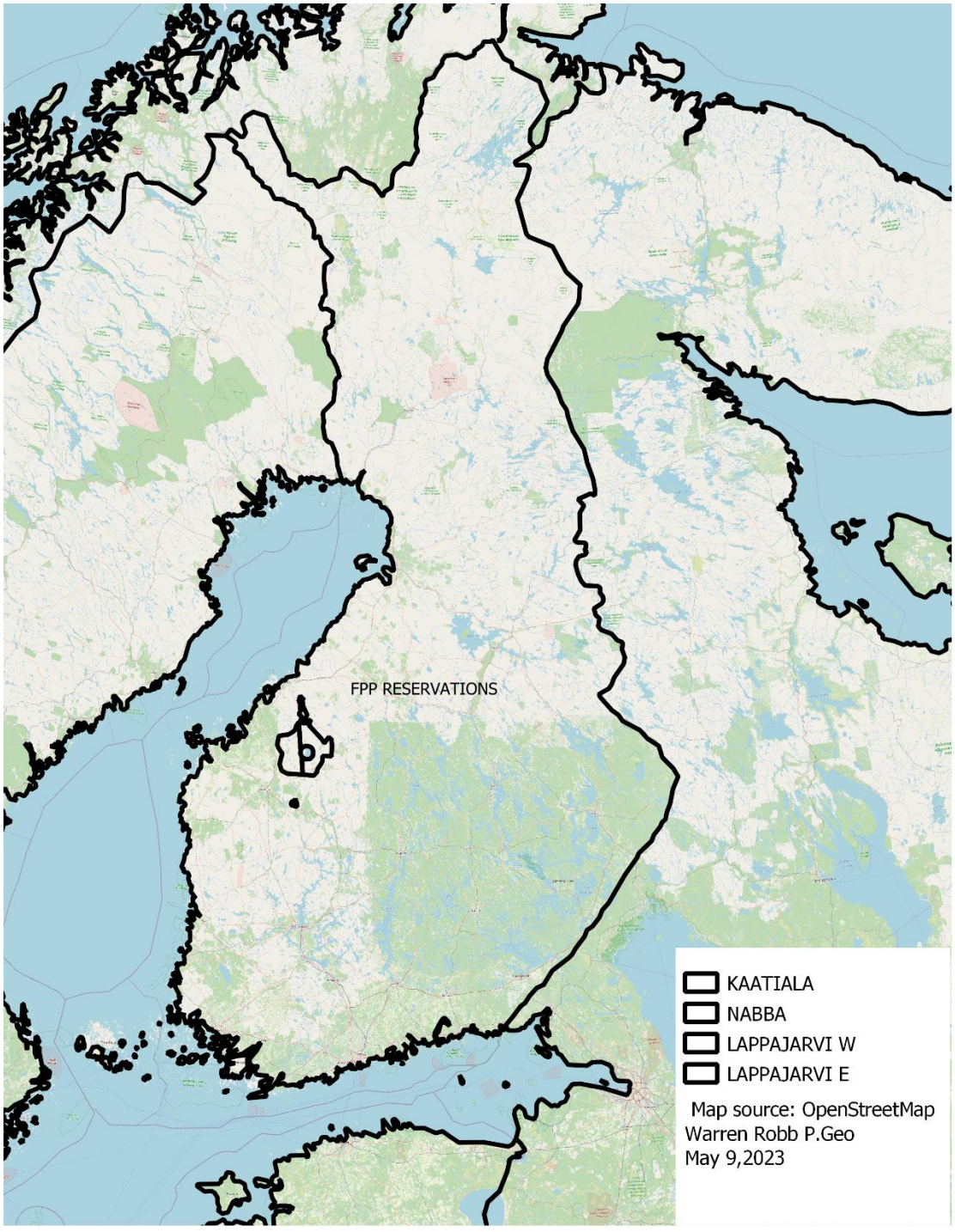
3.0 Reliance on Other Experts

For ownership of the reservations of the Finland Pegmatite Project the author has relied on title opinion's titled"**Title opinion on elementX Finland Oý s permits according to mining act (621/2011) in Finland** ". Dated May 26,2023 by Robert Stenberg MSc. Tenement Manager at GeoPool Oy. This reliance applies to sections 4.1 and 4.5 of this report. The writer has not relied on the opinions of any other experts in the preparation of this technical report.

4.0 Property Description and Location

The Finland Pegmatite Project consists of four mineral reservations covering an area of 2,276 km² in central Finland. The reservations are located 350 kilometers north of the capital city Helsinki. The reservations form an irregular pentagonal shape and are bordered on the northeast by Keliber Oy's spodumene mine development project.

The reservations are centered at approximately 63°10' 00" north latitude and 23°39'00"east longitude 451,039 E and 631,405N (UTM: WGS 1984, Zone 18N) or on the finish coordinates system 331445 mE, 7005959 mN on the TM35FIN projection. See Figures 1, 2 and Table 3. The property has not been legally surveyed



Property Location Map

Figure 1

Figure 1 Property Location Map

4.1 Mineral Titles

The four reservations Nabba, Lappajarvi E, Lappajarvi W and Kaatila are registered in the name of ElementX Finland OY which is a wholly owned subsidiaries of Capella Minerals Ltd.

The 4 Reservations can be viewed on the Finish government website
https://gtkdata.gtk.fi/mdae/index.html

Mineral Exploration in Finland is based on the principle of public access, meaning anyone has the right to conduct geological measurements, make observations, and take minor samples to find mining minerals, even on privately held land, as long as this does not cause any damage or more than minor disturbance (prospecting work). There are some limitations related to restricted areas.

Prior to commencing sampling, the person or company must submit a notification to the property owner in the prospecting area. This notification should contain contact information of the explorer, details of the prospecting area, methods used and targeted mining minerals as well as other information set out in the Mining Act.

A private party may make a reservation notification and acquire an exploration or mining permit on a first-come, first-served basis. Exploration or mining permits are granted if the applicant proves that the conditions specified in the Mining Act are met and there is no impediment stipulated in the Mining Act to the granting of the permit. However, regardless of an impediment specified in the Mining Act, a permit may be granted if it is possible to remove said impediment through permit conditions or by decreasing the size of the area.

Reservation

The reservation notification must be submitted in writing to TUKES, and must include information on the notifier, the target area (reservation area) and a compilation of an exploration plan and other measures in preparation for the exploration permit application.

The reservation notification does not apply to an area that belongs to an exploration area, mining area, or gold panning area, as referred to in the Mining Act. In addition, the reservation notification does not cover an area that has previously been a reservation area until one year has passed since the expiry or cancellation of the reservation decision. The reservation does not apply over nature areas, lakes and roadways.

The reservation provides priority to obtain an exploration permit and is valid for a maximum period of 24 months. Within this period an exploration permit application must be filed or the reservation will expire. If the reservation permit holder carries out small-scale prospecting work, the holder has to give prior notice of prospecting to the landowner of the prospecting area as mentioned above. A reservation does not entitle holder to conduct exploration unless the landowner in question gives their permission. A reservation cannot be assigned to another party.

Exploration permit

Exploration permits are granted on a first-to-file basis by TUKES, with priority given to a reservation. Mining permits for uranium and thorium are granted by the Finnish government.

If exploration cannot be carried out as per the above-mentioned prospecting work and the property owner does not consent to exploration, an exploration permit granted by TUKES is required. An exploration permit is also necessary if the exploration could cause harm to people's health or general safety, damage to other industrial and commercial activity, or any deterioration in value related to the landscape or nature protection values. Further, an exploration permit is required if the targeted minerals are uranium or thorium.

The application for a permit must include reliable information on the applicant meeting the prerequisites for carrying out operations commensurate with the following:

- the permit sought;
- the area and parties concerned;
- a preliminary assessment of the mining minerals in the area, and the basis for such an assessment;
- plans concerning the activities;
- the environmental and other impacts of activities; and
- aftercare measures.

The exploration permit also includes provisions on the following (among others):

- the times and methods of exploration surveys and the equipment and constructions used;
- measures to diminish harm caused to reindeer herding in a special reindeer herding area;
- obligation to report about exploration activities and their results;
- post-exploration measures;
- the waste management plan for extractive waste; and
- collateral securing the post-exploration measures.

The holder of an exploration permit has an obligation to carry out prospecting or a survey. TUKES can decide that an exploration permit will expire if operations have been interrupted continuously for a minimum of one year for a reason given by the permit holder. The person who, in connection with exploration, intends to damage or cut down trees has to inform the landowner in advance. Damage and harm arising from exploration has to be compensated in full. The exploration permit holder must pay an exploration fee and compensate landowners or owners of the water areas for all damage and harm caused to them. The holder of the exploration permit must deliver to the mining authority a detailed annual report on the exploration work carried out in the permit area. After the termination or expiry of the exploration permit, the permit holder must immediately restore the exploration area to the condition required by public safety, remove temporary

constructions and equipment, attend to rehabilitation and tidying of the area and restore the area to its natural status as far as possible. The permit holder must also submit to the mining authority, within six months, an exploration work report, the information material pertaining to the exploration and a representative set of core samples accompanied by the drill logs.

Mining permit

Mining permits are, as exploration permits, also granted on a first-to-file basis by TUKES. However, an exploration permit holder has priority to the mining permit in respect of the same area. Mining permits for uranium and thorium are granted by the Finnish government.

The establishment of a mine and undertaking of mining activity are subject to a mining permit granted by TUKES. Even when the mining permit application relates to an area for which an exploration permit has been granted, the mining permit is a new permit and subject to new scrutiny of the project on its merits. The prerequisites for getting a mining permit are the deposit is exploitable in terms of size, ore content and technical characteristics.

A mining permit entitles the holder to exploit the mining minerals found in the mining area, the organic and inorganic surface materials, excess rock, and tailings generated as a by-product of mining activities and other materials belonging to the bedrock and soil of the mining area to the extent that the use of these is necessary for the purposes of mining operations. The mining permit also entitles the holder to carry out exploration within the mining area.

The mining permit holder is obliged to ensure the following:

- that the mining activities do not cause damage to people's health or danger to public safety;
- that mining activities do not cause significant harm to public or private interests;
- that they reasonably avoid the infringement of public or private interests in relation to the overall costs of the mining operations;
- that excavation and exploitation do not entail obvious wasting of mining minerals; and
- that potential future use and excavation work at the mine and deposit are not endangered or encumbered.

The mining permit holder is obliged to submit an annual report to the mining authority on the extent and results of the exploitation of the deposit and to inform of any essential changes in the information on mineral resources.

In the mining permit, TUKES sets a time limit during which the permit holder has to start the mining activity or such preparatory work that indicates that the permit holder is seriously aiming at actual mining operations. If the time limit is forfeited, TUKES may decide that the mining permit should expire.

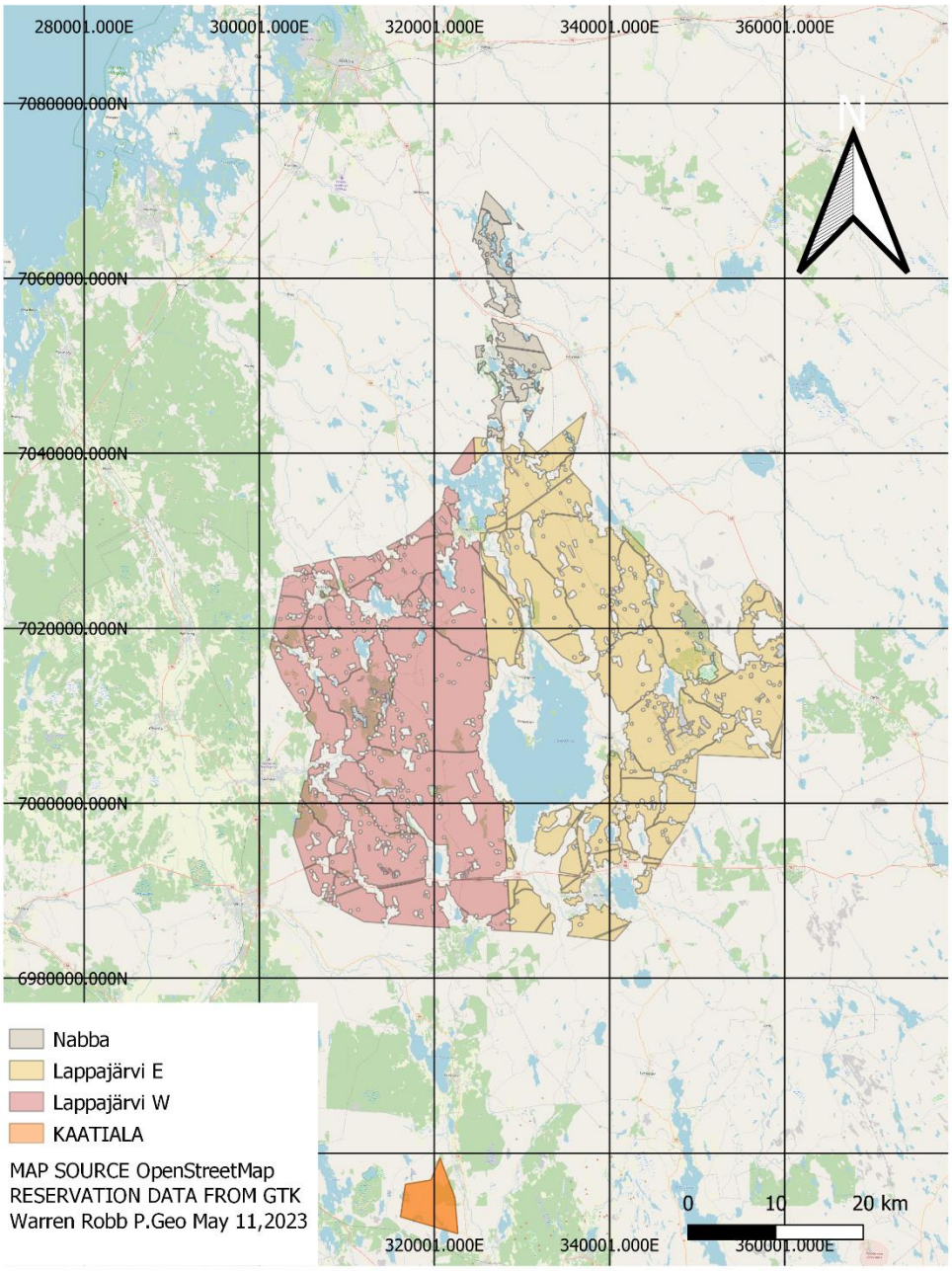
Finally, when the mining activities have ended the mining permit holder has two years to bring the mine and any auxiliary areas up to the standards required by public safety and to make the necessary rehabilitation, cleaning and landscaping measures. This includes the measures that have been set out in the mining and mine safety permits.

Concession code	Concession name:	Company:	Arrival date:	Registration date:	Area Km²	Commodity:
VA2022:0059-01	Nabba VA2022:0059	elementX Finland OY	10.8.2022	28.9.2022	117	Litium (Li),Tina (Sn),
VA2022:0062-01	Lappajärvi W VA2022:0062	elementX Finland OY	12.8.2022	12.10.2022	1014	Lithium (Li),Tina (Sn),
VA2022:0061-01	Lappajärvi E VA2022:0061	elementX Finland OY	12.8.2022	28.9.2022	1113	Litium (Li),Tina (Sn),
VA2022:0058-01	Kaatiala VA2022:0058	elementX Finland OY	10.8.2022	12.10.2022	32	Litium (Li),Tina (Sn),

Table 3: List of Reservations

Annual Surface Taxes Annual Surface Tax Payments for Reservations or Exploration permits		
Year/Phase	**Rate € per hectare**	**Rate paid to landowner € per hectare**
Exploration permit		
1-4		20
5 - 7		30
8 - 10		40
11-15		50

Table 4 Annual Surface Fees



FPP RESERVATION MAP

Figure 2 Reservation Map (Data from Cappella Mining *data source GTK/761/03.04.15/2021 modified)*

4.2 Indigenous &Traditional Territories

There are no Indigenous or traditional territories that are covered by the FPP.

4.3 Permitting, Environmental Liabilities and other Issues

Mineral reservation allow for prospecting and geological mapping provided there is no to minimal surface disturbances. During this phase no permits are required. Once the company has identified the areas that it intends to explore in more detail an Exploration permit will be applied for. All permitting required will be covered under the Exploration permit.

4.4 Royalties

The FPP is subject to a 1% Net Smelter Return (“NSR”) on any future production from any of the properties. The author is not aware of any additional royalties, back-in rights, payments, or other agreements and encumbrances to which the properties are subject.

4.5 Agreement

European Energy has entered into an option agreement whereby it can earn up to

- European Energy has the option to earn a 51% interest in the Property (the "**Initial Option**") by (i) making a cash payment of $100,000 and issuing 100,000 common shares to Capella upon receiving TSX Venture Exchange approval of the Earn-In Agreement; (ii) completing $500,000 in expenditures on the Property and issuing 150,000 common shares to Capella on before the first anniversary of the Earn-In Agreement; and (iii) completing an additional $500,000 in expenditures on the Property, paying $100,000 in cash and issuing 250,000 common shares to Capella on or before the second anniversary of the Earn-In Agreement. Upon exercise of the Initial Option, European Energy will become the operator of the Property.

- Following exercise of the Initial Option, European Energy will have a further option to earn an additional 29% interest in the Property (the "**Final Option**") by (i) completing $500,000 in expenditures on the Property, paying $150,000 in cash and issuing 750,000 common shares to Capella on or before the third anniversary of the Earn-In Agreement; and (ii) completing $1,000,000 in expenditures on the Property, paying $150,000 in cash and issuing 750,000 common shares to Capella on or before the fourth anniversary of the Earn-In Agreement.

- If, on the date of the exercise of the Final Option, the Property hosts a mineral resource equal or greater than 10 million metric tons with a minimum average grade of 1.0% Lithium Oxide (Li2O) the Company will make a bonus cash payment of $500,000 and issue 1,000,000 common shares to Capella.

- The parties have the option to form a joint venture upon exercise of the Initial Option or to defer the joint venture formation until the exercise of the Final Option.

- The transaction is subject to TSX Venture Exchange approval, which was obtained on 06-April-2023.

4.6 Social Responsibility

All of the area covered by the reservations are inhabited with numerous farms, small scale lumber mills and some rock quarries. The company should undertake a program of community consultation and communication with local provincial and municipal authorities as well as private stake holders concerning the company's evaluation and exploration programs.

4.7 Environmental Liabilities and other Issues

The Author is not aware of any environmental or other issues concerning the four reservations.

The author is not aware of any other significant factors and risks that may affect access, title, or the right or ability to perform work on the FPP.

5.0 Accessibility, Climate, Local Resources, Infrastructure and Physiography

5.1 Accessibility

The FPP reservation areas are located approximately 80 kilometers south east of the city of Kokkola in western Finland. Kokkola is a port town with a population of 48,000 located on the gulf of Bothnia. The town is 420 kilometers north of Helsinki and is serviced by a modern airport. The northern FPP reservation's can be accessed by paved highways from Kokkola by travelling southeast on Route 13 for 46.4 km to the town of Kaustinen (Nabba) then taking highway 68 south west for 28.6 km to the town of Evijarvi from where you can travel by either route 63 to access the Lappajarvi W reservation or by route 68 east to access the Lappajarvi E reservation. The Kaatiala reservation can be accessed by several routes but the most direct is travelling south from Evijarvi along Route 63 for 14.6 km then taking secondary route 711 south to Kuortane then proceed along route 66 south for 14 km then turning left heading northwest for 2 km.

The reservation's are criss-crossed by a number of well maintained paved and gravel roads offering excellent access throughout.

5.2 Climate

The FPP is located in Finalnd which is entirely north of 60 degrees. The country's climate displays features of both maritime and continental climates. The most common wind directions are from the south and southwest. Damage due to storms and strong winds occurs most often during autumn and winter, but also during summer in connection with thunderstorms.

The mean annual temperature is ca. 5.5°C in south-western Finland and decreases towards the north.. The highest and lowest temperatures measured are +37.2°C and -51.5°C.

The mean annual precipitation in southern and central Finland is usually between 600 and 750 mm, except slightly lower near the coast. In northern Finland, the annual precipitation is 450 to 650

mm. The observed extremes of annual precipitation range from less than 300 mm to more 1,000 mm. The seasonal variation is similar throughout the country, with the driest months being February, March and April. The highest daily precipitation sums are measured during July and August exceeding 30-50 mm and rarely 150 mm. On average, more than half of the days have some precipitation, less near the coastal regions. In southern Finland, some 30% of the annual precipitation is in the form of snow, which remains on the ground for about four months. In Lapland, 50-70 % of the annual precipitation is snow and it remains on the ground for 6-7 months. Typically lakes freeze over in October in Lapland and in December in southern Finland. During extremely severe winters, the Baltic Sea may freeze over almost completely covering over 400,000 km^2, but during exteremely mild winters maximum ice area is less than 50,000 km^2.

5.3 Local Resources

The city of Kokkola with a population of 48,000 is the largest center in the region. It is serviced by a modern airport with daily flights to Helsinki.

Kokkola is the capital and biggest city in the region of central Ostrobothnia. The city has a thriving chemical industry. The Freeport/Umicore refinery located here is the only large cobalt refinery outside China. Boliden has a zinc plant and Kemira a chemical conglomerate, built in an industrial park that is now divided among several corporations. Additional industries in the town include metalworking, casting, textiles, plastics, food and carpentry.

The Port of Kokkola is located in Ykspihlaja, approximately 5 km from the city center, and it is one of the busiest ports in Finland. Oil, iron ore and limestone are imported, refined products and timber are exported, and iron ore is transited.

5.4 Physiography

Finland lies between the Scandinavian mountains of Sweden and Norway and the northern Russian plains. Its terrain is a varying mosaic of low hills, broad valleys and flat, low-lying plains, with higher fhills in the north. The landscape is a mixture of forests, lakes and mires. Nearly all of Finland is situated in the boreal coniferous forest zone, and 72 % of the total land area is classified as forest land, while only some 9 % of it is farmed. About 10 % of its total area is inland waters.

The topography of the four reservations, Nabba, Lappajarvi W, Lappajarvi E and Kaatiala consists of low rolling hills, cut by small to medium sized creeks draining into a board network of lakes. Relief is low to moderate and steadily increases as you travel to the south east. Elevations range from 73 meters ABMSL near the northern end of Nabba to 146 metres ABMSL just south of LappaJarvi. and minimum elevations of 82m ABMSL in the lakes an streams. Vegatation in the region consists of boreal forest with stands of spruce, pine , dwony birch and birch; underbrush is generally thin but can be thick in places. The area is covered a layer of glacial till which can range from 3 to 18 metres in thickness.

The location, physiography and climate of the area of the reservations allow for snow free ground work requiring the ability to see outcrops from June to October, while any work requiring ground disturbance could be completed year round. The Company has yet to evaluate the project for tailings storage areas, waste disposal areas, heap leach sites and potential processing plant sites.

The author is not aware of any factors or risks that could affect access, title or the ability to perform work on the property.

6.0 History

The majority of the mineral exploration completed in the area has been conducted by the Geolgical Survey of Finland ("GTK") During the 1960's GTK conducted an industrial mineral exploration program covering two areas in Ostrobothnia. The aim of the programme was to map the mineral potential of the areas with a primary focus on Pegmatites.

Exploration activities for the Järvi-Pohjanmaa Li permissive tract are listed below

Table 5 Exploration history for the Järvi-Pohjanmaa permissive tract.

Theme	Type of work	Li analysed	Organisation	When carried out
Mapping	Outcrop observations and boulder survey	Yes	Geological Survey of Finland	1960s
Geochemical Surveys	Nationwide till survey	Yes	Geological Survey of Finland	1984
Airborne geophysical surveys	High-resolution low-altitude airborne magnetic, electromagnetic and radiometric surveys		Geological Survey of Finland	2004
Ground Geophysical Surveys	Systematic magnetic, slingram and gravity surveys, 13.5 km2, refraction seismic survey, petrophysical survey		Geological Survey of Finland	2004–2012
Exploration trenches	106 exploration trenches, Vinnolinneva (Perho)		Geological Survey of Finland	1982–1984
	Drilling Diamond drilling, 2 DDH, 316 m, Vinnolinneva (Perho)	?	Outokumpu Oy	1967
	Diamond drilling, 37 DDH, 3972 m, Kirkkoharju, Fröjdmossen (Kruunupyy, Kaustinen)	?	Geological Survey of Finland	1975–1977
	Diamond drilling, 13 DDH, 1400 m, Iirunjärvi, Peurakallio (Alajärvi)	Yes	Geological Survey of Finland	2009–2014

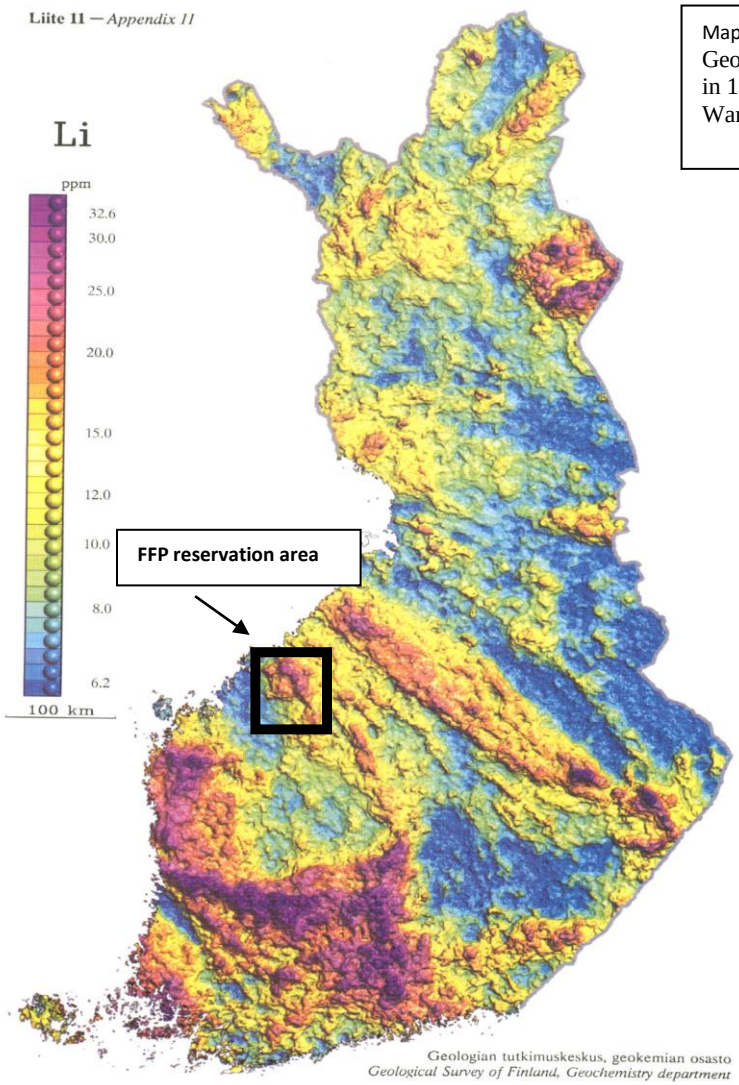
Geochemical Survey 1982-1991

A total of 82,062 samples were collected for the geochemical mapping project. The survey obtained a sampling density of 1 sample per 4 km^2 over the entire country, except in areas with larger glaciofluvial deposits and some bigger lakes. Of the 82,062 samples collected, 68,902 samples were taken between the years 1982 and 1991, the remaining 13,160 were formed by combining samples taken before those

years during the old linear sampling stage. A total of 2,411 duplicate samples were collected, treated and analyzed in the same way as the ordinary ones.

The samples were obtained by use of hand operated portable percussion drills equipped with a through flow bit with an inner diameter of 16-17 mm. Only till was used as sampling material, any sorted sediments or material from weathered bedrock was discarded. Samplers strived to obtain material from the bottom of the till bed and beneath the ground water level.

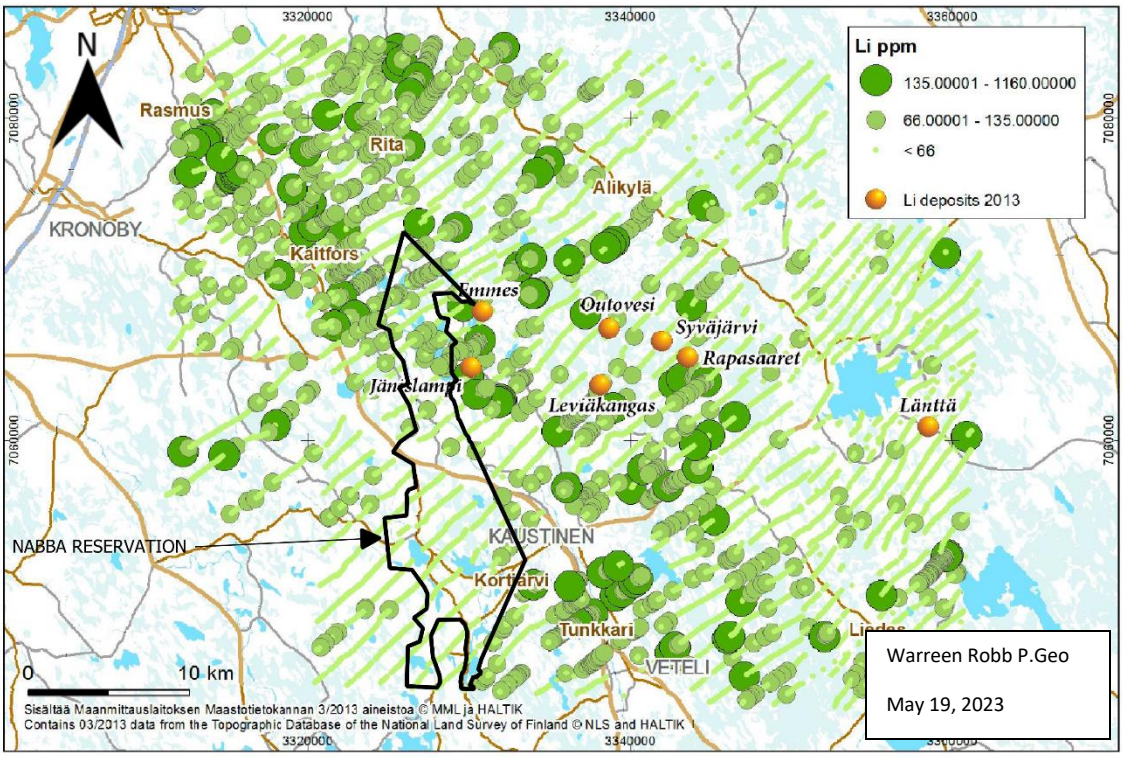
The samples were dried at 70°C then sieved to a minus 0.06 mm fraction which was analysed with a plasma emission spectrometer (ICP-AES) using aqua regia for extraction. Results from this survey are shown in Figure 3



Map from Summary: Regional Geochemical Mapping in Finland in 1982-1994.GTK report 130 Warren Robb P.Geo. May 8, 2023)

Figure 3Figure 3 Li results for the geochemical mapping for Finaland (Summary: Regional Geochemical Mapping in Finland in 1982-1994. Geologian tutkimuskeskus, Tutkimusraportti -Geological Surveyof Finland, Report of investigation i30.)

From the regional till geochemical study and boulder mapping GTK conducted more detailed geochemical till sampling between 2003 and 2023 concentrating on the Kaustinen area. This survey was conducted on lines spaced approximately 1000 metres apart with samples collected every 100 metres. The lines were oriented to be perpendicular to the ice flow direction at and azimuth of 240. The lithium results for this survey for the area are shown in Figure 4. This program covered what is now the Nabba reservation which has been superimposed on the results



Detailed bottom of till sampling in Kaustinen Area lithium ppm
Figure 4

Figure 4 Detailed bottom of till Sampling Li ppm (map from Geolgical Survey of Finaland Report of Investigation 220 (2015))

Regional Airborne geophysics

The GTK has carried out systematic air borne geophysical surveys since 1951 with the most recent data being supplied in 2007. The surveys consist of magnetic , electromagnetic and radiometric data. An example of the data is shown in figure 5 which is the magnetic anomaly map in the FPP area. The magnetic highs shown as the warming colors (red-orange) give a strong correlation to areas containing volcanics members while the cooler colors correlate well with the metamorphic schists in the area.

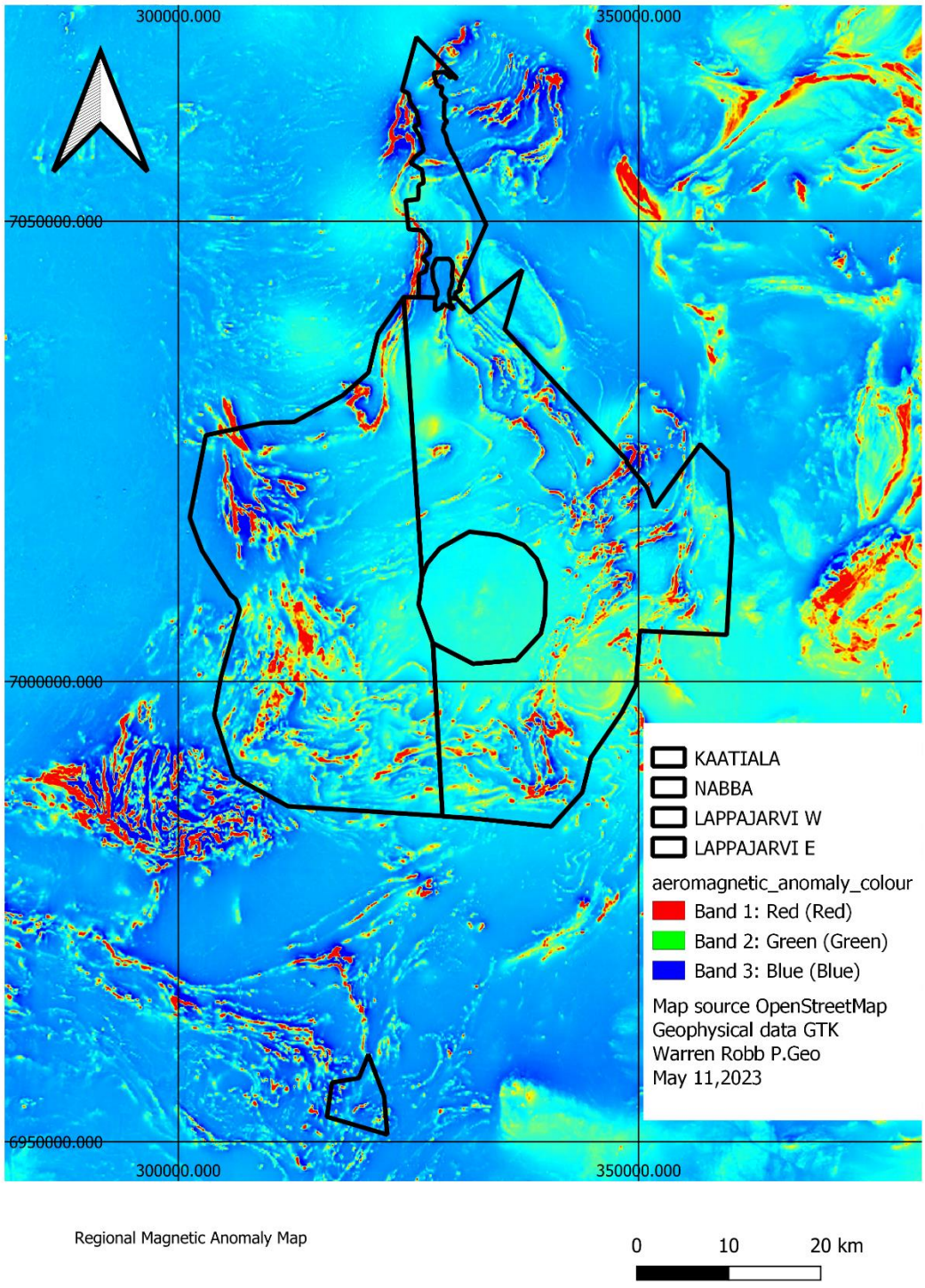


Figure 5 ***Regional Areomagnetic Anomaly Map*** ***(magnetic data from GTK https://gtkdata.gtk.fi/mdae/index.html)***

Lithium Permissive Tract Study

The GTK utilized this data as well as data collected from the exploration conducted by Kebiler Oy to complete a study for a predictive model for LCT pegmatites in Finland. The study entitled "Quantitative assessment of undiscovered resources in lithium–cesium–tantalum pegmatite-hosted deposits in Finland" (**Rasilainen, K. & others 2018**), utilized the Finnish data base to create predictive models to identify areas referred to as permissive tracts for potential LCT pegmatite deposits. Two of these permissive tracts the Kaustinen permissive track (track 5 in figure 6) which hosts the Kebiler Oy LCT lithium project and covers an area of 255 km² and the Järvi-Pohjanmaa tract (Track 5 in Figure 6) which covers and area of 3,672 km². The FPP border is partially covered by the Kaustinen tract and covers a portion of the Järvi-Pohjanmaa tract.

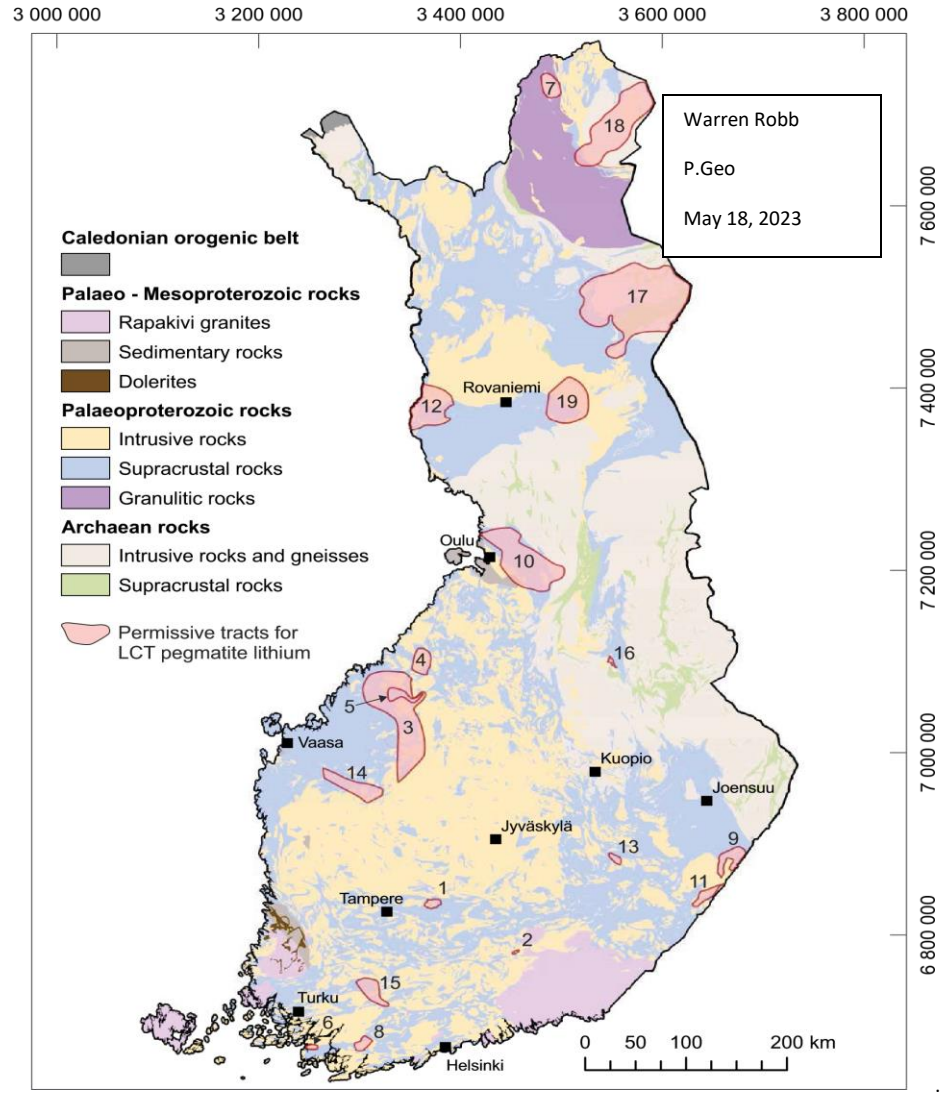


Figure 6 LCT Permissive Tracts (Map from Geological Survey of Finland Bullitin 406 (2018))

7.0 Geological Setting and Mineralization

7.1 Regional Geology

The regional Geology of the area hosting the FFP is underlain by Palaeoproterozoic supracrustal rocks belonging to Pohjanmaa belt (Vaasjoki et al. 2005), sometimes referred to as the Ostrobothnia Schist Belt (Alviola et al. 2001). The Pohjanmaa belt is surrounded by the Central Finland Granitoid Complex in the east and Vaasa granitoid complex in the west.

The most common rock types within the Pohjanmaa belt are mica schists and mica gneisses, which are intercalated with metavolcanic rocks. The supracrustal rocks have been divided into two fields, the Evijärvi and Ylivieska fields (Kähkönen 2005), and the Kaustinen Li pegmatite area that is located at the northern continuation of the Evijärvi field. Based on the studies by Williams et al. (2008), the metamorphic peak conditions took place at about 1.89–1.88 Ga in amphibolites facies conditions (Mäkitie et al. 2001).

7.2 Property Geology

All of the reservations occur within the Pohjanmaa belt and thus are underlain by mica schists and mica gniesses, which are intercalated with metavolcanic rocks. Rocks of the amphibolite conditions, and the lithium pegmatites intruded after the metamorphic peak at ca 1.79 Ga (Alviola et al. 2001). The area is mostly covered by Quaternary overburden, thus making it difficult to observe pegmatite contact relations with their metavolcanic and metasedimentary wall rocks. This can often only be observed in erratic boulders and diamond drill cores. The pegmatite granites occurring in the area are the possible source granites for the lithium pegmatites (Martikainen 2012), but this has not been confirmed by age determinations.

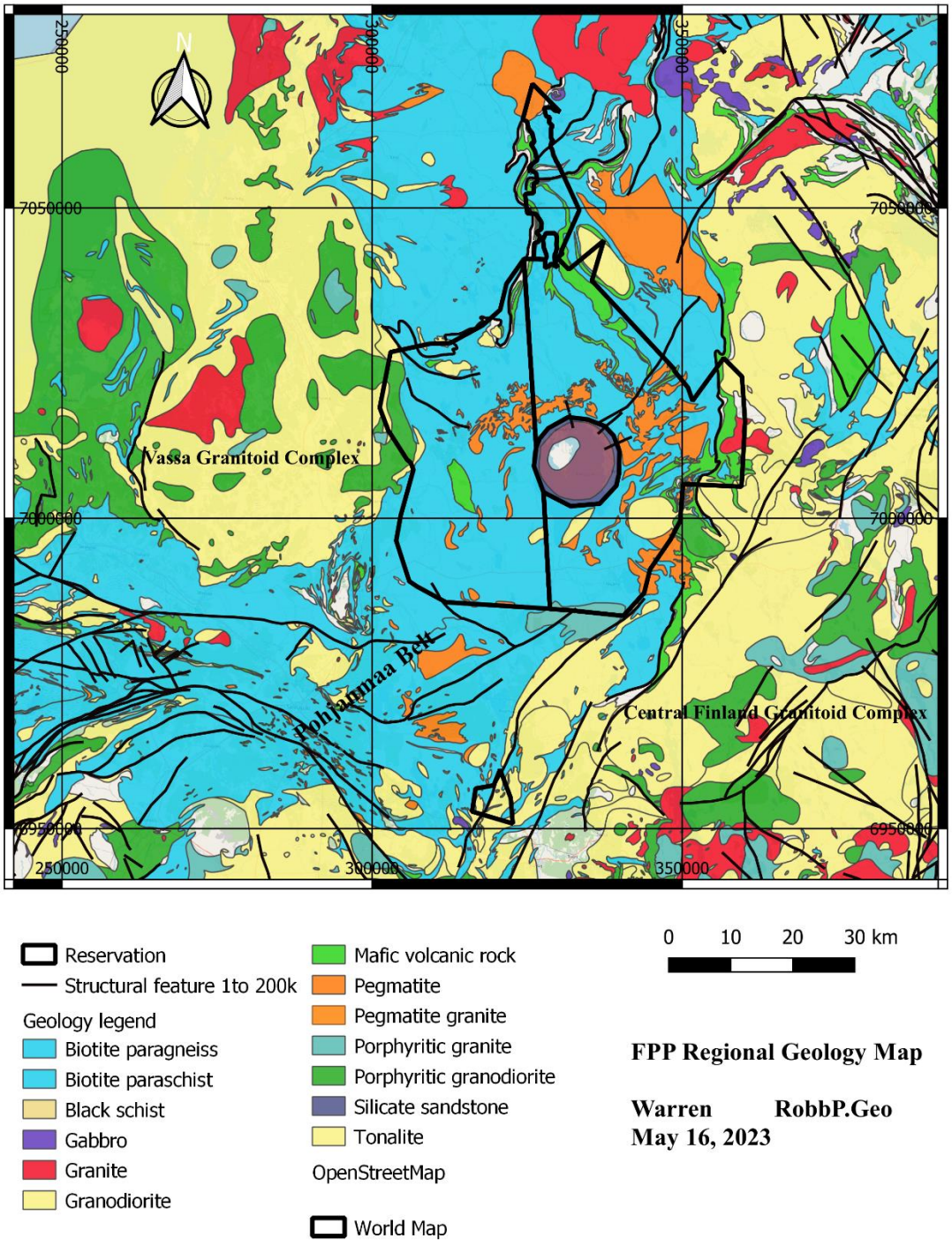


Figure 7 FPP Regional Geology Map (Data From GTK https://gtkdata.gtk.fi/mdae/index.html)

7.3 Mineralization

The Pohjanmaa belt hosts several rare element pegmatites (Alviola et al. 2001), in the north proximal to the Nabba reservation. Li pegmatites of the Kaustinen province belong to the albite spodumene type according to the classification of Černý & Ercit (2005). The Li pegmatites have intruded after the metamorphic peak conditions of the area. These pegmatites crosscut the metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks at the northern edge of the belt.

Pegmatitie mineralization has been identified in boulder trains and in outcrop by GTK on the three southern reservations. Observations reported by the GTK describe grain sizes, color and offer description of the pegmatitic rocks but unfortunaetley none of the rocks were analyzed for lithium.

The pegmatite boulder and bedrock occurrences for the Lappajarvi E,W are shown on Figures 8, and for Kaatiala on Figure 9

In addition to pegmatite mineralization copper- molybdenum, uranium and graphite showings have been identified on the Lappajarvi E reservation and on the Kaatiala reservation a showing of silica was quarried. In addition, quarries were observed on the Lappajarvi W reservation west of Erajarvi.

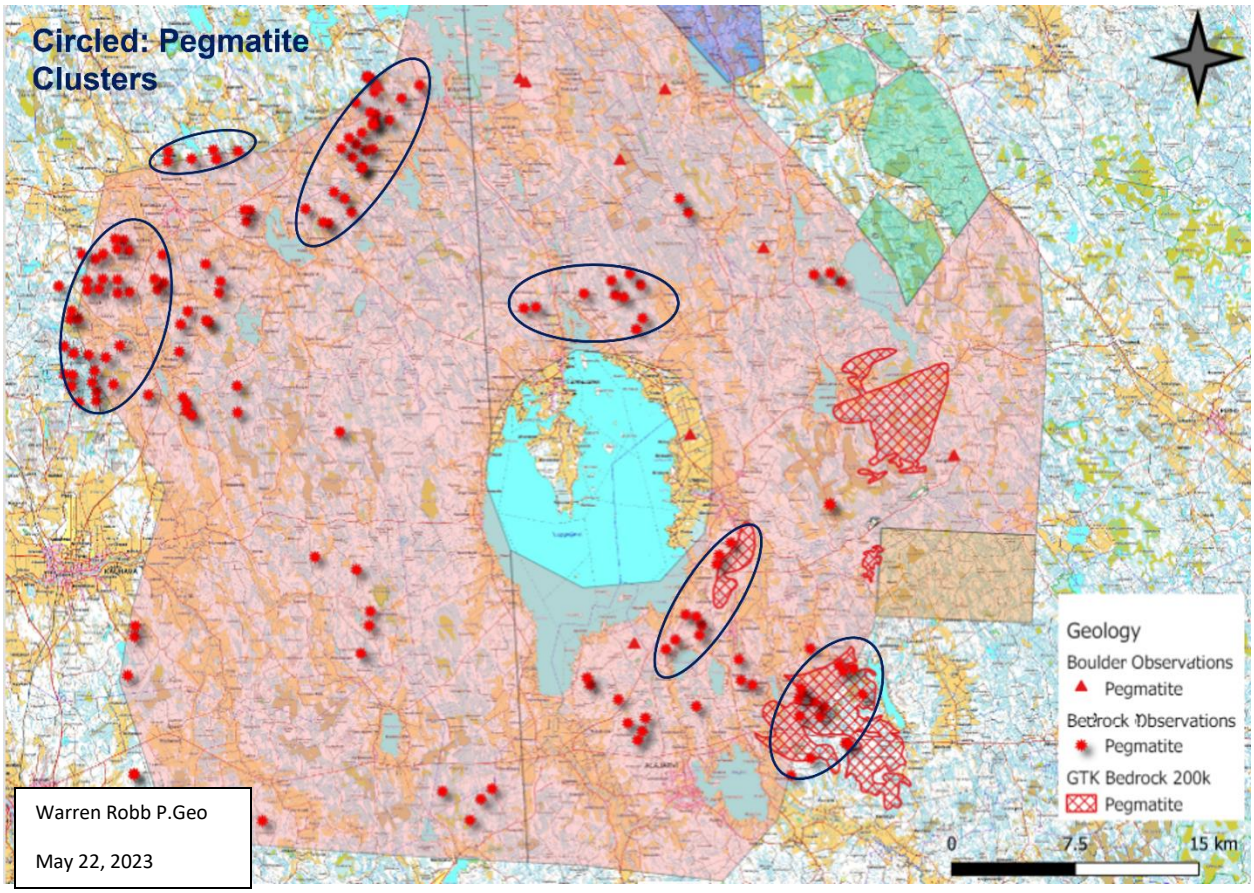


Figure 8 Pegmatite boulder and Outcrop Occurrence MapLappajarvi E,W reservations (map from Capella mining data source GTK/761/03.04.15/2021 modified)

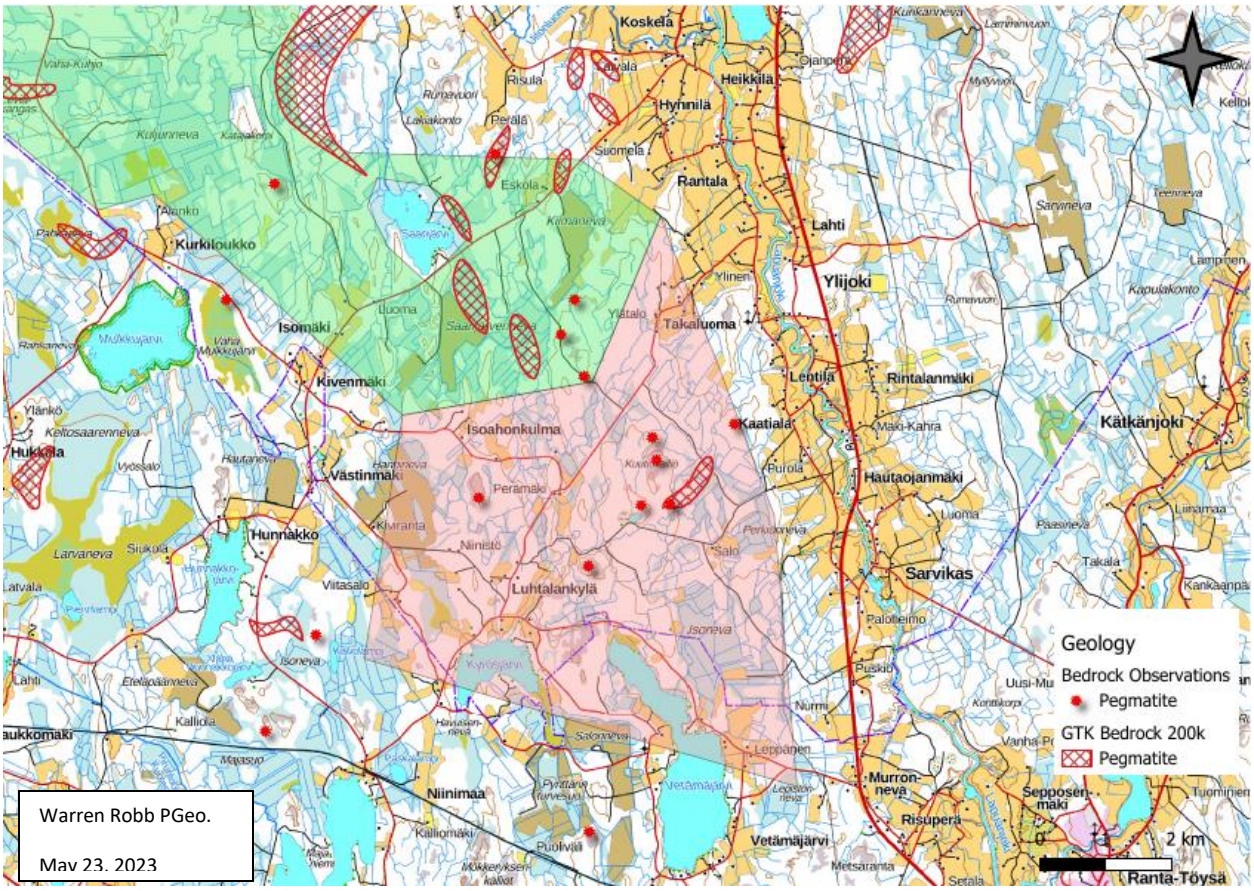


Figure 9 Pegmatite boulder and Outcrop Occurrence Map Kaatiala reservation (map from Capella mining data source GTK/761/03.04.15/2021 modified)

8.0 Deposit Types

The following summary is based on the U.S. Geological Survey mineral deposit model for LCT pegmatites (Bradley et al. 2017, and references therein). LCT pegmatites are granitic rocks that form small igneous bodies characterised by large crystals and distinctive textures. They are highly enriched in lithium, cesium and tantalum, and this diagnostic suite of elements gives LCT pegmatites their name and distinguishes them from other rare-element pegmatites. LCT pegmatites occur in Cainozoic to Mesoarchaean orogenic belts on all continents. Most of them are differentiated end members of peraluminous, S-type granitic melts, whereas some are related to metaluminous granites or I-type granites.

LCT pegmatites are most commonly hosted by metasedimentary or metavolcanic rocks, and less commonly by plutonic rocks (granites, gabbros). The country rocks are typically metamorphosed

in upper greenschist to amphibolite facies conditions. LCT pegmatites can display a mineralogical and geochemical zoning pattern, with pegmatites most strongly enriched in incompatible elements being located furthest away from the known (or inferred) granitic pluton (Fig. 8).

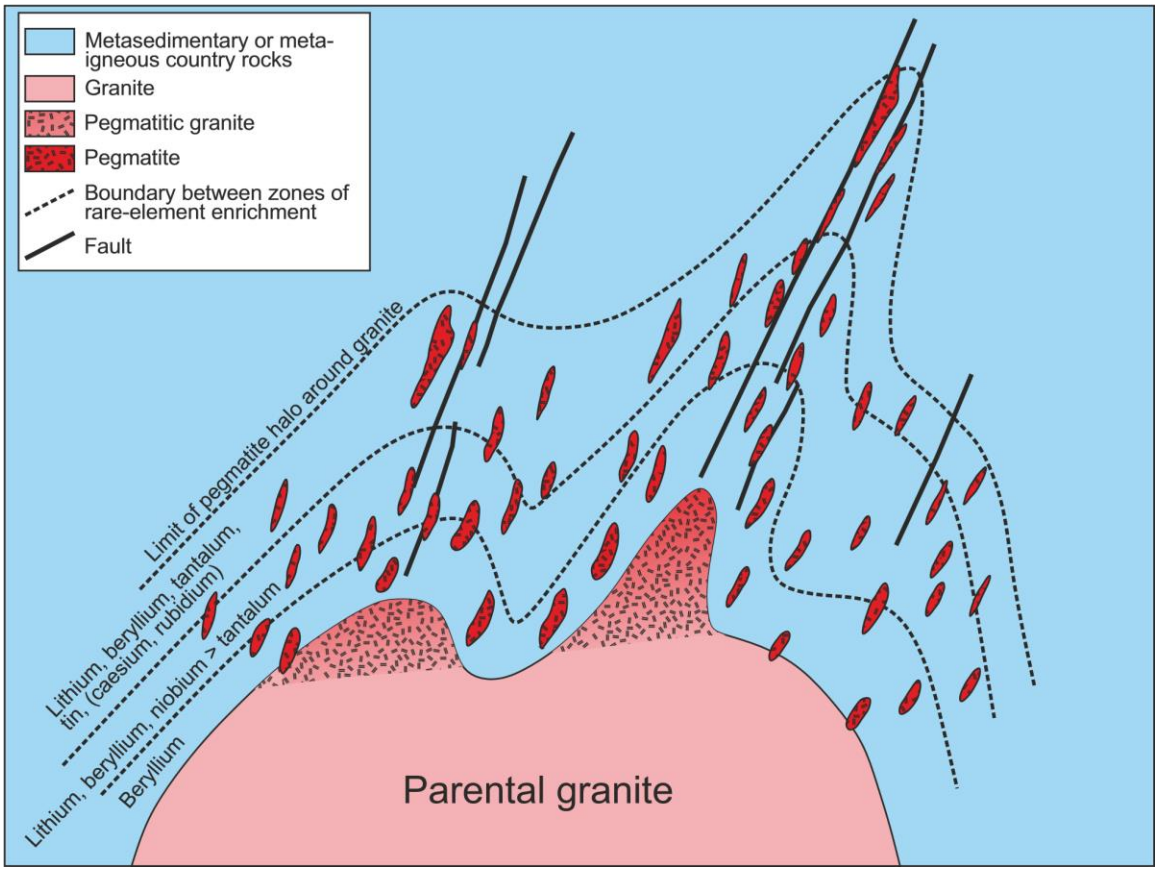


Figure 10 Idealized representation of a regional zoning pattern in a pegmatite field (modified from Bradley et al. 2017) Idealized deposit-scale zoning of a pegmatite body (modified from Bradley etal. 2017) Characteristic rare-element suits of the most enriched pegmatites in each zone are indicated.

LCT pegmatite bodies occur in various forms, including tabular dykes or sills, lenticular bodies and irregular masses. Some pegmatites can be spatially and genetically linked to exposed granitic bodies, but in other cases, no parent plutons are exposed. Most LCT pegmatite bodies show a concentric zonation with an outer border zone, a wall zone, one or more intermediate zones and a core (Fig. 9). Lithium, caesium and tantalum are generally concentrated in the intermediate zones. Narrow LCT pegmatite bodies can show layering instead of concentric zoning. In more uncommon cases, LCT pegmatites can be unzoned.

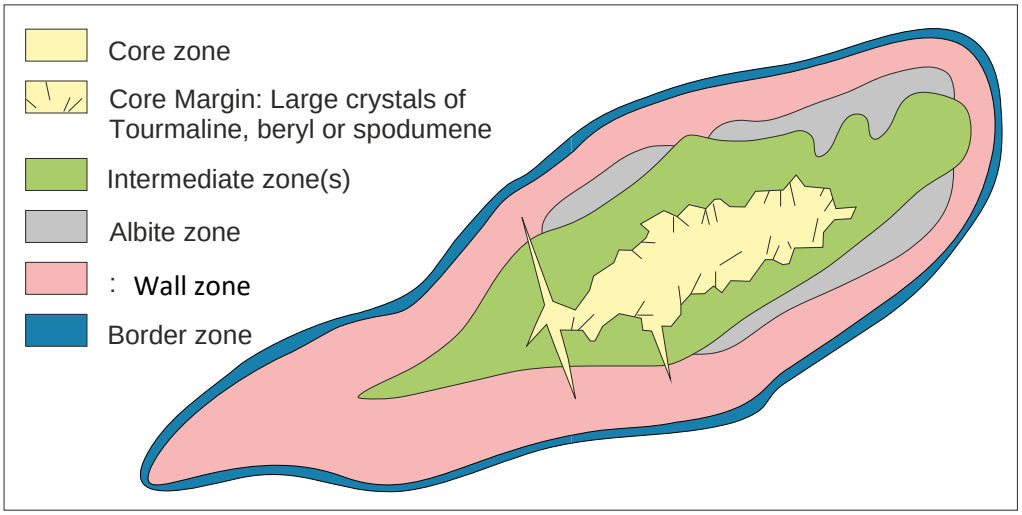


Figure 11 Idealized deposit-scale zoning of a pegmatite body (modified from Bradley etal. 2017) the thickness of the border zone is exaggerated

9.0 Exploration

As of the date of this report neither Capella or European Energy have completed any exploration on the property.

10.0 Drilling

Historic drill campaigns are discussed in the history section

11.0 Sample Preparation, Analyses and Security

The rock samples taken during the authors property visit were placed in 3 mil poly Plastic bags with the sample number written on the bag with a permanent Felt marker . The bag was then sealed with a nylon zap strap and placed in a plastic weave rice bag. The samples remained under the author's supervision and care until they were hand delivered to MSAlabs in Langely B.C.. MSAlabs is an accredditied ISO/IEC Standard 17025:2017 laboratory and is independent of the European Energy and Capella.

Once at the lab rock samples are crushed to 70% passing 10 mesh (2mm), homogenized, riffle split (250g subsample) and pulverized to 85% passing 200 mesh (75 microns). Crusher and pulverizer are cleaned by brush and compressed air between routine samples. Sodium peroxide fusion is used to oxidize the sample that becomes soluble in a diluted acid solution. The solution is then analyzed utilizing an ICP-ES finish.

The author did not insert any Standard reference material or perform duplicate analysis on the rock samples collected by him. The purpose of the rock sampling was to gain an understanding of the geochemical signatures of the lithologies in the area. Since this exploration program was preliminary in

nature the author is of the opinion that the Quality Control and Quality Assurance initiatives utilized by MSlabs is suitable for the stage that the project is currently at. Future exploration programs should ensure that a QA/QC program compliant with the CIM's Best Practices is employed.

It is the authors professional opinion that the sample preparation, security and analytical procedures are adequate for this report.

12.0 Data Verification

The author verified the data by a comparing data received provided by Element X under its license from the GTK with data on the GTK website the data reviewed consisted of mineral deposits, geology Regional studies till geochemistry, geophysical data and reservation information. This data can be viewed on the GTK website https://gtkdata.gtk.fi/mdae/index.html

12.1 QP Site Visit

The author visited the Naabaa, Lappajarva East, Lappajarva West and Kaatailia reservations on April 13, 2023 where he personally viewed areas of rock sampling and prospecting work completed by GTK. During the property visit the author, traversed by road the entire north- south length of the Lappjarvi E, Lapppajarvi W reservations. The author noted and viewed areas of reported pegmatite occurrences, where outcropping was visible, noting mineralization and alteration of observable outcrops. Rock samples were taken at two locations one on Lappajarvi W and two samples from Lappajarvi E reservations. The Results from these samples are displayed in table 5. below.

Sample	Reservation	Description	Utm E	Utm N	Li %
348	Lappajarvi E	Coarse grained granitic rock with bundant orthoclase crytstals contains clusters of biotite up to 1 cm	649004	6993258	0.01
349	Lappajarvi E	Coarse grained granitic rock with bundant orthoclase crytstals contains clusters of biotite up to 1 cm	649143	6993587	<0.01
350	Lappajarvi W	Coarser grained graninitc rock with pegmatitic Kspar and booklets of biotite rangeing from .1mm to 10mm	619455	7027054	0.01

Table 6 FPP Check Samples

As the Finland Pegmatite Project is at a preliminary early-stage, these check samples collected in the field in the author's opinion, are sufficient for verification.

It is the author's professional opinion that the data presented in this report is adequate for the purposes of this report given the stage of exploration the property is currently at.

13.0 Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

The company has conducted no mineral processing or metalurgical testing on mineralized material from the Finaland Pegmatite Project.

14.0 Mineral Resource Estimates

There have been no resource or reserve estimates determined on the Finland Pegmatite Project.

ITEMS 15 TO 22 – NOT APPLICABLE

Items 15 through 22 are not addressed in this Report because the Property is an early-stage exploration property.

23.0 Adjacent Properties

The Author has been unable to verify the following information on the Kebiler Lithium Project, and that the information is not necessarily indicative of the mineralization on the Finland Pegmatite Project that is the subject of the technical report

The following summary of the Kebiler Oy Lithium project was derived from a Definitive Feasibilty Study Dated June 14, 2018 by Hatch. The study includes Mineral Resource and Ore Reserve estimates which are in accordance with the JORC Code 2012.

The Kebiler Lithium project consists of six separate deposits of lithium bearing pegmatites. Each of the deposits is briefly described below.

At **Länttä**, the bedrock is covered by basal till, varying in thickness from 1 m to about 7 m with the pegmatite veins hosted by metavolcanic intermediate rocks, metagreywacke schists and plagioclase porphyrite. The spodumene pegmatite consists of two veins parallel to the host bedding and with a maximum thickness of the two veins of about 10 m. The total length of the veins is about 400 m based on drilling results from 2004 and 2005.

At **Syväjärvi**, bedrock is covered by sandy till with a mean thickness of about 5 m with the pegmatite veins intruding and cross cutting host mica schist and metagreywacke in an anticlinal structure. Metavolcanic rocks include metatuff, lapille metatuff, meta-agglomerate and plagioclase porphyrite. The thickest drilled pegmatite intercepts are 20 -30 m in true thickness. The pegmatite veins at Syväjärvi dip

under Lake Syväjärvi and a 71 m tunnel was driven into the deposit from the lake edge to enable bulk sampling.There are no significant mineral deposits adjacent to the Property.

At **Rapasaari**, the bedrock is covered by peat and till, varying in vertical thickness from 3 m to almost 20 m with the pegmatite veins intruding mica schist and metagreywackes in a synclinal system. Metavolcanic rocks occur in the central area between Rapasaari East and West and include metatuff or metatuffite and small zones of plagioclase porphyrite. The thickest veins have a true thickness close to 20 m.

At **Outovesi**, the bedrock is covered by till with a mean thickness of 10 m with the pegmatite veins being hosted by mica schist and metagreywacke. At Outovesi the length of the deposit is almost 400 m. The thickest veins have a true thickness close to 13 m.

At **Leviäkangas**, the bedrock is covered by till with a mean thickness of 7 m with the pegmatite veins being hosted by mica schist and metagreywacke. The main deposit is about 250 m long and the maximum thickness is close to 15 m.

At **Emmes**, the bedrock is covered by till with a mean thickness of 10 m with the pegmatite veins being hosted by mica schist and metagreywacke. The pegmatite vein is about 400 m long and the maximum thickness is about 20 m. Drilled pegmatite intersections reach over 28 m with the true thickness being 70-90% of the drilled intersection.

	Syväjärvi		Rapasaari		Länttä		Outovesi		Emmes		Leviäkangas		Total	
	Mt	Li2O%	Mt	Li2O%	Mt	Li2O%	Mt	Li2O%	Mt	Li2O%	Mt	Li2O%	Mt	Li2O%
Measured	0.79	1.38			0.42	1.09							1.21	1.24
Indicated	1.38	1.2	4.43	1.13	0.91	1.02	0.28	1.43	1.08	1.22	0.19	1.14	8.26	1.15
Sub-Total	2.17	1.24	4.43	1.13	1.33	1.04	2.28	1.43	1.08	1.22	0.19	1.14	9.47	1.16
Inferred	0.06	0.9	0.17	1.46							0.3	0.9	0.53	1.08

Table 7 shows the final Mineral Resource Statement dated May 2018. The Mineral Resources have been estimated and reported in accordance with the guidelines of the JORC Code 2012 by the independent consultants Markku Meriläinen (MAusIMM) and Pekka Loven (MAusIMM, CP). All deposits reported at 0.5% Li_2O cut-off grade except for Emmes which is reported at a cut-off grade of 0.7% Li_2O.

The report also reports ore reserves on the Kebiler project. A Li_2O cut-off grade of 0.5% was used in all open pit optimisations. The cut-off grade was estimated using breakeven cost/profit analysis. For the ore reserve conversion, a cut-off of 0.45% Li_2O was used to define reserves within the optimised pit shell. The reserve estimate is tabled below.

		Syväjärvi		Rapasaari		Länttä		Outovesi		Emmes		Total	
		Kt	Li2O%	Mt	Li2O%	Mt	Li2O%	Mt	Li2O%	Mt	Li2O%	Mt	Li2O%
Open Pit	Proven	734	1.26			164	0.96					898	1.20
	Probable	1021	1.12	2410	1.00	86	0.84	222	1.08			3739	1.03
	Sub-Total	1755	1.18	2410	1.00	250	0.92	2.28	1.08	nil		4637	1.07
Underground	Proven					247	0.83					347	0.83
	Probable			1.081	1.09	580	0.85			883	1.01	2524	1.01
Underground Reserve	Sub-Total	nil		1081	1.09	827	0.85			883	1.01	0.53	1.08

Table 8 2018 Reserve Estimate Kebiler Lithium Project

A press release was issued by Sibayne Stillwater parent company to Kebiler on November 28,2022 which reported on a updated definitive feasibility study (DFS) completed by Keliber in February 2022 and updated in October 2022. The updated study reported open pit and underground ore reserves of 12.7 million tonnes (0.92% Li2O) and mineral resources of 17 million tonnes (1.02% Li2O), supporting an estimated life-of-mine of 16 years at a forecast average milling rate of approximately 800,000 tonnes per annum.

The press release also reported *Open pit and underground mineral resources and ore reserves declared by Keliber Oy as at October 2022 estimated according to the JORC 2012 code. These will be reviewed for SAMREC and SEC compliance as part of Sibanye-Stillwater's 2022 annual declarations.

The press release can be viewed at the flowing link

https://www.listcorp.com/jse/ssw/sibanye-stillwater-limited/news/sibanye-stillwater-approves-implementation-of-the-keliber-project-2805832.html

The author has been unable to access or verify the updated DFS for October 2022.

24.0 Other Relevant Data and Information

On June 1 2023 TUKES will be announcing changes to the current mining code. Through personnel communication with represetntives of Tukes the author was informed that amendments to the present mining code are to be implemented. Some of the changes will affect exploration permits. The amendments concerns modifications to exploration permit and is designed to streamline some of the delays associated with the permit processing. This new type of exploration permit would allow for initial exploration to begin before the full permit has been approved, providing the disturbance caused by the exploration is minimal and causes no significant surface disturbances. Thus the proponent could make an exploration permit application to conduct a staged program of till sampling followed by trenching and then drilling, and receive permission to begin the till sampling while the TUKES processes the permit for the trenching and drilling which would require more extensive permiting review. Effectively it would allow staged exploration programs to begin quite quickly while there is no snow on the ground and then progess as the weather becomes more inclement.

25.0 Interpretation and Conclusions

The four mineral reservations that European Energy have optioned are located on some of the most prospective ground for LCT pegmatites in Finland. The Finnish geological survey since 1950 has been exploring and documenting LCT pegmatites occurrences in the country. The regional till sampling programs show a broad Lithium anomalous zone extending south to south east from the Nabba reservation and bordering along the eastern half of the Lappajarvi E reservation. GTK has identified this area as one of the largest Permissive tracts for Pegmatite mineralization.

The four FFP reservation have excellent geological potential based on the author's property visit, a thorough review of the regional and detailed till geochemical data for lithium and observations of how well the regional geophysics coincides with the bedrock geology in outlining zones very similar in geological and geophysical character to the area of the Kaustinen pegmatites. The presence of documented pegmatite occurring along the trend of the reservations suggests an excellent geological environment exists for hosting LCT pegmatite bodies.

Therefore, it is the authors professional opinion that the reservations constitute properties of merit and should be further explored to identify and define lithium bearing pergmatites..

The author is not aware of any significant risks or uncertainties that could reasonably be expected to affect the reliability or confidence in the exploration information used in this report.

26.0 Recommendations

The FPP warrants further exploration, which should focus on boulder mapping and ground verification of existing GTK pegmatite occurrences and BoT anomalous sample sites. The program should focus initially on the Nabba reservation in the north and a strong effort should be put forth by the company to contact landowners as quickly as possible in that area to introduce the company to the residents, and also to gain an appreciation of the level of concern regarding mineral exploration and ground disturbance in that area. The company should endeavor to contact directly land owners in the Nabba reservation and discuss the possibility of proceeding with Bottom Of Till sampling in a grid fashion

around the anomalous values obtained by GTK. Simultaneously the company should be conducting detailed boulder and outcrop mapping in the area. This program should begin in close proximity to highest till values obtained from the GTK till sampling on the Nabba reservation. Till sampling should also be undertaken on the three remaining reservations oriented perpendicularly to the ice flow direction in that area. The program should conducted over a sixty day period with approximate time allocation of 10 days Nabba, 12 days each Lappajarvi E,Lappajarvi W and 6 days Kaatiala . Upon completion on Nabba Reservation the program should move systematically to the south with programs on the Lappajarvi E, Lappajarvi W and Kaatiala reservations. Upon completion of these programs the company should the then identify priority areas and immediately make application for Exploration permits. Upon approval the company should look at investigating more closely the anomalous areas identified with more detailed till sampling followed by trenching if possible or drilling to test the areas returning the best values.

The programme recommended is estimated to cost $500,000 and would be comprised as follows

Phase one of lithium exploration till and rock sampling

Project Geologist 40 days @ $ 1200 per day	$ 48,000
Finish Geologist 40 days @ $750 per day	$ 30,000
Finish Geologist 40 days @ $750 per day	$ 30,000
Geo technician 40 days@ $ 500 per day	$ 20,000
Geo technician 40 days@ $ 500 per day	$ 20,000
Geo technician 40 days@ $ 500 per day	$ 20,000
Local labor	$ 20,000
Accommodation and food	$ 40,000
Trucks and fuel	$ 40,000
Field equipment sample bags, till drills , bits etc.	$ 20,000
Assays 1000 rock samples	$ 50,000
Assays 2000 till samples	$ 100,000
Sub total	**$ 438,000**
Reporting	$ 17,000
Contingency	$ 45,000
Total	**$ 500,000**

Contingent on Positive results from the Phase One. A phase two program of consisting of defining the exploration areas and implementing a program of more detailed till sampling and target testing by drilling. . The cost of this Phase two Program is estimated at $ 1,000,000.00

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28.0 Date, Signature and Certificate of Author

I, Warren Robb, P.Geo., a consulting geologist,,permit to practice number 1001994, residing at 21968 127 Ave, Maple Ridge, B.C. V2X 4P5 do hereby certify that: I am the Qualified Person for Prudent Minerals Corp.

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Vancouver, BC V6E 4A6

Canada

I earned a Bachelor of Science Degree majoring in geology from The University of British Columbia, graduating in May 1987.

I am registered with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists in the Province of British Columbia as a Professional Geoscientist.

I have practiced my profession continuously for 35 years since graduation.

I have read the definition of "qualified person" set out in National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and certify that by reason of my education, affiliation with a professional association (as defined in NI 43-101) and past relevant work experience, I fulfill the requirements to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101. My relevant experience for the purpose of this Technical Report is:

- 34 years of exploration experience in Canada, U.S.A., South America, Africa, China

I am responsible for the preparation of the technical report titled "43-101 Technical Report on Finland Pegmatite Project " and dated May 30 , 2023 relating to the four Reservation of the FFP. I last visited the FFP on April 13, 2023.

I have had no prior involvement with the Finland Pegmatite Project that is the subject of the Technical Report.

As of May 30, 2023 to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief, the Technical Report contains all scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make the Technical Report not misleading.

I am independent of European Energy Mining ltd (the issuer), after applying all the tests in section 1.5 of NI 43-101.

I have read NI 43-101 and Form 43-101F, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

I make this report effective as of the 30th day of May, 2023.

"Signed and Sealed "

Warren Robb P. Geo

Permit to Practice # 1001994