



Management's Discussion and Analysis

For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2021

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

May 25, 2021

For further information on the Company, reference should be made to its public filings on SEDAR at www.sedar.com. Information is also available on the Company's website at www.alxresources.com. This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with the condensed interim financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2021 and the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2020, and related notes thereto which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. The MD&A contains Forward Looking Statements which are provided on Page 43.

OVERVIEW

ALX Resources Corp. ("ALX" and formerly ALX Uranium Corp.) is a junior resource issuer engaged in the acquisition, exploration, and development of mineral projects with a recent focus on "energy metals" and gold. Most of ALX's primary exploration projects are located in Saskatchewan and Ontario, Canada. In particular, Saskatchewan is consistently rated by the Fraser Institute as one of the most attractive mining jurisdictions in the world. The Company's primary goal is to identify, evaluate and acquire nickel-copper-cobalt, gold and uranium properties and to advance them by way of equity financing, joint ventures, option agreements or other means.

ALX was incorporated on October 11, 2007 under the Business Corporations Act of British Columbia under the name "Cats Eye Capital Corp." Originally listed as a Capital Pool Company ("CPC"), the Company completed its initial public offering and was listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (the "TSXV") on May 6, 2008. The Company completed its Qualifying Transaction in August 2010 and changed its name to Lakeland Resources Inc. The Company resumed trading on the TSXV as a Tier 2 Mining Issuer on August 19, 2010, under the symbol "LK". In addition, the Company completed a Plan of Arrangement with Alpha Exploration Inc. ("Alpha") and acquired all of the common shares of Alpha. On January 1, 2018, ALX amalgamated with Alpha. The Company is currently listed on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") under the symbol "AL", and is also listed in Germany on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange ("FSE") under the symbol "6LLN" and quoted on the OTC Market in the United States of America under the symbol "ALXEF".

The Company's head office is located at 408 – 1199 West Pender Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6E 2R1.

OUTLOOK AND STRATEGY

- To build one of the strongest portfolios of nickel-copper-cobalt, gold and uranium exploration properties in Saskatchewan, Ontario, and prospective jurisdictions;
- To spend capital and exploration dollars wisely, to make new discoveries, and delineate new nickel-copper-cobalt, gold and uranium resources;
- To capitalize on other mineral exploration opportunities in the energy metals sector in Saskatchewan;
- To work with committed and long-term partners and investors; and
- To build a focused, motivated, and hardworking team with diverse skills and backgrounds, and maintain an overriding commitment to build shareholder value.

HIGHLIGHTS

2021 Year-to-Date

- On January 7, 2021, the Company announced that it had initiated an exploration review on its 100%-owned Cannon Copper Project (“Cannon Copper”) located in Kamichisit Township within the Sault Ste. Marie Mining District of Ontario, Canada. Cannon Copper hosts the historic Cannon Copper Mine and Mill (also known as the Crownbridge Copper Mine), which saw limited copper processing in the late 1960s and early 1970s. ALX maintained 100% ownership since 2015 of thirteen claim units at Cannon Copper totaling 289 hectares (714 acres) following the amalgamation of Alpha Exploration Inc. and Lakeland Resources Ltd. In October 2020 and again in January 2021, the Company staked an additional 59 units and expanded the size of Cannon Copper to 72 cell units totaling 1,600 hectares (3,954 acres).
- On January 15, 2021, the Company announced that it has entered into a financing facility for up to CDN\$4.0 million with Alumina Partners (Ontario) Ltd. (“Alumina”), an affiliate of New York-based private equity firm Alumina Partners LLC. The investment agreement provides ALX with a financing facility over a period of 24 months during which the Company can draw down equity private placement tranches of up to CDN\$250,000. Each tranche will be composed of units with each unit consisting of one common share of the Company (each, a “Common Share”) and one Common Share purchase warrant, at discounts between 15 and 25 percent of the closing price of the Common Shares on the day prior to ALX’s drawdown notice to Alumina. The exercise price of the warrants will be at a 25 per cent premium over market at the time of the issuance and the warrants will have a term of 36 months.
- On January 27, 2021, the Company announced that it had executed a binding letter agreement with Alligator Resources Ltd. (“ARL”) for an option to earn up to an 80% interest in the Alligator Lake Gold Project (“Alligator”) located approximately 165 kilometres (103 miles) northeast of La Ronge, SK, Canada. Alligator consists of five claims totaling 2,973.32 hectares (7,347.24 acres) and is prospective for high-grade gold mineralization.
- On February 10, 2021, the Company announced that it had filed a permit application for an exploration program, including drilling, at its 100%-owned Gibbons Creek Project located along the northern margin of the Athabasca Basin immediately west of the community of Stony Rapids, SK.
- On February 22, 2021, the Company announced that a diamond drilling program was underway at Alligator. Mobilization of the drilling program commenced with the opening of an access road of approximately 4.5 kilometres (2.8 miles) from Provincial Highway 102 to the northernmost part of the Alligator at the Broken Hammer Showing (“Broken Hammer”) area. ALX reviewed a recent geological interpretation of the Broken Hammer area and planned a Phase 1 diamond drilling program to test Broken Hammer consisting of a minimum of 600 metres in up to six shallow drill holes. In addition, the Company announced that ALX and ARL had executed a definitive agreement incorporating the terms and conditions of the letter agreement to provide ALX the option to earn up to an 80% interest in Alligator.
- On March 9, 2021, the Company announced that it had contacted a helicopter-borne electromagnetic survey for Electra of approximately 311 line kilometres utilizing its vertical time-domain electromagnetic (“VTEMTM Plus”) system.
- On March 15, 2021, the Company announced that the diamond drilling program had been completed at the Alligator. The Phase 1 drilling program consisted of six diamond NQ-size drill holes totaling 617.6 metres (2,026 feet) focused along an approximate 1,000-metre section of the Broken Hammer Shear Zone.
- On March 25, 2021, the Company announced that visible gold had been encountered in two recently-completed drill holes at the Alligator. Visible gold was observed in hole AL21-05 in five locations between 6.6 metres and 62.2 metres, and in at least two locations in hole AL21-06 at 26.7 metres and at 27.15 metres. The overall grade of gold mineralization in the completed drill holes is currently unknown.
- On March 26, 2021, the Company announced that it had purchased an additional eight claim units at Vixen from an arm’s-length vendor for a 100% interest in the claims. The eight claim units comprise approximately 162 hectares (399 acres) and are located within the Vixen South claim block.
- On April 6, 2021, the Company announced that its exploration partner, Rio Tinto, had confirmed details of the 2021 exploration program and budget for Firebird. The Firebird 2021 exploration program is anticipated to begin in late May 2021 with initial ground-truthing of geophysical anomalies that were detected in the airborne EM survey completed in October 2020. Following the ground-truthing, drilling is planned to commence in June 2021, with ALX acting as operator of exploration at Firebird.
- On May 12, 2021, the Company provided an exploration update for its Saskatchewan and Ontario projects where exploration has been recently completed or is the subject of upcoming exploration activities.

2020

- On January 10, 2020, the Company announced that effective Monday, January 13, 2020, the Company would change its name from “ALX Uranium Corp.” to “ALX Resources Corp.”.
- On January 16, 2020, the Company announced the results of a reconnaissance soil sampling program and a new geophysical interpretation study carried out on the Firebird Nickel Project (“Firebird”). The integration of the new exploration data with the known geology mapped at Firebird led to the definition of a compelling new target area for drilling in the winter of 2020.
- On February 13, 2020, the Company provided an update of exploration activities at Firebird and announced plans for an inaugural 2020 drilling program proposed to consist of up to 1,000 metres in 4 to 5 holes.
- On March 2, 2020, the Company announced that a helicopter-supported diamond drilling had commenced at Firebird. The first hole tested the V-1 conductive target (“V-1”) at the historical Currie Lake deposit area (“Currie Lake”).
- On March 16, 2020, the Company announced that nickel and copper mineralization had been intersected in the second hole of the 2020 drilling program. The second hole (FN20-002) on V-1 at Currie Lake completed to a depth of 108 metres intersected sulphide mineralization beginning at a depth of 47.03 metres continuing to 67.89 metres. Preliminary logging described the mineralized interval as containing disseminated to semi-massive, net-textured sulphides, with visible pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite hosted within noritic rocks.
- On March 25, 2020, the Company announced that new zones of nickel and copper mineralization had been intersected in the third hole of the 2020 drilling program at Firebird. Drill hole FN20-003 on the V-3 conductive target (“V-3”) completed to a depth of 327 metres intersected sulphide mineralization in two zones, the first from 234.69 to 235.92 metres and the second between 246.22 and 247.38 metres. Preliminary logging describes the mineralized interval as containing disseminated to semi-massive, net-textured sulphides, with visible pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and pentlandite hosted within noritic rocks.
- On April 15, 2020, the Company announced the analytical results of the 2020 winter drilling program at Firebird. Three holes were drilled for a total of 600 metres. Nickel-bearing sulphide mineralization was intersected in two of the three holes. Magmatic nickel sulphide mineralization in hole FN20-002 was intersected from 47.03 to 70.81 metres, averaging 0.36% nickel and 0.09% copper over the 23.78 metre interval, including 10.61 metres of 0.55% nickel and 0.14 % copper from 54.01 to 64.62 metres, and 2.05 metres of 0.90% nickel and 0.19% copper from 58.95 to 61.00 metres. Hole FN20-003 intersected stringer-type magmatic nickel sulphide mineralization in two narrow intervals, with a peak value of 0.13% nickel and 0.11% copper over 0.65 metres from 235.27 to 235.92 metres.
- On May 12, 2020, the Company announced summer/fall 2020 surface exploration plans for Firebird, including gold exploration to prospect and sample the JJ Gold Showing (“JJ”) and ground follow-up to investigate several magmatic nickel sulphide target areas detected by a 2005 VTEM™ airborne survey.
- On June 29, 2020, the Company announced that a prospecting and geological mapping program was underway at Firebird and the contiguous 100%-owned Gibbons Creek Project (“Gibbons Creek”). Exploration would consist of ground follow-up on historical airborne electromagnetic (“EM”) anomalies present at Firebird, and detailed investigation including prospecting and handheld diamond drilling of a gold and platinum group elements (“PGEs”) showing (Star Gold and PGE Showing) discovered near Firebird at Gibbons Creek in 2014 by a predecessor company of ALX.
- On July 9, 2020, the Company announced that it had acquired, by staking, the Sceptre Gold Project, (“Sceptre”, located in east-central Saskatchewan. The Sceptre property is situated approximately 125 kilometres east of La Ronge, Saskatchewan and about 32 kilometres south of the Seabee Gold Operation of SSR Mining Inc. (“Seabee”), which is host to the Santoy Gold Mine and the past-producing Seabee Gold Mine. Sceptre consists of twelve claims totaling 6,226 hectares (15,384 acres).
- On July 27, 2020, the Company announced it had received analytical results from rock samples collected during a prospecting and geological mapping program the Firebird Nickel, Flying Vee and Gibbons Creek projects located in the northern Athabasca region of Saskatchewan, Canada. Samples taken from historical showings and outcrops within the three projects returned values of up to 2.43% nickel and 0.43% copper, and gold values ranging up to 8.34 grams/tonne (“g/t”) gold, along with anomalous values of cobalt, and platinum and palladium.
- On August 6, 2020, the Company announced that a helicopter-supported prospecting and sampling program had begun at the Vixen Gold Project (“Vixen”). ALX commenced a more extensive follow-up program for three areas of Vixen that have demonstrated significant gold mineralization, either through ALX’s recent work or from historical sampling reported to the Government of Ontario.
- On August 24, 2020, the Company announced that it has entered into an option agreement with Rio Tinto Exploration Canada Inc. (“Rio Tinto”) on the Company’s Falcon Nickel Project. Due to a naming conflict with another Rio Tinto mineral exploration project located in the province of Saskatchewan, ALX and Rio Tinto mutually agreed to change the name of the Falcon Nickel Project to the Firebird Nickel Project.

- On September 9, 2020, the Company announced the results of a prospecting and sampling program at Vixen. Samples from the newly-interpreted Vulpin Zone at Vixen North returned values ranging up to 8.41 g/t gold.
- On September 10, 2020, the Company announced a non-brokered private placement of flow-through units (“FT Units”) at \$0.075 per FT Unit and non-flow-through units (the “NFT Units”) at \$0.06 per NFT Unit for gross proceeds of up to \$1,200,000.
- On September 24, 2020, the Company announced it had executed a contract with Terraquest Ltd. of Markham, Ontario for a helicopter-borne geophysical survey at Vixen. The airborne survey began in early October 2020 and focused on the Vixen North property.
- On September 29, 2020, the Company announced it had increased the size of its non-brokered private placement of flow-through units (the “FT Units”) and non-flow-through units (the “NFT Units”) to gross proceeds of up to \$1,500,000.
- On October 1, 2020, the Company announced that an airborne EM survey had commenced at Firebird. The survey would consist of approximately 1,060 line kilometres utilizing the helicopter-borne Vertical Time-Domain Electromagnetic (“VTEM™ Max”) system from Geotech Ltd. of Aurora, Ontario, Canada. The VTEM™ Max system offers a higher degree of depth penetration than the VTEM™ system previously used at Firebird in 2005, and would be carried out over the northern part of Firebird where no modern airborne EM system has ever been flown.
- On October 2, 2020, the Company closed the first tranche of a non-brokered private placement announced on September 10, 2020 consisting of 8,643,400 non-flow-through units (the “NFT Units”) at \$0.06 per NFT Unit and 5,978,000 flow-through units (“FT Units”) at \$0.075 per FT Unit for gross proceeds of \$966,954.
- On October 8, 2020, the Company announced that a follow-up prospecting and sampling program was underway at Vixen.
- On October 20, 2020, the Company closed the second and final tranche of a non-brokered private placement announced on September 10, 2020 consisting of 830,000 non-flow-through units (the “NFT Units”) at \$0.06 per NFT Unit and 3,953,333 flow-through units (“FT Units”) at \$0.075 per FT Unit for gross proceeds of \$346,300. A total of 9,473,400 NFT and 9,931,333 FT Units were sold in two tranches for gross proceeds of \$1,313,254.
- On October 29, 2020, the Company announced receipt of the first analytical results from the follow-up Phase 2 prospecting and sampling program at Vixen. Rock samples collected from outcrop and historical trenches at the Dickenson Zone ranged up to 17.7 g/t gold within a swarm of quartz veins. Mapping at the Vulpin Zone located more evidence of iron formation-style mineralization with samples collected ranging up to 7.21 g/t gold.
- On November 9, 2020, the Company announced the preliminary results of an airborne EM survey completed Firebird consisting of approximately 1,163 line kilometres utilizing the VTEM™ Max system. The VTEM™ Max survey successfully delineated several new anomalous zones of strong conductivity in the northern part of Firebird where no modern airborne EM system has ever been flown.
- On November 23, 2020, the Company announced that it had executed a binding letter agreement for an option to purchase a 100% interest in the Electra Nickel Project (“Electra”) located in Shebandowan Greenstone Belt within the Thunder Bay South Mining District of Ontario, Canada. Electra, formerly known as the Bateman Lake property, is prospective for nickel, copper and cobalt (“Ni-Cu-Co”), platinum group elements and gold mineralization. Electra consisted of 104 mineral claims totaling 2,225.73 hectares (5,499.91 acres) at that time.
- On November 25, 2020, the Company announced that it had acquired by staking the Hummingbird Gold Project, (“Hummingbird”) located in northern Saskatchewan, Canada. Hummingbird consists of 12 claims totaling 14,097.87 hectares (34,836.60 acres) that are situated approximately 35 kilometres (22 miles) northwest of the town of Stony Rapids, Saskatchewan. Hummingbird is contiguous to the Firebird, currently under option to Rio Tinto ALX determined that Hummingbird is prospective for gold mineralization and the Company is using remote sensing techniques to detect surface alteration zones in a large underexplored area.
- On December 31, 2020, the Company announced that it has executed a definitive agreement for an option to purchase a 100% interest in Electra. In November 2020, during its period of due diligence on Electra, ALX staked additional claims and expanded the size of Electra by approximately 42% to 148 cell units totaling 3,168 hectares (7,828 acres).

Nickel

In 2019, ALX Resources Corp. accelerated its focus on nickel-copper-cobalt exploration with its acquisition of the Firebird Nickel Project (formerly the Falcon Nickel Project) in northern Saskatchewan, Canada. The Company’s analysis of world nickel markets aided its decision to pursue exploration for an economic nickel deposit, due to the robust demand for the metal and the potential for a supply shortfall in the coming decade. Copper and cobalt minerals are often associated with nickel deposits and provide additional value in an economic deposit.

Approximately 80 percent of the primary (not recycled) nickel consumed in the western world is used in alloys, such as stainless steel and superalloys. Nickel increases an alloy's resistance to corrosion and its ability to withstand extreme temperatures. Equipment and parts made of nickel-bearing alloys are often used in harsh environments, such as those in chemical plants, petroleum refineries, jet engines, power generation facilities, and offshore installations. Medical equipment, cookware, and cutlery are often made of stainless steel because it is easy to clean and sterilize. Nickel alloys are increasingly being used in making rechargeable batteries for portable computers, power tools, and hybrid and electric vehicles.

Global demand for nickel is predicted to increase. In the ten-year period, global consumption of nickel was estimated at 1.29 million metric tonnes in 2009 and by 2019 had increased to more than 2.3 metric tonnes. As the demand for electric vehicles and electric storage batteries steadily rises year-to-year, demand for nickel is expected to remain strong, should world economies maintain a dynamic rate of growth.



Certain producing countries wield great influence over the price of nickel, especially Indonesia, which accounts for approximately 20% of the world's total. An export ban on unprocessed nickel enacted by the Indonesian government in 2019 led to a sharp increase in nickel prices, which reached US\$18,620 per metric tonne in the fall of 2019. China's stainless steel industry; in anticipation of the ban, significantly increased inventories during the year. However, due to international trade concerns and its effect on the steel-making industry, prices softened by the end of the year and at the date of this document are currently holding at about US\$17,438 cash per metric tonne, or approximately US\$7.91 per pound.

URANIUM – DEMAND OUTLOOK

Analysts estimate that the global uranium market is changing from oversupply to a slight supply deficit. However, utilities appear to be well supplied in the near and mid-term. With mine production curtailment by Cameco Corporation ("Cameco") and Cameco's ongoing spot purchases in the market to fulfill their existing long term contracts, spot and term prices for uranium may trend higher. Continued supply discipline, Japanese reactor restarts, and reduced secondary supplies should combine to drive uranium prices higher over the next several years.

Uranium demand is largely driven by energy demands. As of May 17, 2021, the current spot price of uranium is approximately US\$30.55/lb U₃O₈ and there are approximately 443 nuclear reactors in operation worldwide. Global electricity demand is expected to grow significantly through 2030 and the number of nuclear reactors is rising to meet it. A total of 54 new reactors are now under construction as well as an additional 101 planned and 325 proposed.

NI-CU-CO PROJECTS

ALX has over 200,000 hectares of exploration properties in northern Saskatchewan (See Figure 1 – as at May 2021)

Figure 1: ALX Projects in Saskatchewan

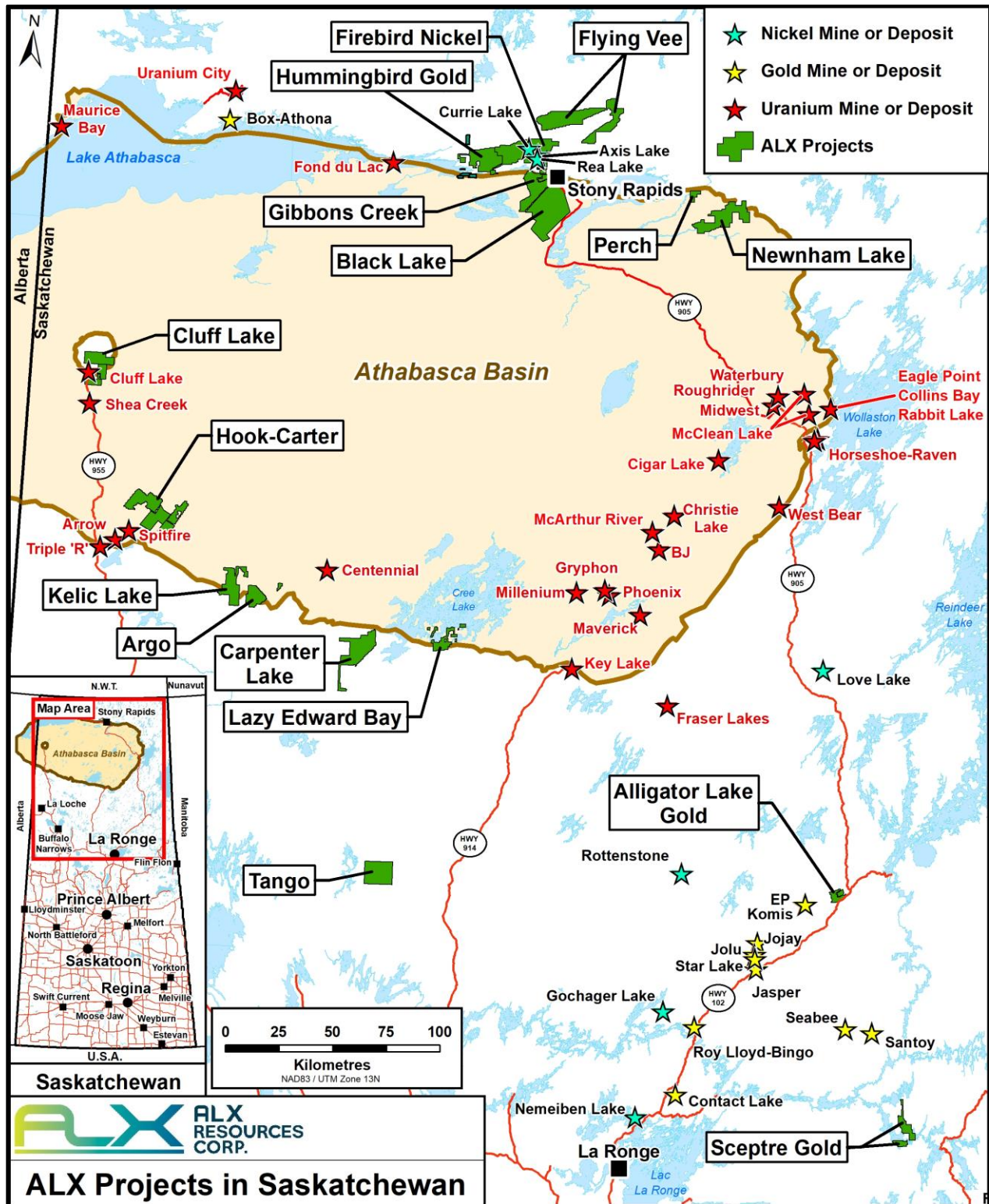
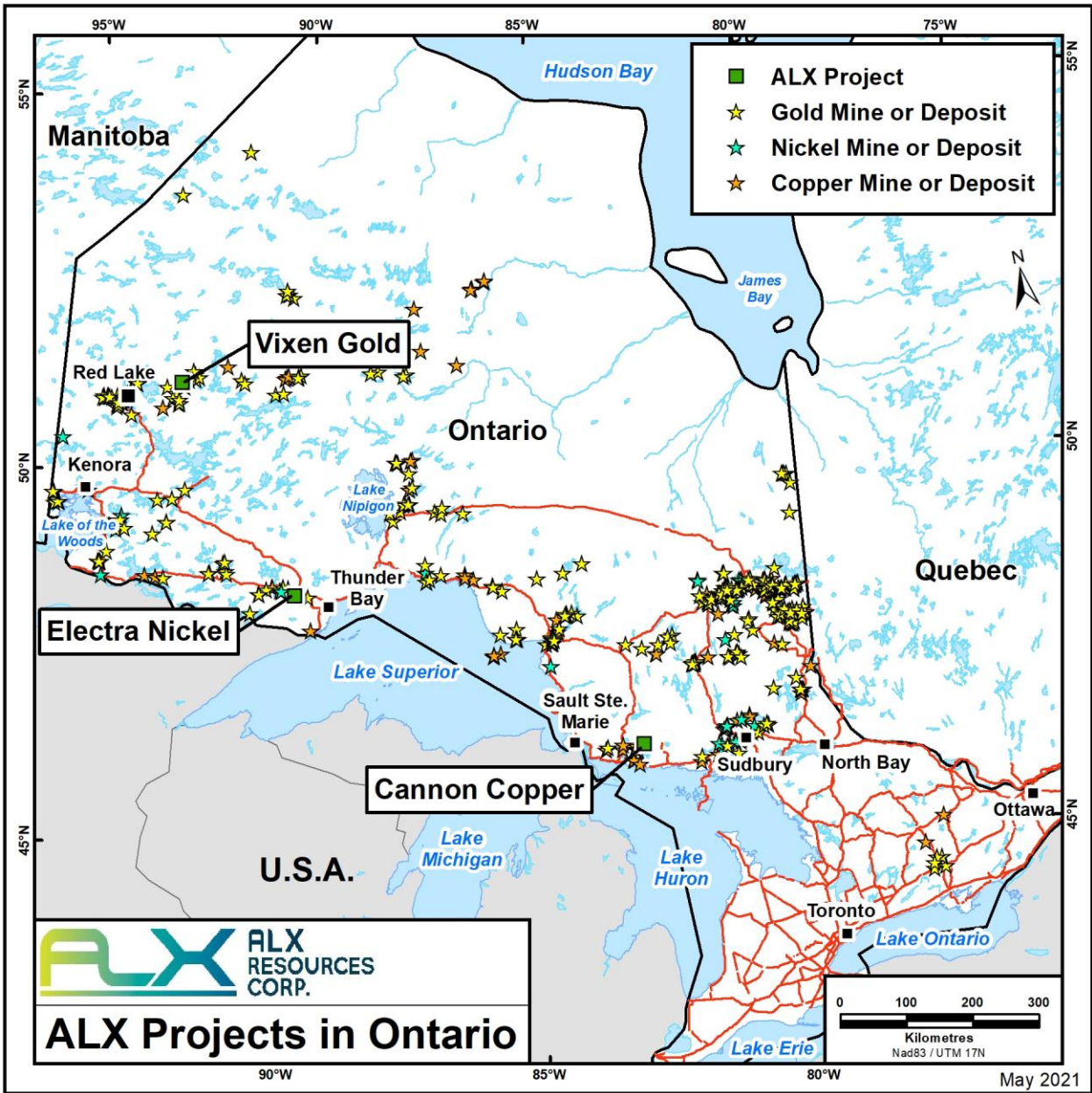


Figure 2: ALX Projects in Ontario



Firebird Nickel Project (formerly Falcon Nickel Project)

The Firebird Nickel Project is comprised of 73 mineral claims 100% owned by ALX totaling 23,624 hectares (58,377 acres) and was acquired to explore the potential for expanding the size and grade of nickel, copper and cobalt deposits present on the property. The Firebird claims are located outside the Athabasca Basin approximately 14 kilometres northwest of Stony Rapids, Saskatchewan and 20 kilometres southwest of ALX's Flying Vee Project.

Firebird lies within the Tantato Domain, otherwise known as the East Athabasca mylonite triangle, which forms a segment of the Snowbird Tectonic Zone. Magmatic Ni-Cu-Co mineralization is known to occur within the mafic granulite unit in both the upper and lower decks of the Tantato Domain. A long history of exploration beginning in 1929 discovered numerous mineral showings and deposits within Firebird's boundaries, including the Axis Lake deposit ("Axis Lake"), the Rea Lake deposit ("Rea Lake"), and the Currie Lake deposit ("Currie Lake").

Rio Tinto Exploration Canada Earn-In Option Agreement

On August 24, 2020, ALX announced that it had entered into an option agreement with Rio Tinto Exploration Canada Inc. on the Company's Falcon Nickel Project. Due to a naming conflict with another Rio Tinto mineral exploration project located in the province of Saskatchewan, ALX and Rio Tinto have mutually agreed to change the name of the Falcon Nickel Project to the Firebird Nickel Project.

Rio Tinto may acquire up to an 80% interest in Firebird by incurring a total of \$12.0 million in exploration expenditures over six (6) years and by making cash payments to ALX totaling \$125,000, as outlined in the following summary:

- Rio Tinto may acquire a 51% interest in Firebird (the "First Option") by solely funding \$3.0 million in exploration expenditures within three (3) years of the date of the Agreement (the "Effective Date"), which includes certain other obligations, namely:
 - carrying out an initial exploration program of not less than \$150,000, to be completed within six months of the Effective Date; (completed)
 - making a \$50,000 cash payment to ALX within 45 days of the Effective Date. (received)
- Upon Rio Tinto acquiring a 51% interest in Firebird, it may elect to form a joint venture on terms established by the parties in a separate joint venture agreement, or give notice to ALX that it wishes to pursue its right to acquire up to an 80% interest in the Project (the "Second Option"). Any excess expenditures incurred by Rio Tinto during the First Option period may be credited to the expenditures required under the Second Option;
- If Rio Tinto does not elect to form a joint venture after satisfying the obligations of the First Option, it may choose to maintain its 51% interest or it may elect to acquire an additional 29% interest in Firebird to earn an 80% interest in the Project by solely funding an additional \$9.0 million in exploration over a second 3-year period for total expenditures by Rio Tinto of \$12.0 million over six years, and by making a second cash payment to ALX of \$75,000 for a total of \$125,000 in cash payments to ALX during the option periods;
- Rio Tinto will act as operator of exploration (the "Operator") at the Project, but may in its sole discretion appoint ALX to act as Operator at any time during the First or Second Option periods. Either party while acting as Operator may charge a 10% administrative fee on exploration expenditures, with such administration fee to be included as expenditures accrued to the First Option and Second Option periods;
- Under the agreed joint venture terms, a party whose participating interest is diluted below 10% is converted to a 1.0% net smelter returns royalty ("NSR"), capped at \$20.0 million in royalties payable.
- Certain claims and partial claims owned by ALX have been added to the Firebird property for the purposes of the Agreement. ALX has acquired and added area to the northwest and southwest of the original Project boundaries, and has removed claims to the southeast, thereby establishing the size of Firebird as of the Effective Date at 20,491 hectares (50,635 acres).

Acquisition of the Firebird Nickel Project

ALX initially acquired 25 claims prospective for Ni-Cu-Co mineralization at Firebird totaling approximately 7,414 hectares (18,322 acres) during a staking rush in late May 2019 in the historic Axis Lake area, and added to its land position by purchasing a single claim from an arms-length vendor at the Rea Lake deposit located southeast of Axis Lake. On October 7, 2019, ALX announced the acquisition of additional claims at Firebird through a purchase agreement with Eagle Plains Resources Ltd. ("Eagle Plains") for a 100% interest in thirty-one (31) claims located in the historic Axis Lake area. On October 24, 2019, ALX announced it had further increased its land position at Firebird through a purchase agreement with an arm's length vendor for a 100% interest in nine (9) additional claims located in the northern Axis Lake area.

ALX executed a purchase agreement for a 100% interest in a single Rea Lake area claim totaling 121.06 hectares, and paid to the vendor the following:

- \$2,000 cash upon execution;
- an additional \$10,000 cash and 200,000 common shares of ALX;
- the vendor will retain a 2.0% net smelter returns royalty ("NSR"), and ALX has the right to purchase 1.0% of the NSR for \$1.0 million.

ALX executed a purchase agreement for a 100% interest in the thirty-one claims totaling 5,064 hectares (12,513 acres) in exchange for the following consideration payable to Eagle Plains:

- \$20,000 cash as reimbursement for staking and initial exploration costs incurred by Eagle Plains;
- 2.0 million common shares of ALX;
- Eagle Plains will retain a 2.0% net smelter returns royalty, and ALX has the right to purchase 1.0% of the NSR for \$2.0 million.

ALX executed a purchase agreement for a 100% interest in the nine additional claims in the northern Axis Lake area totaling 7,508 hectares (18,533 acres) in exchange for the following consideration payable to the vendor:

- \$20,000 cash as reimbursement for geological research and staking costs;
- 1.75 million common shares of ALX;
- Eagle Plains will retain a 2.0% net smelter returns royalty, and ALX has the right to purchase 1.0% of the NSR for \$2.0 million.

Axis Lake Deposit

Following its consolidation of the Firebird property in 2019, ALX controls the known strike length of the Axis Lake East Zone. Ni-Cu-Co mineralization at Axis Lake appears semi-continuous over at least a 5-kilometre strike length parallel to the regional east-striking structural trend. Mineralization is comprised of a south-dipping, sulphide-rich layer varying 1½ to 10 metres thick and is hosted by strongly deformed, granulite facies mafic rocks (*Geology of the Axis Lake East Zone Nickel-Copper Deposit, Tantato Domain, Northern Saskatchewan, Normand, 2015*). Primary magmatic sulphide mineralization consists of pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite and pentlandite ranging from finely disseminated to coarsely disseminated or semi-massive network to massive (*Vivian and Lo, 2007*). Preliminary analysis of published geochemical data of mineralized samples from the eastern part of the deposit shows similarities between this deposit and the world-class Voisey's Bay nickel deposit in Labrador (*Normand, 2015*).

Rea Lake Deposit

ALX also controls the known strike length of Rea Lake, which is located approximately 1.6 kilometres southeast of Axis Lake. Rea Lake occurs within granulite facies garnetiferous felsic gneisses, iron formation and banded mafic rocks close to the apex of a major southwesterly plunging synform. Mineralization is hosted by an upper metaquartzite and a lower norite and consists of nickeliferous pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite disseminated throughout the country rock. The mineralized zone trends east-west and dips to the south. Rea Lake is estimated to be approximately 2,700 metres long, 90 to 240 metres wide and 30 metres thick (*SMDI 1627*). Significant proportions of the sulphides in this deposit are remobilized and contain more pyrite and chalcopyrite as compared to Axis Lake (*Technical Report on Operations, April 1 to March 31, 2006, Fond du Lac Project, Red Dragon Resources Corporation, Hull, 2006*).

Currie Lake Deposit

Currie Lake is located approximately 5.4 kilometres northwest of Axis Lake and its known strike length is contained within the Firebird claims. Two parallel zones of mineralization consisting of disseminations and fracture fillings of pyrrhotite, pyrite and chalcopyrite hosted by sheared norites are separated by 15 metres of metaquartzites and metagreywackes. Two mineralized zones have been identified: the Upper Zone varies from 3½ to 30 metres in width and the Lower Zone varies in width from 1½ to approximately 60 metres (*SMDI 1585*).

In the Company's news releases regarding Firebird dated June 12, 2019, October 7, 2019, October 24, 2019, November 12, 2019, November 20, 2019, January 16, 2020, February 13, 2020 and March 2, 2020, the following disclaimer was used following descriptions of the Axis Lake, Rea Lake and Currie Lake deposits:

"The historical mineral resource estimates listed above use categories that are not consistent with National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101") and cannot be compared to NI 43-101 categories, and should not be relied upon. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the estimates as current resources and ALX is not treating the estimates as current resource estimates. However, the estimates are relevant to guiding the Company's exploration plans and provide geological information regarding the type of mineralization that could be present in the Falcon (now "Firebird") area."

ALX recognizes that the Firebird historical deposit estimates are not compliant with NI 43-101 and has made best efforts to provide that caution to its shareholders and the general public. Although the language "should not be relied upon" in regard to historical resource estimates has been commonly used by mineral exploration companies reporting such estimates since the implementation of NI 43-101, ALX wishes to clarify its previous disclosure in the news releases mentioned above and advises that it has refrained from the use of such language to describe the mineral deposits present at Firebird.

2019 Exploration at Firebird

On November 12, 2019, the Company announced that it had received initial analytical results from a reconnaissance prospecting program at Firebird. Three grab samples taken from historical trenches at Currie Lake were analyzed on a rush basis and returned values of up to 3.13% nickel and 0.367% copper, along with anomalous values of cobalt. In addition, a total of 23 additional rock samples and 45 soil samples were collected and submitted for analysis.

The site visit carried out by the Company in October 2019 had two objectives: (1) to sample historical trenches at Currie Lake, known for its higher grades of nickel, and (2) ground truthing of certain geophysical anomalies identified in a 2005 airborne survey that were never followed up. Rock samples containing up to 50 to 60% sulphides were collected from several historical trenches, and from outcrop in located near the surface trace of untested geophysical conductors. Three of the rock samples taken from trenches were submitted on a rush basis to SRC Geoanalytical Laboratories in Saskatoon, SK, and returned the following values:

Sample Number	Nickel (%)	Copper (%)	Cobalt (%)	Gold (ppb)	Platinum (ppb)	Palladium (ppb)
T1-001	1.10	0.327	0.023	240	51	122
T2-002	3.13	0.074	0.074	154	131	258
UNK-002	0.85	0.367	0.020	168	79	66

On November 20, 2019, the Company announced it had received additional analytical results from the October 2019 reconnaissance prospecting program at Firebird. Rock samples taken from historical trenches and from outcrops in the northern part of Firebird returned values of up to 3.17% nickel and 0.402% copper, along with anomalous values of cobalt, gold, platinum and palladium.

Sixteen rock samples containing up to 50 to 60% sulphides were collected from three historical trenches, and seven outcrop samples were collected near the surface traces of high-priority geophysical conductors. The trench samples returned the higher nickel values and the results of the samples that returned over 1.0% nickel are shown in the table below:

Sample Number	Nickel (%)	Copper (%)	Cobalt (%)	Sulphur (%)	Gold (ppb)	Platinum (ppb)	Palladium (ppb)
FAL-001	2.07	0.130	0.054	14.40	71	71	161
FAL-002	2.17	0.302	0.053	16.20	88	110	256
FAL-003	1.45	0.356	0.030	8.82	163	94	125
FAL-004	1.46	0.402	0.031	9.32	135	114	126
FAL-007	1.29	0.260	0.026	7.53	117	118	96
FAL-008	1.22	0.267	0.026	7.04	148	91	95
FAL-009	1.51	0.399	0.036	11.00	80	83	171
FAL-011	1.58	0.282	0.036	10.60	102	100	119
FAL-012	3.17	0.089	0.064	20.70	66	182	240
FAL-013	2.50	0.255	0.048	15.20	66	168	195

On January 16, 2020, the Company announced the results of a new geophysical interpretation study and a reconnaissance soil sampling program carried out on Firebird. The integration of the new exploration data with the known geology mapped at Firebird has led to the definition of a compelling new target area for drilling in the winter of 2020.

The Currie Lake East (“CLE”) airborne conductor was modelled by Condor Consulting, Inc. (“Condor”) of Lakewood, Colorado as part of a detailed interpretation of historical digital data from three airborne surveys flown over the Firebird area between 1991 and 2008. Condor is recognized internationally as expert in the field of airborne electromagnetics. The CLE conductor was first detected by a 2005 Versatile Time Domain Electromagnetic (VTEM™) airborne survey, but the results were not processed with modern computer modelling techniques until ALX commissioned its 2019 study. Condor describes the CLE conductor as a deeper, late-time, high-priority EM conductor approximately 1.2 kilometres in length that is associated with a magnetic anomaly. This conductor is located approximately 4 kilometres north of the historic Axis Lake East nickel-copper-cobalt deposit and ranks as one of the most significant geophysical anomalies described in the Condor interpretation report to ALX.

In October 2019, ALX collected a total of 45 soil samples from a land-based grid aligned over the surface trace of the CLE conductor that were submitted to Activation Laboratories Ltd. (Actlabs) in Ancaster, Ontario for conventional ionic leach and Spatiotemporal Geochemical Hydrocarbons (“SGH”) analysis. This initial soil survey program represents ALX’s first test of the SGH process, which is reported to detect buried mineralization at depths up to 500 metres. A nickel-copper anomaly was detected within the grid over the western end of the CLE conductor trace. According to the SGH report, the results could indicate the presence of a “Redox zone”, which may be associated with the presence of nickel-copper mineralization beneath this anomaly. The nickel and copper anomalies at Firebird directly coincide with one another, giving further confidence that this result might represent a surface indication of nickel-copper type mineralization.

ALX also produced a preliminary 3D geologic model for Firebird, which is being expanded to better understand the controls on the known zones of Ni-Cu-Co mineralization hosted at Firebird. ALX believes that the higher grades of nickel found at the northernmost Currie Lake deposit may represent the near-surface expression of a higher-grade section of the mineralizing system at Firebird. Through its geologic model as well as geophysical review and modelling of historical airborne survey data the Company is seeking to locate magmatic conduits and feeder systems that could represent the sources of the known deposits at the Firebird, and provide additional mineralized zones.

2020 Exploration at Firebird

On February 13, 2020, the Company provided an update of exploration activities at Firebird and announced plans for an inaugural 2020 drilling program proposed to consist of up to 1,000 metres in 4 to 5 holes commencing in early March. ALX completed a helicopter-supported SGH survey in January 2020 from the surface ice of Konkol Lake, which is located over the eastern end of the Currie Lake East airborne conductor trace. ALX collected 45 lake sediment samples from a grid consisting of nine lines spaced 150 to 200 metres apart.

On March 2, 2020, the Company announced that a helicopter-supported diamond drilling had commenced at Firebird. The first hole tested the V-1 conductive target at the historical Currie Lake deposit area. A ground electromagnetic survey totaling approximately 12 line kilometres was completed on the V-3 target area, located about 4 kilometres east of Currie Lake, to better define the strike, depth and character of the V-3 airborne conductor. The ground EM survey provided a well-defined target at V-3 for drill testing during the winter 2020 exploration program.

In addition, results from the SGH lake sediment geochemical survey carried out from the surface ice of Konkol Lake in January 2020 over the V-3 conductor detected a strong nickel response coincident with the conductor trace. Conventional lake sediment samples were also collected in tandem with the SGH samples and 18 of the 42 samples returned geochemical values of over 100 parts per million (“ppm”) nickel, with the highest value sample returning maximum values of 396 ppm nickel, 103 ppm copper and 131 ppm cobalt. Background values in the Firebird area for all three elements are generally less than 30 ppm.

On March 16, 2020, the Company announced that nickel and copper mineralization had been intersected in the second hole of the 2020 drilling program. The second hole (FN20-002) drilled to test V-1 at Currie Lake was completed to a depth of 108 metres and intersected sulphide mineralization beginning at a depth of 47.03 metres continuing to 67.89 metres. The presence of nickel and copper mineralization in hole FN20-002 was confirmed by the use of a portable Niton™ Model XL3t GOLDD+ X-ray fluorescence (“XRF”) device on the drill core. Preliminary logging described the mineralized interval as containing disseminated to semi-massive, net-textured sulphides, with visible pyrrhotite and

chalcopyrite hosted within noritic rocks. Core samples were shipped to SRC Geoanalytical Laboratories in Saskatoon, SK for base metals analyses.

The first hole (FN20-001) was drilled to a depth of 165 metres but did not encounter significant sulphide mineralization. A borehole electromagnetic survey was immediately carried out upon completion of the hole, which detected a conductive zone at a shallower depth. Hole FN20-002 targeted this anomaly from the first drill set-up.

Following the completion of the second hole, the drill was moved to the V-3 area to test a geophysical target defined by the completed ground EM survey.

On March 25, 2020, the Company announced that new zones of nickel and copper mineralization had been intersected in the third hole of the 2020 drilling program at Firebird. Drill hole FN20-003 on the V-3 conductive target completed to a depth of 327 metres intersected sulphide mineralization in two zones, the first from 234.69 to 235.92 metres and the second between 246.22 and 247.38 metres. The presence of nickel and copper mineralization in hole FN20-002 was confirmed by the use of a portable Niton™ Model XL3t GOLDD+ XRF device on the drill core. Preliminary logging describes the mineralized interval as containing disseminated to semi-massive, net-textured sulphides, with visible pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite and pentlandite hosted within noritic rocks. Core samples were shipped to SRC Geoanalytical Laboratories in Saskatoon, SK for base metals analyses.

On April 15, 2020, the Company announced analytical results from the 2020 winter drilling program at Firebird. Hole FN20-002 targeted a borehole electromagnetic (“BHEM”) anomaly carried out on the first hole of the program in the V-1 target area approximately 100 metres east of the historical Currie Lake deposit. Magmatic nickel sulphide mineralization was intersected from 47.03 to 70.81 metres, averaging 0.36% nickel and 0.09% copper over the 23.78 metre interval, including **10.61 metres of 0.55% nickel and 0.14 % copper** from 54.01 to 64.62 metres, and **2.05 metres of 0.90% nickel and 0.19% copper** from 58.95 to 61.00 metres. True width of the mineralized intervals are unknown. Analytical results are shown in the table below:

Drill Hole	From (metres)	To (metres)	Width (metres)	Nickel (%)	Copper (%)	Cobalt (%)
FN20-002	47.03	70.81	23.78	0.36	0.09	0.01
<i>including</i>	54.01	64.62	10.61	0.55	0.14	0.02
<i>and</i>	58.95	61.00	2.05	0.90	0.19	0.02
FN20-003	235.27	235.92	0.65	0.13	0.11	0.03
	246.22	247.38	1.16	0.07	0.08	0.02

A detailed ground geophysical EM survey is recommended over the V-1 area in order to better resolve the strike, character and possible connections between the multiple conductors identified to date.

Hole FN20-003 targeted a 1,400 metre-long electromagnetic (EM) conductor first detected by a 2005 VTEM™ airborne survey, known as the V-3 target. In order to better define this conductor a ground EM survey was carried out, which defined two distinct conductive bodies, “V-3A” and “V-3B”. The V-3A conductor, which displayed modelled high conductance and a strike length of approximately 580 metres, was selected for drilling. The drill hole intersected stringer-type magmatic nickel sulphide mineralization in two narrow intervals, with a peak value of 0.13% nickel and 0.11% copper over 0.65 metres from 235.27 to 235.92 metres. A follow-up borehole electromagnetic (“BHEM”) survey was carried out and after reviewing the modelled BHEM data, ALX concluded that the targeted high-conductance body was not intersected and that the drill hole passed under the bottom edge of the body by approximately 10 metres.

Due to the possible encroachment of the COVID-19 epidemic into the Stony Rapids district, ALX suspended the winter drilling program in late March 2020.

On May 12, 2020, the Company announced a summer/fall 2020 surface exploration plans for Firebird, including ground follow-up to investigate several magmatic nickel sulphide target areas detected by a 2005 VTEM™ airborne survey and gold exploration to prospect and sample the JJ Gold Showing (“JJ”) located south of the main Firebird claim block, last explored in 1991. The Company announced on June 29, 2020 that the prospecting and geological mapping program was underway.

On July 27, 2020, ALX announced the results of the low social impact prospecting and sampling program in three project areas, including Firebird. ALX used a portable “back-pack” diamond drill capable of drilling 1.4 inch (3.6 cm)

BQ diameter core in order to sample fresh rock below the oxidized gossans present on the property. The objectives and highlights of the program at Firebird were as follows:

- Investigation of historical nickel-copper-cobalt showings and ground truthing of historical airborne EM anomalies within Firebird. At the Wiley Lake Nickel Showing (last documented samples circa 1982), ALX collected two core samples from a gossanous outcrop using the portable drill and four other grab samples. The six samples returned 0.04% to **2.43% nickel** and 0.01% to **0.43% copper**.
- The JJ Gold Showing was discovered in the southern part of the Firebird by Noranda Exploration Company, Limited in 1991. Ground follow-up along strike of an airborne EM conductor (re-interpreted by ALX as having a 1,000 metre strike length) led to the discovery of a gossanous outcrop described as a possible iron formation-style gold occurrence. Fourteen of sixteen grab samples taken by Noranda from the outcrop proved to be anomalous for gold, ranging from 50 parts per billion (“ppb”) gold to 1,430 ppb (1.43 g/t) gold. Follow-up work was recommended but was not carried out at that time. ALX’s July 2020 sampling at JJ returned gold values in core and grab samples that ranged up to **879 ppb gold**.

Highlights of the Firebird analytical results from July 2020 rock sampling are shown in the table below:

Showing Name	Sample Number	Sample Type	Nickel (%)	Copper (%)	Cobalt (%)	Sulphur (%)	Gold (ppb)	Platinum (ppb)	Palladium (ppb)
Wiley Lake	146078	Grab	2.43	0.34	0.08	15.80	68	11	90
Wiley Lake	146076	Grab	1.25	0.27	0.04	7.92	205	51	43
Wiley Lake	BPWL01-01	Core	1.22	0.43	0.04	7.93	270	20	49
Wiley Lake	BPWL01-02	Core	1.31	0.36	0.05	8.33	187	15	48
JJ Gold	146012	Grab	-	-	-	-	879	-	-
JJ Gold	146020	Grab	-	-	-	-	467	-	-
JJ Gold	BPFN01-01	Core	-	-	-	-	348	8	3

On October 1, 2020, the Company announced that an airborne EM survey had commenced at Firebird. The survey would consist of approximately 1,060 line kilometres utilizing the helicopter-borne Vertical Time-Domain Electromagnetic (“VTEM™ Max”) system from Geotech Ltd. of Aurora, Ontario, Canada. The VTEM™ Max system offers a higher degree of depth penetration than the VTEM™ system previously used at Firebird in 2005, and would be carried out over the northern part of Firebird where no modern airborne EM system has ever been flown.

On November 9, 2020, ALX announced the preliminary results of the airborne EM survey completed at Firebird consisting of approximately 1,163 line kilometres utilizing the VTEM™ Max system. The VTEM™ Max survey successfully delineated several new anomalous zones of strong conductivity in the northern part of Firebird, an area never covered previously by modern airborne EM systems. The project technical team consisting of ALX and Rio Tinto personnel identified initial high-priority anomalies based on their strong conductivity and coincident high magnetic responses, which may be suggestive of the presence of sulphides. Additional processing and modelling of the final survey data is planned to better assess the depth and character of the best anomalies to determine their viability for potential drill testing.

2021 Exploration at Firebird

On April 6, 2021, the Company announced that its exploration partner, Rio Tinto, had confirmed details of the 2021 exploration program and budget for Firebird. The Firebird 2021 exploration program is anticipated to begin in late May 2021 with initial ground-truthing of geophysical anomalies that were detected in the airborne EM survey completed in October 2020. The early onset of winter conditions in mid-October 2020 prevented surface investigations of anomalous areas where no prospecting has been carried out by ALX. Following the ground-truthing, drilling is planned to commence in June 2021, with ALX acting as operator of exploration at Firebird.

Highlights of 2021 drilling program include the following:

- The helicopter-supported program is planned to consist of up to eight diamond drill holes totaling approximately 1,500 metres (4,920 feet), each targeting discrete EM conductors that exhibit the geophysical characteristics of magmatic sulphide mineralization within this geological setting.
- The first drill holes of the program are planned in the northwestern part of Firebird at the Wiley Lake Showing area, where surface sampling by ALX has identified high-grade nickel showings.

- ALX received a permit in early March 2021 for surface exploration, including ground geophysical surveys and diamond drilling, good until September 30, 2022. Engagement with indigenous groups and local communities in the northeastern Athabasca Basin area is ongoing in order to mitigate any impacts to traditional land use and cultural practices during ALX's exploration program.
- In May 2021, contracts for drilling, helicopter support and geological services were executed by the Company.

Flying Vee Nickel Project

The Flying Vee Nickel Project ("Flying Vee") is comprised of fourteen mineral claims 100% owned by ALX totaling 27,622 hectares (68,257 acres) north of the Athabasca Basin sandstone formation approximately 25 kilometres from Stony Rapids, Saskatchewan, and are prospective for nickel, copper and cobalt and gold mineralization.

The Company initially acquired two claims in the Reeve Lake area totaling 7,541 hectares (18,635 acres) by staking on June 18, 2018. Three additional claims totaling 1,604 hectares (3,963 acres) were staked on October 31, 2018. On May 6, 2019, the Company announced it had staked an additional eight claims totaling approximately 17,911 hectares (44,259 acres) when a staking rush was triggered in the area by an emerging battery metals company, Kobold Metals. One additional claim was staked by ALX in June 2020.

Flying Vee lies within the Tantato Domain, otherwise known as the East Athabasca mylonite triangle, which forms a segment of the Snowbird tectonic zone. Numerous mineral showings are found within and near the property, including the on-property Reeve Lake nickel showing, and the off-property Axis Lake deposit located approximately 20 kilometres to the southwest.

Two main periods of historical exploration by several exploration companies occurred at Flying Vee from 1956 to 1988 and from 2007 to 2009, consisting of prospecting and mapping, trenching, airborne and ground geophysical surveys, and diamond drilling. Several trenches were completed between 1957 and 1962 in the eastern part of the Reeve Lake showing area south of Nickel Lake that outlined norite-hosted nickel-copper mineralization at surface. Thirteen shallow diamond drill holes were completed in 1964 with the best result in drill hole #3, which returned up to 0.89% nickel and 0.32% copper over 3.66 metres from 10.67 to 14.33 metres.

In 1968, a gossan zone was discovered by Canadian Industrial Gas & Oil Ltd. within the current property area at Day Lake, which hosted disseminated pyrite and arsenopyrite mineralization that returned 0.14 ounces/ton (4.38 g/t) gold over 1.5 metres, including a selected arsenopyrite-rich sample assaying 0.81 ounces/ton (25.31 g/t) gold. In 1986, Colchis Resources Ltd. ("Colchis") completed VLF geophysical surveying and surface sampling and identified a continuous 1,500 metre-long chert horizon within the Day Lake showing area with discontinuous anomalous gold values along its entire length. In 1988, Colchis drilled eleven shallow diamond drill holes totaling 561.75 metres (averaging 51.68 metres depth) to test two parallel sulphide-mineralized conductive zones and intersected 0.031 ounces/ton (0.97 g/t) gold and 0.152 ounces/ton (4.75 g/t) silver over 1.0 metre in hole DL-2-88, and 0.066 ounces/ton (2.06 g/t) gold over 1.0 metre in hole DL-8-88.

Airborne geophysical surveys completed by Strongbow Exploration Inc. ("Strongbow") in 2007 detected a favorable conductive zone with a coincident magnetic anomaly at Nickel Lake. In 2008, Strongbow tested the Nickel Lake anomaly with drill hole NL08-001, intersecting a zone of semi-massive pyrrhotite along with chalcopyrite and rare pentlandite that returned 1.89% nickel, 0.96% copper, and 0.11% cobalt over a 0.80 metre interval from 80.15 to 80.95 metres.

In 2018, ALX's review of historical exploration on the Reeve Lake showing identified multiple opportunities for future exploration. With the property now expanded, modern airborne geophysical surveys are considered to be the first step for exploration at Flying Vee, consisting of helicopter-borne electromagnetic, gravity and radiometric surveys. After completion of the airborne surveys, a prospecting and geological mapping program is recommended to fully investigate historical showings and any new areas of interest. Follow-up ground geophysical surveys would further define drill targets on the property.

On July 27, 2020, the Company announced the results of the low social impact prospecting and sampling program in three project areas, including Flying Vee. At the Day Lake Gold Showing an +8 kilometre-long conductive zone, interpreted as iron formation, was prospected over a strike length of approximately 1,600 metres. The arsenopyrite-bearing gossanous outcrop and historical pits returned highly anomalous gold concentrations ranging up to 8,342 ppb (8.34 g/t) gold.

Highlights of the Flying Vee analytical results from July 2020 rock sampling are shown in the table below:

Showing Name	Sample Number	Sample Type	Gold (ppb)
Day Lake	146054	Grab	8342
Day Lake	146061	Grab	5380
Day Lake	146060	Grab	3699
Day Lake	146025	Grab	2583

ALX is developing a surface exploration plan that would include additional prospecting, geological mapping, soil sampling and ground geophysical surveying at the Day Lake Gold Showing to define drill targets at greater depth than the shallow holes drilled by Colchis in 1988.

Electra Nickel Project

On November 23, 2020, the Company announced that it had executed a binding letter agreement for an option to purchase a 100% interest in the Electra Nickel Project located in Shebandowan Greenstone Belt within the Thunder Bay South Mining District of Ontario. Electra, formerly known as the Bateman Lake property, is prospective for nickel, copper and cobalt, platinum group elements and gold mineralization. Electra consisted of 104 mineral claims totaling 2,225.73 hectares (5,499.91 acres).

On December 31, 2020, the Company announced that it had executed a definitive agreement for an option to purchase a 100% interest in Electra. In November 2020 and again in April 2021, ALX staked additional claims and expanded the size of Electra to 211 cell units totaling approximately 4,517 hectares (11,162 acres).

Highlights of the Electra Nickel Project

- Electra is located approximately 35 kilometres northwest of Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada in a fertile exploration district well-linked to highways, roads and trails, and lies near a power line and the Canadian National Railroad.
- The past-producing Shebandowan Mine, operated by Inco Ltd. from 1972 until 1998, is located approximately 35 kilometres to the northwest of Electra. Production consisted of 9.29 million tons grading 1.75% nickel, 0.88% copper, 0.063% cobalt and 1.83 grams/tonne PGEs.¹
- ALX considers Electra underexplored, especially in the past decade where little to no modern exploration has been carried out.
- The presence of komatiitic ultramafic rocks with spinifex textures grading up to approximately 1.0% nickel in surface sampling is reminiscent of the mineralization styles found in the Kambalda District of Australia, and the Raglan district of Quebec.
- Gold mineralization is present at Electra. In 1995, Hemlo Gold Mines Inc. (“Hemlo”) mapped a gold-bearing system over a 700 metre strike length and sampled up to 82.5 grams/tonne gold on the northeast shore of Bateman Lake within a Timiniskaming conglomerate, which Hemlo stated could represent the distal expression of a larger gold-bearing system at depth.²
- The Tower Stock Gold Project operated by White Metal Resources Corp. is located approximately five kilometres northeast of the gold showing found by Hemlo, and hosts an inferred resource estimated at 86,297 ounces of gold contained within 3,971,583 tonnes at an average grade of 0.68 grams/tonne (not compliant with National Instrument 43-101).³

1 Mineral Deposit Inventory, Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines, #MDI52B09SE00003

2 Hemlo Gold Mines Inc., Assessment File #52A12SE0001, 1996

3 Independent Mineral Resource Estimation, Tower Mountain Gold Deposit, ValGold Resources Ltd.; Prepared by Caracle Creek International Consulting Inc. and Clark Exploration Consulting Inc., Effective February 9, 2006.

Details of the Acquisition

ALX executed a definitive agreement (the “Agreement”) with a vendor group (“the Vendors”) to earn up to a 100% interest in one hundred and forty-eight (148) units totaling 3,168.02 hectares (7,828.35 acres), in exchange for total payments of \$135,000 cash, 1.1 million common shares of ALX, and \$500,000 in exploration expenditures (the “Expenditures”), according to the following schedule:

- A non-refundable \$3,000 cash payment paid by ALX as a pre-option payment for an exclusive 45-day period during which ALX will conduct due diligence on the Project; (paid)
- On the later of TSX Venture Exchange (“TSXV”) approval and signing of a definitive agreement (such date becoming the “Anniversary Date”): \$7,000 in cash and 300,000 common shares of ALX; (paid & issued)
- On or before 1st Anniversary Date: \$15,000 in cash and 250,000 common shares of ALX, and \$100,000 in Expenditures;
- On or before 2nd Anniversary Date: \$20,000 in cash and 200,000 common shares of ALX, and an additional \$100,000 in Expenditures;
- On or before 3rd Anniversary Date: \$25,000 in cash and 150,000 common shares of ALX, and an additional \$100,000 in Expenditures;
- On or before 4th Anniversary Date: \$30,000 in cash and 100,000 common shares of ALX, and an additional \$100,000 in Expenditures;
- On or before 5th Anniversary Date: \$35,000 in cash and 100,000 common shares of ALX, and an additional \$100,000 in Expenditures.

Electra is subject to a 2.5% net smelter returns royalty (“NSR”) payable to the Vendors on the sale of valuable minerals from the Project. At any time, ALX shall have the right to purchase from the Vendors up to 1.5% of the NSR in 0.5% increments for \$500,000 per 0.5% increment.

The Agreement regarding ALX’s acquisition of a 100% interest in Electra was accepted by the TSXV on January 6, 2021

Electra lies within the western extension of the Abitibi-Wawa-Shebandowan subprovince of the Superior structural province of the Canadian Shield. The volcanic-sedimentary units of this belt are bounded to the south by granitic terrain, and to the north by the Quetico subprovince.

A major structural feature known as the Thunder Lake Fault striking northeast-southwest through Electra is traced through the property using airborne magnetic geophysics, and is interpreted as a lithospheric scale fault. This type of deep-seated structure is a requisite for the emplacement of mineralization from a magmatic source.

Historical exploration at Electra since the 1960s consisted of prospecting, soil sampling, trenching and limited geophysical and drilling programs, intermittently searching for nickel and gold mineralization. A 1995 drilling program by Winslow Gold Corp. intersected multiple zones of Ni-Cu-Co and zinc mineralization, including 16.6 metres of 0.15% nickel. At the Kwiatkowski Zone showing, ground prospecting located komatiitic rocks that returned values of up to 9,482 parts per million (“ppm”) nickel. The komatiites hosting the showing are notable for exhibiting spinifex textures associated with the nickel mineralization. Follow-up trenching and channel sampling of the komatiites by Linear Metals Corporation in 2008 returned a maximum value of 6,675 parts per million nickel over 3.7 metres.

ALX believes that a modern airborne survey is the required first step at Electra to locate and define geophysical targets related to the many surface showings discovered by historical exploration, followed by ground-truthing of anomalies, the application of leading-edge geochemical surveys, and diamond drilling.

On March 9, 2021, the Company announced that it had contracted Geotech Ltd. of Aurora, Ontario, Canada to carry out a helicopter-borne electromagnetic survey over Electra utilizing its vertical time-domain electromagnetic (“VTEM™ Plus”) system. The VTEM™ Plus system offers the exploration industry’s highest resolution, signal-to-noise ratio and spatial resolution of conductors, with unparalleled depth of penetration and accuracy.

The VTEM™ Plus survey totaling 335.6 line-kilometres was completed in May 2021. Preliminary observations of the VTEM™ data show strong conductive features in the north-central part of Electra where historical grab samples have returned up to 0.95% nickel in a showing hosted within komatiitic rocks. The komatiites hosting the showing are notable for exhibiting spinifex textures associated with the nickel mineralization. A further review of public domain gravity data shows a strong gravity high anomaly underlying Electra that extends for approximately 35 kilometres northwest to the past-producing Shebandowan Nickel Mine. Interpretation of the VTEM™ data is ongoing and will provide a foundation for ground-truthing the interpreted anomalies by prospecting in the summer of 2021

Cannon Copper Project

On January 7, 2021, the Company announced that it had initiated an exploration review on its 100%-owned Cannon Copper Project located in Kamichisitit Township within the Sault Ste. Marie Mining District of Ontario. Cannon

Copper hosts the historic Cannon Copper Mine and Mill (also known as the Crownbridge Copper Mine), which saw limited copper processing in the late 1960s and early 1970s.

ALX maintained 100% ownership since 2015 of thirteen claim units at Cannon Copper totaling 289 hectares (714 acres) following the amalgamation of Alpha Exploration Inc. and Lakeland Resources Ltd. In October 2020 and again in January 2021, the Company staked an additional 59 units and expanded the size of Cannon Copper to 72 cell units totaling 1,600 hectares (3,954 acres).

Highlights of the Cannon Copper Project

- Cannon Copper is located approximately 33 kilometres (20 miles) northwest of Elliott Lake in an exploration district known for high-grade copper occurrences both on surface and in drill holes, but the area remains underexplored for base metals in the modern era.
- The Project is accessible by way of paved highways connecting to secondary roads and trails, and lies within 200 metres of an active power line.
- The past-producing Cannon (Crownbridge) Copper Mine and Mill operated intermittently as a regional copper processing facility from 1966 until 1972. Production statistics for the Cannon Copper property are unknown. The Ministry of Energy, Mines and Northern Development of Ontario currently lists a historical mineral resource for the Cannon Copper Mine of 415,000 tonnes grading 1.8% copper over a width of 6.5 feet (1.98 metres) (*Note: This historical resource is not compliant with the standards of National Instrument 43-101 - see "National Instrument 43-101 Disclosure" below for additional cautionary language*).¹
- Copper mineralization was traced historically along a strike length of approximately 2.68 kilometres (1.6 miles) within quartz veins and conglomerates, in a series of mineralized zones at depths ranging from near-surface to approximately 300 metres (984 feet).²
- A single deep hole (hole CR-15) drilled by Crownbridge Copper Mines Limited in 1963, intersected chalcopyrite mineralization within argillitic rocks beginning at a depth of 580.34 metres (1,904 feet), located well below the quartz vein-hosted copper mineralization forming the identified mineralized zones. Historical operators recommended follow-up to hole CR-15 to test for new sedimentary-hosted copper resources, but no follow-up deep drilling was carried out.³

¹ Ontario Geological Survey, Open File Report 6366, Report of Activities 2019

² Ontario Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines Assessment File #41J11SE0023

³ Ontario Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines Assessment File #41J11SE0031

The Cannon Copper property is underlain by the Gowganda Formation, which is part of the Proterozoic Huronian Supergroup metasedimentary rocks of the Southern Province. Mineralization consists of chalcopyrite and pyrite, both disseminated and massive, in structurally-controlled quartz veins and in the quartz breccia zone alongside the quartz veins, with minor disseminated bornite. Minor gold values have been reported in some zones. Alteration of the host Gowganda Formation consists of chlorite, chlorite/silica, hematite and hematite/silica alteration.

Exploration is recorded from 1956 by Great Lakes Copper and later by Andover Mining & Exploration Ltd. ("Andover") from 1958 to 1960. Andover drilled 75 holes for a total of approximately 9,185 metres (30,133 feet), which outlined the mineralized zones on the property to an approximate depth of less than 150 metres (500 feet). In 1963, Crownbridge Copper Mines Limited acquired the property and drilled an additional 11,910 metres (39,077 feet) in both shallow and deep holes, testing for mineralization to a depth of over 580 metres (1,900 feet). In 1968, Cannon Mines Ltd. ("Cannon") acquired the property, sank a 245-metre (800-foot) decline and began processing material in a newly-erected mill. For unknown reasons, Cannon ceased all operations in 1972. Other companies in the early 1970s made attempts to restart operations but no further development or mineral production is recorded after 1975. A predecessor company of ALX acquired the Cannon Copper property in 2012.

ALX is conducting a review of geophysical data available in the public domain to apply new modelling techniques to existing data. In April 2021, ALX executed a contract for a helicopter-borne VTEM™ survey at Cannon Copper consisting of 142 line-kilometres covering the property. The airborne survey is expected to commence in the second Quarter of 2021

New geophysical targets that could be related to the historical mineral occurrences at Cannon Copper would be followed up in the summer of 2021 by prospecting, the use of leading-edge geochemical and ground geophysical surveys, and future diamond drilling, if warranted.

GOLD PROJECTS

Vixen Gold Project

On September 26, 2019, the Company announced the acquisition of a 100% interest in 499 mineral claims totaling 10,069 hectares (24,880 acres) prospective for gold mineralization in the Red Lake Mining District of Ontario. The Vixen Gold Project is located approximately 60 kilometres east of Red Lake, Ontario.

To date, the Red Lake Mining District (“Red Lake”) has produced over 28 million ounces of gold since mines began production in 1925 (readers are cautioned that mineralization present on adjacent properties may not be present at Vixen). Historic gold mines in the Red Lake camp include the Campbell mine, the Red Lake mine, and the Couchenour-Williams mine, all multi-million ounce gold producers.

ALX agreed to acquire Vixen after its review of historical surface exploration carried out by the Ontario Geological Survey (the “OGS”), and of Province of Ontario assessment records describing gold showings and past-producing mines located near the ALX claims.

The Vixen claims were staked by DG Resource Management Ltd. (“DG”), a private company controlled by a director of ALX. DG is considered a related party to ALX and were acquired by the Company in exchange for reimbursement of the DG’s staking costs, and implementation of an exclusive three-year geological services agreement between ALX and DG. A 2.0% net smelter returns royalty was granted in favour of DG by ALX, 1.0% of which can be purchased by the Company for \$1.5 million. The transaction was approved by the TSXV on October 22, 2019.

ALX’s acquisition of Vixen from a company controlled by a director of ALX is considered a “related party transaction” within the meaning of Multilateral Instrument 61-101 Protection of Minority Security Holders in Special Transactions (“MI 61-101”). The acquisition, however, is exempt from the valuation requirement of MI 61-101 by virtue of the exemption contained in section 5.5(b) as the Company’s shares are not listed on a specified market and from the minority shareholder approval requirements of MI 61-101 by virtue of the exemption contained in section 5.7(a) of MI 61-101 in that the fair market value of the consideration issued by ALX to DG did not exceed 25% of the Company’s market capitalization.

On March 26, 2021, the Company announced that it had purchased an additional eight claim units at Vixen. The eight claim units comprise approximately 162 hectares (399 acres) and are located within the Vixen South claim block. ALX agreed to pay \$2,500 cash and 200,000 common shares to an arm’s-length vendor for a 100% interest in the claims, subject to a 1.5% net smelter returns royalty in favour of the vendor, which can be purchased in its entirety by ALX for \$1.5 million.

In early May 2021, ALX executed an option-to-purchase agreement for nineteen claim units and a single patented claim at Vixen. The claims comprise approximately 384 hectares (949 acres) and are located along the northern edge of the Vixen South claim block. ALX has agreed to pay arm’s-length vendors \$5,000 cash in exchange for an exclusive 90-day due diligence period to investigate the claims, which includes a site visit planned for late May 2021. If the Company decides to proceed to an option period, an additional \$10,000 cash and 200,000 common shares of ALX are payable to the vendors. If ALX wishes to proceed to purchase a 100% interest in the claims, the Company would be required to pay to the vendors an additional \$25,000 cash and 300,000 common shares of ALX on or before December 1, 2021. The claims would remain subject to a 2.5% net smelter returns royalty in favour of the vendors, which can be purchased in its entirety by ALX for \$2.5 million.

Vixen consists of three sub-projects now totaling 10,614 hectares (26,227 acres).

Vixen lies within the Birch-Uchi greenstone belt, a geological trend located to the northeast of Red Lake that is highly-prospective for new showings of gold mineralization. Vixen consists of three sub-projects. Vixen demonstrates a credible setting for significant gold mineralization. In 1991, pristine gold grains were found by the OGS in till samples collected from Vixen South, which is a possible indication of an on-property source. Vixen South and Vixen West each lie within 10 kilometres of past-producing gold mines, and each lie within approximately 25 kilometres from the Springpole gold deposit (“Springpole”) owned by First Mining Gold Corp., which hosts an indicated mineral resource estimated at 139.1 million tonnes containing 4.67 million ounces of gold and 24.19 million ounces silver at an average grade of 1.04 grams/tonne gold and 5.4 grams/tonne silver¹. Vixen North is located approximately 6 kilometres

northwest of Springpole near other high-grade gold deposits and hosts historical showings in surface trenching with gold values ranging up to 9.5 grams/tonne gold².

1. *Springpole Indicated Mineral Resource Estimate* was calculated by SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc. in "Preliminary Economic Assessment Update for the Springpole Gold Project, Ontario, Canada" dated June 6, 2017 (Arseneau, et al);
2. "Bregold Prospect" - Trenching was carried out by Bregold Mines Limited in 1934 and is described in 46th Annual Report of the Ontario Department of Mines, Vol. XLVI, Part VII, pages 25-26.

ALX carried out a site visit at Vixen in October 2019 and collected rock and soil geochemical samples in several areas within the Vixen North property. Crews were transported daily by helicopter to the sites where historical trenches and reported mineral occurrences were located. Both mineralized and unmineralized samples were collected to obtain geochemical signatures at each of the target areas.

On December 12, 2019, the Company announced reconnaissance sampling results from the October 2019 site visit at Vixen. A total of 78 rock samples were collected within the Vixen North property from six locations. Four rock samples returned significant values of gold with anomalous silver, including a sample comprised of 80% quartz veins/flooding with 20% host metabasalt that returned 23.9 g/t gold (0.76 oz/ton gold).

Rock samples that returned assay values of over 1.0 grams/tonne gold are shown in the table below. The brief five-day program successfully confirmed many of the historical gold prospects at Vixen North, and additional work was recommended.

Vixen Gold Project – Rock Samples with Assay Values greater than 1.0 grams/tonne Gold

Sample Number	Vixen North Sample Location	Gold (grams/tonne)	Silver (grams/tonne)
295548	Casummit Lake North Showing	23.9	6.1
295572	Vulpin Zone	5.93	1.3
295560	12N Occurrence	3.44	3.8
295565	Magnetite-Fluorite Showing	1.47	0.9

A total of 149 soil samples were collected for processing by the Spatiotemporal Geochemical Hydrocarbon ("SGH") method, which has reportedly detected gold and other minerals in overburden covered areas. The results from the SGH survey at Vixen South showed an anomalous response for gold and have been amalgamated into the Vixen exploration database to assist in future surface exploration and target generation.

ALX integrated the geochemical results of its October 2019 site visit with all available geological and geophysical data in order to prioritize target areas that demonstrate faulting and possible geological contacts that are interpreted to act as conduits for hydrothermal fluids for precious metals.

On August 6, 2020, ALX announced the commencement of an initial Phase 1 helicopter-supported prospecting and sampling program at Vixen. ALX developed a more extensive follow-up program for three areas of Vixen that have demonstrated significant gold mineralization, either through ALX's recent work or from historical sampling reported to the Government of Ontario.

On September 9, 2020, ALX announced the results of the Phase 1 prospecting and sampling program. The onset of a major forest fire in the second week of August and the subsequent evacuation of the town of Red Lake, ON ended the exploration work abruptly at its half-way point – however, in their time on the ground ALX geologists collected 99 rock samples in thickly-forested terrain and were able to identify some important geological trends at Vixen North that indicate the presence of iron-formation-hosted gold occurrences.

Based on exploration work carried out during the Phase 1 program, the Company highlighted the following for its newly-interpreted Vulpin Zone at Vixen North:

- Iron formation associated gold mineralization with three samples ranging from 0.89 to 8.41 g/t gold (0.03 to 0.27 oz/ton gold);
- Historical samples collected along the length of the Vulpin Zone range up to 22.73 g/t gold (0.73 oz/ton gold);
- Reinterpretation of a 1992 airborne magnetic survey shows a high magnetic anomaly over 3,000 metres in length;
- NNW-trending shear zone coincident for much of the Vulpin Zone;
- Multiple gold occurrences are present along the strike of the interpreted structure and geophysical anomaly;
- Gold mineralization found within a fluorite occurrence southwest of the Vulpin Zone, which may represent a genetic phase of porphyry-hosted gold deposition.

Vixen Gold Project – Vulpin Zone, 2019-2020 and Historical Gold Results greater than 1.0 g/t Gold

Sample Number	Year	Vixen North Sample Location	Gold (grams/tonne)	Silver (grams/tonne)
75927	2020	Vulpin Zone	2.05	0.9
75951	2020	Vulpin Zone	8.41	1.5
75963	2020	1.4 km east of Vulpin Zone	1.50	-
295572	2019	Vulpin Zone	5.93	1.3
295565	2019	Magnetite-Fluorite Showing	1.47	0.9
64969	2002	Vulpin Zone	22.73	2.2
64972	2002	Vulpin Zone	5.88	0.2
64968	2002	Vulpin Zone	1.74	<0.2
87JG-199	1987	Vulpin Zone	5.49	-

During first phase of the 2020 Program, gold occurrences were found within gossanous and magnetite-bearing host rocks, leading to the possibility of banded iron formation (“BIF”) gold deposits at Vixen, a gold deposit model that has not been historically sought after in the Vixen area. However, the Springpole Gold deposit (owned by First Mining Gold Corp.) located six kilometres to the south of Vixen North demonstrates the influence of NNW-trending BIF for hosting gold mineralization confirmed by both surface mapping and the detection of strong magnetic high anomalies observed in a 2004 aeromagnetic survey¹. At Springpole, strong evidence exists that gold and associated fluorite mineralization is genetically related to the high-level emplacement of a large, alkaline porphyry intrusive and breccia pipe complex (“APB”)². ALX is currently reviewing the interpreted iron formation and fluorite occurrences at Vixen North to evaluate the presence of an APB gold mineralization model at the Vixen Project.

1 Preliminary Economic Assessment Update for the Springpole Gold Project, Ontario, Canada, prepared for First Mining Gold Corp. by SRK Consulting (Canada) Inc., November 2019.

2 Technical report on the Springpole Lake Property, Red Lake Mining Division, NW Ontario, for Gold Canyon Resources Inc., (Zabey, 2002).

On September 24, 2020, the Company announced the execution of a contract for a helicopter-borne geophysical survey at Vixen. The airborne survey was completed in October 2020 on the Vixen North property, which demonstrates significant gold mineralization in surface samples coincident with a historical magnetic high trend.

Highlights of the 2020 Vixen North airborne survey include:

- ALX engaged Terraquest Ltd. (“Terraquest”) of Markham, Ontario, a leading industry provider of airborne geophysical services and data processing, to perform the survey;
- The Vixen North survey plan consisted of approximately 476 line kilometres at 100 metre line spacing with the goal of defining drill targets along the newly-identified Vulpin Zone;
- A helicopter-borne acquisition system collected horizontal Magnetic Gradient Data utilizing advanced positioning and gridding techniques;
- Terraquest’s survey specifications included the use of a proprietary digital Very Low Frequency Electromagnetic (“VLF-EM”) system on a best-efforts basis, the data from which can provide inversions of resistivity model sections.

On October 8, 2020, the Company announced that a follow-up Phase 2 prospecting and sampling program was underway at Vixen. ALX’s initial Phase 1 2020 prospecting program was halted by a major forest fire in August 2020. The follow-up Phase 2 program in October 2020 was designed to continue geological mapping and sampling at Vixen within important geological trends that indicate the presence of iron formation-hosted gold occurrences.

On October 29, 2020, ALX announced its receipt of the first analytical results from the follow-up Phase 2 prospecting and sampling program at Vixen. An additional 85 samples were taken during mapping work focused on two areas of Vixen North: the Vulpin Zone and the Dickenson Zone.

- Rock samples collected from outcrop and historical trenches at the Dickenson Zone ranged up to 17.7 g/t gold (0.57 oz/ton gold) within a swarm of quartz veins that ALX crews traced on the ground for over 60 metres. ALX geologists described the host veins as exhibiting evidence of “...multiple events with numerous openings of the vein system”, which would be a prospective setting for mineralizing processes;
- Mapping at the Vulpin Zone located more evidence of iron formation-style mineralization with samples collected ranging up to 7.21 g/t gold (0.23 oz/ton gold);

- The Magnetite-Fluorite showing southeast of Vulpin was closely investigated for its possible surface expression of a Springpole-type deposit model where additional outcrop was located yielding several examples of fluorite mineralization. The Springpole gold deposit located approximately 6.0 kilometres to the southeast of Vixen hosts a fluorite occurrence interpreted to be genetic phase of porphyry-hosted gold deposition;
- The Echo Zone, 1.5 kilometres east of the Vulpin Zone, hosted by a feldspar porphyry is crosscut by a shear zone up to 100 metres wide containing multiple quartz veins up to 1 metre wide. The Echo Zone was traced for over 200 metres – initial samples showed anomalous gold values, with more results pending;
- A high-resolution helicopter-borne magnetic and VLF-EM survey totaling 475.7 line kilometres was completed to better define a known 3,000 metre-long high magnetic trend and other important structural trends present at Vixen North. Final data processing is pending.

ALX is currently planning a summer drilling program at Vixen based upon the geochemical and geophysical results received to date, and has submitted a permit application to the Government of Ontario and consulted with local communities in November 2020.

ALX considers Vixen underexplored where areas of limited outcrop have inhibited surface exploration and plans to identify new drill targets through its current detailed prospecting, leading-edge geochemical techniques, and geophysical surveys.

Alligator Lake Gold Project

On January 27, 2021, the Company announced that it had executed a binding letter agreement for an option to earn up to an 80% interest in the Alligator Lake Gold Project located approximately 165 kilometres (103 miles) northeast of La Ronge, Saskatchewan. Alligator consists of five claims totaling 2,973.32 hectares (7,347.24 acres) and is prospective for high-grade gold mineralization. On February 22, 2021 the Company announced that it had executed a definitive agreement incorporating the terms and conditions of the previously-announced binding letter agreement.

Highlights of the Alligator Lake Project

- Alligator is located adjacent to Provincial Highway 102, and has an established winter trail suitable for mobilizing drilling equipment directly to ALX's primary area of interest.
- Alligator has been held since 1985 by Alligator Resources Ltd, a private Saskatchewan corporation, and has been the subject of a number of seasonal prospecting programs and limited geophysical surveying. A total of 16 diamond drill holes have been drilled since 1995 to depths averaging less than 86 metres.
- In 2020, ALX collected fifteen rock samples from areas of historical bedrock showings. An outcrop grab sample taken by ALX at the Broken Hammer Showing returned **504.0 grams/tonne ("g/t") gold (16.13 oz/ton)**, and 46.2 g/t silver by fire assay.

Details of the Acquisition

Within five (5) business days of ARL's acceptance of the letter agreement, ALX made a non-refundable \$3,000 cash payment to ARL. During the period of forty-five (45) days from ARL's acceptance of this letter agreement (the "Due Diligence period") ALX had the exclusive right to conduct due diligence on Alligator, at its sole discretion and expense.

ALX and ARL agreed to settle the terms of a definitive agreement incorporating the terms and conditions of the letter agreement within a 45-day period following the conclusion of ALX's due diligence. The definitive agreement was executed on February 18, 2021 and will provide ALX the option to earn up to an 80% interest in Alligator over a four (4) year period from the effective date of the definitive agreement in consideration for: (a) cash payments totaling \$150,000, (b) the issuance of common shares of ALX to ARL totaling 1,500,000 common shares; and (c) ALX incurring eligible expenditures totaling \$1,250,000 with respect to Alligator, as further described below.

ALX can initially earn at its option a 51% interest in Alligator (the "First Option"), by meeting the following schedule of conditions:

- Within five (5) days of the later of (a) execution of the Definitive Agreement by both parties and (b) ALX's receipt of required acceptance from the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") for the issuance of common shares and consent to the Definitive Agreement, ALX made a \$12,000 cash payment and issued 250,000 common shares to ARL;

- On or before December 31, 2021, ALX shall make a \$25,000 cash payment and issue an additional 250,000 common shares to ARL;
- On or before December 31, 2022, ALX shall make a \$30,000 cash payment and issue 250,000 common shares to ARL; and
- ALX shall incur expenditures of at least \$500,000 at Alligator.

ALX can earn an additional 29% interest in Alligator (the “Second Option”), to earn a cumulative 80% interest in Alligator, by meeting the following schedule of conditions:

- On or before December 31, 2023, ALX shall make an additional \$35,000 cash payment and issue an additional 250,000 common shares to ARL;
- On or before December 31, 2024, ALX shall make an additional \$45,000 cash payment and issue an additional 500,000 common shares to ARL; and
- ALX shall incur additional expenditures of at least \$750,000 at Alligator.

ALX, at its option, can accelerate the cash payments and common share issuances described above.

Any excess eligible expenditures incurred on Alligator within an earn-in time period will be credited to successive earn-in time periods. Any deficiency in the amount of eligible expenditures incurred can be satisfied by a cash payment made by ALX to ARL equal to the deficiency on or before the applicable due date. All common shares issued by ALX will be subject to a 4-month hold period as per Canadian securities laws.

Upon ALX obtaining an 80% interest in Alligator (by exercise of both the First Option and the Second Option), ALX and ARL shall form a joint venture in respect of the development of Alligator (with ALX as operator), with the terms of the joint venture agreement to be negotiated in good faith between the parties. Alligator is subject to an underlying 2.5% net smelter returns royalty (“NSR”) on the sale of valuable minerals from Alligator.

The Definitive Agreement in respect of ALX’s acquisition of up to an 80% interest in Alligator was accepted by the TSXV on March 1, 2021.

Alligator is underlain by Precambrian Shield rocks of the Central Metavolcanic Belt (“CVB”), part of the La Ronge Domain. Northeast-striking and steeply northwest-dipping upper greenschist to lower amphibolite facies ultramafic to mafic metavolcanic rocks of the CVB are intruded by ultramafic to mafic sills. These ultramafic to mafic rocks are structurally underlain by similarly northeast-striking and northwest-dipping meta-arkose and calcareous metagreywackes of the McLennan-Sickle Group.

The dominant structural feature at Alligator is the Byers Fault, which strikes in a northeasterly direction and dips to the northwest. The Byers Fault can be traced along the southeast shore of Alligator Lake and through a series of muskeg and small lake-filled topographic lows. The Byers Fault is recognized as a “first-order” controlling structure for many “second-order” quartz-sulphide-carbonate healed shear and tensional vein type gold deposits and occurrences in the greater Waddy Lake area (Schwann, 1991). In the Waddy Lake area, however, the Byers Fault trends approximately east-west before stepping/flexing into a more northeasterly trend in the Contact Lake-Alligator Lake area. Large-scale “bends” in fault systems are known to be the preferential location for dilatancies that could host gold-bearing quartz vein swarms.

South of Alligator Lake, a northeast striking contact between the metavolcanics and the metasediments is marked by a topographic lineament with sporadic outcrop displaying evidence of shearing, identified as the Radiant Shear Zone. The McLennan Lake Tectonic Zone (“MLTZ”), which is parallel to, but located approximately 2 kilometres southeast of the Byers Fault, is a major regional tectonic feature separating rocks of the Central Metavolcanic Belt from metasedimentary rocks of the MacLean Lake Belt to the east.

In 1995, Uranerz Exploration and Mining (“UEM”) drilled four holes at 100-metre intervals along the Broken Hammer Shear Zone. The best intersection was **7.31 g/t gold (0.23 oz/ton) over 1.5 metres** in hole AL-02, from **38.9 metres to 40.4 metres**, beneath the site where visible gold was discovered in the late 1980s (Avery and Leppin, 1995). The results of a summer 2013 field program confirmed that Broken Hammer is a deformed (boudinaged) quartz vein that has potentially been modified into a series of moderately plunging (50° to 70°) shoots (Jiricka, 2014). These interpreted shoots do not appear to have been specifically targeted or adequately tested by the 1995 UEM drill program. The areas just to the north of historical drill holes AL-01 and AL02 could represent the down-plunge extension of high-grade gold mineralization identified in the Broken Hammer / Broken Hammer North Extension Showing trenches and testing by diamond drilling at shallow depths is recommended.

2020 Site Visit by ALX

In October 2020, ALX carried out its first site visit to Alligator and collected fifteen rock samples from areas of historical bedrock showings. An outcrop grab sample taken by ALX at the Broken Hammer Showing returned 504.0 grams/tonne (“g/t”) gold (16.13 oz/ton), and 46.2 g/t silver, by fire assay. A follow-up total metallic gold assay returned 547.0 g/t gold (17.50 oz/ton). Twelve of the fifteen outcrop samples collected by ALX were anomalous in gold (i.e., greater than 0.1 g/t gold), with four other high-grade samples returning between 2.71 g/t gold and 22.8 g/t gold.

2021 Drilling Program

On February 22, 2021, the Company announced that a diamond drilling program was underway at Alligator. Subsequently on March 15, 2021, ALX announced that the diamond drilling program had been completed at Alligator. The 2021 drilling successfully intersected the targeted Broken Hammer Shear Zone, which is known to be prospective for high-grade gold mineralization.

The Phase 1 drilling program consisted of six diamond NQ-size drill holes totaling 617.6 metres (2,026 feet) focused along an approximate 1,000-metre section of the Broken Hammer Shear Zone, where ALX had previously sampled a sulphide-bearing quartz vein in outcrop at the Broken Hammer Showing that returned 504.0 grams/tonne (“g/t”) gold (16.13 oz/ton), and 46.2 g/t silver by fire assay. The 2021 drilling targeted a mineralized quartz vein system first discovered in 1995, and preliminary observations by ALX geologists during logging of the first four holes confirm quartz veining with associated sulphides.

On March 25, 2021, the Company announced that visible gold had been encountered in the last two drill holes at the Alligator. Visible gold was observed in hole AL21-005 in five locations between 6.6 metres and 62.2 metres, and in at least two locations in hole AL21-006 at 26.7 metres and at 27.15 metres.

Drill core samples were shipped to SRC Geoanalytical Laboratories in Saskatoon, SK for analysis. ALX awaits the receipt of all geochemical analyses performed on core samples collected in the program, including fire assays for gold mineralization and metallic gold assays where coarse or visible gold is present in some sections of the drill holes. The receipt of drill results is taking longer than expected due to high processing volumes and pandemic-related delays at the laboratory. Results of the 2021 drilling program will be released as soon as possible following their receipt, compilation and interpretation.

Hummingbird Gold Project

On November 25, 2020, the Company announced that it had acquired by staking the Hummingbird Gold Project located in northern Saskatchewan, Canada. Hummingbird consists of 12 claims totaling 14,097.87 hectares (34,836.60 acres) that are situated approximately 35 kilometres (22 miles) northwest of the town of Stony Rapids, Saskatchewan. Hummingbird is contiguous to the Company’s Firebird Nickel Project, currently under option to Rio Tinto Exploration Canada Inc. ALX has determined that Hummingbird is prospective for gold mineralization and the Company is using remote sensing techniques to detect surface alteration zones in a large underexplored area.

Highlights of the Hummingbird Gold Project

- ALX recognized the gold potential of Hummingbird and commissioned KorrAI of Halifax, NS to use artificial intelligence (“A.I.”) data processing methods to efficiently detect surficial alteration along fault zones partially concealed by vegetation and wetlands.
- Major NE-SW shear zones striking through Hummingbird extend southward to the Pine Channel Assemblage, where historical high-grade surface outcrop and rock samples, some with visible gold, ranged up to 874 grams/tonne (“g/t”) gold¹.
- Lake sediment samples collected in the 1980s along these structural trends in the central part of Hummingbird ranged as high as 320 parts per billion (“ppb”) gold².
- Historical ground prospecting in the 1980s and 1990s westward from the Pine Channel area along the NE-SW trending shear zones simply ended within the central Hummingbird claim block, creating a type of geological “No Man’s Land”, mainly due to budgetary constraints and low gold prices of the era.

1 “Gold in the Pine Channel Area”, *Summary of Investigations 1997*, B. LaFrance;

2 *Assessment Report #74O08-0054: “Final Report on the Pine Channel Project, CBS 7107, Saskatchewan, 1981 Exploration Program, Taiga Consultants Ltd.”*

2020 Site Visit by ALX

During a fall 2020 prospecting program in the northern Athabasca region, ALX visited specific target areas at Hummingbird identified by A.I. in conjunction with the results of historical work. A total of 105 rock samples were collected in several target areas throughout Alligator with 26% of the samples returning values greater than 50 ppb gold, highlighted by the following outcrop samples assaying greater than 3.0 g/t gold:

Target Zone	Sample Number	Sample Type	Gold (g/t)	Sample Description
2	76064	Outcrop	10.50*	Garnet gneiss, sulphidic, taken from historical trench
2	76053	Outcrop	9.84	Ridgeline outcrop, quartz vein cross-cutting garnet gneiss
2	76105	Outcrop	5.91	Quartz vein, mix of vein and wallrock
2	76061	Outcrop	5.89*	Garnet gneiss, sulphides
2	76058	Outcrop	5.44	Ridgeline outcrop, quartz vein cross-cutting garnet gneiss
2	76110	Outcrop	3.72	Garnet/biotite gneiss, taken from historical trench
2	76052	Outcrop	3.25	Ridgeline outcrop, quartz vein cross-cutting garnet gneiss

* Analysis by metallic gold assay

Hummingbird is located within the Tantato Domain, a wide lozenge of strongly deformed mylonitic gneisses forming the eastern margin of the Archean Rae Province. The Tantato Domain is part of the Striding-Athabasca mylonite zone, which is interpreted as a deep crustal intracontinental strike-slip shear zone at the junction of the Rae and Hearne provinces. Most gold occurrences in the host area are localized in a relatively small 90 square kilometer region along the north shore of Lake Athabasca, bounded by Robillard Bay to the west and Camille Bay to the east. There are two main rock types in the host area: mylonitic garnet clinopyroxene mafic gneisses and mylonitic garnet quartzofeldspathic felsic gneisses. In the western part of Hummingbird within the Pine Channel assemblage, gold occurs in arsenopyrite-bearing quartz veins filling late fractures and faults, which cut across granulite-facies Archean gneisses of the Tantato Domain (from “Gold in the Pine Channel Area”, LaFrance, 1997).

ALX believes that deep geological structures striking through Hummingbird could provide pathways for mineralizing fluids and gold deposition, especially in areas of cross-cutting fault intersections. Future work may include integration of modern airborne geophysical surveys with remote sensing and A.I. techniques, followed by ground-truthing of anomalies to define drill targets.

Sceptre Gold Project

On July 9, 2020, the Company announced that it had acquired, by staking, the Sceptre Gold Project located in east-central Saskatchewan. The Sceptre property is situated approximately 125 kilometres east of La Ronge, Saskatchewan and about 32 kilometres south of the Seabee Gold Operation of SSR Mining Inc. (“Seabee”), which is host to the Santoy Gold Mine and the past-producing Seabee Gold Mine. Sceptre consists of twelve claims totaling 6,226 hectares (15,385 acres).

Sceptre is situated within the central part of the Glennie Domain, which is characterized by an arcuate belt of Lower Proterozoic arc-derived supracrustal rocks and granitoids, including a series of broadly contemporaneous greenstone belts. Of the over eighty gold occurrences identified within the Glennie Domain, the vast majority appear structurally controlled, associated with multi-stage quartz-calcite veins and are related to a series of greenstone belts (Delaney, 1992). More detailed mapping is required in the project area to ascertain the nature of the volcanic units (greenstones) present at Sceptre.

North of Sceptre, the Santoy Gold Mine and the past-producing Seabee Gold Mine lie within the Pine Lake Greenstone Belt (“PLGB”). Underground mining at the Seabee Gold Mine commenced in 1991 and lasted until 2018, while underground mining at the Santoy Gold Mine commenced in 2014. Total gold production at Seabee to date is over 1.57 million ounces of gold.

The arcuate PLGB exceeds 50 kilometres in length and is highly folded/faulted with multiple phases of deformation. At Sceptre, the Prongua Lake Volcanic Belt represents a possible extension of the PLGB; here a sequence of north trending mafic to intermediate volcanic rocks are transected by an up to 1,500 metre-wide zone of heterogeneous strain associated with the Tabernor Fault Zone (“TFZ”). The TFZ is a major north-south crustal shear zone traced over 1,500 kilometres from the Northwest Territories to the Dakotas, and is believed to bear a spatial relationship to a number of gold and other mineral occurrences along its length.

Sceptre covers several gold and base metal showings within the north-south trending PLGB – Prongua Lake Volcanic Belt.

Within the eastern part of Sceptre, three gold showings about 3,000 metres apart, from north to south (Yak, Fish Dot and Sample 4528), appear related to a significant regional shear zone, possibly associated with the TFZ.

The central Fish Dot gold showing is associated with quartz veins and zones of silicification within both sedimentary and volcanic lithologies, while the northern Yak gold showing is hosted by a gabbroic sill. Each are moderately folded, with significant shearing and silicification; both arsenopyrite and disseminations of pyrite, chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite are present. The Fish Dot Gold Showing is exposed over a 60-metre length and consists of a zone of veining and silicification within metasediments. Highlights of the Sceptre gold showings include:

- Yak Showing is exposed across nine trenches and is hosted by sheared gabbroic rocks. Numerous grab samples from the trenches range from 0.13 g/t to 6.63 g/t gold;
- Fish Dot Gold Showing - two grab samples from quartz veins: 0.94 g/t and 3.63 g/t gold;
- Fish Dot Gold Showing - two grab samples from quartz veins: 3.31 g/t and 16.06 g/t gold;
- Fish Dot Gold Showing - six channel samples, each 0.5 metres in length, ranging from 1.19 g/t to 7.84 g/t gold;
- Sample 4528 - located near Sceptre’s southern property boundary, returned 0.74 g/t gold from a zone of gossanous sulfide mineralization; and
- Wood Lake Gold Showing – located in the western part of Sceptre near a contact between metavolcanics and metasediments. A zone of silicification associated with a contact unit within the metavolcanics returned up to 3.53 g/t gold.

(Showings listed above are from Saskatchewan Mineral Deposit Index)

ALX believes that the gold showings at Sceptre could represent the surface expression of a larger mineralizing system that has been underexplored with modern exploration techniques. Planning is underway for a program of geological mapping and sampling for the summer of 2021.

ATHABASCA PROJECTS

Hook-Carter Uranium Project

The Hook-Carter Uranium Project (“Hook-Carter”) consists of six claims totalling 24,262 hectares (59,953 acres) owned 80% by Denison Mines Corp. (“Denison”) and 20% by the Company subject to the terms of the definitive agreement with Denison completed on November 4, 2016 (see below), and is subject to certain royalties held by underlying vendors.

Hook-Carter covers the northeastern end of the Derkson, Carter and Patterson Lake structural and conductor trends, host to numerous uranium showings, deposits and recent discoveries, including the Triple R (Patterson Lake South) deposit (Fission Uranium Corp.) and the Arrow deposit (NexGen Energy Ltd.) as well as the Bow and Harpoon discoveries (NexGen Energy Ltd.) and the Spitfire Zone (Purepoint Uranium Group Inc., Cameco, and Orano). These recent discoveries occur along an approximate 14 kilometre-long portion of the Patterson Lake Corridor and lie 8.5 to 22 kilometres southwest of Hook-Carter. To date, exploration within the Patterson Lake Corridor has identified predominately basement-hosted uranium mineralization associated with gravity low or resistivity geophysical anomalies, EM conductors, and in some cases highly anomalous radon geochemistry. These features provide a unique context that can help guide future exploration within the region.

The Hook Lake portion of the property, consisting of three legacy claims totalling 10,733 hectares (26,522 acres), was acquired from Alpha. The Carter Lake portion of the property, consisting of 42 mineral claims totalling 9,789 hectares (24,189 acres), was acquired through a combination of staking by the Company and property purchase agreements with Eagle Plains Resources Limited, Ryan Kalt, Orano Canada, and UEX Corporation (“UEX”) during 2015 and 2016.

In September 2014, Alpha engaged CGG Canada Services Ltd. ("CGG", formerly Fugro Geoservices Ltd.) to perform a FALCON® airborne gradiometer gravity survey over Hook Lake, including magnetic and laser scanning digital elevation components. The survey included 987 line kilometres flown at 200 metre line spacing covering roughly a 10 x 14 kilometre grid area. The results were integrated into the Company's geophysical database to better define drill targets at Hook Lake.

On February 25, 2016, the Company announced that it entered into a purchase and sale agreement with Cameco for 27 mineral claims near the Hook-Carter property. The Company received a cash payment of \$170,000 for the mineral claims.

On March 23, 2016, the Company announced the completion of a geophysical program at Hook-Carter. Work consisted of an advanced combined airborne and ground Sub-Audio Magnetic Transient Electromagnetic (HeliSAM TEM) geophysical survey conducted by Gap Discovery Geophysics over the Patterson and Carter Corridors at Hook-Carter. The survey lines were flown 100 metres apart with a helicopter-borne transient EM receiver and covered two large areas approximately 3.8 kilometres long by 1.9 kilometres wide (W1/W2 area) and 2.3 kilometres long by 1.9 kilometres wide (A1 area). A total of 115 line kilometres of HeliSAM TEM was completed.

The HeliSAM TEM geophysical survey over the property confirmed the presence of multiple basement conductive units. This is substantiated by preliminary Maxwell model fitting using a starting model based loosely on a previous interpretation by Condor Consulting, Inc. of VTEM data along strike of the W1/W2 area. A complex model consisting of six or more conductors within a 2.5 kilometre width is estimated in the W1/W2 area and a complex model of three or more conductors within a 1.5 kilometre width in the A1 area. The complexity of the conductors precludes uniqueness and accurate locations of individual conductors. Alternate methods such as DC Resistivity and gravity are recommended to help establish drill targets in these areas.

On October 13, 2016, the Company announced a definitive agreement whereby Denison acquired an immediate 80% ownership of the Hook-Carter property in exchange for 7,500,000 common shares of Denison. The shares are subject to an escrow arrangement whereby one-sixth of the shares were released on closing with an additional one-sixth of the shares being released in six month increments until fully released. The sale of the property was completed on November 4, 2016.

Under the definitive agreement, ALX will retain a 20% interest in Hook-Carter and Denison agreed to fund ALX's share of the first \$12 million in expenditures prior to the formation of a joint venture. Denison is operator of exploration and is required to spend \$3.0 million at Hook Lake over the first 3 years, which at the date of this document has been exceeded. Thirty-six months after the effective date of the agreement, the parties will form a joint venture, in which all material decisions shall be carried by a vote representing a 51% ownership interest.

On November 4, 2016, Denison also purchased the Coppin Lake property from Orano and UEX for cash payments of \$35,000 and a 1.5% net smelter royalty. Under the terms of the Hook-Carter agreement, Denison and ALX have elected to have these ten claims form part of Hook-Carter and ALX's interest in these claims will be the same as its interest in Hook-Carter.

On January 17, 2017, the Company announced that it had received notice from Denison of its 2017 uranium exploration plans on Hook-Carter. The 2017 exploration plans included initial ground resistivity and EM surveying during the winter season, followed by a reconnaissance five-hole diamond drill program (2,700 metres) during the summer months. Work was expected to be focused on the southwestern portion of the property, where Athabasca sandstone thicknesses vary between 250 and 450 metres.

On September 12, 2017, the Company announced that it had received notice from Denison that it had elected to defer the Hook-Carter drilling program originally planned for the late summer of 2017 to the winter of 2018. Higher costs associated with helicopter-supported drilling programs in summer months, complications with recent forest fires in the area, and the integration and interpretation of significant amounts of ground geophysical data acquired earlier in 2017, were all contributing factors to Denison's decision.

On January 17, 2018, Denison and ALX announced that a \$2.2 million diamond drilling program had commenced at Hook-Carter. Approximately 10,000 metres of drilling was planned in up to 17 holes to test targets generated from geophysical surveys completed in 2017.

On March 29, 2018, the Company announced initial drill results from the drilling program at Hook-Carter. Four holes totaling 2,656.7 metres were completed and a fifth hole was lost at 405 metres due to unstable ground conditions.

Elevated radioactivity was noted in two holes ranging up to 184 counts per second measured on a Mount Sopris 2GHF-1000 – Triple Gamma downhole probe. Due to warming weather conditions, drilling was temporarily suspended and was set to resume in May 2018.

On May 24, 2018, the Company announced that a diamond drilling program had resumed at Hook-Carter. The 2018 summer program was planned to include approximately 3,500 metres of diamond drilling in five to six holes using two drill rigs to test high-priority geophysical targets developed by Denison in 2017.

On August 9, 2018, the Company announced results from the summer 2018 drilling program at Hook-Carter. Five holes totaling 3,898 metres were completed to test high-priority geophysical targets developed by Denison which were identified from the resistivity and moving loop time-domain electromagnetic (“MLTEM”) surveys carried out in 2017. The summer 2018 drilling program was designed as a continuation of the maiden winter 2018 drilling program, which included approximately 3,062 metres.

The 2018 inaugural drilling programs at Hook-Carter tested an initial set of regional scale geophysical targets along 7.5 of the 15 kilometres of interpreted strike length of the Patterson Lake Corridor at Hook-Carter. The nine reconnaissance holes completed to date, totaling 6,960 metres, successfully identified multiple prospective trends of strong hydrothermal alteration in both the sandstone and basement lithologies associated with graphitic basement structures. These features are consistent with unconformity-related mineralizing systems in Athabasca Basin uranium deposits and provide a strong indication of the continuation of the mineralizing system within the Patterson Lake Corridor onto Hook-Carter. Drill data collected from the 2018 drilling programs will be utilized to establish any geochemical and hydrothermal alteration vectors toward mineralization and interpret favorable geological settings for mineralization. The 2018 drill holes were widely-spaced and future drilling will likely include follow-up in areas of strong hydrothermal alteration and/or geochemical anomalism, as well as the testing of additional high-priority geophysical targets.

On January 9, 2019, Denison and ALX announced that a \$1.4 million diamond drilling program was underway at Hook-Carter. Approximately 3,900 metres of drilling were planned in six holes to test additional high-priority geophysical targets identified in the ground resistivity and EM surveys carried out in 2017 within the interpreted extension of the Patterson Lake Corridor. The 2019 drill targets geographically covered untested portions of each EM conductor on the southwestern portion of the Patterson Lake Corridor, and favoured its eastern edge where detailed geochemical analysis of the 2018 drilling results revealed positive exploration vectors.

On May 2, 2019, Denison and ALX announced results from the winter 2019 drilling program at Hook-Carter. Six holes totaling 4,797 metres were completed. Favorable structure and alteration was encountered in the majority of the drill holes completed in the 2019 drilling program and initial geochemical results received to date show significant concentrations of uranium pathfinder elements, which indicate the presence of a mineralizing system on Hook-Carter. Completion of the 2018 and 2019 drilling programs has provided reconnaissance-level drill hole coverage along the Patterson Lake Corridor at an approximate 1,200 metre spacing throughout the 2017 geophysical survey area. These reconnaissance drill holes form an important initial repository of drilling data, which is expected to be used to prioritize target horizons and plan future exploration programs.

On November 4, 2019, under the terms of the definitive agreement, Denison and ALX agreed to the formation of a deemed joint venture, and that the parties will make best efforts to execute a joint venture agreement prior to Denison’s funding of the first \$12.0 million in expenditures. Denison’s expenditures to date exceed \$6.7 million.

No exploration was planned by Denison in 2020 or 2021 for Hook-Carter.

Newnham Lake Uranium Project

The Newnham Lake Uranium Project (“Newnham Lake”) is comprised of fourteen mineral claims totalling 16,940 hectares (41,860 acres) located along the northeastern margin of the Athabasca Basin. These mineral claims were optioned by the Company in 2014 through a series of three separate land acquisition agreements and additional claims were acquired by staking.

Newnham Lake encompasses the entire folded and faulted, graphitic metapelite synform trend which was the subject of the historical work including intense exploration efforts by Saskatchewan Mining and Development Corporation (“SMDC”, a predecessor company of Cameco) for shallow, unconformity-style uranium deposits from about 1976 to 1984. Most recently, JNR Resources Inc. conducted exploration on and near the property between 1997 and 2011. The recent work includes a ground HLEM survey, airborne EM surveys, and an airborne full tensor gravity gradiometry

survey. Over 140 diamond drill holes targeted this trend prior to 1984 that were focused on mineralization at the unconformity. The depth to the sub-Athabasca basement is less than 100 metres from the surface along the trend.

Limited previous work was completed exploring for deeper, basement style mineralization despite the presence of extensive alteration, anomalous geochemistry and favorable rock types, with most holes continuing less than 25 metres past the sub-Athabasca unconformity. Exploration at Newnham Lake was largely carried out prior to the understanding of the importance of basement-hosted unconformity-style uranium deposits.

The Company believes that the historical and recent work on the property indicates a large amount of positive exploration potential and that there are several target areas yet to be tested. The Newnham Lake conductive trend is approximately 15 kilometres long (25 kilometres total length to account for folding), and is equivalent to the distance that encompasses three of the newest uranium discoveries in the southwest Athabasca Basin, the Triple R (Patterson Lake South) deposit, the Arrow deposit and the Spittfire Zone.

On November 19, 2015, the Company provided an exploration update on data and results received from the summer exploration program at Newnham Lake. During August 2015, RadonEx Ltd. completed a land-based radon flux survey and Dahrourge Geological Consulting Ltd. completed a ground gravity survey. A total of 454 radon stations, and 418 gravity stations were measured on the DEB grid.

Highlights include:

- A quasi-linear radon anomaly encompassing approximately 100 metres by 750 metres was identified at the DEB grid;
- Nine radon values ranging from 2.81 to 4.00 picoCuries per metre² per second (“pCi/m²/sec”) were identified;
- The anomaly is associated with a north-south trending fault which crosscuts the known conductor; and
- A coincident gravity low was identified.

The trend of anomalous radon-in-soil samples (greater than 2.8 pCi/m²/sec) occurs at the intersection of a crosscutting structure with a conductive trend defined by a ground-based HLEM survey carried out in 2006. The crosscutting structure is also evident in the ground-gravity survey and historical magnetic data.

The radon anomaly is located less than one kilometre northeast of historical uranium intersections in drill holes BL-146 and BL-172 with uranium values in the basement of up to 0.27% U₃O₈ over 0.13 metres and 0.09% U₃O₈ over 0.50 metres, respectively.

On March 29, 2017, the Company announced that a deep-penetrating induced polarization/resistivity (“IP/resistivity”) survey had commenced at Newnham Lake. The 2017 ground IP/resistivity survey would consist of 92.5 line kilometres across the most prospective areas outlined by previous work. The survey method is capable of imaging conductive/resistive horizons to approximately 700 metres depth.

A third party review of the numerous historical geophysical surveys completed over at Newnham Lake, which include airborne VTEM, high-resolution magnetics, ZTEM and gravity as well as ground gravity and MaxMin EM, has been carried out by the Company. The VTEM survey system used at Newnham Lake successfully imaged conductors to approximately 300 metres depth, and ALX’s recent experience with modelling ZTEM data collected at the property detected conductive/resistive horizons to depths in excess of 1,000 metres. Improvements in data modeling techniques since those surveys were flown have allowed for a more detailed view of conductivity/resistivity relationships in the basement rocks and have assisted in the recognition of alteration zones around EM conductors, which can be used as a vector for locating uranium mineralization. In conjunction with the results and interpretation of the 2017 ground IP/resistivity survey, this study will better define the stratigraphy of the host rocks as well as the structural zones on the property in order to better constrain potential future drill targets.

On May 25, 2017, the Company announced the completion of the ground IP/resistivity geophysical survey at Newnham Lake. The survey consisted of 85.5 line kilometres along 23 cross lines and 14.5 line kilometres along two longitudinal lines for a total of 100.0 line kilometres across the most prospective areas outlined by previous work. The two longitudinal lines were run along the northern and southern conductive trends to obtain 3D IP/resistivity data in order to produce 3D coverage in roughly a 500 metre wide corridor along the northern and southern conductive trends and enable better resolution of crosscutting structural features in the vicinity of the conductive trends.

On August 10, 2017, the Company announced it had identified high-priority drill targets interpreted from the results of a ground geophysical survey carried out during the spring of 2017 at Newnham Lake. In the Athabasca Basin with competent sandstone cover, uranium mineralization is typically associated with conductive metasedimentary rocks and

an alteration halo that is manifested as a resistivity low in the lower sandstone. At Newnham Lake, unconformity depths are relatively shallow (less than 200 metres), and the anomalies located by ALX's 2017 IP/Resistivity survey are located beneath the sandstone in the basement rocks.

Resistivity low anomalies were picked on two different parameters. The shallow resistivity low ("S" or "Sierra") anomalies were based on near-unconformity features at approximately 150 metres in depth from surface. The deep resistivity low anomalies ("D" or "Delta") were picked from a deeper level at approximately 550 metres in depth from surface. Numerous structures were identified crosscutting the northern and southern conductive trends that were interpreted from offsets and higher resistivity trends, which provided several high-priority drill targets as outlined below:

- Delta 2: this is a wider expression of the Sierra 5, Sierra 6 and Sierra 7 anomalies, which widens at approximately 250 to 300 metres depth;
- Delta 5: a deeper expression of the Sierra 8 and Sierra 9 anomalies, which widens at approximately 350 metres depth;
- Delta 9: a deeper expression of the Sierra 10 anomaly, which widens at approximately 250 metres depth below Brink Lake in the northwestern area of the property;
- Sierra 1: widens at approximately 200 metres depth;
- Northern Trend: Sierra 1, Sierra 2, Sierra 3, and Sierra 4, where the trend appears wider at approximately 250 metres depth.

ALX believes that potential for uranium mineralization may exist "down-dip" along the conductive structures in the basement rocks that remain untested. Previous explorers focused on the "up-dip" expression of uranium mineralization at the unconformity between the overlying sandstone and the basement rocks.

On April 23, 2018, the Company announced that a diamond drilling program had commenced at Newnham Lake, and on May 14, 2018, the Company announced the initial results. The 2018 drilling program, totaling approximately 1,164 metres, was designed to test the highest-priority drill targets interpreted from the results of the 3D IP/resistivity ground geophysical survey carried out in the spring of 2017 and other historical data. ALX tested for deeper, basement-hosted mineralization at Newnham Lake in areas where historical drill holes intersected anomalous uranium at the unconformity. Most of the historical drill holes only penetrated an average of 30 metres into the basement rocks.

Three holes were successfully completed to their target depths until warming conditions curtailed the drilling program. Hole NL18-001 intersected approximately 6.0 metres of elevated radioactivity straddling the Athabasca unconformity, which included visible pitchblende. Hole NL18-002 encountered a fault zone just above the unconformity consisting of highly brecciated, broken and rubbly core with elevated radioactivity. Hole NL18-003 intersected a large fault zone approximately 62 metres wide deep in the basement rocks with brecciation, fracturing and evidence of strong hydrothermal alteration.

On September 6, 2018, the Company reported the geochemical results from the 2018 diamond drilling program at Newnham Lake. Hole NL18-001 intersected a 5.7 metre interval containing visible pitchblende which averaged 0.035% U_3O_8 from 100.8 to 106.5 metres, including a sample grading 0.118% U_3O_8 over 0.5 metres. Uranium pathfinder elements returned from the radioactive interval include nickel (up to 149 ppm Ni), arsenic (up to 64 ppm As) and boron (up to 217 ppm B). Geochemical sampling of the fault zone and upper portion of the red zone in hole NL18-002 returned anomalous uranium (up to 202 ppm U), nickel (up to 74 ppm Ni) and boron (up to 207 ppm). The 62-metre wide fault zone deep in the basement rocks of hole NL18-003 returned elevated uranium (up to 94 ppm U), nickel (up to 126 ppm Ni), cobalt (up to 361 ppm Co), vanadium (up to 136 ppm V) and boron (up to 362 ppm B).

On August 21, 2019, the Company announced that a three-year extension of time had been granted by Anstag Mining Inc. ("Anstag") to ALX for two claims totaling 1,518.6 hectares within Newnham Lake. Under the terms of an option agreement dated August 21, 2014, ALX was obligated to spend \$1.5 million in exploration expenditures on the by August 28, 2019. All other monetary terms of the option agreement (cash and shares payable to the Anstag) have been satisfied by ALX. In consideration for a three-year extension to August 28, 2022 for ALX to complete the exploration expenditures, ALX issued to Anstag 300,000 common shares of the Company.

The Company entered into a purchase agreement on August 21, 2014 with Kalt Industries Ltd. and DG Resource Management Ltd. ("DG"), for the acquisition of claim MC00001333 (the "1333 Property"), located within Newnham Lake, for total consideration of \$50,000 cash (paid) and 250,000 common shares (issued) of the Company. ALX committed to expend not less than \$1,000,000 in exploration expenditures on or before August 28, 2019. During the quarter ended September 30, 2019, the Company terminated the 1333 Property agreement and recorded an impairment charge on the property.

Black Lake Uranium Project

The Black Lake Uranium Project (“Black Lake”) consists of twelve mineral claims owned 40% by ALX totalling 30,381 hectares (75,073 acres) located in the northern Athabasca Basin near Stony Rapids, Saskatchewan. The Black Lake property lies adjacent to ALX’s Gibbons Creek Project with all-weather road access and nearby infrastructure, including a commercial airport.

Black Lake hosts a 24 kilometre-long conductive system and is staked over the Platt Creek Fault, a major NNE-trending fault parallel to the Black Lake Fault. Shear zones and faults of this style are frequently host to unconformity-type uranium deposits in the Athabasca Basin. The property is underlain by 250 to 600 metres of Proterozoic sandstone of the Athabasca Group that dips shallowly to the south. The sandstone unconformably overlies Archean-aged basement rocks of the Tantalus Domain, which comprise metavolcanic units, graphite-bearing metasedimentary gneiss, mafic sills and granites that have been affected by amphibolite to granulite facies metamorphism. Basement rocks trend mainly northeast, and are affected by tight, megascopic folds. Post-Athabasca faults also strike mainly to the northeast, and include the Platt Creek Fault, which extends through the property, northward into older syn-metamorphic shear zones.

Exploration to date has been principally directed towards the testing of a southeast-dipping reverse fault, termed the “Eastern Fault”, a subparallel strand of the Platt Creek Fault system, and associated graphitic gneiss units that are defined by EM conductors. In 2004, UEX encountered a significant intersection of uranium mineralization in drill hole BL-18 (0.69% U_3O_8 over 4.4 metres, including 1.09% U_3O_8 over 1.5 metres) which sparked an extensive amount of exploration work in the northern Athabasca Basin by UEX Corporation and other uranium exploration companies. Several other holes intersected anomalous uranium mineralization at or near the contacts with graphitic rock units at the unconformity over the next several years, but despite the series of uranium occurrences, no new uranium deposit was discovered. The exploration in the area of Black Lake was largely carried out prior to the understanding of the importance of basement-hosted unconformity-style uranium deposits.

On July 31, 2017, the Company announced a binding interim letter agreement with UEX, which was replaced with a definitive option agreement on September 5, 2017 (the “Effective Date”). ALX can earn up to a 75% participating interest from UEX in Black Lake by making payments to UEX of 12.0 million common shares and a total of \$6.0 million of exploration expenditures over the next 4 years, as follows:

- ALX has earned a 40% participating interest in the property by issuing to UEX 5,000,000 common shares, valued at \$400,000, and incurred \$1,000,000 in exploration expenditures within 12 months of the Effective Date, including ALX’s due diligence exploration expenditures;
- ALX can earn an additional 11% interest for a total of 51% participating interest in the property by issuing to UEX 4,000,000 common shares after incurring an additional \$2,000,000 in exploration expenditures within 30 months of the Effective Date;
- ALX can earn an additional 24% interest for a total of 75% interest in the property by issuing to UEX 3,000,000 common shares after incurring an additional \$3,000,000 in exploration expenditures within 48 months of the Effective Date.

ALX may accelerate any of the share payments or exploration expenditures listed above and upon making such payments or expenditures, will earn the interest as set out above. All shares of ALX issued to UEX will be subject to a 4-month statutory hold period during which time they may not be traded.

Black Lake is currently the subject of a joint venture, in which UEX holds a 90.92% interest in the property, with Orano holding the remaining 9.08% interest. Orano provided its consent to ALX earning a participating interest under the terms of the existing joint venture agreement between UEX and Orano.

On September 7, 2017, the Company announced that it had signed a definitive agreement with UEX, whereby ALX can earn up to a 75% participating interest from UEX at Black Lake. At any time after execution of the definitive agreement, ALX may provide UEX with notice that it does not wish to incur additional exploration expenses or to earn a further ownership interest in the property. Upon such occurrence, ALX will lose any rights it had with respect to earning an additional ownership interest in the property and shall have no further obligations, other than as set out in the definitive agreement.

The Company also announced 2017 exploration plans on Black Lake with a total cost of approximately \$900,000. The 2017 program consisted of an airborne Z-Axis Tipper Electromagnetic (“ZTEM™”) System survey carried out by

Geotech Ltd. of Ontario, Canada over the northern half of the property and a diamond drilling program of approximately 2,500 metres in up to six diamond drill holes.

In September 2017, ALX announced the completion of the airborne ZTEM™ survey over the northern half of Black Lake, which was designed to integrate with a historical ZTEM™ survey flown in 2008 over the deeper, southern half of the property. The 2017 survey consisted of approximately 724.5 line kilometres flown at 200 and 300 metre spacings. The results of this ZTEM™ survey has provided important details of the multiple conductive structures at Black Lake to better define targets for future work.

On October 5, 2017, the Company announced that a diamond drilling program had commenced at Black Lake. The 2017 drilling program was planned to include up to six holes totaling approximately 2,500 metres to test new target areas developed in the northern portion of Black Lake. ALX believes that potential for uranium mineralization may exist “down-dip” along the known conductive structures in the basement rocks that remain untested. Previous exploration focused on the “up-dip” expression of uranium mineralization at the unconformity between the overlying sandstone and the basement rocks.

On November 20, 2017, the Company announced the initial results of the 2017 diamond drilling program. Five holes were drilled totaling approximately 2,830 metres. Two of the holes, BL-155 and BL-156, intersected narrow intervals of uranium mineralization where pitchblende, a uranium mineral, was observed in veinlets just below the unconformity, at depths of 316.7 metres and 272.8 metres respectively. Downhole probing of holes BL-155 and BL-156 recorded peaks of 2677 and 1144 cps respectively coinciding with the observed veinlets of pitchblende. All five holes intersected graphitic fault zones, which were the target of the 2017 program. Sandstone alteration observed included dravite veining, siderite and minor pyrite, and basement alteration included hematization, chloritization, saussuritization and carbonate veining.

In addition, a leading-edge borehole IP/Resistivity geophysical survey using the DIAS32 distributed array system was carried out by Discovery International Geophysics Inc. on two of the 2017 drill holes and one historical drill hole to provide a 3D view of the sub-surface to depths of over 500 metres, and up to 200 metres around each drill hole. This new technique employs a conductive downhole probe combined with a traditional induced polarization surface array to better define the character of the known conductors and locate possible alteration zones in the vicinity of those conductors.

On July 9, 2018, the Company announced it had earned a 40% interest from UEX in Black Lake by meeting an initial commitment of \$1.0 million in exploration expenditures and issuing 5.0 million common shares of ALX to UEX.

The Company also reported the final geochemical results from the 2017 fall diamond drilling program at Black Lake. Two of the holes, BL-155 and BL-156, which both intersected narrow intervals of uranium mineralization, returned values of 0.06% U₃O₈ over 0.15 metres from 316.69 to 316.84 metres in hole BL-155 and 0.03% U₃O₈ over 0.07 metres from 272.77 to 272.84 metres in hole BL-156 corresponding to pitchblende veinlets observed in the drill core. Large graphite-rich fault zones, varying from 34 to 68 metres thick with local strongly graphitic to carbonaceous breccias were intersected in holes BL-152, BL-153 and BL-156. These graphitic fault zones are enriched in uranium pathfinder elements such as nickel (up to 401 ppm Ni), copper (up to 1,420 ppm Cu), cobalt (up to 81 ppm Co) and boron (up to 195 ppm B). An independent geological review of the property commissioned by ALX on both historical exploration at Black Lake and ALX’s 2017 exploration program concluded that highly-prospective target areas remain at the Black Lake, and should be tested by further drilling.

On March 28, 2019, the Company announced the commencement of a ground radon and helium survey at Black Lake while snow cover remained and the low-lying swamps in the northern part of the property were still frozen. C.O. Geosciences Inc. of St-Lazare, Quebec has developed for ALX a new technique of augering into frozen swamps to collect sediment samples for analysis. Approximately 160 radon and helium sample sites are planned on a grid established in the northernmost area of Black Lake located above the main conductive system. Historical drilling bracketing the survey area has intersected faulted and fractured rocks, which are more likely to allow the escape of radon, helium, and other gases known to be emitted by uranium mineralization. Anomalous uranium mineralization was intersected in Eldorado Nuclear Ltd. 1980 drill hole RL-4B and in two drill holes completed by ALX in 2017 (BL-155 and BL-156) at the edges of the 2019 survey area, which has received sparse drill testing in relatively shallow sandstone cover (225 to 250 metres to basement).

The Company has not expended the exploration funds necessary to earn a 51% interest within 30 months of the Effective Date, and currently holds a 40% interest in Black Lake.

Lazy Edward Bay Uranium Project

The Lazy Edward Bay Uranium Project (“Lazy Edward Bay”) is comprised of 26 mineral claims 100% owned by ALX totalling 6,364 hectares (15,726 acres). Lazy Edward Bay straddles the southern margin of the Athabasca Basin and is located about 55 kilometres west of the Key Lake Mill and historic uranium mine.

Lazy Edward Bay covers several shallow exploration targets. A highlight of the historical work at the Bay Trend is the results of a drilling program conducted by Uranerz Exploration and Mining Limited in 1982. Historical drill hole LE-50 was located approximately one kilometre south of the Athabasca Basin sandstone margin. The drill hole intersected basement rocks comprised of moderately chloritized and sericitized, and weakly hematized migmatitic, graphitic pelites which returned 770 ppm U (908 ppm U_3O_8) over 0.3 metres along with anomalous boron, nickel and other pathfinder metals (Saskatchewan Assessment Report: 74G07-0042). A 2005 VTEM survey conducted by JNR Resources Inc. confirmed the historical conductors, and a follow-up 2007 ground Fixed Loop Transient Electromagnetic (“FLTEM”) survey refined the conductor location in some areas. The FLTEM targets have yet to be drill tested.

On April 7, 2016, the Company announced that a follow up radon-in-water sampling program had been completed at Lazy Edward Bay. Exploration on the property at the Bay Trend consisted of 143 radon-in-water (RIW) samples collected by RadonEx Ltd. whose Electret Ionization Chamber (EIC) technology has been successful in drill targeting at the Triple R deposit within the Patterson Lake South camp. The survey was designed to be an extension of the 2014 radon-in-soil program along the conductive corridor of the Bay Trend carried out on land to the southwest. The 2016 reconnaissance-scale survey covered a 1,400 by 450 metre area of Lazy Edward Bay. Grid lines were spaced 200 metres apart with stations spaced 25 metres apart.

The survey resulted in eight highly anomalous one-point samples above 100 picoCuries per litre (pCi/L) including four strong anomalies that are above 200 pCi/L. The anomalous samples are located approximately 200 metres northeast of historical drill hole LE-50, which returned anomalous uranium (reported at 908 ppm U_3O_8 over 0.3 metres). Many of the anomalous radon samples appear to lie along a northeast-striking linear trend in the central portion of the grid, which overlies historical conductors found by previous explorers.

An additional follow up radon-in-water sampling program by RadonEx Ltd. was completed in February 2017. The winter 2017 radon-in-water (RIW) survey was designed to be an extension of the 2014 radon-in-soil and 2016 radon-in-water programs to test along the conductive corridor of the Bay Trend further to the northeast. The 2017 reconnaissance-scale survey covered a 2,200 by 850 metre area of Lazy Edward Bay and consisted of 339 radon-in-water (RIW) samples collected on nine full grid lines and three extended grid lines spaced at 200 metres with stations spaced 25 metres apart. The 2017 survey results indicated four anomalous one-point samples above 50 pCi/L including two high anomalies that are above 140 pCi/L. The anomalous samples appear to lie along a northeast-striking linear trend and are roughly coincident with historical EM conductors collected from ground-based and airborne surveys in the area.

On January 17, 2018, the Company announced a low-level, airborne radiometric and magnetic survey of approximately 4,000 line kilometres to be carried out by Special Projects Inc. (“SPI”) of Calgary, AB. This airborne system is effective in the detection of radioactive boulders in the shallow sub-surface that may not have been located by historical ground prospecting. The SPI survey method successfully detected responses from buried, high-grade uraniferous boulders at Patterson Lake in 2009, which provided an important vector to the discovery of the mineralized PLG-3B conductor at the Triple R deposit in November 2012. The Company announced that the low-level, airborne radiometric and magnetic survey was underway on June 4, 2018. Results from the SPI survey were integrated into ALX’s existing exploration dataset for Lazy Edward Bay.

Perch Uranium Project

The Perch Uranium Project (“Perch”) is comprised of one mineral claim owned 100% by ALX totalling 1,682 hectares (4,156 acres) located along the northeastern margin of the Athabasca Basin approximately 65 kilometres east of Stony Rapids, Saskatchewan.

The edge of the Athabasca Basin runs through the middle of Perch such that the northern portion of the property is underlain by basement rocks and the southern part of the property is covered by Athabasca Group sandstone. Uranium targets within the property are therefore at shallow depths. A 4-kilometre-long conductor and coincident magnetic low known as the Porcupine Conductor runs northeast-southwest through the central portion of the property.

A ground gravity survey consisting of 467 stations spaced 50 metres apart on lines running perpendicular to the conductor was completed in late August 2016 to cover the Porcupine Conductor. The gravity survey identified two significant gravity anomalies. The results indicate there is a very strong gravity low in the western portion of the survey grid coincident with a historical airborne VTEM conductor striking northeast-southwest. In addition, a distinct gravity high in the central part of the survey grid appears to be flanked by two conductors from the airborne VTEM data and appears to break up and offset the two airborne conductors on the property. The gravity high anomaly is also almost directly correlated to a magnetic low.

A ground EM geophysical survey was carried out during the winter of 2018 to further explore gravity anomalies identified during the summer 2016 survey with the goal of identifying specific areas of conductance and better define drill targets at Perch. A total of 22.7 line kilometres were surveyed using an HLEM system. The interpreted HLEM conductors compare reasonably to the results of a previous airborne VTEM survey carried out in 2007. An interpreted cross structure from inversions of the HLEM data confirmed previously-identified structural magnetic features. In addition, a conductive bright spot and other interpreted cross structures occur over a gravity high anomaly observed in the 2016 gravity survey, indicating that the anomaly may be due to possible silicification, an important form of sandstone alteration related to hydrothermal processes.

Carpenter Lake Uranium Project

The Carpenter Lake Uranium Project (“Carpenter Lake”) is comprised of eight contiguous mineral dispositions totaling 16,872 hectares (41,692 acres) located along the Cable Bay Shear Zone (“CBSZ”) straddling the south central margin of the Athabasca Basin. Carpenter Lake is a joint venture between ALX (60%) and Pacton Gold Inc., formerly Noka Resources Inc., (40%). Carpenter Lake has prospective exploration attributes that warrant further evaluation.

A FALCON® airborne gradiometer gravity survey was carried out by CGG over Carpenter Lake in 2015. The survey included approximately 340 line kilometres flown at 100 metre line spacing covering a grid area of approximately 10 x 4 kilometres. The results were integrated into the Company’s geophysical database to better define drill targets at Carpenter Lake.

In July 2015, Condor Consulting, Inc. carried out Maxwell modeling of a section of the VTEM conductor related to the conductive system associated with the CBSZ at Carpenter Lake. In addition, 3D modeling of the magnetics and FALCON® airborne CGG gravity was completed on this area of Carpenter Lake.

Kelic Lake Uranium Project

The Kelic Lake Uranium Project (“Kelic Lake”) is comprised of nine mineral claims 100% owned by ALX totalling 11,629 hectares (28,736 acres) located along the inferred southern margin of the Athabasca Basin approximately 50 kilometres east of Highway 955 and 130 kilometres northeast of La Loche, Saskatchewan.

On October 14, 2014, ALX announced the completion of an airborne magnetic and radiometric survey over Kelic Lake, which included 1,200 line kilometres at 100 metre line spacing covering an approximate 10x10 kilometre grid area.

In February 2015, a FALCON® airborne gradiometer gravity survey was completed over the Kelic Lake grid, which included magnetic and laser scanning digital elevation components. The airborne magnetic, radiometric and gravity results were combined with an extensive compilation of geological, geochemical and geophysical data already in hand to refine and prioritize potential drill targets at Kelic Lake.

A radon and soil/stream sediment sampling program was carried out by RadonEx Ltd. in early September 2015 over known, prospective conductors along the Mirror River in the central portion of Kelic Lake. A total of 92 Ae horizon soil samples and 52 radon flux measurements were taken at amenable soil sample sites. In addition, 13 stream sediment samples were collected along the Mirror River. Radon gross flux values ranged from 0.09 to 0.64 pCi/m²/sec. Geochemical results from soil samples returned uranium values ranging from below detection limits (<2 ppm) to 3 ppm uranium.

On September 29, 2015, ALX announced the commencement of a diamond drilling program based on the integration of previous work as well as the airborne magnetic, radiometric and gravity work. The helicopter-assisted drilling program in the central portion of the property was planned to consist of up to six holes totalling approximately 1,800 metres to test an airborne gravity low in the area of the termination of a major airborne VTEM conductor with coincident ground-based vertical loop EM and TEM conductors striking northeast-southwest.

On November 10, 2015, ALX announced the results of the fall diamond drilling program at Kelic Lake. A total of 1,924 metres of drilling were completed in six holes (KL15-001 to KL15-006) collared at five different set-ups. Overburden thickness is approximately 90 metres. Depth to the basement unconformity ranged from 175 to 183 metres (i.e. the average thickness of Athabasca Group sandstone ranged from 85 to 93 metres). Overall, paleoweathering below the unconformity is well developed, up to 23 metres thick in select drill holes.

The drill holes tested airborne gravity and radiometric lows, a VTEM conductor with coincident ground-based fixed loop and TEM conductors as well as a north trending magnetic gradient (contact) of regional extent. Targets were confirmed and show extensive bleaching, desilicification and faulting of the Athabasca Group sandstone, strong hematization of the sandstone just above the unconformity and the intersection of a wide graphitic metapelite in the basement rocks, all excellent indicators of the potential for a nearby uranium mineralizing system. Drilling under winter conditions is both necessary and warranted to follow up these results and completely test the target corridor both across and along the Mirror River oxbow plain.

Although no significant radioactivity was encountered in the drill holes, the integrated exploration target of a large gravity low overlapping northeast-trending conductors was confirmed. Kelic Lake is considered highly prospective and warrants more extensive follow-up drilling both along and across the target corridor based on the numerous favourable attributes observed in drill core, including:

- Extensive and pervasive bleaching and desilicification of the Athabasca sandstone in all drill holes, from the base of overburden to the unconformity, likely due to faulting;
- Strong pervasive secondary hematization and local chloritization of the Athabasca sandstone just above the unconformity;
- Strong chlorite alteration below the unconformity, including vertical stockwork vein networks of dark green chlorite; and
- Sulfide-bearing graphitic metapelite target horizon was confirmed, generally 50 to 60 metres thick, with locally pervasive secondary graphite.

Expenditures related to the 2015 fall drilling program were over \$1,200,000, which satisfied the terms of the option agreement with the optionors such that ALX earned its 100% interest in Kelic Lake.

Gibbons Creek Project

The Gibbons Creek Project is comprised of seven claims owned 100% by ALX totaling 13,864 hectares (34,259 acres) located less than three kilometres from the community of Stony Rapids, Saskatchewan and is adjacent to ALX's Black Lake. Gibbons Creek is located adjacent to the infrastructure provided at Stony Rapids, including power lines, all-weather Highway 905, a commercial airport, equipment rentals and supplies, as well as readily available accommodation, therefore providing high efficiencies for exploration. The depth to the unconformity at Gibbons Creek is known to be shallow (~50 to 250 metres), with the property showing potential for unconformity-style or deeper, basement-hosted uranium mineralization. Gibbons Creek also benefits from a significant database of historical exploration information from work completed by UEX as well as Eldorado Nuclear (a predecessor company of Cameco).

ALX's previous exploration at Gibbons Creek resulted in the detection of highly significant radon values from a surface geochemical survey, confirmation of high-grade boulders containing up to 4.28% U_3O_8 and the definition of an east-west resistivity low interpreted as an alteration corridor. Radon surveys in 2015 by a predecessor company of ALX detected an anomaly approximately 1,200 metres by 500 metres in size with peak radon values ranging between 4.00 and 10.77 pCi/m²/sec at ten locations, which are among the highest recorded radon values in the Athabasca Basin;

In 2015, the Company completed a Phase 1 drilling campaign consisting of 14 holes totalling 2,550 metres. In total, four drill holes encountered anomalous radioactivity near the sub-Athabasca unconformity. Drill hole GC15-03 intersected 0.13% U_3O_8 over 0.23 metres, within a 1.1 metre interval of 333.8 ppm uranium immediately below the sub-Athabasca unconformity, and demonstrated strong hydrothermal alteration and pathfinder geochemistry (B, Co, Ni). Drill hole GC15-06 encountered strongly-altered basement lithologies including strongly hematized quartz-carbonate-chlorite alteration and brecciation. Highly anomalous geochemical pathfinders were noted throughout the hole, including a zone of uranium enrichment from approximately 41.0 to 109.5 metres. Elevated boron values were returned from samples collected approximately six metres below the unconformity with up to 1,213 ppm B over a 3.9 metre interval from 52.8 to 56.7 metres within a wider zone of anomalous boron from 41.0 to 72.8 metres. Highly anomalous nickel (up to 0.19%) and cobalt were also noted within this hole.

In November 2015, the Company reported the results of a gravity survey completed on the property with the objective of providing coverage across the expanded radon anomaly (approximately 1,200 metres by 500 metres) at the Centre Zone. In addition, coverage was expanded to the south where a previous ground gravity survey was completed at the South Zone in the winter of 2015.

The exploration target at the Centre Zone possesses the following attributes:

- A surface radon anomaly encompassing an area of approximately 1,200 metres by 500 metres;
- Peak radon values ranging between 4.00 and 10.77 pCi/m²/sec at 10 locations, which are amongst the highest recorded values in the Athabasca Basin;
- A coincident DC-resistivity low anomaly;
- A saddle-like depression (gravity low) located within the central part of the anomaly;
- Depth to the sub-Athabasca unconformity is estimated at only 40 to 70 metres; and
- Diamond drill hole GC15-06 located at the edge of the currently known radon anomaly, which encountered strongly altered basement lithologies and anomalous geochemical pathfinders within the sandstone and basement.

In February 2016, the Company announced the results of the fall 2015 diamond drilling program at Gibbons Creek. A total of 1,005 metres of drilling were completed in seven holes (GC15-12 to GC15-18). Drilling was focused on a large surface radon anomaly coincident with a resistivity low and the saddle of a gravity low. No significant radioactivity was intersected during the drilling program. However, anomalous uranium (up to 297 ppm), nickel (up to 793 ppm), copper (up to 230 ppm) and boron (up to 800 ppm) were returned from the basement in drill hole GC15-12, located near previous drill hole GC15-06, which also encountered strongly anomalous geochemical pathfinders (B, Pb, Ni, Co, Cu) within both the sandstone and alteration within the basement lithologies.

In September 2017, Geotech Ltd. completed a ZTEM™ survey over Gibbons Creek in conjunction with the ZTEM™ survey flown over the northern half of Black Lake. The 2017 survey consisted of approximately 283.2 line kilometres flown at 200 and 300 metre spacings.

The Company announced on June 29, 2020 that a prospecting and geological mapping program was underway at Gibbons Creek.

On July 27, 2020, ALX announced the results of the low social impact prospecting and sampling program in three project areas, including Gibbons Creek. ALX used a portable “back-pack” diamond drill capable of drilling 1.4 inch (3.6 cm) BQ diameter core in order to sample fresh rock below the oxidized gossans present on the property.

The Star Gold and PGE Showing (“Star Gold”) at Gibbons Creek is located on the southern shore of the Fond du Lac River, about 1.0 kilometer west of Stony Rapids and was discovered by Lakeland Resources Inc. (“Lakeland”), a predecessor company of ALX. Lakeland’s initial sampling in 2013 returned gold and PGE values from regolith and outcrop ranging up to 5.7 g/t gold, 389 ppb palladium, and 358 ppb platinum (Sample #79447, Sample #98942, Lakeland, 2013-2014). Star Gold became the subject of geological mapping in 2016 by the Saskatchewan Geological Survey, specifically to investigate the occurrence of gold and PGE in an unexpected locale.

During the prospecting program, grab samples from outcrop at Star Gold ranged up to 3579 ppb gold (3.58 g/t gold). Highlights of the Gibbons Creek analytical results from July 2020 rock sampling are shown in the table below:

Showing Name	Sample Number	Sample Type	Gold (ppb)	Platinum (ppb)	Palladium (ppb)
Star Gold	146009	Grab	3579	122	412
Star Gold	146005	Grab	2534	39	94
Star Gold	146007	Grab	2360	54	172

ALX believes that Star Gold may be part of an unrecognized regional mineralized system that is interpreted to lie within a significant northwest-trending fault zone that extends onto the Firebird property, and surface lineaments observed in satellite imagery appear to extend northwest towards the JJ Gold Showing. Additional mapping and sampling is recommended at Star Gold to better define the mineralized zone identified to date.

On February 10, 2021, the Company announced that it had filed a permit application for an exploration program, including drilling, at Gibbons Creek. The permit was received on April 26, 2021. Geophysical conductors defined by

a 2017 airborne ZTEM survey remain to be tested. Spectroscopic analysis of core samples from 2015 drilling detected clay alteration products such as illite and sudoite (a unique form of chlorite associated with uranium mineralization) in the sandstone at or near the unconformity, which suggests that hydrothermal alteration has occurred in the area of the drill holes.

ALX is compiling and integrating geophysical and geochemical data from historical work to identify new target areas at Gibbons Creek. Soil surveys using leading-edge geochemical techniques are planned across the highest-priority targets to optimize drill targets. Access to Gibbons Creek is year-round, thereby creating a flexibility for either summer or winter exploration programs.

Argo Uranium Project

The Argo Uranium Project (“Argo”) is comprised of three mineral claims 100% owned by ALX totalling 6,975 hectares (17,234 acres) located in the southwestern Athabasca Basin. Argo covers a prospective area between Kelic Lake to the west and Cameco’s Centennial uranium deposit and Dufferin uranium zone to the east.

Argo was the subject of airborne and ground geophysical surveys in the mid-2000s, which ALX has re-interpreted using new geophysical modeling programs that were not available at the time of the historical surveys. A new basement conductor was discovered through the modeling process and the anomalous radioactivity defined by a high-sensitivity airborne radiometric and magnetic survey carried out by SPI at Argo in 2018 shows that the strike area of the new conductor could represent a potential source area for uranium mineralization.

On July 23, 2019, ALX announced the commencement of a ground prospecting program at Argo. The program was designed to follow-up the 2018 high-sensitivity airborne radiometric survey that identified several areas of anomalous radioactivity, including certain spot anomalies that could represent the presence of radioactive boulders.

Argo straddles the southern margin of the Athabasca Basin, where sandstone thickness is less than 250 metres, which is an ideal setting for locating radioactive boulders that may have been moved by glaciers from a near-surface source. In the Athabasca Basin, “boulder hunting” has led to the discovery of large uranium deposits, including the Midwest deposit and the Triple R deposit at Patterson Lake. In 2009, the joint venture of ESO Uranium Corp. (later Alpha Minerals Inc., a predecessor company of ALX) and Fission Energy Corp. employed the same SPI airborne high-definition radiometric survey at Patterson Lake. The SPI system uses a powerful sensing crystal that is more effective in the detection of buried radioactive boulders than the hand-held scintillometers used by prospectors in the 1970s and 1980s. The SPI airborne survey at Patterson Lake successfully detected numerous buried, high-grade uraniferous boulders with uranium values ranging up to 25.7% U_3O_8 , which were subsequently excavated and provided an important vector to the discovery the mineralized PLG-3B conductor at the Triple R deposit in November 2012.

Cluff Lake Projects

Middle Lake Uranium Project

The Middle Lake Uranium Project (“Middle Lake”) is comprised of three mineral claims 80% owned by ALX totalling 4,833 hectares (11,942 acres) located in the western part of the Athabasca Basin adjoining the former Cluff Lake Mine site. Middle Lake is located approximately 75 kilometres north of the Triple R deposit in the Patterson Lake South area and about 250 kilometres north of the town of La Loche. Middle Lake is part of ALX’s group of Cluff Lake properties near the historic Cluff Lake uranium mine where over 62 million pounds of U_3O_8 were extracted during a 22-year operating life through a combination of three open pit mines and four underground mines by predecessors of Orano Canada.

On September 17, 2014, ALX filed a technical report on SEDAR entitled “Technical Report on the Middle Lake Property, Carswell Structure, Northwest Saskatchewan, Canada” prepared by Dr. Charlie T. Harper, PhD, P.Eng., P.Geo., of Harper Geological Consulting & Exploration.

A summary of ALX’s exploration activities at Middle Lake is as follows:

- Radon surveys were performed by RadonEx Ltd. in 2014 and 2015;
- Infill and extension ground gravity survey work was completed by MWH Geo-Surveys Ltd. of Vernon, BC, in 2015;

- In 2015, ALX completed a drilling program consisting of 1,850 metres in 17 holes (ML15-032 to ML15-048). Drilling was focused on geophysical features in the northern part of the property, around and west of Skull Lake. An expansive historical radon anomaly and scattered high-grade uraniferous boulders are located immediately to the south and west of the area tested. No significant radioactivity was intersected during the drilling program.

Bridle Lake Uranium Project (formerly Cluff Lake (Rio Tinto) Property)

The Bridle Lake Uranium Project (“Bridle Lake”) is owned 50% by the Company and 50% by Rio Tinto Canada Uranium Corporation. Bridle Lake is part of the Cluff Lake properties and is located north of and adjacent to the former Cluff Lake uranium mine area in the western portion of the Athabasca Basin in northern Saskatchewan. The property comprises two mineral dispositions totalling approximately 6,787 hectares (16,771 acres).

OTHER EXPLORATION PROJECTS

Tango Project

On July 16, 2018, the Company announced an agreement to acquire a 100% interest in the Tango Project (“Tango”) from DG Resource Management Ltd., a private company controlled by a director of ALX. Tango consists of eight claims totaling 13,709 hectares (33,876 acres) prospective for nickel, copper and cobalt mineralization and is located approximately 175 kilometres northwest of La Ronge, Saskatchewan.

In accordance with the purchase agreement, DG agreed to sell and transfer to ALX an undivided 100% interest in Tango for an initial payment of \$20,000 on signing of the purchase agreement (paid), and an additional payment of \$20,000 on closing of the transaction (“Closing”), subject to a 2.0% NSR. One-half of the NSR (i.e., 1.0%) can be purchased by ALX for \$2.0 million at any time within five years from Closing. The agreement was approved by the TSXV on August 21, 2018.

ALX’s acquisition of Tango from a company controlled by a director of ALX is a “related party transaction” within the meaning of Multilateral Instrument 61-101 Protection of Minority Security Holders in Special Transactions (“MI 61-101”). The acquisition is exempt from the valuation and minority shareholder approval requirements of MI 61-101 by virtue of the exemptions contained in section 5.5(a) and 5.7(a) of MI 61-101 in that the fair market value of the consideration paid by ALX to the director’s company does not exceed 25% of ALX’s market capitalization.

Tango is located in an underexplored area of the Mudjatik Domain of northern Saskatchewan, where exploration for uranium in the late 1970s discovered showings of gold, nickel, cobalt and copper in surface sampling of outcrops. Airborne EM surveys detected conductors that were not followed up by diamond drilling when the uranium rush of the era subsided in the early 1980s.

In 1979, Golden Eagle Oil and Gas Ltd. carried out surface prospecting on Tango as part of a wider regional exploration program for uranium and base metals. Lake sediment samples taken by Golden Eagle in the Tango area showed anomalous values of nickel, copper, cobalt and zinc. Grab samples collected in 1979 from a historical showing known as the Sunlite Trench returned values of up to 5.83 g/t gold, 3.60 g/t silver, 0.326% nickel, 0.497% copper and 0.499% cobalt.

In 1980, Golden Eagle re-trenched and re-sampled a gold-bearing quartz vein at the Sunlite Trench and recorded a gold value of 18.0 g/t in a grab sample, along with 0.16% copper. Further work was recommended, but was not carried out and the mineral permit lapsed in 1984. Other precious metals explorers completed surface sampling for gold and follow-up ground geophysical programs, but by 1992, exploration ceased without any drilling having been carried out within the Tango area.

A sampling and prospecting program was carried out at Tango in the fall of 2018. Numerous trenches, including the Sunlite Trench, were located and channel sampled continuously across lithological units within the trenches. A 0.5 metre channel sample across a gossanous zone in the Sunlite Trench returned 0.419 g/t gold, 3.40 g/t silver, 0.014% nickel, 0.458% copper, 0.175% arsenic and 0.010% cobalt. Other historical showings at Tango were also sampled and prospected. In addition, a reconnaissance transient audio magnetotelluric (“AMT”) geophysical survey utilizing PULSAR receivers was completed over the property by EMPulse Geophysics Ltd. of Dalmeny, SK. Results of the survey showed conductors of interest that were integrated with the Tango geological and geochemical data.

Draco VMS Project

On October 21, 2019, the Company announced the acquisition of mineral claims prospective for copper-zinc-gold-silver mineralization at its 100%-owned Draco VMS Project (“Draco”) located in the Grong Mining District of central Norway. ALX staked ten claims totaling approximately 5,959 hectares (14,725 acres) in May 2019 following its study of surface mineral showings integrated with historical airborne magnetic and electromagnetic survey data, which identified trends that could represent potential zones of volcanogenic massive sulfide style mineralization.

Draco consists of three sub-projects:

- Valkyrie – six claims totaling 4,350 hectares (10,749 acres), with target areas located approximately 9.0 kilometres WSW of the past-producing Joma mine (reported historical resources of 22.5 million tons of 1.6% copper and 1.5% zinc¹). Mining from 1972 to 1998 at the Joma mine produced 171,000 tonnes copper, 166,000 tonnes zinc and an unknown amount of gold and silver from 11.45 million tonnes of ore (*Geological Survey of Finland, Special Paper 53, 2012*)
- Fero – two claims totaling 813 hectares (2,009 acres), with target areas located approximately 1.0 kilometre from the Skiftesmyr VMS deposit. Indicated mineral resources at Skiftesmyr total 3.51 million tonnes of 1.0% copper, 1.5% zinc, 0.1 g/t gold and 2.5 g/t silver, and Inferred mineral resources total 0.57 million tonnes of 1.0% copper, 1.6% zinc, 0.1 g/t gold and 2.7 g/t silver, with each estimate calculated using a cut-off grade of 0.5% copper² (*Technical Report, Skiftesmyr Mineral Resource Estimate, October 2013, by Geovista AB*);
- Vektor – two claims totaling 796 hectares (1,967 acres), with target areas located approximately 5.0 kilometres NNW of the past-producing Gjersvik mine (reported historical resource of 1.62 million tonnes³, of which 500,000 tonnes grading 2.15% copper and 0.5% zinc were mined from 1993 to 1998) (*Geological Survey of Finland, Special Paper 53, 2012*).

^{1, 2, 3.} The historical mineral resource estimates listed above either use categories that are not compliant with National Instrument 43-101 (“NI 43-101”) and cannot be compared to NI 43-101 categories, or are not current estimates as prescribed by NI 43-101, and therefore should not be relied upon. A qualified person has not done sufficient work to classify the estimates as current resources and ALX is not treating the estimates as a current resource estimates. However, the estimates are relevant to guiding the Company’s exploration plans and provide geological information regarding the type of mineralization that could be present in the Draco VMS Project area. Mineralization hosted on adjacent properties is not necessarily indicative of mineralization that may be hosted on the Company’s Draco VMS Project

Norway’s mineral endowment lies within the Fennoscandian Shield, which shares a similar geology and metallogeny with ancient shields in Canada, Australia, Brazil and South Africa. Mining from massive sulphide deposits in Norway dates back to the 17th century; examples include the giant, world-class Løkken deposit (Cyprus-type VMS, 24 million tonnes mined producing 552,000 tonnes of copper and 432,000 tonnes of zinc with up to 0.2 g/t gold and 16 g/t silver), and the Røros district (mining of twelve deposits produced 175,000 tonnes copper and 275,000 tonnes of zinc with significant silver from 6.5 million tonnes) and Folldal district (mining of four deposits produced 60,900 tonnes copper and 115,200 tonnes of zinc from 4.45 million tonnes) over more than 300 years (*Geological Survey of Finland, Special Paper 53, 2012*). The closure of the Joma Mine in 1998, located near ALX’s Valkyrie property, ended an era of more than 350 years of base metals mining in the Scandinavian Caledonides.

The Grong-Stekeljokk area of central Norway and west-central Sweden is one of the most important areas for copper-zinc VMS deposits in the Caledonides. Four mines have operated in the area (Stekebjokk, Skorovas, Joma and Gjersvik) with a total production of 24.5 million tonnes in the period 1952 to 1998. In the last four decades, there has been a decided lack of exploration for minerals in Norway, due to a greater focus on oil and gas exploration. ALX recognized this opportunity and applied its “first pass” geoscientific techniques to select prospective areas within underexplored open ground. The Company has engaged a geophysical consultant to perform detailed modeling on the electromagnetic trends within the three Draco sub-projects, and plans “ground truthing” of anomalies and follow-up ground geophysical surveys at Draco.

Qualified Persons

The disclosure of technical information regarding ALX’s properties contained in this MD&A has been reviewed and approved by Sierd Eriks, P.Geol., ALX’s President and CEO, who is a Qualified Person as defined by *National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects* and is non-independent of ALX. Mr. Eriks has supervised exploration programs on many of ALX’s properties, including programs on the Newnham Lake, Black Lake, Gorilla Lake, Gibbons Creek, Kelic Lake and Middle Lake properties. He has been in the field on these properties, overseen and reviewed the results with on-site geological staff, and reviewed the available analytical and quality control results.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Selected Annual Financial Information

The following table provides a summary of the Company's financial operations for the last three fiscal years ended December 31. For more detailed information, refer to the Company's annual audited financial statements.

	Year ended December 31, 2020	Year ended December 31, 2019	Year ended December 31, 2018
General and administrative expenses	982,217	1,185,228	897,717
Net loss for the year	(785,167)	(3,171,482)	(1,809,265)
Loss per share	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.02)
Total assets	10,866,747	10,419,628	10,968,710
Total liabilities	264,362	369,684	60,492
Working capital	1,088,306	1,908,650	2,220,153
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	137,084,884	105,558,092	84,072,244

Results of Operations

For the Three Months Ended March 31, 2021

The Company had a net loss of \$185,267 during the quarter ended March 31, 2021, compared to a net loss of \$316,522 during the quarter ended March 31, 2020, with net losses narrowing by \$131,255 year over year. Details of significant changes from the prior comparative period are as follows:

- Overall operating expenses decreased by \$111,284 to \$245,998 year over year.
- A decrease in share-based payments to \$36,574 (March 31, 2020 - \$65,981) due to the timing of vesting provisions and grant dates;
- A decrease in consulting fees and salaries to \$102,169 (March 31, 2020 - \$129,461) due to government wage subsidies and cost savings from consulting contracts;
- A decrease in travel expenses to \$nil (March 31, 2020 - \$19,706) due to Covid-19 travel restrictions;
- An increase in the unrealized mark-to-market gain on marketable securities to \$42,120 (March 31, 2020 - \$24,712 (loss)) due to an overall decrease in the size of the marketable securities portfolio and upward price movement of the remaining securities;
- A decrease in the loss on sale of marketable securities to \$12,650 (March 31, 2020 - \$54,090) due to an overall decrease in the size of the marketable securities portfolio and the divestiture of certain securities at a loss;
- A decrease in the deferred income tax recovery to \$18,270 (March 31, 2020 - \$102,796) mostly as a result of reduced premiums on flow-through shares and the timing of flow-through expenditures.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Working capital as at March 31, 2021 was \$698,801 compared to working capital of \$1,088,306 as at December 31, 2020 and includes the following:

- Current assets as at March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 were \$922,593 and \$1,267,732, respectively, including:
 - Cash and cash equivalents of \$707,792 at March 31, 2021 and \$1,095,464 at December 31, 2020. The Company's cash balances are invested in highly liquid guaranteed investment certificates of a major Canadian bank and are redeemable at any time.
 - Marketable securities of \$43,400 at March 31, 2021 and \$38,250 at December 31, 2020. The Company's investment portfolio of publicly traded securities is held for trading and may be liquidated to fund operations.
 - Other receivables of \$45,872 at March 31, 2021 and \$41,092 at December 31, 2020. The majority of the Company's receivables at March 31, 2021 were fully collected after the quarter end.

- Current liabilities as at March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 were \$223,792 and \$179,426, respectively:
 - Accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$178,280 at March 31, 2021 and \$179,426 at December 31, 2020 and mostly comprised of trade payables.
 - Liability for flow-through shares of \$8,997 at March 31, 2021 and \$27,268 at December 31, 2020.
 - Current portion of lease liabilities of \$36,515 at March 31, 2021 and \$35,441 at December 31, 2020 (with minimum base lease payments over the next twelve months totaling \$47,979).

The Company has sufficient financial resources to carry out its planned exploration and administration expenditures over the next twelve months. The Company will require additional financing and although it has been successful in the past, there is no assurance that it will be able to obtain adequate financing in the future or that such financing will be available on acceptable terms. A lack of financing alternatives may lead to curtailment or termination of certain projects.

Selected Quarterly Information

The following is a summary of the results from the eight previously completed financial quarters:

	March 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	September 30, 2020	June 30, 2020	March 31, 2020	December 31, 2019	September 30, 2019	June 30, 2019
Corporate overhead*	209,424	218,504	164,871	157,902	291,301	302,074	254,957	227,067
Share-based payments*	36,574	10,288	23,372	49,998	65,981	33,231	67,880	17,708
Deferred income tax recovery	18,270	22,389	-	-	102,796	54,439	9,923	7,138
Net (loss) income for the period	(185,267)	(188,680)	(136,301)	(143,664)	(316,522)	(1,310,325)	(1,485,452)	(204,353)
(Loss) earnings per share	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Total assets	10,889,128	10,866,747	10,253,266	9,966,228	10,434,636	10,419,628	11,114,496	12,519,805
Total liabilities	299,187	264,362	399,609	260,492	523,323	369,684	363,619	363,355

*The table above separates operating expenses into corporate overhead and share-based payments.

Over the last eight quarters, the Company has seen its corporate overhead expenses remain fairly consistent. The significant increases/decreases in net income or loss have been primarily driven by impairment charges from exploration and evaluation assets and price volatility in the Company's portfolio of marketable securities.

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares.

	Number Outstanding May 25, 2021	Number Outstanding March 31, 2021	Number Outstanding December 31, 2020
Common shares issued and outstanding	155,174,258	154,203,258	151,940,778
Options to purchase common shares	14,350,000	14,350,000	10,900,000
Warrants to purchase common shares	71,239,789	74,535,789	76,048,269
Total (fully diluted)	240,764,047	243,089,047	238,889,047

During the period ended March 31, 2021:

- On January 11, 2021, issued 300,000 common shares for the Electra Nickel Project exploration and evaluation assets valued at \$25,500.

- ii) On February 19, 2021, issued 1,512,480 common shares for exercise of warrants.
- iii) On March 1, 2021, issued 250,000 common shares for the Alligator Gold Project exploration and evaluation assets valued at \$20,000.

During the year ended December 31, 2020:

On October 2 and 20, 2020, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement consisting of 9,931,333 FT Units at \$0.075 each and 9,473,400 NFT Units at \$0.06 each for gross proceeds of \$1,313,254 (with \$49,657 being recognize as a liability for flow-through shares). Each FT Unit consist of one flow-through share and one non-flow-through common share purchase warrant in the capital of the Company. Each NFT Unit consist of one common share and one common share purchase warrant in the capital of the Company. Each warrant is exercisable into one common share of the Company for a period of two years from closing at an exercise price of \$0.10 per common share.

In conjunction with the private placement, the Company paid finders fees of \$65,638 and issued 958,133 finder fee warrants valued at \$44,296. Each warrant is exercisable into one common share of the Company for a period of two years from closing. The warrants were issued in two batches with 414,800 warrants exercisable at \$0.06 per common share and 543,333 warrants exercisable \$0.075 per common share.

REGULATORY DISCLOSURES

Financial Risk Management

The Company is exposed in varying degrees to a variety of financial instrument-related risks. The Board of Directors approves and monitors the risk management processes, inclusive of documented investment policies, counterparty limits, and controlling and reporting structures. The type of risk exposure and the way in which such exposure is managed is provided as follows:

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss associated with a counter party's inability to fulfill its payment obligations. The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to its cash balances. The Company manages its credit risk on bank deposits by holding deposits in high credit quality banking institutions in Canada. Management believes that the credit risk with respect to receivables is remote.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company has a planning and budgeting process in place to help determine the funds required to support the Company's normal operating requirements on an ongoing basis. The Company ensures that there are sufficient funds to meet its short-term business requirements, taking into account its anticipated cash flows from operations and its holdings of cash and cash equivalents.

Historically, the Company's sole source of funding has been the issuance of equity securities for cash, primarily through private placements. The Company's access to financing is always uncertain. There can be no assurance of continued access to significant equity funding.

(c) Foreign exchange risk

The Company is not exposed to foreign currency risk on fluctuations considering that its assets and liabilities are stated in Canadian dollars.

(d) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. With respect to financial assets, the Company's practice is to invest cash in cash equivalents in order to maintain liquidity. Fluctuations in interest rates affect the fair value of cash equivalents.

(e) Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor and creditor confidence and to sustain future development of the business. The capital structure of the Company consists of equity, net of cash and cash equivalents.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the period ended March 31, 2021 or the year ended December 31, 2020. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.

(f) Fair value

The fair value of the Company's financial assets and liabilities approximates the carrying amount. Financial instruments measured at fair value are classified into one of three levels in the fair value hierarchy according to the relative reliability of the inputs used to estimate the fair values. The three levels of the fair value hierarchy are:

- Level 1 – Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 – Inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The following is an analysis of the Company's financial assets measured at fair value as at March 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020:

	As at March 31, 2021			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 707,792	\$ -	\$ -	
Marketable securities	\$ 43,400	\$ -	\$ -	
	\$ 751,192	\$ -	\$ -	
	As at December 31, 2020			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,095,464	\$ -	\$ -	
Marketable securities	\$ 38,250	\$ -	\$ -	
	\$ 1,133,714	\$ -	\$ -	

Related Party Transactions

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company, directly or indirectly. Key management personnel include the Company's executive officers, vice-presidents and members of its Board of Directors.

The following compensation was awarded to key management personnel:

	March 31, 2021	March 31, 2020
Salaries and consulting fees	\$ 84,636	\$ 82,929
Share-based compensation	30,566	51,578
Key management personnel compensation	\$ 115,202	\$ 134,507

During the three months ended March 31, 2021, the Company incurred consulting fees of \$458 (March 31, 2020 - \$2,514) and exploration costs of \$53,124 (March 31, 2020 - \$162,738) with Dahrouge Geological, a company controlled by Jody Dahrouge who is also a director of ALX.

Related party amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand. As at March 31, 2021, \$50,457 (December 31, 2020 - \$5,400) is due to related parties of the Company and is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Commitments

On January 1, 2019, the Company entered into a new five-year office lease. The Company is required to pay annual operating costs plus annual base rent of \$44,425 per year in the first two years and \$47,979 per year in the final three years of the lease. The Company rents out a portion of its office for one-half of the Company's monthly lease obligation. The sub-tenant is also responsible for one-half of the annual operating costs payable under the office lease.

Forward-Looking Statements

This MD&A includes certain statements that constitute “forward-looking statements”, and “forward-looking information” within the meaning of applicable securities laws (“forward-looking statements” and “forward-looking information” are collectively referred to as “forward-looking statements”, unless otherwise stated). These statements appear in a number of places in this MD&A and include statements regarding our intent, or the beliefs or current expectations of our officers and directors. Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. When used in this MD&A, words such as “believe”, “anticipate”, “estimate”, “project”, “intend”, “expect”, “may”, “will”, “plan”, “should”, “would”, “contemplate”, “possible”, “attempts”, “seeks” and similar expressions are intended to identify these forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements may relate to the Company’s future outlook and anticipated events or results and may include statements regarding the Company’s uranium mineral interest in the Athabasca Basin and various other commodity mineral interests and the Company’s future financial position, business strategy, budgets, litigation, projected costs, financial results, taxes, plans and objectives. We have based these forward-looking statements largely on our current expectations and projections about future events and financial trends affecting the financial condition of our business. These forward-looking statements were derived utilizing numerous assumptions regarding expected growth, results of operations, performance and business prospects and opportunities that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. While the Company considers these assumptions to be reasonable, based on information currently available, they may prove to be incorrect. Accordingly, you are cautioned not to put undue reliance on these forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements should not be read as a guarantee of future performance or results. To the extent any forward-looking statements constitute future-oriented financial information or financial outlooks, as those terms are defined under applicable Canadian securities laws, such statements are being provided to describe the current anticipated potential of the Company and readers are cautioned that these statements may not be appropriate for any other purpose, including investment decisions. Forward-looking statements are based on information available at the time those statements are made and/or management’s good faith belief as of that time with respect to future events, and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual performance or results to differ materially from those expressed in or suggested by the forward-looking statements. To the extent any forward-looking statements constitute future-oriented financial information or financial outlooks, as those terms are defined under applicable Canadian securities laws, such statements are being provided to describe the current anticipated potential of the Company and readers are cautioned that these statements may not be appropriate for any other purpose, including investment decisions. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date those statements are made. Except as required by applicable law, we assume no obligation to update or to publicly announce the results of any change to any forward-looking statement contained or incorporated by reference herein to reflect actual results, future events or developments, changes in assumptions or changes in other factors affecting the forward-looking statements. If we update any one or more forward-looking statements, no inference should be drawn that we will make additional updates with respect to those or other forward-looking statements. You should not place undue importance on forward-looking statements and should not rely upon these statements as of any other date. All forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary statement.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

The Company has the following directors and officers:

Warren Stanyer – Director, CEO and Chairman*
Sierd Eriks – Director, President and Chief Geologist
Jody Dahrouge – Director*
David Miller – Director
Jean-Jacques Gautrot – Director
Howard Haugom – Director*
Patrick Groening – CFO
Christina Boddy – Corporate Secretary

* Member of the Company’s Audit Committee

APPROVAL

The board of directors of ALX Resources Corp. has approved the disclosure contained in this MD&A.

Additional Information

Additional information about the Company can be found at the Company's website at www.alxresources.com, or on www.sedar.com.