

Management's Discussion and Analysis For the Year Ended December 31, 2023

(Expressed in Canadian dollars, unless otherwise noted)

April 9, 2024

For further information on the Company's corporate and operating activities, and press releases, reference should be made to its public filings on SEDAR at www.sedar.com, and the Company's website at www.alxresources.com. This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023 and related notes thereto which have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. This MD&A contains Forward-Looking Statements. Readers are cautioned as to the risks related to forward-looking statements and to the risks and uncertainties associated with investing in the Company's securities.

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 focus on "energy metals" and gold. ALX's primary exploration projects are located in Saskatchewan, Ontario, Quebec and Nova Scotia, 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 uranium, lithium, nickel-copper-cobalt and gold 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". On September 24, 2015, the Company completed a Plan of Arrangement with Alpha Exploration Inc. ("Alpha") and acquired all of the common shares of 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.

CORPORATE STRATEGY

- To build one of the strongest portfolios of uranium, lithium, nickel-copper-cobalt and gold exploration properties in Saskatchewan, Quebec, Ontario, and other prospective Canadian jurisdictions;
- To spend exploration dollars efficiently by utilizing modern exploration techniques with the goal of making new discoveries in the energy metals sector;
- To focus the talents of a motivated and hardworking team with diverse skills and backgrounds; and
- To work with committed and long-term partners and investors to build shareholder value.

HIGHLIGHTS

Year ending December 31, 2023 and Subsequent

Operational

ALX continued to strengthen and advance its pipeline of uranium and energy metals projects by engaging in the following exploration activities:

- Commenced drilling up to six holes in Q1 2024 totaling 1,200m at the Gibbons Creek Uranium Property located along the northern margin of the Athabasca Basin. The program is to be funded by Trinex Minerals Limited ("Trinex"), an Australian publicly traded company listed on the ASX. A definitive agreement will

finalize the terms of the funding for which Trinex will have 90 days to executed from the date of the binding letter agreement. Subsequent to 2023, ALX entered into an option agreement with Trinex, whereby they can earn an initial 51% interest and up to a 75% participating interest in the project in two stages over five years by making cash and common share payments to ALX of up to \$1.35 million and \$2.25 million respectively, and by incurring exploration expenditures totaling \$5.5 million. Drill targets were identified by a recently completed Soil Gas Hydrocarbon (SGH) survey which delineated a 500m X 1000m oval shaped uranium anomaly that included a previous drill hole (GC15-03) completed by ALX in 2015 that assayed 0.13% U₃O₈ over 0.23m. Most of the anomaly comprises an area that has not been drill tested. At the time of writing the Company announced that two of the first three drill holes intersected narrow intervals of uranium mineralization at or near the unconformity at depths of approximately 108m and 110m respectively. Drill hole GC24-02, a 470-metre step-out to the west of ALX's historical hole GC15-03 intersected 0.6m of anomalous radioactivity (maximum peak 3321cps as measured by a Mount Sopris downhole probe), while Hole GC24-03, a 25m step-out to the west of historical hole GC15-03 intersected 1.5m of fracture-controlled mineralization and anomalous radioactivity (maximum peak 2217cps as measured by a Mount Sopris downhole probe). Assay results to determine uranium grades are pending.

- Received results of an airborne Z-Axis Tipper electromagnetic ("ZTEM™") survey flown in Q2 at the Hook-Carter Uranium Project Denison Mines Corp., 80%; ALX has a 20% carried interest to \$12 million in exploration expenditures to funded by Denison.
- Results received from analysis of two radioactive boulders at Mackenzie Lake suggest they have not been transported far from the bedrock source. Follow-up prospecting work is planned.
- Acquired additional claims in four new claim blocks named Cobra, Viper, Python East and Python West at the Company's Hydra Lithium Project ("Hydra"). Hydra is located in Quebec's James Bay region, which has emerged as a significant lithium exploration district following the lithium discovery and large maiden resource based on less than 60,000m of drilling recently announced by Patriot Battery Metals Inc. ALX's mineral claims in the area now total 29,263 ha. Early results from forty rock samples collected from outcrops in late 2022 yielded some anomalous values of pathfinder elements for lithium-bearing pegmatites. Exploration activities during the autumn of 2023 were limited to due extensive forest fire activity during the summer months and were again suspended due to moose hunting season by the Cree Nation of Wemindji from September 15 to October 15, 2023. However, ALX was able to complete an airborne Light Detection and Ranging Survey ("LiDAR"), in addition to an orthophoto survey at the Volta claim block. The LiDAR survey provided valuable topographical and high-resolution photos that clearly outlined the local fault structures and can help to detect pegmatites.
- Acquired a 100% interest in the Crystal Lithium property in northern Saskatchewan, which comprises 54 mineral claims in five claim blocks totaling 44,587 ha. The project is located near historical lithium showings at Bailey Lake.
- Acquired a 100% interest, subject to a 2.0% NSR, in the Reindeer Lithium property in northern Saskatchewan, which comprises 5 mineral claims totaling 13,239 ha. The property is prospective for lithium-bearing pegmatite mineralization in an underexplored area with mapped pegmatites that has seen limited lithium exploration.
- Carried out a ground geophysical program at the Sabre Uranium Project in northern Saskatchewan.
- A surface sampling program conducted at the Bradley Lake Uranium Property located near the northeast edge of the Athabasca Basin within the Grease River trend near the historic Fond du Lac uranium deposit returned geochemical values ranging from 0.08% U₃O₈ to 1.77% U₃O₈.

Corporate

During Q4 the Company engaged Red Cloud Securities Inc. to act as a finder to raise proceeds of up to \$500,000 on a best-efforts basis. Flow-through units were offered at a price of \$0.035 per unit, which included one flow-through common share and one non flow-through common share purchase warrant exercisable at a price of \$0.05 for a period of 24 months. The financing was completed in three tranches. A total of 14,086,144 share units were issued for gross proceeds of \$493,015.

In Q2, the Company completed its most significant corporate development in 2023: the closing of the option agreement with Forrestania Resources Limited ("Forrestania"), an Australian exchange listed lithium and precious metals explorer. Forrestania has earned a 50% interest in Hydra by paying ALX: (1) a total of CAD\$400,000 in cash; and (2) CAD\$600,000 in Forrestania common shares. A new 50/50 joint venture will be formed for Hydra with ALX as operator.

2023 Lithium Acquisition Accomplishments

ALX has focused its lithium property acquisitions primarily in the James Bay region, where Patriot Battery Metals Inc. recently announced a large lithium resource in North America at its Corvette exploration project. Subsequent to this announcement, Patriot received a \$109 MM equity financing with Albemarle Corp., the world's largest lithium producer. Albemarle's investment confirms the emergence of the James Bay region as a world class lithium district. ALX believes it is well-positioned to potentially discover a new spodumene lithium deposit, and the Company along with its new exploration partner, Forrestania, are accelerating their exploration plans in the region. Field work at the various sub-project claim blocks commenced during the quarter, but was suspended shortly after due to the forest fire emergency in the region. Work was suspended for a second time to October 15th as previously noted. Weather permitting, work will resume in the spring of 2024 and focus on remote sensing, prospecting, and geological mapping and sampling. The exploration goal at Hydra is to identify and refine potential lithium-cesium-tantalum ("LCT") bearing pegmatite targets for surface trenching and/or drill programs. In addition, prospecting, sampling, and geophysical surveys are being considered to help locate LCT pegmatites at the Company's other prospective lithium exploration projects: Anchor in Nova Scotia, and Crystal and Reindeer in northern Saskatchewan.

Market Outlook

In March 2020 the World Health Organization declared a global pandemic stemming from the outbreak of a specific strain of coronavirus, known as "COVID-19". COVID-19 has had significant impact on the global economy. In May 2023, the World Health Organization determined the COVID-19 outbreak to no longer be an international emergency. Despite the transition, the Company will continue its efforts to ensure the health and safety of everyone associated with the Company's activities.

Currently, the ongoing war between the Ukraine and Russia, and rising interest rates have increased uncertainty and volatility in the prices of the minerals the Company is exploring for.

Uranium Outlook Summary

Uranium is the fuel used by nuclear power plants to generate carbon-free electricity. Demand is largely driven by energy demands. There are approximately 414 nuclear reactors in operation worldwide, which provide about 25% of the world's clean electricity. Global electricity demand is expected to grow significantly through 2030, particularly in Asia, and the number of nuclear reactors under construction is rising to meet it. Approximately 60 new reactors are now under construction in 15 countries, in addition to 100 planned and over 300 proposed (Source: World Nuclear Association, www.world-nuclear.org and International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) www.Pris.iaea.org/pris/). The estimated uranium supply shortfall by 2035 may be as high as 1.5 billion lbs. (Source TD Securities: Cameco Update, November 7, 2022).

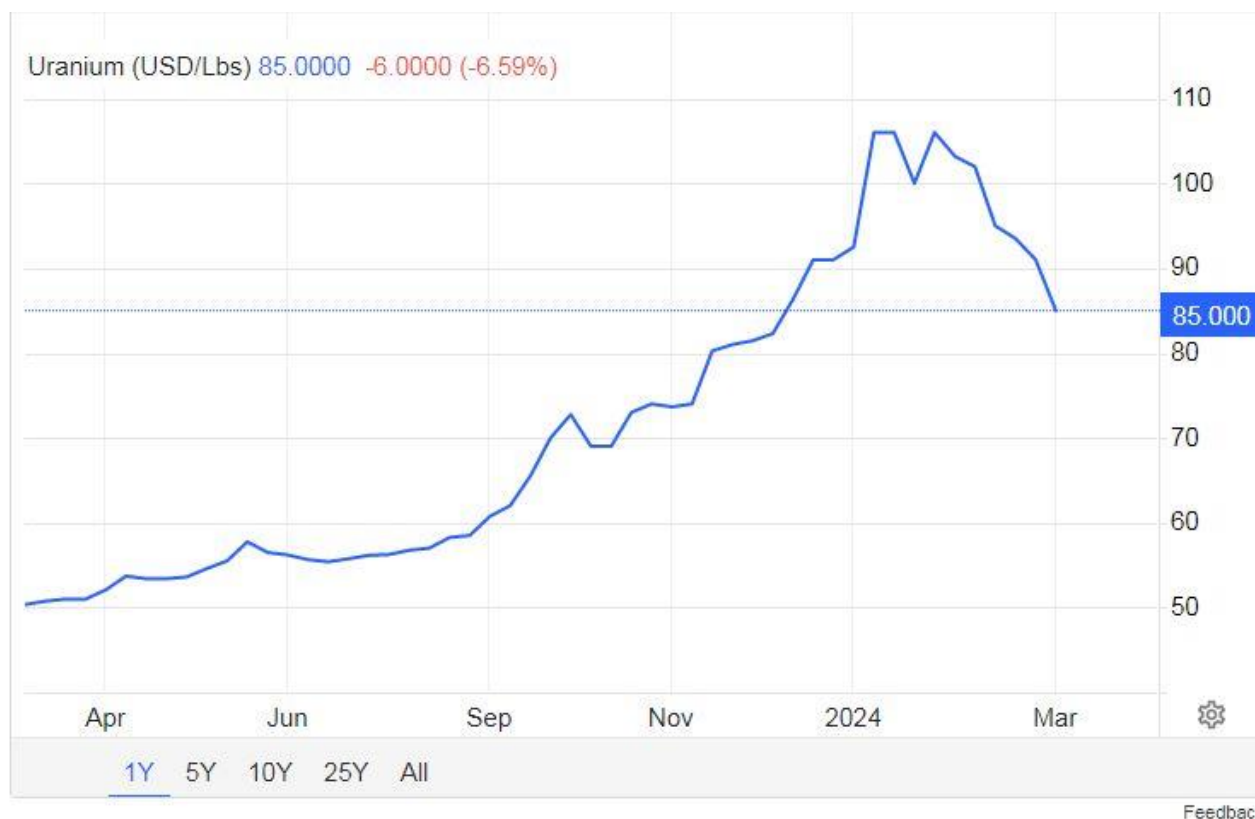
The richest and lowest cost uranium mines in the world are found in Saskatchewan's Athabasca Basin, where ALX is exploring for new uranium deposits.

In the early 2000s, uranium market demand exceeded supply, resulting in higher prices, and a supply deficit. Higher uranium prices stimulated new exploration and development worldwide. This trend resulted in a strong supply response, particularly from Kazakhstan, which emerged to become the largest uranium producer in the world with a 41% market share. Rising prices also attracted investment banks and hedge funds, which began purchasing and storing physical uranium for trading purposes.

The impact of the 2008 financial crisis, subsequently followed by the Fukushima nuclear event in 2011 resulted in a prolonged downturn in uranium prices. In 2007, the uranium spot price reached an all-time high of US\$138/lb., declining to a multi-year low, below US\$20 lb. in January 2017. Low prices prompted producers to curtail production worldwide. Lower grade mines in Niger and Namibia were shut down, and large proposed conventional mines like Cameco's Kintyre and Yeelirrie in Australia were shelved. In 2020, the emergence of the COVID-19 health pandemic resulted in further mine closures, and analysts began forecasting long-term supply deficits in the years ahead.

2021 marked a significant change in the composition of uranium market participants, which began to put upward pressure on the uranium spot price. Several investment funds began to aggressively purchase larger volumes of uranium

to hold for investment purposes. Many former producing uranium companies, in addition to exploration and development companies also began purchasing physical uranium to hold in inventory for investment purposes. More importantly, lower production guidance from producers coupled with a significant shift in term contracting has occurred, which is now at its fastest pace since 2008. This contracting momentum has put upward pressure on the uranium price. However, it was the January 2024 announcement of reduced output by Kazatomprom due to a shortage of sulphuric acid and construction delays that helped spike the spot uranium price to US \$106.70 by early February. The spot price has retreated to US\$85.00 lb., but remains well above TD Securities forecast of an average uranium spot price of US\$54 for 2023 and US\$58 in 2024. Cameco’s post-third quarter guidance is for even stronger uranium term contracting, particularly from the United States. Continued strength in contracting volumes, which suggests a new contracting cycle by utilities is underway, is also expected keep uranium prices higher for longer. However, like Kazatomprom, Cameco’s production forecast could fall short of guidance. This could cause Cameco to purchase additional uranium in the spot market to meet existing contractual commitments. With future uncovered requirements continuing to grow, it can generally be concluded that the uranium sector has achieved its best momentum than at any time over the past 15 years. Beyond 2030, it is expected that significant new sources of uranium will be needed to cover supply shortfalls Source: TD Securities, Haywood Securities, and tradingeconomics.com)



Source: trading economics.com

Russian Invasion of Ukraine

On February 24, 2022 Russia began a military invasion of Ukraine. By March 23, 2024, the uranium spot price spiked by almost 90% to US\$60.40/lb., the highest level since the Fukushima event in 2011. At the time of writing, the current spot price is approximately US\$88.75/lb., while the long-term contract price has increased from ~US64.00/lb at the end of October 2023, to the current price of US \$75.00/lb.

Russia’s invasion of the Ukraine and continuing geopolitical events are expected to impact the uranium market for the following reasons:

- Western governments are considering sanctions against the Russian nuclear company Rosatom, a major participant in the nuclear fuels market. Russia has also contemplated cutting off uranium supply to Western

customers. Central and eastern European utilities are now entering into term contracts with western uranium suppliers.

- Inability to replace Russian enrichment services, which provides fresh fuel to nuclear reactors worldwide.
- Lower production guidance from Kazatomprom and uncertainty in the timing and geographical delivery of uranium imports from Kazakhstan, which originate mostly from Russian and Chinese ports.
- Inability of producing mines on care and maintenance to ramp up quickly during a period of structural uranium supply deficits may result in utilities re-evaluating their longer-term supply risk. Production guidance continues to be below forecast.
- Political instability in Niger has resulted in suspended uranium mining operations.
- A possible accident at Europe's largest nuclear power plant located in the Ukraine due to the ongoing military conflict remains a major safety concern of the International Atomic Energy Agency. (IAEA)

Current geopolitical and economic events have exacerbated an already tight uranium market. In addition, since Fukushima, Europe (other than France), had been moving away from nuclear power, but recently added nuclear power as a "green technology" to strengthen energy security. In 2023, Japan, which imports over 90% of its energy needs, restarted ten of its idled nuclear power plants. Over the next year it plans to have 17 of its 33 operable power plants back on line to help meet energy needs and reduce dependency on expensive LNG. In Germany, the three remaining nuclear power plants scheduled to be permanently closed, were extended to at least April 2023 to offset reduced natural gas supplies from Russia. The decision to permanently close the three plants was announced on April 15. In the United States, Georgia Power's first nuclear units constructed in over 30 years recently initiated commercial operations.

Uranium supply is expected to remain tight for the foreseeable future, despite Cameco's announcement of increased uranium deliveries in the second half of this year and their plans to increase production at both the McArthur River and Cigar Lake mines to their licensed capacity by 2024. However, in January Kazatomprom also announced a reduction in its production guidance for 2024, leading to further uncertainty for production in 2025, which will be updated in H2 2024. Concern over potential supply disruptions may be the driver for increased price volatility in the months ahead. While utilities generally maintain a two-year fuel supply, the volume of recent long-term contracting transactions are at the highest level in more than a decade. Both Cameco and Kazatomprom have been active in long-term contracting, which is also contributing to a higher trending average uranium price, and a base escalating contract price starting at US\$50.00 lb. While this base price is the highest in over a decade, higher pricing will likely be needed to incentivise new greenfield uranium projects. In February 2023, Cameco announced a uranium and conversion service contract to supply all of the Ukraine's nuclear fuel needs to 2035. However, with the war in Ukraine still unresolved, the logistics around fulfilling the needs of Ukraine's nine nuclear reactors and obtaining reliable data remains highly uncertain. In addition, Cameco announced that going forward, it will no longer provide quarterly term contracting statistics, opting to instead disclose contracting volumes annually.

Nickel Outlook Summary

In 2019, ALX Resources Corp. accelerated its focus on nickel-copper-cobalt exploration with its acquisition of the Firebird Nickel Project in northern Saskatchewan, Canada. The Company later added the Flying Vee Nickel Project, also in northern Saskatchewan, and the Electra Nickel Project in Ontario.

Internal analysis of world nickel markets suggested robust demand for the metal and the potential for a supply shortfall or disruptions in the coming decade. These findings aided the Company's decision to secure prospective nickel exploration projects and pursue the discovery an economic nickel deposit. Copper, cobalt, and platinum group metals are often associated with nickel deposits, providing added value to a deposit.

There are two types of nickel traded. Class 1, which must be at least 99.8% pure, is traded on the London Metals Exchange (LME) and Class 2 nickel, which is mostly ferronickel or nickel pig iron. It is mined mostly from laterite nickel deposits in Asia. It is less refined, accounts for about 50% of the nickel market, and is cheaply converted to stainless steel at Chinese smelters.

Nickel is primarily used in alloys, such as stainless steel and superalloys. Nickel increases 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. Less than 10% of nickel winds up in the battery supply chain. Going forward, the primary demand driver for Class 1 nickel is expected to be the electronic vehicles market, which is forecast to double demand by 2040.

As of March 2024, nickel prices have declined by ~21% during the past year to approximately US\$17,300 /t (US\$7.86/lb), well below the US\$20,000-22,000 per metric tonne range (US\$9.00-\$11.00 lb.) where it traded for the first half of 2023. Weakening demand has been attributed to a downturn in the EV sector, higher trending interest rates, and increased production from Indonesia.

Increased production, most notably from Indonesia, showed production growth of almost 250% since 2020, which now accounts for approximately 40% of worldwide supply. Although Indonesia is not a producer of Class 1 Nickel, its ability to provide cheaper supply has squeezed Australian and Canadian producers even after western trade sanctions were announced against Russia. Significant volatility has continued and at the time of writing, the price has continued its decline to below US\$8.00/lb. Australian and Canadian producers, which had expected to benefit from energy transition have suspended or curtailed production, as battery-grade nickel use in China has shifted from Class 1 nickel to a “mixed nickel” product from lower grade Indonesian supply.

In summary, nickel prices have declined over concerns about rising interest rates weakening EV production in China which accounts for 80-85% of battery nickel demand, and the use of lower grade supply from Indonesia.

Lithium Outlook Summary

Lithium is used in several applications including batteries, glass and ceramics, and medical products to name a few. However, as global automakers commit more resources to expanding electronic vehicle production, growth in battery development has accounted for the current and projected demand in the use of lithium. By 2030, batteries are expected to account for 95% of lithium demand (McKinsey and Company, April 2022). In 2022, battery grade lithium prices were double the price levels at the beginning of the year and ~400% greater than the prices in 2021, before retreating sharply in Q1 2023. The steep slide in the lithium price continued through the year, and prices remain approximately 60% lower than one year ago. Growth in worldwide electric vehicle (EVs) sales, rechargeable batteries for electronics, and renewable energy battery storage markets had contributed to the strong surge in lithium prices through to the end of 2022. China continues to lead global EV sales, accounting for 59% of all sales globally, an 82% year-over-year increase. However, sales have weakened substantially in 2023. In February, 2024, new EV sales in China fell by 9.2% as consumers in China have retrenched due to overall economic weakness. Opportunities to meet forecast supply needs led to Australian and Chilean producers (~77% of worldwide production) to ramp up mine expansion plans, which has also contributed to the current lithium inventory surplus.

The weakening trend in lithium prices continued during Q4, although prices have rebounded by ~21% during Q1 2024, suggesting the supply outlook is improving. Chinese subsidies, which reduced battery prices to EV manufacturers, recently ended, contributing to the price volatility and market weakness. As a result, battery manufacturers have reduced their purchases of lithium for battery production. Despite the sharp downturn in lithium prices, EV production in North America, Europe, and China is expected to significantly surpass 2022 output, and plans for new battery production plants have been announced in North America and Europe. In addition, with energy transition and climate change remaining prioritized policy issues, the need for significant and secure new supplies of lithium over the long-term is evident.

ALX's Mineral Exploration Projects

Figure 1: ALX Projects in Canada



Figure 2: ALX Projects in Saskatchewan

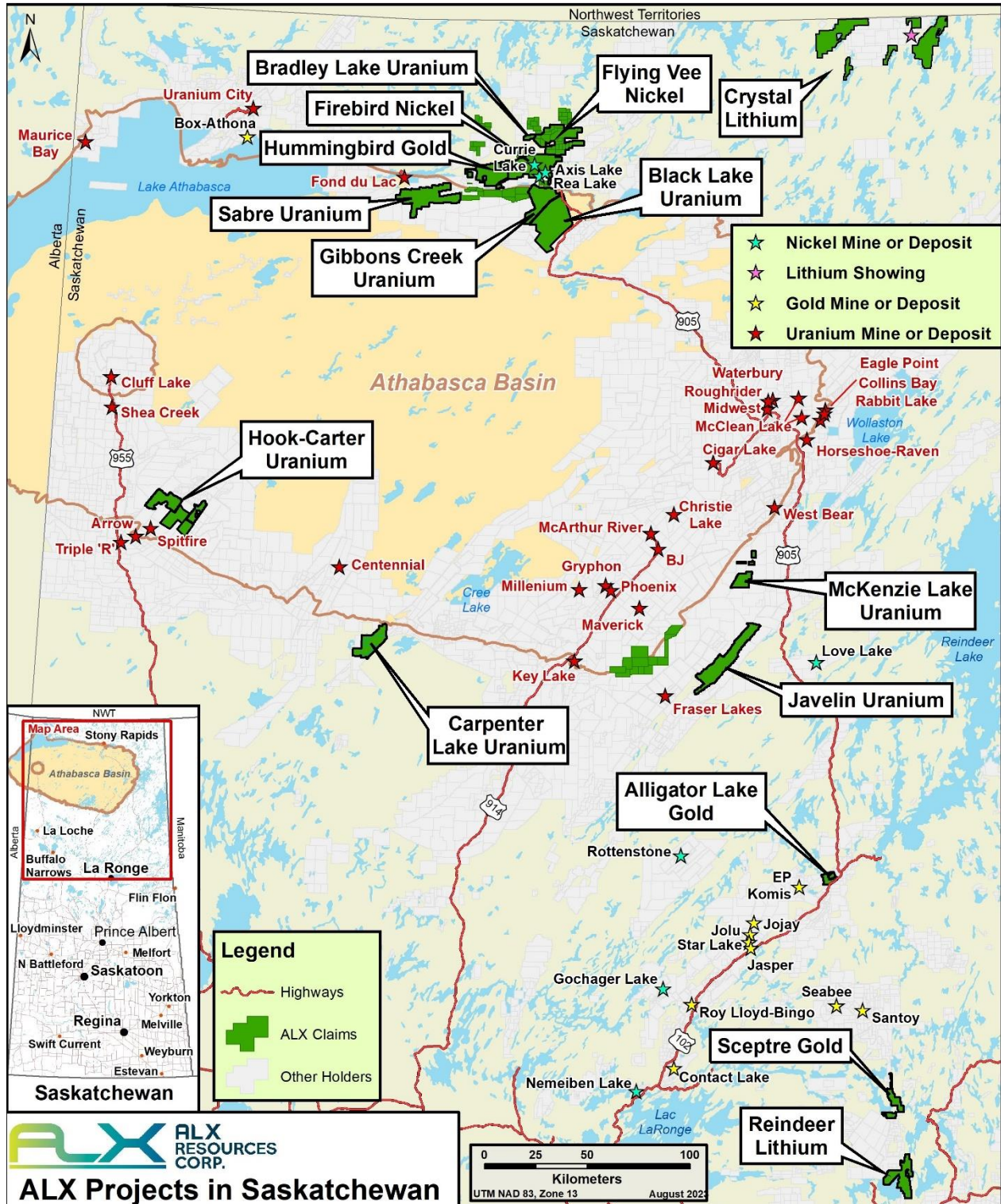
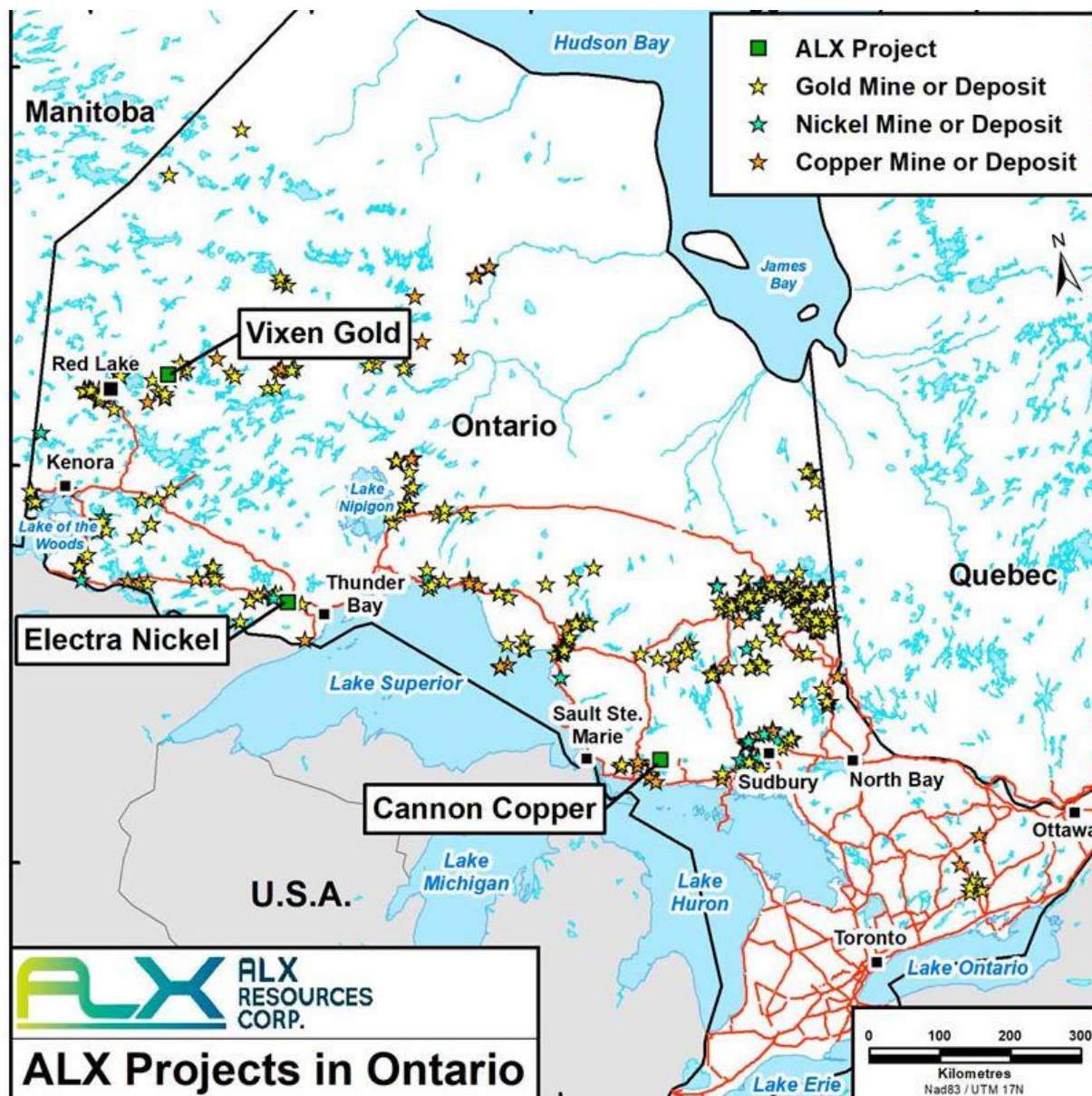


Figure 3: ALX Projects in Ontario



Firebird Nickel Project (formerly Falcon Nickel Project)

Background Information

The 100% owned Firebird Nickel Project comprises of 73 mineral claims totaling 23,624 hectares. Ground was initially acquired by staking in 2019, followed by three separate purchase agreements which consolidated the property to its present size. 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 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 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 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:
 - Completing an initial exploration program of not less than \$150,000, 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;
- On December 1, 2022, the First Option earn-in period was amended from three to four years for cash consideration of \$25,000 (received).

ALX has received notice from Rio Tinto to terminate the option agreement and therefore ALX will retain its 100% interest in the Firebird Nickel Project.

Exploration at Firebird 2019-2022

Currie Lake Deposit

In October 2019, the Company completed a prospecting and sampling program at Currie Lake. The purpose of this program was to sample historical trenches at Currie Lake, known for higher grades of nickel mineralization, and to confirm certain geophysical anomalies identified in a 2005 airborne survey, but were never followed up.

Three grab samples taken from historical trenches and analyzed by the SRC Geoanalytical Lab in Saskatoon assayed as high as 3.13% Ni and 0.367% Cu. Additional samples containing 50-60% sulphides that were collected from historical trenches and near-surface outcrops of untested geophysical conductors returned values as high as 3.17% Ni and 0.402% Cu, in addition to anomalous values of gold, cobalt, platinum, and palladium.

Geophysical interpretation of the new exploration data combined with the known geology mapped at Firebird has led to identification of significant new drill target areas identified along the prioritized Currie Lake East ("CLE") conductor.

Soil samples along the CLE conductor that were analysed by conventional ionic leach and SGH analysis. This initial soil survey program was 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.

ALX also produced a preliminary 3D geologic model for Firebird to better understand the controls on the known zones of Ni-Cu-Co mineralization hosted on the property.

In 2020, ALX completed an EM survey which further defined targets for an initial drill program at the historical Currie Lake deposit. Three targets: V-1, V-2, and V-3 were tested by one shallow drill hole each for a combined total of 600m. A helicopter supported SGH soil survey from the ice at Konkol Lake at the eastern end of the CLE conductor was also completed.

Drill Hole FN20-002 completed in the V-1 target area approximately 100 metres east of the historical Currie Lake deposit intersected shallow magmatic nickel sulphide mineralization from 47.03m to 70.81m, averaging 0.36% nickel

and 0.09% copper over the 23.78m interval from 47.03m to 70.81m, including **10.61 metres of 0.55% nickel and 0.14 % copper** from 54.01m to 64.62m, and **2.05 metres of 0.90% nickel and 0.19% copper** from 58.95m to 61.00m. True width of the mineralized intervals are not yet known. Hole FN20-003 drilled along a 1,400m EM conductor on the V-3 target to a depth of 327m, intersected sulphide nickel and copper mineralization in two zones.

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

Due to the arrival of the COVID pandemic, drilling and further exploration work did not resume until the fall of 2020.

Follow-up prospecting and sampling programs were completed, including initial sampling on the JJ Showing on the southern part of the property and at the Wiley Lake Nickel Showing. Sampling at Wiley Lake returned nickel values as high as 2.43% and copper as high as 0.43%. Anomalous gold values were found at the JJ Showing.

Exploration in 2021 was funded by Rio Tinto. Drilling was carried out on three targets defined by earlier geophysical surveys, The fourth target at Currie Lake West was not drilled. A total of 739.5 metres was completed in four diamond drill holes. Although magmatic sulphides were encountered in the drilling program, no significant nickel or copper mineralization was intersected.

Flying Vee Nickel Project

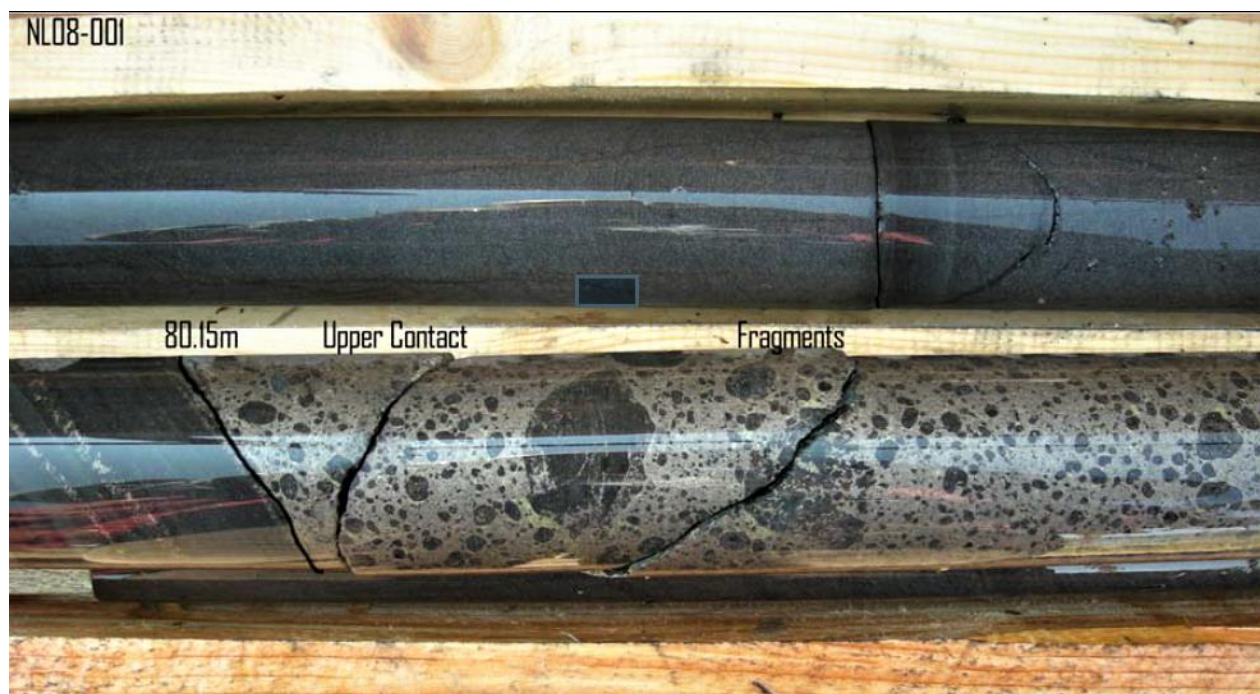
The 100% owned Flying Vee Nickel Project comprises 23 mineral claims totaling 21,923 hectares located north of the Athabasca Basin approximately 25 kilometres from Stony Rapids, Saskatchewan. The Company acquired the claims by staking over a period of four years between 2018-2021. The project is a prospective for nickel, copper and cobalt and gold mineralization.

Background Information

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 2008 Strongbow Exploration Inc. carried out exploration in the central area of ALX's Flying Vee claims and tested a geophysical anomaly with drill hole NL08-01, which intersected 1.89% nickel, 0.96% copper and 0.11% cobalt over 0.8 metres (see photo below).



Historical hole NL08-01 intersected 1.89% nickel, 0.96% copper and 0.11% cobalt over 0.8 metres at Flying Vee

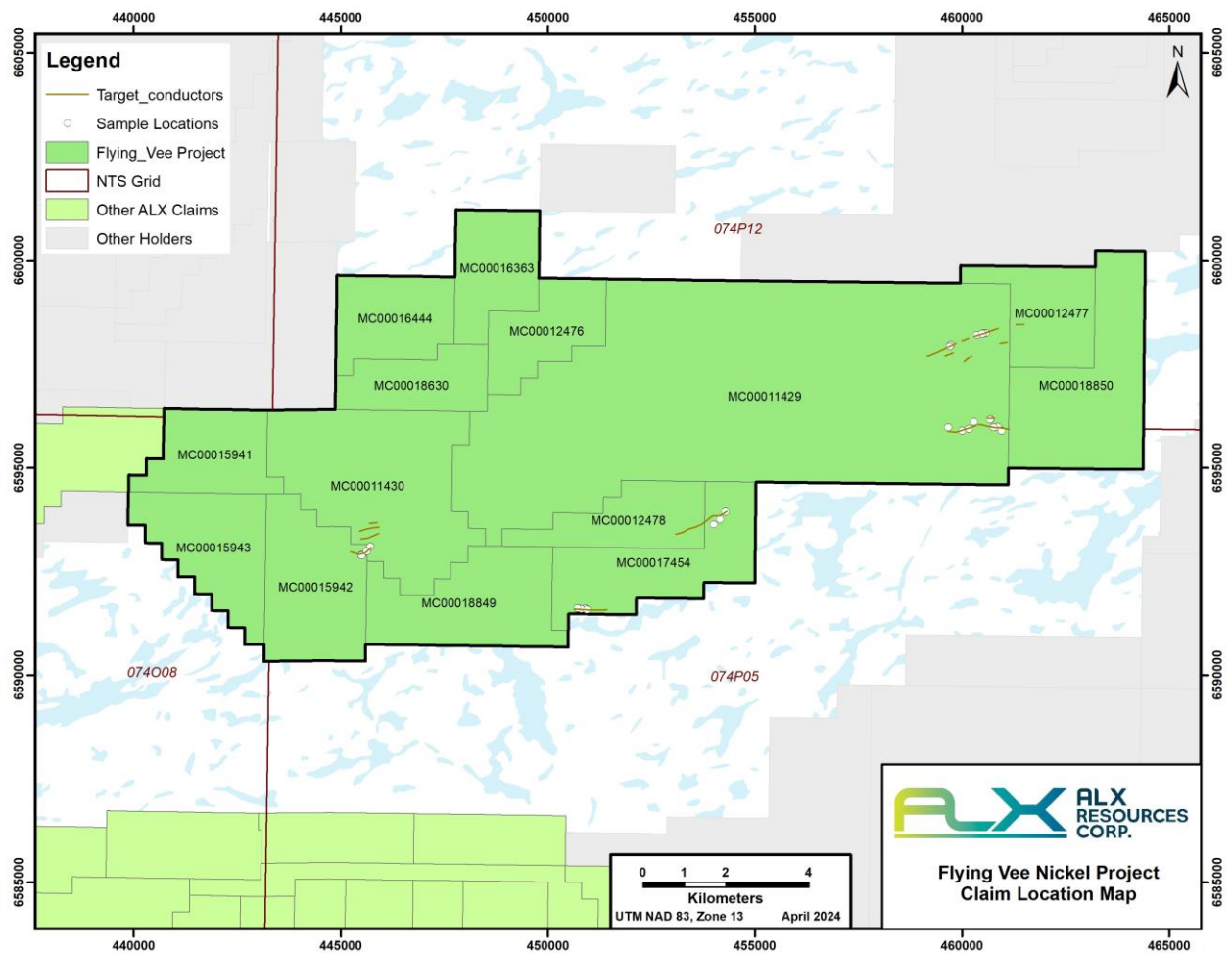
2020-2022 Exploration

In 2020, the Company completed a prospecting and sampling program at Flying Vee. At the Day Lake Gold Showing an approximated 8km-long conductive zone, interpreted as iron formation, was prospected over a strike length of approximately 1,600m. Gold values as high as 8.34 g/t in outcrop were observed.

In May 2022, the Company completed a VTEMTM electromagnetic airborne survey consisting of 1,203 line km at 150-metre spacing. Several conductors of interest were identified by the survey, the first modern deep-penetrating survey to be flown over the area of Flying Vee.

In November 2022, the Company announced that follow-up surface sampling carried out after completion of the electromagnetic airborne survey returned values as high as 1.11% Ni and 0.42% Cu from a historical trench over the newly identified EM Conductor 6-D, which the Company has interpreted was not intersected by the 13 historic drill holes completed in 1964.

Following its 2022 prospecting program at Flying Vee, ALX discovered that the location of the 1964 drilling was incorrectly depicted on historical maps filed with the Government of Saskatchewan. The discovery of the mapping error led to the conclusion that no follow up work has ever been carried out on the true location of the eastern Nickel Lake Showing until ALX's site visit to the area of Conductor 6 (see map below).



Close-up of sample from historical trench at Conductor 6-D (1.11% Ni, 0.42% Cu)

Electra Nickel Project

The Electra Nickel Project (formerly known as Bateman Lake) is located in Shebandowan Greenstone Belt within the Thunder Bay South Mining District of Ontario, Canada. In 2020 ALX executed a five-year option agreement to earn a 100% interest from a private vendor group. In 2021, additional staking expanded the property to 211 claims totaling 4,517 hectares.

Background Information

Electra is prospective for nickel, copper and cobalt, platinum group elements and gold mineralization. Inco's past producing Shebandowan Mine produced 9.29 million tons grading 1.75% nickel, 0.88% copper, 0.063% cobalt and 1.83 grams/tonne PGEs.¹ between 1972-1998 is nearby, in addition to the Tower Stock Gold Project, owned by White Metal Resources Corp. 5km to the northeast of historical gold showings on the property. Excellent road, rail and air infrastructure are present, and the City of Thunder Bay is within 35 kms of the property.

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

The presence of komatiitic ultramafic rocks grading up to approximately 1.0% Ni in surface sampling is reminiscent of the mineralization styles found in the Kambalda district of Australia and the Raglan district of Quebec.

2021 Exploration

In 2021, ALX completed a helicopter-borne electromagnetic VTEM™ Plus survey over the Electra property. Processing and modeling of the high resolution 2021 VTEM™ data showed strong conductive features in the northern and central parts of Electra where historical grab samples have returned up to 0.95% Ni in a showing hosted within komatiitic rocks. A follow-up prospecting survey confirmed the presence of host rocks that could be associated with magmatic nickel sulphide deposits.

2022 Exploration

In March 2022, ALX completed its inaugural drilling program at Electra. Six of eight planned holes were drilled for a total of 1,155m. The most notable nickel values occur within holes Elec22-01, Elec22-02 and Elec22-06. These results suggest the presence of a much larger mineralized system. In hole Elec22-02, magmatic sulphides show significantly depleted nickel suggesting that nickel mineralization may occur elsewhere along strike or down dip from hole Elec22-02. Wide intervals of anomalous zinc were found in most drill holes, and hole Elec22-06 exhibited anomalous concentrations of gold, silver, platinum, palladium, and copper. Two targets were not tested due to warming weather conditions. A ground electromagnetic geophysical survey was completed to better define future drill locations in the untested targets.



Electra Nickel Project - Nickel Values Greater than 1,000 parts per million ("ppm")					
Hole No.	From (metres)	To (metres)	Interval (metres)	Nickel (ppm)	Host Rock/ Notes
Elec22-01	66.90	70.40	3.50	1,260.00	Ultra-mafic volcanic
Elec22-01	105.02	107.04	2.02	1,530.35	Komatiite
Elec22-01	129.85	130.85	1.00	2,040.00	Komatiite
Elec22-02	82.90	85.60	2.70	1,087.41	Meta-volcanic breccia
Elec22-02	99.72	103.90	4.18	1,152.34	Meta-volcanic breccia
Elec22-02	106.47	109.00	2.53	1,106.43	Gabbroic dike trending into meta-volcanic breccia - classic magmatic net-textured sulphide concentrations, clasts and blebs
Elec22-02	127.13	130.00	2.87	1,289.69	Meta-volcanic breccia
Elec22-02	225.50	228.27	2.77	1,338.38	Meta-volcanic breccia
Elec22-03	112.30	113.67	1.37	1,580.00	Siltstone
Elec22-05	92.49	94.40	1.91	1,018.87	Meta-volcanic breccia
Elec22-05	113.50	114.74	1.24	1,070.00	Meta-volcanic breccia
Elec22-06	13.00	23.50	10.50	1,053.87	Gabbro trending into meta-volcanic breccia
Elec22-06	38.50	45.40	6.90	1,085.14	Meta-volcanic breccia
Elec22-06	162.75	165.0	2.25	1,277.67	Gabbro with disseminated magmatic sulphides coincident with systematic increase in nickel and PGE concentrations from 160 m to 165 m – high nickel value of 2,080 ppm.

ALX continues to evaluate 2022 exploration results by integrating the geological, geochemical and geophysical data obtained in order to determine the best target areas for follow-up drilling. ALX's drilling permit at Electra is in good standing until March 2025.

2024 Exploration

During Q1 2024, ALX planned and executed a two-hole drilling program at Electra. Drilling was intended to follow up targets previously identified in the 2022 drill program that was cut short due to warming weather. More information about the 2024 drilling program is pending upon review and compilation of assay results.

Cannon Copper Project

Since 2015, ALX has maintained 100% ownership of the Cannon Copper property, which includes thirteen claim units totaling 289 hectares. In 2020, the Company staked an additional 104 units expanding the size of the project to 117 cell units totalling 2,600 hectares.

Background Information

The Cannon Copper Project is located approximately 33km northwest of Elliott Lake in Kamichisitit Township within the Sault Ste. Marie Mining District of Ontario. It 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.

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 (1.98m) (*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

The area remains underexplored using modern exploration techniques despite excellent road access and a power line within 200m of the property.

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

2021 Exploration

ALX carried out a helicopter-borne VTEM™ electromagnetic survey at Cannon Copper consisting of 194 line-kilometres covering the property. The airborne survey was completed in the third quarter of 2021, and the results have helped define the geological structures present at Cannon Copper.

LITHIUM EXPLORATION PROJECTS

Hydra Lithium Project

In the fall of 2022 and early 2023, ALX acquired the Hydra Lithium Property (“Hydra”) located in Quebec’s James Bay region, which has emerged as a significant lithium exploration district following the Corvette discovery made in the area by Patriot Battery Metals. Hydra consists of eight sub-projects totaling 29,262 hectares (72,306 acres) known as **Volta** (4,751 ha.), **Echo** (5,566 ha.), **Nike** (2,462 ha.), **Sprite** (3,437 ha.), **Cobra** (4,249 ha.), **Viper** (1,280 ha.), **Python East** (3,218 ha.) and **Python West** (4,298 ha.), located within a fertile lithium exploration district that hosts the James Bay, Rose, Whabouchi and Corvette lithium deposits and numerous other lithium showings.

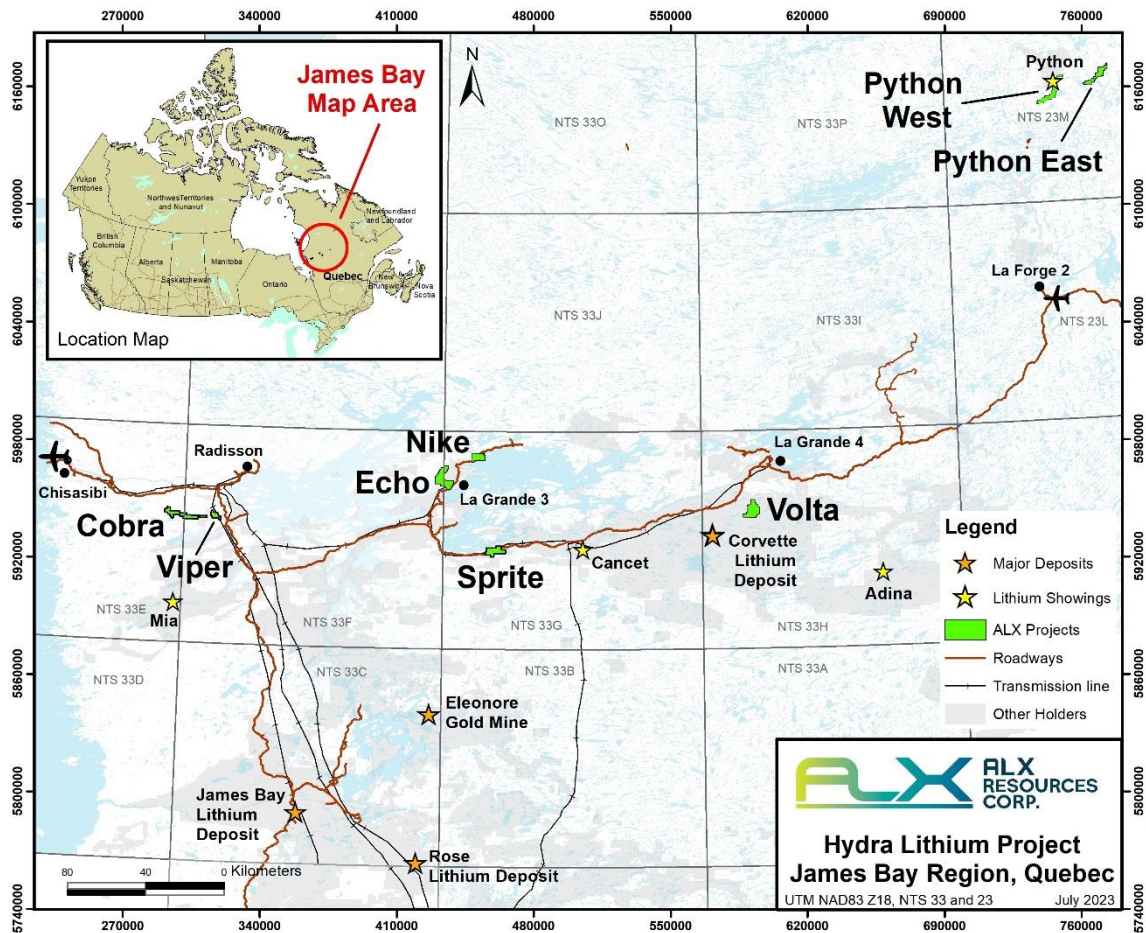
During Q4 2022, an initial reconnaissance prospecting and geochemical sampling program was completed on the original four sub-properties. The program was successful in identifying pegmatite bodies in several locations.

On July 7, 2023, the Company completed an option agreement with Forrestania Resources Limited, an Australian exchange listed lithium and precious metals explorer. A new 50/50 joint venture will be formed with ALX as operator. The following terms provided for Forrestania to essentially match ALX’s staking and exploration commitment. To earn its 50% interest in Hydra, Forrestania has paid to ALX:

- CAD\$400,000 in cash, which includes an initial \$50,000 non-refundable deposit; and
- CAD\$600,000 in Forrestania common shares (the “Shares”) totaling 4,579,586 Shares based on an AUD:CAD exchange rate of 0.881 and the 10-day volume weighted average price of Forrestania (AUD\$0.1486 per share) up to the day prior to the closing date of the transaction.

Background Information

Infrastructure created since the completion of the James Bay Hydroelectric project in the 1970s has made the area readily accessible, resulting in significantly increased mineral exploration. Historical exploration within the James Bay region has primarily focused on gold. However, the significant lithium discovery at the Corvette property by Patriot Battery Metals Inc. has demonstrated that the region is underexplored for lithium. ALX has access to a proprietary high-resolution airborne geophysical database acquired from historical diamond exploration in the James Bay region that could provide important information for the identification of regional trends with potential for hosting LCT pegmatites.



ALX's Hydra Lithium Project Claims in the James Bay Region

Exploration plans in 2023, including further prospecting and mapping to identify drill targets, were subject to several delays beginning in early June 2023 due to the forest fire emergency in Quebec and seasonal hunting practices by First Nations residents.

During the 3rd Quarter, and despite the aforementioned delays, ALX completed additional prospecting at the Python East, Python West, Cobra, Python, Nike, Echo and Sprite sub-projects. Subsequent to the period, a brief prospecting program was completed at Volta, which ended sooner than expected due to the early onset of winter weather conditions. Geochemical results and their interpretation are pending.

In addition, an airborne Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) and orthophoto survey was carried out over the Volta claim block to provide high-resolution topographical imagery to aid in the identification of pegmatites. Remote sensing work is planned for the remainder of 2023 to add to the Company's exploration database at Hydra.



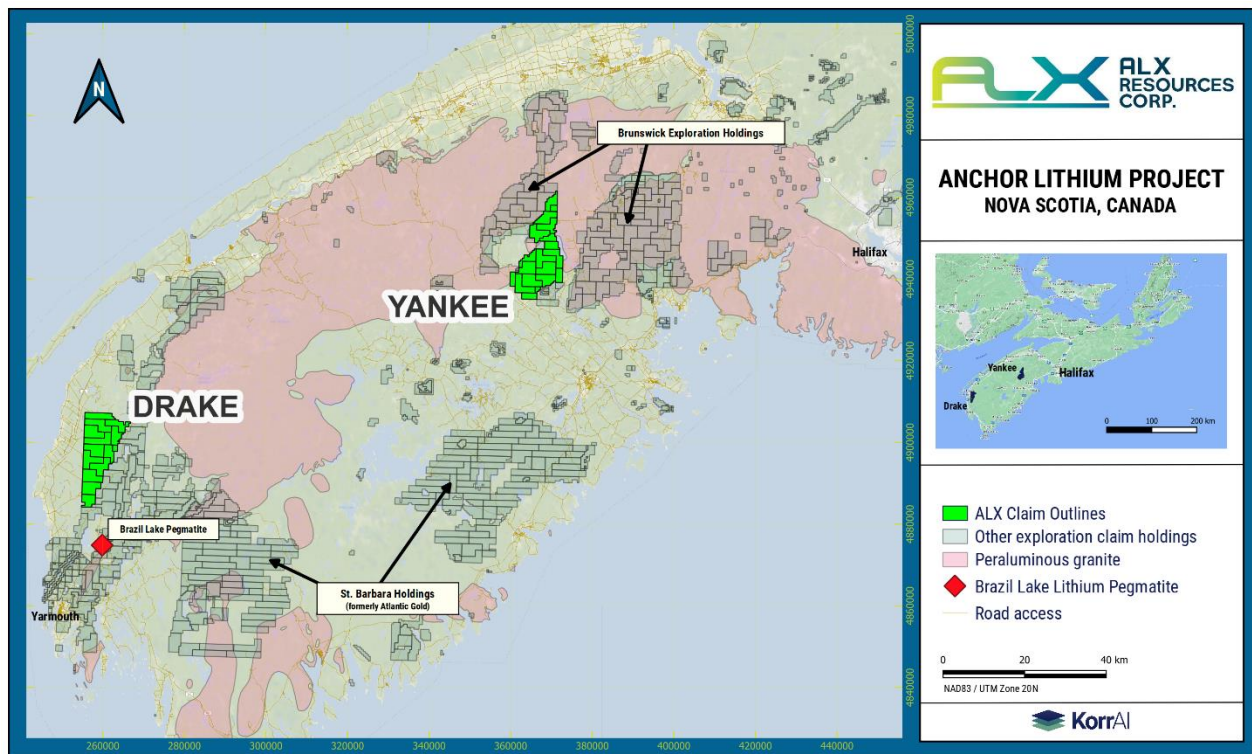
Sampling outcrop at Python East, August 2023

Anchor Lithium Project

In September 2022, ALX acquired the Anchor Lithium Property located in Nova Scotia, Canada, by staking 34 mineral licenses totaling 31,808 ha in two sub-projects named “Drake” and “Yankee”.

Background Information

Situated within the Meguma Terrane of central and western Nova Scotia, the Anchor properties are underexplored for LCT pegmatites. Historical exploration has identified lithium-bearing pegmatites in the Anchor area, most notably by Champlain Mineral Ventures Ltd. (“Champlain”), which recently filed a National Instrument 43-101 compliant technical report and Mineral Resource Estimate for its Brazil Lake Pegmatite Deposit. The technical report filing by Champlain initiated a staking rush in the summer and fall of 2022, during which ALX acquired the Anchor claims. Several junior exploration companies are now active in the region and near ALX’s Anchor claims. Infrastructure for mineral exploration is excellent, with all-weather roads, power, personnel and supplies readily available.

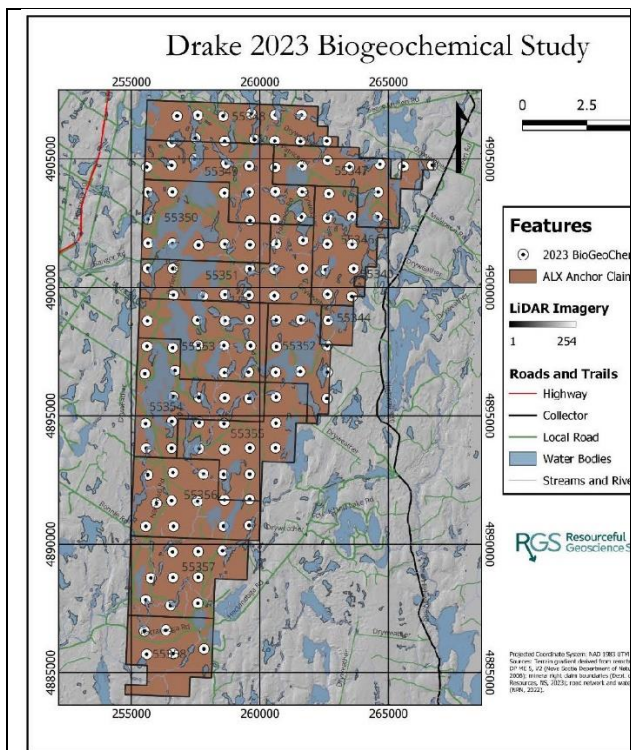


ALX's Anchor Lithium Project Claims in Nova Scotia, Canada

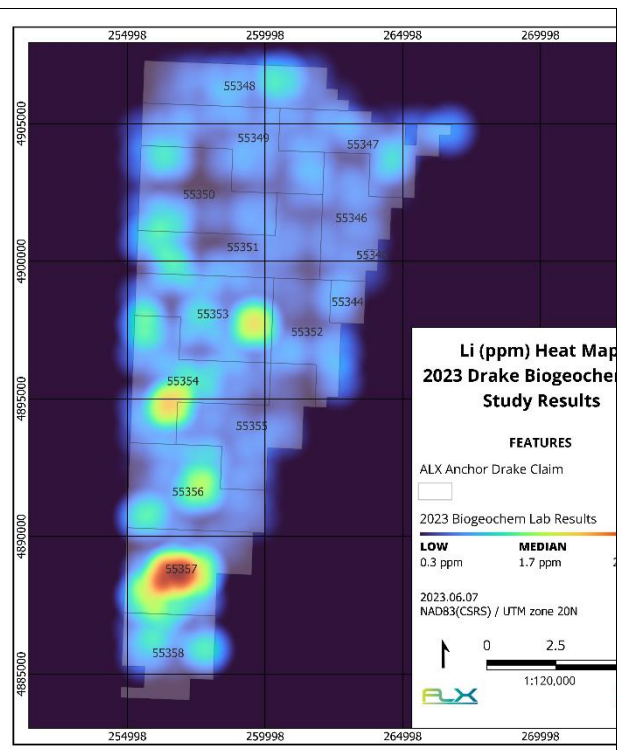
2022-2023 Exploration Plans

ALX has received a permit for exploration from the Government of Nova Scotia Department of Energy and Mines for the Anchor claims that lie on Crown land. Engagement with local stakeholders will be required for exploration on claims that lie on private land. In late 2022 and early 2023, ALX carried out a biogeochemical survey at Drake to determine if LCT anomalies are present on the property.

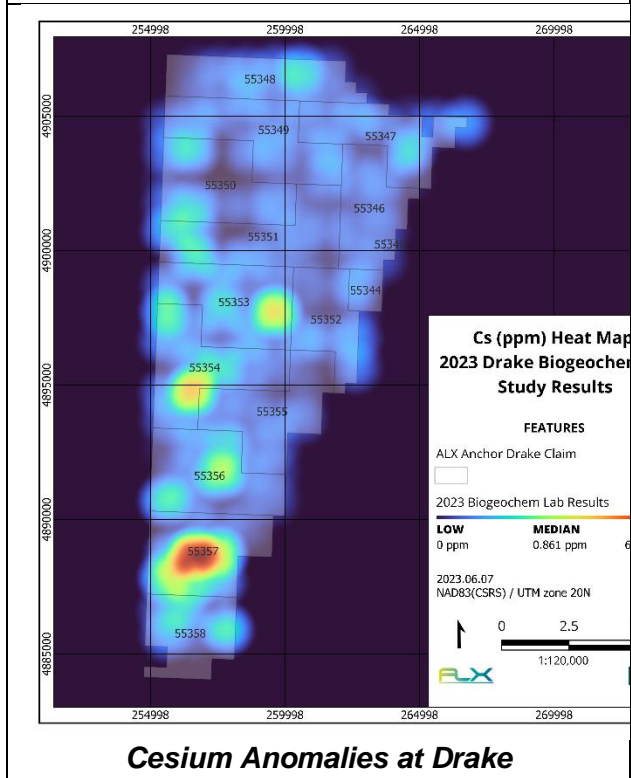
ALX initiated surface work at Anchor in late 2022 and carried out a biogeochemical sampling survey at the Drake sub-project in the form of tree bark sampling. This geochemical technique has proved to be successful in areas of the Meguma Terrane where there is little to no outcrop exposure. ALX's geological team collected one hundred and thirty (130) 50-gram bark samples from red spruce trees in a 1.0 kilometre grid pattern. The analytical results were received in May 2023 and show a pronounced LCT "stacking" anomaly in the southern portion of the Drake claim block. Other LCT anomalies were identified in the central part of Drake from the biogeochemical survey that deserve follow-up work.



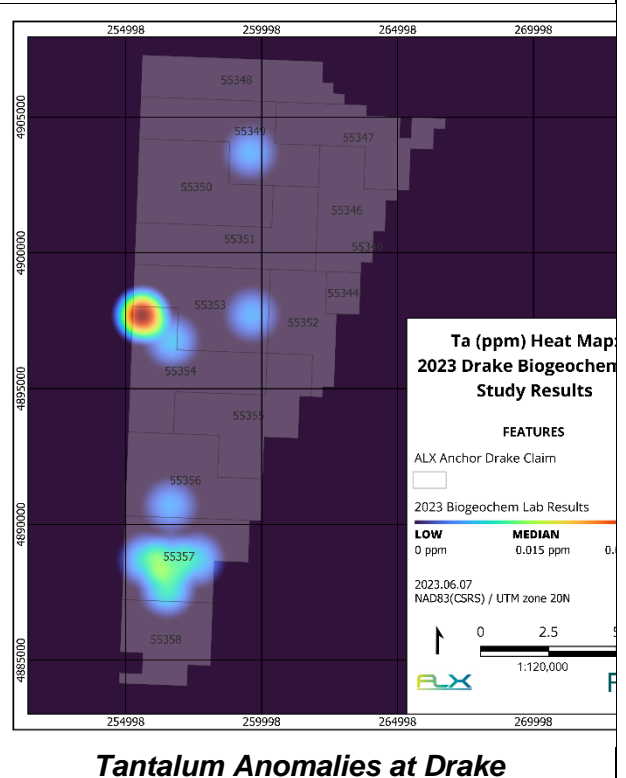
Drake Biogeochemical Sampling Locations



Lithium Anomalies at Drake



Cesium Anomalies at Drake



Tantalum Anomalies at Drake

The 2023 biogeochemical survey results in overburden-covered terrain have successfully identified new LCT targets at Drake. The survey results have revealed eleven lithium anomalies, mostly pooled into two zones that warrant further work, some with coincident cesium and tantalum anomalies. Rubidium also showed elevated values across the Drake property. ALX plans additional prospecting and sampling work at Drake and Yankee.

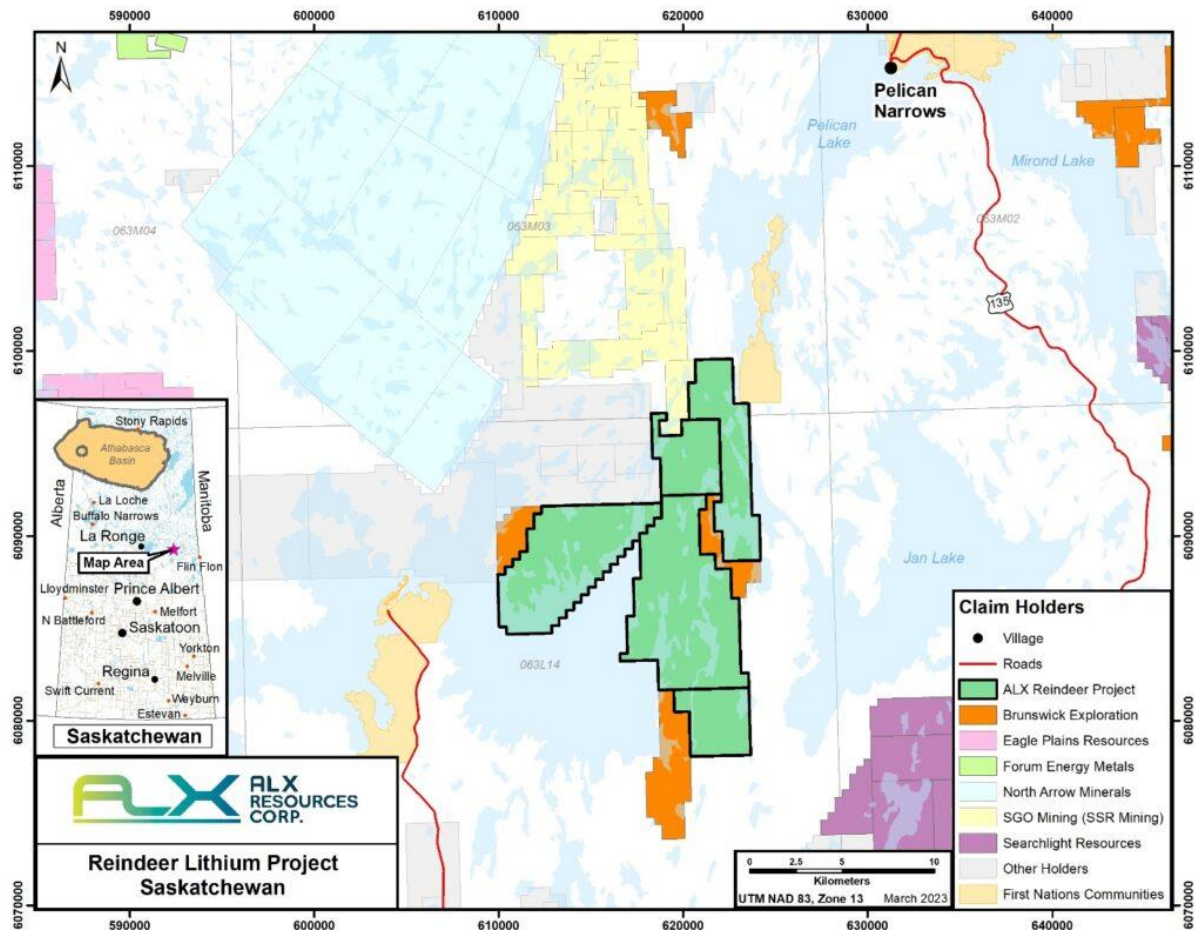
Crystal Lithium Project

Subsequent to the quarter ending December 31st, ALX staked 54 mineral claims in five clam blocks totaling 44,587 ha in northern Saskatchewan near the Northwest Territories border. The Crystal claims regionally surround a historical lithium showing near Bailey Lake. ALX recognized that the area is underexplored for lithium, and that anomalous pathfinder elements found in a 1993 Geological Survey of Canada geochemical survey may indicate a glacial “down-ice” geochemical expression of lithium-bearing pegmatites. ALX has received an exploration permit to evaluate lithium potential at Crystal.

Reindeer Lithium Project

Subsequent to the quarter ending December 31st, ALX acquired a 100% interest in the Reindeer lithium project in northern Saskatchewan for a total purchase price of \$12,500. A 2.0% NSR was granted to the vendor, with ALX retaining an option to purchase one-half (1.0%) of the NSR any time during the next five years for \$2.0 million.

Reindeer is an early-stage project consisting of 5 claims totaling 13,329 hectares. ALX has received an exploration permit to evaluate lithium potential at Reindeer.



Reindeer Lithium Project, near Pelican Narrows, SK

URANIUM EXPLORATION PROJECTS

Athabasca Basin, Saskatchewan

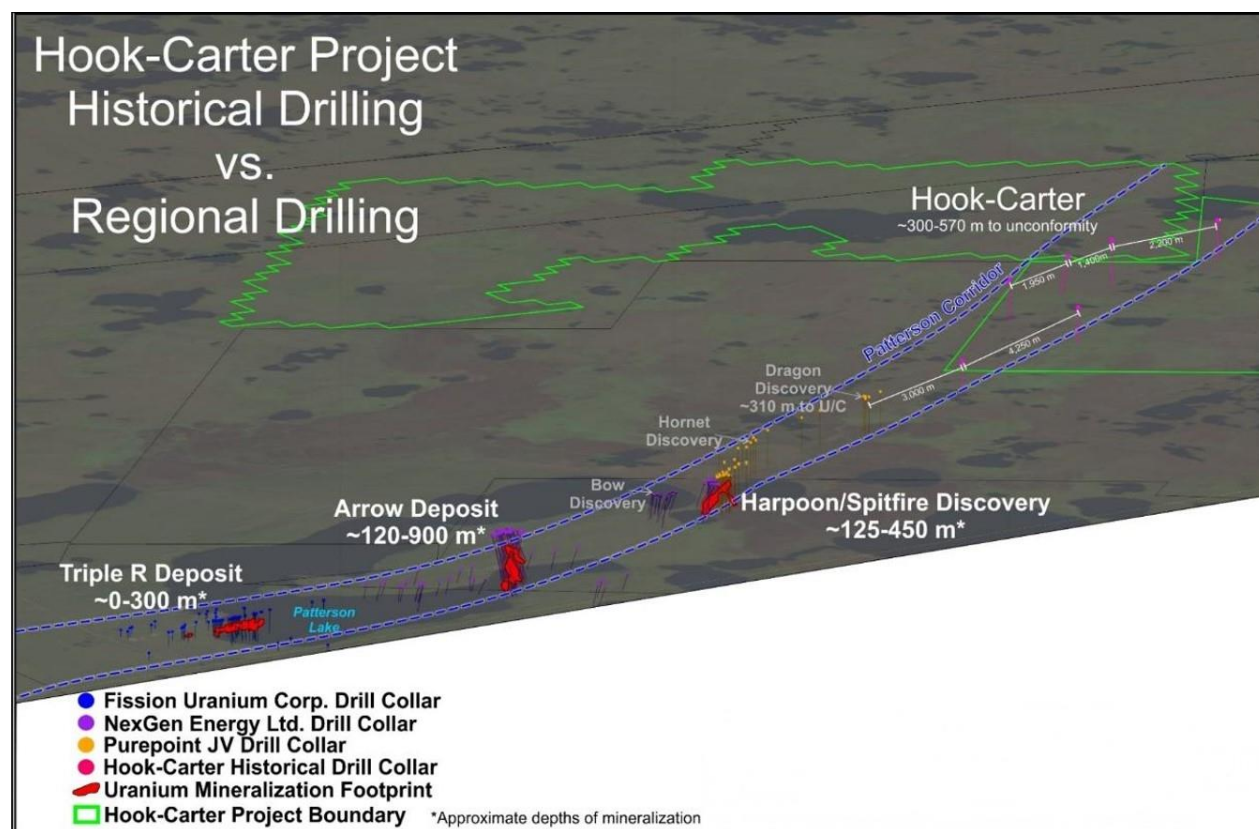
Hook-Carter Uranium Project

The Hook-Carter Uranium Project comprises six claims totalling 24,262 hectares. It is owned 80% by Denison Mines Corp. and 20% by the Company subject to the terms of the definitive agreement with Denison completed on November 4, 2016, and to certain royalties held by underlying vendors.

To date, Denison’s expenditures to date exceed \$6.7 million. No exploration was carried out by Denison in 2020-2022. During Q2 2023, Denison completed deep-penetrating, airborne Z-Axis Tipper electromagnetic survey (“Z-TEM”) over the Hook-Carter Property. Early in 2024, the results the of this survey were shared with ALX.

Background Information

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 uranium 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.



Gibbons Creek Project

The 100% owned Gibbons Creek Uranium Project (“Gibbons Creek”) comprises seven claims totaling 13,864 hectares that straddle the northern margin of the Athabasca Basin. The property is adjacent the Company’s Black Lake Uranium

Project near the community of Stony Rapids, SK. ALX has been exploring Gibbons Creek since 2015 when uranium boulders assaying up to 4.28% U₃O₈ were first discovered.

Gibbons Creek exhibits potential for unconformity-style or deeper, basement hosted uranium mineralization. The depth to the unconformity is known to be shallow (approximately 50 to 250 metres). The property 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). In addition to its uranium potential, Gibbons Creek also hosts the Star Gold and PGE Showing located on the southern shore of the Fond du Lac River.

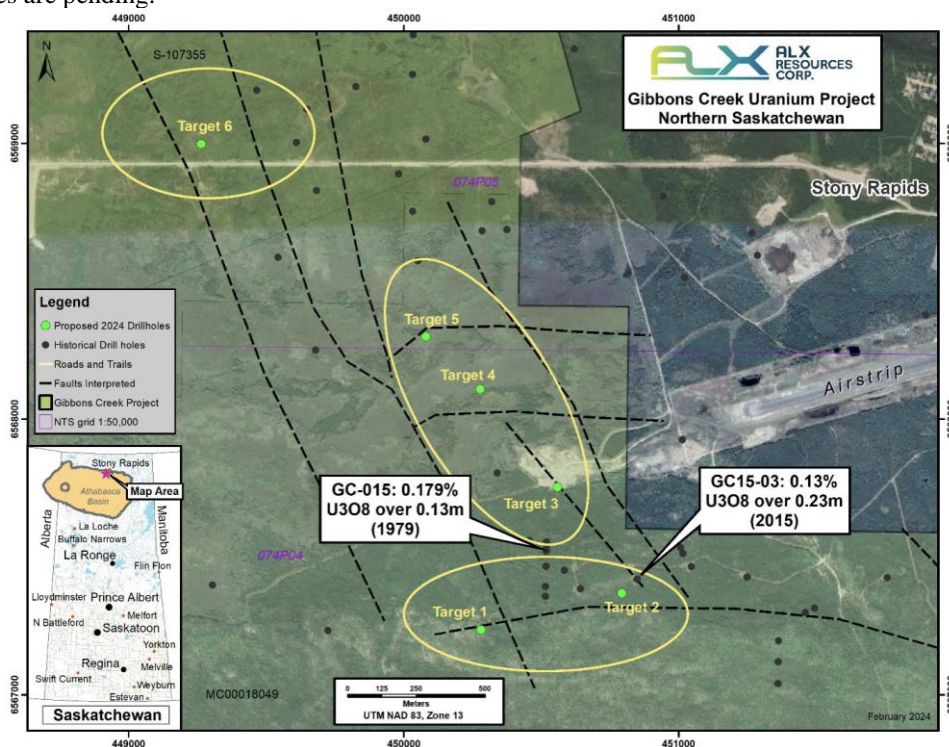
Gibbons Creek is located adjacent to the community of Stony Rapids, which provides infrastructure including power lines, all-weather Highway 905, a commercial airport, equipment rentals and supplies, as well as readily available accommodation, therefore providing high efficiencies for exploration.

2024 Corporate Development and Exploration

In Q1 2024, ALX entered into an option agreement with Trinex Minerals Limited (“Trinex”) of Australia, whereby Trinex can earn an initial 51% interest and up to a 75% participating interest in the project in two stages over five years by making cash and common share payments to ALX of up to \$1.35 million and \$2.25 million respectively, and by incurring exploration expenditures totalling \$5.5 million. The current drilling program is to be funded by Trinex Minerals Limited (“Trinex”), an Australian publicly traded company listed on the ASX. A definitive agreement will finalize the terms of the funding for which Trinex will have 90 days to executed from the date of the binding letter agreement. Drill targets were identified by a recently completed Soil Gas Hydrocarbon (SGH) survey which delineated a 500m X 1000m oval shaped uranium anomaly that included a previous drill hole completed by ALX that assayed 0.13% U₃O₈ over 0.23m. Most of the anomaly comprises an area that has not been drill tested.

In March 2024, ALX commenced drilling up to six holes totaling 1,200m at the Gibbons Creek Uranium Property, located along the northern margin of the Athabasca Basin.

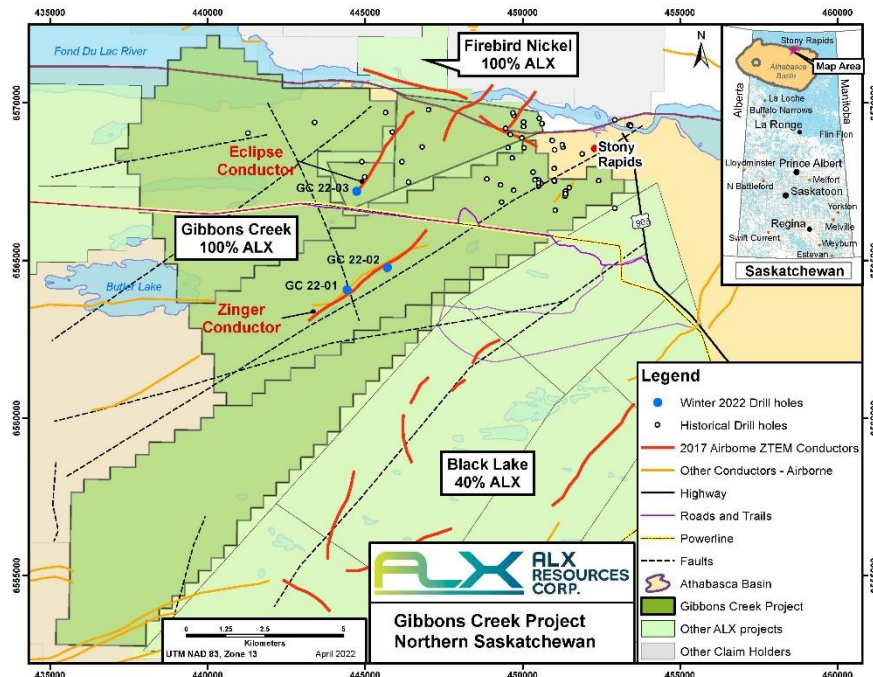
At the time of writing the Company announced that two of the first three drill holes intersected narrow intervals of uranium mineralization at or near the unconformity at depths of approximately 108m and 110m respectively. Drill hole GC24-02, a 470-metre step-out to the west of ALX’s historical hole GC15-03 intersected 0.6m of anomalous radioactivity (maximum peak 3321cps as measured by a Mount Sopris downhole probe), while Hole GC24-03, a 25m step-out to the west of historical hole GC15-03 intersected 1.5m of fracture-controlled mineralization and anomalous radioactivity (maximum peak 2217cps as measured by a Mount Sopris downhole probe). Assay results to determine uranium grades are pending.



Gibbons Creek 2024 Drill Target Areas

2022 Exploration

During Q2 2022, ALX completed a three hole, 1,240m drill program on two previously untested conductive trends known as the Zinger and Eclipse conductors. Both were detected by a historical MEGATEM airborne geophysical survey. Results received subsequent to the quarter ending June 30th, showed the discovery of anomalous uranium and associated pathfinder minerals in all three drill holes, suggesting the presence of a nearby uranium mineralized system.



Gibbons Creek: 2022 Drill Targets along the Zinger and Eclipse conductors

Highlights of the 2022 Drilling Program

- Anomalous uranium values were detected in the lower portion of the Athabasca sandstone in all three holes (GC22-01, GC22-02 and GC22-03), with 10-metre composite samples analyzing up to 8.29 ppm (parts per million) uranium. The analytical results suggest the presence of localized uranium-bearing fluids;
- Analysis of pathfinder elements including boron, cobalt, copper, nickel, and lead, which are associated with unconformity uranium deposits, further suggest the presence of a nearby mineralized system;
- Drill hole GC22-01 (-90 dip) along the southwest part of the Zinger Conductor, intersected mineral alteration (pyrite, siderite, bleaching) high in the sandstone column, which suggests a powerful hydrothermal event occurred peripheral to the drill hole;
- Sudoite, a chloritic alteration mineral known to be associated with uranium mineralization, was also observed at the unconformity in hole GC22-01, in addition to intersecting a zone of moderately graphitic pelitic gneiss associated with a basement fault approximately 41 metres below the unconformity between 396 and 400 metres;
- Discrete elevated gamma probe peaks, ranging from 670 to 1,206 counts per second (“cps”) between 293.7 and 300.9 metres in hole GC22-02 are clear indicators of uranium remobilization by fluid flow in the sandstone;
- Although anomalous uranium was encountered in Hole GC22-03, drilling was terminated short of the primary conductive horizon due to warming weather conditions. The Eclipse conductor continues to be a highly prospective untested target.

Sabre Uranium Project

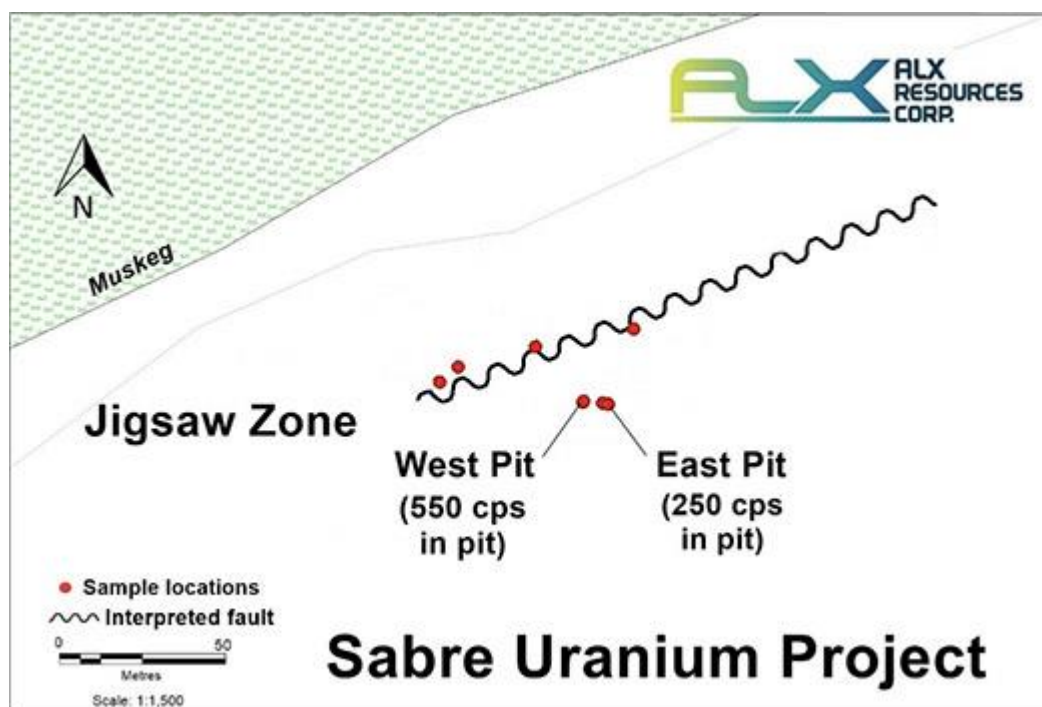
In 2021, ALX acquired the 100% owned Sabre Uranium Project located along the northern margin of the Athabasca Basin by staking 16 mineral claims encompassing 16,041 hectares (38,659 acres), located along the northern margin of the Athabasca Basin near Richards Lake, SK.

Background Information

Sabre is located within the Snowbird Tectonic Zone a major regional geological structure, and includes several parallel northeast-trending fault zones, as well as cross-cutting structures. Numerous historical uranium showings are found within the STZ, such as the Nisto Mine, Black Lake, and the Fond du Lac Uranium Deposit. The Fond du Lac Uranium Deposit, located approximately 15 kilometres west of the centre of Sabre. The Sabre project area is underexplored with only three known drill holes, and no exploration has been conducted since 2008. In the fall of 2021, ALX carried out an initial site visit to verify uranium-bearing boulders and outcrop to better understand the relationship between the surface uranium-bearing boulder outcrop and the significant fault structures present at the property.

2022 Exploration

Prospecting by ALX in October 2022 discovered a significant trend of structural disruption in the Athabasca sandstone, which was named the Jigsaw Zone. The structure is exposed at surface as quartz veining and local quartz-breccia, and outcrop of sandstone and can be traced over a trend approximately 150m long by 15m wide. The Jigsaw Zone is open along strike to northeast and southwest and disappears under cover in both directions. A trend of elevated radioactivity in boulders was located 15m to the south of Jigsaw Zone. Two small historical pits (“West” and “East”) were located and hand dug to better expose the radioactive sources. Scintillometer readings of up to 550 counts per second (“cps”) and 250 cps were obtained from inside the bottom of the West and East pits, respectively (10 to 20 times background radiation levels).



Sabre Uranium Project – Jigsaw Zone Sample Locations, October 2022

Four samples of the quartz vein and quartz-breccia sandstone from the Jigsaw Zone and four radioactive samples from the West and East pits were submitted to the Saskatchewan Research Geoanalytical Labs in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan for a full suite of geochemical analyses. In addition, sub-samples were submitted for short-wave infrared spectroscopy (SWIR) analyses to determine the clay signature of the samples.

In January, 2023, ALX carried out a ground TDEM survey at Sabre and defined a previously untested airborne geophysical conductor near a 2006 drill hole that had demonstrated a significant dravite (boron) anomaly in the

Athabasca formation sandstone. Computer modelling of the 2023 TDEM conductor showed that the historical drill hole missed the conductor by approximately 275 metres.

Additional work at Sabre may include airborne surveys, surface prospecting, geological mapping and spatiotemporal geochemical hydrocarbon (SGH) soil surveys across the highest-priority areas to optimize potential drill targets.

Javelin Uranium Project

In 2021, ALX acquired the 100% owned Javelin Uranium Project in northern Saskatchewan, Canada by staking nine mineral claims encompassing 23,652 hectares. Located near the eastern margin of the Athabasca Basin, the property is situated about 65 kilometres (40 miles) southeast of the McArthur River Uranium Mine.

Javelin is located outside of the eastern margin of the Athabasca Basin within the central parts of the Wollaston Domain basement rocks, which host prolific uranium mines such as Key Lake, McArthur River, Cigar Lake and Rabbit Lake, amongst others.

Recently, high-grade uranium mineralization has been sampled near Javelin just outside the Athabasca Basin sandstone, on surface by Valor Resources Limited and in exploratory drillholes by 92 Energy Ltd. and Baseload Energy Corp.

In the fall of 2021, ALX completed a first-pass, high-resolution airborne magnetic and radiometric survey at Javelin. Follow-up prospecting was carried out to investigate anomalies detected by the airborne survey.

In April, 2023, ALX applied to the government of Saskatchewan for surface exploration permits on Javelin to include prospecting, geological mapping and ground geophysical surveys, as follow-up to a high-resolution magnetic and radiometric airborne survey and initial site visits ALX carried out in late 2021.

McKenzie Lake Uranium Project

On September 30, 2021, ALX announced that it had acquired the McKenzie Lake Uranium Project in northern Saskatchewan, Canada. McKenzie Lake consists of four mineral claims purchased from an arm's length vendor group, and a fifth mineral claim staked by the Company, giving the project a total area of 6,916 hectares. McKenzie Lake is located near the eastern margin of the Athabasca Basin approximately 20 kilometres (12.5 miles) north of the Company's newly-acquired Javelin Uranium Project, and about 55 kilometres (34 miles) southeast of the McArthur River Uranium Mine.

McKenzie Lake is located outside of the eastern margin of the Athabasca Basin within the central parts of the Wollaston Domain basement rocks, which host prolific uranium mines such as Key Lake, McArthur River, Cigar Lake and Rabbit Lake, amongst others. Two recent discoveries of note have been made in the McKenzie Lake-Javelin area, immediately to the southwest of the McKenzie Lake claims. The first is a discovery by 92 Energy Ltd. at their Gemini Project, where strongly anomalous basement-hosted uranium mineralization was intersected in drill hole GEM-004. More recently, and in close proximity to the discovery of 92 Energy Ltd., Baseload Energy Corp. reported the intersection of a broad zone of anomalous radioactivity in drill holes.

In the fall of 2021, ALX completed a first-pass, high-resolution airborne magnetic and radiometric survey at McKenzie Lake. Follow-up prospecting was carried out to investigate anomalies detected by the airborne survey.

During Q4 2023, the Company completed a prospecting and mapping program. Boulders and outcrops of interest were sampled and measured for radioactivity using a hand-held RS -125 Super-Spec gamma ray spectrometer. Geochemical results from Boulder #1 measured 6,000cps and assayed at 0.101% U₃O₈, while Boulder # 2 discovered in a separate target area measured between 4,000 and 16,000 cps, The angular shapes of the boulders suggest they had not been transported very far from the original bedrock source. Follow-up prospecting has been recommended.

Black Lake Uranium Project

ALX owns 40% of the Black Lake Uranium Project ("Black Lake"), which consists of twelve mineral claims totaling 30,381 hectares. Black Lake is a joint venture between UEX Corporation, ALX and Orano Canada. It is located immediately adjacent to the Company's 100%-owned Gibbons project. ALX earned its 40% interest by completing \$1.0 million in exploration expenditures and the issuance of 5,000,000 common shares to UEX valued at \$400,000.

Background Information

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 has been explored intermittently since 1998, but despite the discovery of uranium drill hole BL-18 by UEX Corporation in 2004 leading to a series of other significant uranium occurrences, no new uranium deposit has been discovered. 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.



Mineralized Intersection in Black Lake 2004 hole BL-18 – 0.69% U₃O₈ over 4.4 metres

No exploration work was carried out by the Black Lake joint venture in 2023.

Carpenter Lake Uranium Project

Background Information

The Carpenter Lake property (“Carpenter Lake”) is a 60/40 joint venture between ALX (60%) and Renegade Gold Inc. (40%, formerly Pacton Gold Inc.) over 6 claims totaling 12,963 hectares. The property lies along the southern portion of the Cable Bay Shear Zone (“CBSZ”) where it crosses the southern margin of the Athabasca Basin. The CBSZ is a crustal-scale, regional lithotectonic domain boundary, nearby and parallel to the Virgin River Shear Zone which hosts the Centennial uranium deposit to the west. Major structures such as the CBSZ are a critical element to the formation of unconformity-type uranium deposits.

Historical Exploration

In 2014, a predecessor company of ALX completed the following exploration work at Carpenter Lake:

- 71 rock samples collected during a summer boulder prospecting program;
- 566 radon samples collected during a two-stage winter and summer program;
- 60 lake sediment samples collected during a three-week winter program;

- Airborne gamma spectrometer survey - 3,931 line-kilometres covering 10x20 kilometre block at 50-metre line spacing;
- Airborne VTEM survey - 1,892 line-kilometers over a 10x20 kilometre block at 100 metre line spacing.

In December 2022, as operator of exploration, ALX applied for an exploration permit to include ground geophysics, prospecting and diamond drilling. Subsequent to the quarter ending March 31, 2023, the permit was granted, good to September 30, 2024. ALX has entered into a community engagement process with local First Nations and Metis communities, and other area stakeholders in advance of proposed exploration plans.

Bradley Lake Uranium Project

Background Information

Bradley Lake consists of one claim owned 100% by ALX totaling 1,147 ha. on the northeast edge of the Athabasca Basin, approximately 30km northwest of Stony Rapids, Saskatchewan. The property is situated within the Grease River Shear Zone, which is believed to be structurally-associated with the historic Fond du Lac uranium deposit, 34 km to the southwest.

In 2007, a prospecting program in the Bradley Lake area discovered several significant uranium occurrences in outcrop known as the Bradley West and Bradley East showings, with uranium values ranging from 0.08% U₃O₈ to 3.53% U₃O₈ (Source: Saskatchewan Mineral Assessment Database, Report #74O-09-0023).

2022-2023 Exploration

Field work conducted by ALX at the Bradley West showing in the fall of 2022, identified a northeast-southwest trending structure hosting visible radioactive occurrences along its 60m length where it was cut off by overburden in both directions along strike. Four representative samples were collected from radioactive outcrop along the Bradley showings. During the quarter ending June 30, 2023, the Company received the results of the sampling program with geochemical values ranging from 0.08% to 1.77% U₃O₈.

ALX has received a surface exploration permit, including ground geophysics, for follow-up exploration at Bradley Lake. The exploration plan includes detailed geological mapping, prospecting and a time-domain EM (TDEM) survey to seek geophysical targets related to the area of the Bradley Lake showings.

GOLD PROJECTS

Vixen Gold Project

The Vixen Gold Project (“Vixen”), located in the Red Lake Mining District in Northwestern Ontario, was assembled between 2019-2021 and consist of three sub-projects: Vixen North, South and West, for a combined total of 10,614 hectares.

Background Information

Red Lake is one of Canada’s most prolific gold producing regions, having produced over 28 million ounces of gold since 1925. 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.

Vixen lies within the Birch-Uchi greenstone belt, a geological trend located to the northeast of the town of Red Lake. The Vixen South and Vixen West each lie within 10 km of past-producing gold mines, and within approximately 25 km from the Springpole gold deposit owned by First Mining Gold Corp. (“First Mining”). Springpole 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 (“g/t”) gold and 5.4 g/t silver¹. Vixen North is located approximately 6 km northwest of Springpole and hosts historical showings in surface trenching with gold values ranging up to 9.5 g/t 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.*

First Mining Gold Corp Earn-In Option Agreement

In late 2021, ALX executed an option agreement with First Mining whereby First Mining can earn a 70% interest in the Vixen by making cash payments totaling \$350,000, issuing \$650,000 in common shares of First Mining to ALX, and by incurring \$500,000 in exploration expenditures during the first four years. The preceding terms have been updated to reflect a 2023 amending agreement. First Mining can acquire the remaining 30% by making a cash payment of \$500,000, and by issuing a \$500,000 in common shares of First Mining to ALX. Should the second stage of the earn-in not be completed, First Mining and ALX will enter into a 70%-30% Joint Venture.

2019-2021 Exploration Summary

In 2019, ALX completed rock and soil sampling programs at Vixen North, which returned gold values as high as 23.9 g/t. Follow-up sampling in all three block areas continued in 2020, confirming the presence of multiple iron formation gold occurrence at Vixen North. Two zones named Vulpin and Dickenson were identified. An SGH soil survey completed at Vixen South reported anomalous gold showings. Airborne geophysical surveys were subsequently completed.

Following a positive community engagement with local First Nations, ALX received an exploration permit in 2021 from the Ontario Ministry of Energy, Northern Development and Mines. The permit allows for diamond drilling at up to 10 locations at Vixen North totalling approximately 1,000 metres and is effective until June 28, 2024.

Alligator Lake Gold Project

In 2021, ALX executed a four-year option agreement to earn up to an 80% interest in the Alligator Lake Gold Property located 103 km northeast of the town of La Ronge in northern Saskatchewan. The project comprises five claims totaling approximately 2,973 hectares.

The Alligator Lake claims were privately held since 1985. Over the four-year option term ALX agreed to make staged cash payments totaling \$150,000, issue 1,500,000 common shares of ALX in stages to the private company holding the property; and incur eligible expenditures totaling \$1,250,000.

Background Information

The Alligator Lake property overlays the Byers Fault. It 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 the main controlling structure for many quartz-sulphide-carbonate healed shear and tensional vein type gold deposits and occurrences in the greater Waddy Lake area (Schwann, 1991), which saw limited gold mining in the 1990s.

The property is easily accessed via Provincial Highway 102, and has an established winter trail suitable for mobilizing drilling equipment directly to ALX's primary exploration area of interest.

2022 Exploration

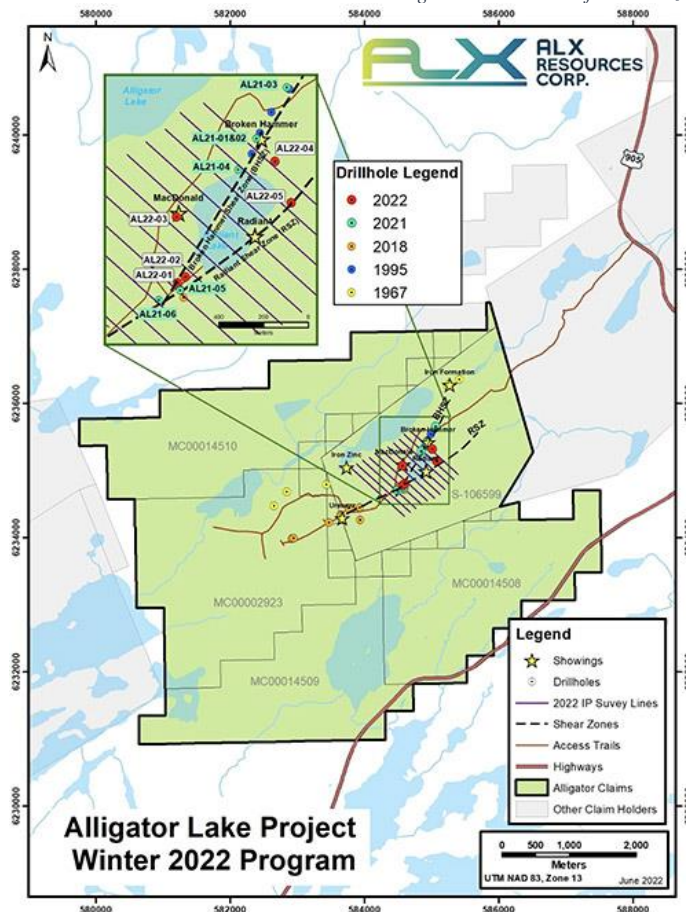
During the quarter ending June 30, 2022, ALX received results from a 5-hole, 815.5m diamond drill program completed during Q1. This program followed-up ALX's successful drilling in 2021, including Hole AL21-004 which returned 10.67g/t over 0.98m.

Highlights of the 2022 program include:¹

- Drill hole AL22-01 successfully expanded the multiple zones of gold mineralization encountered 36 metres to the southeast in 2021 hole AL21-05 (see map below). Two distinct zones of gold mineralization were intersected. In the upper part of the drill hole, a broad zone of gold mineralization occurs from 36.68 to 57.00 metres, associated with quartz veins in metasediments, returned 1.01 g/t gold over 20.32 metres, including 4.79 g/t gold over 1.50 metres.
- A second zone of mineralization in hole AL22-01 returned 2.57 g/t gold over 6.55 metres from 96.00 to 102.55 metres, and is associated with quartz veining in a faulted granodiorite intrusion. Visible gold was noted in a quartz vein within the granodiorite, which included a sample from 99.25 to 99.75 metres that returned 28.4 g/t gold over 0.50 metres.

- Drill hole AL22-05, collared approximately 600 metres east-northeast of AL22-01, targeted a magnetic high trend that appears to be associated with gold mineralization in holes AL22-01 and AL21-05 (16.80 g/t over 0.69 metres), and a historical resistivity survey chargeability high. AL22-05 returned 0.26 g/t gold over 22.76 metres, including 1.73 g/t gold over 2.0 metres.
- Drill Holes AL22-03 and AL22-04 did not intersect significant gold mineralization

¹ All mineralized intersections described are shown as measured drill core lengths – true widths of mineralized zones are not yet determined.



Concurrent with the 2022 drilling program, ALX carried out an induced polarization/resistivity survey covering the southern extent of the Broken Hammer Shear Zone and its possible intersection with the interpreted Radiant Lake Shear Zone. ALX’s review and digitization of a similar historical survey led to the implementation of the 2022 geophysical program, which is anticipated to provide valuable data for a better understanding of the gold mineralized system at Alligator, and for planning the next phase of drilling. ALX has received an exploration permit to drill from the ice of Radiant Lake, an area of the property which has not been drill tested to date.

2020-2021 Exploration

ALX collected fifteen rock samples from areas of historical bedrock showings in 2020. An outcrop grab sample taken by ALX at the Broken Hammer Showing returned 504.0 g/t gold (16.13 oz/ton), and 46.2 g/t silver by fire assay. An inaugural drill program followed in 2021 consisted of six shallow drill holes totaling 617.6m. Narrow high-grade gold mineralization was encountered in multiple holes in the targeted Broken Hammer shear zone.

Hummingbird Gold Project

In 2020 ALX acquired the 100% owned Hummingbird Gold Project (“Hummingbird”) in northern Saskatchewan by staking twelve claims totaling approximately 14,098 hectares. Hummingbird is contiguous to the Company’s Firebird Nickel property.

Background Information

Historical exploration outlined significant NE-SW shear zones extending southward to the Pine Channel Assemblage where high-grade surface outcrops and rock samples ranged as high as 874 g/t.¹

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

ALX contracted KorrAI of Halifax, NS, to use artificial intelligence ("AI") data processing methods to detect surficial alteration along fault zones partially concealed by vegetation and wetlands. During a fall 2020 prospecting program in the northern Athabasca region, ALX visited specific target areas at Hummingbird identified by AI in conjunction with the results of historical work. A total of 105 rock samples were collected in several target areas throughout the Project 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

Sceptre Gold Project

In 2020, ALX acquired the Sceptre Gold Project, located in east-central Saskatchewan by staking twelve claims totaling 6,226 hectares. The Company has no further plans for this project.

OTHER EXPLORATION PROJECTS

Draco VMS Project

In 2019, ALX acquired a 100% interest in Draco VMS copper-zinc-gold-silver project located in the Grong Mining District of central Norway. ALX staked ten claims totaling approximately 5,959 hectares, 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.

The Company has no further plans for this project.

Qualified Persons

The disclosure of technical information regarding ALX's properties contained in this MD&A has been reviewed and approved by either Sierd Eriks, P.Geo., ALX's former President and Chief Geologist, by Jody Dahrouge, P.Geo., a technical advisor to ALX, by David Murray, P. Geo., or by Robert Campbell, P.Geo., all of whom are Qualified Persons as defined by *National Instrument 43-101 – Standards of Disclosure for Mineral Projects*. Mineralization hosted on adjacent properties is not necessarily indicative of mineralization that may be hosted on the Company's mineral properties.

Community Engagement & Environmental/Social Sustainability

ALX Resources is a responsible explorer with a commitment to environmental and social sustainability, while ensuring the Company's long-term success in achieving its goals.

ALX's professional team is committed to best practices in community engagement that is:

- meaningful and effective;
- encourages open dialogue;
- helps to gain a better understanding of community needs;

- results in decisions and actions that achieve mutually beneficial outcomes; and
- ensures minimal environmental impacts from exploration.

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, 2023	Year ended December 31, 2022	Year ended December 31, 2021
General and administrative expenses	\$1,107,705	\$1,344,671	\$1,039,001
Net loss for the year	\$(806,280)	\$(1,878,926)	\$(2,715,552)
Loss per share	\$(0.00)	\$(0.01)	\$(0.02)
Total assets	\$11,997,136	\$12,440,433	\$13,036,776
Total liabilities	\$164,232	\$261,143	\$226,949
Working capital	\$1,809,303	\$2,533,583	\$4,263,511
Weighted average number of shares outstanding	235,895,114	211,630,462	172,128,428

Results of Operations

Year Ended December 31, 2023

The Company had a net loss of \$806,280 during the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to a net loss of \$1,878,926 during the year ended December 31, 2022, with net losses narrowing by \$1,072,646 year over year. Details of significant changes from the prior comparative year are as follows:

- Overall operating expenses decreased by \$236,966 to \$1,107,705 year over year.
- A decrease in share-based compensation to \$90,749 (2022 - \$253,668) resulting from a change in the timing of the option grants by occurring later in the year. The expense was further reduced by a decline in the aggregate fair value of options granted on a comparative basis;
- A decrease in foreign exchange loss to \$4 (2022 - \$51,427) as a result of a one-time foreign exchange loss relating to the sale of uranium properties in Q1 2022;
- An increase in the gain on sale of exploration and evaluation assets to \$1,139,004 (2022- \$62,805) as the Company sold several exploration and evaluation assets that include a 50% interest in its Hydra Lithium Project, the Cluff Lake Project, and a progress payment from the Vixen Gold Project earn-in agreement;
- An increase in impairment charges on exploration and evaluation assets to \$601,625 (2022 - \$348,632) by paring down to the most prospective areas within the Flying Vee Nickel Project and a planned abatement of exploration work at Sceptre, Draco, Sphere, Edge, Vulcan; and
- An increase in the unrealized loss on marketable securities to \$507,6029 (2022 - \$300,133) from price decreases in the underlying securities.

Three Months Ended December 31, 2023

The Company had a net loss of \$17,829 during the quarter ended December 31, 2023, compared to a net loss of \$733,653 during the quarter ended December 31, 2022, with net losses narrowing by \$715,824 year over year. Details of significant changes from the prior comparative quarter are as follows:

- Overall operating expenses decreased by \$988 to \$288,719 year over year.
- An increase in the gain on sale of exploration and evaluation assets to \$341,431 (December 31, 2022 - \$62,805) as the Company sold its interest in the Cluff Lake Project and other smaller non-core uranium properties; and

- A decrease in impairment charges on exploration and evaluation assets to \$5,765 (December 31, 2022 - \$348,632) as there was limited impairment charges in Q4 2023 due to the timing and impact of significant impairment charges being recorded in Q3 2023.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Working capital as at December 31, 2023 was \$1,809,303 compared to working capital of \$2,533,583 as at December 31, 2022 and includes the following:

- Current assets as at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 were \$1,973,535 and \$2,794,726, respectively, including:
 - Cash and cash equivalents of \$1,369,485 at December 31, 2023 and \$2,033,247 at December 31, 2022. The Company's cash balances are held in an interest-bearing savings account at a major Canadian bank.
 - Marketable securities of \$508,145 at December 31, 2023 and \$360,870 at December 31, 2022. The Company's investment portfolio of publicly traded securities is held for trading, subject to certain hold periods, and may be liquidated to fund operations.
 - Other receivables, including taxes receivable, of \$32,922 at December 31, 2023 and \$164,435 at December 31, 2022.
- Current liabilities as at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 were \$164,232 and \$261,143, respectively:
 - Accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$133,441 at December 31, 2023 and \$58,750 at December 31, 2022 and are mostly comprised of trade payables.
 - Liability for flow-through shares of \$30,791 at December 31, 2023 and \$157,392 at December 31, 2022.
 - Current portion of lease liabilities of \$nil at December 31, 2023 and \$45,001 at December 31, 2022.

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. Should a lack of financing alternatives occur, this 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:

	December 31, 2023	September 30, 2023	June 30, 2023	March 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	September 30, 2022	June 30, 2022	March 31, 2022
Corporate overhead*	255,628	229,772	246,496	285,060	269,229	222,244	317,806	281,724
Share-based payments*	33,091	54,402	2,365	891	20,478	42,544	73,700	116,946
Deferred income tax recovery	75,354	57,649	36,427	63,316	42,608	-	-	91,092
Net (loss)income for the period	(17,829)	(368,999)	(212,320)	(207,132)	(733,653)	10,985	(832,701)	(323,557)
(Loss)income per share	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	0.01	(0.01)	(0.01)
Total assets	11,997,136	11,583,510	11,953,089	12,258,712	12,440,433	12,182,410	12,252,502	13,376,844
Total liabilities	164,232	189,995	285,663	261,143	284,665	408,287	773,628	226,949

*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 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 April 9, 2024	Number Outstanding December 31, 2023	Number Outstanding December 31, 2022
Common shares issued and outstanding	248,870,100	248,870,100	234,383,956
Options to purchase common shares	19,100,000	19,100,000	14,300,000
Warrants to purchase common shares	58,287,560	58,287,560	89,557,960
Total (fully diluted)	326,257,660	326,257,660	338,241,916

During the year ended December 31, 2023:

- i) During the fourth quarter of 2023, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement consisting of 14,086,144 flow-through units for gross proceeds of \$493,015 (with \$106,145 being recognized as a liability for flow-through shares). The flow-through units were sold at a price of \$0.035 per unit, consisting of one common share and one common share purchase warrant. Each share purchase warrant entitles the holder to purchase one non-flow through common share of the Company at a price of \$0.05 for up to two years from closing. In conjunction with the private placement the Company paid finder's fees of \$25,412 and issued 726,043 finder fee warrants valued at \$11,961. Each warrant is exercisable at \$0.05 per common share of the Company for a period of two years from closing.
- ii) On December 18, 2023, issued 150,000 common shares for the Electra Nickel Project exploration and evaluation assets.
- iii) On December 18, 2023, issued 250,000 common shares for the Alligator Gold Project exploration and evaluation assets.

During the year ended December 31, 2022:

- i) During November 2022, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement consisting of 20,000,000 flow-through units ("FT Units") at \$0.05 each and 6,125,000 non-flow-through units ("NFT Units") at \$0.04 each for gross proceeds of \$1,245,000 (with \$200,000 being recognized as a liability for flow-through shares). Each FT Unit consists of one flow-through share and one-half of one non-flow-through common share purchase warrant in the capital of the Company. Each NFT Unit consists of one common share and one-half of one non-flow-through common share purchase warrant in the capital of the Company. Each whole warrant exercisable into one common share of the Company for a period of three years from closing at an exercise price of \$0.075 per common share.

In conjunction with the private placement, the Company paid finders fees of \$56,850 and issued 1,137,000 finder fee warrants valued at \$33,045. Each warrant is exercisable into one common share of the Company at \$0.05 for a period of three years from closing.

- ii) On December 20, 2022, issued 200,000 common shares for the Electra Nickel Project exploration and evaluation assets.
- iii) On December 20, 2022, issued 250,000 common shares for the Alligator Gold Project exploration and evaluation assets.

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

With the exception of certain investments, the Company is not exposed to foreign currency risk on fluctuations considering that its assets and liabilities are stated in Canadian dollars. The Company holds certain equity securities that are traded on the Australian Stock Exchange and quoted in Australian dollars. Fluctuations in the value of the Australian dollar can impact the fair value of Company's securities and or the value of the Australian dollars received should these securities be divested.

(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 year ended December 31, 2023 or the year ended December 31, 2022. 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 December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022:

	As at December 31, 2023		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,369,485	\$ -	\$ -
Marketable securities	508,145	-	-
	\$ 1,877,630	\$ -	\$ -

	As at December 31, 2022		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 2,033,247	\$ -	\$ -
Marketable securities	360,870	-	-
	\$ 2,394,117	\$ -	\$ -

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:

Years ending December 31,	2023	2022
Consulting fees and salaries	\$ 308,900	\$ 313,100
Share-based compensation	43,724	190,333
Key management personnel compensation	\$ 352,624	\$ 503,433

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company incurred consulting fees of \$1,131 (December 31, 2022 - \$1,248) and exploration costs of \$26,025 (December 31, 2022 - \$532,670) with Dahrouge Geological Consulting Ltd., a company controlled by Jody Dahrouge who was also a director of ALX.

Related party amounts are unsecured, non-interest bearing and due on demand. As at December 31, 2023, \$nil (December 31, 2022 - \$21,423) is due to related parties of the Company and is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

All related party transactions are in the normal course of operations and have been measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

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.

The Company has renewed its lease by entering into a new three lease which will be commencing on January 1, 2024. Annual base lease payments are \$47,979 in year one, \$51,553 in year two, and \$55,087 in year three. All other terms will remain the same.

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*
David Miller – Director
Jean-Jacques Gautrot – Director*
Howard Haugom – Director*
Patrick Groening – Director & 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.