Alopex Gold Inc.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

QUARTERLY HIGHLIGHTS

Nine months ended September 30, 2017

The following quarterly highlights management discussion and analysis (the “MD&A”) should be read in conjunction with the annual financial statements of Nalunaq A/S for the year ended December 31, 2016, the audited interim financial statements of Alopex Gold Inc. (the “Corporation” or “Alopex”) for the initial 38-day period ended March 31, 2017, both presented in the June 29, 2017 prospectus and the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements of Alopex for the nine months ended September 30, 2017. The financial statements of the Corporation and of Nalunaq A/S and the financial information contained in this MD&A were prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”). All figures are in Canadian dollars unless otherwise noted. This MD&A is current as of November 20, 2017.

Further information regarding the Corporation and its operations are filed electronically on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval (SEDAR) in Canada and can be found on www.sedar.com.

Abbreviation	Period
Q1-16	January 1, 2016 to March 31, 2016
Q2-16	April 1, 2016 to June 30, 2016
Q3-16	July 1, 2016 to September 30, 2016
Q3-16 YTD	January 1, 2016 to September 30, 2016
Q4-16	October 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016
Q1-17	January 1, 2017 to March 31, 2017
Q2-17	April 1, 2017 to June 30, 2017
Q3-17	July 1, 2017 to September 30, 2017
Q3-17 YTD	January 1, 2017 to September 30, 2017
Q4-17	October 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017

1. NATURE OF ACTIVITIES

Alopex was incorporated on February 22, 2017 under the *Canada Business Corporations Act*. The Corporation’s head office is situated at 123 Front Street West, suite 905, Toronto, Ontario, Canada. The Corporation operates in one industry segment, being the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. It owns interests in properties located in Greenland. Since July 2017, the Corporation’s shares are listed on the TSX Venture Exchange (the “Exchange”) under the AEX ticker.

The Corporation’s properties were acquired upon the reorganisation that was completed on June 26, 2017 whereby the Corporation acquired 100% of the shares of Nalunaq A/S, a corporation incorporated under the *Greenland Public Companies Act*, in anticipation of the initial public offering (‘IPO”) of the Corporation on the Exchange completed on July 13, 2017.

2. CORPORATE UPDATE

2.1 Transactions executed, Pre-IPO reorganization and initial public offering

On June 26, 2017, Arctic Resources Capital S.à r.l. (“ARC”), FBC Mining (Nalunaq) Limited (“FBC Nalunaq”) and the Corporation completed the Pre-IPO Reorganization. Pursuant to the Pre-IPO Reorganization, ARC transferred the shares of Nalunaq A/S held by ARC to its shareholders by way of a distribution in kind. Upon completion of such distribution, Nalunaq A/S issued 2 shares to ARC and 1 share to FBC Nalunaq in settlement of outstanding debt obligations in the aggregate amount of $171,065 which was owed to them for advances made to fund the operations of Nalunaq A/S, and contemporaneously therewith, each of ARC, ARC’s shareholders and FBC Nalunaq transferred all of their respective shares of Nalunaq A/S to the Corporation in exchange for an aggregate of 35,999,999 shares of the Corporation. Nalunaq A/S thereby became a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Corporation. As of June 26, 2017 (without giving effect to the prospectus offering), ARC and its shareholders and FBC Nalunaq held 66.67% and 33.33%, respectively, of the issued and outstanding shares of the Corporation.

2. CORPORATE UPDATE (CONT'D)

The final prospectus was filed on June 29, 2017 by the Corporation to qualify the IPO of a minimum of 10,000,000 shares for total gross proceeds to the Corporation for $5,000,000, and a maximum of 20,000,000 shares, for total gross proceeds to the Corporation for $10,000,000 (the "Offering"), at a price of $0.50 per share (the "IPO share price").

The IPO was made pursuant to the terms of an agency agreement dated June 29, 2017 (the "Agency Agreement") between the Corporation and Paradigm Capital Inc., acting as lead agent (the "Lead Agent") and Canaccord Genuity Corp. (together with the Lead Agent, the "Agents"). The Corporation has also agreed to pay the Lead Agent a work fee of $15,000 per month for four months, commencing January 1, 2017 (the "Work Fee"). Any Work Fee payable shall be creditable against any commission that becomes payable.

On July 13, 2017, the Corporation complete the IPO by issuing 13,592,500 shares at a price of $0.50 per share for aggregate gross proceeds of $6,796,250.

The Agents received a commission of $411,756 which represents 6.5% of the gross amount raised in the IPO. In addition, the Corporation issued 883,512 compensation, non-transferable share purchase warrants (each an "Agent Warrant") which represents 6.5% of the shares sold during the IPO. The Agent Warrants are exercisable at $0.50 (the IPO share price) on or before July 13, 2020.

On July 13, 2017, the Corporation granted to its directors, officers and consultants 1,360,000 stock options exercisable at $0.50, valid for 5 years. Those stock options were granted at an exercise price equal to the IPO share price.

On August 9, 2017, the Corporation granted to an investor relation firm 50,000 stock options exercisable at $0.59, valid for 5 years, vesting 25% every quarter. Those options were granted at an exercise price equal to the closing market value of the shares the previous day of the grant.

2.2 Highlights of the Summer Work Programme and results

a) Exploration to delineate Main Vein extensions throughout Nalunaq Licence

Programme Aims:

- A 3,000 m surface diamond drilling programme was planned in the upper, mid-section of the mountain and valley floor. In addition to this a surface sampling programme of possible Main Vein outcrop on two faces of the mountain was planned in order to further delineate the extension of the gold bearing Main Vein.

Completed:

- A total of 2,445 m of surface diamond drilling across 14 boreholes drilled from 9 pads (including 4 high elevation helicopter serviced locations and 5 skid or road locations).
- The high elevation drilling along strike from the mine workings intersected a number of alteration zones and features which correlate with the 3D model interpretation of the Main Vein position.
- Drilling from low elevations near the valley floor has intersected a potential down dip extension of the Main Vein mined in the South Block further confirming the existing 3D model.
- 161 point samples were collected from Nalunaq Mountain SW face (57) and Nalunaq Mountain North North face ("NNF") (104) with a professional mountain climbing team.

b) Exploration to test grade continuity at Tartoq project

Programme Aims:

- Install a geological team at a remote exploration camp to conduct channel sampling across the Eastern Carbonate Zone at Nuuluk to identify mineralization extent and define future drilling locations. Visit Interlak sub area for reconnaissance and channel sampling.
- Conduct a qualified person visit to the Tartoq Licence.

2. CORPORATE UPDATE (CONT'D)

Completed:

- 328 channel samples collected from 254.8 m of channels along 4 lines across the Eastern Carbonate Zone in the Nuuluk area.
- 54 historic channel sampling sites re-surveyed and logged at Nuuluk.
- It was not possible to visit the Interlak sub area due to conditions in the Fjord.
- Qualified person visit to licence completed on 28th September.

c) Exploration to establish the presence of Main Vein type mineralization in the Vagar Licence

Programme Aims:

- Surface sampling in the Vagar licence sub areas of Nalunaq East and Lake 410 licence areas.

Completed:

- During the field season, Alopex obtained the Vagar licence area, which was previously owned by Nuna Minerals A/S, significantly extending the Corporation's exploration area in South Greenland.
- A 4 team of professional climbers were engaged to sample near vertical faces where favorable lithologies crop out.
- A total of 95 point samples were obtained from Ship Mountain in the Nalunaq East sub area (opposite the mine) intersecting multiple quartz veins.
- Due to time and resources it was not possible to visit the Lake 410 sub area this year.

d) Infrastructure – Acquiring new equipment and high grading existing infrastructure:

- Acquisition of backhoe, tractor and other equipment such as tented base camp facilities and a core yard supported operations this year. In addition existing technical equipment was augmented with the new equipment purchased for the Tartoq field camp. This will allow quicker mobilization for future operations as well as providing a capability to support more than one remote field camp.

The Corporation's field programme started on the 28th of July and finished on the 5th October 2017. All equipment was packed and secured for the winter and the exploration team departed Greenland on October 15, 2017.

All samples collected (1,078, inclusive of QAQC samples) have been transported to ALS laboratories in Loughrea, Ireland. Results are expected in December 2017.

2.3 Financial Highlights

The Corporation reported a net loss of $3,710,971 in Q3-17 YTD compared to $892,398 for Q3-16 YTD. The main variations are as follow:

- Exploration and evaluation expenses of $2,357,596 ($660,710 in Q3-16 YTD) (see section exploration and evaluation expenses for details).
- General and administrative of $1,390,336 ($326,546 in Q3-16 YTD).
    - Management and consulting fees of $289,515 ($153,182 in Q3-16 YTD). Since May 1, 2017, a public company management team and board of directors was appointed.
    - Share-based compensation of $510,839 (nil in Q3-16 YTD). Following completion of the IPO, the Corporation granted options to its directors, officers and consultants including an investor relation firm.
    - Professional fees of $259,931 ($77,408 in Q3-16 YTD). The Corporation incurred legal fees to prepare the Pre-IPO Reorganization. An accounting team was put in place to bring the bookkeeping to an IFRS level.
    - Marketing and industry involvement of $176,021 ($4,837 in Q3-16 YTD). Since the Corporation became public, it has incurred costs related to investor relations, strategic communications and conferences.
- The deferred income tax recovery of $97,908 in Q3-16 YTD was all recovery in 2016 (nil in Q3-17 YTD).

2. CORPORATE UPDATE (CONT'D)

The Corporation reported a net loss of $3,182,622 in Q3-17 compared to $691,060 for Q3-16. The explanations to the variations are similar to those of the year to date periods.

The Corporation has a working capital of $2,023,142 as of September 30, 2017 (negative of $182,050 as of December 31, 2016). The working capital position was favorably improved on July 13, 2017 when the Corporation complete its IPO of 13,592,500 shares at a price of $0.50 per share for aggregate gross proceeds of $6,796,250.

Up to September 30, 2017, the offering expenses that were incurred by the Corporation amounted to $1,372,652, recorded as share issuance costs presented against capital stock on the Corporation's statement of financial position.

The Corporation bought property and equipment for $192,129 in the Q3-17 (nil as of December 31, 2016). The Corporation bought field equipment and base camp, vehicles and rolling stock for the exploration and evaluation purpose work.

As at September 30, 2017, Nalunaq A/S had a payable of $42,955 to FBC Mining BA Ltd. ("FBC BA"), a subsidiary of FBC Mining (75%) and ARC (25%). On March 1, 2017, March 30, 2017, April 10, 2017 and April 19, 2017, Nalunaq A/S signed loan agreements with ARC and FBC BA whereby ARC and FBC BA agreed to make available US$80,000 and US$106,707 respectively to Nalunaq A/S. The loans bear no interest and are payable in one installment upon request when Nalunaq A/S has sufficient cash reserves. Nalunaq A/S reimbursed all shareholders loans of $261,310 in the month of August 2017.

2.4 Use of funds following the initial public offering

Following is a table summarizing the use of the IPO's $6,796,250 gross proceeds:

	Assuming completion of the minimum concurrent financing	**Assuming completion of the maximum concurrent financing**	**Up to September 30, 2017**
	$	$	$
Underground exploration program	-	4,395,000	-
Surface exploration program	1,807,000	1,433,000	2,272,644
Nalunaq Infrastructure (property and equipment)	396,000	796,000	192,129
General and administrative expenses for 18 months	1,339,000	1,339,000	467,363
Working capital deficiency	360,000	360,000	313,941
Costs to complete the IPO	530,000	530,000	930,896
Financing costs (commission)	325,000	650,000	441,756
Unallocated, including contingencies	243,000	497,000	-
	5,000,000	**10,000,000**	**4,618,729**

3. PROPERTY ACQUISITION

Property acquisitions are capitalized in the statement of financial position.

On February 6, 2017, Nalunaq A/S entered into a sale and purchase agreement with NunaMinerals A/S to acquire the Vagar exploration licence for a purchase price of $9,465 conditional upon the approval of the Greenland authorities.

The approval has been received and on October 30, 2017. Nalunaq A/S signed the paperwork to complete the licence transfer, which will become effective upon the Greenland authorities executing the document.

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENSES

Exploration and evaluation expenses are included in the operating loss in the consolidated statement of comprehensive loss.

The Corporation incurred the following exploration and evaluation expenses:

	Q3-17	Q3-16	Q3-17 YTD	Q3-16 YTD
	$	$	$	$
Nalunaq				
Geology	283,369	207,795	305,346	207,795
Lodging and on-site support	324,961	-	324,961	-
Drilling	594,769	-	594,769	-
Analysis	3,705	6,809	5,045	6,809
Transport	288,202	331,680	288,202	371,449
Helicopter Charter	387,525	-	387,525	-
Operator fees	100,712	-	190,033	-
Supplies and equipment	39,687	2,420	39,687	19,935
Taxes and permits	-	-	-	-
Government fees	3,255	-	6,203	-
Depreciation	16,011	-	16,011	-
	2,042,196	548,704	2,157,782	605,988
Tartoq				
Geology	79,428	26,767	104,487	26,767
Lodging and on-site support	17,100	-	17,100	-
Analysis	260	-	445	-
Transport	38,778	19,809	38,778	19,809
Helicopter Charter	97	-	97	-
Supplies and equipment	1,193	482	1,193	8,146
Taxes and permits	-	-	(57)	-
Government fees	4,011	-	4,011	-
	140,867	47,058	166,054	54,722
Vagar				
Government fees	29,000	-	29,000	-
	29,000	-	29,000	-
Genex				
Government fees	4,760	-	4,760	-
	4,760	-	4,760	-
Total				
Geology	362,797	234,562	409,833	234,562
Lodging and on-site support	342,061	-	342,061	-
Drilling	594,769	-	594,769	-
Analysis	3,965	6,809	5,490	6,809
Transport	326,980	351,489	326,980	391,258
Helicopter Charter	387,622	-	387,622	-
Operator fees	100,712	-	190,033	-
Supplies and equipment	40,880	2,902	40,880	28,081
Taxes and permits	-	-	(57)	-
Government fees	41,026	-	43,974	-
Depreciation	16,011	-	16,011	-
Total exploration and evaluation expenses	**2,216,823**	**595,762**	**2,357,596**	**660,710**

4. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION EXPENSES (CONT'D)

James Gilbertson C-Geol, who is a full-time employee and Managing Director of SRK Exploration Services Limited and a Chartered Geologist with the Geological Society of London and as such a qualified persons as defined in NI 43-101 supervised the preparation of the technical information in this section.

4.1 Nalunaq

The Nalunaq programme progressed as follows:

- The containers with the drilling equipment arrived on the site on August 14, 2017.
- The camp was set up and ready on August 16, 2017.
- The drilling work started on August 17, 2017.
- The mountaineering sampling started on August 17, 2017.
- The core logging facilities was ready on August 18, 2017.
- Drilling at very high elevations on the mountain was difficult in terms of site selection and constructing safe sites.
- Drilling was problematic at the high pads due to water supply and other issues.
- Drilling on the mine roads at lower elevation was easier and productivity increased.
- Abnormal late summer storms disrupted operations for the period of a week when the access road had to be repaired.
- Drilling ceased on October 5, 2017.
- Logging and core processing was completed on October 9, 2017.
- Technical Team demobilized on October 15, 2017.
- Samples were sent 3 shipments (September 12, September 26 and October 13, 2017).

4.2 Tartoq

The Tartoq programme progressed as follows:

- The exploration team started operations at Tartoq on July 28, 2017.
- The campaign was finished on August 15, 2017.
- 4 lines was sampled with diamond saw cut channels.
- The field camp was stored in Nalunaq property.
- The samples were prepared for shipment to the laboratory in Ireland.
- Despite difficult operating conditions all goals were achieved.

4.3 Genex

On October 16, 2017, Nalunaq A/S was awarded a prospecting licence covering West Greenland, in this context defined as areas south of 78ºN and west of 44ºW. It is valid for a term of five years until December 31, 2021. Nalunaq A/S is not obligated to spend exploration expenses regarding this licence area during this period.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING EXPENSES

When Nalunaq A/S purchased the Nalunaq Property on October 15, 2015, it came with an escrow account for environmental monitoring and an environmental monitoring provision. This escrow account was set up in favour of the Government of Greenland as security for fulfilling the environmental monitoring expenses following the closure of the Nalunaq Gold Mine.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2017, Nalunaq A/S incurred $10,036 in environmental monitoring expenses. All incurred amount are funded from the escrow account.

6. OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

Neither the Corporation nor Nalunaq A/S have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

7. TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN RELATED PARTIES

The key management compensation is described in note 12 of the financial statements. Following are further details on related party transactions in the normal course of operations:

- A firm in which Georgia Quenby (director) is a partner charged professional fees of $11,761 through FBC BA and directly to the Corporation for $1,855;
- A company controlled by Ingrid Martin (chief financial officer) charged professional fees of $60,323 for her staff.

8. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The Corporation's properties were acquired upon the reorganisation that was completed on June 26, 2017 whereby the Corporation acquired 100% of the shares of Nalunaq A/S in anticipation of the IPO. As the Corporation was founded by the same group of shareholders as Nalunaq A/S and in contemplation of the reorganisation, said reorganisation is accounted for as a reorganisation of the capital of Nalunaq A/S. The financial statements of the Corporation thus reflect the continuation of the activities of Nalunaq A/S for periods prior to the incorporation of the Corporation on February 22, 2017, the combined activities of the Corporation and Nalunaq A/S for the period from February 22, 2017 until the reorganization on June 26, 2017, and the consolidated activities of the Corporation since June 26, 2017.

Therefore, the Corporation adopted the accounting policies described in note 2 to the annual financial statements of Nalunaq A/S for the year ended December 31, 2016 presented in the June 29, 2017 prospectus, except for the policies described below.

Functional and presentation currency – Foreign currency transactions

The presentation currency is Canadian dollars ("CAD"). The functional currency of Nalunaq A/S was Danish Krone ("DKK") up until June 30, 2017 and it was changed thereafter to CAD. The functional currency of Nalunaq A/S is measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of the underlying entity using appropriate rates of exchange prevailing on the dates of such transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency rate of exchange in effect at the end of each reporting period. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions are recognized in the net profit or loss.

Until June 30, 2017, for presentation purposes, the results of operations are translated to CAD at an appropriate average rate of exchange during the year and are included in net profit or loss. The assets, liabilities, capital stock and contributed surplus are translated to CAD at rates of exchange in effect at the end of the period. Gains or losses arising on translation to the presentation currency for assets, liabilities, capital stock and contributed surplus to CAD at period end are recognized in other comprehensive loss as a foreign currency translation adjustment.

When a foreign operation is sold, such exchange differences are recognized in the statement of comprehensive loss as part of the gain or loss on sale.

8. CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of an asset. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with the item will flow to the Corporation and the cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of a replaced asset is derecognized when replaced.

Repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the statement of income (loss) during the period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is calculated to amortize the cost of the property and equipment less their residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method and following periods by major categories:

Vehicles and rolling stock	3 years
Field equipment and base camp related to exploration and evaluation activities	3 years

Depreciation of property and equipment, if related to exploration activities, is expensed consistently with the policy for exploration and evaluation expenses. For those which are not related to exploration and evaluation activities, depreciation expense is recognized directly in the statement of income (loss).

Depreciation of an asset ceases when it is classified as held for sale (or included in a disposal group that is classified as held for sale) or when it is derecognized. Therefore, depreciation does not cease when the asset becomes idle or is retired from active use unless the asset is fully depreciated.

Residual values, methods of depreciation and useful lives of the assets are reviewed annually and adjusted if appropriate.

Gains and losses on disposals of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset and are recorded in the statement of income (loss).

9. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Financial instruments are described in note 13 to the unaudited condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Corporation for Q3-17 YTD.

10. OUTSTANDING SHARES DATA

	November 20, 2017	**September 30, 2017**
	Number	**Number**
Capital stock	49,592,500	49,592,500
Stocks options	1,410,000	1,410,000
Warrants	883,512	883,512
Fully diluted	**51,886,012**	**51,886,012**

11. RISK FACTORS

The following discussions review a number of important risks which management believes could impact the Corporation's business. There are other risks, not identified below, which currently, or may in the future exist in the Corporation's operating environment.

Risks Related to the Corporation and the Mining Industry

11.1 The Corporation is an exploration stage company.

The Corporation currently has no development projects. While the Nalunaq Property has an operating history, the exploration potential that may represent the long-term future of the Nalunaq Property is at an early stage. Future mining and processing methods may differ to those used historically and thus historical operating costs, capital spending, site remediation costs or asset retirement obligations may not be applicable as benchmarks.

The Tartoq Property is an early stage exploration project that has no operating history upon which to base estimates of future operating costs, future capital spending requirements or future site remediation costs or asset retirement obligations. The Corporation has no experience in placing mineral interests into production, and its ability to do so will be dependent upon using the services of appropriately experienced personnel or entering into agreements with major mining companies that can provide such expertise. There can be no assurance that the Corporation will have available to it the necessary expertise when and if it places any of its mineral interests into production.

11.2 The Corporation's liquidity and capital resources are uncertain.

The exploration and development of the Corporation's mineral properties depends upon the Corporation's ability to obtain financing through joint ventures, offerings of equity securities or offerings of debt securities, or by obtaining financing through a bank or other entity. The Corporation has not established a limit as to the amount of debt it may incur nor has it adopted a ratio of its equity to debt allowance. If the Corporation needs to obtain additional financing, there is no assurance that financing will be available from any source, that it will be available on terms acceptable to the Corporation, or that any future offering of securities will be successful. Volatile markets for precious metals may make it difficult or impossible for the Corporation to obtain debt financing or equity financing on favourable terms or at all. If additional funds are raised through the issuance of equity securities, there may be a significant dilution in the value of the Corporation's outstanding shares. The Corporation could suffer adverse consequences if it is unable to obtain additional capital, which would cast substantial doubt on its ability to continue its operations and growth.

In addition, the Corporation does not expect to generate material revenue or achieve self-sustaining operations in the near future. To the extent the Corporation has negative cash flows in future periods, the Corporation may use a portion of its general working capital to fund such negative cash flow.

11.3 The Corporation requires substantial funds merely to determine whether commercial mineral deposits exist on its Properties.

Any potential development and production of the Corporation's exploration properties depends upon the results of exploration programs and/or feasibility studies and the recommendations of duly qualified engineers and geologists. Such programs require substantial additional funds. Any decision to further expand the Corporation's operations on these exploration properties is anticipated to involve consideration and evaluation of several significant factors including, but not limited to:

- costs of bringing a property into production, including exploration work, preparation of production feasibility studies, and construction of production facilities;
- availability and costs of financing;
- ongoing costs of production;
- market prices for the minerals to be produced;
- environmental compliance regulations and restraints; and

11. RISK FACTORS (CONT'D)

- political climate and/or governmental regulation and control.

11.4 Gold price volatility may adversely affect the Corporation.

If the Corporation commences production, profitability will be dependent upon the market price of gold. Gold prices historically have fluctuated widely and are affected by numerous external factors beyond the Corporation's control, including industrial and retail demand, central bank lending, sales and purchases of gold, forward sales of gold by producers and speculators, levels of gold production, short-term changes in supply and demand because of speculative hedging activities, confidence in the global monetary system, expectations of the future rate of inflation, the strength of the U.S. dollar (the currency in which the price of gold is generally quoted), interest rates, terrorism and war, and other global or regional political or economic events.

11.5 Title to the Corporation's mineral properties cannot be guaranteed and may be subject to prior unregistered agreements, transfers or claims and other defects.

The Corporation cannot guarantee that title to its mineral properties will not be challenged. Title insurance is generally not available for mineral properties and the Corporation's ability to ensure that it has obtained secure claim to individual mineral properties or mining concessions may be severely constrained. The Corporation's mineral properties may be subject to prior unregistered agreements, transfers or claims, and title may be affected by, among other things, undetected defects. The Corporation has not conducted surveys of all of the mineral rights in which it holds direct or indirect interests. A successful challenge to the precise area and location of these mineral rights could result in the Corporation being unable to operate on its Properties as permitted or being unable to enforce its rights with respect to its Properties.

11.6 Mining, processing, development and exploration activities depend, to one degree or another, on adequate infrastructure.

Reliable roads, bridges, power sources and water supply are important determinants which affect capital and operating costs. The Corporation's inability to secure adequate water and power resources, as well as other events such as unusual or infrequent weather phenomena, sabotage, government or other interference in the maintenance or provision of such infrastructure could adversely affect the Corporation's operations, financial condition and results of operations.

11.7 Exploration activities are influenced, amongst others, by the location, its climate and terrain.

The Nalunaq Exploration Project and the Tartoq Exploration Project are in remote locations in a global context, although not in a Greenlandic context. The costs of logistics and staffing are high. The climatic conditions allow a relatively short period for surface exploration activities, although this should not affect underground exploration.

The Nalunaq Gold Mine and areas of exploration potential lie within a steep mountain. Regularised surface diamond drilling for structure is impractical in many parts, resulting in a greater reliance on underground exploration.

11. RISK FACTORS (CONT'D)

11.8 The Corporation is an exploration stage company, and there is no assurance that a commercially viable deposit or "reserve" exists on any properties for which the Corporation has or might obtain an interest.

The Corporation is an exploration stage company and cannot give assurance that a commercially viable deposit, or "reserve", exists on any properties for which the Corporation currently has or may have (through potential future joint venture agreements or acquisitions) an interest. Therefore, determination of the existence of a reserve depends on appropriate and sufficient exploration work and the evaluation of legal, economic and environmental factors. If the Corporation fails to find a commercially viable deposit on any of its properties, its operations, financial condition and results of operations will be materially adversely affected.

11.9 Mineral exploration and development activities are speculative in nature.

Resource exploration and development is a speculative business, characterized by a number of significant risks including, among other things, unprofitable efforts resulting not only from the failure to discover mineral deposits but from finding mineral deposits which, though present, are insufficient in quantity and quality to return a profit from production. The marketability of minerals acquired or discovered by the Corporation may be affected by numerous factors which are beyond the control of the Corporation and which cannot be accurately predicted, such as market fluctuations, the proximity and capacity of milling facilities, mineral markets and processing equipment and such other factors as government regulations, including regulations relating to royalties, allowable production, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection, the combination of which factors may result in the Corporation not receiving an adequate return on investment capital.

Substantial expenditures are required to establish ore reserves through drilling, to develop metallurgical processes to extract the metal from the ore and, in the case of new properties, to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining. Although substantial benefits may be derived from the discovery of a major mineralized deposit, no assurance can be given that minerals will be discovered in sufficient quantities and grades to justify commercial operations or that funds required for development can be obtained on a timely basis. Estimates of reserves, mineral deposits and production costs can also be affected by such factors as environmental permitting regulations and requirements, weather, environmental factors, unforeseen technical difficulties, unusual or unexpected geological formations and work interruptions. In addition, the grade of ore ultimately mined may differ from that indicated by drilling results. Short-term factors relating to reserves, such as the need for orderly development of ore bodies or the processing of new or different grades, may also have an adverse effect on mining operations and on the results of operations. Material changes in ore reserves, grades, stripping ratios or recovery rates may affect the economic viability of any project.

11.10 The Corporation depends on the Nalunaq Property and Tartoq Property

The Nalunaq Property and the Tartoq Property are the only material properties of the Corporation. Any material adverse development affecting the progress of the Nalunaq Property or the Tartoq Property, or both, will have a material adverse effect on the Corporation's financial condition and results of operations.

11.11 There is no assurance that the Corporation will be able to acquire other properties.

If the Corporation loses or abandons its interest in its Properties, there is no assurance that it will be able to acquire another mineral property of merit or that such an acquisition would be approved by the Exchange. There is also no guarantee that the Exchange will approve the acquisition of any additional properties by the Corporation, whether by way of option or otherwise, should the Corporation wish to acquire any additional properties.

11. RISK FACTORS (CONT'D)

11.12 The Corporation's insurance does not cover all of its potential losses, liabilities and damage related to its business.

Exploration, development and production operations on mineral properties involve numerous risks, including:

- unexpected or unusual geological operating conditions;
- rock bursts, cave-ins, ground or slope failures;
- fires, floods, earthquakes and other environmental occurrences;
- political and social instability that could result in damage to or destruction of mineral properties or producing facilities, personal injury or death, environmental damage;
- delays in mining caused by industrial accidents or labour disputes;
- changes in regulatory environment;
- monetary losses; and
- possible legal liability.

It is not always possible to obtain insurance against all such risks and the Corporation may decide not to insure against certain risks because of high premiums or other reasons. Moreover, insurance against risks such as environmental pollution or other hazards as a result of exploration and production is not generally available to the Corporation or to other companies in the mining industry on acceptable terms. Should such liabilities arise, they could reduce or eliminate any further profitability and result in increasing costs and a decline in the value of the securities of the Corporation.

11.13 Competition may hamper the Corporation's ability to acquire attractive mineral properties.

Significant and increasing competition exists for the limited number of mineral acquisition opportunities available. As a result of this competition, some of which is with large established mining companies with substantial capabilities and greater financial and technical resources than the Corporation, the Corporation may be unable to acquire attractive mineral properties on terms it considers acceptable. The Corporation also competes with other companies for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees and other personnel.

11.14 Insofar as certain directors and officers of the Corporation hold similar positions with other mineral resource companies, conflicts may arise between the obligations of these directors and officers to the Corporation and to such other mineral resource companies.

Certain directors and officers of the Corporation are, and may continue to be, involved in the mining and mineral exploration industry through their direct and indirect participation in corporations, partnerships or joint ventures which are potential competitors of the Corporation. Situations may arise in connection with potential acquisitions or investments where the other interests of these directors and officers may conflict with the interests of the Corporation. Directors and officers of the Corporation with conflicts of interest will be subject to and will follow the procedures set out in applicable corporate and securities legislation, regulations, rules and policies.

11.15 The loss of certain key individuals could have an adverse effect on the Corporation.

The Corporation's success depends to a certain degree upon certain key members of the management. These individuals are a significant factor in the Corporation's growth and success. The loss of the service of members of the management and certain key employees could have a material adverse effect on the Corporation.

11. RISK FACTORS (CONT'D)

11.16 The Corporation does not maintain key man insurance to compensate the Corporation for the loss of certain key individuals.

The Corporation does not have key man insurance in place in respect of any of its directors or officers.

11.17 The Corporation may experience difficulty attracting and retaining qualified management to meet the needs of its anticipated growth.

The Corporation's prospects depend in part on the ability of its executive officers and senior management to operate effectively, both independently and as a group. Investors must be willing to rely to a significant extent on management's discretion and judgment, as well as the expertise and competence of outside contractors. Recruiting and retaining qualified personnel is critical to the Corporation's success. The number of persons skilled in the acquisition, exploration and development of mining properties is limited and competition for such persons is intense. To manage its growth, the Corporation may have to attract and retain additional highly qualified management, financial and technical personnel and continue to implement and improve operational, financial and management information systems. Although the Corporation believes that it will be successful in attracting and retaining qualified personnel, there can be no assurance of such success.

11.18 Estimates and assumptions used in preparing the Corporation's financial statements and actual amounts could differ.

Preparation of its financial statements requires the Corporation's management to use estimates and assumptions. Accounting for estimates requires the Corporation's management to use its judgment to determine the amount to be recorded on its financial statements in connection with these estimates. If the estimates and assumptions are inaccurate, the Corporation could be required to write down its recorded values. On an ongoing basis, the Corporation re-evaluates its estimates and assumptions. However, the actual amounts could differ from those based on estimates and assumptions.

11.19 Investors may not be able to enforce judgments against foreign persons.

Alopex`s principal assets, as well as three of its directors, namely Eldur Ólafsson, Georgia Quenby and Graham Stewart, and three of Alopex's non-director officers, namely Justinas Matusevičius, William Kellaway and Joan Plant, either are located or reside outside of Canada. It may therefore not be possible for investors to enforce judgements obtained in Canada against Alopex or such directors and officers, notwithstanding the fact that, as regards such directors and officers, each has appointed Bennett Jones LLP as his or her agent for service of process in Canada.

11.20 Following the completion of the Offering, the Corporation will have significant shareholders.

Immediately following the completion of the IPO, FBC Holdings S.à r.l. ("FBC Holdings"), Crossroads Holdings S.à r.l. ("Crossroads") and Vatnar S.à r.l. ("Vatnar") hold 26.1%, 11.87% and 12.07% of the issued and outstanding shares. Vatnar is controlled by the CEO of the Corporation. As a result, FBC Holdings, Crossroads and Vatnar will have significant influence over all matters requiring shareholder approval. Circumstances may occur in which the interests of such significant shareholders could be in conflict with the interests of other holders of shares. There is no assurance that the interests of FBC Holdings, Crossroads and Vatnar will always be aligned with the Corporation's interests and those of the Corporation's other shareholders, and there is no assurance that such significant shareholders would not make decisions with regard to their holdings of Shares or how they vote those Shares in a manner that is adverse to the Corporation or the Corporation's other shareholders.

11. RISK FACTORS (CONT'D)

While FBC Holdings, Crossroads and Vatnar will have limitations on their ability to dispose of their shares in the near term due to the escrow agreement, this may not prevent FBC Holdings, Crossroads and Vatnar from selling some or all of their shares in the future. If FBC Holdings, Crossroads and Vatnar dispose of a significant number of shares in the future, the market price of the shares may be negatively impacted by the resulting additional trading volume.

11.21 The Corporation is subject to the risks and liabilities associated with possible accidents, injuries or deaths on its properties.

Mining, like many other extractive natural resource industries, is subject to potential risks and liabilities due to accidents that could result in serious injury or death. The impact of such accidents could affect the profitability of the operations, cause an interruption to operations, lead to a loss of licences, affect the reputation of the Corporation and its ability to obtain further licences, damage community relations and reduce the perceived appeal of the Corporation as an employer.

There is no assurance that the Corporation has been or will at all times be in full compliance with all laws and regulations or hold, and be in full compliance with, all required health and safety permits. The potential costs and delays associated with compliance with such laws, regulations and permits could prevent the Corporation from proceeding with the development of a project or the operation or further development of a project, and any non-compliance therewith may adversely affect the Corporation's operations, financial condition and results of operations.

Amendments to current laws, regulations and permits governing operations and activities of mining companies, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the Corporation and cause increases in exploration expenses, capital expenditures or production costs, reduction in levels of production at producing properties, or abandonment or delays in development of new mining properties.

Risks Related to the Political and Economic Climate of Greenland and its Legislative Regime

11.22 The Corporation's operations depend on permits and government regulations

The Corporation's future operations on the Properties, including exploration and any development activities or commencement of production on its properties, require permits from various governmental authorities and such operations are and will be governed by laws and regulations governing prospecting, development, mining, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, toxic substances, land use, environmental protection, protection of endangered and protected species, treatment of indigenous people, mine safety and other matters. To the extent that such permits are required and not obtained, the Corporation may be delayed or prohibited from proceeding with planned exploration or development of its mineral properties. The costs and delays associated with obtaining necessary permits and complying with these permits and applicable laws may have a material adverse effect on the operations, financial condition and results of the Corporation.

Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or to be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may have civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations.

The Greenland Government may from time to time change the Mineral Resources Act, the Greenland Exploration Standard Terms and the royalties imposed on proceeds from mineral exploitation.

11. RISK FACTORS (CONT'D)

11.23 The Corporation's operations are subject to compliance with environmental laws and regulation

The Corporation's operations are subject to environmental regulations in the jurisdictions in which it operates. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner which will require stricter standards and enforcement, increased fines and penalties for non-compliance, more stringent environmental assessments of proposed projects and a heightened degree of responsibility for companies and their officers, directors and employees. There is no assurance that future changes in environmental regulation, if any, will not adversely affect the Corporation's operations.

The Corporation's exploration programs on the Properties will, in general, be subject to approval by the MLSA and the EAMRA. Development of the mineral properties located in Greenland will be dependent on the project meeting environmental regulations and guidelines set by governmental agencies in Greenland and, where required, being approved by governmental authorities.

11.24 The Corporation may lose its interests in licences.

Interests in licences in Greenland are for specific terms and carry with them estimated annual expenditure and reporting commitments, as well as other conditions requiring compliance. The Corporation could lose title to or its interest in licences relating to the Nalunaq Property or the Tartoq Property, or both, if licence conditions are not met.

In particular, the Nalunaq Exploration Project is currently within the Nalunaq Licence. Under the current terms of this licence, Nalunaq A/S is required to commence mine production by January 1, 2021, although the scale of this production is not specified. There is no guarantee that this will be possible within this timeframe, and the government has reserved the right to revoke the licence if these conditions are not met.

Failure to satisfy any of the conditions set forth in the addendums to the Nalunaq Licence (for example, the commitment to perform specific exploration activities as set out in Addendum No. 3 and as subsequently confirmed with Addendum No. 4 dated July 2017 may result in the MLSA revoking the Nalunaq Licence without further notice. To the extent the Minimum Offering is raised and the first phase of the planned overall work program described, in the June 29, 2017 prospectus, under the heading "Use of Proceeds – Business Objectives and Milestones" is completed, the Corporation estimates that exploration expenditures in the amount of approximately $5,100,000 (prior to giving effect to the multiplier factor discussed under the heading "Use of Proceeds - Business Objectives and Milestones") will remain to be incurred by December 31, 2018 to satisfy the conditions of the Nalunaq Licence. To the extent the Maximum Offering is raised and the second phase of the planned overall work program described, in the June 29, 2017 prospectus, under the heading "Use of Proceeds – Business Objectives and Milestones" is completed, the Corporation estimates that exploration expenditures in the amount of approximately $100,000 (prior to giving effect to the multiplier factor discussed under the heading "Use of Proceeds - Business Objectives and Milestones") will remain to be incurred by December 31, 2018 to satisfy the conditions of the Nalunaq Licence.

Moreover, under the Tartoq Licence, Nalunaq A/S is required to expend a total of $202,975 in 2017 and $182,850 in 2018 on exploration activities. Such exploration obligations will be fully met by the Corporation only if the Maximum Offering is raised. In the event that the Minimum Offering is raised, it is expected that the Corporation will either roll over any unspent amount to the next period or reduce the area of the Tartoq Licence.

11. **RISK FACTORS** (CONT'D)

11.25 The Corporation is exposed to fluctuation in exchange rates.

A portion of the Corporation's undertakings will be in Greenland. As a result, revenues, cash flows, expenses, capital expenditure and commitments will be primarily denominated in Danish Krone, Euros, Canadian dollars, U.S. dollars and UK Pound Sterling. This results in the income, expenditure and cash flows of the Corporation being exposed to fluctuations and volatilities in exchange rates, as determined in international markets. The amount of revenue generated by the Corporation in Canadian dollars to pay dividends and operating costs will fluctuate with changes in exchange rates. Changes in exchange rates are outside the Corporation's control.

11.26 The Corporation is subject to political risks.

The Corporation's underlying business interests will be located and carried out in Greenland. As a result, the Corporation may be subject to political and other uncertainties, including but not limited to, changes in politics or the personnel administering them, nationalisation or expropriation of property, cancellation or modification of contractual rights, foreign exchange restrictions, currency fluctuations, royalty and tax increases and other risks arising out of foreign governmental sovereignty over the areas in which the Corporation's operations are conducted.

The Greenland Home Rule Government has responsibility for the mineral resources area in Greenland. The political condition in Greenland is generally stable; however, changes in exchange rates, control of fiscal regulations and regulatory regimes, labour unrest, inflation or economic recession could affect the Corporation's business. The management of the Corporation will closely monitor events and take advice, if necessary, from experts to prepare for any eventualities.

November 20, 2017

(s) "Eldur Ólafsson"	*(s) "Ingrid Martin"*
Eldur Ólafsson	Ingrid Martin
President, CEO and Director	CFO