MINE DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATES

MINE ENGINEERING SERVICES

Resource Estimate and NI 43-101 Technical Report, Eastside and Castle Gold-Silver Property, Esmeralda County, Nevada

Prepared for

ALLEGIANT

Allegiant Gold Ltd.

1090 Hamilton Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
Canada V6B 2R9

Report Date: September 1, 2017
Effective Date: July 25, 2017

Author: Steven J. Ristorcelli, C.P.G.

775-856-5700

210 South Rock Blvd.
Reno, Nevada 89502
FAX: 775-856-6053

CONTENTS

TABLES

FIGURES

APPENDICES

FRONTISPIECE

Landsat aerial view of the Eastside project drilling area, looking north, from Google Earth®.

1.0 SUMMARY (ITEM 1)

Mine Development Associates ("MDA") has prepared this Technical Report and first resource estimate for the Eastside and Castle project, located in Esmeralda County, Nevada, at the request of Allegiant Gold Ltd. ("Allegiant"), a British Columbia corporation formerly known as Columbus (US Property Holding) Corporation ("Columbus"). Allegiant holds its interest in the Eastside and Castle project through its wholly owned subsidiary Columbus Gold (U.S.) Corporation, (now known as Allegiant Gold (U.S.) Ltd.) and an agreement dated January 12, 2012 with Cordilleran Exploration Company, LLC ("Cordex") of Reno, Nevada. The purpose of this report is to provide a technical summary supporting the estimate of gold and silver resources of the Eastside gold-silver deposit, following the acquisition of the adjacent Castle property to form the Eastside and Castle property of Allegiant, a new issuer under NI 43-101. The Eastside project is focused on a low-sulfidation, mostly oxidized, epithermal gold-silver deposit dominantly hosted within Tertiary rhyolite domes and less so in andesite flows and volcaniclastic rocks.

1.1 Property Description and Ownership

The Eastside and Castle property consists of 865 unpatented lode mining claims in northern Esmeralda County, Nevada, situated in Township 2 North, Range 38½ East; Township 2 North, Range 39 East; Township 3 North, Range 38½ East; Township 3 North, Range 39 East; Township 4 North, Range 38½ East; and Township 4 North, Range 39 East, M.D.B&M. Allegiant has represented that all of the claims are valid until August 31, 2018. The annual fees are $144,467 per year for the current 865 claims. The surface within the Eastside property is managed by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. There is no private surface or Nevada State land within the property.

The 865 claims in the property include: a) 35 Eastside claims leased from McIntosh Exploration LLC, b) 140 ES claims also leased from McIntosh Exploration LLC, and c) 218 ES claims, 215 DP claims, 135 PF claims, three ESW claims, 115 CBR claims, two Clutter claims and two Castle claims with title held by Columbus Gold (U.S.) Corp.

1.2 Eastside Area Exploration and Mining History

There is no recorded mineral production from the Eastside portion of the property. Only one historical prospect adit and a few shallow prospect pits are scattered across the property. Old drill pad sites, as well as access roads to the sites, remain visible in the eastern margin of the property, but no data is available to confirm that drilling was ever conducted.

In the late 1970s a prospector working for Cordex collected several samples from the northern part of what later became the Eastside property. The assays detected measurable gold. In 1999 Mr. Larry McIntosh collected another 184 rock-chip samples from a nearby area. Elevated gold was detected and McIntosh staked the first four Eastside claims. The property was expanded and leased subsequently to Newmont Mining and later to Cordex. Both of these companies carried out surface exploration work, but no drilling.

1.3 Castle Area Exploration and Mining History

Modern exploration began in the 1970s, with a few drill holes by ASARCO and Noranda, followed in 1979 by an extensive program of shallow drilling by Houston Oil and Minerals ("HOM"). Claims centered on what later became the historical Boss mine were optioned in 1981 by Falcon Exploration ("Falcon"), who proceeded to delineate the Boss area mineralization. Homestake Mining Company ("Homestake") optioned Falcon's peripheral claims in 1987 and discovered gold mineralization under pediment cover south of Black Rock. Homestake relinquished the claims in 1987. Concurrent with the Homestake program, Falcon constructed the small, open-pit heap-leach Boss mine. During 1988 and 1989 The Boss mine produced approximately 32,000 ounces of gold from about 544,300 tonnes.

Westgold and Mintec Resources optioned the Boss area claims from Falcon in August of 1988 and undertook a surface exploration and drilling program. During this time the Berg area gold mineralization was discovered south of the Boss mine.

In 1992, Kennecott Exploration staked claims northeast of the Boss mine and drilled 65 RC holes in 1993 to 1995 to discover the Castle mineralized zone east of the Boss mine. Fischer-Watt Gold Company ("FWG") purchased the Kennecott claims in 1996 and staked an additional claims around the periphery of the Kennecott block. Ground to the west and south, including the Berg and Black Rock zones, had become open and was staked by Platoro West Inc. ("Platoro") earlier in 1996.

In 1998 Cordex leased the FWG claims, conducted RC drilling and estimated historical "Geologic Resources" for the Castle, Black Rock and Berg zones that together totaled 11.2 million short tons with an average grade of 0.024oz Au/ton. At that time Cordex was a subsidiary of Rayrock Resources Inc. This historical estimate is not in accordance with NI 43-101, Allegiant is not treating these historical resources as current mineral resources, and the author cautions the reader that this estimate should not be relied upon. The author has not done sufficient work to classify the historical resources as current mineral resources and is unaware of what work needs to be done to upgrade or verify the historical estimate as current mineral resources.

Glamis Gold acquired Rayrock Resources in 1999 and the Castle project was terminated. Later in 1999, Platoro acquired the FWG claims, thereby consolidating the property. Seabridge Resources Inc. ("Seabridge") leased the consolidated Castle area claims from Platoro in August, 2000. No exploration work was conducted by Seabridge. Columbus acquired the Castle area property from Platoro and Seabridge in February, 2017.

1.4 Geology and Mineralization

The Eastside and Castle property is located at the eastern flank of the Monte Cristo Range in western Nevada within the Walker Lane structural belt. The Walker Lane is host to several past and presently producing epithermal gold-silver deposits of greater than one million ounces of gold.

In and adjacent to the Monte Cristo Range, volcanic and associated volcanic-sedimentary rocks of Cenozoic ages overlie Paleozoic marine chert, shale, siliceous argillite, siltstone, fine-grained quartzite, and lesser limestone. The Cenozoic rocks include (1) Oligocene and Miocene ash-flow tuffs (24 to 26.7 Ma); (2) andesite flows, tuffs, dacite flows, and intrusive rocks of the Blair Junction sequence (15.7 to 22.2 Ma); (3) fresh-water lake sediments of the McLeans unit; (4) Gilbert Andesite (15 Ma) and (5) a series of rhyolite domes, associated rhyolite tuffs, and basaltic lava flows (7.2 Ma). Of particular importance are the 7.2 Ma high-level rhyolite domes, plugs and related pyroclastic deposits which host most of the gold and silver resources at the Eastside area of the project.

At the Eastside area, two sub-parallel north-trending zones of gold and silver mineralization have been intersected with drilling, extending over 1km in a north-south direction, 700m east-west, and 500m vertically. Both zones are dominantly hosted in rhyolite. The Eastside deposit is open to the south, west and at depth.

Gold and silver mineralization at Eastside displays many classic low-sulfidation epithermal features. The low-grade gold domain is a halo of disseminated-like mineralization largely inside and to a lesser extent adjacent to the rhyolite as large irregular shapes mimicking the rhyolite geometry. The higher-grade zones are in part parallel to, and possibly controlled by high-angle and moderate-angle contacts between rhyolite and andesite in the east and west zones, respectively, and also likely related to contacts between successive intrusive phases of rhyolite. While internal successive-intrusive-phase related controls to mineralization are geologically reasonable, those shapes are in some cases somewhat speculative and geologically inferred. Silver mineralization is volumetrically smaller than the gold and lies mostly within the gold domains, but silver does not correlate with gold on a sample-by-sample basis.

Gold mineralization at the Boss mine and the Berg, Black Rock and Castle zones is associated with quartz stockworks and quartz-calcite-pyrite vein zones, and quartz-adularia, illite-pyrite and quartz-alunite alteration. Mineralization is largely concealed beneath surficial deposits and is mainly hosted by andesite of the Blair Junction sequence, as well as underlying and overlying rhyolite units. In places the mineralization extends into the Paleozoic basement rocks.

1.5 QA/QC

The author believes that the Eastside area drilling procedures provided samples that are mostly representative of the material sampled and of sufficient quality for use in classifying resources to Inferred category. A low bias in the pre-2016 field-duplicate reverse-circulation ("RC") samples compared to the originals was found and deserves further attention. That high-bias in database values is partially offset by results from certified standards that show a slight low bias in the database values.

Historical drilling information for the Castle area has not yet been compiled, evaluated and verified, and no QA/QC analysis has been conducted. MDA recommends that Allegiant compile the drilling information that may be available so that data verification and QA/QC analyses can be conducted.

1.6 Metallurgical Testing and Mineral Processing

Three preliminary metallurgical studies of mineralized material from the Eastside gold-silver deposit have been conducted starting in 2014. All the tests were cyanide-leach bottle-roll tests on RC drill cuttings conducted by Kappes, Cassiday and Associates, in Reno, Nevada. This metallurgical work is not sufficient to accurately predict mill and heap-leach recoveries of gold and silver at Eastside, but the test results are sufficient to conclude that Eastside mineralization is amenable to cyanide extraction. Heap leach extractions are expected to be around 70% and 20% for gold and silver, respectively, using a three-stage crushing procedure. Milling with a fine grind is expected to result in extractions over 90% and around 50% for gold and silver, respectively.

1.7 Mineral Resource Estimate

Presently the Eastside gold and silver deposit is defined to a length of 1km with a vertical extent of 500m and a width of about 700m. The deposit is open to the south, west and at depth. A significant outcome of Allegiant's work has been the development of a good geologic model, based on 136 drill holes, which provided the basis of the current resource estimate.

The Eastside area drilling database contains 23,605 gold assays and 12,255 silver assays used for the estimation of the resources reported herein. In addition, Allegiant measured rock densities using 150 samples of diamond drilled core from nine different rock types. Overall, the assigned densities range from 2.2g/cm^3 for volcaniclastic sedimentary rocks and steam-heated altered rhyolite, to 2.6g/cm^3 for undifferentiated basement Paleozoic rocks. The principal rhyolite host rock was assigned a density value of 2.35g/cm^3.

The underlying Eastside area geologic model of intrusive rhyolite domes cutting a sequence of andesitic volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks provided the foundation of the resource model. The geology was modeled on east-west cross sections spaced 40m apart. Using the geologic model as a guide, gold and silver domains were interpreted based on drill-sample grades and guided by geology on the same 40m sections.

Two gold domains were defined, one greater than ~0.04g Au/t and one greater than ~0.3g Au/t. One silver domain was defined above ~3g Ag/t. The low-grade gold domain is a halo of mineralization largely inside and to a lesser extent around the rhyolite as large irregular shapes mimicking the rhyolite geometry. The higher-grade gold domain is smaller and generally forms more linear zones, but also more irregular zones parallel to rhyolite boundaries. There are indications that higher-grade domains within the rhyolite may be related to internal rhyolite intrusive contacts. While this is geologically reasonable, and in some areas the domains have been modeled that way, some of those shapes are somewhat speculative. The domains can extend outside of the rhyolite into andesite units where about 20% of the mineralized material occurs. Just under 80% of the mineralization is oxidized, although there is no relationship yet determined between oxidation and cyanide recovery. Silver mineralization is volumetrically smaller than the gold, lies mostly within the gold domains, but does not correlate well with gold on a sample-by-sample basis.

Samples were composited to 2m lengths after capping. Capping for each domain was determined by first assessing the grade above which the outliers occur. Caps of 3.0g Au/t, 15.0g Au/t, 1.0g Au/t, 150.0g Ag/t, and 1.0g Ag/t were applied for low-grade gold, high-grade gold, outside gold, inside silver, and outside silver domains, respectively. In total, 13 samples were capped in the low-grade gold domain, nine samples were capped in the high-grade gold domain and 15 samples in the silver domain were capped.

Variography for gold and for silver both showed good structures. Gold correlogram nuggets were 65% of the sill and total ranges were >100m. The bulk of the sills, however, were at ranges between 20m and 45m. Silver correlogram nuggets were 50% of the sill and total ranges were generally <100m. The majority of the sills, however, were at around 40m.

Four Eastside resource estimates were completed – polygonal, nearest neighbor, inverse distance to the third power, and kriged; the inverse distance to the third power is the reported resource. Two successive estimation passes were run for the low- and high-grade domains; a first long pass projecting 150m to 200m along the primary axes was used to fill in all blocks, followed by a short pass of 80m in both low- and high-grade domains. Range restrictions for the higher grades were applied during the shorter estimation because of the inability to determine and model continuity of those higher grades. The block model is not rotated, and the blocks are 6m north-south by 6m vertical by 6m east-west.

The author classified the Eastside area resources giving consideration to the confidence in the underlying database, sample integrity, analytical precision/reliability, and geologic interpretations. Because of the complex geology caused by multiple rhyolite intrusions and because this is the first resource estimate at Eastside, all material in this estimate is classified as Inferred. The largest impediment to higher classification was the incomplete understanding of the controls on mineralization. Presently we assume that the controls are dominantly internal structures in the rhyolite, and possibly lithologic and structural controls in the andesite rocks. Table 1.1 presents the estimate of Inferred resources at Eastside.

Table 1.1 Eastside Inferred Gold Resources

Cutoff g Au/t	Tonnes	Grade g Au/t	Ounces Au	Grade g Ag/t	Ounces Ag
0.15	35,780,000	0.57	654,000	3.5	3,999,000

These are reported at a cutoff of 0.15g Au/t which approximates anticipated economic cutoffs based on preliminary metallurgical test work and operations cost estimates for an envisioned open-pit with combined heap-leach and milling scenario. To determine the *"reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction"* MDA chose to report the resource considering mining costs of $1.35 and G&A costs of $0.50 respectively. Heap-leach and milling costs used were $4.60 and $10.40, respectively. The price of gold and silver were $1,300 and $21.67, respectively. MDA ran a series of optimized pits using variable gold and silver prices, mining costs, processing costs and processing scenarios. Most scenarios showed small and consistent increases in contained mineralized material up to the highest gold and silver prices at $2,000 and $33.33, respectively. However, there was a jump of 20% in mineralized material between $1,700 and $1,725. It is important to note that mineralization continues below and beyond the reporting-pit limits.

1.8 Conclusions and Recommendations

The Eastside and Castle project deserves a long-term commitment. Justified expenditures for the next phase of exploration would be around US$5.5 million dollars, as shown in Table 1.2. Recommended tasks for the Eastside area are described following the table. For the Castle claims area the recommended work is summarized in Table 1.3 as follows:

- Data compilation;
- Geologic mapping focused on the Boss mine pit;
- Ground-based magnetic survey; and
- CSAMT survey.

Table 1.2 Cost Estimate for the Recommended Program

Permitting			$ 500,000		
Geochemical analyses	10,000	samples	$ 150,000	$ 15	/sample
Exploration drilling (RC; existing permit)	4,000	meters	$ 280,000	$ 70	/m
Exploration drilling road building			$ 20,000		
Exploration drilling	15,000	meters	$ 1,050,000	$ 70	/m
Exploration drilling road building			$ 400,000		
Expansion drilling (RC and core)	10,000	meters	$ 1,133,000	$ 113	/m
Deep exploration drilling (core)	4,000	meters	$ 800,000	$ 200	/m
Expansion drilling road building			$ 200,000		
Metallurgy			$ 150,000		
Geohysics (CSAMT and/or IP)			$ 100,000		
Reporting and geologic studies			$ 250,000		
Contingency (rounded)	10%		$ 500,000		
Total (rounded)			**$ 5,530,000**		

- Permitting: The area needed for exploration drilling should be expanded to 890 to 970 hectares. Based on past experience at Eastside, this could take up to 18 months and as much as $500,000.
- Trace Element Geochemistry: Analyzing drill sample results for trace elements on at least alternating sections could cost about $150,000.
- Exploration Drilling (outside the existing permit area): Exploration drilling of at least 19,000m of reverse-circulation drilling is recommended. Including road building, this is expected to cost US$1.75 million. Limited RC drilling (4,000m) can begin, but the majority will have to wait until the previously listed permitting is complete.
- Expansion Drilling (inside the existing permit area): Around the drilled area, expansion drilling of 10,000m of combined core and reverse circulation is recommended. In addition, ~4,000m of core should be drilled deep into the system targeting narrow but higher-grade zones. The estimated cost would be around $2.133 million. Geochemistry, structure, and geophysics should all be used to help design drill-hole locations, angles and depths.
- Metallurgical Test work: Metallurgical test work is recommended to be concentrated on better definition and optimization of heap-leach recoveries, and to a lesser extent on milling. MDA expects these costs to be around $150,000.

- Geophysics: CSAMT and IP surveys should be conducted over favorable bedrock areas and also over the pediment to the east. Expected cost is $100,000.
- Geologic Studies and Reporting: In addition to the above, general geologic studies and reporting of the work proposed are needed, which could cost $250,000.

Table 1.3 Cost Estimate for the Caste Area Recommended Program

Data Compilation		?
Geologic Mapping	$	10,000
Ground magnetic survey	$	20,000
CSAMT survey	$	40,000
Total (rounded)	**$**	**70,000**

2.0 INTRODUCTION AND TERMS OF REFERENCE (ITEM 2)

Mine Development Associates ("MDA") has prepared this Technical Report and first resource estimate for the Eastside and Castle project, located in Esmeralda County, Nevada, at the request of Allegiant Gold Ltd. ("Allegiant"), a British Columbia corporation formerly known as Columbus (US Property Holding) Corporation ("Columbus"). Allegiant holds its interest in the Eastside and Castle project through its wholly owned subsidiary Columbus Gold (U.S.) Corporation, (now known as Allegiant Gold (U.S.) Ltd.) and an agreement dated January 12, 2012 with Cordilleran Exploration Company, LLC ("Cordex") of Reno, Nevada.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the disclosure and reporting requirements set forth in the Canadian Securities Administrators' National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"), Companion Policy 43-101CP, and Form 43-101F1, as well as with the Canadian Institute of Mining, Metallurgy and Petroleum's "CIM Definition Standards - For Mineral Resources and Reserves, Definitions and Guidelines" ("CIM Standards") adopted by the CIM Council on May 10, 2014. The last Effective Date of the mineral resources estimate is November 17, 2016, but that estimate remains current. The Effective Date of this Technical Report is July 25, 2017.

2.1 Project Scope and Terms of Reference

The purpose of this report is to provide a technical summary supporting the estimate of gold and silver resources of the Eastside gold-silver deposit, following the acquisition of the adjacent Castle property to form the Eastside and Castle property of Allegiant, a new issuer under NI 43-101. This report builds on and supersedes the NI 43-101 report of Ristorcelli (December, 2016) titled "*Resource Estimate and Technical Report, Eastside Gold-Silver Project, Esmeralda County, Nevada*" prepared for Columbus Gold Corporation with an Effective Date of November 17, 2016. There has been no further drilling or other exploration work relevant to the Eastside estimated resources since the Effective Date of the 2016 Technical Report and those estimated resources are therefore considered current, and presented herein. The mineral resources herein were estimated and classified by Mr. Steven J. Ristorcelli, C.P.G. and Principal Geologist for MDA, according to the CIM Standards. Mr. Ristorcelli is a qualified person under NI 43-101 and has no affiliations with Allegiant except that of an independent consultant/client relationship.

The Eastside and Castle gold-silver exploration project is focused on an area of multiple, low-sulfidation, epithermal gold-silver deposits mainly within volcanic rocks. Exploration work for the project is conducted by Cordex on behalf of Allegiant according to the terms of the January 12, 2012 agreement with Columbus. The scope of this report included a review of pertinent technical reports and data provided to MDA by Allegiant relative to the general setting, geology, project history, exploration activities and results, methodology, quality assurance, interpretations, drilling programs, and metallurgical testing. MDA has relied on the data and information provided by Allegiant for the completion of this report, including the supporting data for the estimation of the mineral resources, which MDA considers appropriate and reliable.

Mr. Ristorcelli visited the Eastside project on March 16, 2016, accompanied by Michael Gustin, PhD and Senior Geologist for MDA, and again on May 5 and 6, 2016. While on site, Ristorcelli reviewed drill core, core-logging and related procedures, exploration practices, and evaluated the geology and drilling. Mr. Ristorcelli and Mr. Gustin were accompanied by Andy Wallace, Pete Chapman, Doug

McGibbon, Jim Greybeck, and Kevin Marks of Cordex. In addition, Mr. Ristorcelli visited the Cordex office in Reno, Nevada on numerous dates in the last 2.5 years.

The authors has relied almost entirely on data and information derived from work done by Cordex and Columbus (now Allegiant). Mr. Ristorcelli has reviewed much of the available data, conducted site visits, and has made judgments about the general reliability of the underlying data. Where deemed either inadequate or unreliable, the data were either eliminated from use or procedures were modified to account for lack of confidence in that specific information. The author has made such independent investigations as deemed necessary in the professional judgment of the author to be able to reasonably present the conclusions discussed herein.

2.2 Frequently Used Acronyms, Abbreviations, Definitions, and Units of Measure

In this report, measurements are generally reported in metric units unless specified otherwise, such as in cases where laboratory information was originally reported in Imperial units. For other data MDA has made the conversions as shown below.

Currency, units of measure, and conversion factors used in this report include:

Linear Measure		
1 centimeter	= 0.3937 inch	
1 meter	= 3.2808 feet	= 1.0936 yard
1 kilometer	= 0.6214 mile	
Area Measure		
1 hectare	= 2.471 acres	= 0.0039 square mile
Capacity Measure (liquid)		
1 liter	= 0.2642 US gallons	
Weight		
1 tonne	= 1.1023 short tons	= 2,205 pounds
1 kilogram	= 2.205 pounds	

Currency Unless otherwise indicated, all references to dollars ($) in this report refer to currency of the United States.

Frequently used acronyms and abbreviations

AA	atomic absorption spectrometry
Ag	silver
Au	gold
asl	above sea level
cm	centimeters
core	diamond core-drilling method
ºC	degrees centigrade
°F	degrees Fahrenheit
ft	foot or feet
g/t	grams per tonne

ha	hectares
ICP	inductively coupled plasma analytical method
in	inch or inches
K-Ar	Potassium-Argon
kg	kilograms
km	kilometers
kV	kilovolt
l	liter
lb	pound or pounds
µm	micron
m	meters
Ma	million years old
M.D.B&M.	Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian
mi	mile or miles
mm	millimeters
MW	megawatt
NSR	net smelter return
oz	ounce
ppm	parts per million
ppb	parts per billion
QA/QC	quality assurance and quality control
RC	reverse-circulation drilling method
RQD	rock-quality designation
t	metric tonne or tonnes
ton	Imperial short ton

3.0 RELIANCE ON OTHER EXPERTS (ITEM 3)

The author is not an expert in legal matters, such as the assessment of the legal validity of mining claims, private lands, mineral rights, and property agreements in the United States. The author did not conduct any investigations of the environmental, permitting, or social-economic issues associated with the Eastside project, and the author is not an expert with respect to these issues.

The author has relied on Dr. Andy Wallace, principal of Cordex, to provide full information concerning the legal status of Allegiant and related companies, as well as current legal title, material terms of all agreements, and material environmental and permitting information that pertain to the Eastside project.

Section 4.0 in its entirety is based on information provided by Allegiant, and the author offers no professional opinions regarding the provided information.

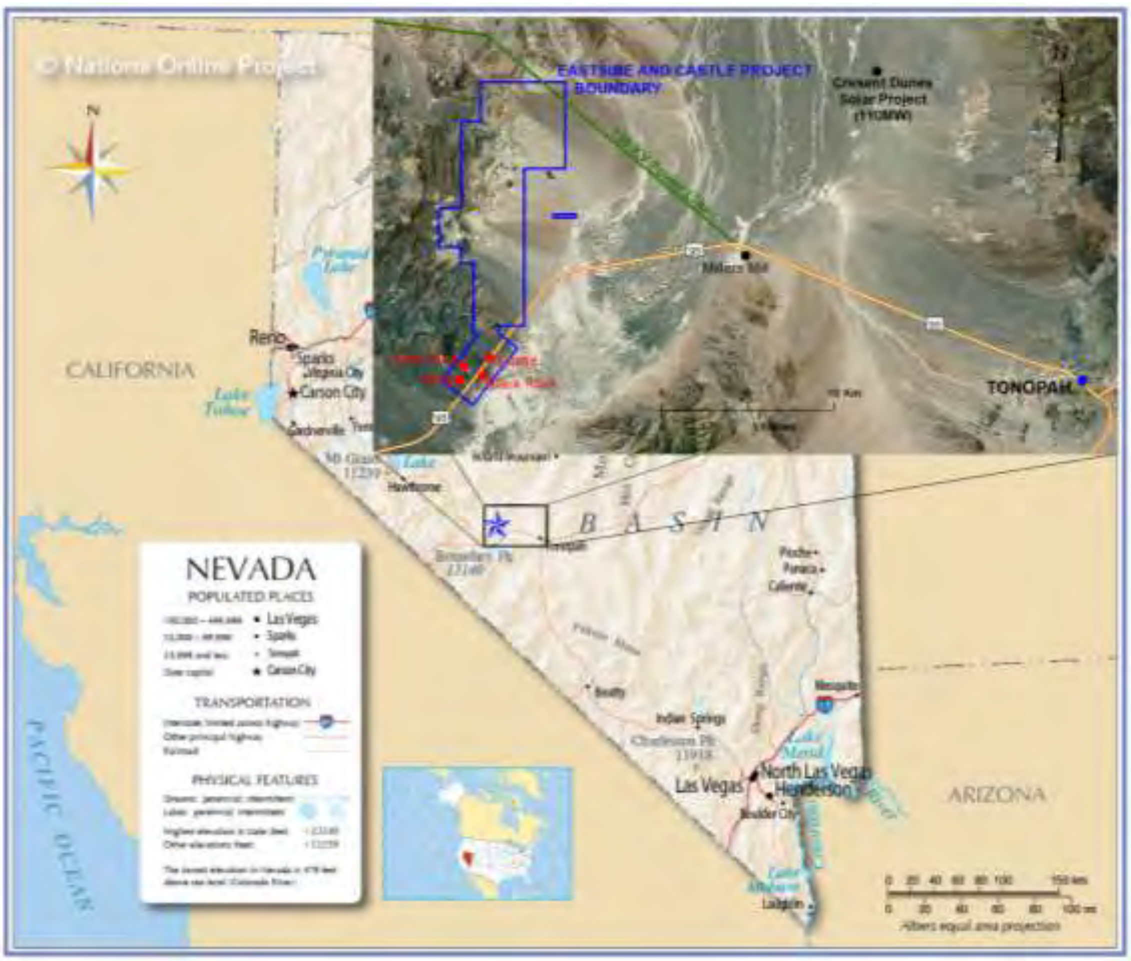
4.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION (ITEM 4)

The author is not an expert in land, legal, environmental, and permitting matters. This section is based on information provided to MDA by Allegiant. The author presents this information to fulfill reporting requirements of NI 43-101 and expresses no opinion regarding the mineral tenure, legal or environmental status of the Eastside project.

4.1 Location and Access

The Eastside and Castle property is located in southwestern Nevada, USA, on the east flank of the Monte Cristo Range, 35km northwest of the town of Tonopah as shown in Figure 4.1. The center of the property is at approximately 38° 10’ North Latitude and 117° 37’ 16” West Longitude.

Figure 4.1 Location Map for the Eastside Project



Note: Base map from http://www.nationsonline.org, a website for world-wide maps, political, administrative and cultural information.

4.2 Land Area

The Eastside and Castle property consists of 865 unpatented lode mining claims in northern Esmeralda County, Nevada (Figure 4.2). These include 35 Eastside claims, 358 ES claims, 215 DP claims, 135 PF claims, three ESW claims, 115 CBR claims, two Clutter claims and two Castle claims. The claim block lies within:

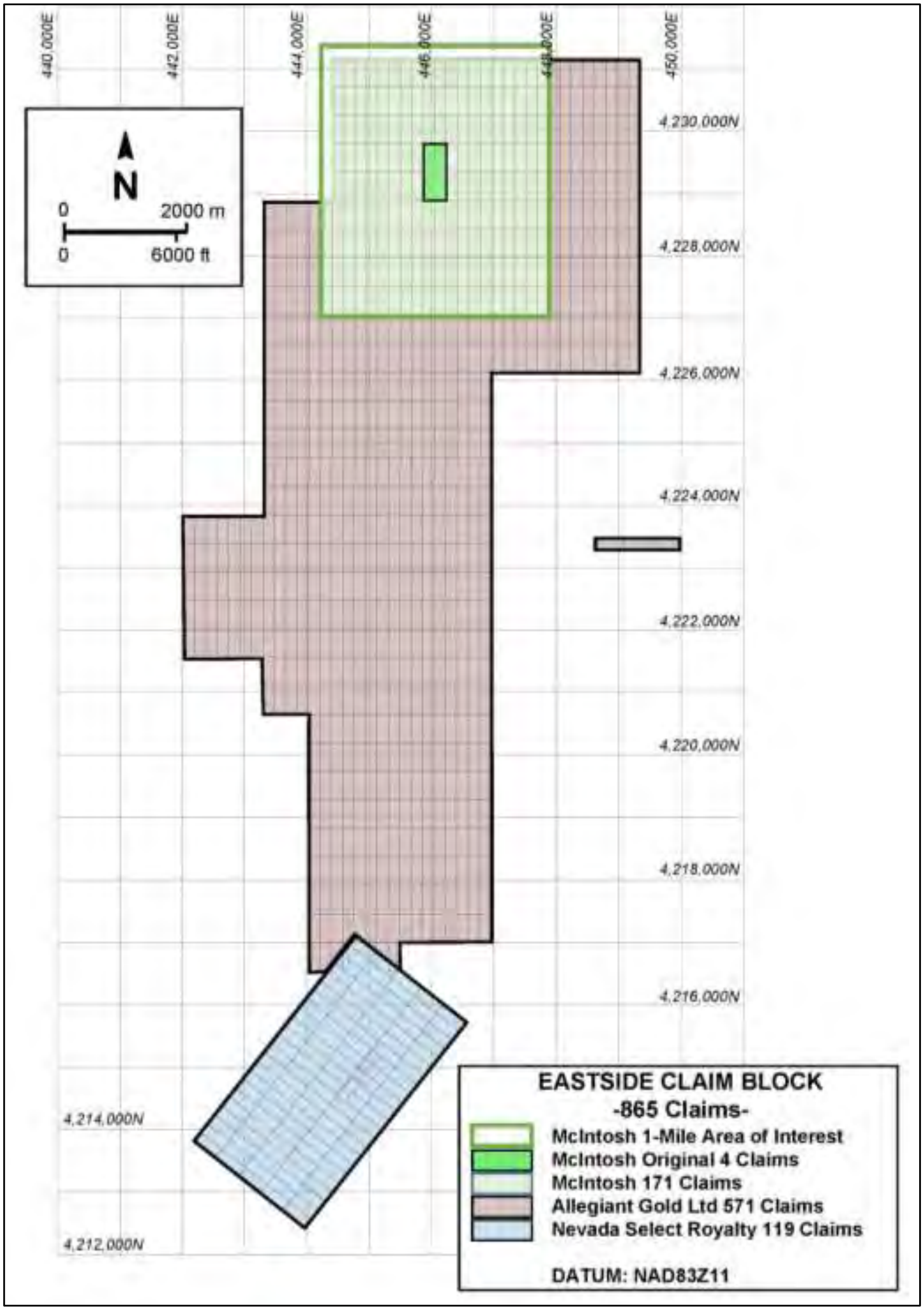
- Sections 4, 5, 9, 28, 32 and 33 of unsurveyed Township 3 North, Range 38½ East;
- Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 29, 30, 31 and 32 of partially Surveyed Township 3 North, Range 39 East;
- Sections 16, 21, 28, 32, and 33 of Unsurveyed Township 4 North, Range 38½ East;
- Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35 of unsurveyed Township 4 North, Range 39 East, M.D.B&M.
- Section 4 of unsurveyed Township 2 North, Range 38½ East;
- Section 6, unsurveyed Township 2 North, Range 39 East;

A listing of the individual claim names and their U.S Bureau of Land Management ("BLM") serial numbers is presented in Appendix A. Each claim was located using a handheld GPS and marked with four 5.08cm x 5.08cm corner posts and a 5.08cm x 5.08cm location monument (post). The claims have not been surveyed by a professional land or mineral surveyor.

The BLM administers unpatented claims on Federal lands under the Mining Law of 1872. Annual BLM Maintenance Fees for claims, payable by noon on September 1 of each year, are $155 for each claim. Annual Esmeralda County, Nevada Affidavit of Notice of Intent to Hold fees for claims, payable by October 31, are $12.00 for each claim plus a single $4 filing fee. Allegiant has represented that all of the claims are valid until August 31, 2018. The annual fees are $144,467 per year for the current 865 claims comprising the property.

Under the Mining Law of 1872 the holder (locator) of mining claims on BLM-administered land has the right to explore, develop and mine minerals on their claims without payment of royalties to the Federal Government. Nevada taxes on mining are calculated both against royalties paid to property owners or claim holders, and also against the net proceeds of mining. Royalties paid to property owners or claim holders are taxed at 5% with no deductions. If net proceeds of a mine in the year exceed $4 million, the tax rate is 5% of the net proceeds. If it is less than $4 million the tax rate is as outlined in Table 4.1, below.

Figure 4.2 Property Map for the Eastside and Castle Project
(from Allegiant Gold)



Note: Castle area claims denoted by "Nevada Select Royalty" refers to the Cordex 2.0% NSR.

Table 4.1 Schedule of Nevada Net Proceeds Tax

Net Proceeds as a % of Gross Proceeds	Net Proceeds Rate of Tax %
Less than 10	2.0
10 or more but less than 18	2.5
18 or more but less than 26	3.0
26 or more but less than 34	3.5
34 or more but less than 42	4.0
42 or more but less than 50	4.5
50 or more	5.0

4.3 Agreements and Encumbrances

4.3.1 Mineral Lease Agreement between Cordex and McIntosh

Originally the property consisted of 4 claims, Eastside 1-4, all of which had title under the name of Larry and Susan McIntosh ("McIntosh"). The agreement signed April 3, 2009 and recorded in Esmeralda County, Nevada (Document #0173631), covered the leasing for the Eastside claims from Larry and Susan McIntosh (the lessor) to Cordex. It covered the details of the lease of the claims including Cordex's obligations to keep the claims in good standing, an Advance Royalty, and a Production Royalty.

The Advance Royalty, subject to Cordex's right to terminate the agreement, required that the following amounts are paid to the Lessor as an advance royalty:

- $5,000 paid on execution of the Agreement for year 1,
- $10,000 for year 2 of the agreement,
- $15,000 for year 3 of the agreement,
- $20,000 for year 4 of the agreement,
- $25,000 for year 5 of the agreement, and
- $50,000 for each year thereafter.

This Advance Royalty required that for years 4 and beyond (paid on the 3rd effective anniversary date onwards, annually) the payments be adjusted for inflation or deflation as set out in the Consumer Price Index published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. All Advance Royalty payments are deductible cumulatively as a credit against the Production Royalty.

The Production Royalty owed to McIntosh under the lease agreement is a 2.0% Net Smelter Return royalty ("NSR"). Cordex has an option to permanently reduce the royalty rate to 1.0% at any time during the agreement by paying McIntosh $1.5 million.

The Production Royalty applies to not only the original four Eastside 1-4 claims, but also all claims subsequently located by either party within an Area of Interest ("AOI"). This AOI covers any mining claims fully or partially within a rectangle drawn from intersecting lines drawn parallel to, and one mile from, the original four Eastside 1-4 claims as shown in Figure 4.2.

The surface within the Eastside property is managed by the BLM. There is no private surface or Nevada State land within the property.

4.3.2 Agreement between Allegiant and Cordex

The terms of the agreement between Allegiant (formerly Columbus) and Cordex are given in a document dated January 1, 2012 titled "Amended and Restated Cordex Agreement". This agreement defines the title Allegiant has over numerous properties in Nevada and services to be provided by Cordex for Allegiant. Under the agreement Cordex is to provide services for Allegiant including to: act as an operator for Allegiant on existing properties covered by the agreement; carry out exploration and development activities on these properties on behalf of Allegiant; design and carry out generative exploration activities in Nevada, and elsewhere in the U.S. where mutually agreed, on behalf of Allegiant; act as operator for Allegiant on all new properties; and carry out all related tasks of similar nature on new and existing properties for Columbus. Claims are to be held under Cordex's name on behalf of Allegiant until, at the election of Allegiant, they are transferred or assigned to them or their designee.

The agreement also sets out a royalty on new properties for Cordex: for new claims staked by Cordex the royalty is a 2.0% NSR; for claims or interests acquired from third parties burdened by an NSR, the Cordex royalty is the difference between 4.0% and the existing third party royalties, but not to exceed 2.0% nor be less than 1.0%; and for claims or interests burdened by a different kind of royalty payment other than an NSR the parties will mutually agree to a Cordex royalty that is not less than the monetary equivalent of a 1.0% nor more than 2.0% NSR.

As it applies to the Eastside property this means that all claims fully or partially within the AOI, whether title is held by Cordex or McIntosh, are subject to a 4.0% NSR, half of which is due to Cordex and the other half due to McIntosh. The claims outside the AOI are subject only to a 2.0% NSR due to Cordex.

4.3.3 Transfer of Claims and Agreements

On April 2, 2014, a Quit Claim Deed (Document # 0191192) was recorded in Esmeralda County, Nevada. The deed transfers title of the McIntosh claims to McIntosh Exploration LLC, a Nevada limited liability company.

On November 12, 2015, a Mining Deed and Assignment With Reservation of Royalty (Document # 0195922) was recorded in Esmeralda County, Nevada. The deed transfers title of the Cordex claims to Columbus reserving, however, unto Cordex the Cordex Royalty. Additionally the deed assigns the McIntosh Cordex Mineral Lease Agreement (Document #173631) to Columbus.

On February 11, 2016, an Amended Memorandum of Mineral Lease Agreement (Document # 0197656) was recorded in Esmeralda County, Nevada. The Amended Memorandum amends the Mineral Lease Agreement (Document # 173631) to include all the claims in the McIntosh AOI.

4.3.4 Castle Claims Agreements

In February of 2017, a total of 119 CBR, Castle and Cluster claims were added to the Allegiant property position when Columbus acquired the exclusive right to explore and mine these unpatented lode mining claims that are more particularly described in Appendix A hereto (the "Castle Claims"). Columbus' leasehold interest in the Castle Claims is based on an Amended and Restated Mining Lease and Agreement dated January 12, 2016 between Platoro West Incorporated, also known as Platoro West Inc. ("Platoro"), as lessor and Seabridge Gold Inc. ("Seabridge") as lessee, an Assignment and Assumption of that lease dated February 21, 2017 from Seabridge to Columbus, and an Amendment of Mining Lease dated February 21, 2017 by Platoro, as lessor, and Columbus, as lessee (as so amended, the "Castle Lease"). To obtain the leasehold rights in the Castle Claims, Seabridge was paid 1,500,000 common shares of Columbus and Platoro was paid 250,000 common shares of Columbus. Since then, the Castle Claims have been conveyed by Platoro to Nevada Select Royalty, Inc. ("Nevada Select") and the Castle Lease has been assigned by Platoro to Nevada Select, such that Nevada Select is now the lessor under the Castle Lease. As lessee under the Castle Lease, Allegiant is required, among other things, to make annual advance royalty payments to Nevada Select, and to pay Nevada Select a 2.0% NSR from the sale of any metals produced from the Castle Claims, which royalty may be reduced at any time during the term of the Castle Lease from 2.0% to 1.0% upon Allegiant's payment of $2,500,000 to Platoro. Cordex is also entitled to a 2.0% NSR on any mineral production from the Castle Claims, in accordance with the terms of a 2017 Cordex Services Agreement between Columbus and Cordex. The term of the Castle Lease continues for so long as Allegiant continues to make certain payments to Nevada Select (unless sooner terminated as provided in the Castle Lease), but the Castle Lease cannot extend beyond August 15, 2099. Public notice of the Castle Lease and Columbus' leasehold interest in the Castle Claims is provided by a Notice of Mining Lease recorded in Esmeralda County as document number 206994.

4.4 Environmental Permitting - Eastside

Federal Regulations that govern the exploration activities and surface disturbance at Eastside are BLM Surface Management Regulations 43 Code of Federal Regulations ("CFR") 3809, as amended. Activities are also regulated by Nevada Revised Statutes and Nevada Administrative Code ("NAC") 519A.

Between March 2011 and May 2015, Cordex operated under a BLM Notice of Intent ("NOI"), number N-88808. The NOI allowed up to 2.0235 hectares of disturbance. Between March 2011 and December 2013, Cordex engaged in three rounds of drilling resulting in approximately 1.80 hectares of disturbance.

In April 2014, Columbus entered into a contract with JBR Environmental Consultants, Inc., which was later purchased by Stantec Consulting Services Inc., of Reno, Nevada, to prepare an Environmental Assessment at Eastside and a new BLM Plan of Operations ("Plan") to allow construction of 180 drill pads, drill roads and staging areas. On September 9, 2014 the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection ("NDEP") approved a Class 2 Air Quality Operation Permit, Surface Area Disturbance (Permit # AP1041-3524) for the project. The NDEP's Bureau of Mining and Reclamation ("BMRR") approved the Reclamation Permit (Permit # 0373) for the project on May, 25, 2015.

On May 26, 2015 the BLM approved the Plan of Operations (Permit # N-093181) for the Eastside exploration work. The Decision Notice and Finding of No Significant Impact were based on the Environmental Assessment ("EA") prepared for the BLM covering the following activities:

- Total disturbance of 16.27 hectares;
- Construction of 180 drill pads;
- Construction of up to 1,7830.9 linear meters of temporary roads;
- Improvement and use of existing roads;
- Construction of staging areas;
- Reclamation of all project related disturbances at the end of the project life; and
- Estimated life of the project is 10 years.

The approved activities are required to comply with all applicable laws, regulations and policies. The proposed actions, including environmental protection measures, required mitigation measures, monitoring and all other stipulations defined in the EA, have been determined to not significantly affect the quality of human environment and an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

On May 27, 2015 Columbus placed a $177,900 cash bond (NVB001904) with the BLM. The funds will be retained in a suspense account until all terms and conditions of the operation have been fulfilled or until a satisfactory replacement bond has been accepted.

All of the above permits are in full compliance as of the date of this report.

4.5 Environmental Permitting - Castle

No environmental permitting has been undertaken for the Castle portion of the property, and no environmental permits are in place for exploration in the Castle portion of the property.

4.6 Environmental Liabilities

Apart from the surface disturbances permitted under the approved Plan, which will require reclamation, there are no environmental liabilities at the Eastside area of the project. In the Castle portion of the property there may be liabilities associated with the heap-leach pad of the historical Boss mine, which operated during the early 1980s.

5.0 ACCESSIBILITY, CLIMATE, LOCAL RESOURCES, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND PHYSIOGRAPHY (ITEM 5)

5.1 Access to Property

Access to the Eastside portion of the project is via paved U.S. Highway 6 and 95, proceeding north on the county-maintained Gilbert – Crow Springs gravel road located 11km west of Miller's mill (Figure 4.1), for approximately 10km to the northern part of the property. Access into the property includes unmaintained unpaved roads at several points 8-12km from the highway. Cordex has built and maintains approximately 12.5km of roads within the property for year-around exploration access. The Castle portion of the property is traversed by U.S. Highway 6 and 95, as well as a network of unmaintained unpaved roads.

5.2 Climate

The property is located in the Basin and Range physiographic region, characterized by linear mountain ranges separated by flat, largely arid valleys or basins. Vegetation is sparse and typical for the region with the predominant flora being shadscale and sagebrush. Summers are hot and dry with occasional thunderstorms; winters are cold with occasional snow, but little accumulation. Total precipitation averages less than 13cm per year. As a result the property is accessible year round for exploration purposes except on rare occasions in winter where snow might accumulate, or in summer if thunderstorm runoff damages access roads. Monthly climate data for Tonopah, 35km to the east, is summarized in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Monthly Average Temperature and Precipitation, Tonopah, Nevada
(from Whitehead, 2015)

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Avg Max. Temp (C)	6.8	9.4	13.2	17.4	23.1	29.0	33.1	31.8	27.0	20.2	12.1	7.2	19.2
Avg Min. Temp (C)	-7.1	-4.6	-2.2	0.8	5.7	10.6	13.8	12.8	8.7	2.9	-3.2	-7.0	2.6
Avg Total Precip (cm)	1.0	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.7	12.9
Avg Total Snowfall (cm)	7.6	7.4	5.8	2.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.6	4.8	33.0
Avg Snow Depth (cm)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

5.3 Physiography

The property is situated along the east flank of the Monte Cristo Range (Figure 5.1) and varies from about 1,500m to about 2,200m in elevation. Gently sloping alluvial fans and sub-horizontal pediments comprise the eastern part of the project area. Parts of the project area include rugged peaks and ridges. Several locations favorable for potential heap-leach pads, potential processing plant sites and waste-rock storage facilities are present.

Figure 5.1 View of the Eastside and Castle Project Area, Looking Northwest

5.4 Local Resources and Infrastructure

The nearest population center is the small, historic mining town of Tonopah, the county seat of Nye County, Nevada, which is located 35km southeast of the project area. As of the 2010 census it had a population of ~2,500. The town is served by U.S. Highway 6 and U.S. Highway 95, which connect the area to Reno and Las Vegas and serve as major commercial trucking routes. There is a general aviation facility at the Tonopah airport. The closest large commercial airports are at Las Vegas and Reno, Nevada. Tonopah has restaurants, hotels, hardware stores, fueling stations for gasoline and diesel, a rural hospital, and other amenities expected in a town of its size, in addition to what is needed to serve the highway traffic and tourists.

Readily accessible power is available from a 120kV power line that passes through the northern portion of the Eastside claim block. The Crescent Dunes Solar Energy Project, a 110MW solar-thermal electric generating plant, the largest molten-salt power tower in the world, is located a few kilometers to the east of the property.

A shallow water well is present within the property, but it is not currently permitted for use. Water is known to be shallow in the bordering basin to the west. An abandoned 30.5cm-diameter drill hole has water standing at 7.62m down hole. The water table in the basin is also known to be quite shallow at Miller's mill to the southeast, and also at the historical Boss mine.

Skilled mining, industrial construction and engineering labor and services, as well as mining equipment and supplies, are available in the Reno-Carson City and Las Vegas areas for small- and large-scale projects.

6.0 HISTORY (ITEM 6)

The Eastside and Castle project area is relatively close to the major historical gold and silver mining districts of Tonopah and Goldfield, the small, past-producing Gilbert district, and includes the past-producing Boss mine.

6.1 Eastside Area History

There is only one historical prospect adit and a few shallow prospect pits scattered across the Eastside portion of the property. There is no recorded mineral production. In 1991, Canyon Resources Corp. proposed a 900m, 6 hole, reverse-circulation ("RC") drill program. Old drill pad sites, as well as access roads to the sites, remain visible in the eastern margin of the property, but no data is available to confirm that drilling was ever conducted and no data for this program, if any exists, is available to MDA.

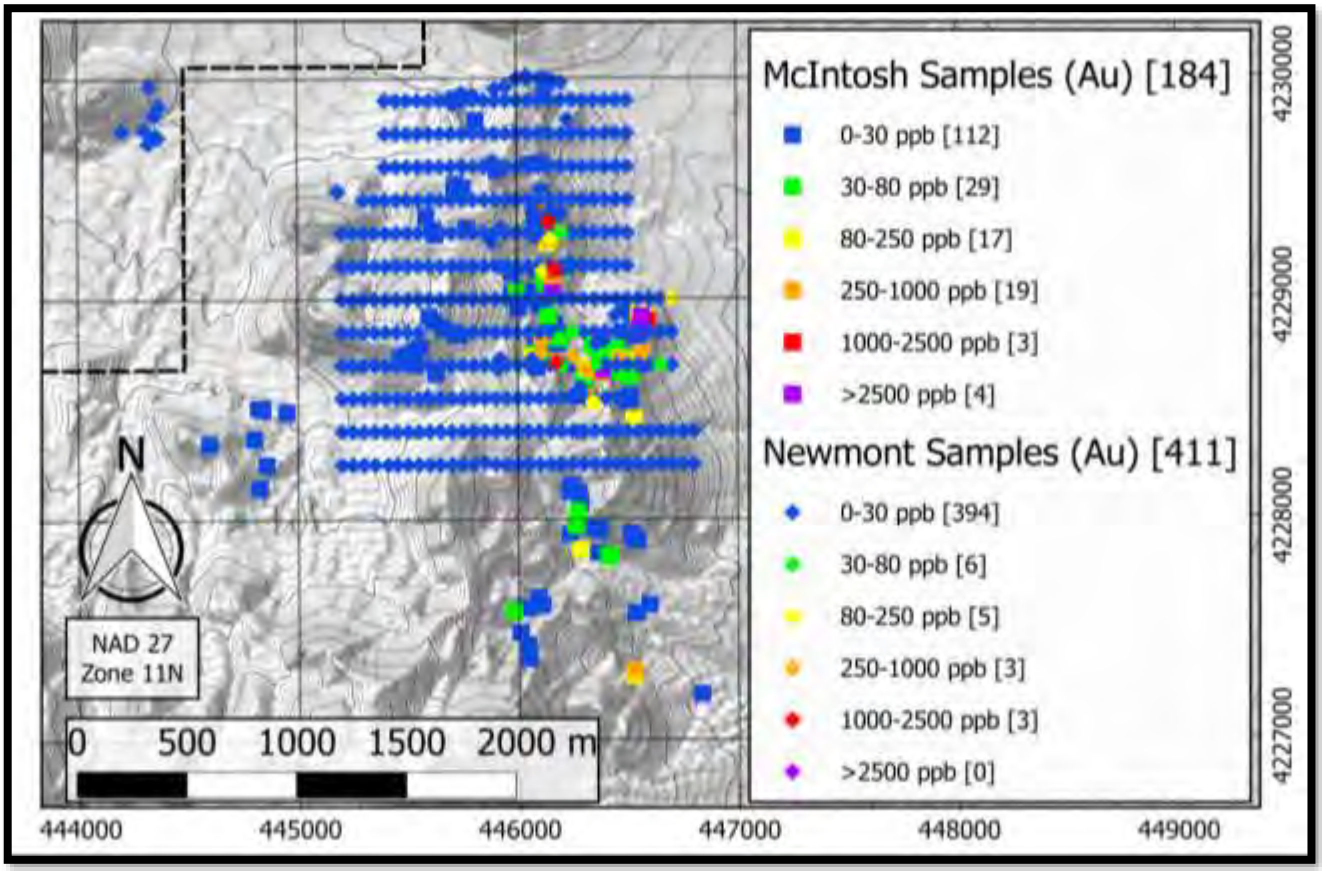
In the late 1970s a prospector working for Cordex collected several samples from the northern part of what later became the Eastside property. The assays detected measurable gold, but the results did not meet Cordex's requirements at the time. Following up for Cordex on those samples, in 1999 Mr. Larry McIntosh collected 184 rock-chip samples from a nearby area. Elevated gold was detected and McIntosh staked the first four Eastside claims, but the grades were insufficient for a Cordex project at that time.

McIntosh staked an additional 31 claims at Eastside and subsequently leased the property to Newmont Mining Corporation ("Newmont"). A total of 411 rock-chip samples and 43 stream-sediment samples were collected and analyzed by Newmont, and a seven-line controlled-source, audio-frequency, magneto-telluric ("CSAMT") survey was conducted. Newmont exited the lease agreement in 2004.

The 184 surface rock chip samples collected by McIntosh in 1999 were assayed by ALS Chemex ("Chemex"). Of the 184 samples assayed, 39 samples had gold grades greater than 0.10g Au/t, and 7 samples assayed greater than 1.00g Au/t.

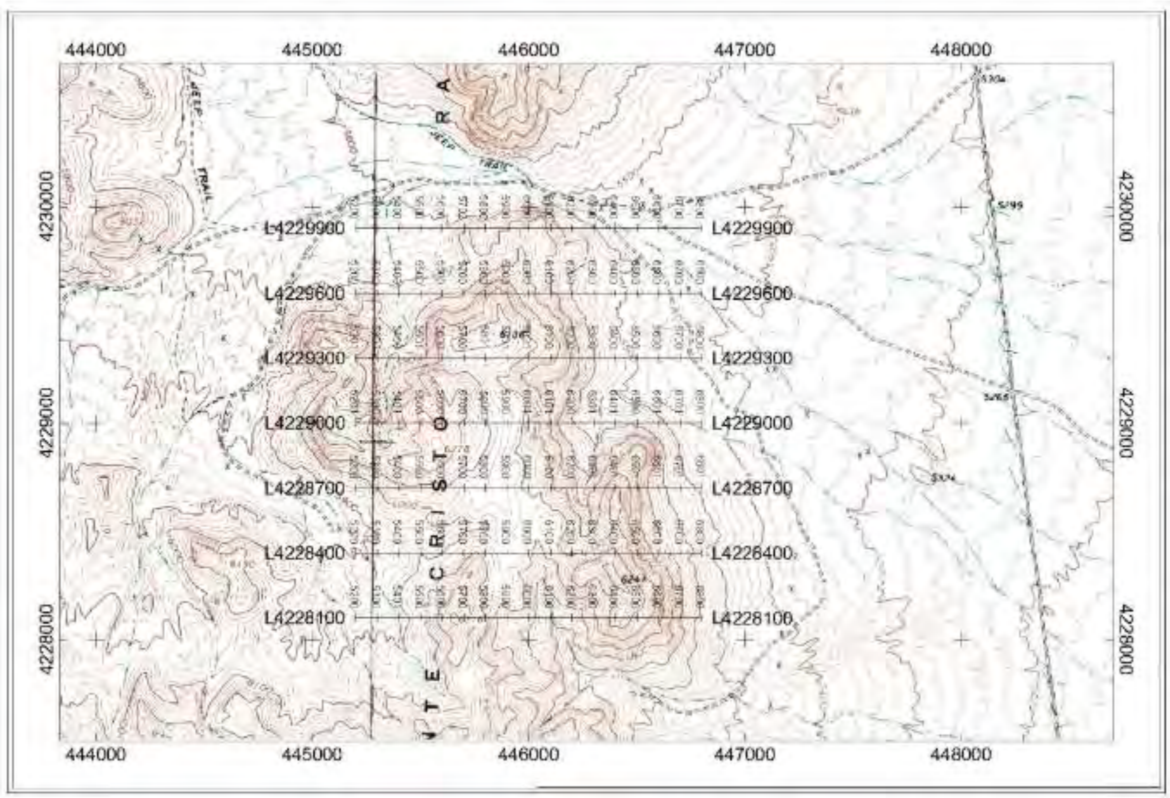
Newmont's rock-chip samples were mainly collected in a grid comprised of 12 lines. In addition, Newmont collected 43 stream-sediment samples from streambeds that are fed by the main stream drainages in the northern portion of the property, but are dry except for times of run-off from large-rainfall storms. Gold assay results for the McIntosh and Newmont surface samples are shown in Figure 6.1.

Figure 6.1 Eastside Area Surface Samples and Gold Assays 1999 – 2004
(from Whitehead, 2015)



During September of 2004, Zonge Geosciences Incorporated ("Zonge") conducted a CSAMT geophysical survey on behalf of Newmont which was comprised of seven lines, 1,600 meters in length, spaced 300m apart, and oriented east-west for a total of 11.2 line-kilometers (Figure 6.2). The CSAMT results were presented as color-shaded pseudo sections plotted at a scale of 1:10,000 (Zonge, 2004). One-dimensional inversions of Cagniard resistivity and two-dimensional inversions of the far-field data were included. In these plots, low resistivities were shown with warm colors (red, violet) and high resistivities were shown in cool colors (blue, white). The data was presented as a smooth-model inversion which shows gradational changes in resistivity, rather than abrupt changes, irrespective of the actual geologic structure.

Figure 6.2 Eastside Area CSAMT Lines for Newmont by Zonge, 2004
(from Whitebread, 2015)



6.1.1 Columbus Surface Samples

Cordex leased the McIntosh claims at Eastside in 2009 and expanded the property. After leasing the property, Cordex collected 530 rock-chip samples from bedrock exposed within the property. These samples contained gold ranging from <0.005g Au/t to 7.95g Au/t. The gold assays defined a nearly continuous mineralized zone of northerly-trending, silicified breccia, with a strike length of more than 900m. Most of the samples from that zone exceeded 0.15g Au/t, with samples from several areas containing from 0.8 to 3.5g Au/t.

From 2010 to September, 2016 Cordex collected an additional 2,580 surface-rock chip samples within the limits of the Eastside property. Results from these and previous samples have identified seven individual gold anomalous zones delineated by grades greater than 0.030g Au/t.

Assays of the Cordex surface samples demonstrate a significant statistical correlation between gold and silver grades (r = 0.80). Detection limits for mercury were too high to allow meaningful correlations between mercury and either gold or silver. Other elements such as arsenic, antimony, and molybdenum are anomalous to highly anomalous in areas mineralized with gold and silver.

6.1.2 Columbus Geologic Mapping

An area of ~5,900 hectares along the east flank of the Monte Cristo Range has been mapped by Cordex geologists at a scale of 1:6,000. This area included the entire Eastside claim group, but did not include the Castle claims, which were acquired in February, 2017. More detailed mapping at a scale of 1:1,200 scale has been done in the area of the 2011 – 2016 drilling (Figure 7.2; see Section 10.0). The geological mapping delineated the stratigraphic and lithologic units summarized in Section 7.1 and defined the aerial extents of the alteration described in Section 7.2.1.

The author has not analyzed the sampling methods, quality, and representativity of surface sampling at the Eastside portion of the property because drilling results form the basis for the mineral resource estimate described in Section 14.0.

6.1.3 Columbus Eastside Drilling 2011 - 2016

Cordex began drilling in the Eastside area in 2011 and continued drilling in 2013, 2015 and 2016. A total of 37,434m were drilled in 136 holes exploration holes and one ground water test hole. This drilling is described in greater detail in Section 10.0 and formed the basis for estimation of the current Eastside mineral resources described in Section 14.8. In 2017, subsequent to the resource Effective Date of November 17, 2016, Cordex drilled an additional 10 RC holes for 2,938m in the “Target 5” area, about 8km south of the Eastside estimated resources. Due to the 8km distance, the Target 5 area drilling is not considered material to the Eastside estimated resources.

6.2 Castle Area History

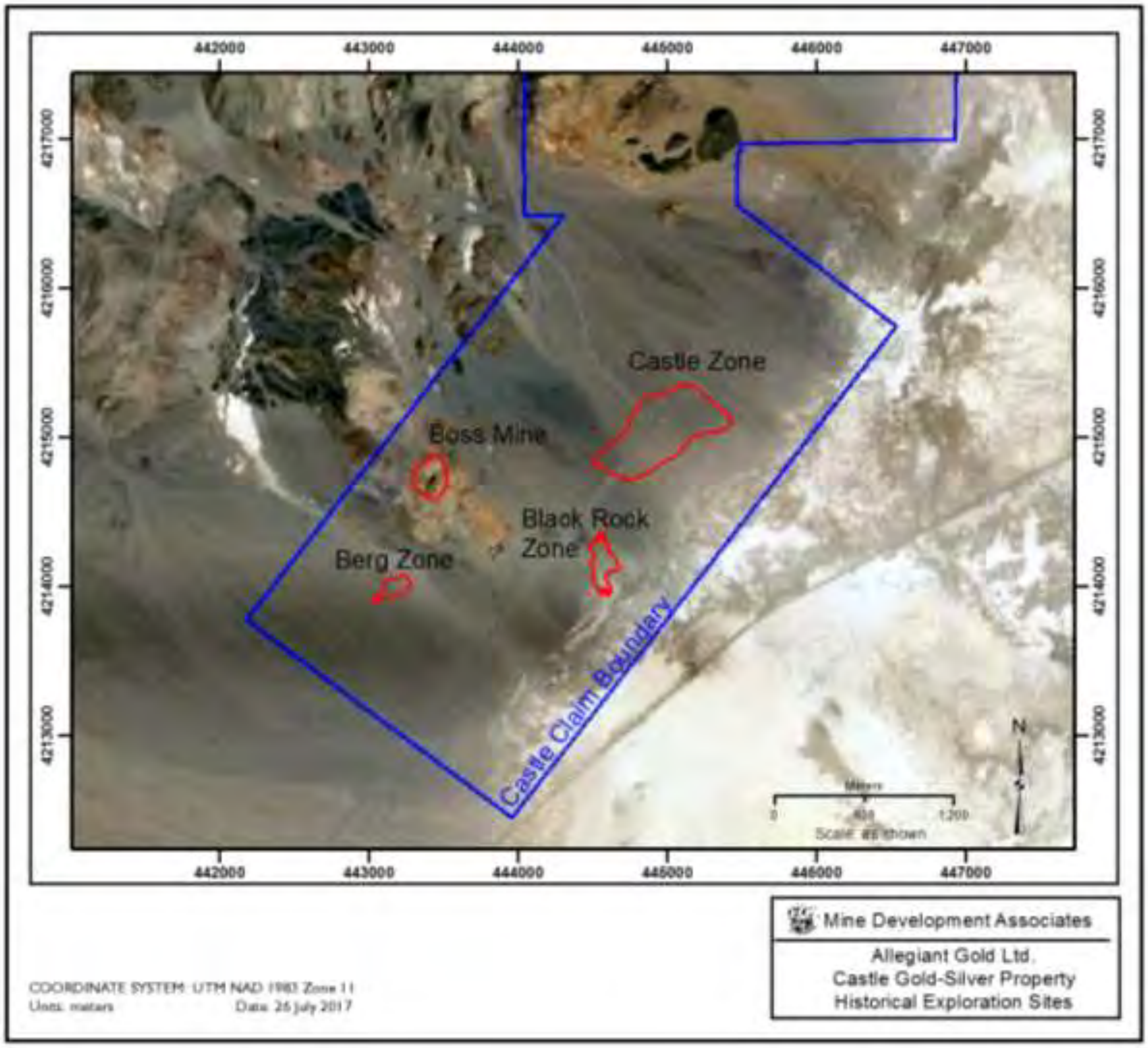
The Castle claims, situated adjacent to the south end of the Eastside claims, have a history of exploration separate from the Eastside claims dating to the 1940s when gold was discovered by a local prospector at what later became the Boss mine (Figure 4.1 and Figure 6.3). It has been reported that dozer trenches, a 15.2m shaft, two diamond-core and eight rotary drill holes explored gold mineralization that cropped out at the Boss mine site (Seabridge, 2004). Modern exploration began in the 1970s, with a few drill holes by ASARCO and Noranda, followed in 1979 by an extensive program of shallow drill holes, mostly less than 30m deep, by Houston Oil and Minerals (“HOM”). HOM relinquished the project at the end of 1979. It is not known exactly how many or what type of holes were drilled by HOM in 1979, and MDA is not aware of any data from HOM’s drilling that year.

The claims centered on the Boss mine were then acquired in 1981 by Ebco Enterprises and optioned in that year by Falcon Exploration (“Falcon”), who proceeded to further delineate and expand the Boss area mineralization. MDA has no information from Falcon’s drilling and other exploration activities.

Homestake Mining Company (“Homestake”) optioned Falcon's peripheral claims in 1987 and discovered gold mineralization under shallow pediment cover south of Black Rock, an outcrop adjacent to U.S. Highway 6, during their drill program. The gold mineralization near Black Rock defined by Homestake did not meet their requirements at that time and Homestake relinquished the claims in 1987.

Concurrent with the Homestake program, Falcon constructed the small, open-pit heap-leach Boss mine and, in January 1988, poured their first bar of gold doré. Falcon also began an exploration program on the peripheral claims in the spring of that year. Falcon produced approximately 32,000 ounces of gold from about 544,300 tonnes at the Boss mine before it closed in 1989 (Diner and Strachan, 1994).

Figure 6.3 Map of Castle Area Historical Exploration Sites



Westgold and Mintec Resources optioned the Boss area claims from Falcon in August of 1988 and undertook a surface exploration and drilling program. During this time, gold mineralization was discovered by drilling under shallow cover just south of the Boss mine. It is referred to as the Berg zone (Figure 6.3). Mintec eventually relinquished their claims in the early 1990s.

In 1992, Kennecott Exploration staked a block of claims northeast of the Boss mine as part of a regional exploration program. Kennecott executed a surface exploration program with initial drilling in 1993. Kennecott eventually drilled a total of 65 RC holes totaling 8,057m, which delineated the broad "Castle" mineralized zone, about 730m wide and at least 1.3km in length, concealed under shallow pediment cover east of the Boss mine. Kennecott's final RC hole was drilled in August 1995.

Fischer-Watt Gold Company ("FWG") purchased the Kennecott claims in October 1996 and staked an additional 32 lode claims around the periphery of the Kennecott block. The surrounding ground to the west and south, including the Berg and Black Rock zones, had become open and was staked by Platoro earlier in 1996. In January 1998, the FWG claims were optioned by Zephyr Resources.

In 1998 Cordex leased the FWG claims and conducted additional exploration activities, including RC drilling. A total of 4,230m were drilled by Cordex in 30 RC holes. At that time Cordex was a subsidiary of Rayrock Resources Inc. In 1999 Glamis Gold acquired Rayrock Resources and the Castle project was terminated. Later in 1999, Platoro acquired the FWG claims, thereby consolidating the property positions under a single owner.

Seabridge leased the consolidated Castle area claims from Platoro in August, 2000. No exploration work was conducted by Seabridge. Columbus acquired the Castle area property via the December, 2016 Option Agreement with Platoro and Seabridge, and then exercised the Option in February, 2017.

Known historical drilling in the Castle claims is summarized in Section 10.7. Much more drilling apparently was conducted, but records have not been found.

6.2.1 Castle Area Historical Resources

Cordex geologists estimated "Geologic Resources" for the Castle, Black Rock and Berg zones of gold mineralization in 1999 prior to implementation of NI 43-101. All three areas together totaled 11.2 million short tons with an average grade of 0.024oz Au/ton (Greybeck, 1999). This historical estimate (Table 6.1) was made using manual polygonal methods with sets of 1:1,200-scale cross sections. This estimate is relevant only for historical completeness and is not in accordance with the classification categories required by NI 43-101. Allegiant is not treating these historical resources as current mineral resources and the author cautions the reader that this estimate should not be relied upon. The author has not done sufficient work to classify the historical resources as current mineral resources and cannot yet determine what work needs to be done to upgrade the historical estimate to current mineral resources.

Table 6.1 Summary of Historical "Geologic Resources", Castle Claims
(from Greybeck, 1999)

	Tons	Grade (opt Au)	Grade (g/t Au)	Ounces
Castle Zone	9,051,000	0.025	0.86	229,783
Black Rock Zone	1,271,415	0.018	0.61	22,726
Berg Zone	855,346	0.024	0.82	20,664
Total	**11,177,761**	**0.024**	**0.82**	**272,153**

7.0 GEOLOGIC SETTING AND MINERALIZATION (ITEM 7)

7.1 Geologic Setting

7.1.1 Regional Geology

The Eastside and Castle property is located at the eastern flank of the Monte Cristo Range in western Nevada near the border with California (Figure 4.1), in a structurally complex part of the Great Basin portion of the Basin and Range geomorphic province. The Basin and Range province began developing about 15 Ma as the result of crustal extension that began when the North American plate over-rode the East Pacific Rise.

The typical geomorphology of the Basin and Range province consists of north- to north-northeast-trending mountain ranges that are separated by elongate, normal fault-bounded basins filled with sediments derived from the ranges. This pattern has been modified near its western boundary by the >700 km long by >100 km wide zone of right-lateral, northwest-trending faults known as the Walker Lane structural belt and, within it, the east-northeast trending, left-lateral Mina deflection.

The Walker Lane is host to several past and presently producing epithermal gold-silver deposits of greater than one million ounces of gold, including Goldfield, Tonopah, Rawhide, Paradise Peak, Bodie, Aurora and the Comstock Lode. Both high-sulfidation and low-sulfidation styles of epithermal deposits are present and all of the deposits formed during Miocene time.

The oldest rocks present in the region are marine, shallow-water shelf rocks of the upper Proterozoic Wyman Formation and upper Proterozoic to lower Cambrian Reed Dolomite. These formations are separated by the Roberts Mountains thrust fault from overlying siliceous eugeoclinal rocks of Cambrian to Devonian ages that resemble the Ordovician Palmetto Formation. However, Stewart (1980) expressed doubt in assigning these rocks to the Palmetto Formation because of their broader range in age. The Roberts Mountains thrust and the Antler fold and thrust belt developed during the Devonian-Mississippian Antler orogeny, which can be traced from Idaho through Nevada and into southeastern California.

Another regional thrust fault, formed during the Permo-Triassic Sonoma orogeny and known as the Golconda thrust, emplaced chert and shale of the Permian Mina Formation over Palmetto-type rocks in the Eastside region. The Golconda thrust has a mapped trace broadly similar to that of the Roberts Mountains thrust, but is located slightly to the west, and both parallel the inferred western margin of the Precambrian North American continent. Elsewhere in the Monte Cristo Range area, local exposures of Mississippian and Permian rocks are present in the Golconda allochthon as well (Stewart et al., 1994), but the Golconda thrust is not exposed within the project area.

During Oligocene and Miocene time much of the region was blanketed by intermediate-composition lavas erupted from local volcanic centers and by extensive felsic ash-flow tuff units erupted from nested and overlapping calderas in central Nevada. After the onset of regional crustal extension at ~15 Ma, volcanism in the region was mainly bimodal basalt-rhyolite in nature and more restricted in aerial extent.

The Walker Lane is a complex crustal shear zone comprising mainly NW-trending, dextral strike- and oblique-slip faults that began to develop about 13 Ma to take up some of the relative motion between the

Pacific and North American tectonic plates inboard from the San Andreas Fault. Presently the Walker Lane accounts for approximately 25% of the relative motion between the Pacific and North American plates.

Regional structural and tectonic studies completed by several workers have been summarized in an unpublished company report by VonFerber (2015). Approximately 30km west of the Eastside and Castle project, a prominent zone of east-northeast-trending, left-lateral faults developed beginning at about 3 Ma, defining a major right step in the Walker Lane. This left-lateral, generally eastward-trending transfer zone is known as the Mina deflection, which is interpreted to have accommodated some of the transform movement from the San Andreas Fault system to the central Walker Lane.

An extensional fault system known as the Lone Mountain-Silver Peak detachment fault is located a short distance south and southwest of the Monte Cristo Range and projects beneath it. This fault system was active from about 12 or 13 Ma until 5 Ma, and perhaps as recently as 1.8 Ma. The combination of prolonged and repeated extensional and strike-slip faulting within the Walker Lane near the Eastside and Castle project has allowed repeated episodes of structural ground preparation that have enhanced pathways for volcanic activity and hydrothermal fluid flow in the project area.

7.1.2 District Geology – Paleozoic Sedimentary Rocks

Stewart et al. (1994) described the complicated relations of the rock units in the Monte Cristo Range. The Paleozoic basement rocks exposed south and southwest of the Eastside property were assigned by Ferguson et al. (1953) to the Ordovician Palmetto Formation, which correlates with the Vinini and Valmy Formations of central and northern Nevada. In the Monte Cristo Range these rocks include radiolarian chert, graptolitic shale, siliceous argillite, siltstone, fine-grained quartzite, and lesser limestone, as well as sedimentary bedded barite deposited by submarine exhalative processes. Stewart et al. (1994) reported that these rocks range in age from late Cambrian to late Devonian, so there is some uncertainty that these rocks should be assigned to the actual Palmetto Formation.

The “Palmetto” forms low, rolling hills in the southern part of the Eastside and Castle claim block. The “Palmetto” rocks are weakly metamorphosed, folded, and faulted, and have been encountered in some of the deeper drilling at Eastside and in numerous shallow holes in the Castle area. The total thickness of the Paleozoic “Palmetto” rocks is unknown.

7.1.3 District Geology – Cenozoic Volcanic Rocks

Throughout most of the Monte Cristo Range, including the area of the Eastside and Castle project, volcanic and associated volcanic-sedimentary rocks form most of the exposed outcrops. Stewart et al. (1994) divided these rocks into five major units. From older to younger, these are: (1) Oligocene and Miocene ash-flow tuffs (24 to 26.7 Ma); (2) andesite flows, tuffs, dacite flows, and intrusive rocks of the Blair Junction sequence (15.7 to 22.2 Ma); (3) fresh-water lake sediments of the McLeans unit; (4) Gilbert Andesite (15 Ma) and (5) a series of rhyolite domes, associated rhyolite tuffs, and basaltic lava flows (7.2 Ma).

7.1.4 Property Geology

Mapping of the east flank of the Monte Cristo Range in and adjacent to the Eastside and Castle claim group by Cordex geologists has focused on the definition of detailed stratigraphy of the Cenozoic volcanic and sedimentary units. Of particular importance is the surface complex of late Miocene, high-level rhyolite domes, plugs and related pyroclastic deposits. Stratigraphic units within and near the property are described below from oldest to youngest, with map unit names in bold font

Paleozoic Sedimentary Rocks

Cordex did not distinguish different rock units or determine the age of the Paleozoic sedimentary rocks. Instead they are referred to as "Paleozoic sediments" undivided (**Plz**).

Cenozoic Rocks

Ash-flow Tuffs (late Oligocene): three ash-flow tuffs were identified in the area of detailed mapping by Cordex. The Tuff of Crow Springs (**Tt1**) and Tuff of Cedar Mountain (**Tt2**) are exposed in the northwest corner of the Eastside area claims. The Tuff of Crow Springs is a welded, crystal-poor, rhyolitic tuff with lithic fragments and an age date of 26.7 Ma. The Tuff of Cedar Mountain is a moderately welded, crystal-rich rhyolitic tuff with an age date of 26.7 Ma. The third unit is the Tuff of Castle Peak (**Tcp**). This unit is found both in the north and southern portions of the claim block. The Tuff of Castle Peak is rhyolitic, white, biotite-rich, devitrified and weakly welded (K-Ar date of 24Ma).

Blair Junction Sequence (early and middle Miocene): in the Eastside and Castle area the Blair Junction Sequence as described by Stewart et al. (1994) consists primarily of a lower subunit of andesite and dacite flows (**Tbja**). The lower andesite is a series of fine-grained, micro-porphyritic flows containing up to 10% hornblende and feldspar laths with very minor clinopyroxene. Propylitic alteration is widespread, and hornblende in outcrop is often rimmed by iron oxides. In drill cuttings, pyrite is common in unoxidized zones. Flow textures are common and include fragments of the Paleozoic sedimentary rocks. A K-Ar date of 22.2 Ma has been obtained from an andesite intrusion and possible feeder of the lower andesite (Stewart et al., 1994). South of the Eastside claims a lower lacustrine tuff unit (**Tbjat**) is off-white to tan, lightly silicified and is interbedded with flows of the lower andesite.

In the southern part of the property, just north of the Boss mine, the lower andesite Tbja is successively overlain by a middle tuff unit and an upper group of rhyodacite flow domes. Stewart et al. (1994) grouped these two units with the lower andesite of the Blair Junction Sequence. The middle tuff unit (**Tbjt**) is a bleached-white to light yellow, non-welded, rhyodacite tuff made up of ejecta from the emplacement of the upper rhyodacite unit (**Tbjd**). The upper unit consists of gray to reddish-brown dacite to rhyodacite intrusions, domes, and minor flows. It is fine grained, contains less than 5% hornblende with iron oxide rims and very minor feldspar laths and quartz, and forms large cliffs with columnar jointing. The Tbjd subunit is brecciated in part and contains quartz veinlets, calcite, and/or jarosite on some fractures. The unit has a K-Ar age of 15.7 Ma (Stewart et al., 1994).

Rhyodacite and Porphyritic Rhyodacite (Miocene): flows and domes of rhyodacite and porphyritic rhyodacite (**Trd**); light gray, medium-grained, contains up to 15% phenocrysts of plagioclase, biotite, quartz, and minor hornblende. It is hydrothermally altered with small veins of quartz, clay, and calcite. In most outcrops, the rhyodacite is flanked by its associated tuff (**Trdt**). The rhyodacite intrudes the lower Blair Junction Sequence and is intruded by the younger rhyolite (Tr, see below), so its age is between 22.2 and 7.2 Ma.

Older Rhyolite (early Miocene): sparsely porphyritic rhyolite (**Tor**) with strong flow-banding and abundant quartz phenocrysts. The intrusive phase of this rhyolite developed large (33m+) zones of vitrophyre (**Torvit**) in contact with the associated older rhyolite tuff (**Tort**). K-Ar age dates are 19.2Ma and 18.6Ma (Stewart et al., 1994). Contains numerous barren quartz veins.

Sedimentary Rocks of McLeans (middle Miocene): includes platy lacustrine siltstone, shale, fine-grained sandstone, fresh-water limestone and minor dolomite. This unit (**Tm**) contains abundant interbedded diatomite, with some local plant remains and mollusks, and its thickness ranges from 0 to 30m. The McLeans unit is a useful marker horizon and separates the older Blair Junction andesite flows from the lithologically similar, but younger, flows of the Gilbert andesite (see below). In Cordex drill hole ES-020, a limestone horizon in the McLeans unit has been altered to jasperoid and contains significant gold values.

Gilbert Andesite (middle Miocene): crystal-rich andesite flows, flow breccias, and lahars or epiclastic volcanic sediments (**Tga**). Phenocrysts of plagioclase, clino- and orthopyroxene, and hornblende are euhedral to subhedral and range in size from 1 to 4mm. Columnar jointing is common and much of the unit is massive and resistant, capping many of the highest hills in the Monte Cristo Range. The flows appear to have been erupted from a vent area west of the Eastside and Castle property. K-Ar dates place the Gilbert andesite at approximately 15Ma (Stewart et al., 1994).

Rhyolite (late Miocene): variably flow-banded to massive, mostly aphyric and devitrified rhyolite (**Tr**). The rhyolite commonly occurs as flow domes, many of which are composed of multiple phases, as indicated by changes in flow banding orientations and subtle textural differences. Shown as map unit **Talr** where affected by steam-heated acid-leach alteration. Related near-vent tuff of apparent base surge type occurs locally with the rhyolite and is described below. In drill core, the rhyolite appears weakly granophyric-textured owing to numerous, very small, aligned, elongated inclusions that might be partially resorbed quartz crystals, quartz-filled vesicles or, less likely, compressed pumice fragments. Minor rhyolite dikes are also present. Subunits include:

> ***Vitrophyre (Tvit)*** is present within individual rhyolite domes as bands of black, amber, or bottle-green, nearly aphyric volcanic glass up to several meters wide. It occurs along the outer margins of individual domes or intrusive pulses and at what appear to be contacts between multiple rhyolite domes or discrete zones within individual domes, indicating multiple pulses of intrusion. The published K-Ar age of 7.2Ma for the rhyolite (**Tr**) was determined on sanidine phenocrysts in vitrophyre (**Tvit**) (Stewart et al., 1994).
>
> ***Rhyolite Tuff (Trt)*** rhyolitic tuff, tuff breccia, and tuffaceous sedimentary rocks, in part consists of base surge deposits with graded or wavy bedding. Shown as map unit **Talt** where affected by steam-heated acid-leach alteration. Bedding thickness ranges from a few centimeters to 1m thick. Resistant where locally silicified; often forms black cliffs. This map unit also includes

volcanic sandstone, siltstone, and clast-supported conglomerate, and is mainly composed of ejecta and eroded material derived locally from the Tr rhyolite. The domes are the likely source of the rhyolitic material in the tuff breccia as well. Locally, fragments of andesite or Paleozoic basement are also present.

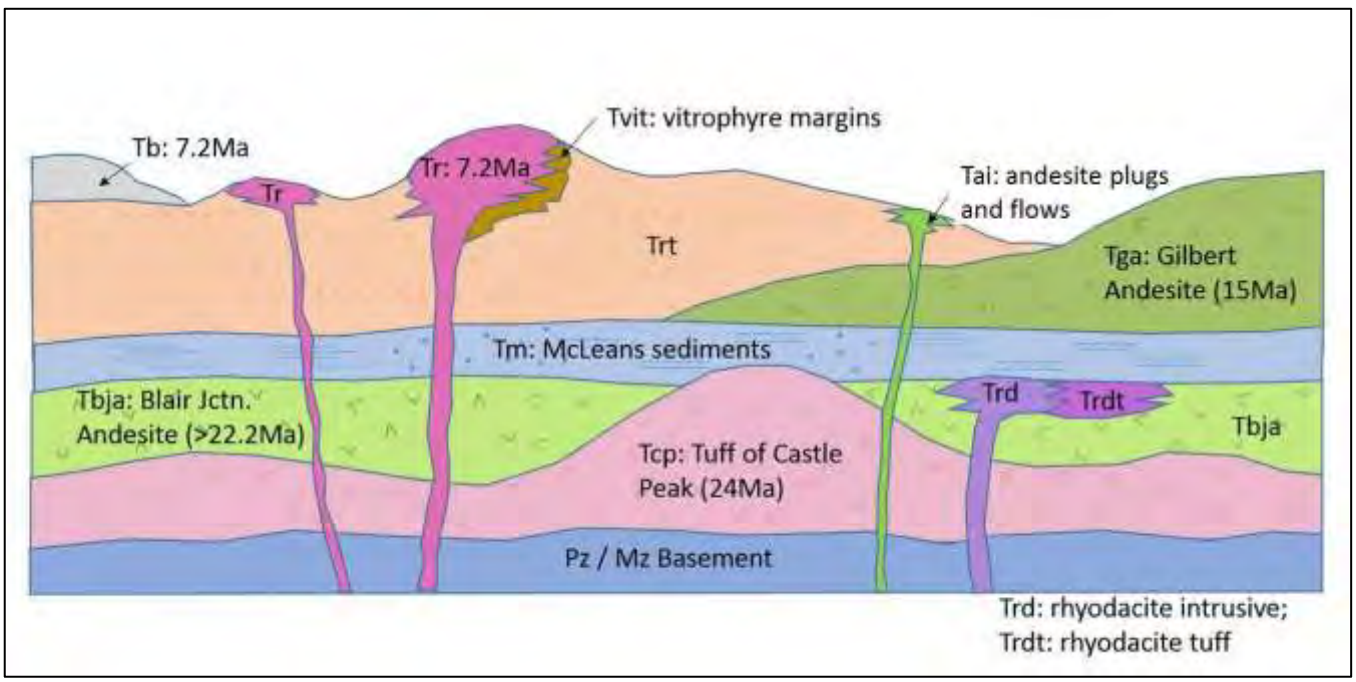
Basalt (late Miocene): map unit (***Tb***) is black, vesicular basalt with small phenocrysts of olivine and plagioclase; forms scattered outcrops throughout the Eastside and Castle claim block. These rocks are petrologically similar to the large basalt flows that make up much of the western Monte Cristo Range. The basalt has been dated by K-Ar methods at 7.2Ma (Stewart et al., 1994).

Andesite (late Miocene): map unit (***Tai***) is hornblende andesite comprising plugs and dikes; less than 7.2 Ma.

General stratigraphic relations of the map units described above are shown by the conceptual cross section in Figure 7.1, which refers to the east flank of the Monte Cristo Range. A geologic map of the Eastside area of drilling, and the corresponding correlation chart for the map units described above are shown in Figure 7.2 and Figure 7.3, respectively.

The intrusion and aerial distribution of the rhyolite domes were largely controlled by north- to northeast-trending faults. Detailed mapping has revealed that there are more than forty individual rhyolite domes exposed in the project area, with plan dimensions ranging from a few tens of meters to approximately 0.5km in size. Many of the domes appear to be composed of multiple phases of lithologically similar rhyolite as the result of successive pulses of magma joining to form a multi-phase, complex dome.

Figure 7.1 Stratigraphic Relations, Eastside and Castle Property, Monte Cristo Range
(Looking south; from Columbus, 2016)



Note: Figure is not limited to the area of drilling; includes units such as Tuff of Castle Peak (Tcp) exposed south of the Eastside area of drilling. PZ/MZ Basement refers to pre-Cenozoic rocks, undivided.

Figure 7.2 Detailed Geologic Map of the Eastside Drilling Area
(from Columbus, 2016)

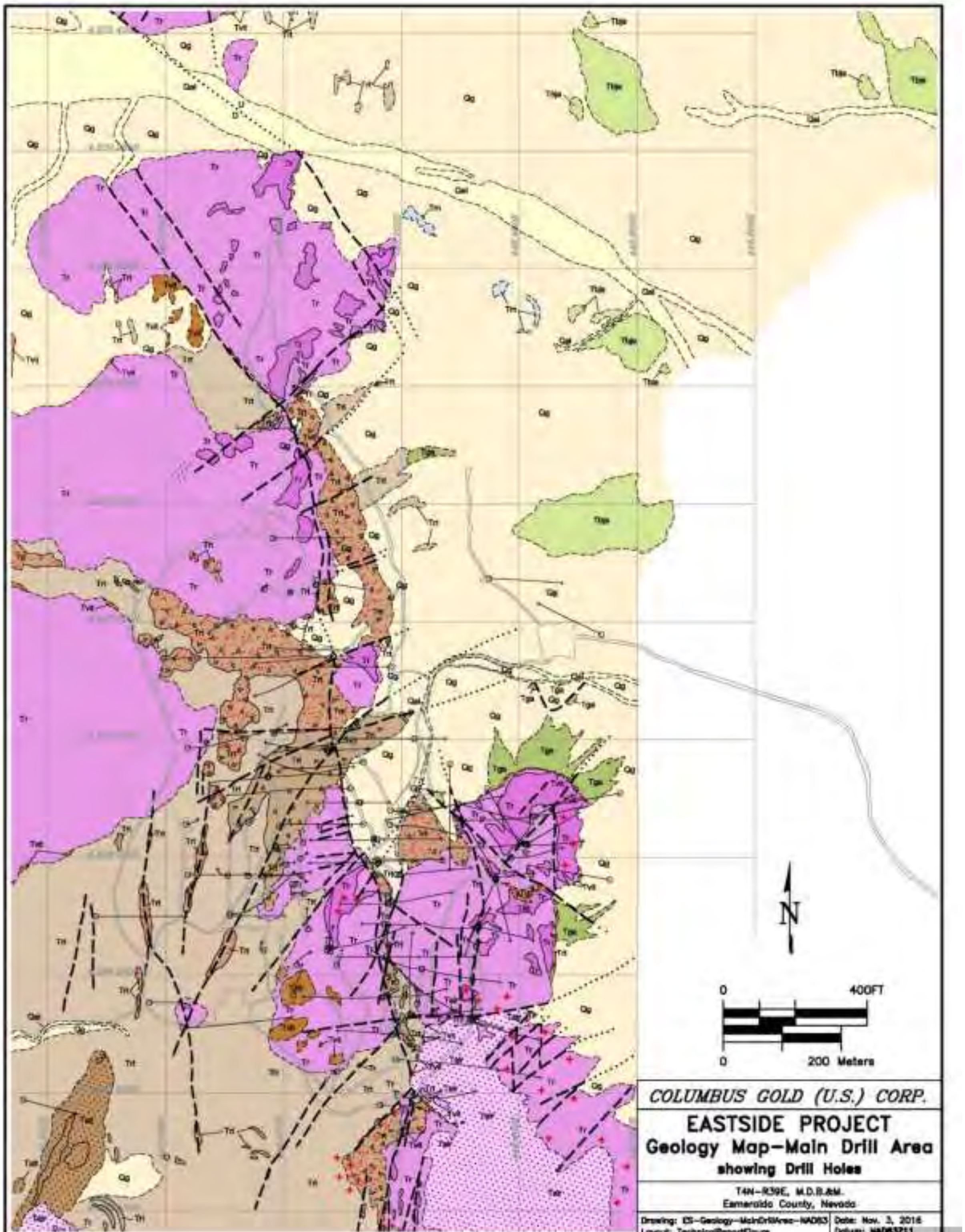
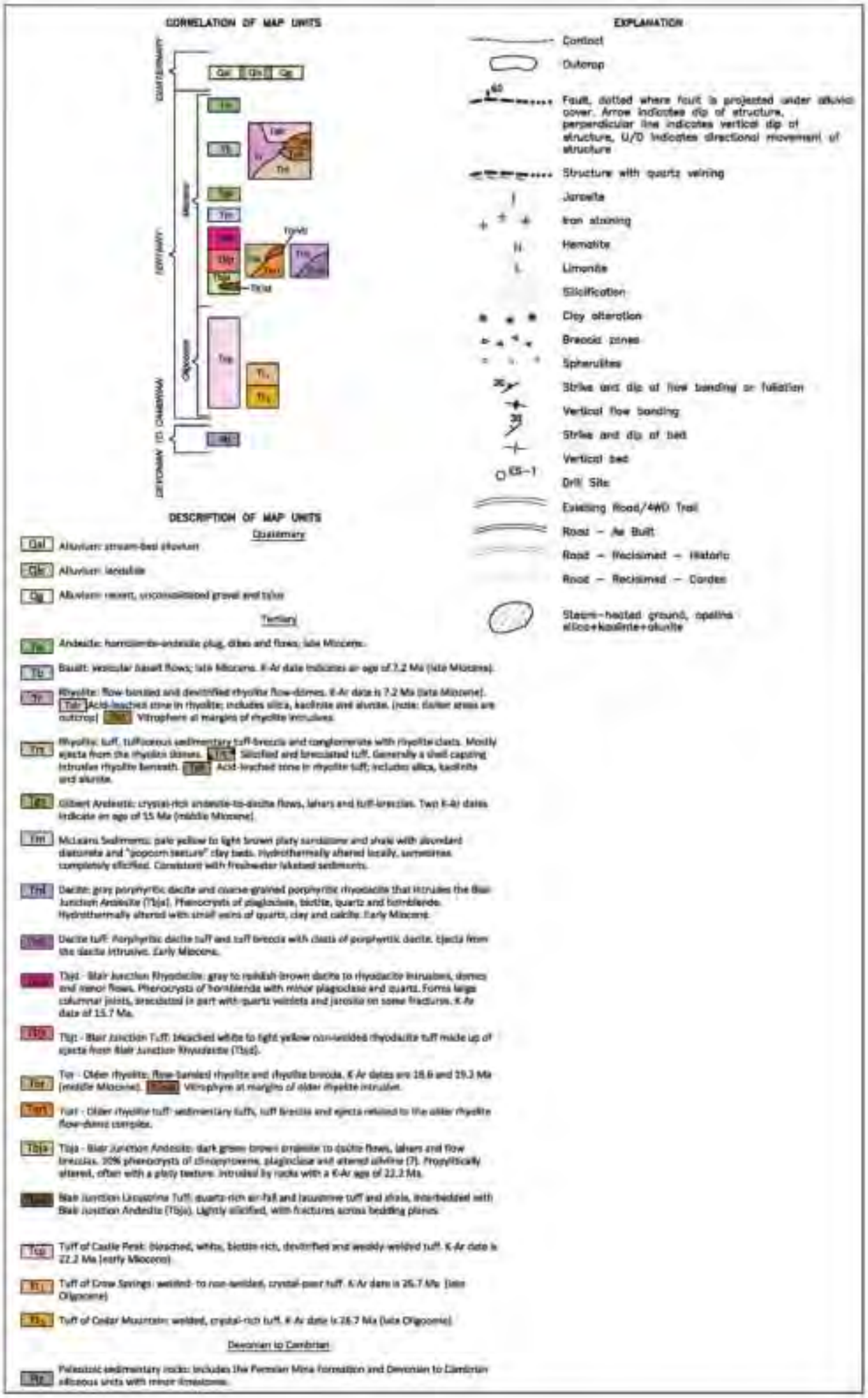


Figure 7.3 Map Legend and Correlation Chart, Eastside and Castle Project Area

(from Columbus, 2016; not all map units are present in area of Figure 7.2)



Richnow (1999; 2000) discussed a number of theoretical considerations related to rhyolite dome emplacement and post-emplacement features, cited or summarized numerous field studies and mapping in dome fields worldwide, and described detailed studies he had personally made of domes that are relevant to Eastside. That work provides excellent support for the pulsed intrusion concept, with multiple fracturing events. In view of the Richnow (1999; 2000) work, Allegiant interprets the domes at Eastside to be exogenous in character rather than endogenous. That is, the domes were the result of repeated outbreak of moderately viscous masses during numerous pulses of magma injection, rather than that the domes each represent a single intrusive event, with the dome inflating internally like a balloon. Some of the controls of mineralization internal to the rhyolite are speculated to result from structural and textural changes caused by the multiple intrusions.

7.2 Eastside Area Mineralization

The following sections are based on detailed mapping of the surface by Cordex geologists, combined with logging of drill core and RC drill chips.

7.2.1 Alteration

Cordex geologists have delineated several types of alteration at the Eastside portion of the project. These can be grouped as silicification and veins, clay alteration, acid-leached alteration (steam heated), propylitic alteration, and oxidation.

Silicification – Wide areas of pervasive silicification are present in the rhyolite domes. It typically consists of massive chalcedonic replacement near surface, and grades downward to more crystalline, fine-grained quartz replacement at depth. Locally the rhyolite tuff is also strongly silicified. Pervasive silicification of the porous rhyolite tuff is especially common in the area of gold mineralization where it forms bold outcrops, in contrast to the unaltered tuff which is more friable and recessive.

Silica Veins – Narrow, discontinuous veins of amorphous silica, chalcedony and fine-grained quartz are present within areas of silicification and mainly range from millimeter-wide fracture fillings to a few centimeters in width along numerous structures and extension fractures. Many drill samples contain several forms of veins in the same interval. Vein textures include jigsaw, colloform, quartz-after-calcite (fish scale), and banded or crustiform styles. A petrographic report by Albinson (undated) on a drill sample stated "*An early breccia stage is cemented by very fine-grained "jigsaw" crystalline quartz. A second phase of fine-grained jigsaw quartz (that forms the matrix of later breccia) cross-cuts the early breccia. The second phase has dendritic iron oxide as well as rare cubic pyrite along discrete bands. A final stage of crystalline quartz is also present. The same sample has a multistage chalcedonic silica with framboidal iron oxide on discrete bands. This sample was from shallow in the hydrothermal system and temperatures of homogenization are <150C.*"

The quartz veins are locally beneath the acid-leached and clay alteration, associated with zones of silicification. At the surface, minerals associated with the siliceous veins include amorphous iron oxides, jarosite, adularia, tourmaline, fibrous cryptomelane, pyrolusite, barite, and molybdenum oxide (ilsemannite). Jarosite is also found in the silicified zones adjacent to many of the veins, giving the silicified rock a caramel brown color. Adularia is not highly abundant, but is present in banded quartz veins and possibly replacing the rhyolite groundmass.

In places the vitrophyre unit is cut or coated by gray, coarse-grained calcite veins which are associated with good gold grades and, often, with anomalously high silver grades. This is particularly common in the "West Zone" mineralized area, described below.

Steam-heated acid-leached alteration – Zones of acid-leached alteration have been delineated capping several rhyolite domes at Eastside. Short-wave infrared spectrometer ("SWIR") scans of samples from these areas show some are composed of mixtures of amorphous hydrous silica (opal) and kaolinite. In other samples, the groundmass of the rhyolite has been replaced by opal and alunite. In some areas leached cavities remain where spherulitic devitrification textures were present before alteration. Only the original quartz phenocrysts remain unchanged by the hydrothermal alteration process. In some samples alunite is abundant and is locally associated with kaolinite.

This style of opal-alunite-kaolinite alteration is known in many areas of the world where active geothermal systems have been studied, and in many low-sulfidation epithermal deposits. It results from the condensation of steam and oxidation of H_2S in the vadose zone above boiling of deeper hydrothermal fluids. In such steam-heated zones, the steam condensate becomes acidic from the oxidation of H_2S and leaches the enclosing rock, leaving open voids and depositing opal, kaolinite and alunite. Hydrothermal kaolinite may make up as much as 40% of the acid-leached zones at Eastside. Zones of this alteration mark the sites of underlying potential exploration targets.

The acid-leached cappings found on the tops of some domes indicate that the gold mineralization and silicification occurred very near the paleosurface. It also suggests that minimal erosion has occurred since the emplacement of the domes and the gold mineralization.

Clay alteration -- The SWIR was also used to study the alteration clay mineral assemblage in 40 samples of clay-rich rocks taken from surface outcrops and drill road cuts. Eighty percent of these samples contained illite and the remaining samples contained kaolinite.

Propylitic alteration -- Propylitic alteration within the Gilbert and Blair Junction sequence andesites forms a halo around the area of gold mineralization. This alteration includes pervasive chlorite throughout the rocks together with calcite that occurs both as fracture-filling veins and in disseminated patches or spots in the matrix, where it formed by the alteration of calcic feldspar. Clots and disseminated grains of pyrite are common, mainly in cubic form, although some pyritohedra are present. Marcasite is locally present, although not common. Propylitic alteration gives the andesite a distinct light blue/gray color.

Oxidation -- The most visible feature of alteration at Eastside is pervasive hematite staining of the rhyolite domes. The hematite is believed to be derived from oxidation of fine-grained disseminated pyrite that has been observed in drill samples. All the domes in the area of known gold mineralization exhibit strong hematite staining. Pinpoint- to pinhead-sized specks of red, and less frequently, black hematite in rhyolite bodies are seen near, and often within, gold mineralized zones cut by drill holes. In contrast, rhyolite domes to the north of Eastside show no hematite coloration and no quartz veining or anomalous gold. The bottom of the oxidized rock is sub-parallel to much of the mineralization.

Drilling at Eastside indicates that the pervasive hematite gives way to limonite and/or hematite+limonite mixtures at depth. Limonite staining is strongest in the vicinity of the major structures and occurs with jarosite in the areas of higher-grade gold mineralization in both rhyolite and the underlying andesite.

The limonite also appears to be related to the fine-grained disseminated pyrite found in the intrusive rhyolite at depth. The limonite is found both as fracture coatings and as limonite pseudomorphs after tiny pyrite crystals.

Oxidation at Eastside extends below the depth of most of the drill holes. The few holes that penetrated unoxidized material either encountered propylitized andesite containing pyrite near the contact with oxidized rhyolite or, less frequently, unoxidized rhyolite in deep drill holes. The rhyolite at depth also contains oxidized disseminated pyrite cubes which are generally <200 µm in size. Cubes of fine-grained oxidized pyrite ("limonite dice") occur locally within the dense quartz veinlets and in some altered rhyolite.

7.2.2 Gold – Silver Mineralization

Two major zones of gold and silver mineralization have been intersected with drilling in the Eastside portion of the project. Overall, the mineralization is found extending over 1km in a north-south direction with a vertical extent of 500m and an east-west width of 700m. These are referred to as the East Zone and the West Zone as further described below, both dominantly hosted in rhyolite. The deposit is open to the south, west and at depth. The two mineralized zones merge over a block of andesite that largely separates them. In other words, the block of andesite is mantled by mineralization over a distance of around 250m.

The East Zone is at least 500m long in the north-south direction. The higher-grade zones within the East Zone are parallel to and possibly controlled by the high-angle contact between rhyolite and andesite, and contacts between successive phases of rhyolite. The East Zone is the shallower of the two zones, and there are anomalous gold grades at surface. At the most southern drilling in the East Zone, the rhyolite dome locally is well mineralized in drill hole ES-100 to as deep as 430m. The East zone remains open at depth further to the south, beneath an area of acid-leached alteration, as well as down-dip and to the west.

The West Zone extends at least 1km in the north-south direction. High-angle control is not as clear here as it is in the East Zone. Recent drilling in the West Zone shows that it is more shallowly dipping and becomes nearly flat in much of the area.

Gold mineralization at Eastside displays many classic low-sulfidation epithermal features, such as: varied silica phases that comprise the veins containing at least some of the gold and silver; pseudomorphs of silica after original crystalline bladed calcite; banded veins; colloform textures; cockade textures; and others. Visible gold has been observed in drill cuttings and core from a few holes at Eastside, as well as at the surface, but it is not commonly found. The gold seen in drill samples occurred as very fine-grained, wire and plate-shaped forms best detected under a stereo microscope. Allegiant has not studied the silver mineralogy.

Based upon the interpretations from logging cuttings and core from 136 drill holes, the fundamental control over the gold grade distribution appears to have been a series of steeply westward-dipping, sub-parallel structures. These structures strike more or less northerly. In detail however, gold intercepts in the drill holes do not line up along simple northerly trends. Portions of the domes are characterized by more intense alteration and discrete zones that contain better gold grades. A number of shells that are more-or-less parallel to the better prepared portions of domes appear to host the better gold grades.

These zones may be parallel to the margins of domes, or the margins of the individual intrusive pulses of rhyolite that in aggregate form composite domes, but that remains somewhat speculative in spite of it having been modeled as such.

Two domains of gold mineralization have been identified at Eastside and are each treated separately during estimation as described in Section 14.4 of this report. The low-grade domain consists of broader zones of anomalous mineralization that are more evenly distributed around, encompassing, and internal to the rhyolite. The higher-grade domain is composed of fairly discrete zones that contain the higher gold and silver grades. These wrap around individual domes, parallel internal rhyolite contacts, and often form parallel to rhyolite-andesite contacts. In every case, the lower-grade zones surround the higher-grade zones. In some places the gold appears to have been deposited preferentially in vitrophyre, but this is not invariably the case, possibly indicating that vitrophyre has been subjected to, or occupies, zones of better ground preparation.

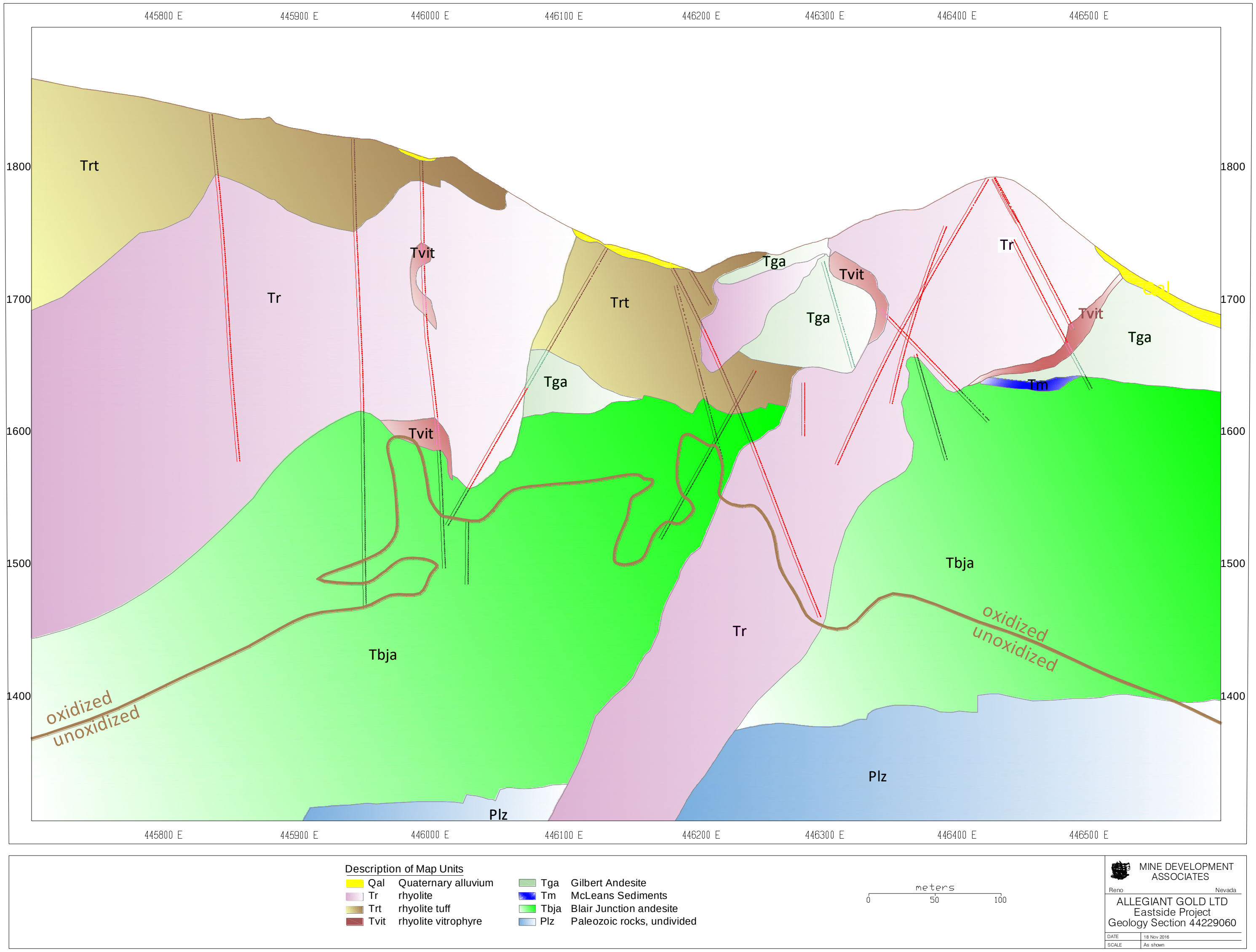
Gold grades have also been found in silicified and strongly oxidized andesite along and near the contact with the intrusive rhyolite. In some cases, these grades extend farther outboard of the rhyolite, probably controlled by structural or lithologic changes. In hole ES-20, sedimentary rocks of the Macleans unit also host gold and silver values where limestone has been converted to jasperoid. Approximately 80% of the mineralization is hosted by rhyolite and associated vitrophyre. The remaining 20% is hosted by andesite.

Flow banding visible at surface and exposed in road cuts is variably developed. The banding often displays abrupt changes in strike and dip, and in some places flow banding is truncated by younger rhyolite with flow banding with markedly different orientation. In the drilling, most of the better-grade areas appear to be roughly parallel to the margins of individual rhyolite pulses within the domes.

The gold and silver mineralization largely appears to occupy certain more intensely fractured, altered, or more distinctly layered zones that resulted from a combination of: flow banding; early marginal joint development in the solidifying melt; closely-spaced cooling fractures; areas of more active fracturing and brecciation of partially crystallized rhyolite, due to subsequent intrusion pulses; and tectonic or hydrothermal re-activation of older structures. Any of these factors would increase permeability for solution access into and through the rock mass. Moreover, repeated fracturing would provide multiple depressurization events and enable boiling to occur, which is one major factor in the deposition of minerals and metals in epithermal deposits.

A representative cross-section is shown in Figure 7.4.

Figure 7.4 Geological Cross Section 4229060N, Eastside Project



7.3 Castle Area Alteration and Mineralization

Most of the Castle claims area consists of a low-relief pediment of unconsolidated Quaternary silt, sand and gravel, except in the vicinity of the Boss mine where Miocene andesite units of the Blair Junction sequence, the Mclean sedimentary rocks and the Oligocene Tuff of Castle Peak crop out. The Tertiary volcanic rocks are underlain at shallow depths by siliceous Paleozoic sedimentary units of the Palmetto Formation. According to Diner and Strachan (1994), alteration within the Tertiary rocks is widespread, varying from mainly propylitic assemblages in the andesite units, to mixed layer clays in the rhyolitic units. These assemblages apparently surround zones of quartz-adularia alteration at the Boss mine and Berg zones, and quartz-alunite in the Black Rock zone (Diner and Strachan, 1994).

7.3.1 Boss Mine

Gold mineralization at the Boss mine is mainly hosted by andesite and an underlying unit of rhyolite tuff (Diner and Strachan, 1994) in a northeast-trending zone of quartz-adularia replacement and quartz veinlet stockworks. The andesite is now recognized as part of the Blair Junction sequence of Stewart et al. (1994). Quartz-calcite-pyrite veins and veinlets, and their oxidized equivalents, were also present in the Boss mine deposit (Diner and Strachan, 1994).

7.3.2 Berg Zone

The Berg zone mineralization is concealed beneath thin surficial deposits. The mineralization is mainly hosted by andesite of the Blair Junction sequence and underlying or intrusive rhyolite, and to a lesser extent in the Tuff of Castle Peak and underlying Palmetto rocks. According to Diner and Strachan (1994):

> "*Alteration associated with the Berg mineralization consists of quartz-adularia veinlets and groundmass flooding haloed by illite and, in the higher portions, by upward-flaring montmorillonite-calcite.... Subvertical quartz veinlets in the andesite are host to micron-sized gold particles in oxides after pyrite.*"

7.3.3 Black Rock Zone

The Black Rock zone is concealed beneath as much as 30m of surficial deposits about 120m southeast of the altered and veined Black Rock outcrop of Palmetto Formation. Gold mineralization is mainly hosted by rhyolite tuff, and to a much lesser extent, in the underlying Palmetto Formation. According to Diner and Strachan (1994):

> *"Quartz-alunite replaces feldspars and groundmass proximal to gold mineralization, becoming kaolinite and illite-montmorillonite progressively to the east. Micron-sized gold particles are spatially associated with quartz-alunitic breccias and anomalous mercury.*"

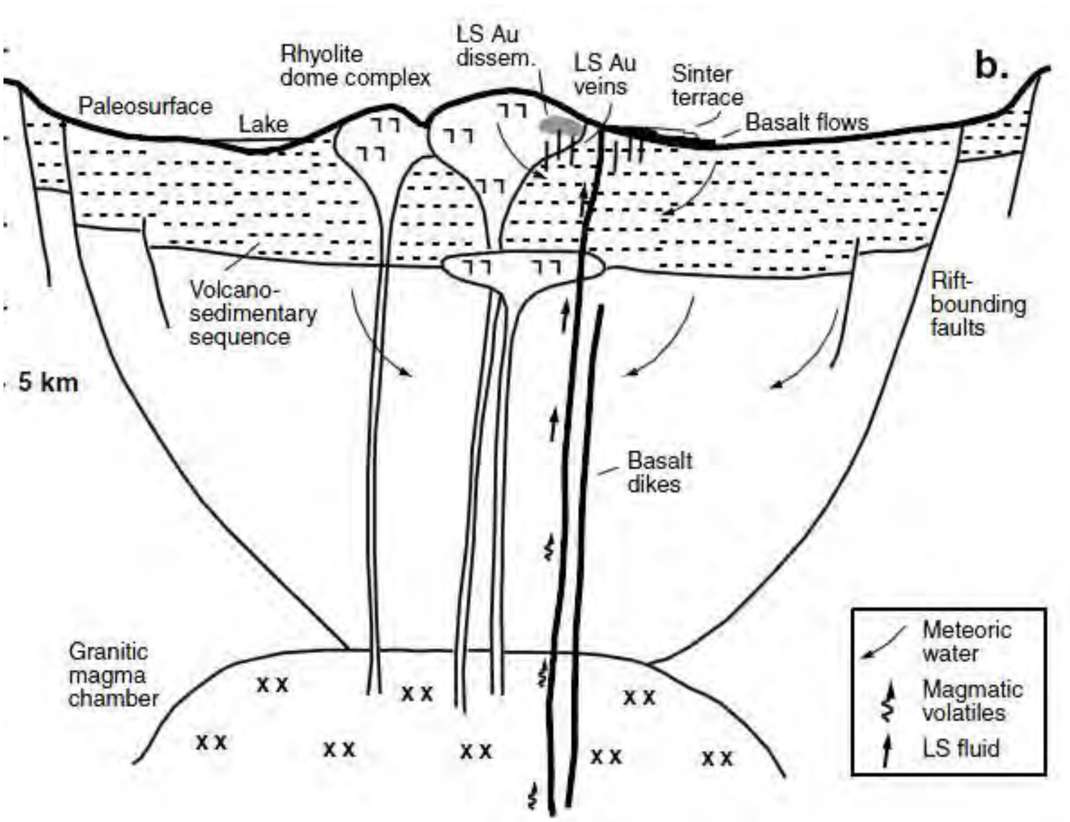
7.3.4 Castle Zone

Mineralization in the Castle zone is largely hosted by andesite of the Blair Junction sequence beneath as much as 100m of surficial deposits. In places, the mineralization is found in an intrusive(?) rhyolite unit, the Tuff of Castle Peak, and the underlying Palmetto Formation. Drilling information compiled by Cordex shows that gold is associated with zones of quartz stockwork.

8.0 DEPOSIT TYPES (ITEM 8)

Based upon the styles of alteration, the nature of the veins, the mineralogy and the geologic setting, the gold and silver mineralization at Eastside and in the Castle area is best interpreted in the context of the volcanic-hosted, low-sulfidation type of epithermal model. Various vein textures, mineralization and alteration features at Eastside are typical of low-sulfidation epithermal deposits world-wide. Moreover, surface exposures of acid-leached zones suggest a shallow level of erosion. Figure 8.1, below, from Sillitoe and Hedenquist (2003), is a conceptual cross-section depicting a low-sulfidation epithermal system. The host-rock setting of mineralization at Eastside is somewhat more complex than the simple model shown in Figure 8.1.

Figure 8.1 Schematic Model of a Low-Sulfidation Epithermal Mineralizing System
(After Sillitoe and Hedenquist, 2003)



An unpublished fluid inclusion study indicates that the temperature of formation of the quartz veins at Eastside was relatively low, at <200°C (Albinson, undated). The drill samples used in this study ranged from 87m to 213m in depth, and generally contain fine- to medium-grained jigsaw-texture quartz. The study indicates that the predominant low-temperature silica-bearing fluids had very low salinity and that the quartz veins were deposited in a shallow, low-sulfidation epithermal environment, probably within 100 meters of the paleo-water table. Various quartz textures were noted that indicate boiling of the hydrothermal solutions occurred. All of these characteristics are typical of low-sulfidation epithermal deposits.

Many other deposits of this class occur within the Walker Lane and elsewhere in the world. Some well-known epithermal low-sulfidation gold and silver properties with geological similarities to Eastside include the Castle Mountain mine in California, as well as the Rawhide, Sleeper, Hog Ranch and Hycroft mines in Nevada.

The geologic setting of the Castle Mountain mine (Grey et al., 2016) most closely resembles the geologic setting of the Eastside area. Both are hosted by rhyolite domes and adjacent tuffs intruded through andesite that overlies older basement units. Styles of alteration and gold-silver mineralization are also very similar.

9.0 EXPLORATION (ITEM 9)

Allegiant has not conducted exploration work at the Eastside and Castle project.

10.0 DRILLING (ITEM 10)

10.1 Summary of Eastside Area Drilling

All of the drilling at the Eastside area of the project is attributed to Columbus; no other drilling is known to have been done. The drilling totals 37,434m in 136 holes exploration holes (ES-001 to ES-136) and one ground water test hole as summarized in Table 10.1 and Figure 10.1. All of the drilling was conducted by Boart Longyear of Salt Lake City, Utah. Approximately 84% of the meters drilled, and 88% of the holes, were drilled entirely using RC methods (Table 10.1). Seven holes were drilled entirely with wireline diamond-coring methods, and seven holes were started with RC drilling and completed with core drilling.

Table 10.1 Summary of 2011 – 2016 Eastside Drilling in Project Database
(as of November 17, 2016)

Hole Type	Number	Meters
Core	7	2,993
RC (reverse circulation) + Core	7	3,053
RC (reverse circulation)	123	31,388
Total	**137**	**37,434**

Drilling commenced in 2011 and continued in 2013, 2015 and 2016 as summarized in Table 10.2. All RC drilling was done during single 12hr-shifts per day. Core drilling was done in two 12hr shifts, drilling 24hrs per day.

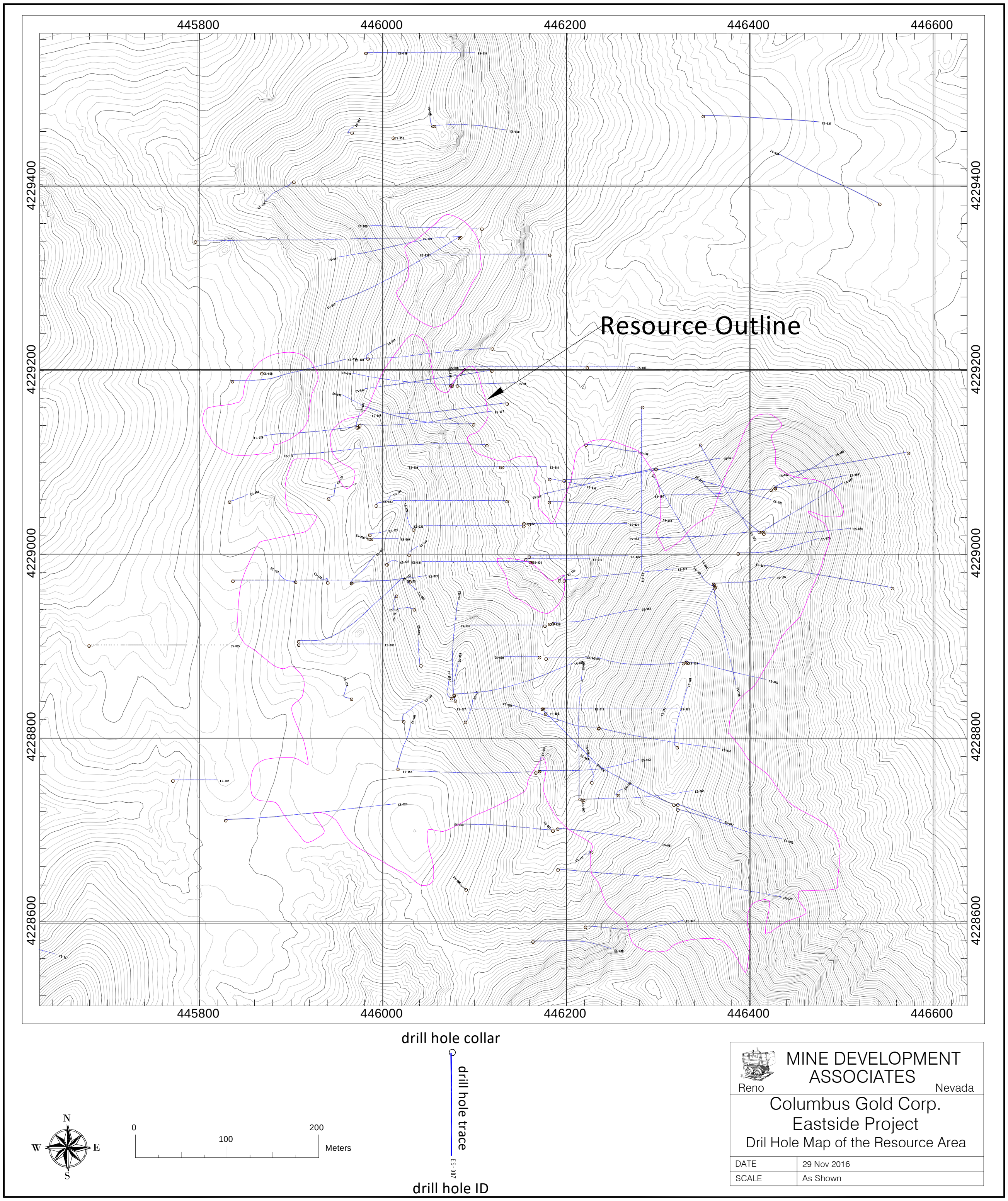
The RC rigs used 5.25in (13.3cm) diameter dual-wall pipe and 5.5in (14.0cm) bits with a conventional hammer and interchange. Samples were taken continuously over 5ft (1.52m) intervals and passed through a rotating wet splitter. Maximum per hole drilled depths ranged from 47.2m to 388.6m. Drilling was done dry for the first 15m or so, after which water was injected. Groundwater has not been encountered at Eastside, and water injection was kept to a minimum.

Table 10.2 Summary of Eastside Drilling by Year

Year	Type	Holes	Meters	Drill Rig
2011	RC	12	2,148	MPD-1500 track-mounted
2013	RC	24	5,367	MPD-1500 track-mounted
2015	RC	52	12,464	MPD-1500 track-mounted
2016	RC	35	11,409	MPD-1500 track-mounted
2016	RC + Core	7	3,053	MPD-1500; LF-90 track-mounted
2016	Core	7	2,993	LF-90 track-mounted
Totals		137	37,434	

The core was HQ size (63.5mm diameter) except for 133.5m in hole ES-113, where drilling conditions required the stepdown to NQ (47.6 mm diameter) size. The deepest core hole reached a maximum down-hole depth of 577.9m. Drill holes were generally set up using a Trimble sub-meter GPS for orientation. Much less often, a Brunton was used to set up foresights for drill-hole azimuths. Core recovery and RQD inside the gold domains are 98% and 49%, respectively.

Figure 10.1 Map of Drill Holes Utilized in the Eastside Resource Estimate



10.2 Discussion of Eastside Area Drilling by Columbus

In early 2011 Cordex drilled 12 widely spaced RC holes to test beneath gold-bearing surface samples and mapped structural zones coincident with geophysical zones of high resistivity. Two drill holes failed to reach their targeted depths due to poor ground conditions. Four of the remaining 10 holes encountered gold mineralization within rhyolite and andesite, the most significant of which, ES-04, intersected 6.1m with an average grade of 5.7g Au/t. This hole may be considered the discovery hole at Eastside.

A total of 24 RC holes totalling 5,367m were drilled in two phases by Cordex during 2013. The first phase was drilled in March through September, 2013. The second phase of drilling took place in November and December, 2013

In 2015 a total of 51 RC exploration holes were drilled in June through September. Most of these were inclined drill holes. One additional hole (WW-01) was drilled from a site about 2km east of the main drilling area as a groundwater availability test. The depth of this hole was 166.1m.

A total of 49 drill holes were completed in 2016, in a mixed RC and core program between February and August. This was the first core drilling on the property. Thirty-five of these holes were reverse circulation only; 14 holes were either partially or entirely drilled as core. Seven of the core holes had "pre-collars" drilled to depths ranging from 131.1 to 182.9m by RC and then casing was set before the resumption of drilling by the core rig. Many of the drill holes were inclined.

10.3 Geological Logging

During RC drilling, small samples of each 1.5m interval drilled were washed in water and placed in pre-numbered chip trays as drilling proceeded. The chips were subsequently logged by Cordex geologists in the field office trailer with a binocular microscope. Logged data was recorded on paper forms when drilling commenced, but that practice was modified and the data was entered directly into the computer, which then feeds into a GeoSequel database manager program. Logging recorded collar and drill-hole information, lithology, alteration, mineralization, vein details and an estimate of silica content. It is acknowledged that clay content will not be accurately recorded due to washing of the cuttings. Consistency of logging was maintained through use of a logging template utilizing a list of pre-determined codes. A summary, paper log sheet and a summary graphic down-hole plot were also prepared. The chip trays were subsequently shipped to the Cordex office in Reno for permanent storage.

The drillers filled out sampler logs. Data filled out in the forms include: hole name, depth, sample number, time, color, recovery, walls, wetness, hardness, and general remarks and comments.

Core logging and some of the density measurements were done by Cordex geologists at a secure logging and storage facility in Tonopah. After cleaning, the core was photographed both dry and wet. A tripod was used to produce photos at a consistent scale.

After being photographed, core recovery and rock quality designation ("RQD") measurements were made and recorded, and then the core was logged for lithology, alteration, structure, and mineralization. Graphic depictions of structures were also recorded. Logged information was recorded on paper log forms for subsequent capture into electronic spreadsheets and loading into the GeoSequel database manager.

10.4 Eastside Area Drill-Hole Collar Surveys

Drill-hole collar locations were surveyed during the 2011 and 2013 programs using hand-held Garmin GPS units. These instruments are typically capable of determining positions to within less than 5m of their actual location.

All holes drilled during 2015 and 2016 were surveyed at completion to sub-meter accuracy, using TerraSync™ software and a Trimble GPS data collector, with Pathfinder Office® software used to apply post-collection processing for enhanced accuracy. All previously drilled holes whose collars could still be located on the ground were also re-surveyed using the Trimble system, but 6 of the first 36 holes could not be re-located.

10.5 Eastside Area Down-Hole Surveys

Beginning in 2015, surveys to measure down-hole deviation were performed in all holes for which it was possible by independent contractor International Directional Services ("IDS"), based in Battle Mountain, Elko, or Tonopah, NV. Surveys were made to as near the end of the hole as could be reasonably and safely done. Five holes were not surveyed down hole because they were either abandoned long before reaching the target depths, or had unstable or blocked portions.

10.6 Summary Statement for Eastside Area Drilling

MDA believes that the drilling procedures provided samples that are representative of the material sampled and of sufficient quality for use in the resource estimations discussed in Section 14.0. MDA is unaware of any sampling or recovery factors that materially impact the mineral resources discussed in Section 14.0.

10.7 Castle Claims Drilling

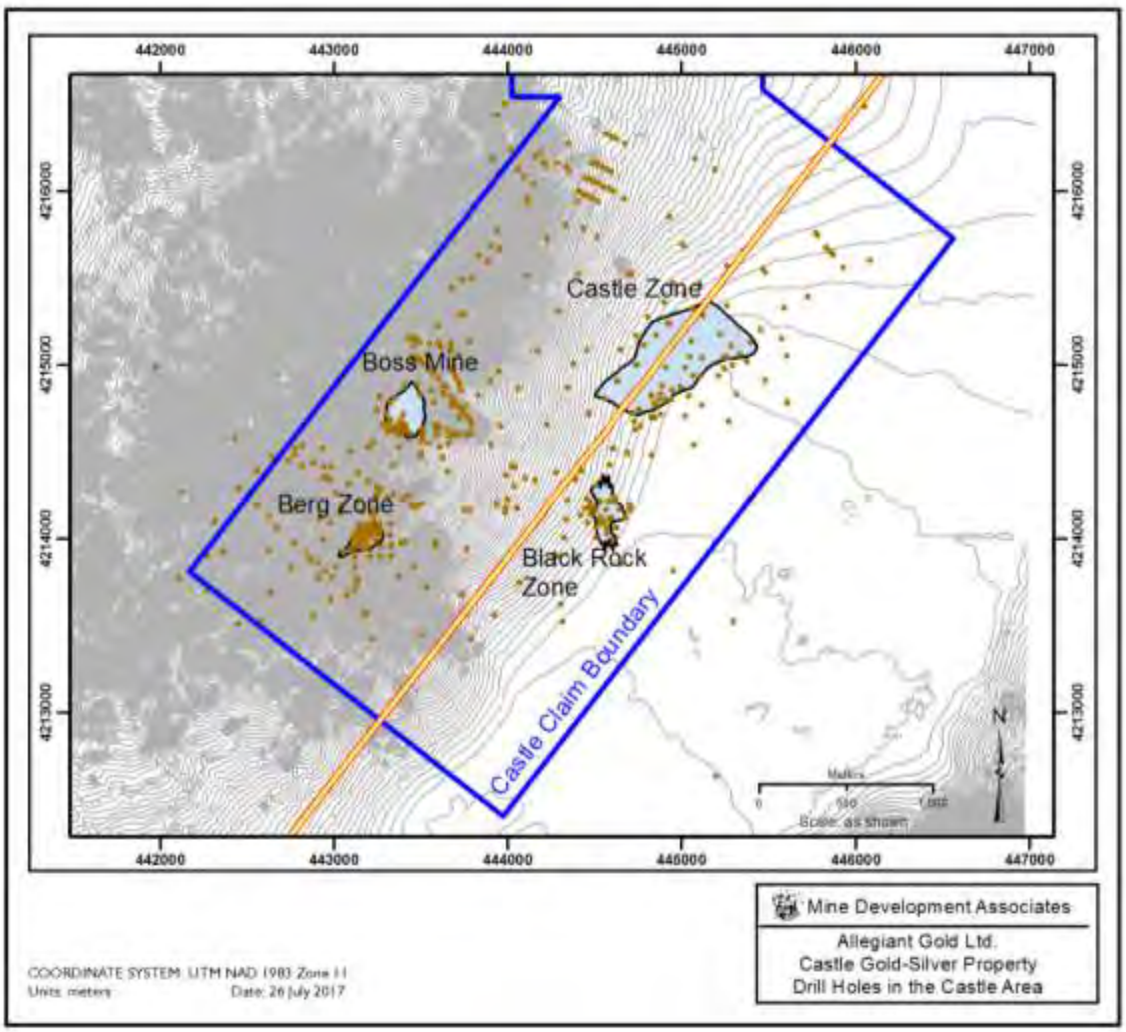
Records of historical drilling in the Castle claims area are incomplete as summarized in Table 10.3 Castle Claims Drilling Summary by Year. Cordex geologists have partially compiled historical drill hole information from paper maps and from GPS surveys of hole collars that were visible in 1998-1999. Cordex geologists believe that approximately 1,500 holes have been drilled within the Castle area claims, and that the majority were less than 100m in depth. A map of the presently known locations of historical drill collars is shown in Figure 10.2. The author is not aware of information on specific methods of drilling, rig types, sampling procedures, collar surveying and down-hole surveying used during the historical drilling. MDA recommends that Allegiant complete the compilation of available drilling information and construct a drilling database for the Castle claims portion of the project.

Table 10.3 Castle Claims Drilling Summary by Year

Year	Company	Holes RC	Meters RC	Holes Core	Meters Core	Total Meters	Total Holes
1970s	ASARCO, Noranda					?	?
1979	Houston Oil and Minerals					?	?
1981 - 1989	Falcon					?	?
1987	Homestake					?	?
1988 - 1990	Westgold-Mintec					?	?
1993 - 1995	Kennecott	65	8,057			8,057	65
1998 - 1999	Cordex	30	4,230			4,230	30
Totals		**95**	**12,287**	**0**	**0**	**12,287**	**95**

Figure 10.2 Castle Area Drill-Hole Location Map

(data from Cordex, 2017)



11.0 SAMPLE PREPARATION, ANALYSIS, AND SECURITY (ITEM 11)

11.1 Eastside Area Sample Preparation and Analysis

11.1.1 Surface Rock Chip Samples

1999 – 2004: The 184 surface rock chip samples collected by McIntosh in 1999 were assayed by Chemex in Sparks, Nevada. MDA has no information on the sample preparation procedures or analytical methods used. MDA also has no information on the analytical laboratory, preparation and analytical methods used for the Newmont rock and soil samples analyzed before Newmont terminated their lease in 2004. Regardless, both sets of data are considered reliable.

Cordex 2004 and 2009 – 2016: Rock chip samples collected by Cordex during this period were analyzed at American Assay Laboratories ("AAL") in Sparks, Nevada, and at ALS Chemex in Sparks, Nevada (Chemex was acquired by ALS in 2000), which became ALS at the end of 2008. ALS Chemex and ALS are both referred to as "ALS".

The samples collected in 2004 were analyzed at AAL. Gold was analyzed by fire-assay fusion of a 30g aliquot using atomic adsorption ("AA") finish. Silver was determined by fire-assay fusion of a 30g aliquot using a gravimetric finish. Silver, gold and 34 major, minor and trace elements were also determined by inductively-coupled, plasma atomic-emission spectrometry ("ICP") following aqua regia digestion of a 1g aliquot.

Rock-chip samples assayed at AAL during 2009 – 2016 were analyzed by the same methods described above. In some cases, samples were also assayed for gold using an ICP finish after a 30g fire-assay fusion. In other cases, samples were also assayed for silver using an AA finish following 30g fire-assay fusion. Silver was determined only by ICP following aqua regia digestion of a 1g aliquot of some samples.

Gold in rock-chip samples was also analyzed at ALS in 2009, 2014, 2015 and 2016 by fire-assay fusion of 30g aliquots, followed by an AA finish. Silver, gold and 49 other major, minor and trace elements were assayed in these samples by a combination of ICP and mass spectrometry ("ICP-MS") following aqua regia digestion of 1g aliquots. For some of the samples, silver was also analyzed by 30g fire-assay fusion followed by a gravimetric finish. In a few but not statistically significant number of cases gold was also determined by so-called "metallic-screen" fire assays.

11.1.2 RC Drilling Samples

Although all the Columbus RC drilling was above the water table, most of the RC drilling was done with water injection and the cuttings were split by a rotating wet splitter located beneath the cyclone. A little over half of the sample was collected directly into pre-labeled 51cm by 61cm bags held in 22.7l buckets placed directly below one of the two discharges of the rotating splitter.

A small proportion of the RC drilling was done dry. Dry sample splitting was done at the rig using a Jones-type splitter with adjustable slots, prior to placing the split sample into the pre-labeled bags. Difficult drilling conditions precluded more dry drilling.

Unless the RC samples had substantial water in them, the samples were brought to the project staging area and logging trailer located within ~1km of the drill sites. There they were air-dried on racks before being placed in transportation bins provided by the analytical laboratory. If the wet RC samples were full of water and bloated, the samples were left temporarily at the drill site to drain, before being brought to the drying racks at the staging area.

All of the RC samples from 2011 through 2016 were prepared and analyzed at AAL in Sparks, Nevada. After being received at the analytical laboratory, the RC samples were oven dried at ~100°C, weighed, then jaw crushed in their entirety to 6 mesh size before being roll crushed to 100% passing 10 mesh. The -10mesh material was riffle split to obtain an approximately 300g sub-sample, which was ring pulverized to 85% at less than 150 mesh size.

In 2015 and 2016 most all gold assays were fire assays with an AA finish. Silver assays were initially assayed by two acid digestion ICP with silver samples above 6.86g Ag/t checked with fire assay with a gravimetric finish. Subsequently, all drill samples lying within the gold domains and some samples extending outside the gold domains were re-assayed using four-acid digestion ICP with a lower detection limit.

11.1.3 Core Samples

After completion of logging, the core boxes were marked with metal tags and red felt-tip marker lines to show the beginning and ending of sample intervals. The core was marked longitudinally with a center line and perpendicular marks to show the diamond-saw operator where to cut the core. The sample intervals were then sawed in half, length-wise. Half of the sawed core was placed in sample bags that were numbered as sample cutting proceeded. The other half was returned to the core boxes and stored for future reference.

All of the 2016 core samples were prepared and analyzed at AAL in Sparks, Nevada. Preparation procedures, including crushing and pulverizing, were the same as those used for the RC samples, but without the oven drying step. The 2016 core samples were analyzed using the same methods described above for the 2015 and 2016 RC samples.

11.2 Eastside Area Sample Security

Rock-chip samples were transported by Cordex staff from the project site and delivered to either ALS or AAL in Reno and Sparks, respectively. Most of the RC drill samples were picked up at the project staging area by an AAL driver and delivery truck, and transported to the AAL facility in Sparks, Nevada. In some cases, RC samples were transported from the staging area and delivered to AAL's facility in Sparks by Cordex personnel using Cordex vehicles.

Core samples were kept at the Cordex logging and core cutting facility in Tonopah until shortly before a sample pickup by AAL. The core samples were then transported to the project staging area by Cordex personnel and placed in bins, which were then transported to the AAL facility in Sparks by an AAL driver and delivery truck. In some cases, core samples were transported from the logging and cutting area and delivered to AAL's facility in Sparks by Cordex personnel using Cordex vehicles.

11.3 Summary Statement on Eastside Area Preparation, Analysis and Security

MDA believes that the drilling procedures provided samples that are representative of the material sampled and of sufficient quality for use in the resource estimations discussed in Section 14.0. MDA is unaware of any sampling or recovery factors that materially impact the mineral resources discussed in Section 14.0.

11.4 Castle Area Sample Preparation and Analysis

The author is not aware of information on the methods and procedures of sample preparation and analysis used during the various campaigns of historical surface sampling and drilling conducted in the Castle claims. It is inferred that such records are likely to be incomplete, but Allegiant should attempt to obtain and compile any information that may be available.

12.0 DATA VERIFICATION (ITEM 12)

12.1 Eastside Area Database Audit

In September of 2016, MDA personnel audited MDA's database against original data separately maintained by Cordex personnel. A number of minor differences were detected in the comparison of collar coordinates, and these were resolved on a case by case basis. In many cases Cordex re-surveyed the collar coordinates using a hand-held Trimble device, and either the original values were replaced or an averaged value was used. The audit found that Cordex converted the original coordinates from the NAD27 UTM projection to NAD83 with some errors made in the conversions. MDA corrected those errors.

The original down-hole survey compilation in the above database was problematic. MDA went back to the original survey data and re-built the down-hole survey compilation excluding down-hole surveys extrapolated beyond the bottom of the drill hole total depths.

Assays in the MDA database were checked against certificates of assay received directly from the analytical laboratories using a sampling of 35 randomly selected certificates (approximately 10%). No discrepancies were found and no further checking was done on the assay data.

A series of tests was then run to identify improbable data values in the MDA database. Tests identified numerous data entry errors for core recovery and RQD, which were corrected by Cordex but not rechecked by MDA.

12.2 Eastside Area Quality Assurance/Quality Control

12.2.1 Eastside Surface Rock and Soil Samples

MDA has no information on Quality Assurance/Quality Control ("QA/QC") procedures that may have been used by McIntosh and Newmont for surface rock and soil samples analyzed during 1999 through 2004. Cordex did not use blanks or standards for external QA/QC control of rock-chip sample assays in 2004 and 2009 – 2016.

12.2.2 Preliminary Eastside QA/QC Work from 2015 Drilling

Six field-duplicate samples were sent in for metallic screen analysis. In all but one case of gold and one case of silver, the metallic-screen samples obtained higher grades. Because the samples were field-duplicate samples, one should not assume that standard assaying always reports low. However, additional work on the effect of metallic-screen assaying may be warranted.

In addition, 50 pulp-duplicate samples were sent in to a second laboratory. The comparison between the two sets of data showed no material bias and not-unexpected differences between the original and second duplicate samples at around 10% for the difference from the mean of the pair (minimums) and about 20% for the difference from the smaller (maximum).

12.2.3 Entire Eastside Area Drill Program

In 2011 and 2013, Cordex utilized the assay laboratories' internal QA/QC standards, blanks and duplicates for monitoring drill sample assays. Cordex also took RC field (rig) duplicate samples, which were used for second-lab check samples. Cordex implemented their own external QA/QC program for monitoring drill-sample assays in 2015 and 2016 by inserting commercial standard reference materials, blanks and duplicates into the drill-sample stream prior to shipment of samples to the assay laboratory.

Blanks inserted by Cordex consisted of oxidized landscape rock (rhyolite) crushed to 0.95cm. Standards consisted of commercial standard reference materials purchased as pulps. For RC drilling a blank or a standard was inserted at the drill rig at pre-determined random intervals that averaged every 32 samples. The same procedure and rate of insertion was used for core drilling, except the standards and blanks were inserted following core sampling at the logging facility in Tonopah. A description of the standards and blanks inserted by Cordex is summarized in Table 12.1.

Table 12.1 Summary of Cordex 2016 Drill Sample Standards and Blanks

Standard Name	Source	Description	N
OxD108	ROCKLABS	Oxide Au 0.414 g/t	48
OxG104	ROCKLABS	Oxide Au 0.925 g/t	44
OxC129	ROCKLABS	Oxide Au 0.205 g/t	26
OxH122	ROCKLABS	Oxide Au 1.247 g/t	39
OxJ120	ROCKLABS	Oxide Au 2.365 g/t	21
SL77	ROCKLABS	Sulfide Au 5.181 g/t	16
SL77	ROCKLABS	Ag 29.1 g/t	18
MEG-Au.11.19	MEG	Ag 13.4 g/t	42
MEG-Au.12.25	MEG	Ag 4.4 g/t	43
Cordex Blank	Landscape Rock	Landscape Rock <10 ppb Au; pale yellow rhyolite	181
	Total Inserted		478

Table 12.2 summarizes all QA/QC samples from 2011 through 2016 drilling, including all internal laboratory standards, blanks and duplicates. This does not include pulp-duplicate samples assayed at a second laboratory (Section 12.2.2).

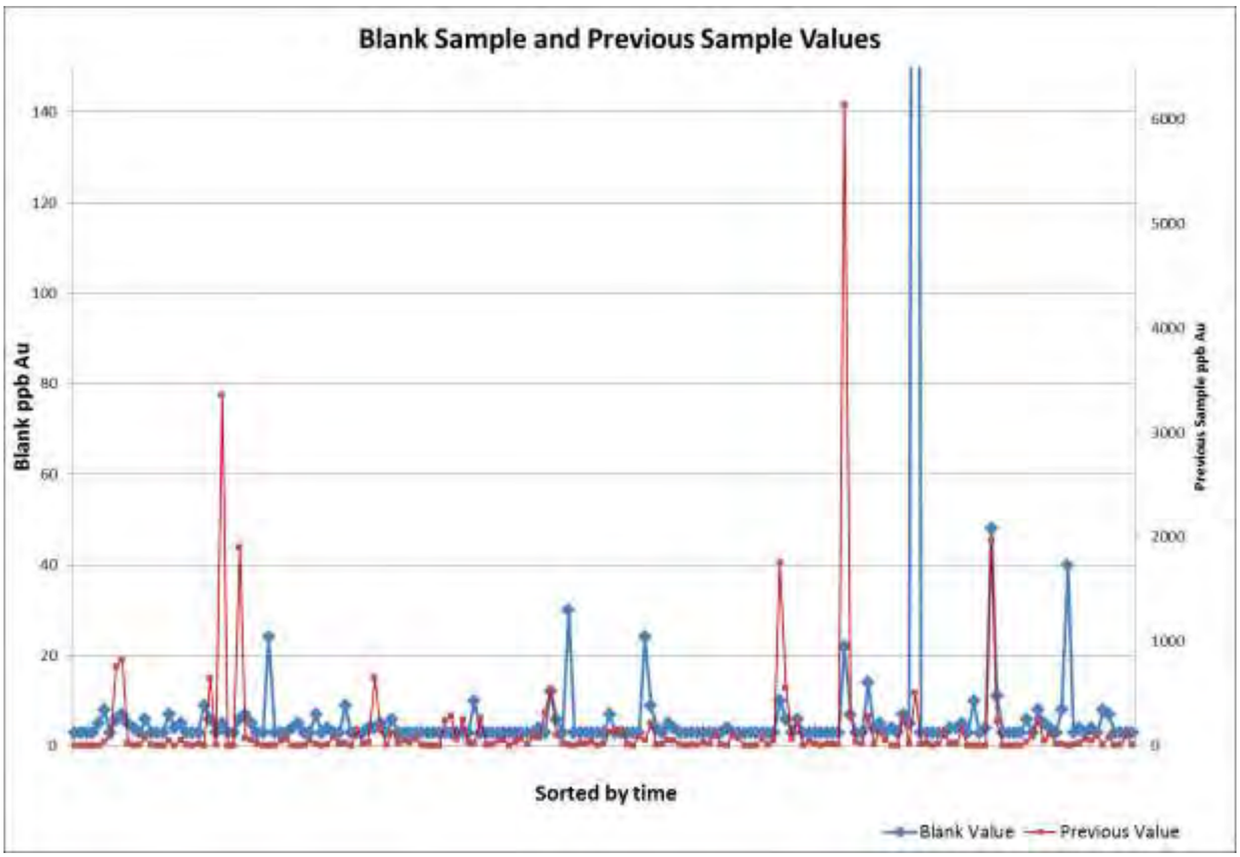
Table 12.2 Cordex QA/QC Samples 2011 - 2016

Group	Au	Ag
Standards	194	103
Blanks	181	none
Duplicates	143	86
All QA/QC Samples	**518**	**86**

12.2.4 Eastside Area Drill Samples – Blanks

A total of 181 blanks were inserted into the sample stream. The average grade of the values returned from the laboratory was 0.008g Au/t, while the average of every previous sample was 0.156g Au/t. Figure 12.1 presents the results of blank-sample values compared to the previous sample, as received in the laboratory certificates. Note that one blank returned a significant value (0.488g au/t), but it did not follow a mineralized sample. That sample may represent sample mis-handling and/or mis-labeling. Note that the grade is not too different from standard OxD108, but it still remains an error. A few other blank samples demonstrate some grade being carried to sequential samples following a mineralized sample near the end of the 2016 drill program, albeit not high and typical of many projects.

Figure 12.1 Blank-Sample and Previous-Sample Values



12.2.5 Eastside Area Drill Samples – Standards

The following results on gold assays were obtained from the inserted standards:

- OxC129: the 26 inserted sample assays averaged 4% lower than the certified standard grade (0.205g Au/t). There was one failure at less than the certified standard grade minus three standard deviations, and no failures greater than the certified standard grade plus three standard deviations.
- OxD108: the average grade for the 48 inserted samples was the same as the certified standard grade (0.414g Au/t). There were no failures below the certified standard grade minus three

standard deviations and one failure greater than the certified standard grade plus three standard deviations.

- OxG104: the average grade for the 44 certified samples inserted into the sample stream was 3% lower than the certified grade (0.925g Au/t). There were three failures at less than the certified standard grade minus three standard deviations and one error greater than the certified standard grade plus three standard deviations.
- OxH122: the average grade for the 39 certified samples inserted was 3% lower than the certified standard grade (1.247 g Au/t). There was one failure at less than the certified standard grade minus three standard deviations, and none greater than the certified standard grade plus three standard deviations.
- OxJ120: of the 21 certified samples inserted, the average grade was 3% lower than the certified standard grade (2.365g Au/t). There were no failures at less than the certified standard grade minus three standard deviations and none greater than the certified standard grade plus three standard deviations.
- SL77: the average for the 16 certified samples inserted was 4% lower than the certified standard grade (5.181g Au/t). There was one failure at less than the certified standard grade minus three standard deviations and none above the certified standard grade plus three standard deviations.

The failure rate for certified gold standards is 4% when using the “industry-standard”, albeit arbitrary definition for failures at greater than or less than the certified standard grade plus or minus three standard deviations, respectively. The certified gold standard results suggest that the drilling database has assay grades that may be biased slightly low for gold.

The following results on silver assays were obtained from the inserted standards:

- MEG-Au.11.19: 42 samples were inserted. The average silver grade was 2% higher than the certified standard grade (13.4g Ag/t). There were no standard deviation data available for this standard.
- MEG-Au.12.25: 43 samples were inserted. The average grade was 3% lower than the certified standard grade (4.4g Ag/t). There were no standard deviation data available for this standard.
- SL77: 18 samples were inserted. The average grade was 1% lower than the certified standard grade (29.1g Ag/t). There were no failures.

12.2.6 Eastside Area Drill Samples – Field Duplicates

There were 143 field-duplicate samples analyzed for gold through the end of the 2015 drilling which show a material low bias in the duplicate samples. The sample results in the database are biased high relative to the duplicates, and possibly by as much as 20%. Removing suspect duplicate samples from that data set reduces the low bias in the duplicate sample to 8%. MDA cannot state which is more correct given present information. The absolute value of the relative differences is 123% for the maximum difference and 22% for the difference of the means. These are not unexpected differences in field duplicate samples, but the bias is important.

There were 86 field duplicates for silver and all are from drill holes prior to and including ES-039. Differences between duplicate and original silver grades are greater than for gold and the high bias for the original samples is greater. Furthermore, there are four samples with impossible differences in grade that probably result from mis-handling of data or mislabeling of samples, which are still errors, but not errors in analytical work.

Duplicate sampling at the RC rig continued in 2016, but the samples have not yet been assayed.

12.3 Summary Statement on Data Verification for Eastside Area Drilling

MDA believes that the drilling procedures provided samples that are mostly representative of the material sampled and of sufficient quality for use in classifying resources to Inferred category as discussed in Section 14.0. High bias in the pre-2016 duplicate RC samples compared to the originals is larger and not completely offset by the low bias found in inserted standards. An evaluation of the QA/QC results and some possible remediation of issues found should be done for upgrading classification to Measured or Indicated.

12.4 Castle Area Database Audit and Quality Assurance/Quality Control

Allegiant has not yet compiled available information from historical surface sampling and drilling in the Castle claims, and no data verification has been done. MDA recommends that such compilation be conducted so that available information can be assessed and audited for data verification in the future. The author is unaware of QA/QC information that may be available from historical drilling campaigns in the Castle claims. The author recommends that Allegiant obtain and compile all available QA/QC information for future evaluation.

13.0 MINERAL PROCESSING AND METALLURGICAL TESTING (ITEM 13)

Three preliminary metallurgical studies of mineralized material from the Eastside gold-silver deposit have been conducted beginning in 2014 and continued in 2016. Kappes, Cassiday and Associates, in Reno, Nevada ("KCA") was contracted to perform cyanide-leach bottle-roll tests on RC drill cuttings. A total of 92 cyanide-leach bottle-roll tests were completed on 54 samples by KCA during these three preliminary studies. The duration of each of the bottle-roll tests was 96 hours and the results were compiled and evaluated in three reports by KCA as follows:

- Cordex Project, Report of Metallurgical Test Work, KCA0140067_CDX03_01, June, 2014 (KCA, 2014).
- Cordex Project, Bottle Roll Leach Tests on Previously Crushed Material, Report of Metallurgical Test Work, KCA0160090_CDX04_01, August, 2016 (KCA, 2016a).
- Cordex Project, Compilation of All Bottle Roll Leach Tests on RC Cuttings, Report of Metallurgical Test Work, KCA0160102_CDX06_02, September, 2016, (KCA, 2016b).

All three of the above studies were conducted and reported using Imperial units of measurement. To preserve the continuity of information, the original Imperial units are reported below.

13.1 2014 Cyanide-Leach Bottle-Roll Tests

The June, 2014 work was performed on 14 separate drill samples with each sample being split and tested both "as is" (drill samples as produced from the drill hole) and also after grinding to 80% passing 200 mesh ("mill grind"). A total of 28 cyanide-leach bottle-roll tests were performed. The drill samples were selected to represent different grades, different amounts of oxidation, different alteration types, and different lithologies within the deposit. These first tests indicated Eastside mineralization was amenable to extraction with cyanide, irrespective of oxidation state (i.e., oxide and sulfide leach equally well). However, gold and silver recoveries were dependent on particle size, with finer material yielding better recoveries. Gold extractions on "as is" drill cuttings ranged from 20% to 85% compared to KCA's calculated head grade. Silver extractions on "as is" material ranged from 6% to 52% and averaged 18%, compared to KCA's calculated head grades.

Gold extractions from mill grind material ranged from 85% to 97%. Silver extractions on mill grind material ranged from 27% to 71%.

13.2 2016 Cyanide-Leach Bottle-Roll Tests

The two sets of KCA testing done in 2016 reported on bottle-roll tests performed on assay reject material from 40 separate drill samples. These samples tended to be lower in overall grade than those tested in 2014, ranging from 0.13g Au/t to 1.9g Au/t. These samples had been lightly crushed to about 8-10 mesh, prior to assaying and the subsequent bottle-roll tests. All 40 of these samples yielded gold extractions ranging from 39% to 96%, and silver extractions ranging from 4% to 52%, compared to KCA's calculated head grades. Enough material remained to test 24 of the 40 samples at the mill grind size of 80% passing 200 mesh. The gold extractions at mill grind ranged from 71% to 99%. The silver extractions at mill grind ranged from 5% to 93%.

All of the KCA test work showed low cyanide consumptions, averaging about 0.1 to 0.15lb of cyanide consumed per ton of ore processed. Lime consumptions varied. Oxide samples consumed about 1lb per ton and sulfide samples about 2-3lb per ton. These results are preliminary and more test work is recommended.

13.3 Discussion of Metallurgical Testing Results

Metallurgical work to date is not sufficient to accurately predict mill and heap-leach recoveries of gold and silver at Eastside. Gold extractions in some of the KCA bottle-roll tests were still increasing at the end of 96 hours, whereas commercial heap-leach processing typically goes on for longer periods.

In addition, the KCA gold and silver recoveries summarized above were calculated based on the KCA calculated head assays. Calculated head assays were determined by assaying the amount of gold and silver recovered in the bottle-roll tests and adding it to an assay of the residue left over from leaching. Review of the testing to date shows the calculated head assays of the metallurgical samples differ from head assays determined from the original assay results of the same samples after drilling, and they also differ from the duplicate head assays determined by KCA prior to the bottle-roll leaching. The discrepancies are more pronounced in determining the head assay for silver. These issues need to be resolved with further testing, but are sufficient for determining amenability to extraction by cyanide for an Inferred resource.

Although the Eastside metallurgical test data are preliminary and limited, they can be used for a preliminary determination of the suitability of the material for cyanide extraction. Consultations with metallurgists experienced in gold and silver heap-leach and milling operations have supported MDA's choice of about 70% recovery of gold from heap leaching of Eastside materials using three-stage crushing prior to leaching. Mill recovery for gold could be over 90% (MDA used 93% in their determination of *"reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction"*).

Much more testing is necessary to confidently predict silver recovery. The bottle-roll tests indicate recoveries of silver will be much less than for gold, likely in the range of 15% to 22% for heap leaching with a three-stage crush, and 40% to 55% from material treated at a mill grind. MDA used 20% for heap leaching and 50% for mill recoveries in their determination of "*reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction"*.

Further metallurgical work is planned for material already available from 12 core holes for a series of column-leach tests at a variety of different sizes of feed.

Although the author is not an expert with respect to metallurgy, the author has reviewed the metallurgical test studies and consulted with metallurgical experts. MDA considers the information to be appropriate for the purposes for which it has been used in this report. The data from these studies are used by MDA in this Technical Report for the purposes of deriving reasonable and appropriate cutoffs for mineral resource reporting and determination of "*reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction"*.

14.0 MINERAL RESOURCE ESTIMATES (ITEM 14)

14.1 Introduction

The effective date of the Eastside area mineral resource estimate is November 17, 2016. The drilling analyses, database verification, and resource modeling were completed according to the guidelines specified by Canadian National Instrument 43-101 ("NI 43-101"). MDA classifies resources in order of increasing geological and quantitative confidence into Inferred, Indicated, and Measured categories to be in compliance with the "CIM Definition Standards - For Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves" (2014) and therefore Canadian National Instrument 43-101. CIM mineral resource definitions are given below, with CIM's explanatory material shown in italics:

Mineral Resource

Mineral Resources are sub-divided, in order of increasing geological confidence, into Inferred, Indicated and Measured categories. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applied to an Indicated Mineral Resource. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than an Inferred Mineral Resource but has a lower level of confidence than a Measured Mineral Resource.

A Mineral Resource is a concentration or occurrence of solid material of economic interest in or on the Earth's crust in such form, grade or quality and quantity that there are reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. The location, quantity, grade or quality, continuity and other geological characteristics of a Mineral Resource are known, estimated or interpreted from specific geological evidence and knowledge, including sampling.

Material of economic interest refers to diamonds, natural solid inorganic material, or natural solid fossilized organic material including base and precious metals, coal, and industrial minerals.

The term Mineral Resource covers mineralization and natural material of intrinsic economic interest which has been identified and estimated through exploration and sampling and within which Mineral Reserves may subsequently be defined by the consideration and application of Modifying Factors. The phrase 'reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction' implies a judgment by the Qualified Person in respect of the technical and economic factors likely to influence the prospect of economic extraction. The Qualified Person should consider and clearly state the basis for determining that the material has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction. Assumptions should include estimates of cutoff grade and geological continuity at the selected cut-off, metallurgical recovery, smelter payments, commodity price or product value, mining and processing method and mining, processing and general and administrative costs. The Qualified Person should state if the assessment is based on any direct evidence and testing.

Interpretation of the word 'eventual' in this context may vary depending on the commodity or mineral involved. For example, for some coal, iron, potash deposits and other bulk minerals or commodities, it may be reasonable to envisage 'eventual economic extraction' as covering time periods in excess of 50 years. However, for many gold *deposits, application of the concept would normally be restricted to perhaps 10 to 15 years, and frequently to much shorter periods of time.*

Inferred Mineral Resource

An Inferred Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity and grade or quality are estimated on the basis of limited geological evidence and sampling. Geological evidence is sufficient to imply but not verify geological and grade or quality continuity. An Inferred Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to an Indicated Mineral Resource and must not be converted to a Mineral Reserve. It is reasonably expected that the majority of Inferred Mineral Resources could be upgraded to Indicated Mineral Resources with continued exploration.

An Inferred Mineral Resource is based on limited information and sampling gathered through appropriate sampling techniques from locations such as outcrops, trenches, pits, workings and drill holes. Inferred Mineral Resources must not be included in the economic analysis, production schedules, or estimated mine life in publicly disclosed Pre-Feasibility or Feasibility Studies, or in the Life of Mine plans and cash flow models of developed mines. Inferred Mineral Resources can only be used in economic studies as provided under NI 43-101.

There may be circumstances, where appropriate sampling, testing, and other measurements are sufficient to demonstrate data integrity, geological and grade/quality continuity of a Measured or Indicated Mineral Resource, however, quality assurance and quality control, or other information may not meet all industry norms for the disclosure of an Indicated or Measured Mineral Resource. Under these circumstances, it may be reasonable for the Qualified Person to report an Inferred Mineral Resource if the Qualified Person has taken steps to verify the information meets the requirements of an Inferred Mineral Resource.

Indicated Mineral Resource

An Indicated Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape and physical characteristics are estimated with sufficient confidence to allow the application of Modifying Factors in sufficient detail to support mine planning and evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. Geological evidence is derived from adequately detailed and reliable exploration, sampling and testing and is sufficient to assume geological and grade or quality continuity between points of observation. An Indicated Mineral Resource has a lower level of confidence than that applying to a Measured Mineral Resource and may only be converted to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

Mineralization may be classified as an Indicated Mineral Resource by the Qualified Person when the nature, quality, quantity and distribution of data are such as to allow confident interpretation of the geological framework and to reasonably assume the continuity of mineralization. The Qualified Person must recognize the importance of the Indicated Mineral Resource category to the advancement of the feasibility of the project. An Indicated Mineral Resource estimate is of sufficient quality to support a Pre-Feasibility Study which can serve as the basis for major development decisions.

Measured Mineral Resource

A Measured Mineral Resource is that part of a Mineral Resource for which quantity, grade or quality, densities, shape, and physical characteristics are estimated with confidence sufficient to allow the application of Modifying Factors to support detailed mine planning and final evaluation of the economic viability of the deposit. A Measured Mineral Resource has a higher level of confidence than that applying to either an Indicated Mineral Resource or an Inferred Mineral Resource. It may be converted to a Proven Mineral Reserve or to a Probable Mineral Reserve.

Mineralization or other natural material of economic interest may be classified as a Measured Mineral Resource by the Qualified Person when the nature, quality, quantity and distribution of data are such that the tonnage and grade or quality of the mineralization can be estimated to within close limits and that variation from the estimate would not significantly affect potential economic viability of the deposit. This category requires a high level of confidence in, and understanding of, the geology and controls of the mineral deposit.

Modifying Factors

Modifying Factors are considerations used to convert Mineral Resources to Mineral Reserves. These include, but are not restricted to, mining, processing, metallurgical, infrastructure, economic, marketing, legal, environmental, social and governmental factors.

Mr. Ristorcelli reports resources at cutoffs that are reasonable for deposits of this nature given anticipated mining methods and plant processing costs, while also considering economic conditions, because of the regulatory requirements that a resource exists "*in such form and quantity and of such a grade or quality that it has reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction*." Although the author is not an expert with respect to any of the following aspects of the project, Mr. Ristorcelli is not aware of any unusual environmental, permitting, legal, title, taxation, socio-economic, marketing, or political factors that may materially affect the Eastside mineral resources as of the date of this report.

14.2 Eastside Area Database

The Eastside area drilling database contains 23,605 records from the 136 exploration drill holes and the water-well hole. Of these records, 23,605 have gold assays and 12,255 have silver assays with a sufficiently low detection limit to be useful (Table 14.1). Other elements were analyzed early in the exploration drilling at Eastside, but that practice was halted after drill hole ES-036. The database also contains logged lithology, sample recovery, redox, and density measurements. All of this drilling data was used in the estimate, but only the survey and analytical data were audited.

Table 14.1 Eastside Exploration and Resource Database: Descriptive Statistics

	Valid	Median	Mean	Std. Devn.	Co. of Variation	Minimum	Maximum
From m	23,605					0.00	576.68
To m	23,605					0.76	577.90
Length m	23,605	1.52				0.24	3.05
g Au/t	23,605	0.028	0.146	0.754	5.16	0.002	55.600
g Ag/t	12,255	1.20	3.51	10.40	2.96	0.05	242.00
As ppm	2,662	65	109	141	1.3	1.0	1730
Cu ppm	2,662	15	17	10	0.6	2.0	144
Hg ppm	2,662	1	1	0	0.5	0.5	5
Mo ppm	2,662	4	12	27	2.3	0.5	490
Pb ppm	2,662	9	11	7	0.6	1.5	68
Sb ppm	2,662	4	7	12	1.6	1.5	326
Zn ppm	2,662	21	31	36	1.2	0.5	801

14.3 Eastside Geologic Model

The Eastside area geology was initially modeled by Columbus on east-west cross sections spaced 40m apart. The limits of oxidized rocks were interpreted on the same cross sections. The interpretation was modified several times by both Columbus and MDA, and the final geologic and oxidation model was used as the basis for resource modeling and estimation (see Figure 7.4). The following units were defined and modeled on the cross sections: Plz: Paleozoic rocks; Tbja: Blair Junction andesite; Tm: Mcleans sedimentary rocks; Tga: Gilbert Andesite; Trt: rhyolite tuff; Talr: acid-leached rhyolite; Trd: dacite; Tr: rhyolite; Tvit: vitrophyre; Qal: alluvium.

14.4 Eastside Mineral Domains

Using the geologic model as a control, gold and silver domains were interpreted based on drill-sample grades and guided by geology on the same 40m-spaced sections. The domains were defined by subtle population breaks for gold and very strong population breaks for silver on cumulative probability plots ("CPP") of each metal. The domain geometries were guided by the geology. The majority of mineralization lies within the rhyolite, often along external and internal rhyolite margins, but there are other subtler features within the rhyolite not presently understood that likely also control mineralization.

Two gold domains were defined, one >~0.04g Au/t and one >~0.3g Au/t. One silver domain was defined at >~3g Ag/t (Figure 14.1 and Figure 14.2, respectively). The low-grade gold domain is a halo of disseminated-like mineralization largely inside and to a lesser extent around the rhyolite as large irregular shapes mimicking the rhyolite geometry. The domains can extend outside of the rhyolite into andesite units. The higher-grade gold domain is much smaller and forms more linear zones, but also parallel to rhyolite boundaries. There are indications that higher-grade domains within the rhyolite may also be related to internal rhyolite intrusive contacts. While this is geologically reasonable, and in some areas the domains have been modeled that way, those shapes are in some instances inferred.

Figure 14.1 Gold Domains and Geology – Eastside Section 4229060N

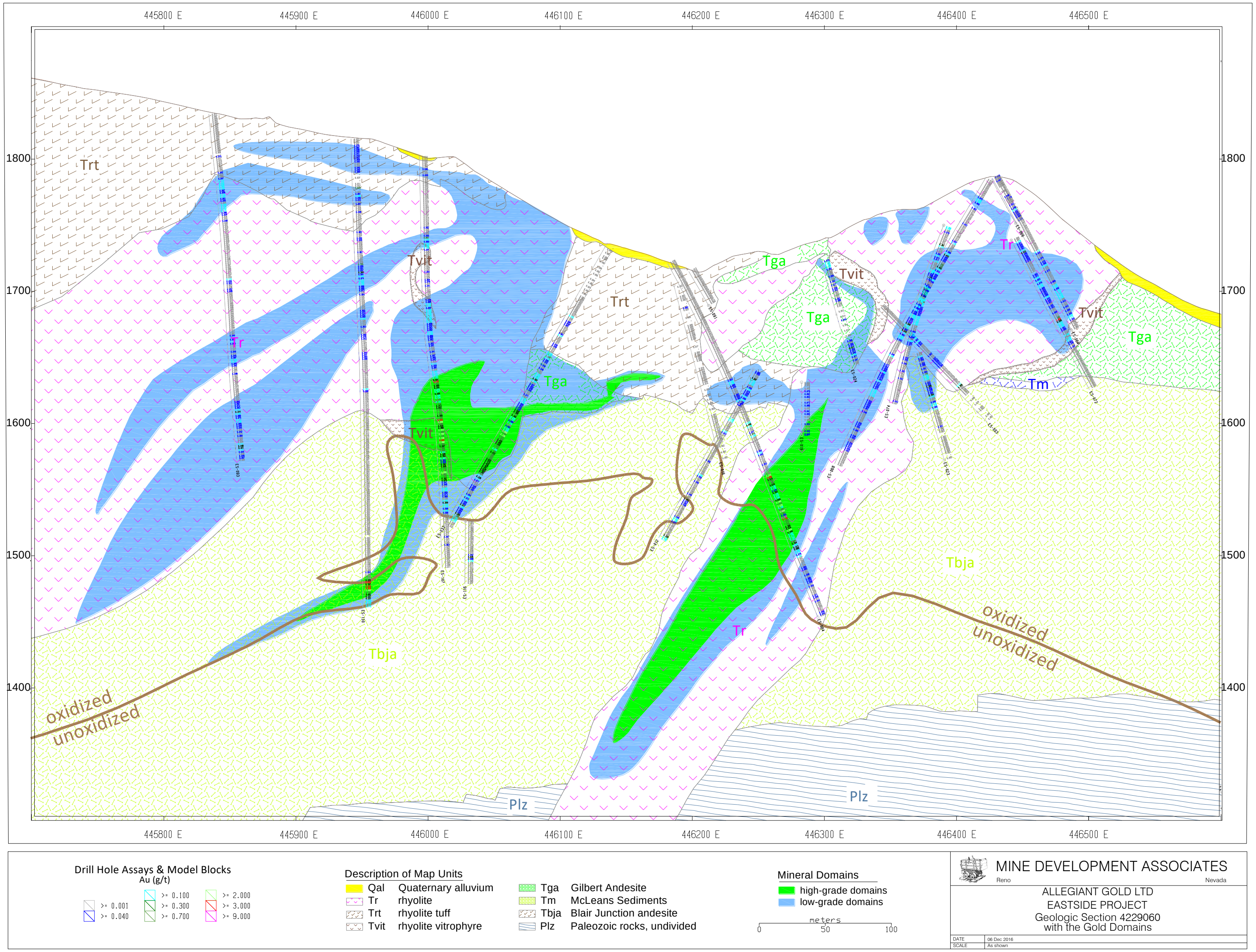
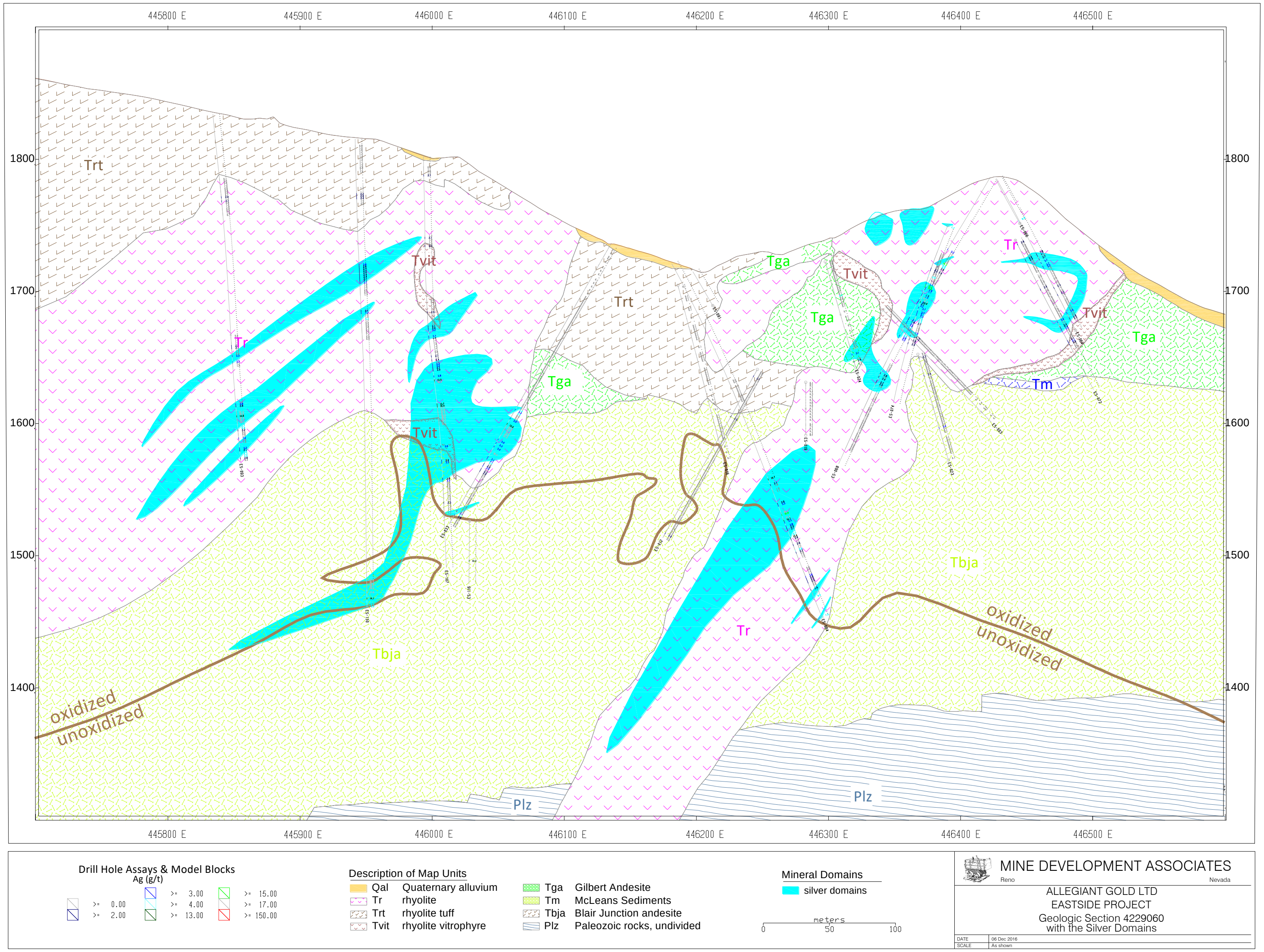


Figure 14.2 Silver Domains and Geology – Eastside Section 4229060N



Silver mineralization is volumetrically smaller than the gold and for the most part lies within the low-grade gold halo, but does not correlate with the gold locally. The single silver domain is bimodal, but the higher grades representing about 20% of the population appear discontinuous. This subset was treated differently during estimation rather than by explicit modeling.

Gold and silver assays from surface rock samples were used to guide the modeling of the gold and silver domains, controlling the projection of domains to the surface. However, assays from surface rock samples were not used in the estimation of block grades in the resource block model.

The domains on 40m-spaced sections were snapped to drill holes in three-dimensional space. Those sections where then taken to plan, one for each 6m block model level.

14.5 Eastside Area Density

Columbus measured rock densities using 150 samples of diamond drilled core. HQ-size core was used for 148 measurements and 2 measurements were made with NQ-size core. Both the immersion and volumetric methods were used.

The volumetric method was used during the logging process and before core was sawed for assay. Geologists marked out roughly 15cm lengths of representative core selecting competent sections that form perfect cylinders when cut perpendicular to the long axis. After heating the sample for 30min at 93°C to dry, the dimensions of the cut ~15cm cylinders were measured with high-precision calipers, which measured to hundredths of millimeters. Diameters of core were measured three times and averaged, and then lengths were measured twice and averaged. These average values were used to calculate the volume of the sample. With a weighing scale accurate to a tenth of a gram, the sample was weighed. The sample weight was divided by the sample volume to obtain the density value.

Additional samples were measured by the immersion method. Geologists measured the density of previously cut and sampled core using the water-displacement method. A dry core sample was weighed with the same scale. The sample was then wrapped in cellophane and weighed while immersed in a 2,000ml graduated cylinder.

Table 14.2 summarizes the density measurements and the values applied to the model ("Assigned density") and descriptive statistics of the measurements by rock type.

Table 14.2 Density Measurements and Values Applied to the Eastside Area Block Model

Lithology	Plz	Tbja	Tm	Tga	Trt	Talr	Trd	Tr	Tvit	Qal	Unassigned
Assigned density g/cm³	2.60	2.42	2.20	2.20	2.15	2.20	2.40	2.35	2.40	1.80	2.20
Difference	*-0.2%*	*0.5%*	*16.4%*	*NA*	*1.2%*	*NA*	*-1.2%*	*-0.2%*	*1.3%*	*NA*	*NA*
Average g/cm³	2.61	2.41	1.89	NA	2.12	NA	2.43	2.35	2.37	NA	NA
Valid samples	2	35	1	NA	17	NA	1	79	12	NA	NA
Minimum g/cm³	2.54	2.05	1.89	NA	1.87	NA	2.43	1.84	2.22	NA	NA
Maximum g/cm³	2.67	2.67	1.89	NA	2.43	NA	2.43	2.66	2.49	NA	NA
Coeff. of Var.	0.04	0.06	NA	NA	0.08	NA	NA	0.07	0.03	NA	NA

Plz: Paleozoic rocks; Tbja: Blair Junction andesite; Tm: Mcleans sedimentary rocks; Tga: Gilbert Andesite; rhyolite tuff; Talr: altered rhyolite; Trd: dacite; Tr: rhyolite; Tvit: vitorophyre; Qal: alluvium

14.6 Eastside Composites

Once the domains were defined and modeled on the east-west cross sections, the domains were used to code drill-hole samples. Quantile plots were made of the coded assays. Outlier grades were reviewed on screen and descriptive statistics were calculated (Table 14.3). Samples were capped from within each of the two gold domains and within the silver domain, as well as for assays outside modeled mineral domains. As noted earlier, the silver domain is bimodal, but continuity that would allow for modeling of a higher-grade domain was not evident. As a consequence, and to compensate for the relatively high variability, the projection distance of higher grades in and outside all the domains were restricted during the estimation process.

Table 14.3 Descriptive Statistics of Coded Samples

	Valid	Median	Mean	Std. Dev.	Co. of Var.	Min.	Max.	Units
Low-grade gold domain								
Au	8,120	0.080	0.134	0.225	1.67	0.002	7.07	g/t
Au Capped	8,120	0.080	0.133	0.203	1.52	0.002	3.00	g/t
High-grade gold domain								
Au	1,925	0.492	1.081	2.398	2.22	0.008	55.60	g/t
Au Capped	1,925	0.492	1.027	1.718	1.67	0.008	15.00	g/t
Outside of gold domains								
Au	13,560	0.011	0.020	0.055	2.70	0.002	2.14	g/t
Au Capped	13,560	0.011	0.020	0.046	2.30	0.002	1.00	g/t
Silver domain								
Ag	3,809	4.501	9.164	17.277	1.89	0.100	242.00	g/t
Ag Capped	3,809	4.500	9.012	15.696	1.74	0.100	150.00	g/t
Outside of silver domain								
Ag	8,446	0.700	0.958	1.123	1.17	0.050	36.28	g/t
Ag Capped	8,446	0.700	0.929	0.860	0.93	0.050	5.00	g/t

Capping for each domain was determined by first assessing the grade above which the outliers occur. Then those outlier grades were reviewed on screen to determine materiality, grade and proximity of the closest samples, and general location. Caps of 3.0g Au/t, 15.0g Au/t, 1.0g Au/t, 150.0g Ag/t, and 1.0g Ag/t were applied for low-grade gold, high-grade gold, outside gold, inside silver, and outside silver domains, respectively. In total, 13 samples were capped in the low-grade gold domain, nine samples were capped in the high-grade gold domain and 15 samples in the silver domain were capped. Once the capping was completed, the drill holes were down-hole composited to 3m intervals, honoring the domain boundaries. The descriptive statistics of the composite database are given in Table 14.4.

Table 14.4 Descriptive Statistics of Coded Composites

	Valid	Median	Mean	Std.Dev.	Co.of Var.	Min.	Max.	Units
Low-grade gold domain								
Au	4,317	0.090	0.133	0.175	1.32	0.004	5.06	g/t
Au Capped	4,317	0.090	0.132	0.161	1.22	0.004	3.00	g/t
High-grade gold domain								
Au	1,059	0.551	1.043	1.755	1.68	0.008	28.48	g/t
Au Capped	1,059	0.551	0.995	1.327	1.33	0.008	13.40	g/t
Outside of gold domains								
Au	7,543	0.011	0.020	0.040	2.04	0.002	1.52	g/t
Au Capped	7,543	0.011	0.019	0.034	1.76	0.002	0.89	g/t
Silver domain								
Ag	2,135	4.710	8.756	14.873	1.70	0.100	205.25	g/t
Ag Capped	2,135	4.710	8.620	13.602	1.58	0.100	147.85	g/t
Outside of silver domain								
Ag	5,113	0.701	0.925	1.127	1.22	0.080	36.28	g/t
Ag Capped	5,113	0.700	0.885	0.799	0.90	0.080	5.00	g/t

Correlograms were built for gold and for silver, and both showed good structure. Gold correlogram nuggets were 65% of the sill and total ranges were >100m. The bulk of the sills, however, were at ranges between 20m and 45m. Silver correlogram nuggets were 50% of the sill and total ranges were generally <100m. The bulk of the sills, however, were at around 40m.

14.7 Estimation of Eastside Resources

Four estimates were completed: polygonal, nearest neighbor, inverse distance to the third power ("ID^3"), and kriged. These estimates were run several times in order to evaluate the results and determine sensitivity to estimation parameters. The ID^3 estimate is the reported estimate. The model was broken down into five estimation areas to control the orientation of the search and anisotropy in estimation (Table 14.5).

Table 14.5 Estimation Areas

Area	Rotation	Dip	Plunge
Area 1	270	-65	0
Area 2	0	0	0
Area 3	270	-90	0
Area 4	90	-45	0
Area 5	270	-45	0

Two successive estimation passes were run for the low- and high-grade domains; a first long pass projecting 150m to 200m along the primary axes was used to fill in all blocks, followed by a short pass of 80m in both low- and high-grade domains. Less than 3% of the resources reported at the cutoff of 0.15g Au/t were in blocks lying beyond 80m. Range restrictions for the higher grades were applied (in the second and shorter estimation pass) because of the inability to determine and model continuity of those higher grades. All estimates and estimation runs were weighted anisotropically. Estimation parameters are given in Table 14.6. Assays from surface rock samples were not used in the estimation passes; only drill sample assays were used for estimation.

The block model is not rotated, and the blocks are 6m north-south by 6m vertical by 6m east-west. The dimensions were chosen to best reflect possible block sizes for open-pit mining.

14.8 Eastside Area Mineral Resources

MDA classified the Eastside resources giving consideration to the confidence in the underlying database, sample integrity, analytical precision/reliability, and geologic interpretations. The work done is of sufficiently good quality to allow for higher classification. However, all material in this estimate is classified as Inferred due to the complex geology, this being the first resource estimate at Eastside, and some unexplained biases in field (rig) duplicate samples from the pre-2015 RC drilling. It is expected that a majority of these Inferred resources would be upgraded to Indicated resources with continued exploration drilling.

The largest impediment to a classification of Indicated was the subtle controls on higher-grade mineralization. Presently we assume that the controls are dominantly internal structures in the rhyolite, and possibly lithologic and structural controls in the andesite rocks. It would be possible to classify some material as Indicated where the drill spacing is relatively close to compensate for the lack of detailed understanding of controls on mineralization.

Table 14.6 Estimation Parameters

Description	Parameter
Low-grade Gold Domain	
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	1 / 15 / 3
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	varies by estimation area
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical) Long Pass Short Pass	 250 / 250 / 62.5 80 / 80/ 20
Inverse distance power	3
High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m) Long Pass Short Pass	 none 1.0 / 60
High-grade Gold Domain	
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	1 / 15 / 3
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	varies by estimation area
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical) Long Pass Short Pass	 250 / 250 / 62.5 80 / 80/ 20
Inverse distance power	3
High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m) Long Pass Short Pass	 none 1.0 / 60
Outside Gold Domains	
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	2 / 15 / 3
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	varies by estimation area
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical)	250 / 250 / 62.5
Inverse distance power	3
High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m)	0.08 / 12
Low-grade Silver Domain	
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	1 / 15 / 3
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	varies by estimation area
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical) Long Pass Short Pass	 200 / 200 / 50 80 / 80/ 20
Inverse distance power	3
High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m) Long Pass Short Pass	 none 20 / 60
Outside Gold Domains	
Samples: minimum/maximum/maximum per hole	2 / 15 / 3
Rotation/Dip/Tilt (variogram and searches):	varies by estimation area
Search (m): major/semimajor/minor (vertical) Long Pass Short Pass	 wherever Au was estimated 200 / 200 / 50
Inverse distance power	3
High-grade restrictions (grade in g/t and distance in m)	2 / 30

Table 14.7 presents the estimate of all the Inferred resources at Eastside. The author has used his judgment with respect to the technical and economic factors likely to influence the "*prospects for eventual economic extraction*". Those technical factors include anticipated metallurgical recoveries, current operating costs for anticipated mining and processing, and metal prices that have been seen in recent times. These mineral resources are not mineral reserves and do not have demonstrated economic viability. These are reported at a cutoff of 0.15g Au/t, calculated and supported by costs existing today for envisioned open-pit heap-leach scenarios. To determine the *"reasonable prospects for eventual economic extraction"* MDA ran a series of optimized pits using variable gold and silver prices, mining costs, processing costs, and anticipated metallurgical recoveries (see Section 13.0). These are reported at a cutoff of 0.15g Au/t which approximates anticipated economic cutoffs based on preliminary metallurgical test work and operations cost estimates for an envisioned open-pit with combined heap-leach and milling scenario. MDA chose to report the resource considering mining costs of $1.35 and G&A costs of $0.50 respectively. Heap-leach and milling costs used were $4.60 and $10.40, respectively. The price of gold and silver were $1,300 and $21.67, respectively.

Table 14.7 Eastside Inferred Gold Resources

Cutoff g Au/t	Tonnes	Grade g Au/t	Ounces Au	Grade g Ag/t	Ounces Ag
0.10	55,620,000	0.41	732,000	2.8	5,016,000
0.11	50,990,000	0.44	716,000	2.9	4,791,000
0.12	46,460,000	0.47	699,000	3.1	4,568,000
0.13	42,310,000	0.50	683,000	3.2	4,359,000
0.14	38,710,000	0.54	667,000	3.3	4,158,000
0.15	**35,780,000**	**0.57**	**654,000**	**3.5**	**3,999,000**
0.16	33,470,000	0.60	642,000	3.6	3,866,000
0.17	31,210,000	0.63	630,000	3.7	3,740,000
0.18	29,310,000	0.66	620,000	3.9	3,629,000
0.19	27,870,000	0.68	611,000	3.9	3,537,000
0.20	26,530,000	0.71	603,000	4.0	3,445,000
0.25	22,050,000	0.81	571,000	4.4	3,141,000
0.30	19,130,000	0.89	545,000	4.8	2,936,000
0.35	17,090,000	0.95	524,000	5.1	2,789,000
0.40	15,320,000	1.02	503,000	5.4	2,653,000
0.50	12,500,000	1.15	462,000	6.0	2,410,000

Cross sections of the gold and silver block models are given in Figure 14.3, Figure 14.4, Figure 14.5, Figure 14.6, Figure 14.7, and Figure 14.8.

Figure 14.3 Gold Block Model, Eastside Section 4228860N

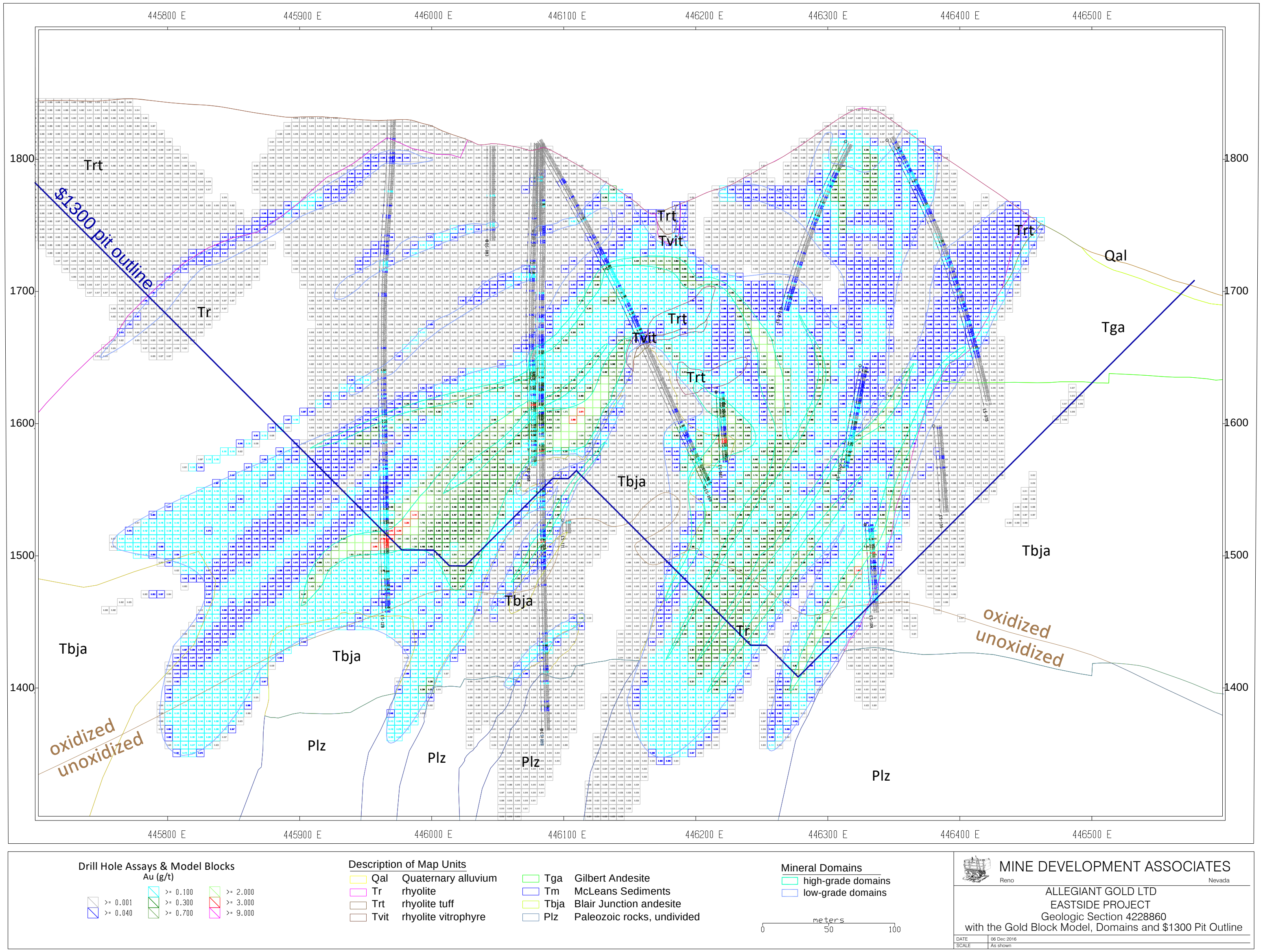


Figure 14.4 Silver Block Model, Eastside Section 4228860N

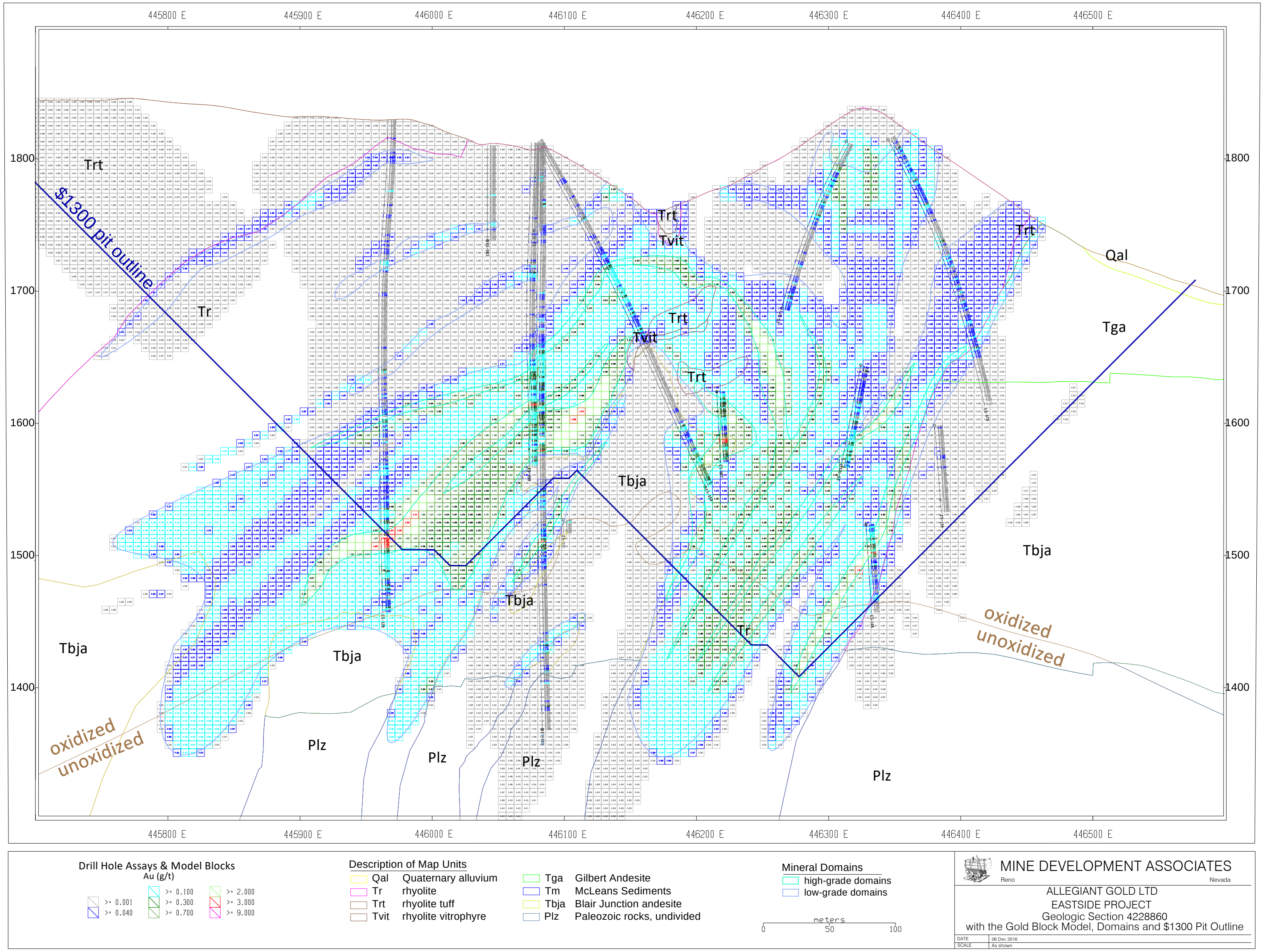


Figure 14.5 Gold Block Model, Eastside Section 4229060N

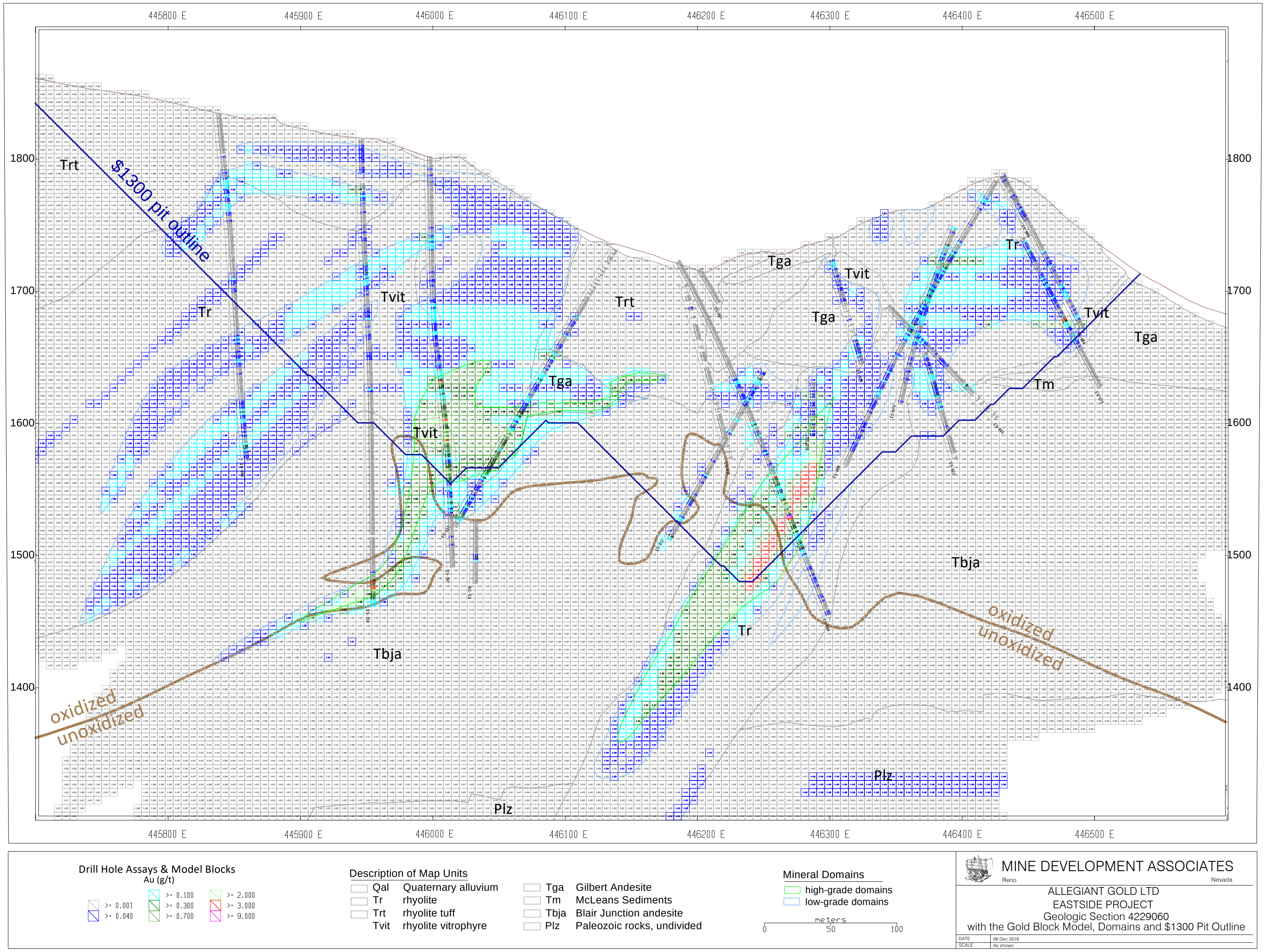


Figure 14.6 Silver Block Model, Eastside Section 4229060N

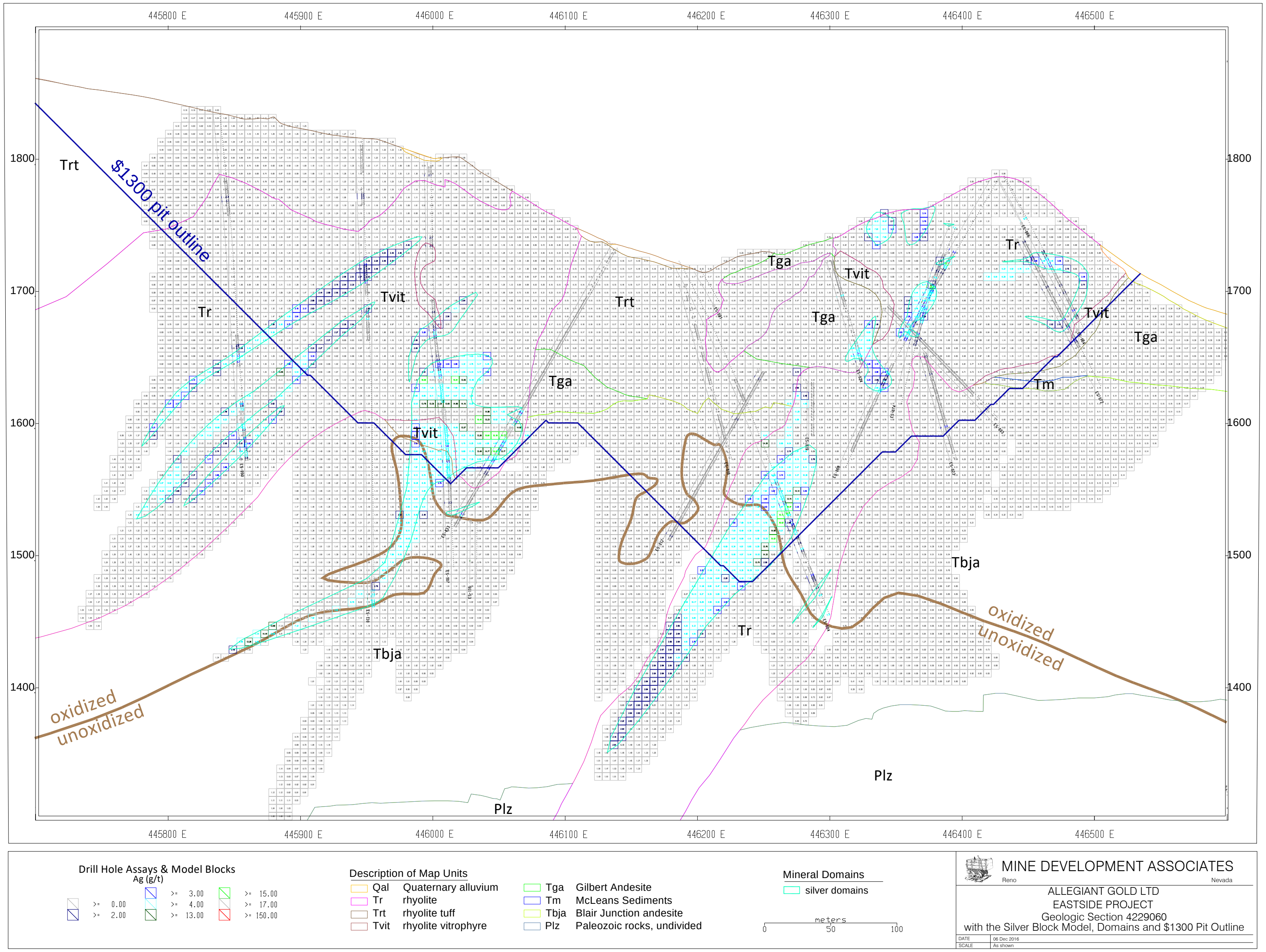


Figure 14.7 Gold Block Model, Eastside Section 4229220N

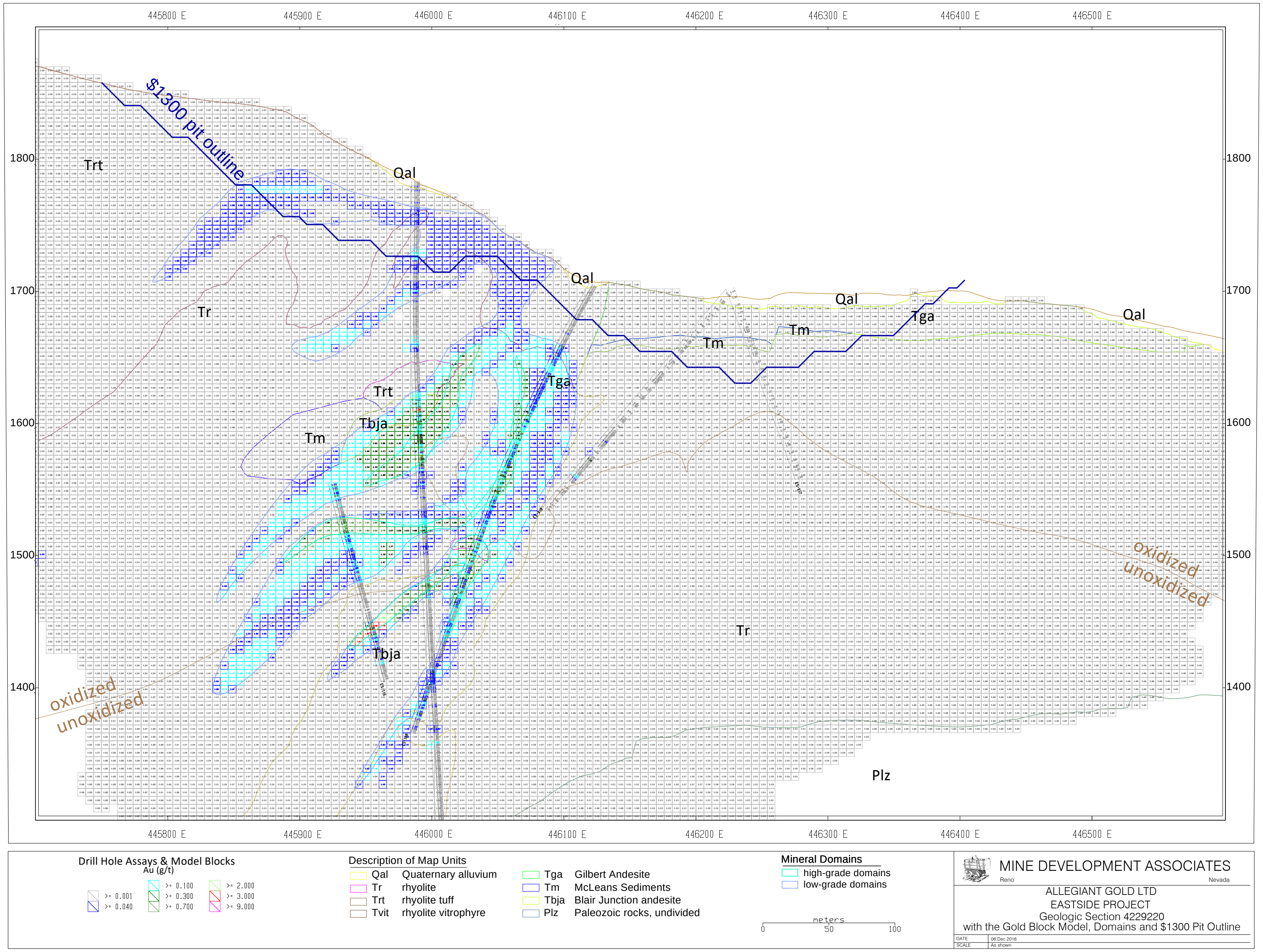
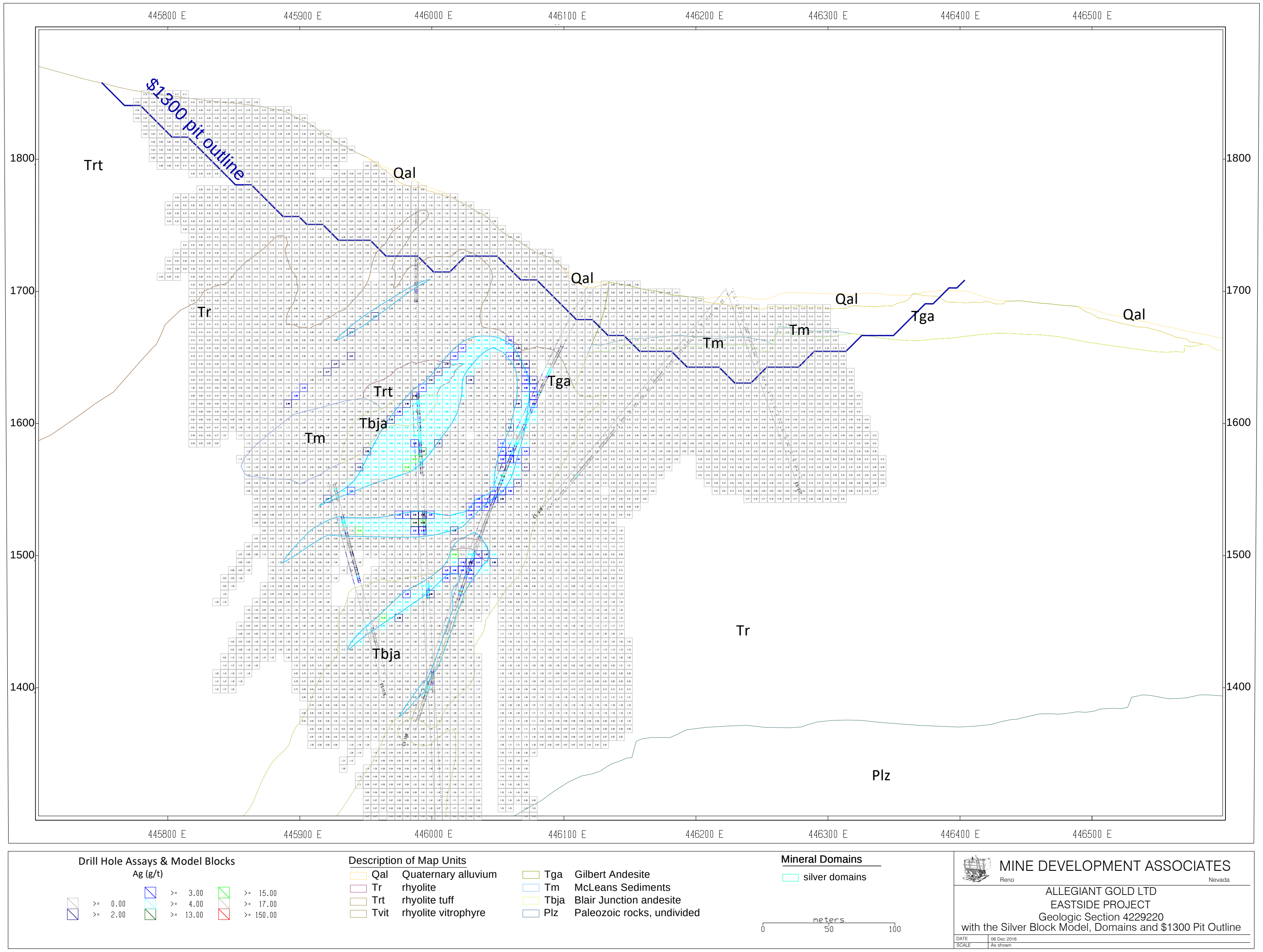


Figure 14.8 Silver Block Model, Eastside Section 4229220N



14.9 Discussion of Eastside Area Resources

This first resource estimate for Eastside has defined a dominantly rhyolite-hosted, epithermal, low-sulfidation, almost entirely oxidized precious-metal deposit extending roughly one kilometer in a north-south direction. The deposit as presently defined is 700m wide (east-west) and 500m in vertical extent. The deposit is open to the south, west and at depth.

The deposit shows significant vertical zonation with the better grades below about 1,700m asl. The complicated geometries are presently difficult to project and are likely due to multiple controls on mineralization. These controls are in part due to rhyolite plugs with variable and complex internal structures. Approximately 15% to 20% of the mineralized material is external to the rhyolite, depending on whether one considers tonnes, contained metal, or contained gold or silver. Just under 80% of the mineralized material is within what is modeled as oxidized rock.

A significant outcome of Columbus' work has been the development of a good geologic model, which provided the basis of the current resource estimate and, just as importantly, can be used to guide future drilling at Eastside, and elsewhere in the district.

All of the Eastside resources are classified as Inferred, which is a reflection of the early stage of this project. It is expected that a majority of these Inferred resources would be upgraded to Indicated resources with continued exploration drilling. The work, sampling, data and geologic interpretations are sufficiently accurate to increase the classification to Indicated, but the identification and recognition of controls of mineralization have not yet been fully determined. This is in part because the grades are low, much of the drilling is by RC methods, and the siting and type(s) of occurrence of the gold and silver are not well understood. Substantial drilling is required for verification of continuity of the highest-grade assays. On the positive side, the work done has shown a strong and very large system remaining open in three directions and with substantial potential to increase in size.

Metallurgical test work conducted to date is preliminary, but is sufficiently consistent that the expectations are that the gold and silver will be recovered by cyanide leaching, though silver recoveries are very low. A relationship of recovery and geology has not yet been determined.

In spite of this estimate being the initial one, many iterations were made at first defining the geology and later interpreting the domains. MDA worked closely with the Eastside geologists during each step and each iteration. The understanding of the deposit increased and maybe has become a bit conceptual in that in some areas with wider drill spacing, a little geologic license was taken to portray inferred geologic controls on mineralization.

MDA ran a series of optimized pits using variable gold and silver prices, mining costs, processing costs and processing scenarios. It should be noted that most scenarios showed consistent increases in contained mineralized material up to the highest gold and silver prices used at $2,000 and $33.33, respectively. There was also a jump of 20% in mineralized material between $1,700 and $1,725. It is important to note that mineralization continues below and beyond the reporting-pit limits.

15.0 MINERAL RESERVE ESTIMATES

There are no estimated mineral reserves at this time.

16.0 OTHER RELEVANT DATA AND INFORMATION

The author is not aware of any other data or information relevant to the mineral resource estimate described in this report.

17.0 INTERPRETATION AND CONCLUSIONS

The work done to date at the Eastside area of the project has provided reliable data on which to base resource estimates and future exploration. MDA worked with and reviewed the project data, including the Eastside drill-hole database and geologic interpretations, and visited the project site twice. Mr. Ristorcelli believes that the data provided by Columbus, as well as the geological interpretations Columbus has derived from the data, are accurate and reasonably represent the geology at the Eastside project.

The mineralization at Eastside is best interpreted in the context of the volcanic-hosted, low-sulfidation type of epithermal model. Various vein textures, mineralization and alteration features at Eastside are typical of low-sulfidation epithermal deposits world-wide. Moreover, surface exposures of acid-leached zones in proximity to the area of recent drilling suggest a shallow level of erosion. The mineralization is generally oxidized and there is a yet-unexplained general spatial coincidence between the lower limits of domains with the base of complete oxidation. The controls on the distribution of the higher-grade mineralization are not yet completely understood and in some cases difficult to project, but steeply-dipping structures including the margins of the rhyolite domes, and intrusive contacts within them, seem to be the most important.

The Eastside resources are classified as Inferred because this is the first estimate completed, there are some as-yet unexplained biases in duplicate RC sampling from 2015, and there are presently some speculative interpretations of the controls on mineralization. The resource model and estimate warrants a higher classification because of the effort put into exploration and modeling. Furthermore, some of the controls on mineralization are built on geologic inference to portray what Allegiant and MDA believe exists. Even if found to be incorrect in detail by later drilling, the global gold and silver resources as modeled and estimated are expected to become Indicated or Measured.

While there has been success in defining a substantial precious metal deposit, what has been tested is likely only a small portion of what could exist at the Eastside and Castle project.

18.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The Eastside and Castle project is deserving of significant additional exploration and some additional metallurgical testing. The recommended approach to project development for the Eastside area is two-phased, based on a) some additional but relatively advanced-stage drilling internal to the drilled area, b) early-stage exploration drilling outside the drilled area, and c) some additional metallurgical testing and optimization work. To accomplish the above, further regulatory permitting will be required to allow greater surface disturbance.

18.1 Eastside Area Phase I

Permitting: Permitting is needed to expand the area of drilling, beyond that already drilled. Essentially all exploration – not expansion – drilling is dependent upon additional permitting and because the time frame for permitting can be long, that task should begin immediately. The area of disturbance permitted for drilling should be expanded to 890 to 970 hectares. Based on Allegiant's past experience at Eastside, this could take 18 months and reach $500,000 in costs.

Trace-Element Geochemistry: MDA considers trace-element geochemistry a useful tool in targeting additional potential and to guide exploration internal and adjacent to the drilled area. At Eastside, the relationship between the trace elements and a known defined gold and silver deposit would be particularly useful for exploration elsewhere on the property. Already there are indications of at least antimony and possibly arsenic dispersed above and around the known mineralization, respectively. Analyzing for trace elements on alternating sections could cost about $150,000.

Exploration Drilling: Exploration drilling is that to be conducted (mostly) outside the existing permit area. Details of drill-hole locations will depend on access and additional surface disturbance, but up to 19,000m of RC drilling is recommended, of which 4,000m would be in an area with existing permits. Road building is a significant cost ($400,000) to this exploration drilling.

Expansion Drilling: Expansion drilling is that drilling immediately around the existing drilled area and within the existing Plan of Operation Permit. Expansion drilling to the south (4,000m), west (3,000m) and southwest (3,000m). These holes should be targeted at looking for extensions to known mineralization and also looking for some shallower mineralization that might reduce stripping ratios. In addition, core holes (up to 4,000m) should be drilled deep into the system targeting narrower and hopefully higher-grade zones. Geochemistry, structure, and geophysics should all be used to help design drill-hole locations, orientations and depths. Road building is a significant cost ($200,000) to this expansion drilling.

Metallurgical Testing: Ongoing metallurgical testing should be continued to confirm and optimize recoveries that have been proposed in this report. Those efforts should be concentrated on heap leaching, but since milling the high grades shows potentially better economic performance, some additional and more formal milling test work should be done. MDA expects these costs to be around $150,000.

Geophysics: CSAMT and IP surveys should be conducted over favorable bedrock areas and also over the pediment to the east. Expected cost is $100,000.

Geologic Studies and Reporting: In addition to the above, general geologic studies and reporting of results from the work proposed are needed.

The cost estimate for Phase I for the Eastside Area is given in Table 18.1. Unit costs are derived from Allegiant's experience at Eastside.

Table 18.1 Cost Estimate for the Eastside Area Recommended Program

Permitting			$ 500,000	
Geochemical analyses	10,000	samples	$ 150,000	$ 15 /sample
Exploration drilling (RC; existing permit)	4,000	meters	$ 280,000	$ 70 /m
Exploration drilling road building			$ 20,000	
Exploration drilling	15,000	meters	$ 1,050,000	$ 70 /m
Exploration drilling road building			$ 400,000	
Expansion drilling (RC and core)	10,000	meters	$ 1,133,000	$ 113 /m
Deep exploration drilling (core)	4,000	meters	$ 800,000	$ 200 /m
Expansion drilling road building			$ 200,000	
Metallurgy			$ 150,000	
Geophysics (CSAMT and/or IP)			$ 100,000	
Reporting and geologic studies			$ 250,000	
Contingency (rounded)	10%		$ 500,000	
Total (rounded)			**$ 5,530,000**	

18.2 Castle Area Recommendations

The following exploration activities are recommended for the Castle area of the project:

Data compilation: A search for any and all historical data on the Castle area should be made. Any and all data should be digitized, validated and compiled into a digital database. It is impossible to define a cost or time needed for this task, because if no data is found, and there is some indication that this may be the case, then the cost will be close to nothing. On the other hand, if historical data are found for much of the exploration done, then the costs could be substantial.

Geologic mapping focused on the Boss mine pit: Much of the Castle area is covered, but the pit and any outcrops should be mapped and incorporated into the Eastside area mapping. MDA expects that the time needed for this would be about three weeks to produce a final map.

Ground-based magnetic survey: A ground magnetic survey could provide valuable structural information for subsurface geology. The estimated cost is $20,000.

CSAMT survey: A CSAMT survey could provide valuable structural information for sub-surface geology. The estimated cost is $40,000.

The cost estimate for Phase I for the Castle Area is given in Table 18.2. Unit costs are derived from Allegiant's experience at Eastside.

Table 18.2 Cost Estimate for the Caste Area Recommended Program

Data Compilation		?
Geologic Mapping	$	10,000
Ground magnetic survey	$	20,000
CSAMT survey	$	40,000
Total (rounded)	**$**	**70,000**

18.3 Eastside Area Phase II

Upon success of any of the drilling proposed in Phase I, additional drilling should be conducted. MDA expects that Phase II drilling programs could be several times larger than what is proposed in Phase I.

18.4 Castle Area Phase II

Drilling at Castle will be justified regardless of the outcome of the work in Phase I. However, no comprehensive drill plan can be designed prior to finding drill data, if possible, and integrating the mapping, geophysics and any other historical data that might be found. MDA assumes that any initial drill program would cost on the order of a million dollars and would be done mainly by RC drilling, but would include some core drilling.

19.0 REFERENCES

Albinson, T., undated, *Petrographic and fluid inclusion observations of RC chips from a project in the Great Basin, USA*: unpublished report by Microtermometría y Asesoría Geológica-Minera, S.A., de C.V., Mexico City, 8 p.

Ferguson, H.G., Muller, S.W., and Cathcart, S.H., 1953, Geology of the Coaldale Quadrangle, Nevada: U.S. Geol. Survey Map GQ 23, 1:125,000.

Grey, J.N., Singh, R.B., Pennstrom Jr., W.J., Kunkel, E.W., and Cunningham-Dunlop, I.R., 2016, *NI 43-101 Technical Report and Updated Mineral Resource Estimate for the Castle Mountain Project, San Bernardino County, California, USA*: SEDAR.

Greybeck, J.D., 1999, *Castle project progress report April 1999*: unpublished company report prepared for Cordex, 6 p. plus appendices.

Kappes, Cassiday and Associates, 2014 (June), *Cordex Project, Report of Metallurgical Test Work, KCA0140067_CDX03_01*: prepared for Cordex, 65 p.

Kappes, Cassiday and Associates, 2016a (August), *Cordex Project, Bottle Roll Leach Tests on Previously Crushed Material, Report of Metallurgical Test Work, KCA0160090_CDX04_01*: prepared for Cordex, 73 p.

Kappes, Cassiday and Associates, 2016b (September), *Cordex Project, Compilation of All Bottle Roll Leach Tests on RC Cuttings, Report of Metallurgical Test Work, KCA0160102_CDX06_02*: September, 2016, prepared for Cordex, 146 p.

Richnow, J., 1999, *Eruptional and post-eruptional processes in rhyolite domes, Vol. 1*: Unpublished Ph.D Thesis, Christchurch, New Zealand, University of Canterbury.

Richnow, J., 2000, *Eruptional and post-eruptional processes in rhyolite domes, Vol. 2, Drafts of Papers*: Unpublished Ph.D Thesis, Christchurch, New Zealand, University of Canterbury.

Seabridge, 2004 (June), U.S. Securities and Exchange Form 20-F on EDGAR: http://google.brand.edgar-online.com/efxapi/EFX_dll/EDGARpro.dll?FetchFilingHTML1?ID=3036649&SessionID=hkOXqv7tKXBh417

Sillitoe, R.H., and Hedenquist, J.W., 2003, *Linkages between volcanotectonic settings, ore-fluid compositions, and epithermal precious metal deposits*: Soc. Economic Geologists Special Publication 10, p. 315-343.

Stewart J.H., 1980, *Geology of Nevada, a discussion to accompany the Geologic Map of Nevada*: Special Publication 4, Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Reno, Nevada.

Stewart, J.H., Kelleher, P.C., and Zorich, E.A., 1994, *Geologic Map of the Monte Cristo Range Area, Esmeralda and Mineral Counties, Nevada*: U.S. Geol. Survey Map MF-2260, 1 plate and pamphlet.

Diner, Y., and Strachan, D.G., 1994, *Geology of the Boss mining area, Gilbert District, Esmeralda County, Nevada*: Economic Geology, v. 89, p. 1176-1182.

VonFerber, J., 2015, *The Walker Lane and Mina Deflection, as it relates to Cordex's Eastside Project*: internal report prepared for Cordex Exploration Company, 23 p.

Zonge, 2004, *CSAMT Survey on the Eastside Project, Esmeralda County,, Nevada*: geophysical summary report, Zonge Job no. 2004.81, prepared for Newmont Mining Corp.

20.0 DATE AND SIGNATURE PAGE

Effective Date of report: July 25, 2017

Completion Date of report: **September 1, 2017**

"Steven J. Ristorcelli, P. Geo., C.P.G."
Steven J. Ristorcelli, C.P.G.

Date Signed:
September 1, 2017

21.0 CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSONS

STEVEN RISTORCELLI, P. GEO.

I, Steven Ristorcelli, C. P. G., do hereby certify that I am currently employed as Principal Geologist by:
Mine Development Associates, Inc., 210 South Rock Blvd., Reno, Nevada 89502.

I am the author of the report entitled "*Resource Estimate and NI 43-101 Technical Report, Eastside and Castle Gold-Silver Project, Esmeralda County, Nevada*" prepared for Allegiant Gold Ltd. with an Effective Date of July 25, 2017 and dated September 1, 2017. I take responsibility for all sections of the Technical Report subject to those issues discussed in Section 3.0.

I graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geology from Colorado State University in 1977 and a Master of Science degree in Geology from the University of New Mexico in 1980. I am a Registered Professional Geologist in the states of California (#3964) and a Certified Professional Geologist (#10257) with the American Institute of Professional Geologists.

I have worked as a geologist continuously for 38 years since graduation from undergraduate university. During that time I have been engaged in the exploration, definition, and modeling of dozens of epithermal gold-silver deposits in North America, Central America and South America, and have estimated the mineral resources for many such deposits.

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

I visited the Eastside project on March 16, 2016, and again on May 5 and 6, 2016. I am responsible for all Sections of this Technical Report, subject to those issues discussed in Section 3.0.

I have had no prior involvement with the property and project, and I am independent of Allegiant Gold Ltd. and all their subsidiaries as defined in Section 1.5 of NI 43-101 and in Section 1.5 of the Companion Policy to NI 43-101.

I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

As of the Effective Date of this report, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, this Technical Report contains all the scientific and technical information that is required to be disclosed to make this Technical Report not misleading.

Dated this 1st day of September, 2017

"Steven J. Ristorcelli"

Signature of Qualified Person
Steven Ristorcelli

APPENDIX A

LISTING OF UNPATENTED FEDERAL LODE MINING CLAIMS

690 unpatented lode mining claims

OWNER/LESSOR: Columbus Gold (U.S.) Corporation
573 East 2nd Street
Reno, Nevada 89502

Claim Name	BLM Serial Number		County Document		Book #		Page #	
ES 33	NMC#	1095193	Doc#	190071	Book	322	Page	487
ES 34	NMC#	1095194	Doc#	190072	Book	322	Page	488
ES 35	NMC#	1095195	Doc#	190073	Book	322	Page	489
ES 40	NMC#	1095200	Doc#	190078	Book	322	Page	494
ES 41	NMC#	1095201	Doc#	190079	Book	322	Page	495
ES 42	NMC#	1095202	Doc#	190080	Book	322	Page	496
ES 43	NMC#	1095203	Doc#	190081	Book	322	Page	497
ES 44	NMC#	1095204	Doc#	190082	Book	322	Page	498
ES 45	NMC#	1095205	Doc#	190083	Book	322	Page	499
ES 48	NMC#	1095208	Doc#	190086	Book	322	Page	502
ES 49	NMC#	1095209	Doc#	190087	Book	322	Page	503
ES 50	NMC#	1095210	Doc#	190088	Book	322	Page	504
ES 51	NMC#	1095211	Doc#	190089	Book	322	Page	505
ES 52	NMC#	1095212	Doc#	190090	Book	322	Page	506
ES 53	NMC#	1095213	Doc#	190091	Book	322	Page	507
ES 66	NMC#	1095226	Doc#	190104	Book	322	Page	520
ES 67	NMC#	1095227	Doc#	190105	Book	322	Page	521
ES 68	NMC#	1095228	Doc#	190106	Book	322	Page	522
ES 69	NMC#	1095229	Doc#	190107	Book	322	Page	523
ES 70	NMC#	1095230	Doc#	190108	Book	322	Page	524
ES 71	NMC#	1095231	Doc#	190109	Book	322	Page	525
ES 139	NMC#	1095299	Doc#	190177	Book	322	Page	593
ES 140	NMC#	1095300	Doc#	190178	Book	322	Page	594
ES 141	NMC#	1095301	Doc#	190179	Book	322	Page	595
ES 142	NMC#	1095302	Doc#	190180	Book	322	Page	596
ES 143	NMC#	1095303	Doc#	190181	Book	322	Page	597
ES 144	NMC#	1095304	Doc#	190182	Book	322	Page	598
ES 145	NMC#	1099129	Doc#	190720	Book	324	Page	81
ES 146	NMC#	1099130	Doc#	190721	Book	324	Page	82
ES 147	NMC#	1099131	Doc#	190722	Book	324	Page	83
ES 148	NMC#	1099132	Doc#	190723	Book	324	Page	84
ES 149	NMC#	1099133	Doc#	190724	Book	324	Page	85
ES 150	NMC#	1099134	Doc#	190725	Book	324	Page	86
ES 151	NMC#	1099135	Doc#	190726	Book	324	Page	87
ES 152	NMC#	1099136	Doc#	190727	Book	324	Page	88
ES 153	NMC#	1099137	Doc#	190728	Book	324	Page	89
ES 154	NMC#	1099138	Doc#	190729	Book	324	Page	90
ES 155	NMC#	1099139	Doc#	190730	Book	324	Page	91
ES 156	NMC#	1099140	Doc#	190731	Book	324	Page	92
ES 157	NMC#	1099141	Doc#	190732	Book	324	Page	93
ES 158	NMC#	1099142	Doc#	190733	Book	324	Page	94
ES 159	NMC#	1099143	Doc#	190734	Book	324	Page	95
ES 160	NMC#	1099144	Doc#	190735	Book	324	Page	96
ES 161	NMC#	1099145	Doc#	190736	Book	324	Page	97
ES 162	NMC#	1099146	Doc#	190737	Book	324	Page	98
ES 163	NMC#	1099147	Doc#	190738	Book	324	Page	99
ES 164	NMC#	1099148	Doc#	190739	Book	324	Page	100
ES 165	NMC#	1099149	Doc#	190740	Book	324	Page	101
ES 166	NMC#	1099150	Doc#	190741	Book	324	Page	102
ES 167	NMC#	1099151	Doc#	190742	Book	324	Page	103

Claim Name	BLM Serial Number		County Document		Book #		Page #	
ES 168	NMC#	1099152	Doc#	190743	Book	324	Page	104
ES 169	NMC#	1099153	Doc#	190744	Book	324	Page	105
ES 170	NMC#	1099154	Doc#	190745	Book	324	Page	106
ES 171	NMC#	1099155	Doc#	190746	Book	324	Page	107
ES 172	NMC#	1099156	Doc#	190747	Book	324	Page	108
ES 173	NMC#	1099157	Doc#	190748	Book	324	Page	109
ES 174	NMC#	1099158	Doc#	190749	Book	324	Page	110
ES 175	NMC#	1099159	Doc#	190750	Book	324	Page	111
ES 176	NMC#	1099160	Doc#	190751	Book	324	Page	112
ES 177	NMC#	1099161	Doc#	190752	Book	324	Page	113
ES 178	NMC#	1099162	Doc#	190753	Book	324	Page	114
ES 179	NMC#	1099163	Doc#	190754	Book	324	Page	115
ES 180	NMC#	1099164	Doc#	190755	Book	324	Page	116
ES 181	NMC#	1099165	Doc#	190756	Book	324	Page	117
ES 182	NMC#	1099166	Doc#	190757	Book	324	Page	118
ES 183	NMC#	1099167	Doc#	190758	Book	324	Page	119
ES 184	NMC#	1099168	Doc#	190759	Book	324	Page	120
ES 185	NMC#	1099169	Doc#	190760	Book	324	Page	121
ES 186	NMC#	1099170	Doc#	190761	Book	324	Page	122
ES 187	NMC#	1099171	Doc#	190762	Book	324	Page	123
ES 188	NMC#	1099172	Doc#	190763	Book	324	Page	124
ES 189	NMC#	1099173	Doc#	190764	Book	324	Page	125
ES 190	NMC#	1099174	Doc#	190765	Book	324	Page	126
ES 191	NMC#	1099175	Doc#	190766	Book	324	Page	127
ES 192	NMC#	1099176	Doc#	190767	Book	324	Page	128
ES 193	NMC#	1099177	Doc#	190768	Book	324	Page	129
ES 194	NMC#	1099178	Doc#	190769	Book	324	Page	130
ES 195	NMC#	1099179	Doc#	190770	Book	324	Page	131
ES 196	NMC#	1099180	Doc#	190771	Book	324	Page	132
ES 197	NMC#	1099181	Doc#	190772	Book	324	Page	133
ES 198	NMC#	1099182	Doc#	190773	Book	324	Page	134
ES 199	NMC#	1099183	Doc#	190774	Book	324	Page	135
ES 200	NMC#	1099184	Doc#	190775	Book	324	Page	136
ES 201 (amd)	NMC#	1099185	Doc#	191617	Book	326	Page	88
ES 202	NMC#	1099186	Doc#	190777	Book	324	Page	138
ES 203 (amd)	NMC#	1099187	Doc#	191618	Book	326	Page	90
ES 204	NMC#	1099188	Doc#	190779	Book	324	Page	140
ES 205	NMC#	1099189	Doc#	190780	Book	324	Page	141
ES 206	NMC#	1099190	Doc#	190781	Book	324	Page	142
ES 207	NMC#	1099191	Doc#	190782	Book	324	Page	143
ES 208	NMC#	1099192	Doc#	190783	Book	324	Page	144
ES 209	NMC#	1099193	Doc#	190784	Book	324	Page	145
ES 210	NMC#	1099194	Doc#	190785	Book	324	Page	146
ES 211	NMC#	1099195	Doc#	190786	Book	324	Page	147
ES 212	NMC#	1099196	Doc#	190787	Book	324	Page	148
ES 213	NMC#	1099197	Doc#	190788	Book	324	Page	149
ES 214	NMC#	1099198	Doc#	190789	Book	324	Page	150
ES 215	NMC#	1099199	Doc#	190790	Book	324	Page	151
ES 216	NMC#	1099200	Doc#	190791	Book	324	Page	152
ES 217	NMC#	1099201	Doc#	190792	Book	324	Page	153
ES 218	NMC#	1099202	Doc#	190793	Book	324	Page	154
ES 219	NMC#	1099203	Doc#	190794	Book	324	Page	155
ES 220	NMC#	1099204	Doc#	190795	Book	324	Page	156
ES 221	NMC#	1099205	Doc#	190796	Book	324	Page	157
ES 222	NMC#	1099206	Doc#	190797	Book	324	Page	158

Claim Name	BLM Serial Number		County Document		Book #		Page #	
ES 223	NMC#	1099207	Doc#	190798	Book	324	Page	159
ES 224	NMC#	1099208	Doc#	190799	Book	324	Page	160
ES 225	NMC#	1099209	Doc#	190800	Book	324	Page	161
ES 226	NMC#	1099210	Doc#	190801	Book	324	Page	162
ES 227	NMC#	1099211	Doc#	190802	Book	324	Page	163
ES 228	NMC#	1099212	Doc#	190803	Book	324	Page	164
ES 229	NMC#	1099213	Doc#	190804	Book	324	Page	165
ES 230	NMC#	1099214	Doc#	190805	Book	324	Page	166
ES 231	NMC#	1099215	Doc#	190806	Book	324	Page	167
ES 232	NMC#	1099216	Doc#	190807	Book	324	Page	168
ES 233	NMC#	1099217	Doc#	190808	Book	324	Page	169
ES 234	NMC#	1099218	Doc#	190809	Book	324	Page	170
ES 235	NMC#	1099219	Doc#	190810	Book	324	Page	171
ES 236	NMC#	1099220	Doc#	190811	Book	324	Page	172
ES 237	NMC#	1099221	Doc#	190812	Book	324	Page	173
ES 238	NMC#	1099222	Doc#	190813	Book	324	Page	174
ES 239	NMC#	1099223	Doc#	190814	Book	324	Page	175
ES 240	NMC#	1099224	Doc#	190815	Book	324	Page	176
ES 241	NMC#	1099225	Doc#	190816	Book	324	Page	177
ES 242	NMC#	1099226	Doc#	190817	Book	324	Page	178
ES 243	NMC#	1099227	Doc#	190818	Book	324	Page	179
ES 244	NMC#	1100604	Doc#	191066	Book	325	Page	9
ES 245	NMC#	1100605	Doc#	191067	Book	325	Page	10
ES 246	NMC#	1100606	Doc#	191068	Book	325	Page	11
ES 247	NMC#	1100607	Doc#	191069	Book	325	Page	12
ES 248	NMC#	1100608	Doc#	191070	Book	325	Page	13
ES 249	NMC#	1100609	Doc#	191071	Book	325	Page	14
ES 250	NMC#	1100610	Doc#	191072	Book	325	Page	15
ES 251	NMC#	1100611	Doc#	191073	Book	325	Page	16
ES 252	NMC#	1100612	Doc#	191074	Book	325	Page	17
ES 253	NMC#	1100613	Doc#	191075	Book	325	Page	18
ES 256	NMC#	1100616	Doc#	191078	Book	325	Page	21
ES 257	NMC#	1100617	Doc#	191079	Book	325	Page	22
ES 258	NMC#	1100618	Doc#	191080	Book	325	Page	23
ES 259	NMC#	1100619	Doc#	191081	Book	325	Page	24
ES 260	NMC#	1100620	Doc#	191082	Book	325	Page	25
ES 261	NMC#	1100621	Doc#	191083	Book	325	Page	26
ES 262	NMC#	1100622	Doc#	191084	Book	325	Page	27
ES 263	NMC#	1100623	Doc#	191085	Book	325	Page	28
ES 264	NMC#	1100624	Doc#	191086	Book	325	Page	29
ES 265	NMC#	1100625	Doc#	191087	Book	325	Page	30
ES 266	NMC#	1100626	Doc#	191088	Book	325	Page	31
ES 267	NMC#	1100627	Doc#	191089	Book	325	Page	32
ES 268	NMC#	1100628	Doc#	191090	Book	325	Page	33
ES 269	NMC#	1100629	Doc#	191091	Book	325	Page	34
ES 270	NMC#	1100630	Doc#	191092	Book	325	Page	35
ES 271	NMC#	1100631	Doc#	191093	Book	325	Page	36
ES 272	NMC#	1100632	Doc#	191094	Book	325	Page	37
ES 273	NMC#	1100633	Doc#	191095	Book	325	Page	38
ES 274	NMC#	1100634	Doc#	191096	Book	325	Page	39
ES 275	NMC#	1100635	Doc#	191097	Book	325	Page	40
ES 276	NMC#	1100636	Doc#	191098	Book	325	Page	41
ES 277	NMC#	1100637	Doc#	191099	Book	325	Page	42
ES 278	NMC#	1100638	Doc#	191100	Book	325	Page	43
ES 279	NMC#	1100639	Doc#	191101	Book	325	Page	44

Claim Name	BLM Serial Number		County Document		Book #		Page #	
ES 280	NMC#	1100640	Doc#	191102	Book	325	Page	45
ES 281	NMC#	1100641	Doc#	191103	Book	325	Page	46
ES 282	NMC#	1100642	Doc#	191104	Book	325	Page	47
ES 283	NMC#	1100643	Doc#	191105	Book	325	Page	48
ES 284	NMC#	1100644	Doc#	191106	Book	325	Page	49
ES 285	NMC#	1100645	Doc#	191107	Book	325	Page	50
ES 286	NMC#	1100646	Doc#	191108	Book	325	Page	51
ES 287	NMC#	1100647	Doc#	191109	Book	325	Page	52
ES 288	NMC#	1100648	Doc#	191110	Book	325	Page	53
ES 289	NMC#	1100649	Doc#	191111	Book	325	Page	54
ES 290	NMC#	1100650	Doc#	191112	Book	325	Page	55
ES 291	NMC#	1100651	Doc#	191113	Book	325	Page	56
ES 292	NMC#	1100652	Doc#	191114	Book	325	Page	57
ES 293	NMC#	1100653	Doc#	191115	Book	325	Page	58
ES 294	NMC#	1100654	Doc#	191116	Book	325	Page	59
ES 295	NMC#	1100655	Doc#	191117	Book	325	Page	60
ES 296	NMC#	1100656	Doc#	191118	Book	325	Page	61
ES 297	NMC#	1100657	Doc#	191119	Book	325	Page	62
ES 298	NMC#	1100658	Doc#	191120	Book	325	Page	63
ES 299	NMC#	1100659	Doc#	191121	Book	325	Page	64
ES 300	NMC#	1100660	Doc#	191122	Book	325	Page	65
ES 301	NMC#	1100661	Doc#	191123	Book	325	Page	66
ES 302	NMC#	1100662	Doc#	191124	Book	325	Page	67
ES 303	NMC#	1100663	Doc#	191125	Book	325	Page	68
ES 304	NMC#	1100664	Doc#	191126	Book	325	Page	69
ES 305	NMC#	1100665	Doc#	191127	Book	325	Page	70
ES 306	NMC#	1100666	Doc#	191128	Book	325	Page	71
ES 307	NMC#	1100667	Doc#	191129	Book	325	Page	72
ES 308	NMC#	1100668	Doc#	191130	Book	325	Page	73
ES 309	NMC#	1100669	Doc#	191131	Book	325	Page	74
ES 310	NMC#	1100670	Doc#	191132	Book	325	Page	75
ES 311	NMC#	1100671	Doc#	191133	Book	325	Page	76
ES 312	NMC#	1100672	Doc#	191134	Book	325	Page	77
ES 313	NMC#	1100673	Doc#	191135	Book	325	Page	78
ES 314	NMC#	1100674	Doc#	191136	Book	325	Page	79
ES 315	NMC#	1100675	Doc#	191137	Book	325	Page	80
ES 316	NMC#	1100676	Doc#	191138	Book	325	Page	81
ES 317	NMC#	1100677	Doc#	191139	Book	325	Page	82
ES 318	NMC#	1100678	Doc#	191140	Book	325	Page	83
ES 319	NMC#	1100679	Doc#	191141	Book	325	Page	84
ES 320	NMC#	1100680	Doc#	191142	Book	325	Page	85
ES 321	NMC#	1100681	Doc#	191143	Book	325	Page	86
ES 322	NMC#	1100682	Doc#	191144	Book	325	Page	87
ES 323	NMC#	1100683	Doc#	191145	Book	325	Page	88
ES 324	NMC#	1100684	Doc#	191146	Book	325	Page	89
ES 325	NMC#	1100685	Doc#	191147	Book	325	Page	90
ES 326	NMC#	1100686	Doc#	191148	Book	325	Page	91
ES 327	NMC#	1100687	Doc#	191149	Book	325	Page	92
ES 331	NMC#	1100691	Doc#	191155	Book	325	Page	96
ES 332	NMC#	1100692	Doc#	191156	Book	325	Page	97
ES 333	NMC#	1100693	Doc#	191157	Book	325	Page	98
ES 334	NMC#	1100694	Doc#	191158	Book	325	Page	99
ES 335	NMC#	1100695	Doc#	191159	Book	325	Page	100
ES 336	NMC#	1100696	Doc#	191160	Book	325	Page	101
ES 339	NMC#	1102415	Doc#	191544	Book	325	Page	552

Claim Name	BLM Serial Number		County Document		Book #		Page #	
ES 340	NMC#	1102416	Doc#	191545	Book	325	Page	553
ES 341	NMC#	1102417	Doc#	191546	Book	325	Page	554
ES 342	NMC#	1102418	Doc#	191547	Book	325	Page	555
ESW 1	NMC#	1100601	Doc#	191062	Book	325	Page	6
ESW 2	NMC#	1100602	Doc#	191063	Book	325	Page	7
ESW 3	NMC#	1100603	Doc#	191064	Book	325	Page	8
DP 1	NMC#	1099228	Doc#	190820	Book	324	Page	180
DP 2	NMC#	1099229	Doc#	190821	Book	324	Page	181
DP 3	NMC#	1099230	Doc#	190822	Book	324	Page	182
DP 4	NMC#	1099231	Doc#	190823	Book	324	Page	183
DP 5	NMC#	1099232	Doc#	190824	Book	324	Page	184
DP 6	NMC#	1099233	Doc#	190825	Book	324	Page	185
DP 7	NMC#	1099234	Doc#	190826	Book	324	Page	186
DP 8	NMC#	1099235	Doc#	190827	Book	324	Page	187
DP 9	NMC#	1099236	Doc#	190828	Book	324	Page	188
DP 10	NMC#	1099237	Doc#	190829	Book	324	Page	189
DP 11	NMC#	1099238	Doc#	190830	Book	324	Page	190
DP 12	NMC#	1099239	Doc#	190831	Book	324	Page	191
DP 13	NMC#	1099240	Doc#	190832	Book	324	Page	192
DP 14	NMC#	1099241	Doc#	190833	Book	324	Page	193
DP 15	NMC#	1099242	Doc#	190834	Book	324	Page	194
DP 16	NMC#	1099243	Doc#	190835	Book	324	Page	195
DP 17	NMC#	1099244	Doc#	190836	Book	324	Page	196
DP 18	NMC#	1099245	Doc#	190837	Book	324	Page	197
DP 19	NMC#	1099246	Doc#	190838	Book	324	Page	198
DP 20	NMC#	1099247	Doc#	190839	Book	324	Page	199
DP 21	NMC#	1099248	Doc#	190840	Book	324	Page	200
DP 22	NMC#	1099249	Doc#	190841	Book	324	Page	201
DP 23	NMC#	1099250	Doc#	190842	Book	324	Page	202
DP 24	NMC#	1099251	Doc#	190843	Book	324	Page	203
DP 25	NMC#	1099252	Doc#	190844	Book	324	Page	204
DP 26	NMC#	1099253	Doc#	190845	Book	324	Page	205
DP 27	NMC#	1099254	Doc#	190846	Book	324	Page	206
DP 28	NMC#	1099255	Doc#	190847	Book	324	Page	207
DP 29	NMC#	1099256	Doc#	190848	Book	324	Page	208
DP 30	NMC#	1099257	Doc#	190849	Book	324	Page	209
DP 31	NMC#	1099258	Doc#	190850	Book	324	Page	210
DP 32	NMC#	1099259	Doc#	190851	Book	324	Page	211
DP 33	NMC#	1099260	Doc#	190852	Book	324	Page	212
DP 34	NMC#	1099261	Doc#	190853	Book	324	Page	213
DP 35	NMC#	1099262	Doc#	190854	Book	324	Page	214
DP 36	NMC#	1099263	Doc#	190855	Book	324	Page	215
DP 37	NMC#	1099264	Doc#	190856	Book	324	Page	216
DP 38	NMC#	1099265	Doc#	190857	Book	324	Page	217
DP 39	NMC#	1099266	Doc#	190858	Book	324	Page	218
DP 40	NMC#	1099267	Doc#	190859	Book	324	Page	219
DP 41	NMC#	1101013	Doc#	191205	Book	325	Page	203
DP 42	NMC#	1101014	Doc#	191206	Book	325	Page	204
DP 43	NMC#	1101015	Doc#	191207	Book	325	Page	205
DP 44	NMC#	1101016	Doc#	191208	Book	325	Page	206
DP 45	NMC#	1101017	Doc#	191209	Book	325	Page	207
DP 46	NMC#	1101018	Doc#	191210	Book	325	Page	208
DP 47	NMC#	1101019	Doc#	191211	Book	325	Page	209
DP 48	NMC#	1101020	Doc#	191212	Book	325	Page	210
DP 49	NMC#	1101021	Doc#	191213	Book	325	Page	211

Claim Name	BLM Serial Number		County Document		Book #		Page #	
DP 50	NMC#	1101022	Doc#	191214	Book	325	Page	212
DP 51	NMC#	1101023	Doc#	191215	Book	325	Page	213
DP 52	NMC#	1101024	Doc#	191216	Book	325	Page	214
DP 53	NMC#	1101025	Doc#	191217	Book	325	Page	215
DP 54	NMC#	1101026	Doc#	191218	Book	325	Page	216
DP 55	NMC#	1101027	Doc#	191219	Book	325	Page	217
DP 56	NMC#	1101028	Doc#	191220	Book	325	Page	218
DP 57	NMC#	1101029	Doc#	191221	Book	325	Page	219
DP 58	NMC#	1101030	Doc#	191222	Book	325	Page	220
DP 59	NMC#	1101031	Doc#	191223	Book	325	Page	221
DP 60	NMC#	1101032	Doc#	191224	Book	325	Page	222
DP 61	NMC#	1101033	Doc#	191225	Book	325	Page	223
DP 62	NMC#	1101034	Doc#	191226	Book	325	Page	224
DP 63	NMC#	1101035	Doc#	191227	Book	325	Page	225
DP 64	NMC#	1101036	Doc#	191228	Book	325	Page	226
DP 65	NMC#	1101037	Doc#	191229	Book	325	Page	227
DP 66	NMC#	1101038	Doc#	191230	Book	325	Page	228
DP 67	NMC#	1101039	Doc#	191231	Book	325	Page	229
DP 68	NMC#	1101040	Doc#	191232	Book	325	Page	230
DP 69	NMC#	1101041	Doc#	191233	Book	325	Page	231
DP 70	NMC#	1101042	Doc#	191234	Book	325	Page	232
DP 71	NMC#	1101043	Doc#	191235	Book	325	Page	233
DP 72	NMC#	1101044	Doc#	191236	Book	325	Page	234
DP 73	NMC#	1101045	Doc#	191237	Book	325	Page	235
DP 74	NMC#	1101046	Doc#	191238	Book	325	Page	236
DP 75	NMC#	1101047	Doc#	191239	Book	325	Page	237
DP 76	NMC#	1101048	Doc#	191240	Book	325	Page	238
DP 77	NMC#	1101049	Doc#	191241	Book	325	Page	239
DP 78	NMC#	1101050	Doc#	191242	Book	325	Page	240
DP 79	NMC#	1101051	Doc#	191243	Book	325	Page	241
DP 80	NMC#	1101052	Doc#	191244	Book	325	Page	242
DP 81	NMC#	1101053	Doc#	191245	Book	325	Page	243
DP 82	NMC#	1101054	Doc#	191246	Book	325	Page	244
DP 83	NMC#	1101055	Doc#	191247	Book	325	Page	245
DP 84	NMC#	1101056	Doc#	191248	Book	325	Page	246
DP 85	NMC#	1101057	Doc#	191249	Book	325	Page	247
DP 86	NMC#	1101058	Doc#	191250	Book	325	Page	248
DP 87	NMC#	1101059	Doc#	191251	Book	325	Page	249
DP 88	NMC#	1101060	Doc#	191252	Book	325	Page	250
DP 89	NMC#	1101061	Doc#	191253	Book	325	Page	251
DP 90	NMC#	1101062	Doc#	191254	Book	325	Page	252
DP 91	NMC#	1101063	Doc#	191255	Book	325	Page	253
DP 92	NMC#	1101064	Doc#	191256	Book	325	Page	254
DP 93	NMC#	1101065	Doc#	191257	Book	325	Page	255
DP 94	NMC#	1101066	Doc#	191258	Book	325	Page	256
DP 95	NMC#	1101067	Doc#	191259	Book	325	Page	257
DP 96	NMC#	1101068	Doc#	191260	Book	325	Page	258
DP 97	NMC#	1101069	Doc#	191261	Book	325	Page	259
DP 98	NMC#	1101070	Doc#	191262	Book	325	Page	260
DP 99	NMC#	1101071	Doc#	191263	Book	325	Page	261
DP 100	NMC#	1101072	Doc#	191264	Book	325	Page	262
DP 101	NMC#	1101073	Doc#	191265	Book	325	Page	263
DP 102	NMC#	1101074	Doc#	191266	Book	325	Page	264
DP 103	NMC#	1101075	Doc#	191267	Book	325	Page	265
DP 104	NMC#	1101076	Doc#	191268	Book	325	Page	266

Claim Name	BLM Serial Number		County Document		Book #		Page #	
DP 105	NMC#	1101077	Doc#	191269	Book	325	Page	267
DP 106	NMC#	1101078	Doc#	191270	Book	325	Page	268
DP 107	NMC#	1101079	Doc#	191271	Book	325	Page	269
DP 108	NMC#	1101080	Doc#	191272	Book	325	Page	270
DP 109	NMC#	1101081	Doc#	191273	Book	325	Page	271
DP 110	NMC#	1101082	Doc#	191274	Book	325	Page	272
DP 111	NMC#	1101083	Doc#	191275	Book	325	Page	273
DP 112	NMC#	1101084	Doc#	191276	Book	325	Page	274
DP 113	NMC#	1101085	Doc#	191277	Book	325	Page	275
DP 114	NMC#	1101086	Doc#	191278	Book	325	Page	276
DP 115	NMC#	1101087	Doc#	191279	Book	325	Page	277
DP 116	NMC#	1101088	Doc#	191280	Book	325	Page	278
DP 117	NMC#	1101089	Doc#	191281	Book	325	Page	279
DP 118	NMC#	1101090	Doc#	191282	Book	325	Page	280
DP 119	NMC#	1101091	Doc#	191283	Book	325	Page	281
DP 120	NMC#	1101092	Doc#	191284	Book	325	Page	282
DP 121	NMC#	1101093	Doc#	191285	Book	325	Page	283
DP 122	NMC#	1101094	Doc#	191286	Book	325	Page	284
DP 123	NMC#	1101095	Doc#	191287	Book	325	Page	285
DP 124	NMC#	1101096	Doc#	191288	Book	325	Page	286
DP 125	NMC#	1101097	Doc#	191289	Book	325	Page	287
DP 126	NMC#	1101098	Doc#	191290	Book	325	Page	288
DP 127	NMC#	1101099	Doc#	191291	Book	325	Page	289
DP 128	NMC#	1101100	Doc#	191292	Book	325	Page	290
DP 129	NMC#	1101101	Doc#	191293	Book	325	Page	291
DP 130	NMC#	1101102	Doc#	191294	Book	325	Page	292
DP 131	NMC#	1101103	Doc#	191295	Book	325	Page	293
DP 132	NMC#	1101104	Doc#	191296	Book	325	Page	294
DP 133	NMC#	1101105	Doc#	191297	Book	325	Page	295
DP 134	NMC#	1101106	Doc#	191298	Book	325	Page	296
DP 135	NMC#	1101107	Doc#	191299	Book	325	Page	297
DP 136	NMC#	1101108	Doc#	191300	Book	325	Page	298
DP 137	NMC#	1101109	Doc#	191301	Book	325	Page	299
DP 138	NMC#	1101110	Doc#	191302	Book	325	Page	300
DP 139	NMC#	1101111	Doc#	191303	Book	325	Page	301
DP 140	NMC#	1101112	Doc#	191304	Book	325	Page	302
DP 141	NMC#	1101113	Doc#	191305	Book	325	Page	303
DP 142	NMC#	1101114	Doc#	191306	Book	325	Page	304
DP 143	NMC#	1101115	Doc#	191307	Book	325	Page	305
DP 144	NMC#	1101116	Doc#	191308	Book	325	Page	306
DP 145	NMC#	1101117	Doc#	191309	Book	325	Page	307
DP 146	NMC#	1101118	Doc#	191310	Book	325	Page	308
DP 147	NMC#	1101119	Doc#	191311	Book	325	Page	309
DP 148	NMC#	1101120	Doc#	191312	Book	325	Page	310
DP 149	NMC#	1101121	Doc#	191313	Book	325	Page	311
DP 150	NMC#	1101122	Doc#	191314	Book	325	Page	312
DP 151	NMC#	1101123	Doc#	191315	Book	325	Page	313
DP 152	NMC#	1101124	Doc#	191316	Book	325	Page	314
DP 153	NMC#	1101125	Doc#	191317	Book	325	Page	315
DP 154	NMC#	1101126	Doc#	191318	Book	325	Page	316
DP 155	NMC#	1101127	Doc#	191319	Book	325	Page	317
DP 156	NMC#	1101128	Doc#	191320	Book	325	Page	318
DP 157	NMC#	1101129	Doc#	191321	Book	325	Page	319
DP 158	NMC#	1101130	Doc#	191322	Book	325	Page	320
DP 159	NMC#	1101131	Doc#	191323	Book	325	Page	321

Claim Name	BLM Serial Number		County Document		Book #		Page #	
DP 160	NMC#	1101132	Doc#	191324	Book	325	Page	322
DP 161	NMC#	1101133	Doc#	191325	Book	325	Page	323
DP 162	NMC#	1101134	Doc#	191326	Book	325	Page	324
DP 163	NMC#	1101135	Doc#	191327	Book	325	Page	325
DP 164	NMC#	1101136	Doc#	191328	Book	325	Page	326
DP 165	NMC#	1101137	Doc#	191329	Book	325	Page	327
DP 166	NMC#	1101138	Doc#	191330	Book	325	Page	328
DP 167	NMC#	1101139	Doc#	191331	Book	325	Page	329
DP 168	NMC#	1101140	Doc#	191332	Book	325	Page	330
DP 169	NMC#	1101141	Doc#	191333	Book	325	Page	331
DP 170	NMC#	1101142	Doc#	191334	Book	325	Page	332
DP 171	NMC#	1101143	Doc#	191335	Book	325	Page	333
DP 172	NMC#	1101144	Doc#	191336	Book	325	Page	334
DP 173	NMC#	1101145	Doc#	191337	Book	325	Page	335
DP 174	NMC#	1101146	Doc#	191338	Book	325	Page	336
DP 175	NMC#	1101147	Doc#	191339	Book	325	Page	337
DP 176	NMC#	1101148	Doc#	191340	Book	325	Page	338
DP 177	NMC#	1101149	Doc#	191341	Book	325	Page	339
DP 178	NMC#	1101150	Doc#	191342	Book	325	Page	340
DP 179	NMC#	1101151	Doc#	191343	Book	325	Page	341
DP 180	NMC#	1101152	Doc#	191344	Book	325	Page	342
DP 181	NMC#	1101153	Doc#	191345	Book	325	Page	343
DP 182	NMC#	1101154	Doc#	191346	Book	325	Page	344
DP 183	NMC#	1101155	Doc#	191347	Book	325	Page	345
DP 184	NMC#	1101156	Doc#	191348	Book	325	Page	346
DP 185	NMC#	1101157	Doc#	191349	Book	325	Page	347
DP 186	NMC#	1101158	Doc#	191350	Book	325	Page	348
DP 187	NMC#	1101159	Doc#	191351	Book	325	Page	349
DP 188	NMC#	1101160	Doc#	191352	Book	325	Page	350
DP 189	NMC#	1101161	Doc#	191353	Book	325	Page	351
DP 190	NMC#	1101162	Doc#	191354	Book	325	Page	352
DP 191	NMC#	1101163	Doc#	191355	Book	325	Page	353
DP 192	NMC#	1101164	Doc#	191356	Book	325	Page	354
DP 193	NMC#	1101165	Doc#	191357	Book	325	Page	355
DP 194	NMC#	1101166	Doc#	191358	Book	325	Page	356
DP 195	NMC#	1139115	Doc#	206799				
DP 196	NMC#	1139116	Doc#	206800				
DP 197	NMC#	1139117	Doc#	206801				
DP 198	NMC#	1139118	Doc#	206802				
DP 199	NMC#	1139119	Doc#	206803				
DP 200	NMC#	1139120	Doc#	206804				
DP 201	NMC#	1139121	Doc#	206805				
DP 202	NMC#	1139122	Doc#	206806				
DP 203	NMC#	1139123	Doc#	206807				
DP 204	NMC#	1139124	Doc#	206808				
DP 205	NMC#	1139125	Doc#	206809				
DP 206	NMC#	1139126	Doc#	206810				
DP 207	NMC#	1139127	Doc#	206811				
DP 208	NMC#	1139128	Doc#	206812				
DP 209	NMC#	1139129	Doc#	206813				

Claim Name	BLM Serial Number		County Document		Book #	Page #
DP 210	NMC#	1139130	Doc#	206814		
DP 211	NMC#	1139131	Doc#	206815		
DP 212	NMC#	1139132	Doc#	206816		
DP 213	NMC#	1139133	Doc#	206817		
DP 214	NMC#	1139134	Doc#	206818		
DP 215	NMC#	1139135	Doc#	206819		
PF 1	NMC#	1108741	Doc#	193110	Not available or not assigned (“NA”)	
PF 2	NMC#	1108742	Doc#	193111		NA
PF 3	NMC#	1108743	Doc#	193112		NA
PF 4	NMC#	1108744	Doc#	193113		NA
PF 5	NMC#	1108745	Doc#	193114		NA
PF 6	NMC#	1108746	Doc#	193115		NA
PF 7	NMC#	1108747	Doc#	193116		NA
PF 8	NMC#	1108748	Doc#	193117		NA
PF 9	NMC#	1108749	Doc#	193118		NA
PF 10	NMC#	1108750	Doc#	193119		NA
PF 11	NMC#	1108751	Doc#	193120		NA
PF 12	NMC#	1108752	Doc#	193121		NA
PF 13	NMC#	1108753	Doc#	193122		NA
PF 14	NMC#	1108754	Doc#	193123		NA
PF 15	NMC#	1108755	Doc#	193124		NA
PF 16	NMC#	1108756	Doc#	193125		NA
PF 17	NMC#	1108757	Doc#	193126		NA
PF 18	NMC#	1108758	Doc#	193127		NA
PF 19	NMC#	1108759	Doc#	193128		NA
PF 20	NMC#	1108760	Doc#	193129		NA
PF 21	NMC#	1108761	Doc#	193130		NA
PF 22	NMC#	1108762	Doc#	193131		NA
PF 23	NMC#	1108763	Doc#	193132		NA
PF 24	NMC#	1108764	Doc#	193133		NA
PF 25	NMC#	1108765	Doc#	193134		NA
PF 26	NMC#	1108766	Doc#	193135		NA
PF 27	NMC#	1108767	Doc#	193136		NA
PF 28	NMC#	1108768	Doc#	193137		NA
PF 29	NMC#	1108769	Doc#	193138		NA
PF 30	NMC#	1108770	Doc#	193139		NA
PF 31	NMC#	1108771	Doc#	193140		NA
PF 32	NMC#	1108772	Doc#	193141		NA
PF 33	NMC#	1108773	Doc#	193142		NA
PF 34	NMC#	1110421	Doc#	193631		NA
PF 35	NMC#	1110422	Doc#	193632		NA
PF 36	NMC#	1110423	Doc#	193633		NA
PF 37	NMC#	1110424	Doc#	193634		NA
PF 38	NMC#	1110425	Doc#	193635		NA
PF 39	NMC#	1110426	Doc#	193636		NA
PF 40	NMC#	1110427	Doc#	193637		NA
PF 41	NMC#	1110428	Doc#	193638		NA
PF 42	NMC#	1110429	Doc#	193639		NA
PF 43	NMC#	1110430	Doc#	193640		NA
PF 44	NMC#	1110431	Doc#	193641		NA
PF 45	NMC#	1110432	Doc#	193642		NA
PF 46	NMC#	1110433	Doc#	193643		NA
PF 47	NMC#	1110434	Doc#	193644		NA
PF 48	NMC#	1110435	Doc#	193645		NA

Claim Name	BLM Serial Number		County Document		Book #	Page #
PF 49	NMC#	1110436	Doc#	193646		NA
PF 50	NMC#	1110437	Doc#	193647		NA
PF 51	NMC#	1110438	Doc#	193648		NA
PF 52	NMC#	1110439	Doc#	193649		NA
PF 53	NMC#	1110440	Doc#	193650		NA
PF 54	NMC#	1110441	Doc#	193651		NA
PF 55	NMC#	1110442	Doc#	193652		NA
PF 56	NMC#	1110443	Doc#	193653		NA
PF 57	NMC#	1110444	Doc#	193654		NA
PF 58	NMC#	1110445	Doc#	193655		NA
PF 59	NMC#	1110446	Doc#	193656		NA
PF 60	NMC#	1110447	Doc#	193657		NA
PF 61	NMC#	1110448	Doc#	193658		NA
PF 62	NMC#	1110449	Doc#	193659		NA
PF 63	NMC#	1110450	Doc#	193660		NA
PF 64	NMC#	1110451	Doc#	193661		NA
PF 65	NMC#	1110452	Doc#	193662		NA
PF 66	NMC#	1110453	Doc#	193663		NA
PF 67	NMC#	1110454	Doc#	193664		NA
PF 68	NMC#	1110455	Doc#	193665		NA
PF 69	NMC#	1110456	Doc#	193666		NA
PF 70	NMC#	1110457	Doc#	193667		NA
PF 71	NMC#	1110458	Doc#	193668		NA
PF 72	NMC#	1110459	Doc#	193669		NA
PF 73	NMC#	1110460	Doc#	193670		NA
PF 74	NMC#	1110461	Doc#	193671		NA
PF 75	NMC#	1110462	Doc#	193672		NA
PF 76	NMC#	1110463	Doc#	193673		NA
PF 77	NMC#	1110464	Doc#	193674		NA
PF 78	NMC#	1110465	Doc#	193675		NA
PF 79	NMC#	1110466	Doc#	193676		NA
PF 80	NMC#	1110467	Doc#	193677		NA
PF 81	NMC#	1110468	Doc#	193678		NA
PF 82	NMC#	1110469	Doc#	193679		NA
PF 83	NMC#	1110470	Doc#	193680		NA
PF 84	NMC#	1110471	Doc#	193681		NA
PF 85	NMC#	1110472	Doc#	193682		NA
PF 86	NMC#	1110473	Doc#	193683		NA
PF 87	NMC#	1110474	Doc#	193684		NA
PF 88	NMC#	1110475	Doc#	193685		NA
PF 89	NMC#	1110476	Doc#	193686		NA
PF 90	NMC#	1110477	Doc#	193687		NA
PF 91	NMC#	1110478	Doc#	193688		NA
PF 92	NMC#	1110479	Doc#	193689		NA
PF 93	NMC#	1110480	Doc#	193690		NA
PF 94	NMC#	1110481	Doc#	193691		NA
PF 95	NMC#	1110482	Doc#	193692		NA
PF 96	NMC#	1110483	Doc#	193693		NA
PF 97	NMC#	1110484	Doc#	193694		NA
PF 98	NMC#	1110485	Doc#	193695		NA
PF 99	NMC#	1110486	Doc#	193696		NA
PF 100	NMC#	1110487	Doc#	193697		NA
PF 101	NMC#	1110488	Doc#	193698		NA
PF 102	NMC#	1110489	Doc#	193699		NA
PF 103	NMC#	1110490	Doc#	193700		NA

Claim Name	BLM Serial Number		County Document		Book #	Page #
PF 104	NMC#	1110491	Doc#	193701		NA
PF 105	NMC#	1110492	Doc#	193702		NA
PF 106	NMC#	1110493	Doc#	193703		NA
PF 107	NMC#	1110494	Doc#	193704		NA
PF 108	NMC#	1110495	Doc#	193705		NA
PF 109	NMC#	1110496	Doc#	193706		NA
PF 110	NMC#	1110497	Doc#	193707		NA
PF 111	NMC#	1110498	Doc#	193708		NA
PF 112	NMC#	1110499	Doc#	193709		NA
PF 113	NMC#	1110500	Doc#	193710		NA
PF 114	NMC#	1110501	Doc#	193711		NA
PF 115	NMC#	1110502	Doc#	193712		NA
PF 116	NMC#	1110503	Doc#	193713		NA
PF 117	NMC#	1110504	Doc#	193714		NA
PF 118	NMC#	1110505	Doc#	193715		NA
PF 119	NMC#	1110506	Doc#	193716		NA
PF 120	NMC#	1110507	Doc#	193717		NA
PF 121	NMC#	1110508	Doc#	193718		NA
PF 122	NMC#	1110509	Doc#	193719		NA
PF 123	NMC#	1110510	Doc#	193720		NA
PF 124	NMC#	1110511	Doc#	193721		NA
PF 125	NMC#	1110512	Doc#	193722		NA
PF 126	NMC#	1110513	Doc#	193723		NA
PF 127	NMC#	1110514	Doc#	193724		NA
PF 128	NMC#	1110515	Doc#	193725		NA
PF 129	NMC#	1110516	Doc#	193726		NA
PF 130	NMC#	1110517	Doc#	193727		NA
PF 131	NMC#	1110518	Doc#	193728		NA
PF 132	NMC#	1110519	Doc#	193729		NA
PF 133	NMC#	1110520	Doc#	193730		NA
PF 134	NMC#	1110521	Doc#	193731		NA
PF 135	NMC#	1110522	Doc#	193732		NA
Castle 1	NMC#	1093591	Doc#	189840		
Castle 2	NMC#	1093592	Doc#	189841		
CBR 1	NMC#	1096570	Doc#	190239		
CBR 2	NMC#	1096571	Doc#	190240		
CBR 3	NMC#	1096572	Doc#	190241		
CBR 4	NMC#	1096573	Doc#	190242		
CBR 5	NMC#	1096574	Doc#	190243		
CBR 6	NMC#	1096575	Doc#	190244		
CBR 7	NMC#	1096576	Doc#	190245		
CBR 8	NMC#	1096577	Doc#	190246		
CBR 9	NMC#	1096578	Doc#	190247		
CBR 10	NMC#	1096579	Doc#	190248		
CBR 11	NMC#	1096580	Doc#	190249		
CBR 12	NMC#	1096581	Doc#	190250		
CBR 13	NMC#	1096582	Doc#	190251		
CBR 14	NMC#	1096583	Doc#	190252		
CBR 15	NMC#	1096584	Doc#	190253		
CBR 16	NMC#	1096585	Doc#	190254		

Claim Name	BLM Serial Number		County Document		Book #	Page #
CBR 17	NMC#	1096586	Doc#	190255		
CBR 18	NMC#	1096587	Doc#	190256		
CBR 19	NMC#	1096588	Doc#	190257		
CBR 20	NMC#	1096589	Doc#	190258		
CBR 21	NMC#	1096590	Doc#	190259		
CBR 22	NMC#	1096591	Doc#	190260		
CBR 23	NMC#	1096592	Doc#	190261		
CBR 24	NMC#	1096593	Doc#	190262		
CBR 25	NMC#	1096594	Doc#	190263		
CBR 26	NMC#	1096595	Doc#	190264		
CBR 27	NMC#	1096596	Doc#	190265		
CBR 28	NMC#	1096597	Doc#	190266		
CBR 29	NMC#	1096598	Doc#	190267		
CBR 30	NMC#	1096599	Doc#	190268		
CBR 31	NMC#	1096600	Doc#	190269		
CBR 32	NMC#	1096601	Doc#	190270		
CBR 33	NMC#	1096602	Doc#	190271		
CBR 34	NMC#	1096603	Doc#	190272		
CBR 35	NMC#	1096604	Doc#	190273		
CBR 36	NMC#	1096605	Doc#	190274		
CBR 37	NMC#	1096606	Doc#	190275		
CBR 38	NMC#	1096607	Doc#	190276		
CBR 39	NMC#	1096608	Doc#	190277		
CBR 40	NMC#	1096609	Doc#	190278		
CBR 41	NMC#	1096610	Doc#	190279		
CBR 42	NMC#	1096611	Doc#	190280		
CBR 43	NMC#	1096612	Doc#	190281		
CBR 44	NMC#	1096613	Doc#	190282		
CBR 45	NMC#	1096614	Doc#	190283		
CBR 46	NMC#	1096615	Doc#	190284		
CBR 47	NMC#	1096616	Doc#	190285		
CBR 48	NMC#	1096617	Doc#	190286		
CBR 49	NMC#	1096618	Doc#	190287		
CBR 50	NMC#	1096619	Doc#	190288		
CBR 51	NMC#	1096620	Doc#	190289		
CBR 52	NMC#	1096621	Doc#	190290		
CBR 53	NMC#	1096622	Doc#	190291		
CBR 54	NMC#	1096623	Doc#	190292		
CBR 55	NMC#	1096624	Doc#	190293		
CBR 56	NMC#	1096625	Doc#	190294		
CBR 57	NMC#	1096626	Doc#	190295		
CBR 58	NMC#	1096627	Doc#	190296		
CBR 59	NMC#	1096628	Doc#	190297		
CBR 60	NMC#	1096629	Doc#	190298		

Claim Name	BLM Serial Number		County Document		Book #	Page #
CBR 61	NMC#	1096630	Doc#	190299		
CBR 62	NMC#	1096631	Doc#	190300		
CBR 63	NMC#	1096632	Doc#	190301		
CBR 64	NMC#	1096633	Doc#	190302		
CBR 65	NMC#	1096634	Doc#	190303		
CBR 66	NMC#	1096635	Doc#	190304		
CBR 67	NMC#	1096636	Doc#	190305		
CBR 68	NMC#	1096637	Doc#	190306		
CBR 69	NMC#	1096638	Doc#	190307		
CBR 70	NMC#	1096639	Doc#	190308		
CBR 71	NMC#	1096640	Doc#	190309		
CBR 72	NMC#	1096641	Doc#	190310		
CBR 73	NMC#	1096642	Doc#	190311		
CBR 74	NMC#	1096643	Doc#	190312		
CBR 75	NMC#	1096644	Doc#	190313		
CBR 76	NMC#	1096645	Doc#	190314		
CBR 77	NMC#	1096646	Doc#	190315		
CBR 78	NMC#	1096647	Doc#	190316		
CBR 79	NMC#	1096648	Doc#	190317		
CBR 80	NMC#	1096649	Doc#	190318		
CBR 81	NMC#	1096650	Doc#	190319		
CBR 82	NMC#	1096651	Doc#	190320		
CBR 83	NMC#	1096652	Doc#	190321		
CBR 84	NMC#	1096653	Doc#	190322		
CBR 85	NMC#	1096654	Doc#	190323		
CBR 86	NMC#	1096655	Doc#	190324		
CBR 87	NMC#	1096656	Doc#	190325		
CBR 88	NMC#	1096657	Doc#	190326		
CBR 89	NMC#	1096658	Doc#	190327		
CBR 90	NMC#	1096659	Doc#	190328		
CBR 91	NMC#	1096660	Doc#	190329		
CBR 92	NMC#	1096661	Doc#	190330		
CBR 93	NMC#	1096662	Doc#	190331		
CBR 94	NMC#	1096663	Doc#	190332		
CBR 95	NMC#	1096664	Doc#	190333		
CBR 96	NMC#	1096665	Doc#	190334		
CBR 97	NMC#	1096666	Doc#	190335		
CBR 98	NMC#	1096667	Doc#	190336		
CBR 99	NMC#	1096668	Doc#	190337		
CBR 100	NMC#	1096669	Doc#	190338		
CBR 101	NMC#	1096670	Doc#	190339		
CBR 102	NMC#	1096671	Doc#	190340		
CBR 103	NMC#	1096672	Doc#	190341		
CBR 104	NMC#	1096673	Doc#	190342		

Claim Name	BLM Serial Number		County Document		Book #	Page #
CBR 105	NMC#	1096674	Doc#	190343		
CBR 106	NMC#	1096675	Doc#	190344		
CBR 107	NMC#	1096676	Doc#	190345		
CBR 108	NMC#	1096677	Doc#	190346		
CBR 109	NMC#	1096678	Doc#	190347		
CBR 110	NMC#	1096679	Doc#	190348		
CBR 111	NMC#	1096680	Doc#	190349		
CBR 112	NMC#	1096681	Doc#	190350		
CBR 113	NMC#	1096682	Doc#	190351		
CBR 114	NMC#	1096683	Doc#	190352		
CBR 115	NMC#	1096684	Doc#	190353		
CLUTTER 1	NMC#	1139709	Doc#	206978		
CLUTTER 2	NMC#	1139710	Doc#	206979		

175 unpatented lode mining claims

OWNER/LESSOR: McIntosh Exploration LLC
Larry L. McIntosh, Manager
1955 Stephen Ct.
Gardnerville, NV 89410

Claim Name	BLM Serial Number		County Document		Book Number		Page Number	
Eastside 1*	NMC#	849745	Doc#	158239	Book	220	Page	177
Eastside 2*	NMC#	849746	Doc#	158240	Book	220	Page	178
Eastside 3*	NMC#	849747	Doc#	158241	Book	220	Page	179
Eastside 4*	NMC#	849748	Doc#	158242	Book	220	Page	180
Eastside 5	NMC#	1006866	Doc#	173793	Book	276	Page	105
Eastside 6	NMC#	1006867	Doc#	173794	Book	276	Page	106
Eastside 7	NMC#	1006868	Doc#	173795	Book	276	Page	107
Eastside 8	NMC#	1006869	Doc#	173796	Book	276	Page	108
Eastside 9	NMC#	1006870	Doc#	173797	Book	276	Page	109
Eastside 10	NMC#	1006871	Doc#	173798	Book	276	Page	110
Eastside 11	NMC#	1006872	Doc#	173799	Book	276	Page	111
Eastside 12	NMC#	1006873	Doc#	173800	Book	276	Page	112
Eastside 13	NMC#	1006874	Doc#	173801	Book	276	Page	113
Eastside 14	NMC#	1006875	Doc#	173802	Book	276	Page	114
Eastside 15	NMC#	1006876	Doc#	173803	Book	276	Page	115
Eastside 16	NMC#	1006877	Doc#	173804	Book	276	Page	116
Eastside 17	NMC#	1006878	Doc#	173805	Book	276	Page	117
Eastside 18	NMC#	1006879	Doc#	173806	Book	276	Page	118
Eastside 19	NMC#	1006880	Doc#	173807	Book	276	Page	119
Eastside 20	NMC#	1006881	Doc#	173808	Book	276	Page	120
Eastside 21	NMC#	1006882	Doc#	173809	Book	276	Page	121
Eastside 22	NMC#	1006883	Doc#	173810	Book	276	Page	122
Eastside 23	NMC#	1006884	Doc#	173811	Book	276	Page	123
Eastside 24	NMC#	1006885	Doc#	173812	Book	276	Page	124
Eastside 25	NMC#	1006886	Doc#	173813	Book	276	Page	125
Eastside 26	NMC#	1006887	Doc#	173814	Book	276	Page	126
Eastside 27	NMC#	1006888	Doc#	173815	Book	276	Page	127
Eastside 28	NMC#	1006889	Doc#	173816	Book	276	Page	128
Eastside 29	NMC#	1008513	Doc#	174519	Book	278	Page	35
Eastside 30	NMC#	1008514	Doc#	174520	Book	278	Page	36
Eastside 31	NMC#	1008515	Doc#	174521	Book	278	Page	37
Eastside 32	NMC#	1008516	Doc#	174522	Book	278	Page	38
Eastside 33	NMC#	1008517	Doc#	174523	Book	278	Page	39
Eastside 34	NMC#	1008518	Doc#	174524	Book	278	Page	40
Eastside 35	NMC#	1008519	Doc#	174525	Book	278	Page	41
ES 1	NMC#	1046918	Doc#	182611	Book	304	Page	268
ES 2	NMC#	1046919	Doc#	182612	Book	304	Page	269
ES 3	NMC#	1046920	Doc#	182613	Book	304	Page	270
ES 4	NMC#	1046921	Doc#	182614	Book	304	Page	271
ES 5	NMC#	1046922	Doc#	182615	Book	304	Page	272
ES 6	NMC#	1046923	Doc#	182616	Book	304	Page	273
ES 7	NMC#	1046924	Doc#	182617	Book	304	Page	274
ES 8	NMC#	1046925	Doc#	182618	Book	304	Page	275
ES 9	NMC#	1046926	Doc#	182619	Book	304	Page	276
ES 10	NMC#	1046927	Doc#	182620	Book	304	Page	277
ES 11	NMC#	1046928	Doc#	182621	Book	304	Page	278
ES 12	NMC#	1046929	Doc#	182622	Book	304	Page	279
ES 13	NMC#	1046930	Doc#	182623	Book	304	Page	280
ES 14	NMC#	1046931	Doc#	182624	Book	304	Page	281
ES 15	NMC#	1046932	Doc#	182625	Book	304	Page	282

Claim Name	BLM Serial Number		County Document		Book Number		Page Number	
ES 16	NMC#	1046933	Doc#	182626	Book	304	Page	283
ES 17	NMC#	1046934	Doc#	182627	Book	304	Page	284
ES 18	NMC#	1046935	Doc#	182628	Book	304	Page	285
ES 19	NMC#	1046936	Doc#	182629	Book	304	Page	286
ES 20	NMC#	1046937	Doc#	182630	Book	304	Page	287
ES 21	NMC#	1046938	Doc#	182631	Book	304	Page	288
ES 22	NMC#	1046939	Doc#	182632	Book	304	Page	289
ES 23	NMC#	1046940	Doc#	182633	Book	304	Page	290
ES 24	NMC#	1046941	Doc#	182634	Book	304	Page	291
ES 25	NMC#	1046942	Doc#	182635	Book	304	Page	292
ES 26	NMC#	1046943	Doc#	182636	Book	304	Page	293
ES 27	NMC#	1046944	Doc#	182637	Book	304	Page	294
ES 28	NMC#	1046945	Doc#	182638	Book	304	Page	295
ES 29	NMC#	1046946	Doc#	182639	Book	304	Page	296
ES 30	NMC#	1046947	Doc#	182640	Book	304	Page	297
ES 31	NMC#	1095191	Doc#	190069	Book	322	Page	485
ES 32	NMC#	1095192	Doc#	190070	Book	322	Page	486
ES 36	NMC#	1095196	Doc#	190074	Book	322	Page	490
ES 37	NMC#	1095197	Doc#	190075	Book	322	Page	491
ES 38	NMC#	1095198	Doc#	190076	Book	322	Page	492
ES 39	NMC#	1095199	Doc#	190077	Book	322	Page	493
ES 46	NMC#	1095206	Doc#	190084	Book	322	Page	500
ES 47	NMC#	1095207	Doc#	190085	Book	322	Page	501
ES 54	NMC#	1095214	Doc#	190092	Book	322	Page	508
ES 55	NMC#	1095215	Doc#	190093	Book	322	Page	509
ES 56	NMC#	1095216	Doc#	190094	Book	322	Page	510
ES 57	NMC#	1095217	Doc#	190095	Book	322	Page	511
ES 58	NMC#	1095218	Doc#	190096	Book	322	Page	512
ES 59	NMC#	1095219	Doc#	190097	Book	322	Page	513
ES 60	NMC#	1095220	Doc#	190098	Book	322	Page	514
ES 61	NMC#	1095221	Doc#	190099	Book	322	Page	515
ES 62	NMC#	1095222	Doc#	190100	Book	322	Page	516
ES 63	NMC#	1095223	Doc#	190101	Book	322	Page	517
ES 64	NMC#	1095224	Doc#	190102	Book	322	Page	518
ES 65	NMC#	1095225	Doc#	190103	Book	322	Page	519
ES 72	NMC#	1095232	Doc#	190110	Book	322	Page	526
ES 73	NMC#	1095233	Doc#	190111	Book	322	Page	527
ES 74	NMC#	1095234	Doc#	190112	Book	322	Page	528
ES 75	NMC#	1095235	Doc#	190113	Book	322	Page	529
ES 76	NMC#	1095236	Doc#	190114	Book	322	Page	530
ES 77	NMC#	1095237	Doc#	190115	Book	322	Page	531
ES 78	NMC#	1095238	Doc#	190116	Book	322	Page	532
ES 79	NMC#	1095239	Doc#	190117	Book	322	Page	533
ES 80	NMC#	1095240	Doc#	190118	Book	322	Page	534
ES 81	NMC#	1095241	Doc#	190119	Book	322	Page	535
ES 82	NMC#	1095242	Doc#	190120	Book	322	Page	536
ES 83	NMC#	1095243	Doc#	190121	Book	322	Page	537
ES 84	NMC#	1095244	Doc#	190122	Book	322	Page	538
ES 85	NMC#	1095245	Doc#	190123	Book	322	Page	539
ES 86	NMC#	1095246	Doc#	190124	Book	322	Page	540
ES 87	NMC#	1095247	Doc#	190125	Book	322	Page	541
ES 88	NMC#	1095248	Doc#	190126	Book	322	Page	542
ES 89	NMC#	1095249	Doc#	190127	Book	322	Page	543
ES 90	NMC#	1095250	Doc#	190128	Book	322	Page	544
ES 91	NMC#	1095251	Doc#	190129	Book	322	Page	545

Claim Name	BLM Serial Number		County Document		Book Number		Page Number	
ES 92	NMC#	1095252	Doc#	190130	Book	322	Page	546
ES 93	NMC#	1095253	Doc#	190131	Book	322	Page	547
ES 94	NMC#	1095254	Doc#	190132	Book	322	Page	548
ES 95	NMC#	1095255	Doc#	190133	Book	322	Page	549
ES 96	NMC#	1095256	Doc#	190134	Book	322	Page	550
ES 97	NMC#	1095257	Doc#	190135	Book	322	Page	551
ES 98	NMC#	1095258	Doc#	190136	Book	322	Page	552
ES 99	NMC#	1095259	Doc#	190137	Book	322	Page	553
ES 100	NMC#	1095260	Doc#	190138	Book	322	Page	554
ES 101	NMC#	1095261	Doc#	190139	Book	322	Page	555
ES 102	NMC#	1095262	Doc#	190140	Book	322	Page	556
ES 103	NMC#	1095263	Doc#	190141	Book	322	Page	557
ES 104	NMC#	1095264	Doc#	190142	Book	322	Page	558
ES 105	NMC#	1095265	Doc#	190143	Book	322	Page	559
ES 106	NMC#	1095266	Doc#	190144	Book	322	Page	560
ES 107	NMC#	1095267	Doc#	190145	Book	322	Page	561
ES 108	NMC#	1095268	Doc#	190146	Book	322	Page	562
ES 109	NMC#	1095269	Doc#	190147	Book	322	Page	563
ES 110	NMC#	1095270	Doc#	190148	Book	322	Page	564
ES 111	NMC#	1095271	Doc#	190149	Book	322	Page	565
ES 112	NMC#	1095272	Doc#	190150	Book	322	Page	566
ES 113	NMC#	1095273	Doc#	190151	Book	322	Page	567
ES 114	NMC#	1095274	Doc#	190152	Book	322	Page	568
ES 115	NMC#	1095275	Doc#	190153	Book	322	Page	569
ES 116	NMC#	1095276	Doc#	190154	Book	322	Page	570
ES 117	NMC#	1095277	Doc#	190155	Book	322	Page	571
ES 118	NMC#	1095278	Doc#	190156	Book	322	Page	572
ES 119	NMC#	1095279	Doc#	190157	Book	322	Page	573
ES 120	NMC#	1095280	Doc#	190158	Book	322	Page	574
ES 121	NMC#	1095281	Doc#	190159	Book	322	Page	575
ES 122	NMC#	1095282	Doc#	190160	Book	322	Page	576
ES 123	NMC#	1095283	Doc#	190161	Book	322	Page	577
ES 124	NMC#	1095284	Doc#	190162	Book	322	Page	578
ES 125	NMC#	1095285	Doc#	190163	Book	322	Page	579
ES 126	NMC#	1095286	Doc#	190164	Book	322	Page	580
ES 127	NMC#	1095287	Doc#	190165	Book	322	Page	581
ES 128	NMC#	1095288	Doc#	190166	Book	322	Page	582
ES 129	NMC#	1095289	Doc#	190167	Book	322	Page	583
ES 130	NMC#	1095290	Doc#	190168	Book	322	Page	584
ES 131	NMC#	1095291	Doc#	190169	Book	322	Page	585
ES 132	NMC#	1095292	Doc#	190170	Book	322	Page	586
ES 133	NMC#	1095293	Doc#	190171	Book	322	Page	587
ES 134	NMC#	1095294	Doc#	190172	Book	322	Page	588
ES 135	NMC#	1095295	Doc#	190173	Book	322	Page	589
ES 136	NMC#	1095296	Doc#	190174	Book	322	Page	590
ES 137	NMC#	1095297	Doc#	190175	Book	322	Page	591
ES 138	NMC#	1095298	Doc#	190176	Book	322	Page	592
ES 254	NMC#	1100614	Doc#	191076	Book	325	Page	19
ES 255	NMC#	1100615	Doc#	191077	Book	325	Page	20
ES 328	NMC#	1100688	Doc#	191151	Book	325	Page	93
ES 329	NMC#	1100689	Doc#	191152	Book	325	Page	94
ES 330	NMC#	1100690	Doc#	191153	Book	325	Page	95
ES 337	NMC#	1100697	Doc#	191161	Book	325	Page	102
ES 338	NMC#	1100698	Doc#	191162	Book	325	Page	103
ES 343	NMC#	1110523	Doc#	193614				

Claim Name	BLM Serial Number		County Document		Book Number	Page Number
ES 344	NMC#	1110524	Doc#	193615		NA
ES 345	NMC#	1110525	Doc#	193616		NA
ES 346	NMC#	1110526	Doc#	193617		NA
ES 347	NMC#	1110527	Doc#	193618		NA
ES 348	NMC#	1110528	Doc#	193619		NA
ES 349	NMC#	1110529	Doc#	193620		NA
ES 350	NMC#	1110530	Doc#	193621		NA
ES 351	NMC#	1110531	Doc#	193622		NA
ES 352	NMC#	1110532	Doc#	193623		NA
ES 353	NMC#	1110533	Doc#	193624		NA
ES 354	NMC#	1110534	Doc#	193625		NA
ES 355	NMC#	1110535	Doc#	193626		NA
ES 356	NMC#	1110536	Doc#	193627		NA
ES 357	NMC#	1110537	Doc#	193628		NA
ES 358	NMC#	1110538	Doc#	193629		NA