Allegiant Gold Ltd.
1090 Hamilton Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 2R9
Canada

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended
September 30, 2018 and 2017

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Allegiant Gold Ltd.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Allegiant Gold Ltd., which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at September 30, 2018 and 2017, and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, shareholders' equity and cash flows for the period September 26, 2017 to September 30, 2017 and the year ended September 30, 2018, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audits is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Allegiant Gold Ltd. as at September 30, 2018 and 2017, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the period September 26, 2017 to September 30, 2017 and the year ended September 30, 2018 in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Emphasis of Matter

Without qualifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 in the consolidated financial statements which describes certain conditions that indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

DMCL

DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

Vancouver, Canada
January 14, 2019

Allegiant Gold Ltd.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
(Expressed in thousands of Canadian Dollars)

	September 30, 2018 ($)	September 30, 2017 ($)
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash	3,814	-
Receivables	22	-
Prepaid expenses (note 10)	79	-
	3,915	-
Non-current assets		
Reclamation bonds (note 6)	589	-
Exploration and evaluation assets (note 7)	22,469	-
	26,973	-
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable (note 10)	98	-
Accrued liabilities	165	-
Due to Columbus Gold Corp. (note 10)	1,569	-
	1,832	-
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital (note 9)	24,944	-
Reserves (note 9)	4,062	-
Deficit	(3,865)	-
	25,141	-
	26,973	-

Nature of operations and going concern (note 1)
Subsequent event (note 14)

Approved by the Board of Directors

"Robert Giustra"
Robert Giustra – Director

"Russell Ball"
Russell Ball - Director

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(Expressed in thousands of Canadian Dollars, except per share amounts)

	Year ended September 30, 2018 ($)	September 26 to September 30, 2017 ($)
Operating expenses		
Administration and office (note 10)	415	-
Directors fees (note 10)	145	-
General exploration	105	-
Investor relations	407	-
Management fees (note 10)	113	-
Professional fees	312	-
Share-based payments (note 9(b))	1,647	-
Transfer agent and filing fees	150	-
Travel	24	-
Option payments received (note 7)	(8)	-
Loss before other items	(3,310)	
Other items		
Interest income	28	-
Impairment on exploration and evaluation assets (note 7)	(396)	
Accretion expense (note 10)	(178)	-
Foreign exchange loss	(9)	-
Loss before taxes and net loss for the year	**(3,865)**	**-**
Items that may subsequently be reclassified to net income or loss:		
Foreign currency translation gain	685	-
Comprehensive loss for the year	**(3,180)**	**-**
Basic and diluted loss per share (note 9(d))	(0.11)	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

(Expressed in thousands of Canadian Dollars except share amounts)

	Year ended September 30, 2018 ($)	September 26 to September 30, 2017 ($)
Operating activities		
Net loss for the year	(3,865)	-
Items not involving cash		
Share-based payments	1,647	-
Impairment on exploration and evaluation assets	396	-
Accretion expense	178	-
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	2	-
	(1,642)	-
Changes in non-cash working capital		
Receivables and prepaid expenses	(125)	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	95	-
Cash used in operating activities	(1,672)	-
Investing activities		
Exploration and evaluation assets (note 7)	(3,450)	-
Reclamation bonds	(128)	-
Cash from acquisition of Allegiant Gold Holding Ltd. (note 5)	130	-
Option payments received	31	-
Interest received	28	-
Cash used in investing activities	(3,389)	-
Financing activities		
Private placement of subscription receipts, net of financing costs (note 9)	3,772	-
Private placement of common shares, net of financing costs (note 9)	4,581	
Advances from Columbus Gold Corp.	522	-
Cash from financing activities	8,875	-
Increase in cash	3,814	-
Cash, beginning of year	-	-
Cash, end of year	**3,814**	**-**

Other non-cash transactions:

During October 2017, the Company issued 51 common shares to acquire Allegiant Gold Holding Ltd. from Columbus Gold Corp. (note 5).

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Allegiant Gold Ltd.
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity
(Expressed in thousands of Canadian Dollars except for share amounts)

	Share Capital		Reserves				
	Number of Shares	Share Capital ($)	Share Options and Warrants ($)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) ($)	Total ($)	Deficit ($)	Total ($)
Share issued to Columbus Gold Corp.	1	0	-	-	-	-	0
Balance, September 30, 2017	**1**	**0**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0**
Shares issued for acquisition of Allegiant Gold Holding Ltd. (note 5)	51	18,107	-	-	-	-	18,107
Shares issued under plan of arrangement (notes 1 and 9)	39,687,315	-	-	-	-	-	-
Private placement of subscription receipts (note 9)	6,994,114	2,256	1,516	-	1,516	-	3,772
Private placement of common shares (note 9)	14,130,001	4,581	-	-	-		4,581
Share-based payments (note 9(b))	-	-	1,647	-	1,647	-	1,647
Contributions - discount of amounts due to Columbus Gold Corp. (note 10)	-	-	-	214	214	-	214
Comprehensive loss	-	-	-	685	685	(3,865)	(3,180)
Balance, September 30, 2018	**60,811,482**	**24,944**	**3,163**	**899**	**4,062**	**(3,865)**	**25,141**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern

Allegiant Gold Ltd. (the "Company" or "Allegiant"), was incorporated on September 26, 2017 under the laws of the Province of British Columbia, Canada. The Company was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Columbus Gold Corp. ("Columbus Gold"), a Toronto Stock Exchange listed company, until January 25, 2018, when it was spun-out of Columbus Gold by way of a plan of arrangement (the "Arrangement") as a separate entity. The Company obtained its initial listing on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSXV") on January 30, 2018. The common shares of the Company are also listed on the OTCQX effective February 26, 2018.

The Company's head office and principal address is located at 1090 Hamilton Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6B 2R9, Canada.

On October 1, 2017, the Company acquired Allegiant Gold Holding Ltd. ("AGHL") from Columbus Gold (note 5), which indirectly held all of Columbus Gold's exploration and evaluation assets in the United States of America.

The Company's principal business activities are the exploration and development of resource properties located in the United States of America. The Company is in the process of exploring and developing its resource properties, but has not yet determined whether the properties contain ore reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of the amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets are dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain necessary financing to complete the development of those reserves and upon future profitable production or from proceeds of disposition. The Company's exploration and evaluation activities are not dependent on seasonality and may operate year-round; however, the Company may adjust the level of exploration and evaluation activities to manage its capital structure in light of changes in global economic conditions. To date, the Company has not received any revenue from mining operations and is considered to be in the exploration stage.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis which implies that the Company will continue realizing assets and discharging liabilities in the normal course of business for the foreseeable future. Should the going concern assumption not continue to be appropriate, further adjustments to carrying values of assets and liabilities may be required. At September 30, 2018, the Company had a working capital of $2,083 (September 30, 2017 – $0) and deficit of $3,865 (September 30, 2017 - $nil). Accordingly, the ability of the Company to realize the carrying value of its assets and continue operations as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to raise additional debt or equity to fund ongoing costs of operations and/or secure new or additional partners in order to advance its projects. These material uncertainties may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. These financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recovery of assets and classification of assets and liabilities that may arise should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

2. Basis of Presentation

(a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"), and Interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC").

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on January 14, 2019.

(b) Basis of measurement

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

2. Basis of Presentation – *continued*

(c) Basis of consolidation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Allegiant and its wholly-owned subsidiaries as follows:

Entity
Allegiant Gold Ltd.
Allegiant Gold Holding Ltd.
Allegiant Gold (U.S.) Ltd.

All inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated upon consolidation.

Control exists where the parent entity has the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. Subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date control commences until the date control ceases.

(d) Use of estimates and judgments

Significant estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions which affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The Company's management reviews these estimates and underlying assumptions on an ongoing basis, based on experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to estimates are adjusted for prospectively in the period in which the estimates are revised.

Estimates and assumptions used by management where there is risk of material adjustments to assets and liabilities in future accounting periods include the recoverability of the carrying value of exploration and evaluation assets, assumptions used in determination of the fair value of share-based payments, the recoverability and measurement of deferred tax assets, decommissioning obligations, restoration and similar liabilities and contingent liabilities.

Significant judgments

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company to make judgments, apart from those involving estimates, in applying accounting policies. The most significant judgments in preparing the Company's consolidated financial statements include the assumption that the Company will continue as a going concern, classification of expenditures as exploration and evaluation expenditures or operating expenses and the classification of financial instruments.

3. Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Foreign currency translation

The functional currency is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates and has been determined for each entity within the Company. The functional currencies are as follows:

Entity	**Functional Currency**
Allegiant Gold Ltd.	Canadian dollar
Allegiant Gold Holding Ltd.	Canadian dollar
Allegiant Gold (U.S.) Ltd.	United States dollar

At the end of each reporting period, assets and liabilities of the entities whose functional currency is not the Canadian dollar are translated at the rate of exchange at the statement of financial position date. Revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rates approximating those in effect on the date of the transactions. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are reflected in other comprehensive income or loss for the year.

Transactions in currencies other than the Canadian dollar are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, assets and liabilities of the Company that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange at the statement of financial position date. Revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rates approximating those in effect on the date of the transactions. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are reflected in profit or loss for the year.

(b) Exploration and evaluation assets

Upon acquiring the legal right to explore a property, costs related to the acquisition, exploration and evaluation are capitalized by property. If commercially profitable ore reserves are developed, capitalized costs of the related exploration and evaluation assets are reclassified as mining assets and amortized using the unit of production method. If, after management review, it is determined that capitalized acquisition, exploration and evaluation costs are not recoverable over the estimated economic life of the exploration and evaluation assets, or the exploration and evaluation assets are abandoned, or management deems there to be an impairment in value, the exploration and evaluation assets is written down to its net realizable value.

Any option payments received by the Company from third parties or tax credits refunded to the Company are credited to the capitalized cost of the exploration and evaluation assets. If payments received exceed the capitalized cost of the exploration and evaluation assets, the excess is recognized as income in the year received. The amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets do not necessarily represent present or future values. The recoverability of the exploration and evaluation asset is dependent upon the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the development, and future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition thereof.

General exploration costs consist of exploration expenditures incurred in the process of evaluating potential property acquisitions. Such expenditures will continue to be expensed until the property is acquired.

The proceeds from royalties granted and operator fees earned are deducted from the costs of the related property and any excess is recorded as income.

3. Significant Accounting Policies - *continued*

(c) Impairment of long-lived assets

At each reporting date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its long-lived assets to determine whether there are any indications of impairment. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment, if any.

The recoverable amount of an asset is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. For the purpose of impairment testing, assets are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the “cash-generating unit” or “CGU”). This generally results in the Company evaluating its non-financial assets on an exploration asset by exploration asset basis.

If the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized as an expense in the statement of comprehensive loss.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reduced if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset’s carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(d) Restoration provision

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the retirement of exploration and evaluation assets and equipment, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. The net present value of future rehabilitation cost estimates arising from the decommissioning of plant and other site preparation work is capitalized to mining assets along with a corresponding increase in the restoration provision in the period incurred. Discount rates using a pre-tax rate that reflects the time value of money are used to calculate the net present value. The rehabilitation asset is depreciated on the same basis as mining assets.

The Company’s estimates of reclamation costs could change as a result of changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates and assumptions regarding the amount and timing of the future expenditures. These changes are recorded directly to mining assets with a corresponding entry to the provision. The Company’s estimates are reviewed annually for changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates, effects of inflation and changes in estimates. Changes in the net present value, excluding changes in the Company’s estimates of reclamation costs, are charged to profit and loss for the year.

(e) Finance income and expenses

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested (including available-for-sale financial assets, gains on the disposal of available-for-sale financial assets and changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss). Interest income is recognized as it accrues in profit or loss, using the effective interest method.

Finance expense comprises interest expense on borrowings and unwinding of the discount on provisions. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognized in profit or loss using the effective interest method.

(f) Income taxes

Income tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity. Current tax expense is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at period end, adjusted for amendments to tax payable with regards to previous years.

3. Significant Accounting Policies - *continued*

Deferred income taxes are accounted for using the liability method of tax allocation. Under this method deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the tax consequences of temporary differences by applying substantively enacted statutory tax rates applicable to future years to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts and the tax bases of existing assets and liabilities.

The effect on deferred taxes for a change in tax rates is generally recognized in income in the period that includes the substantive enactment.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. To the extent that the Company does not consider it probable that a deferred tax asset will be recovered, the deferred tax asset is reduced.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis. Current and deferred taxes relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of loss and comprehensive loss.

(g) Earnings per share

Loss per share is calculated using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. The calculation of diluted loss per share assumes that outstanding options and warrants are exercised and the proceeds are used to repurchase shares of the Company at the average market price of the shares for the period. The effect is to increase the number of shares used to calculate diluted earnings per share and is only recognized when the effect is dilutive.

(h) Share-based payments

The Company grants share-based awards, including options, as an element of compensation to directors, officers, employees and service providers. Details of the Company's share option plan are disclosed in note 9.

The Company uses the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model to measure the fair value for all share options granted, modified or settled during the period. Compensation expense is recorded based on the fair value of the award at the grant date, amortized over the vesting period. Each reporting date prior to vesting, the cumulative expense representing the extent to which the vesting period has expired and management's best estimate of the awards that are ultimately expected to vest is computed. The movement in cumulative expense is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income or as capitalized mineral resource property cost with a corresponding entry within equity, against share-based payments reserve. No expense is recognised for awards that do not ultimately vest. When options are exercised, the proceeds received, together with any related amount in share-based payments reserve, are credited to share capital.

(i) Financial instruments

<u>Financial assets</u>

All financial assets are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception into one of the following four categories: held to maturity, available for sale, loans and receivables or at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

Financial assets classified as FVTPL are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized through profit or loss. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are classified as FVTPL.

Financial assets classified as loans and receivables and held to maturity assets are measured at amortized cost. The Company's receivables are classified as loans and receivables. Financial assets classified as available for sale are measured at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income and loss except for losses in value that are considered other than temporary which are recognized in profit or loss.

3. Significant Accounting Policies - *continued*

Transaction costs associated with FVTPL financial assets are expensed as incurred, while transaction costs associated with all other financial assets are included in the initial carrying amount of the asset.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are initially recorded at fair value and designated upon inception as FVTPL or other financial liabilities. The Company has not classified any financial liabilities as FVTPL.

Financial liabilities classified as other financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs. After initial recognition, other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash payments through the expected life of the financial liability, or, where appropriate, a shorter period. The Company's trade payables and accrued liabilities are classified as other financial liabilities.

Financial liabilities classified as FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Derivatives, including separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading and recognized at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments. Fair value changes on financial liabilities classified as FVTPL are recognized in profit or loss.

4. Changes in Accounting Standards

A number of new standards, and amendments to standards and interpretations, are not yet effective for the year ended September 30, 2018, and have not been applied in preparing these consolidated financial statements. Those that may have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Company are as follows:

(a) IFRS 9 – *Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9")

This new standard is a partial replacement of IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. The Company has determined that the adoption of IFRS 9 will not have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

(b) IFRS 16 – *Leases* ("IFRS 16")

IFRS 16 specifies how an IFRS reporter will recognize, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessors continue to classify leases as operating or finance, with IFRS 16's approach to lessor accounting substantially unchanged from its predecessor, IAS 17. The Company does not expect IFRS 16 to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements. IFRS 16 was issued in January 2016 and applies to annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019.

(c) Other

Other accounting standards or amendments to existing accounting standards that have been issued but have future effective dates are either not applicable or are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements.

(Expressed in thousands of Canadian Dollars, except per share amounts or where noted)

5. Acquisition of AGHL

On October 1, 2017, the Company issued 49 shares to Columbus Gold in exchange for all of the outstanding common shares of AGHL, which indirectly held all of Columbus Gold's exploration and evaluation assets in Nevada.

The transaction was between entities under common control as it was a transfer of assets previously owned directly by Columbus Gold to the Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of Columbus Gold at the time. Accordingly, the Company recorded the assets transferred at the historical carrying costs of Columbus Gold at the date of transfer. The carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities transferred from Columbus Gold to the Company included:

	$
Cash	130
Reclamation bonds	447
Prepaid expenses	4
Exploration and evaluation assets	18,676
Accrued liabilities	(67)
Due to Columbus Gold – current	(858)
Due to Columbus Gold – non-current	(1,082)
	17,250

On October 29, 2017, AGHL issued 2 additional shares to Columbus Gold to settle debt outstanding of $858. On October 29, 2017, the Company issued 2 additional shares to Columbus Gold in exchange for the additional 2 common shares of AGHL, and consequently retained a 100% interest in AGHL.

6. Reclamation Bonds

The drilling permits for the following properties require refundable reclamation bonds, which are held by the USA Forest Service and the US Bureau of Land Management:

	September 30, 2018 ($)	**September 30, 2017 ($)**
Bolo	255	-
Eastside	260	-
Hugh's Canyon	18	-
Monitor Hills	15	-
North Brown	21	-
Red Hills	20	-
	589	**-**

(Expressed in thousands of Canadian Dollars, except per share amounts or where noted)

7. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

A summary of exploration and evaluation assets by property for the year ended September 30, 2018 is set out below:

Property	On Acquisition of AGHL ($)	Additions ($)	Option Payment(s) Received ($)	Impairment ($)	Foreign Exchange ($)	Balance at September 30, 2018 ($)
Big Lime	1	-	-	-	-	1
Bolo	3,969	154	-	-	139	4,262
Clanton Hills	33	22	-	-	2	57
Eastside	14,078	2,501	-	-	497	17,076
Four Metals	14	-	(17)	-	3	-
Hugh's Canyon	43	108	-	-	2	153
Mogollon	195	72	(14)	-	9	262
Monitor Hills	62	27	-	-	3	92
North Brown	14	141	-	-	2	157
Overland Pass	40	22	-	-	2	64
Red Hills	25	368	-	(396)	3	-
Silver Dome	18	13	-	-	-	31
West Goldfield	151	22	-	-	6	179
White Canyon	0	-	-	-	-	-
White Horse Flats	12	59	-	-	1	72
White Horse North	21	41	-	-	1	63
	18,676	**3,550**	**(31)**	**(396)**	**670**	**22,469**

A summary of the exploration and evaluation assets by cost category is set out below:

	($)
On acquisition of AGHL	18,676
Drilling	1,390
Geology, trenching and geophysics	345
Management and administration	1,349
Technical studies	260
Travel	206
Option payment(s) received	(31)
Impairment	(396)
Foreign exchange	670
Balance at September 30, 2018	**22,469**

Bolo

The Bolo project is located approximately 60 km northeast of Tonopah, Nevada. The Company holds a 100% interest in Bolo, subject to underlying royalties.

On June 27, 2018, the Company entered into an agreement with a third party (the "Bolo Optionee"), under which the Bolo Optionee may acquire up to a 50.01% undivided interest in Bolo by issuing common shares of the Bolo Optionee to the Company, with an aggregate value of $1,289 (US$1,000) over a three year period, and also incurring certain exploration and evaluation expenditures on Bolo with a minimum aggregate value of $5,158 (US$4,000) by December 31, 2022.

The Bolo Optionee may acquire an additional 24.99% interest in Bolo by incurring an additional $5,158 (US$4,000) in certain exploration and evaluation expenditures on Bolo within two years of acquiring the initial 50.01% interest in Bolo. If the Bolo Optionee does not acquire the additional 24.99% interest, then the Bolo Optionee will transfer a 0.02% interest in Bolo back to the Company.

7. Exploration and Evaluation Assets - *continued*

Eastside

The Eastside project is located approximately 32 km west of Tonopah, Nevada. The Company holds a 100% interest in Eastside, subject to underlying royalties.

Four Metals

On April 19, 2018 the Company and MinQuest Ltd. entered into an option agreement with Arizona Standard (US) Corp. (the "Four Metals Optionee") and Barksdale Capital Corp. ("Barksdale") granting the Four Metals Optionee an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Four Metals project located in Santa Cruz County, Arizona. The Four Metals Optionee is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Barksdale. The common shares of Barksdale are listed for trading on the TSXV. The Company and MinQuest Ltd. each own a 50% interest in 16 unpatented lode mining claims that, in addition to 24 unpatented lode mining claims that are 100% owned by the Company, comprise the Four Metals project. The option agreement requires the Four Metals Optionee to pay $290 (US$225) in staged payments over a five-year period. In addition, Barksdale will issue common shares with a total value of $290 (US$225) in staged issuances over the same five-year period. The cash payments and share issuances are shared equally with MinQuest Ltd. so that the Company will receive 50% of the cash and share payments.

As at September 30, 2018, the Company received $17 (US$13) from the Four Metals Optionee, representing the Company's 50% portion of the first option payment.

Mogollon

The Company was party to an option agreement dated December 22, 2015, with a third party (the "Mogollon Optionee"), granting the Mogollon Optionee an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Company's Mogollon silver-gold project located in Catron County, New Mexico. On April 28, 2018 the option agreement between the Company and the Mogollon Optionee was effectively terminated.

On June 19, 2018, the Company entered into an agreement another third party (the "2018 Mogollon Optionee"), granting the 2018 Mogollon Optionee an option to acquire a 100% interest in Mogollon by issuing common shares of the 2018 Mogollon Optionee with an aggregate value of $1,289 (US$1,000) over an approximate three-year period.

Other

The Company has additional exploration and evaluation assets located in the USA, comprised of the following properties: Big Lime, Clanton Hills, Hugh's Canyon, Monitor Hills, North Brown, Overland Pass, Red Hills, Silver Dome, West Goldfield, White Canyon, White Horse Flats, and White Horse North.

8. Restoration Provision

The Company has restoration obligations in connection with certain properties in Nevada. The Company has in place reclamation bonds with the USA Forest Service and the US Bureau of Land Management (also refer to note 6) to cover these obligations.

9. Share Capital

(a) Common shares

Authorized - unlimited common shares without par value.

At September 30, 2018, the Company had 60,811,482 (September 30, 2017 – 1) common shares issued and outstanding.

(Expressed in thousands of Canadian Dollars, except per share amounts or where noted)

9. Share Capital - *continued*

On July 16, 2018 and August 14, 2018, the Company closed two tranches of its non-brokered private placement of its common shares at a price of $0.35 per share, for an aggregate gross amount of $4,946, with fees totaling $365. An aggregate of 14,130,001 common shares were issued.

On December 8, 2017, the Company closed brokered and non-brokered private placements of subscription receipts (the "Subscription Receipts") for combined gross proceeds of $4,196. Share issuance costs related to this private placement were $424. Each Subscription Receipt entitled the holder to receive, upon closing of the Arrangement, one common share of Allegiant and one common share purchase warrant ("Allegiant Warrant"). On January 29, 2018, 6,994,114 Subscription Receipts were converted to 6,994,114 common shares of the Company and 6,994,114 Allegiant Warrants. The warrants had a fair value of $1,516 (see note 9c). In addition, there was 273,490 finder's warrants that were issued (see note 9c).

On January 25, 2018, the Company was spun-out of Columbus Gold under the Arrangement through the issuance of 39,687,315 common shares of the Company to Columbus Gold and its shareholders.

During October 2017, the Company issued 51 common shares, with a fair value of $18,107, to Columbus Gold in exchange for all of the outstanding common shares of AGHL, which indirectly held all of Columbus Gold's exploration and evaluation assets in Nevada.

(b) Share options

The Company has a share option plan to issue share options whereby the total share options outstanding may be up to 10% of its issued capital at the time of an applicable option grant. The Board of Directors may from time to time, grant options to directors, officers, employees or consultants. The exercise price of an option is not less than the closing price on the TSXV on the last trading day preceding the grant date.

The continuity of the Company's share options is as follows:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price ($)
Balance, September 26, 2017 and October 1, 2017	-	-
Granted	5,415,000	0.58
Cancelled	(125,000)	0.60
Forfeited	(200,000)	0.60
Balance, September 30, 2018	**5,090,000**	**0.58**

A summary of the Company's options at September 30, 2018 is as follows:

	Options Outstanding		Options Exercisable	
Exercise Price ($)	Number of Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)	Number of Options Exercisable	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (years)
0.60	4,340,000	4.34	4,340,000	4.34
0.46	750,000	4.96	750,000	4.96
0.46-0.60	**5,090,000**	**4.43**	**5,090,000**	**4.43**

(Expressed in thousands of Canadian Dollars, except per share amounts or where noted)

9. Share Capital - *continued*

The fair value of share options recognized as an expense during the year ended September 30, 2018 was $1,647 (2017 - $nil).

The fair value of each share option is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model that uses the assumptions noted in the table above. Expected volatilities are based on historical volatility of the Company's shares, and other factors. The expected term of share options granted represents the period of time that share options granted are expected to be outstanding. The risk-free rate of periods within the contractual life of the share option is based on the Canadian government bond rate. Assumptions used for share options granted during 2018 were as follows:

Grant Date	Number of Share Options	Expected Price Volatility	Risk Free Interest Rate	Expected Life (years)	Expected Dividend Yield	Fair Value Per Option ($)	Total Fair Value ($)
January 30, 2018	4,665,000	69.5%	2.0%	2.96	-	0.34	1,588
September 13, 2018	750,000	73.7%	2.2%	2.96	-	0.23	170

(c) Warrants

On January 29, 2018, in connection with the conversion of the Subscription Receipts, the Company issued 6,994,114 Allegiant Warrants, exercisable for a period of 24 months to acquire one Allegiant common share at a price of $1.00 per share. The expiry of the Allegiant Warrants may be accelerated by the Company, at any time in the event that the volume-weighted average closing price of the Allegiant common shares on the TSXV, or such other exchange on which the Allegiant common shares may primarily trade from time to time, is greater than or equal to $1.20 for a period of 20 consecutive trading days, by giving notice to the holders thereof, and in such case, the Allegiant Warrants will expire on the earlier of: (i) the 30th day after the date on which such notice is given by Allegiant, and (ii) the actual expiry date of the Allegiant Warrants.

On January 29, 2018, 273,490 finders' warrants (the "Finders' Warrants") were issued with an exercise price of $0.60, expiring on January 29, 2020.

The continuity of the Company's warrants is as follows:

	Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price ($)
Balance, September 26, 2017 and October 1, 2017	-	-
Allegiant Warrants	6,994,114	1.00
Finders' Warrants	273,490	0.60
Balance, September 30, 2018	**7,267,604**	**0.98**

The fair value of each warrant is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model that uses the assumptions noted in the table below. Expected volatilities are based on historical volatility of the Company's shares, and other factors. The expected term of warrants issued represents the period of time which those warrants are expected to be outstanding. The risk-free rate of periods within the contractual life of the warrants is based on the Canadian government bond rate.

(Expressed in thousands of Canadian Dollars, except per share amounts or where noted)

9. Share Capital - *continued*

Assumptions used for warrants issued during 2018 are as follows:

Issue Date	Number of Warrants	Expected Price Volatility	Risk Free Interest Rate	Expected Life (Years)	Expected Dividend Yield	Fair Value Per Warrant ($)	Total Fair Value ($)
January 29, 2018	6,994,114	75%	1.77%	2.00	-	0.20	1,432
January 29, 2018	273,490	75%	1.77%	2.00	-	0.31	84

(d) Loss per share

	Year Ended	
	September 30, 2018 ($)	September 30, 2017 ($)
Basic and diluted loss per share	(0.11)	-
Net loss for the year	(3,865)	-

	Year Ended	
	September 30, 2018 ($)	September 30, 2017 ($)
Shares outstanding, beginning of period	1	-
Effect of shares issued to acquire AGHL	51	-
Effect of the Arrangement	27,726,754	-
Effect of common shares issuance	2,551,337	-
Effect of Subscription Receipts conversion	4,694,679	-
Basic and diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding	**34,972,822**	-

As at September 30, 2018, there were 5,090,000 (September 30, 2017 – nil) share options and 7,267,604 (September 30, 2017 – nil) warrants that were potentially dilutive but not included in the diluted loss per share calculation as the effect would be anti-dilutive.

(e) Reserves

Share options and warrants

The share options and warrants reserve records items recognized as stock-based compensation expense and other share-based payments until such time that the stock options or warrants are exercised, at which time the corresponding amount will be transferred to share capital.

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)

The accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) reserve records unrealized exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations that have a functional currency other than the Company's reporting currency.

(Expressed in thousands of Canadian Dollars, except per share amounts or where noted)

10. Related party transactions

Columbus Gold, a company with certain directors and officers in common, provides the Company with administration and management services on a shared cost basis under a corporate services agreement (the "CSA"). The most recent CSA is effective until December 31, 2019 and may be terminated by either party with three months' notice.

As at September 30, 2018, the Company had a principal balance of $1,605 (September 30, 2017 - $nil) owing to Columbus Gold (the "Grid Note"), due on the later of March 1, 2019 or when the Company has completed one or more equity financings with collective proceeds of a minimum of $4,000 subsequent to the date on which the Company lists on the TSXV.

As the Grid Note was initially a non-current liability, the Company discounted the Grid Note with a 20% annual discount rate, resulting in a discount of $214 allocated to the reserves account. A continuity table of the Grid Note is as follows:

	($)
Principal balance	1,605
Fair value discount	(214)
Accretion for the year	178
Balance, September 30, 2018	**1,569**

The amounts due to Columbus Gold represent advances to fund the Company and AGHL from July 1, 2017 to December 31, 2017, and are unsecured and interest free.

The Company has engaged the services of Cordilleran Exploration LLC ("Cordex") to generate, evaluate, and explore mineral properties on behalf of the Company, primarily in Nevada. The current agreement is in effect to June 30, 2019. Monthly payments consist of a management fee ranging from $27 (US$21) to $29 (US$23) and there is a net smelter return ("NSR") royalty for Cordex on existing and new properties. The principal of Cordex is an officer of a subsidiary of the Company.

The following is a summary of related party transactions:

	Year Ended	
	September 30, 2018 ($)	**September 30, 2017 ($)**
Amounts paid or accrued to Columbus Gold under the CSA	350	-
Management fees paid or accrued to a company controlled by the Chairman of the Company	113	-
Directors fees paid or accrued	145	-
Consulting fees paid or accrued to Cordex	355	-
	963	**-**

The following summarizes advances and amounts payable to related parties:

	September 30, 2018 ($)	**September 30, 2017 ($)**
Due to Columbus Gold - Grid Note	(1,569)	-
Management fees advanced to a Company controlled by the Chairman of the Company	25	-
Travel advances to Chairman of the Company	10	-
Amounts due to directors, included in accounts payable	(33)	-
	(1,567)	**-**

(Expressed in thousands of Canadian Dollars, except per share amounts or where noted)

11. Segmented information

The Company has one reportable business segment, being mineral exploration and development. Assets by geographical area are as follows:

	September 30, 2018 ($)	September 30, 2017 ($)
Current assets		
Canada	3,305	-
USA	610	-
	3,915	-
Non-current assets		
Canada	-	-
USA	23,058	-
	23,058	-
Total assets		
Canada	3,305	-
USA	23,668	-
	26,973	-

12. Financial Risk and Capital Management

Financial risk

The Company's financial instruments are exposed to certain financial risks. The risk exposures and the impact on the Company's financial instruments at September 30, 2018 are summarized below. The Board of Directors periodically reviews with management the principal risks affecting the Company and the systems that have been put in place to manage these risks.

(a) Credit risk

The credit risk exposure on cash is limited to its carrying amount at the date of the statements of financial position. Cash is held as cash deposits with creditworthy banks in Canada and the USA, and risk is assessed as low.

The credit risk exposure on reclamation bonds is limited to its carrying amount at the date of the statements of financial position. Reclamation bonds are held by the USA Forest Service and the US Bureau of Land Management, and risk is assessed as low.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the Company's general and capital financing needs. The Company manages liquidity risk by attempting to maintain sufficient cash balances. Liquidity requirements are managed based on expected cash flows to ensure that there is sufficient capital in order to meet short term obligations. As at September 30, 2018, the Company had a working capital of $2,083 (September 30, 2017 – $nil).

Liquidity risk is assessed as moderate.

12. Financial Risk and Capital Management - *continued*

(c) Market risks

(i) Foreign currency risk

The Company's functional currency is the Canadian dollar. The Company is exposed to the currency risk related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates in its US subsidiary, Allegiant Gold (U.S.) Ltd. The Company also has certain assets and liabilities denoted in US dollars. A significant change in the currency exchange rates between the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar could have an effect on the Company's results of operations, financial position and/or cash flows. The Company has not hedged its exposure to currency fluctuations.

(ii) Commodity price risk

The Company's ability to raise capital to fund exploration or development activities is subject to risks associated with fluctuations in the market price of gold. The Company closely monitors commodity prices to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken.

(iii) Interest rate risk

The Company does not have any variable interest-bearing debt and is therefore not exposed to interest rate risk.

Sensitivity analysis

A 1% change in interest rates does not have a material effect on the Company's profit or loss.

The Company has certain assets and liabilities in US Dollars, a currency other than the functional currency of Company. The Company estimates that a +/-10% change in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar does not have a material effect on the Company's profit or loss.

Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to pursue the development of its mineral properties and to maintain a flexible capital structure for its projects for the benefit of its stakeholders. As the Company is in the exploration stage, its principal source of funds is from equity financings and debt from Columbus Gold.

The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may attempt to issue new shares, enter into joint venture property arrangements, acquire or dispose of assets or adjust the amount of cash and investments.

Fair value

The fair value of the Company's financial instruments including cash, receivables and accounts payable approximates their carrying value due to the immediate or short term maturity of these financial instruments. The fair value of the reclamation bonds approximates their fair value based on current interest rates and high liquidity.

The fair value of non-current amounts due to Columbus Gold are based on a 20% discount rate.

(Expressed in thousands of Canadian Dollars, except per share amounts or where noted)

12. Financial Risk and Capital Management - *continued*

IFRS 7, Financial Instruments: Disclosure establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the input to valuation techniques used to measure fair value as follows:

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and
Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

At September 30, 2018, amounts due to Columbus Gold are categorized as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy above.

The Company has determined the estimated fair values of its financial instruments based upon appropriate valuation methodologies.

13. Income taxes

Income tax expense differs from the amount that would result from applying the Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates to loss before income taxes. These differences result from the following items:

	Year ended	
	September 30, 2018 ($)	**September 30, 2017 ($)**
Loss before taxes	(3,865)	-
Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates	27.00%	-
Expected income tax expense (recovery)	(1,043)	-
Foreign tax differences, rate changes and foreign exchange	(171)	-
Expiry of non-capital losses carried forward	-	-
Non-taxable items	495	-
Share issue costs	(213)	-
Change in valuation of deferred tax assets	932	-
Income tax (recovery) expense	-	-

The Company has the following deductible temporary differences for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized:

	September 30, 2018 ($)	**September 30, 2017 ($)**
Net operating losses carried forward	8,161	-
Share issuance costs	171	-
Resource properties costs	(5,092)	-
Valuation allowance	(3,240)	-
	-	-

(Expressed in thousands of Canadian Dollars, except per share amounts or where noted)

13. Income taxes - *continued*

As of September 30, 2018, the Company has Canadian tax loss carry-forwards of approximately $1,165 (2017 - $122) available to reduce future years' taxable income. The Company recognizes the benefit of tax losses only to the extent of anticipated future taxable income in the relevant jurisdictions. The Company's tax loss carry-forwards will expire, if not utilized as follows:

	Canada (CDN$)
September 30, 2034	4
September 30, 2035	4
September 30, 2036	3
September 30, 2037	111
September 30, 2038	1,043
	1,165

In addition, the Company has non-capital losses in its United States subsidiary which will expire over various terms. The amount of those non-capital losses carried forward is $22,418 (US$17,385).

As at September 30, 2018, there is no material taxable temporary differences associated with the Company's investment in subsidiaries.

14. Subsequent event

On October 24, 2018, the Company extinguished an existing debt in the amount of $13 by issuing 32,368 common shares (the "Settlement Shares") at a fair value price of $0.33 per Settlement Share to certain of its independent directors. The Settlement Shares are subject to a four month hold period expiring on February 25, 2019.