



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

**Management's Discussion and Analysis
Year Ended
September 30, 2020**

(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

Report Date – December 22, 2020

Allegiant Gold Ltd.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Year Ended September 30, 2020

(Expressed Canadian Dollars)

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Allegiant Gold Ltd.

Management's Discussion and Analysis
Year Ended September 30, 2020
(Expressed Canadian Dollars)

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") focuses on significant factors that have affected Allegiant Gold Ltd. (the "Company" or "Allegiant") and its subsidiaries' performance and such factors that may affect its future performance. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited consolidated financial statements and related notes for the year ended September 30, 2020 which was prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). All figures in this MD&A are expressed in Canadian Dollars unless otherwise noted. The information contained in this MD&A is current to the Report Date as defined on the cover page.

Forward looking information

This MD&A contains "forward-looking information and statements" that are subject to risk factors set out under the caption *Caution regarding forward looking statements* later in this document. The reader is cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements.

Profile and Strategy

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.

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

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

The Company's principal business activities are the acquisition, exploration and development of resource properties, with gold as a principal focus. 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 Company maintains active generative (prospecting) and evaluation programs and, as a key element of its strategy, broadens exposure, diversifies funding sources and minimizes risk through joint ventures on selected projects.

The Company's financial condition is affected by general market conditions and conditions specific to the mining industry. These conditions include, but are not limited to, the price of gold and accessibility of debt or equity financing.

Overall Performance and Updates

The following highlights the Company's overall performance for the three month periods and years ended September 30, 2020 and 2019:

	Three Months Ended			Years Ended		
	Sept 30, 2020	Sept 30, 2019	Change	Sept 30, 2020	Sept 30, 2019	Change
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Net income (loss)	316,993	(322,906)	639,899	127,933	(2,384,503)	2,512,436
Income (loss) per share – basic and diluted	0.00	(0.01)	0.01	0.00	(0.04)	0.04
Cash used in operating activities	106,423	(93,031)	514,755	(1,024,506)	(1,186,031)	476,826
Cash at end of period	2,875,470	401,455	2,474,015	2,875,470	401,455	2,474,015

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Discussion of Operations

Exploration and Evaluation Assets

A summary of exploration and evaluation assets by property for the year ended September 30, 2020 is set out below:

Property	Balance at September 30, 2019	Additions	Option Payment(s) Received	Impairment	Foreign Exchange	Balance at September 30, 2020
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Bolo	4,050,740	-	(270,077)	-	42,316	3,822,979
Browns Canyon	696,156	34,912	-	-	7,632	738,700
Clanton Hills	67,118	7,073	(74,614)	-	423	-
Eastside	18,501,403	1,420,522	-	-	204,021	20,125,946
Four Metals ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Goldfield	409,303	63,614	-	-	4,677	477,594
Mogollon ⁽²⁾	-	65,826	(65,826)	-	-	-
Overland Pass	91,406	19,822	-	-	1,072	112,300
White Horse Flats	99,462	19,822	-	-	1,155	120,439
White Horse North	85,664	16,992	-	-	996	103,652
	24,001,252	1,648,583	(410,517)	-	262,292	25,501,610

A summary of exploration and evaluation assets by property for the year ended September 30, 2019 is set out below:

Property	Balance at October 1, 2018	Additions	Option Payment(s) Received	Impairment	Foreign Exchange	Balance at September 30, 2019
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Big Lime	1,383	-	-	(1,415)	32	-
Bolo	4,262,334	6,057	(334,550)	-	116,899	4,050,740
Browns Canyon	156,978	536,467	-	-	2,711	696,156
Clanton Hills	56,933	8,696	-	-	1,489	67,118
Eastside	17,076,272	973,829	-	-	451,302	18,501,403
Four Metals ¹	-	-	-	-	-	-
Goldfield West	179,253	225,901	-	-	4,149	409,303
Hughes Canyon	153,925	284,203	-	(453,591)	15,463	-
Mogollon ²	261,469	4,149	(273,303)	-	7,685	-
Monitor Hills	91,753	406,763	-	(505,141)	6,625	-
Overland Pass	64,208	25,563	-	-	1,635	91,406
Silver Dome	30,459	1,804	-	(33,002)	739	-
White Horse Flats	71,948	25,671	-	-	1,843	99,462
White Horse North	62,141	21,931	-	-	1,592	85,664
	22,469,056	2,521,034	(607,853)	(993,149)	612,164	24,001,252

¹ Optioned to third party. Proceeds received exceed carrying value of property. Refer to "Four Metals" section for further details.

² Optioned to third party. Proceeds received exceed carrying value of property. Refer to "Mogollon" section for further details.

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

	Amount
	(\$)
Balance at September 30, 2018	22,469,056
Acquisition and land	554,092
Camp costs	11,227
Drilling	755,417
Geology, trenching and geophysics	328,652
Management and administration	567,754
Technical studies	174,321
Travel	129,571
Option payments received	(607,853)
Impairment	(993,149)
Foreign exchange	612,164
Balance at September 30, 2019	24,001,252
Acquisition and land costs	514,004
Asset retirement obligation	225,055
Camp costs	7,594
Drilling	79,918
Geology, trenching and geophysics	415,233
Management and administration	101,579
Option proceeds	(410,517)
Technical studies	266,448
Travel	38,752
Foreign exchange	262,292
Balance at September 30, 2020	25,501,610

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.

On June 11, 2019, the Company announced results from drilling at Adularia Hill, which is located within the Eastside claim block, about 12 km south of the Original Zone gold deposit, approximately 2 km north of the past producing open-pit-heap-leach Boss Mine, and some 2 km north of Castle, which hosts an historical gold resource. Drilling consisted of 21 reverse-circulation holes totalling 3,170 metres. Eight of the 21 holes contained at least 1.5 metres of gold exceed 0.10 g/t Au.

On January 27, 2020, the Company announced an updated Inferred Resource Estimate for the Eastside gold project in Nevada. The updated resource estimate ("Updated Resource Estimate and NI 43-101 Technical Report, Eastside and Castle Gold-Silver Project Technical Report, Esmeralda County, Nevada") was conducted by Mine Development Associates ("MDA") of Reno, Nevada with an effective date of December 30, 2019. Contained pit-constrained Inferred Resources of 996,000 Au ounces and 7,838,000 Ag ounces were calculated by Allegiant in accordance with NI 43-101. The MDA Technical Report was subsequently revised, dated November 20, 2020, and was filed on SEDAR. This report builds on and supersedes the NI 43-101 reports of Ristorcelli (December 2016) and Ristorcelli (July 2017) titled "*Resource Estimate and Technical Report, Eastside Gold-Silver Project, Esmeralda County, Nevada*" prepared for Allegiant with an Effective Date of July 25, 2017.

A copy of the Eastside Technical Report can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

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Preliminary metallurgical studies conducted by Kappes, Cassiday and Associates, in Reno, Nevada, indicate the mineralization is amenable to recovery by cyanidation. Heap-leach extractions are expected to be around 70% and 20% for gold and silver, respectively, but likely would require crushing. Milling with a fine grind is expected to result in extractions over 90% for gold and approximately 50% silver.

Ongoing field work at Eastside has generated a significant number of new targets from both geologic and alteration mapping, combined with geochemical sampling. Allegiant has determined that the Original Zone, Targets 1, 2, and 6, are actually part of a large and continuous zone or cell of hydrothermal alteration, which extends for 5.5 km north and south, and is about 1-2 km wide. The Original Zone, where essentially all drilling has occurred to date, lies completely within this large cell of hydrothermal alteration. The cell provides abundant drill targets for future drilling. In addition, geochemical targets exist at Targets 3, 5, and 7. Further, the east flank on the Allegiant claim block is "pediment" in nature, where only a few small bedrock exposures are present and rocks are mostly covered with a thin veneer (10-20 m) of alluvium. As announced back in December 2019, the Board, as part of its 2020 exploration budget, has approved an expansion of the permitted operating zone from the current 601 acres to approximately 3,600 acres in order to better understand and target these additional areas that warrant further exploration.

In September 2020, the Company commenced a 15,000-metre, 80-hole drill program. Drilling will start first at the Boss pit within the Castle zone on the south end of the Eastside project.

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 New Placer Dome Gold Corp. ("NGLD") (formerly Barrian Mining Corp.), under which NGLD may acquire up to a 50.01% undivided interest in Bolo by issuing common shares of NGLD to the Company, with an aggregate value of \$1,310,000 (US\$1,000,000) over a three year period, and also incurring certain exploration and evaluation expenditures on Bolo with a minimum aggregate value of \$5,240,000 (US\$4,000,000) by December 31, 2022. On April 24, 2019, the Company received 1,672,750 shares of NGLD, representing an initial \$334,550 (US\$250,000) option payment. On January 29, 2020, the Company received 2,059,219 common shares of NGLD, based on a volume weighted average price, representing the first anniversary \$270,077 (US\$250,000) share option payment.

NGLD may acquire an additional 24.99% interest in Bolo by incurring an additional \$5,240,000 (US\$4,000,000) in certain exploration and evaluation expenditures on Bolo within two years of acquiring the initial 50.01% interest in Bolo. If NGLD does not acquire the additional 24.99% interest, then NGLD will transfer a 0.02% interest in Bolo back to the Company.

During September 2019, NGLD completed a 10 hole reverse circulation drill program for a total of 1,838 metres. Seven of the drill holes, totalling 1,338 metres, were completed at the South mine fault zone, testing the extent of mineralization down dip and along strike. Previous RC drill intercepts at the South mine fault area include drill hole BL-38 that graded 3.24 grams per tonne (g/t) gold over 30.5 metres within a broader zone of mineralization averaging 1.28 g/t gold over 133 metres.* One drill hole, totalling 177 metres, was completed between the South mine fault zone and Northern extension zone, testing both the continuity of mineralization along strike between the known zones, and a linear conductive anomaly identified by the 2019 induced polarization and resistivity geophysical survey. Two drill holes, totalling 323 metres, were completed at the historical Uncle Sam patented claim which has yielded high-grade silver plus gold channel rock chip samples including 3,146 g/t silver and 1.0 g/t gold over 2.6 metres, and 365 g/t silver and 1.9 g/t gold over 3.6 metres.** Uncle Sam hosts high-grade silver plus gold mineralization at surface and in drill samples, and is the site of historical (circa 1880s) mine workings.

* The true width of mineralization is estimated to be approximately 50 per cent of drilled width.

** The true width of mineralization at Uncle Sam is unknown. For full descriptions of the Bolo property mineralized intercepts see: "Technical Report on the Bolo Property, Nye County, Nevada, USA" effective date Oct. 5, 2018, available at SEDAR

On July 23, 2020, NGLD announced the commencement of its 2020 summer drilling program at Bolo. In October 2020, the results from five reverse circulation ("RC") drill holes were released and stated that they have intersected significant oxide gold mineralization and expanded gold mineralization to depth. The South Mine fault zone remains open and has seven additional expansion drilling holes awaiting laboratory assay results.

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2020 Bolo Gold-Silver Project RC Drilling -- Significant Results

Hole ID	From	To	Interval ⁽¹⁾	Au at 0.2g/t cut-off
	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)
BL20-01	112.78	150.88	38.1	1.08
Including	137.16	149.35	12.19	1.79
and	170.69	178.31	7.62	0.68
BL20-02	13.72	38.10	24.38	1.38
Including	21.34	27.43	6.09	4.35
BL20-03	0	53.34	53.34	0.24
Including	0	12.19	12.19	0.61
And	71.63	132.59	60.96	0.74
Including	71.63	92.96	21.34	1.71
BL20-04	82.30	89.82	7.62	0.32
BL20-05	79.25	176.78	97.54	0.54
Including	79.25	86.87	7.62	1.52
Including	100.58	141.73	41.15	0.72
Including	167.64	176.78	9.14	0.84

*Intervals may include a small percentage of internal dilution up to 7.5 m estimated true width below 0.1 g/t Au.

2019 Bolo Gold-Silver Project RC Drilling -- Significant Results

Hole ID	From	To	Interval ⁽¹⁾	Ag	Au at 2g/t cut-off
	(m)	(m)	(m)	(g/t)	(g/t)
BL19-01	0	83.8	83.8		1.37
Including	21.3	50.3	29.0		3.34
And	35.1	47.2	13.7		4.97
BL19-02	48.8	134.1	85.3		1.01
Including	67.1	99.1	32.0		2.01
BL19-03	134.1	199.6	65.5		0.81
Including	140.2	152.4	12.2		2.37
BL19-04	79.3	201.2	121.9		1.19
Including	80.8	117.4	36.6		2.10
And	96.0	111.3	15.2		3.25
And	187.5	199.6	12.2		3.32
BL19-05	12.2	18.3	6.1		0.30
BL19-06	21.3	38.1	16.8		0.61
Including	29.0	36.6	7.6		0.99
BL19-07	41.1	44.2	3.1		0.27
BL19-08	108.2	109.7	1.5		0.45
BL19-09	41.2	64.0	22.9	74.9	
Including	41.2	64.0	22.9	148.0	
BL19-10	53.3	74.7	21.3	24.2	0.32
Including	67.1	74.7	7.6	43.0	0.52

⁽¹⁾ The true width of mineralization in most drill holes is estimated to be approximately 60 to 70 per cent of drilled width.

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Browns Canyon

The Browns Canyon project is 100% owned by Allegiant and is located approximately 19 km southwest of Eureka, Nevada.

On December 13, 2018, the Company announced the completion of drilling at Browns Canyon (North Brown) and corresponding results announced on January 28, 2019. A total of 2,036 metres of rotary drilling in 11 holes were completed, and results were announced on January 28, 2019. There were no reportable gold intercepts from any of the holes, however, there are excellent grade gold samples (from nil up to 9 g/t gold) at the North Brown gold anomaly which are in angular, altered fragments, up to 0.3 meters in diameter, in a carbonate breccia horizon in the Devonian sequence. The Company believes the mineralized fragments in the breccia are transported along a flat fault from a local source near the North Brown anomaly. Additional field additional geophysical work may discover the source of the mineralized breccia fragments.

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 \$294,750 (US\$225,000) in staged payments over a five-year period. In addition, Barksdale will issue common shares with a total value of \$294,750 (US\$225,000) 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.

On April 21, 2020, the Company received cash of \$17,316 (US\$12,500) (2019 – \$16,670) and 68,493 (2019 - 33,016) common shares of Barksdale, with a fair value of \$15,753 (US\$12,500) (2019 - \$16,838).

Hughes Canyon

The Hughes Canyon project is located approximately 48 km east-southeast of Lovelock, Nevada.

On January 17, 2019, the Company announced the completion of drilling at Hughes Canyon, with 12 rotary drill holes totalling 2,139 metres. Hydrothermal alteration was encountered in 10 of the 12 holes in several different stratigraphic units in a faulted and folded Mesozoic sedimentary package. Gold and silver values above 0.10 g/t gold encountered in the drilling are available in the Company's news release dated January 17, 2019, available on the Company's website at www.allegiantgold.com.

Effective January 18, 2019, the Company dropped and returned Hughes Canyon to the lessor.

Mogollon

On June 19, 2018, the Company entered into an agreement with NGLD, granting NGLD an option to acquire a 100% interest in Mogollon by issuing common shares of NGLD with an aggregate value of \$1,310,000 (US\$1,000,000) over an approximate three-year period. On April 24, 2019, the Company received 1,672,750 shares of NGLD, representing an initial \$334,550 (US\$250,000) option payment. On January 29, 2020, the Company received 2,059,219 common shares of NGLD, based on a volume weighted average price, representing the first anniversary \$270,077 (US\$250,000) share option payment.

In May 2020, Mogollon was returned back to Allegiant by NGLD.

On August 21, 2020, the Company entered into an agreement with Summa Silver Corp. ("Summa") wherein Summa can acquire a 75% interest in the Mogollon silver property in exchange for an initial cash payment of US\$50,000 and the issuance of 200,000 common shares of Summa, subsequent cash and share payments valued at US\$2,750,000 and by incurring exploration expenditures totalling US\$3,000,000 over a period of three years. Summa can further acquire the remaining 25% interest in Mogollon by paying the Company an additional US\$3,000,000 in either cash or common shares of Summa.

On August 26, 2020, the Company received a cash payment of \$65,826 (US\$50,000) and 200,000 common shares of Summa, with a fair value of \$424,000.

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Monitor Hills

The Monitor Hills project was owned 100% by Allegiant and is located approximately 35 km east-southeast of Tonopah, Nevada.

On April 17, 2019 the Company announced the receipt of assays from recent drilling carried-out at Monitor Hills which encountered broad zones of anomalous gold but better grade gold was only present in narrow 1.5 to 3 meter intervals. Overall, the drilling results are considered too low-grade, and in the context of prioritizing expenditures on the Company's large portfolio of prospective exploration properties, the Company abandoned the Monitor Hills project in the 2019 fiscal year.

Clanton Hills

The Clanton Hills project is located approximately 80 km west of Phoenix, Arizona.

The Company holds a 100% interest in Clanton Hills, subject to underlying royalties. On August 31, 2020, the Company entered into an option agreement with Supernova Metals Corp ("Supernova"), a corporation that shares an officer in common with the Company, granting Supernova an option to acquire a 50.1% interest in the Clanton Hills silver property. To acquire its interest Supernova is required to pay cash, issue shares and incur exploration expenditures as follows:

- On commencement, issue 2,000,000 common shares (received at a value of \$580,000)
- On or before March 15, 2021, pay US\$150,000 in cash and common shares
- On or before September 15, 2021, pay US\$150,000 in cash and common shares
- On or before September 15, 2022, pay US\$150,000 in cash and common shares
- On or before September 15, 2023, pay US\$100,000 in cash and common shares
- On or before September 15, 2023, incur US\$1,500,000 in exploration expenditures

In October 2020, Supernova completed a ground-based magnetic and VLF geophysical program on the property to help identify prospective drill targets in addition to the known outcrop. On November 12, 2020, an RC drill program commenced wherein Supernova will drill up to 10 holes for a total of 2,000 m.

Other Projects

The Big Lime project was determined to be a low priority project in the Company's portfolio and accordingly it was abandoned during the 2019 fiscal year.

The Silver Dome project was determined to be a low priority project in the Company's portfolio and accordingly it was abandoned during the 2019 fiscal year.

The Company's remaining projects, which are inclusive of Goldfield West, Overland Pass, White Horse Flats and White Horse North, are all considered to be highly prospective and the Company is focused on optioning them to quality partners for future development.

Allegiant Qualified Person – U.S. properties disclosure only

Andy B. Wallace is a Certified Professional Geologist (CPG) with the American Institute of Professional Geologists and is the Qualified Person under National Instrument 43-101 and has reviewed and approved the technical content relating to the properties located in the USA discussed herein. Mr. Wallace is a director of the Company and a principal of Cordilleran Exploration Company, LLC ("Cordex"), which conducted exploration and project generation activities for Allegiant on an exclusive basis until June 30, 2019.

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Summary of Quarterly Information

	Sep 30, 2020	Jun 30, 2020	Mar 31, 2020	Dec 31, 2019	Sep 30, 2019	Jun 30, 2019	Mar 31, 2019	Dec 31, 2018
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Net income (loss) for the period	316,993	163,320	19,132	(371,512)	(322,906)	(964,516)	(294,811)	(802,270)
Basic and diluted loss per share	0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.00)	(0.01)

	Sep 30, 2020	Jun 30, 2020	Mar 31, 2020	Dec 31, 2019	Sep 30, 2019	Jun 30, 2019	Mar 31, 2019	Dec 31, 2018
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Cash	2,875,470	1,954,483	237,678	484,578	401,455	616,745	1,470,496	2,574,141
Total assets	29,575,866	28,928,930	26,838,225	24,815,078	25,431,350	25,158,783	26,575,223	27,363,616
Total non-current financial liabilities ¹	(1,901,354)	(1,529,169)	(1,434,692)	(1,382,208)	(1,331,645)	(1,447,193)	(1,422,532)	-

Review of Financial Results – Quarter

The Company didn't generate any revenue during the three month period ended September 30, 2020 ("Current Quarter") or the three month period ended September 30, 2019 ("Prior Year Quarter").

During the Current Quarter, the Company reported net income of \$316,993 which was a significant improvement from the Prior Year Quarter loss of \$322,906. The primary reason for the improvement was the receipt of property option payments related to the Mogollon and Clanton Hills projects.

Review of Financial Results – Year

The Company didn't generate any revenue during the year ended September 30, 2020 ("Current Year") or the year ended September 30, 2019 ("Prior Year").

During the Current Year, the Company reported net income of \$127,933, which was a significant improvement from the Prior Year loss of \$2,384,503. There were several reasons for the improvement in the Current Year including; the substantial property option payments received in connection with the Mogollon and Clanton Hills projects in the Current Year, the reduction in administration costs in the Current Year, the significant exploration property impairments recorded in the Prior Year and the gains on disposal of short-term investments recorded in the Current Year.

Selected Annual Information

The Company's functional and presentation currency is the Canadian Dollar for all years presented.

	2020	2019	2018
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Revenue	-	-	-
Net income (loss)	127,933	(2,384,506)	(3,865,015)
Earnings (loss) per share – basic and diluted	0.00	(0.04)	(0.11)
Total assets	29,575,866	25,431,350	26,973,605
Total long-term liabilities	1,901,354	1,331,645	-
Cash dividends	-	-	-

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Subsequent Event

Subsequent to September 30, 2020, the Company:

- a) received \$100,000 in share subscriptions owing from the CEO of the Company.
- b) received an additional \$20,000 from CEBA under the same terms and conditions as the original loan.
- c) issued 3,201,766 common shares to Orea for settlement of the Grid Note.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company does not currently own or have an interest in any producing resource properties and does not derive any revenues from operations. The Company's activities have been funded primarily through private placements of the Company's common shares. The Company has been successful in its fundraising efforts in the past, but there can be no assurance that the Company will continue to be successful in the future. If such funds are not available or other sources of finance cannot be obtained, then the Company will be required to curtail its activities to a level for which funding is available and can be obtained. The Company's ability to access funding is also contingent on the ongoing demand for commodities and also a function of the demand for gold, both of which are subject to macroeconomic conditions and market fluctuations.

	Year Ended	
	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
	(\$)	(\$)
Cash used in operating activities	(1,024,506)	(1,186,031)
Cash provided by (used in) investing activities	727,281	(2,230,407)
Cash provided by financing activities	2,768,301	-
Cash, end of the period	2,875,470	401,455

As at September 30, 2020, the Company had working capital of \$3,368,533, compared to \$1,048,165 at September 30, 2019. Working capital increased primarily as a result of the completion of an equity financing in July 2020, but also due to the appreciation in value of the Company's short-term investments.

During the Current Year, the Company used cash of \$1,024,506 in operating activities, a decrease of \$161,525 compared to the Prior Year.

The Company received cash of \$727,281 from investing activities during the Current Year which was a positive change of \$2,957,688 compared to the Prior Year. The increase is mainly attributable to the sale of short-term investments in the Current Year.

The Company received \$2,768,301 from financing activities in the Current Year versus \$Nil in the Prior Year. This is due to the equity financing completed in July 2020.

As at September 30, 2020, the Company had current liabilities of \$307,729 and non-current liabilities of \$1,901,354. In October 2020, the Company issued 3,201,766 common shares in settlement of the Grid Note liability totaling 1,604,405 owing to Orea Mining Corp. ("Orea"). The result of this transaction has essentially made the Company debt free and management is confident that it can meet its working capital requirements and obligations as they become due.

Commitments and Related Party Transactions

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Orea, a corporation with certain directors 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 expired on December 31, 2019 and has not been renewed.

As at September 30, 2020, the Company had a principal balance of \$1,604,405 (September 30, 2019 - \$1,604,405) owing to Orea (the "Grid Note") originally due on March 1, 2019. On March 5, 2019, the Company issued 1,000,000 common shares (the "Extension Shares") of Allegiant in exchange for extending the due date to December 31, 2020. The fair value of the Extension Shares was \$190,000 at the time of issuance.

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 \$213,639 allocated to the reserves account. Upon issuing the Extension Shares, the Grid Note was recognized as a new financial liability and the fair value of the Extension Shares was recognized as a loss. The Company discounted newly issued Grid Note with a 15% annual discount rate, resulting in a discount of \$383,665 allocated to the reserves account. A continuity table of the Grid Note is as follows:

	Amount
	(\$)
Balance, September 30, 2018	1,604,405
Fair value discount – 15%	(383,665)
Accretion for the period	146,142
Balance, September 30, 2019	1,331,645
Accretion for the period	214,069
Balance, September 30, 2020	1,545,714

The Company engaged the services of Cordilleran Exploration LLC ("Cordex") to generate, evaluate, and explore mineral properties on behalf of the Company, primarily in Nevada. The agreement expired on June 30, 2019. Monthly payments consisted of a management fee which ranged from \$27,155 (US\$21,167) to \$28,865 (US\$22,500) and net smelter return ("NSR") royalty for Cordex on existing and new properties. The principal of Cordex is a former officer and director of a subsidiary of the Company.

The Company entered into an agreement granting Supernova an option to acquire a 50.1% interest in the Clanton Hills silver property. Supernova is a publicly listed corporation trading on the TSXV that shares an officer in common with the Company.

The following is a summary of related party transactions for the years ended September 30, 2020 and 2019:

	September 30,	September 30,
	2020	2019
	(\$)	(\$)
Office rent and administration services paid or accrued to Orea, a company that shares directors in common	33,481	307,311
Management fees paid or accrued to a corporation controlled by the former Chairman of the Company	59,500	170,000
Management and administration fees paid or accrued to the CEO of the Company	156,277	6,000
Professional fees paid to a corporation controlled by the CFO of the Company	75,000	-
Directors fees paid or accrued	78,000	180,000
Share-based compensation in the form of vested stock options and RSUs issued to directors, officers and consultants of the Company	168,471	53,700
Option proceeds received from a corporation that shares an officer in common with the Company	580,000	-
Exploration and evaluation expenditures paid or accrued to a director of the Company	124,017	2,993
Exploration and evaluation expenditures paid or accrued to Cordex	-	254,657
	694,746	974,661

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The following summarizes advances and amounts payable to related parties:

	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
	(\$)	(\$)
Due to Orea - Grid Note	(1,545,714)	(1,331,645)
Due to Orea, included in accounts payable	(3,225)	-
Travel advances to Robert Giustra, former Chairman of the Company	5,000	5,000
Subscription receivable from Peter Gianulis, CEO of the Company	100,000	-
Amounts due to directors, included in accounts payable	(42,064)	(5,972)
	(1,486,003)	1,332,617

Critical Accounting Estimates

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates.

The following areas required a significant degree of estimation and judgment:

Recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets

he application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditures requires judgment to determine whether future economic benefits are likely, from either future exploitation or sale, or whether activities have not reached a stage that permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves.

Share-based payments

The fair value of stock options issued are subject to the limitation of the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which incorporates market data and involves uncertainty in estimates used by management in the assumptions. The Black-Scholes option pricing model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the volatility of share prices, and, as a result, changes in subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate.

Decommissioning provisions

Restoration costs will be incurred by the Company in connection with certain exploration activities conducted on exploration and evaluation assets. The Company estimates abandonment and reclamation costs based on a combination of publicly available industry benchmarks and internal site-specific information. The ultimate restoration liability is uncertain and can vary in response to many factors including changes to relevant legal requirements, the emergence of new restoration techniques, experience at other sites, or changes in the risk-free discount rate. The expected timing and amount of expenditure can also change in response to changes in laws and regulations or their interpretation. As a result, there could be significant adjustments to the provisions established which would affect future financial results.

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Functional currency

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:

<u>Entity</u>	<u>Functional Currency</u>
Allegiant Gold Ltd.	Canadian dollar
Allegiant Gold Holding Ltd. ("AGHL")	Canadian dollar
Allegiant Gold (U.S.) Ltd. ("AGUS")	United States dollar

Proposed Transactions

There are no proposed transactions as at September 30, 2020 and the Report Date of this MD&A.

New Accounting Standards Adopted During the Period

IFRS 16 – Leases ("IFRS 16")

IFRS 16 distinguishes between leases and service contracts on the basis of whether the customer controls the asset being leased. For those contracts determined to meet the definition of a lease, IFRS 16 requires a lessee to recognize on the balance sheet a lease asset along with the associated lease liability which reflects future lease payments, similar to current finance lease accounting. There are limited exceptions for leases with a term of less than 12 months or leases of assets which have a very low value. As a result of the adoption of IFRS 16, operating leases which were previously only recognized on the statement of earnings will be recognized on the balance sheet.

The purpose of the standard is to provide users of the financial statements with a more accurate picture of a company's leased assets and associated liabilities, while also improving the comparability of companies that lease assets to those that purchase them.

The adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

Outstanding Share Information

Outstanding Share Data

The Company has authorized capital of an unlimited number of common shares without par value. The table below represents Allegiant's capital structure as at September 30, 2020 and the Report Date of this MD&A:

	<u>Report Date</u>	<u>September 30, 2020</u>
Common shares	77,195,108	73,993,342
Warrants (exercisable \$0.40)	6,445,096	6,445,096
Restricted share units	3,187,500	3,187,500
Share options (exercisable at \$0.10 to \$0.60)	1,340,000	1,340,000

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Financial Instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, short-term investments, receivables, reclamation bonds, accounts payable, CEBA loan, and due to Orea.

Classification

On initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at ("FVTPL"), at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) ("FVTOCI") or at amortized cost.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVTOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

An equity investment that is held for trading is measured at FVTPL. For other equity investments that are not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to designate them as FVTOCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified or measured at amortized cost or FVTOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or the Company has elected to measure them at FVTPL.

Measurement

Financial assets at FVTOCI

Elected investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss).

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, respectively, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Where management has opted to recognize a financial liability at FVTPL, any changes associated with the Company's own credit risk will be recognized in other comprehensive income (loss).

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Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If at the reporting date, the financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the twelve month expected credit losses. The Company shall recognize in profit or loss, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in profit or loss. However, gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets classified as FVTOCI remain within accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities only when its obligations under the financial liabilities are discharged, cancelled or expired. Generally, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

Risks and Uncertainties

Prior to making an investment decision, investors should consider the investment risks set out below and those described elsewhere in this document, which are in addition to the usual risks associated with an investment in a business at an early stage of development. The directors of the Company consider the risks set out below to be the most significant to potential investors in the Company, but do not represent all of the risks associated with an investment in securities of the Company. If any of these risks materialize into actual events or circumstances or other possible additional risks and uncertainties of which the Directors are currently unaware or which they consider not to be material in relation to the Company's business, actually occur, the Company's assets, liabilities, financial condition, results of operations (including future results of operations), business and business prospects are likely to be materially and adversely affected.

Exploration, development and production risks

An investment in the Company's shares is speculative due to the nature of the Company's involvement in the evaluation, acquisition, exploration and, if warranted, development and production of minerals. Mineral exploration involves a high degree of risk and there is no assurance that expenditures made on future exploration by the Company will result in new discoveries in commercial quantities.

While the Company has a limited number of specific identified exploration or development prospects, management will continue to evaluate prospects on an ongoing basis in a manner consistent with industry standards. The long-term commercial success of the Company depends on its ability to find, acquire, develop and commercially produce reserves. No assurance can be given that the Company will be able to locate satisfactory properties for acquisition or participation. Moreover, if such acquisitions or participations are identified, the Company may determine that current markets, terms of acquisition and participation or pricing conditions make such acquisitions or participations uneconomic. The Company has no earnings record, no reserves and no producing resource properties.

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The Company's resource projects are in the exploration stage. Resource exploration, development, and operations are highly speculative, characterized by a number of significant risks, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge will not eliminate. Few properties that are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. Unusual or unexpected formations, formation pressures, fires, power outages, labour disruptions, flooding, explosions, cave-ins, landslides and the inability to obtain suitable or adequate machinery, equipment or labour are other risks involved in the operation of mines and the conduct of exploration programs. The Company must rely upon consultants and contractors for exploration, development, construction and operating expertise. Substantial expenditures are required to establish mineral resources and mineral reserves through drilling, to develop metallurgical processes to extract the metal from mineral resources and, in the case of new properties, to develop the mining and processing facilities and infrastructure at any site chosen for mining.

There is no assurance that surface rights agreements that may be necessary for future operations will be obtained when needed, on reasonable terms, or at all, which could adversely affect the business of the Company.

No assurance can be given that minerals will be discovered in sufficient quantities at any of the Company's mineral projects to justify commercial operations or that funds required for additional exploration or development will be obtained on a timely basis. Whether a mineral deposit will be commercially viable depends on a number of factors, some of which are: the particular attributes of the deposit, such as size, grade and proximity to infrastructure; metal prices which are highly cyclical; the proximity and capacity of milling facilities; and government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of minerals and environmental protection. The exact effect of these factors cannot accurately be predicted, but the combination of these factors may result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on invested capital.

Additional Funding Requirements

From time to time, the Company will require additional financing in order to carry out its acquisition, exploration and development activities. Failure to obtain such financing on a timely basis could cause the Company to forfeit its interest in certain properties, miss certain acquisition opportunities, delay or indefinitely postpone further exploration and development of its projects with the possible loss of such properties, and reduce or terminate its operations. If the Company's cash flow from operations is not sufficient to satisfy its capital expenditure requirements, there can be no assurance that additional debt or equity financing will be available to meet these requirements or be available on favorable terms.

Prices, Markets and Marketing of Natural Resources

Gold is a commodity whose price is determined based on world demand, supply and other factors, all of which are beyond the control of the Company. World prices for gold have fluctuated widely in recent years. The marketability and price of natural resources which may be acquired or discovered by the Company will be affected by numerous factors beyond its control. The Company has limited direct experience in the marketing of gold.

Government regulations, including regulations relating to prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, land use, importing and exporting of natural resources and environmental protection are all factors which may affect the marketability and price of natural resources. The exact effect of these factors cannot be accurately predicted, but any one or a combination of these factors could result in the Company not receiving an adequate return on investment for shareholders.

Environmental Risks

All phases of the natural resources business present environmental risks and hazards and are subject to environmental regulation pursuant to a variety of international conventions, and national, state and municipal laws and regulations. Environmental legislation provides for, among other things, restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with operations. The legislation also requires that facility sites and mines be operated, maintained, abandoned and reclaimed to the satisfaction of applicable regulatory authorities. Compliance with such legislation can require significant expenditures and a breach may result in the imposition of fines and penalties, some of which may be material. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner expected to result in stricter standards and enforcement, larger fines and liability and potentially increased capital expenditures and operating costs. The discharge of tailings or other pollutants into the air, soil or water may give rise to liabilities to foreign governments and third parties and may require the Company to incur costs to remedy such discharge. No assurance can be given that environmental laws will not result in a curtailment of production or a material increase in the costs of production, development or exploration activities or otherwise adversely affect the Company's financial condition, results of operations or prospects.

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Companies engaged in the exploration and development of mineral properties generally experience increased costs, and delays as a result of the need to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permits. The Company believes it is in substantial compliance with all material laws and regulations which currently apply to its activities.

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

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

Dilution

In order to finance future operations and development efforts, the Company may raise funds through the issue of shares or securities convertible into shares. The constating documents of the Company allow it to issue, among other things, an unlimited number of shares for such consideration and on such terms and conditions as may be established by the directors of the Company, in many cases, without the approval of shareholders. The Company cannot predict the size of future issues of shares or securities convertible into shares or the effect, if any, that future issues and sales of shares will have on the price of the shares. Any transaction involving the issue of previously authorized but unissued shares or securities convertible into shares would result in dilution, possibly substantial, to present and prospective shareholders of the Company.

Regulatory Requirements

Mining operations, development and exploration activities are subject to extensive laws and regulations governing prospecting, development, production, exports, taxes, labour standards, occupational health, waste disposal, environmental protection and remediation, protection of endangered and protected species, mine safety, toxic substances and other matters. Changes in these regulations or in their application are beyond the control of the Company and could adversely affect its operations, business and results of operations.

Government approvals and permits are currently, and may in the future be, required in connection with the mineral projects in which the Company has an interest. To the extent such approvals are required and not obtained, the Company may be restricted or prohibited from proceeding with planned exploration or development activities. Failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations and permitting requirements may result in enforcement actions thereunder, including orders issued by regulatory or judicial authorities causing operations to cease or be curtailed, and may include corrective measures requiring capital expenditures, installation of additional equipment, or remedial actions. Parties engaged in mining operations may be required to compensate those suffering loss or damage by reason of the mining activities and may be liable for civil or criminal fines or penalties imposed for violations of applicable laws or regulations. Amendments to current laws, regulations and permitting requirements, or more stringent application of existing laws, could have a material adverse impact on the Company and cause increases in capital expenditures or production costs or reductions in levels of production at producing properties or require abandonment or delays in development of properties.

Reliance on Operators and Key Employees

The success of the Company will be largely dependent upon the performance of its management and key employees. The Company does not have any key man insurance policies and therefore there is a risk that the death or departure of any member of management or any key employee could have a material adverse effect on the Company. In assessing the risk of an investment in the Company's shares, potential investors should realize that they are relying on the experience, judgment, discretion, integrity and good faith of the management of the Company. An investment in the Company's shares is suitable only for those investors who are willing to risk a loss of their entire investment and who can afford to lose their entire investment.

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Title Matters

Although title to the properties has been reviewed by the Company, formal title opinions have not been obtained by the Company for most of its mineral properties and, consequently, no assurances can be given that there are no title defects affecting such properties and that such title will not be challenged or impaired. The acquisition of title to resource properties is a very detailed and time-consuming process. Title to, and the area of, resource claims may be disputed. There may be valid challenges to the title of any of the mineral properties in which the Company holds an interest that, if successful, could impair development and/or operations thereof. A defect could result in the Company losing all or a portion of its right, title, estate and interest in and to the properties to which the title defect relates.

Any of the mineral properties in which the Company holds an interest may be subject to prior unregistered liens, agreements or transfers or other undetected title defects. There is no guarantee that title to the properties will not be challenged or impugned. The Company is satisfied, however, that evidence of title to each of the properties is adequate and acceptable by prevailing industry standards.

Enforcement of Civil Liabilities

Certain of the Company's directors and certain of the experts named herein reside outside of Canada and, similarly, a majority of the assets of the Company are located outside of Canada. It may not be possible for investors to effect service of process within Canada upon the directors and experts not residing in Canada. It may also not be possible to enforce against the Company and certain of its directors and experts named herein judgements obtained in Canadian courts predicated upon the civil liability provisions of applicable securities laws in Canada.

Permits and Licenses

The operations of the Company will require licenses and permits from various governmental authorities. There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain all necessary licenses and permits that may be required to carry out exploration and development of its projects.

Availability of Equipment and Access Restrictions

Natural resource exploration and development activities are dependent on the availability of drilling and related equipment in the particular areas where such activities will be conducted. Demand for such limited equipment or access restrictions may affect the availability of such equipment to the Company and may delay exploration and development activities.

Conflict of Interest of Management

Certain of the Company's directors and officers are also directors and officers of other natural resource companies. Consequently, there exists the possibility for such directors and officers to be in a position of conflict. Any decision made by any of such directors and officers relating to the Company will be made in accordance with their duties and obligations to deal fairly and in good faith with the Company and such other companies.

Competition

The Company actively competes for acquisitions, leases, licenses, concessions, claims, skilled industry personnel and other related interests with a substantial number of other companies, many of which have significantly greater financial resources than the Company.

The Company's ability to successfully bid on and acquire additional property rights to participate in opportunities and to identify and enter into commercial arrangements with other parties will be dependent upon developing and maintaining close working relationships with its future industry partners and joint operators and its ability to select and evaluate suitable properties and to consummate transactions in a highly competitive environment.

Insurance

The Company's involvement in the exploration for and development of natural resource properties may result in the Company becoming subject to liability for certain risks, and in particular unexpected or unusual geological operating conditions, including rock bursts, cave ins, fires, floods, earthquakes, pollution, blow-outs, property damage, personal injury or other hazards. Although the Company will obtain insurance in accordance with industry standards to address such risks, such insurance has limitations on liability that may not be

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sufficient to cover the full extent of such liabilities. In addition, such risks may not, in all circumstances be insurable, or, in certain circumstances, the Company may elect not to obtain insurance to deal with specific risks due to the high premiums associated with such insurance or other reasons. The payment of such uninsured liabilities would reduce the funds available to the Company. The occurrence of a significant event that the Company is not fully insured against, or the insolvency of the insurer or such event, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or prospects.

No assurance can be given that insurance to cover the risks to which the Company's activities will be subject will be available at all or at economically feasible premiums. Insurance against environmental risks (including potential for pollution or other hazards as a result of the disposal of waste products occurring from production) is not generally available to the Company or to other companies within the industry. The payment of such liabilities would reduce the funds available to the Company. Should the Company be unable to fund fully the cost of remedying an environmental problem, the Company might be required to suspend operations or enter into interim compliance measures pending completion of the required remedy.

The Market Price of Shares May Be Subject to Wide Price Fluctuations

The market price of shares may be subject to wide fluctuations in response to many factors, including variations in the operating results of the Company, divergence in financial results from analysts' expectations, changes in earnings estimates by stock market analysts, changes in the business prospects for the Company, general economic conditions, changes in mineral reserve or resource estimates, results of exploration, changes in results of mining operations, legislative changes, and other events and factors outside of the Company's control.

In addition, stock markets have from time to time experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations, which, as well as general economic and political conditions, could adversely affect the market price for the shares.

The Company is unable to predict whether substantial amounts of shares will be sold in the open market. Any sales of substantial amounts of shares in the public market, or the perception that such sales might occur, could materially and adversely affect the market price of the shares.

Global Financial Conditions

Global financial conditions over the last few years have been characterized by increased volatility and several financial institutions have either gone into bankruptcy or have had to be rescued by governmental authorities. These factors may affect the ability of the Company to obtain equity or debt financing in the future on terms favourable to it. Additionally, these factors, as well as other related factors, may cause decreases in asset values that are deemed to be other than temporary, which may result in impairment losses. If such increased levels of volatility and market turmoil continue, the operations of the Company may suffer adverse impact and the price of our shares may be adversely affected.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a party to its financial instruments fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's financial assets exposed to credit risk will be primarily composed of cash and amounts receivable. While the Company will attempt to mitigate its exposure to credit risk, there can be no assurance that unexpected losses will not occur. Such unexpected losses could adversely affect the Company.

Management's Responsibility for Financial Statements

The information provided in this report, including the financial statements, is the responsibility of management. In the preparation of these statements, estimates are sometimes necessary to make a determination of future values for certain assets or liabilities. Management believes such estimates have been based on careful judgments and have been properly reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

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COVID 19

In March 2020 the World Health Organization declared coronavirus COVID-19 a global pandemic. This contagious disease outbreak, which has continued to spread, and any related adverse public health developments, has adversely affected workforces, economies, and financial markets globally, potentially leading to an economic downturn. It is not possible for the Company to predict the duration or magnitude of the adverse results of the outbreak and its effects on the Company's business or ability to raise funds.

Disclosure and Internal Controls

Disclosure controls and procedures have been established to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Company is made known to management, particularly during the period in which annual filings are being prepared. Furthermore, internal controls over financial reporting have been established to ensure the Company's assets are safeguarded and to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS.

Caution Regarding Forward Looking Statements

This document contains certain forward-looking information and forward-looking statements, as defined in applicable securities laws (collectively referred to as "forward-looking statements"). Often, but not always, forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as "plans," "expects" or "does not expect," "is expected," "planned," "budget," "scheduled," "estimates," "continues," "forecasts," "projects," "predicts," "intends," "anticipates" or "does not anticipate," or "believes," or variations of such words and phrases, or statements that certain actions, events or results "may," "could," "would," "should," "might" or "will" be taken, occur or be achieved. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from any of our future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements; consequently, undue reliance should not be placed on forward-looking statements.

These risks, uncertainties and other factors include, but are not limited to: changes in Canadian/US dollar exchange rates; management's strategies, objectives and expectations; the Company's tax position and the tax and royalty rates applicable; the Company's ability to acquire necessary permits and other authorizations in connection with its projects; risks associated with environmental compliance, including without limitation changes in legislation and regulation, and estimates of reclamation and other costs; the Company's cost reduction and other financial and operating objectives; the Company's environmental, health and safety initiatives; the availability of qualified employees and labour for operations; risks that may affect operating or capital plans; risks created through competition for mining properties; risks associated with exploration projects, and mineral reserve and resource estimates, including the risk of errors in assumptions and methodologies; risks associated with dependence on third parties for the provision of critical services; risks associated with non-performance by contractual counterparties; risks associated with title; and general business and economic conditions.

Forward-looking statements are based on a number of assumptions that may prove to be incorrect, including, but not limited to, assumptions about: general business and economic conditions; the expected timing to complete a feasibility study and other exploration milestones, the timing of the receipt of required permits and approvals for operations; the availability of equity and other financing on reasonable terms; power prices; the Company's ability to procure equipment and operating supplies in sufficient quantities and on a timely basis; the Company's ability to attract and retain skilled labour and staff; the impact of changes in Canadian/US dollar and other foreign exchange rates on costs and results; market competition; and ongoing relations with employees and with business partners and joint venturers.

We caution you that the foregoing list of important factors and assumptions is not exhaustive. Events or circumstances could cause our actual results to differ materially from those estimated or projected and expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements. Management undertakes no obligation to update publicly or otherwise revise any forward-looking statements or the foregoing list of factors, whether as a result of new information or future events or otherwise, except as may be required under applicable laws.

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(Expressed Canadian Dollars)

Additional Information

The Company held its annual general meeting on May 19, 2020 and received approval for all proposed resolutions. Robert Giustra did not stand for re-election to the board and as a result the board has been reduced to three members. The Company wishes to thank Mr. Giustra for his leadership and many contributions since the formation of the Company. Mr. Giustra will continue to assist the Company in the capacity of a consultant going forward.

The Company appointed Andy Wallace to the Board of Directors on July 21, 2020. The Company also appointed Gordon Bogden to its newly formed advisory board.

Additional information relating to the Company is available on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

Corporate Information

Head Office:	1090 Hamilton Street Vancouver, BC V6B 2R9 Canada
Director(s):	Norm Pitcher Peter Gianulis Shawn Nichols Andy Wallace
Officers:	Peter Gianulis, Chief Executive Officer Sean McGrath, Chief Financial Officer and Corporate Secretary
Auditor:	Davidson & Company LLP 1200 – 609 Granville Street Vancouver, BC V7Y 1G6
Legal Counsel:	McMillan LLP Suite 1500 - 1055 West Georgia Street Vancouver, BC V6E 4N7
Transfer Agent:	Computershare Investor Services Inc. 2 nd Floor – 510 Burrard Street Vancouver, BC V6C 3B9



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

Consolidated Financial Statements

**For the Years Ended
September 30, 2020 and 2019**

(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of
Allegiant Gold Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Allegiant Gold Ltd. (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at September 30, 2020, and the consolidated statements of income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss), changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, these consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at September 30, 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained in our audit is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 of the financial statements, which indicates that the Company's continuation as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to raise equity capital or borrowings sufficient to meet current and future obligations. As stated in Note 1, these conditions cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Matters

The consolidated financial statements of Allegiant Gold Ltd. for the year ended September 30, 2019 were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those statements on January 17, 2020.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information obtained at the date of this auditor's report includes Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.



Allegiant Gold Ltd.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Year Ended September 30, 2020

(Expressed Canadian Dollars)

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis prior to the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, 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.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Allegiant Gold Ltd.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Year Ended September 30, 2020

(Expressed Canadian Dollars)

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Guy Thomas.

“DAVIDSON & COMPANY LLP”

Vancouver, Canada

Chartered Professional Accountants

December 22, 2020

ALLEGIANT GOLD LTD.**Consolidated Statements of Financial Position**

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
	(\$)	(\$)
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	2,875,470	401,455
Short-term investments (Note 4)	659,149	652,153
Receivables	24,511	2,324
Prepaid expenses	117,132	33,031
Total current assets	3,676,262	1,088,963
Non-current assets		
Reclamation bonds (Note 5)	290,960	341,135
Right-of-use asset (Note 6)	107,034	-
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 7)	25,501,610	24,001,252
TOTAL ASSETS	29,575,866	25,431,350
LIABILITIES		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 11)	284,123	40,798
Current portion of lease liability (Note 6)	23,606	-
Total current liabilities	307,729	40,798
Non-current liabilities		
Asset retirement obligation (Note 9)	228,573	-
CEBA loan (Note 8)	40,000	-
Lease liability (Note 6)	87,067	-
Due to Orea Mining Corp. (Note 11)	1,545,714	1,331,645
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2,209,083	1,372,443
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (Note 10)	27,913,934	25,147,350
Subscriptions receivable (Notes 10 and 11)	(100,000)	-
Reserves (Note 10)	5,674,434	5,161,075
Deficit	(6,121,585)	(6,249,518)
	27,366,783	24,058,907
TOTAL LIABILITIES & SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	29,575,866	25,431,350

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)**Subsequent events (Note 17)****Commitment (Note 15)**

On behalf of the Board of Directors:

"Peter Gianulis"
Director

"Shawn Nichols"
Director

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

Allegiant Gold Ltd.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Year Ended September 30, 2020

(Expressed Canadian Dollars)

ALLEGIANT GOLD LTD.

Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss)

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Year Ended September 30, 2020	Year Ended September 30, 2019
	(\$)	(\$)
Operating expenses		
Administration and office (Note 11)	136,039	371,004
Depreciation (Note 6)	12,391	-
Director fees (Note 11)	78,000	180,000
General exploration	4,842	105,658
Investor relations	417,556	61,739
Management fees (Note 11)	172,147	175,250
Option payments received (Note 7)	(1,245,868)	(90,664)
Professional fees (Note 11)	243,046	100,714
Share-based payments (Note 10)	207,187	53,700
Transfer agent and filing fees	76,549	71,289
Travel	32,360	16,912
	(134,249)	(1,045,602)
Interest income (expense)	(1,397)	25,634
Gain (loss) on short-term investments (Note 4)	477,085	(33,785)
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets (Note 7)	-	(993,149)
Loss on extinguishment of Grid Note (Note 11)	-	(190,000)
Accretion expense (Note 11)	(217,587)	(146,143)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	4,081	(1,458)
Net income (loss)	127,933	(2,384,503)
Item that may be reclassified to net income (loss)		
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	228,484	661,037
Comprehensive income (loss)	356,417	(1,723,466)
Earnings (loss) per share:		
Basic	0.00	(0.04)
Diluted	0.00	(0.04)
Weighted average common shares outstanding:		
Basic	65,245,660	61,273,357
Diluted	69,501,974	61,273,357

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

Allegiant Gold Ltd.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Year Ended September 30, 2020

(Expressed Canadian Dollars)

Allegiant Gold Ltd.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

Year Ended September 30, 2020

(Expressed Canadian Dollars)

ALLEGIANT GOLD LTD.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Year Ended September 30, 2020	Year Ended September 30, 2019
	(\$)	(\$)
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN)		
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income (loss)	127,933	(2,384,503)
Adjusted for items not involving cash:		
Accretion	217,587	146,143
Depreciation	12,391	-
Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets	-	993,149
Interest expense on lease liability	7,218	-
Loss (gain) on short-term investments	(477,085)	33,785
Loss on extinguishment of Grid Note	-	190,000
Option payments received	(1,245,868)	(73,994)
Share-based payments	207,187	53,700
Shares for debt	-	13,595
Unrealized foreign exchange (gain) loss	(5,916)	24,149
Changes in non-cash working capital:		
Prepaid expenses and receivables	(111,278)	40,208
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	243,325	(222,263)
	(1,024,506)	(1,186,031)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Exploration and evaluation expenditures	(1,423,540)	(2,521,034)
Reclamation bonds	53,320	248,323
Option payments received	66,605	16,670
Proceeds from sale of short-term investments	2,025,906	-
Interest received	4,990	25,634
	727,281	(2,230,407)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Common shares issued, net of financing costs	2,744,271	-
Payments on lease liability	(15,970)	-
Proceeds from CEBA loan	40,000	-
	2,768,301	-
Change in cash	2,471,076	(3,416,438)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash denominated in a foreign currency	2,939	3,999
Cash, beginning of year	401,455	3,813,894
Cash, end of year	2,875,470	401,455

Supplemental cash flow information (Note 16)

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

ALLEGIANT GOLD LTD.**Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity**

(Expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Share Capital		Reserves				Shareholders' Equity
	Number of Shares	Amount	Subscriptions Receivable	Options, RSUs and Warrants	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Deficit	
		(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Balance at October 1, 2018	60,811,482	24,943,755	-	3,163,340	899,297	(3,865,015)	25,141,377
Shares for debt	32,368	13,595	-	-	-	-	13,595
Shares issued for extension of amounts due to Orea Mining Corp. (Note 10)	1,000,000	190,000	-	-	-	-	190,000
Share-based payments (Note 10)	-	-	-	53,700	-	-	53,700
Contributions - discount of amounts due to Orea Mining Corp. (Note 10)	-	-	-	-	383,701	-	383,701
Comprehensive loss	-	-	-	-	661,037	(2,384,503)	(1,723,466)
Balance at September 30, 2019	61,843,850	25,147,350	-	3,217,040	1,944,035	(6,249,518)	24,058,907
Shares issued - RSU exercise (Note 10)	112,500	11,812	-	(11,812)	-	-	-
Shares issued - private placement (Note 10)	12,006,992	3,001,748	(100,000)	-	-	-	2,901,748
Shares issued - warrant exercise (Note 10)	30,000	12,000	-	-	-	-	12,000
Share issuance costs	-	(258,976)	-	89,500	-	-	(169,476)
Share-based payments (Note 10)	-	-	-	207,187	-	-	207,187
Comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	228,484	127,933	356,417
Balance at September 30, 2020	73,993,342	27,913,934	(100,000)	3,501,915	2,172,519	(6,121,585)	27,366,783

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

Allegiant Gold Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Years Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

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 Orea Mining Corp. (“Orea”)(formerly Columbus Gold Corp.), a Toronto Stock Exchange listed company, until January 25, 2018, when it was spun-out of Orea by way of a plan of arrangement (the “Arrangement”) as a separate entity. The Company trades on the TSX Venture Exchange (“TSXV”) under the symbol “AUAU” and on the OTCQX under the symbol “AUXXF”. The Company’s head office and principal address is located at 1090 Hamilton Street, Vancouver, British Columbia, V6B 2R9, Canada.

The Company’s principal business activities are the exploration and evaluation of resource properties located in the United States of America. The Company is in the process of exploring its resource properties, but it has not yet determined whether these 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.

In March 2020 the World Health Organization declared coronavirus COVID-19 a global pandemic. This contagious disease outbreak, which has continued to spread, and any related adverse public health developments, has adversely affected workforces, economies, and financial markets globally, potentially leading to an economic downturn. It is not possible for the Company to predict the duration or magnitude of the adverse results of the outbreak and its effects on the Company’s business or ability to raise funds.

The Company’s continuation as a going concern is dependent upon its ability to raise equity capital or borrowings sufficient to meet current and future obligations. If for any reason, the Company is unable to continue as a going concern, then this could result in adjustments to the amounts and classifications of assets and liabilities in the Company’s financial statements and such adjustments could be material. The above conditions cast significant doubt on the Company’s ability 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 December 22, 2020.

(b) Basis of consolidation

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

Entity	Ownership Interest	Place of Incorporation
Allegiant Gold Holding Ltd.	100%	British Columbia, Canada
Allegiant Gold (U.S.) Ltd.	100%	Arizona, USA

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.

Allegiant Gold Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION (continued)

(c) Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Estimates and assumptions are continuously evaluated and are based on management's experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. However, actual outcomes can differ from these estimates.

The following areas required a significant degree of estimation and judgment:

Recoverability of exploration and evaluation assets

The application of the Company's accounting policy for exploration and evaluation expenditures requires judgment to determine whether future economic benefits are likely, from either future exploitation or sale, or whether activities have not reached a stage that permits a reasonable assessment of the existence of reserves.

Share-based payments

The fair value of stock options issued are subject to the limitation of the Black-Scholes option pricing model, which incorporates market data and involves uncertainty in estimates used by management in the assumptions. The Black-Scholes option pricing model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the volatility of share prices, and, as a result, changes in subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate.

Decommissioning provisions

Restoration costs will be incurred by the Company in connection with certain exploration activities conducted on exploration and evaluation assets. The Company estimates abandonment and reclamation costs based on a combination of publicly available industry benchmarks and internal site-specific information. The ultimate restoration liability is uncertain and can vary in response to many factors including changes to relevant legal requirements, the emergence of new restoration techniques, experience at other sites, or changes in the risk-free discount rate. The expected timing and amount of expenditure can also change in response to changes in laws and regulations or their interpretation. As a result, there could be significant adjustments to the provisions established which would affect future financial results.

Functional currency

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. ("AGHL")	Canadian dollar
Allegiant Gold (U.S.) Ltd. ("AGUS")	United States dollar

Allegiant Gold Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the Years Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Foreign currency translation

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.

Investigation costs consist of 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 are deducted from the costs of the related property and any excess is recorded as income.

(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 in profit or 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.

Allegiant Gold Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(d) Restoration provision

The Company recognizes liabilities for statutory, contractual, constructive or legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-term assets, when those obligations result from the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of the assets. The net present value of future restoration cost estimates arising from the decommissioning of well sites is capitalized to the exploration and evaluation assets or the oil and gas properties along with a corresponding increase in the restoration provision in the period incurred. The Company uses a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the time value of money to calculate the net present value of the decommissioning provisions. The restoration asset will be depreciated on the same basis as the exploration and evaluation assets or the oil and gas properties.

The Company's estimates of restoration 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 the exploration and evaluation assets or the oil and gas properties with a corresponding entry to the restoration provision, except when the related exploration and evaluation assets or oil and gas property is closed or the carrying value has been reduced to a \$nil value. Changes in estimates of restoration costs for closed exploration and evaluation assets or oil and gas properties are recorded in profit or loss. The Company's estimates are reviewed each reporting date for changes in regulatory requirements, discount rates, effects of inflation and changes in estimates.

The restoration provisions are accreted to full value over time through charges to finance expenses in profit or loss. The Company has no asset retirement obligations.

(e) 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.

(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.

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 profit or loss.

Allegiant Gold Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

(g) Share-based payments

The Company grants share-based awards, including options, as an element of compensation to directors, officers, employees and service providers. 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 profit or loss or as capitalized to exploration and evaluation assets, as appropriate, 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.

(h) Valuation of equity units issued in private placements

The Company has adopted a residual value method with respect to the measurement of shares and warrants issued as private placement units. The residual value method first allocates value to the most easily measurable component based on fair value and then the residual value, if any, to the less easily measurable component.

The fair value of the common shares issued in private placements is determined to be the more easily measurable component and are valued at their fair value. The balance, if any, is allocated to the attached warrants. Any fair value attributed to the warrants is recorded as warrant reserve. If the warrants are exercised, the related amount is reclassified as share capital. If the warrants expire unexercised, the related amount remains in the warrant reserve.

(i) Financial instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, short-term investments, receivables, reclamation bonds, accounts payable, CEBA loan, and due to Orea.

Classification

On initial recognition, the Company classifies its financial instruments in the following categories: at ("FVTPL"), at fair value through other comprehensive income (loss) ("FVTOCI") or at amortized cost.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt investment is measured at FVTOCI if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as FVTPL:

- it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

An equity investment that is held for trading is measured at FVTPL. For other equity investments that are not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to designate them as FVTOCI. This election is made on an investment-by-investment basis.

All financial assets not classified or measured at amortized cost or FVTOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Allegiant Gold Ltd.

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3. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost, unless they are required to be measured at FVTPL (such as instruments held for trading or derivatives) or the Company has elected to measure them at FVTPL.

Measurement

Financial assets at FVTOCI

Elected investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI are initially recognized at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently they are measured at fair value, with gains and losses recognized in other comprehensive income (loss).

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost are initially recognized at fair value plus or minus transaction costs, respectively, and subsequently carried at amortized cost less any impairment.

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL

Financial assets and liabilities carried at FVTPL are initially recorded at fair value and transaction costs are expensed in profit or loss. Realized and unrealized gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of the financial assets and liabilities held at FVTPL are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise. Where management has opted to recognize a financial liability at FVTPL, any changes associated with the Company's own credit risk will be recognized in other comprehensive income (loss).

Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost. At each reporting date, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If at the reporting date, the financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for the financial asset at an amount equal to the twelve month expected credit losses. The Company shall recognize in profit or loss, as an impairment gain or loss, the amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized.

Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognizes financial assets only when the contractual rights to cash flows from the financial assets expire, or when it transfers the financial assets and substantially all of the associated risks and rewards of ownership to another entity. Gains and losses on derecognition are generally recognized in profit or loss. However, gains and losses on derecognition of financial assets classified as FVTOCI remain within accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities only when its obligations under the financial liabilities are discharged, cancelled or expired. Generally, the difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit or loss.

(j) Government assistance

The Company recognizes government grants and assistance when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received, and any conditions associated with the grant have been met.

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4. SHORT-TERM INVESTMENTS

Carrying Value October 1, 2019	Additions	Dispositions	Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Fair Value September 30, 2020
(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
652,153	1,555,150	(1,447,052)	(101,102)	659,149

Carrying Value October 1, 2018	Additions	Dispositions	Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Fair Value September 30, 2019
(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
-	685,938	-	(33,785)	652,153

5. 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, 2020	September 30, 2019
	(\$)	(\$)
Browns Canyon	8,463	8,373
Eastside	266,970	291,393
Hughes Canyon	7,371	18,179
Monitor Hills	-	15,120
Red Hills	8,156	8,070
	290,960	341,135

6. LEASE

The Company's right-of-use asset, a storage facility lease in Reno, NV, is included in right of use asset.

	Facility Lease
	(\$)
Cost:	
At October 1, 2018 and September 30, 2019	-
Additions	119,425
At September 30, 2020	119,425
Accumulated amortization:	
At October 1, 2018 and September 30, 2019	-
Depreciation for the year	12,391
At September 30, 2020	12,391
Carrying amounts:	
At September 30, 2019	-
At September 30, 2020	107,034

Allegiant Gold Ltd.

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6. LEASE (continued)

During the year ended September 30, 2020, the Company made lease payments of \$8,752 (2019 - \$Nil). In addition, the Company incurred finance expenses of \$7,218 (2019 - \$Nil) related to interest on its lease.

Lease liability recognized at September 30, 2020 is as follows:

	Amount
	(\$)
Lease liability as at October 1, 2019	-
Recognition of lease liability	119,425
Payment of lease liability	(15,970)
Interest expense on lease liability	7,218
Lease liability as at September 30, 2020	110,673
Current	23,606
Non-current	87,067

7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS

A summary of exploration and evaluation assets by property for the year ended September 30, 2020 is set out below:

Property	Balance at September 30, 2019	Additions	Option Payment(s) Received	Impairment	Foreign Exchange	Balance at September 30, 2020
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Bolo	4,050,740	-	(270,077)	-	42,316	3,822,979
Browns Canyon	696,156	34,912	-	-	7,632	738,700
Clanton Hills	67,118	7,073	(74,614)	-	423	-
Eastside	18,501,403	1,420,522	-	-	204,021	20,125,946
Four Metals ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Goldfield	409,303	63,614	-	-	4,677	477,594
Mogollon ⁽²⁾	-	65,826	(65,826)	-	-	-
Overland Pass	91,406	19,822	-	-	1,072	112,300
White Horse Flats	99,462	19,822	-	-	1,155	120,439
White Horse North	85,664	16,992	-	-	996	103,652
	24,001,252	1,648,583	(410,517)	-	262,292	25,501,610

⁽¹⁾ Optioned to third party. Proceeds received exceed carrying value of property. Refer to "Four Metals" section for further details.

⁽²⁾ Optioned to third party. Proceeds received exceed carrying value of property. Refer to "Mogollon" section for further details.

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7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

A summary of exploration and evaluation assets by property for the year ended September 30, 2019 is set out below:

Property	Balance at September 30, 2018	Additions	Option Payment(s) Received	Impairment	Foreign Exchange	Balance at September 30, 2019
	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)	(\$)
Big Lime	1,383	-	-	(1,415)	32	-
Bolo	4,262,334	6,057	(334,550)	-	116,899	4,050,740
Browns Canyon	156,978	536,467	-	-	2,711	696,156
Clanton Hills	56,933	8,696	-	-	1,489	67,118
Eastside	17,076,272	973,829	-	-	451,302	18,501,403
West Goldfield	179,253	225,901	-	-	4,149	409,303
Hughes Canyon	153,925	284,203	-	(453,591)	15,463	-
Mogollon ⁽²⁾	261,469	4,149	(273,303)	-	7,685	-
Monitor Hills	91,753	406,763	-	(505,141)	6,625	-
Overland Pass	64,208	25,563	-	-	1,635	91,406
Silver Dome	30,459	1,804	-	(33,002)	739	-
White Horse Flats	71,948	25,671	-	-	1,843	99,462
White Horse North	62,141	21,931	-	-	1,592	85,664
	22,469,056	2,521,034	(607,853)	(993,149)	612,164	24,001,252

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

	(\$)
Balance at September 30, 2018	22,469,056
Acquisition and land costs	554,092
Camp costs	11,227
Drilling	755,417
Geology, trenching and geophysics	328,652
Management and administration	567,754
Technical studies	174,321
Travel	129,571
Option payment(s) received	(607,853)
Impairment	(993,149)
Foreign exchange	612,164
Balance at September 30, 2019	24,001,252
Acquisition and land costs	514,004
Asset retirement obligation	225,055
Camp costs	7,594
Drilling	79,918
Geology, trenching and geophysics	415,233
Management and administration	101,579
Option proceeds	(410,517)
Technical studies	266,448
Travel	38,752
Foreign exchange	262,292
Balance at September 30, 2020	25,501,610

Allegiant Gold Ltd.

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7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

Bolo, Nevada

The Company holds a 100% interest in Bolo, subject to underlying royalties. On June 27, 2018, the Company entered into an agreement, as amended on October 24, 2018, December 14, 2018 and March 12, 2019, with New Placer Dome Gold Corp. (“NGLD”), under which NGLD may acquire up to a 50.01% undivided interest in Bolo by issuing common shares of NGLD to the Company, with an aggregate value of \$1,310,000 (US\$1,000,000) over a three year period, and also incurring certain exploration and evaluation expenditures on Bolo with a minimum aggregate value of \$5,240,000 (US\$4,000,000) by December 31, 2022. On April 24, 2019, the Company received 1,672,750 common shares of NGLD, representing an initial \$334,550 (US\$250,000) option payment. On January 29, 2020, the Company received 2,059,219 common shares of NGLD with a fair value of \$270,077, representing the first anniversary option payment of US\$250,000.

NGLD may acquire an additional 24.99% interest in Bolo by incurring an additional \$5,240,000 (US\$4,000,000) in certain exploration and evaluation expenditures on Bolo within two years of acquiring the initial 50.01% interest in Bolo. If NGLD does not acquire the additional 24.99% interest, then NGLD will transfer a 0.02% interest in Bolo back to the Company.

Eastside, Nevada

The Company holds a 100% interest in Eastside, subject to underlying royalties.

Four Metals, Arizona

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. 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 Metals Corp. (“Barksdale”) granting the Four Metals Optionee an option to acquire a 100% interest in the Four Metals project. The option agreement requires the Four Metals Optionee to pay \$294,750 (US\$225,000) in staged payments over a five-year period. In addition, Barksdale will issue common shares with a total value of \$294,750 (US\$225,000) 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.

On April 21, 2020, the Company received cash of \$17,316 (US\$12,500) (2019 – \$16,670) and 68,493 (2019 - 33,016) common shares of Barksdale, with a fair value of \$15,753 (US\$12,500) (2019 - \$16,838).

Mogollon, New Mexico

The Company holds a 100% interest in Mogollon, subject to underlying royalties. On June 19, 2018, the Company entered into an agreement with NGLD, granting NGLD an option to acquire a 100% interest in Mogollon by issuing common shares of NGLD with an aggregate value of \$1,310,000 (US\$1,000,000) over an approximate three-year period. On April 24, 2019, the Company received 1,672,750 shares of NGLD, representing an initial \$334,550 (US\$250,000) option payment. On January 29, 2020, the Company received 2,059,219 common shares of NGLD representing the first anniversary \$270,077 (US\$250,000) share option payment.

In May 2020, Mogollon was returned back to Allegiant by NGLD.

On August 21, 2020, the Company entered into an agreement with Summa Silver Corp. (“Summa”) wherein Summa can acquire a 75% interest in the Mogollon silver property in exchange for an initial cash payment of US\$50,000 and the issuance of 200,000 common shares of Summa, subsequent cash and share payments valued at US\$2,750,000 and by incurring exploration expenditures totalling US\$3,000,000 over a period of three years. Summa can further acquire the remaining 25% interest in Mogollon by paying the Company an additional US\$3,000,000 in either cash or common shares of Summa.

On August 26, 2020, the Company received a cash payment of \$65,826 (US\$50,000) and 200,000 common shares of Summa, with a fair value of \$424,000.

Allegiant Gold Ltd.

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7. EXPLORATION AND EVALUATION ASSETS (continued)

Clanton Hills, Arizona

The Company holds a 100% interest in Clanton Hills, subject to underlying royalties. On August 31, 2020, the Company entered into an option agreement with Supernova Metals Corp (“Supernova”) granting Supernova an option to acquire a 50.1% interest in the Clanton Hills silver property. To acquire its interest Supernova is required to pay cash, issue shares and incur exploration expenditures as follows:

- On commencement, issue 2,000,000 common shares (received at a value of \$580,000)
- On or before March 15, 2021, pay US\$150,000 in cash and common shares
- On or before September 15, 2021, pay US\$150,000 in cash and common shares
- On or before September 15, 2022, pay US\$150,000 in cash and common shares
- On or before September 15, 2023, pay US\$100,000 in cash and common shares
- On or before September 15, 2023, incur US\$1,500,000 in exploration expenditures

Other

The Company has additional exploration and evaluation assets located in the USA, comprised of the following properties: Browns Canyon, Overland Pass, Goldfield West, White Horse Flats, and White Horse North.

8. CEBA LOAN

In May 2020, the Company received a \$40,000 loan from the Canada Emergency Business Account (“CEBA”). The terms of the loan are as follows:

- Repayment of 75%, or up to \$30,000, of the contribution amount, on or before December 31, 2022, will result in the forgiveness of 25%, or up to \$10,000 of the total contribution;
- No scheduled monthly repayments are required until after December 31, 2022;
- If 75% of the contribution amount is not repaid by December 31, 2022, the balance owing will be converted to an additional three (3) year term repayable contribution (with a fixed monthly repayment schedule), beginning January 2023, with no forgivable portion, and it will accrue interest at a rate of 5%;
- The full balance, of the contribution amount must be repaid no later than December 31, 2025.

9. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATION

	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
	(\$)	(\$)
Balance, beginning	-	-
Addition	225,055	-
Accretion expense	3,518	-
Balance, end	228,573	-

The Company’s provision for restoration and environmental obligations consists of costs accrued based on the current best estimate of reclamation activities that will be required at the completion of exploration and evaluation activities. The Company’s provision for future site closure and reclamation costs is based on the level of known disturbance at the reporting date, known legal requirements and estimates prepared by management. It is not currently possible to estimate the impact on operating results, if any, of future legislative or regulatory developments.

The Company has calculated the fair value of the asset retirement obligation using a risk-free discount rate of 0.57% and an inflation rate of 1.9%. The estimated total future undiscounted cash flows to settle the asset retirement obligations are \$286,499 (US\$214,125) and are expected to be incurred over a period of approximately 15 years.

Allegiant Gold Ltd.

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10. SHARE CAPITAL

Common shares

Authorized - unlimited common shares without par value.

Year Ended September 30, 2020

On June 8, 2020, the Company issued 112,500 common shares pursuant to the exercise of RSUs (defined hereafter), and accordingly transferred \$11,813 from reserves to share capital.

On July 6, 2020, the Company completed a non-brokered private placement wherein it issued an aggregate of 12,006,992 units at \$0.25 per Unit for aggregate proceeds of \$3,001,748. Each unit was comprised of a common share and one half of a common share purchase warrant. Each whole share purchase warrant entitles the holder to acquire an additional common share at \$0.40 for a period of 18 months from closing. As at September 30, 2020, \$100,000 in subscription proceeds had not been received.

The warrants were determined to have a value of \$nil. The Company incurred share issuance costs of \$169,477 and issued 471,600 finders' warrants that have the same terms as the Unit warrants. The finders' warrants were determined to have a value of \$89,500.

On September 14, 2020, the Company issued 30,000 common shares pursuant to the exercise of share purchase warrants for gross proceeds of \$12,000.

Year Ended September 30, 2019

On March 5, 2019, the Company issued 1,000,000 common shares valued at \$190,000 in exchange for extending the due date of the Grid Note to December 31, 2020 (see Note 11).

On October 24, 2018, the Company extinguished an existing debt in the amount of \$13,595 by issuing 32,368 common shares to certain of its independent directors.

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 30, 2018	5,090,000	0.58
Granted	1,000,000	0.10
Cancelled	(3,000,000)	0.57
Forfeited	(405,000)	0.60
Balance, September 30, 2019	2,685,000	0.41
Granted	550,000	0.38
Expired	(795,000)	0.60
Forfeited	(1,100,000)	0.50
Balance, September 30, 2020	1,340,000	0.22

Allegiant Gold Ltd.

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10. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

A summary of the Company's options at September 30, 2020 is as follows:

Exercise Price (\$)	Options Outstanding		Options Exercisable	
	Number of Options Outstanding	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (yrs)	Number of Options Exercisable	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (yrs)
0.60	140,000	2.33	140,000	2.33
0.10	1,000,000	3.98	1,000,000	3.98
0.55	200,000	1.96	50,000	1.96
0.22	1,340,000	3.50	1,190,000	3.70

The fair value of share options recognized as an expense during the year ended September 30, 2020 was \$10,316 (2019 - \$53,700).

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 below. 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 the years ended September 30, 2020 and 2019 were as follows:

Grant Date	Number of Share Options	Expected Price Volatility (%)	Risk Free Interest Rate (%)	Expected Life (yrs)	Expected Dividend Yield (%)	Fair Value Per Option (\$)	Total Fair Value (\$)
September 14, 2020	200,000	127	0.25	2.00	-	0.19	38,900
September 20, 2019	1,000,000	114	1.40	5.00	-	0.05	53,700

Restricted share units

On December 20, 2019 the Company adopted a restricted share unit ("RSU") plan to issue RSUs whereby the total aggregate RSUs and 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 RSUs to directors, officers, employees or consultants. The vesting terms of an RSU are at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

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

	Number of RSUs
Balance, September 30, 2018 and 2019	-
Granted	3,300,000
Exercised	(112,500)
Balance, September 30, 2020	3,187,500

During the year ended September 30, 2020, the Company granted 3,300,000 RSUs and recorded a share-based payment expense of \$196,871. The fair value of each RSU is determined using the closing price of the common shares of the Company on the date of grant. The RSUs have varying vesting periods. As at September 30, 2020, there was a total of 720,833 vested RSUs that remain unexercised.

Allegiant Gold Ltd.

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10. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Warrants

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

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)
Balance, September 30, 2018 and 2019	7,267,604	0.98
Issued	6,475,096	0.40
Exercised	(30,000)	0.40
Expired	(7,267,604)	0.98
Balance, September 30, 2020	6,445,096	0.40

A summary of the Company's warrants at September 30, 2020 is as follows:

Number of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price (\$)	Expiry Date	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (yrs)
2,710,896	0.40	December 11, 2021	1.20
2,872,200	0.40	December 25, 2021	1.24
862,000	0.40	January 6, 2022	1.27
6,445,096	0.40		1.22

Reserves

RSUs, Share options and warrants

The RSUs, share options and warrants reserve records items recognized as stock-based compensation expense and other share-based payments until such time that the RSUs, 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.

Other Reserves

The fair value of the extension of the Grid Note (Note 11) owing to Orea was determined to be \$383,665 using a discount rate of 15%. It has been recognized in other reserves as a contribution to equity.

11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Orea, 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 was effective until December 31, 2019.

As at September 30, 2020, the Company had a principal balance of \$1,604,405 (September 30, 2019 - \$1,604,405) owing to Orea (the "Grid Note") originally due on March 1, 2019. On March 5, 2019, the Company issued 1,000,000 common shares valued at \$190,000 in exchange for extending the due date to December 31, 2020.

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11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

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 \$213,639 allocated to the reserves account. Upon issuing the Extension Shares, the Grid Note was recognized as a new financial liability and the fair value of the Extension Shares was expensed. The Company discounted newly issued Grid Note with a 15% annual discount rate, resulting in a discount of \$383,665 allocated to the reserves account. Subsequent to year end, the Company issued 3,201,766 common shares to settle the balance of the Grid Note (Note 17). A continuity table of the Grid Note is as follows:

	(\$)
Balance, September 30, 2018	1,569,168
Fair value discount – 15%	(383,665)
Accretion for the year	146,142
Balance, September 30, 2019	1,331,645
Accretion for the year	214,069
Balance, September 30, 2020	1,545,714

The Company engaged the services of Cordilleran Exploration LLC (“Cordex”) to generate, evaluate, and explore mineral properties on behalf of the Company, primarily in Nevada. The agreement expired on June 30, 2019. Monthly payments consisted of a management fee which ranged from \$27,155 (US\$21,167) to \$28,865 (US\$22,500) and net smelter return (“NSR”) royalty for Cordex on existing and new properties. The principal of Cordex is a former officer and director of a subsidiary of the Company.

As stated in Note 7, the Company entered into an agreement granting Supernova an option to acquire a 50.1% interest in the Clanton Hills silver property. Supernova is a publicly listed corporation trading on the TSXV that shares an officer in common with the Company.

The following is a summary of related party transactions for the years ended September 30, 2020 and 2019:

	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
	(\$)	(\$)
Office rent and administration services paid or accrued to Orea, a company that shares directors in common	33,481	307,311
Management fees paid or accrued to a corporation controlled by the former Chairman of the Company	59,500	170,000
Management and administration fees paid or accrued to the CEO of the Company	156,277	6,000
Professional fees paid to a corporation controlled by the CFO of the Company	75,000	-
Directors fees paid or accrued	78,000	180,000
Share-based compensation in the form of vested stock options and RSUs issued to directors, officers and consultants of the Company	168,471	53,700
Option proceeds received from a corporation that shares an officer in common with the Company	580,000	-
Exploration and evaluation expenditures paid or accrued to a director of the Company	124,017	2,993
Exploration and evaluation expenditures paid or accrued to Cordex	-	254,657
	694,746	974,661

Allegiant Gold Ltd.

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11. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

The following summarizes advances and amounts payable to related parties:

	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
	(\$)	(\$)
Due to Orea - Grid Note	(1,545,714)	(1,331,645)
Due to Orea, included in accounts payable	(3,225)	-
Prepaid travel advances to the former Chairman of the Company	5,000	5,000
Subscription receivable from an officer of the Company	100,000	-
Amounts due to directors, included in accounts payable	(42,064)	(5,972)
	(1,486,003)	1,332,617

12. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company has one reportable business segment, being mineral exploration and evaluation. All of the Company's long-term assets are located in the USA.

13. 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, 2020 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.

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.

The credit risk exposure on receivables is limited to its carrying amount at the date of the statements of financial position. Receivables are due primarily from the Canada Revenue Agency for GST/HST refunds.

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, 2020, the Company had a working capital of \$3,368,533 (September 30, 2019 – \$1,048,165) so liquidity risk is assessed as low.

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(Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

13. FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)

Market risks

(i) Foreign currency risk

The Company's presentation currency is the Canadian dollar, however the functional currency of AGUS is the US dollar. The Company is exposed to the currency risk related to the fluctuation of foreign exchange rates in its US subsidiary. 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 10% change in interest rates does not have a significant 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 significant effect on the Company's profit or loss.

Capital management

The Company considers the components of equity as being capital. 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 Orea.

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, short-term investments, receivables and accounts payable, approximates their carrying value due to the immediate or short-term maturity of these financial instruments. These items are measured at amortized cost.

The fair value of the reclamation bonds approximates their fair value based on current interest rates and high liquidity.

The fair value of the short-term investments is measured using level 1 of the fair value hierarchy.

Allegiant Gold Ltd.

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For the Years Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019
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13. FINANCIAL RISK AND CAPITAL MANAGEMENT (continued)

IFRS 9, 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).

As at September 30, 2020, amounts due to Orea are categorized as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy above.

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

14. 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, 2020	September 30, 2019
	(\$)	(\$)
Loss before taxes	127,933	(2,384,503)
Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates	27%	27%
Expected income tax expense (recovery)	34,500	(643,800)
Foreign tax differences, rate changes and foreign exchange	998,100	1,311,900
Non-taxable items	115,800	139,800
Share issue costs	(45,800)	-
Change in valuation of deferred tax assets	(1,102,600)	(807,900)
Income tax (recovery) expense	-	-

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

	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
	(\$)	(\$)
Net operating losses carried forward	6,216,900	5,728,400
Share issuance costs	87,100	75,800
Investments	50,200	4,600
Resource properties costs	(5,025,200)	(3,377,200)
Valuation allowance	(1,329,000)	(2,431,600)
	-	-

As of September 30, 2019, the Company has Canadian tax loss carry-forwards of approximately \$2,530,800 (2019 - \$1,920,200) 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.

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 \$26,350,600 (US\$19,694,000).

Allegiant Gold Ltd.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements For the Years Ended September 30, 2020 and 2019 (Expressed in Canadian Dollars)

15. COMMITMENT

The Company entered into a lease agreement on May 1, 2020 for the rental of storage space in Reno, Nevada with a term that expires on April 30, 2022 with an option to renew the lease for a further term of 2 years expiring on April 30, 2024. The remaining rent payable under the lease is \$61,103 (US\$45,600) up until the lease expires.

16. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

The Company's non-cash investing and financing transactions are as follows:

	September 30, 2020	September 30, 2019
	(\$)	(\$)
Received short-term investments as an option payment for the Clanton Hills property (Note 7).	580,000	-
Received short-term investments as an option payment for the Mogollon property (Note 7).	694,077	334,550
Received short-term investments as an option payment for the Bolo property (Note 7).	270,077	334,550
Received short-term investments as an option payment for the Four Metals property (Note 7).	15,753	16,838
Initial recognition of right-of-use asset and associated lease liability	119,425	-
Initial recognition of asset retirement obligation on exploration and evaluation assets	225,043	-
Issued 32,368 common shares to Directors of the Company to settle accrued directors' fees (Note 10).	-	13,595
Issued 471,600 finders' warrants (Note 10).	89,500	-
Issued 1,000,000 common shares in exchange for extending the maturity date of a promissory note payable to Orea (Note 10).	-	190,000
	<u>1,993,875</u>	<u>889,533</u>

17. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent to September 30, 2020, the Company:

- d) received \$100,000 in share subscriptions owing from the CEO of the Company.
- e) received an additional \$20,000 from CEBA under the same terms and conditions as the original loan (Note 8).
- f) issued 3,201,766 common shares to Orea for settlement of the Grid Note (Note 11).