ANNUAL REPORT

ALLEGIANT

2018

AUAU:TSX
TSX venture EXCHANGE

AUXXF:OTCQX

2018

ANNUAL REPORT

Letter to Our Fellow Shareholders	3
Management's Discussion & Analysis	4
Consolidated Financial Statements	26
Officers and Directors	52
Corporate Information	53

LETTER FROM THE CEO

To our fellow shareholders,

The year 2018 was a banner year for ALLEGIANT's corporate business, but less so for gold and gold equities in general. Gold prices got off to a solid start, carrying the momentum from the previous year, however waning demand drove prices down, reaching an 18-month low of US$1,200 an ounce in mid-August, and gold equities fared even worse.

It was in this atmosphere of investor apprehension that ALLEGIANT completed its spin-out from Columbus Gold Corp. and started trading with some 7,000 shareholders, on the TSX Venture Exchange on January 30, 2018, as Nevada's preeminent gold explorer. Shortly after, ALLEGIANT's shares were listed for trading on the OTCQX, and ALLEGIANT set-out to undertake a very ambitious program to drill test five high-quality gold exploration projects, in addition to drilling at its flagship Eastside gold project.

The key appointment of Russell Ball to ALLEGIANT's board solidified ALLEGIANT's goal of forming one of the strongest junior mining boards in the industry. As the former CFO of Newmont, followed by his then recent tenure as the CFO of Goldcorp, two of the largest gold miners in the world, Russell's skills perfectly complimented the experience of the other board members, particularly Norm Pitcher, the former President of Eldorado Gold.

Results from step-out drilling at Eastside were announced in the summer of 2018. The program was successful in extending the Original Zone, an area within Eastside, 300 metres to the west and 400 metres to the south, where it still remains open in both directions. All of the holes were drilled in areas classified as waste in the pit-constrained resource estimate, which currently stands at 721,000 gold equivalent ounces. Drill hole 147 returned 42.7 metres of 2.49 g/t gold, including 9.1 metres of 9.03 g/t gold. Drill hole 151 returned thick zones of gold and silver mineralization bottoming in 79.2 metres of 1.03 g/t gold. Drill hole 161 returned 74.7 metres of 0.89 g/t gold. The results demonstrate that the objectives of doubling the in-pit ounces and significantly reducing the strip ratio at the Original Zone remain in sight. Further, the results verify that the Original Zone is a very large gold system. More drilling is planned for Eastside in early 2020.

In anticipation of an unprecedented drilling campaign to test five high-quality gold projects in Nevada, Goldcorp made a strategic investment in August 2018 by acquiring 9.74% of ALLEGIANT in an oversubscribed private placement, which raised $4.95 million in total and also included several institutional investors. Drilling commenced shortly thereafter at ALLEGIANT'S Red Hills project, followed by Hughes Canyon, North Brown and Monitor Hills. Drilling commenced at the fifth project Adularia Hill in February 2019, shortly before publication of this letter.

The principal purpose of the five-project exploration campaign is to identify which of the early stage projects have the best discovery potential for a larger future drilling program, with the secondary aim of reducing the number of projects held, and hence resulting in a reduction in ALLEGIANT's annual holding costs.

In an effort to advance exploration of projects as quickly possible, ALLEGIANT farmed-out three projects in 2018, Bolo, Mogollon and Four Metals. In addition to work expenditures typical under farm-out agreements, ALLEGIANT benefited from a reduction in holding costs, in parallel with cash-flow from option payments. Drilling at the high-quality Bolo gold project is expected to commence in Q3 2019.

Looking ahead through 2019, many signals point to the possibility of a long-awaited improvement in gold prices, and as a consequence gold equities. If that were to occur, ALLEGIANT and its shareholders, will find themselves in an enviable position.

Robert Giustra
CEO & Chairman
February 29, 2019

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2018 and 2017 (Stated in Canadian Dollars)

Profile and Strategy	5
Spin-out of Allegiant Gold Ltd.	5
Overall Performance and Updates	6
Goldcorp Strategic Investment	7
Discussion of Operations	8
Summary of Quarterly Information	12
Liquidity and Capital Resources	13
Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements	14
Commitments and Related Party Transactions	14
Proposed Transactions	15
Critical Accounting Estimates	16
Changes in Accounting Policies and Standards	16
Financial Instruments	17
Other Information	19

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, 2018, which has been 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 thousands of Canadian Dollars except for share and per share amounts, or unless otherwise noted. References to "US$" are to thousands of US Dollars. "This quarter" or "current quarter" means the three month period ended September 30, 2018, and "this year" or "current year" means the year ended September 30, 2018. The information contained in this MD&A is current to January 14, 2019.

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.

SPIN-OUT OF ALLEGIANT GOLD LTD.

On September 27, 2017, Columbus Gold announced the signing of an arrangement agreement (the "Arrangement") providing for the spin-out of its subsidiary, Allegiant, with the intent of listing Allegiant on the TSXV. The Arrangement was subject to certain conditions, all of which have since been met and Allegiant was formally spun-out of Columbus Gold on January 25, 2018.

On December 8, 2017, the Company closed brokered and non-brokered private placements of subscription receipts (the "Subscription Receipts") for combined gross proceeds of $4,196. Each Subscription Receipt entitled the holder to receive, upon closing of the

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

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

On January 29, 2018, 6,994,114 Subscription Receipts were converted to 6,994,114 common shares of the Company and 6,994,114 Allegiant Warrants. An additional 273,490 finders' warrants were issued with an exercise price of $0.60, expiring on January 29, 2020.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE AND UPDATES

The following highlights the Company's overall performance for the three months and year ended September 30, 2018:

	Three months ended	Year ended
	September 30, 2018 ($)	September 30, 2018 ($)
Net loss	(914)	(3,865)
Cash used in operating activities	(253)	(1,672)
Cash at end of period or year	3,814	3,814
Loss per share – basic and diluted	(0.02)	(0.11)

Finance

On August 14, 2018, the Company closed the second and final tranche of its non-brokered private placement of its common shares at a price of $0.35 per share, for an aggregate gross amount of $4,946, with fees totaling $365. On July 5, 2018, the Company announced the arrangement of a non-brokered private placement to raise $4,415, consisting of approximately 12.6 million common shares of the Company at a price of $0.35 per common share (the "Offering"). In connection with the Offering, Goldcorp Inc. ("Goldcorp") would undertake a strategic investment in Allegiant, and would own up to 9.99% of the issued and outstanding common shares of Allegiant post-closing (see Goldcorp Strategic Investment below). Proceeds of the Offering are being used to carry-out high-impact "discovery" exploration drill programs on six of Allegiant's high-priority exploration projects, located principally in the mining-friendly jurisdiction of Nevada. Over a 10-month period starting in August 2018, the following six gold exploration projects will be drilled:

- Red Hills
- North Brown
- Monitor Hills

- Hughes Canyon
- Adularia Hill
- Silver Dome

The first tranche of the private placement was closed on July 16, 2018, with the issuance of 7,906,182 common shares for gross proceeds of $2,767.

On September 13, 2018, the Company granted stock options to an Officer and Director for the purchase of up to an aggregate of 750,000 common shares, exercisable at a price of $0.46 per share and expiring on September 13, 2023. The Options vested immediately on the date of grant.

On January 30, 2018, 4,665,000 share options were granted to certain directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company with an exercise price of $0.60, and expiring on January 30, 2023. 200,000 share options vest on July 1, 2018, 200,000 share options vested on December 1, 2018, and the balance of 4,265,000 share options vested immediately upon grant.

Corporate

On December 21, 2017, the Company announced the appointments of Russell Ball and Norm Pitcher as independent directors.

Mr. Ball served as the Chief Financial Officer of both Goldcorp Inc. and Newmont Mining Corporation, two of the world's largest gold producers. Mr. Ball joined Goldcorp in 2013 as Executive Vice President of Projects and Capital Management and in 2014 he was appointed Executive Vice President of Corporate Development and Capital Projects. From March 2016 to October 2017, Mr. Ball served as Chief Financial Officer and Executive Vice President of Corporate Development. Prior to Goldcorp, Mr. Ball served as Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer for Newmont Mining Corporation. Over his nineteen years with Newmont, Mr. Ball worked in audit, finance, treasury and investor relations before joining the executive team as Chief Financial Officer. Prior to Newmont, Mr. Ball was a manager in the finance and audit groups with PricewaterhouseCoopers in Durban, South Africa. He qualified as both a Chartered Accountant from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of South Africa and a Certified Public Accountant in Colorado.

From 2012 to 2015, Mr. Pitcher served as the President of Eldorado Gold Corporation, a Canadian mid-tier gold producer. Prior to this, he served as Eldorado's Chief Operating Officer. During his 30-year career, Mr. Pitcher has also worked with Pan American Silver, H.A. Simons, Ivanhoe Gold and Pioneer Metals. He has extensive international expertise in exploration, evaluation and mining of open-pit and underground mineral deposits. Mr. Pitcher is a Professional Geologist and is a graduate of the University of Arizona with a Bachelor of Science in Geology.

On August 1, 2018, the Company announced the appointment of Robert Giustra, the Company's current Chairman, as CEO of the Company. Andy Wallace, the Company's former CEO, has stepped down to focus 100% of his efforts on carrying-out exploration programs for the Company. Andy Wallace continues in his role as Vice President and Director of Allegiant Gold (U.S.) Ltd., a wholly owned subsidiary of Allegiant.

Goldcorp Strategic Investment

In connection with the Offering, Goldcorp and the Company entered into an investor rights agreement, whereby as long as Goldcorp maintains an equity interest in Allegiant of 5% or greater, it will have: i) the right to participate in future equity financings to maintain up to a 9.99% interest in Allegiant; ii) the right to receive regular updates of technical information on all Allegiant's projects; iii) the right of first refusal to match third party offers in connection with proposed transactions on Allegiant's North Brown, Red Hills, Monitor Hills and Hughes Canyon gold projects; iv) the right of first refusal on all of Allegiant's projects except Eastside, to match third party offers in connection with non-equity financings such as royalties and streams; and v) the right to appoint 50% of a technical committee with Allegiant with respect to the North Brown, Red Hills, Monitor Hills and Hughes Canyon gold projects.

DISCUSSION OF OPERATIONS

Exploration and evaluation assets

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

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

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

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

Bolo

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

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

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

Clanton Hills

The Clanton Hills project is 100% owned by Allegiant and is located 112 km west of Phoenix, Arizona. The Company plans to drill up to 12 rotary drill holes, totaling up to 2,200 metres, at Clanton Hills.

Eastside

The Eastside project is located approximately 32 km west of Tonopah, Nevada. Subject to underlying royalties, Allegiant controls a 100% interest in Eastside.

On August 31, 2018, the Company announced results of the remaining 13 drill holes, holes 156-168, from the 22-hole phase 1 resource expansion drill program, totaling 8,265 metres, with highlights as follows:

- The phase 1 resource expansion drill program was successful in extending the Original Zone, an area within Eastside, 300 metres to the west and 400 metres to the south, where it still remains open in both directions.
- Further, all of the holes were drilled in areas currently classified as waste in the pit-constrained resource estimate, which currently stands at 721,000 gold equivalent ounces, below the planned pit or below the pit layback.
- Drill hole 147 returned 42.7 metres of 2.49 g/t gold, including 9.1 metres of 9.03 g/t gold.

- Drill hole 151 returned thick zones of gold and silver mineralization bottoming in 79.2 metres of 1.03 g/t gold.

- Drill hole 161 returned 74.7 metres of 0.89 g/t gold.

Additional details of the results can be found on the Company's website at www.allegiantgold.com.

The Company will continue to build on the results phase 1 drill program with the objective of doubling the in-pit resource and significantly reducing the strip ratio at the Original Zone. The Original Zone remains open to the west, south, and to depth, and possibly to the east and north. It is important to note that due to difficult drilling conditions, seven of the 13 drill holes had to be abandoned, several of which terminated in gold mineralization.

The Company plans to initiate a phase 2 resource expansion drill program at the Original Zone after it completes the high-impact discovery drill program for six other projects currently underway.

On March 5, 2018, the Company announced the results of the first nine drill holes from a drill program at Eastside. Details can be obtained on the Company's website.

On December 5, 2016, Columbus Gold announced an initial NI 43-101 pit constrained inferred resource estimate at Eastside consisting of 35,780,000 tonnes grading 0.63g gold equivalent per tonne, for a total of 721,000 ounces of gold equivalent (using a cut-off grade of 0.15g gold per tonne and a gold/silver ratio of 60:1).

Four Metals

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

As at September 30, 2018, the Company received $14 (US$13) from the Four Metals Optionee, representing the Company's 50% portion of the first option payment.

Hughes Canyon

Subject to underlying royalties, the Hughes Canyon project is 100% owned by Allegiant and is located approximately 48 km east-southeast of Lovelock, Nevada.

On October 2, 2018, the Company announced the commencement of drilling at Hughes Canyon, with 12 drill holes totalling 2,250 metres planned.

Mogollon

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

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

Monitor Hills

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

Allegiant is targeting Carlin-type gold mineralization at

Monitor Hills and plans to drill up to 10 rotary drill holes, totaling up to 2,100 metres.

North Brown

The North Brown 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 North Brown. A total of 2,036 metres of rotary drilling 11 holes were completed, and assay results are expected soon.

Red Hills

The Red Hills project is 100% owned by Allegiant and is located 56 km northeast of Ely, Nevada.

On October 2, 2018, the Company announced the completion of drilling at Red Hills, which consisted of 9 holes for a total of 2,342 metres. No further work is planned for the Red Hills project.

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 VP and director of a subsidiary of the Company, and a principal of Cordilleran Exploration Company, LLC ("Cordex"), which is conducting exploration and project generation activities for Allegiant on an exclusive basis.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

	Year ended		
	September 30, 2018 ($)	September 30, 2017 ($)	September 30, 2016 ($)
Net loss for the year[1]	(3,865)	-	note 1
Basic & diluted loss per share[1]	(0.11)	-	note 1

[1]Annual financial information for the last three years have not been presented as the Company was incorporated on September 26, 2017.

	September 30, 2018 ($)	September 30, 2017 ($)	September 30, 2016 ($)
Cash and cash equivalents[1]	3,814	-	note 1
Total assets[1]	26,973	-	note 1
Total non-current financial liabilities[1]	-	-	note 1

[1]Annual financial information for the last three years have not been presented as the Company was incorporated on September 26, 2017.

Review of Financial Results – Year-to-Date

During the year ended September 30, 2018, the Company incurred a net loss of $3,865. As the Company was incorporated on September 26, 2017, there are no prior year comparative figures available for analysis, and as such, the review of financial results will focus on expenditures for the quarters in the current fiscal year. The following are the major items that make up the net loss for the current year:

- Administration and office expenses of $415 this year is mainly comprised of $350 in shared administration and management costs with Columbus Gold (see Related Party Transactions) and general overhead costs.
- The Company incurred $407 this year in investor relations expenses to support brokered and non-brokered private placements of common shares of the Company, in addition to participating in conferences, marketing and developing the Company's website.
- The Company impaired and wrote-off the Red Hills project in the amount of $396 resulting from no further work being planned for the Red Hills project.
- Professional fees of $312 and transfer agent and filing fees of $150 this year are generally costs associated with the Arrangement, the listing of the Company on the TSXV and costs associated with being a publicly listed company.
- During the current year, the Company granted 5,415,000 share options to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company. The vesting of share options resulted in a non-cash share-based payments charge of $1,647 this year.
- The Company recorded a non-cash accretion expense of $178 this period in connection with amounts Due to Columbus Gold (see Related Party Transactions).

The change in total assets was mainly a result of the Arrangement.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY INFORMATION

	Q4 2018 ($)	Q3 2018 ($)	Q2 2018 ($)	Q1 2018 ($)	Q4 2017 ($)
Net loss for the period[1]	(914)	(403)	(2,030)	(518)	-
Basic and diluted loss per share[1]	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.06)	(10,159)	-

[1]Quarterly financial information for the last eight quarters have not been presented as the Company was incorporated on September 26, 2017.

	Sep 30, 2018 ($)	Jun 30, 2018 ($)	Mar 31, 2018 ($)	Dec 31, 2017 ($)	Sep 30, 2017 ($)
Cash[1]	3,814	335	1,801	175	0
Restricted cash[1]	-	-	-	4,086	-
Total assets[1]	26,973	23,352	23,548	24,192	0
Total non-current financial liabilities[1]	-	-	(1,499)	(1,444)	-

[1]Quarterly financial information for the last eight quarters have not been presented as the Company was incorporated on September 26, 2017.

Review of Financial Results – Current Quarter

During the three months ended September 30, 2018, the Company incurred a net loss of $914. As the Company was incorporated on September 26, 2017, there are no prior year comparative figures available for analysis, and as such, the review of financial results will focus on expenditures for the quarters in the current year.

When comparing the current quarter to Q2 2018, the Company had a lower net loss. This was mainly driven by the $1,500 share-based payments expense recorded in Q2 2018 from the recognition of the accounting impact of vested share options.

When comparing the current quarter to the remainder of the quarters in the current year, the net loss was higher due to the $396 impairment on the Red Hills project, resulting from no further work being planned for the Red Hills project.

Change in total assets

As at September 30, 2018, the Company had total assets of $26,973. This balance was higher than all historic quarterly comparative reporting periods as the Company received $4,581 from a non brokered private placement in the current quarter. Total assets increased from 0 to $24,192 at December 31, 2017, mainly as a result of the Arrangement.

Change in non-current financial liabilities

As at September 30, 2018, the Company had $nil non-current financial liabilities. The Company owes Columbus Gold $1,605 under a grid note (see Related Party Transactions) which matures on March 1, 2019. This balance was reclassified to a current liability in Q3 2018.

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, and debt from Columbus Gold. 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, 2018 ($)	September 30, 2017 ($)	September 30, 2016 ($)
Cash used in operating activities	(1,672)	-	note 1
Cash used in investing activities	(3,389)	-	note 1
Cash from financing activities	8,875	0	note 1
Cash, end of the year	3,814	0	note 1

[1] Annual financial information for the last three years have not been presented as the Company was incorporated on September 26, 2017.

At September 30, 2018, the Company had cash of $3,814 (2017 - $0) and working capital of $2,083 (2017 - $0). As the Company was incorporated on September 26, 2017, there are no prior year comparative figures available for analysis, and as such, this section of the MD&A will focus on the nature of the transactions in the current year.

During the year ended September 30, 2018, the Company used cash of $1,672 in operating activities. This consists mainly of $415 in administration and office, $407 in investor relations expense, $312 in professional fees and $150 in transfer agent and filing fees. The remaining balance consists of other miscellaneous operating expenses and changes in non-cash working capital items.

The Company used net cash of $3,389 in investing activities during the current year. The majority of this amount, $3,450, was invested in exploration and evaluation assets mainly on the Eastside, Red Hills, Bolo and North Brown projects, partially offset by cash received from the Acquisition of AGHL.

During the year ended September 30, 2018, the Company had cash flow of $8,875 from its financing activities. The Company completed brokered and non-brokered private placements of Subscription Receipts and common shares for aggregate net proceeds of $8,353. In addition, the Company also received net advances from Columbus Gold totalling $522.

At September 30, 2018, the Company had current liabilities of $1,832 and non-current liabilities of $nil. The Company has sufficient and access to capital to meet working capital requirements and obligations as they become due.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The Company has no off-balance sheet arrangements.

COMMITMENTS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following is a summary of related party transactions:

	Three months ended	Year ended
	September 30, 2018 ($)	September 30, 2018 ($)
Amounts paid or accrued to Columbus Gold under the CSA	99	350
Management fees paid or accrued to a company controlled by the Chairman of the Company	38	113
Directors fees paid or accrued	45	145
Consulting fees paid or accrued to Cordex	99	355
	281	**963**

The following summarizes advances and amounts payable to related parties:

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

PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

There are no proposed transactions as at September 30, 2018 and the date of this MD&A.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

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

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

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

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND STANDARDS

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

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

This new standard is a partial replacement of IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the multiple rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments in the context of its business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the multiple impairment methods in IAS 39. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

(b) IFRS 16 – *Leases* ("IFRS 16")

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

(c) Other

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

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The fair value of the Company's financial instruments, financial statement classification and associated risks are presented in the table below:

Financial instrument	Financial statement classification	Associated risks	Fair value at September 30, 2018 ($)
Cash	Carrying value	Credit, currency, and concentration	3,814
Receivables	Carrying value	Credit and concentration	22
Reclamation bonds	Carrying value	Credit, currency and concentration	589
Accounts payable	Carrying value	Currency	(98)
Due to Columbus Gold	Fair value	n/a	(1,569)
			2,758

Financial risk

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

(a) Credit risk

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

(b) Liquidity risk

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

(c) Market risks

(i) Foreign currency risk

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

(ii) Commodity price risk

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

(iii) Interest rate risk

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

Sensitivity analysis

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

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

Capital management

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

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

Fair value

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

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

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

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and

Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

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

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

OTHER 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 the date of this MD&A and September 30, 2018:

Financial instrument	As at date of this MD&A	September 30, 2018
Common shares issued and outstanding	60,843,850	60,811,482
Share options outstanding (exercisable at $0.46 to $0.60)	5,090,000	5,090,000
Warrants outstanding (exercisable at $$1.00, expire January 29, 2020)	6,994,114	6,994,114
Warrants outstanding (exercisable at $0.60, expire January 29, 2020)	273,490	273,490

Risks and uncertainties

Risk factors

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 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.

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.

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 VP and director of a subsidiary of the Company, and a principal of Cordilleran Exploration Company, LLC ("Cordex"), which is conducting exploration and project generation activities for Allegiant on an exclusive basis.

Additional information

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

Corporation information

Head Office:	1090 Hamilton Street Vancouver, BC V6B 2R9 Canada
Directors:	Robert Giustra Norm Pitcher Peter Gianulis Russell Ball
Officers:	Robert Giustra, Chairman & CEO Andrew Yau, CFO & Corporate Secretary Jorge Martinez, VP, Communications & Technology
Auditor:	DMCL LLP 1500 – 1140 West Pender Street Vancouver, BC V6E 4G1
Legal Counsel:	McMillan LLP Suite 1500 - 1055 West Georgia Street Vancouver, BC V6E 4N7
Transfer Agent:	Computershare Investor Services Inc. 2nd Floor – 510 Burrard Street Vancouver, BC V6C 3B9

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2018 and 2017
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Allegiant Gold Ltd.

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

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Opinion

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

Emphasis of Matter

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

Vancouver, Canada
January 14, 2019

DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS

An independent firm associated with
Moore Stephens International Limited
MOORE STEPHENS

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Expressed in thousands of Canadian Dollars

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

Nature of operations and going concern (note 1)

Subsequent event (note 14)

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

Approved by the Board of Directors

"Robert Giustra"
Robert Giustra – Director

"Russell Ball"
Russell Ball - Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS AND COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

Expressed in thousands of Canadian Dollars, except per share amounts

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

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Expressed in thousands of Canadian Dollars, except per share amounts

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

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

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Expressed in thousands of Canadian Dollars, except per share amounts

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

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Year Ended September 30, 2018 and 2017

1. Nature of operations and going concern

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

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

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

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

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

2. Basis of presentation

(a) Statement of compliance

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

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

(b) Basis of measurement

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

(c) Basis of consolidation

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

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

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

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

(d) Use of estimates and judgments

Significant estimates and assumptions

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

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

Significant judgments

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

3. Significant accounting policies

(a) Foreign currency translation

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

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

At the end of each reporting period, assets and liabilities of the entities whose functional currency is not the Canadian

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018 and 2017

dollar are translated at the rate of exchange at the statement of financial position date. Revenues and expenses are translated at the exchange rates approximating those in effect on the date of the transactions. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are reflected in other comprehensive income or loss for the year.

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

(b) Exploration and evaluation assets

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

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

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

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

(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.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018 and 2017

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

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

(d) Restoration provision

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

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

(e) Finance income and expenses

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

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

(f) Income taxes

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

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

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

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the asset can be utilized. To the extent

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018 and 2017

that the Company does not consider it probable that a deferred tax asset will be recovered, the deferred tax asset is reduced.

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

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

(h) Share-based payments

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

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

(i) Financial instruments

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

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

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

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

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

Financial liabilities classified as other financial liabilities

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018 and 2017

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

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

4. Changes in accounting standards

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

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

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

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

5. Acquisition of AGHL

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

The transaction was between entities under common control as it was a transfer of assets previously owned directly

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018 and 2017

by Columbus Gold to the Company, a wholly owned subsidiary of Columbus Gold at the time. Accordingly, the Company recorded the assets transferred at the historical carrying costs of Columbus Gold at the date of transfer. The carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities transferred from Columbus Gold to the Company included:

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

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

6. Reclamation Bonds

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

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

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018 and 2017

7. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

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

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

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018 and 2017

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

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

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

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

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

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.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018 and 2017

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

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

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

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

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

8. Restoration Provision

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

9. Share Capital

(a) Common shares

Authorized - unlimited common shares without par value.

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

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018 and 2017

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

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

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

(b) Share options

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

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

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

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

	Options outstanding		Options exercisable	
Exercise price ($)	Number of options outstanding	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)	Number of Options exercisable	Weighted average remaining contractual life (years)
0.60	4,340,000	4.34	4,340,000	4.34
0.46	750,000	4.96	750,000	4.96
0.46-0.60	**5,090,000**	**4.43**	**5,090,000**	**4.43**

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018 and 2017

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

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

Grant date	Number of share options	Expected price volatility	Risk free interest rate	Expected life (years)	Expected dividend yield	Fair value per option ($)	Total fair value ($)
January 30, 2018	4,665,000	69.5%	2.0%	2.96	-	0.34	1,588
September 13, 2018	750,000	73.7%	2.2%	2.96	-	0.23	170

(c) Warrants

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

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

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

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

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018 and 2017

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

Assumptions used for warrants issued during 2018 are as follows:

Issue Date	Number of Warrants	Expected price volatility	Risk free interest rate	Expected life (years)	Expected dividend yield	Fair value per option ($)	Total fair value ($)
January 29, 2018	6,994,114	75%	1.77%	2.00	-	0.20	1,432
January 29, 2018	273,490	75%	1.77%	2.00	-	0.31	84

(d) Loss per share

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

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

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

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018 and 2017

(e) Reserves

Share options and warrants

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

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)

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

10. Related party transactions

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

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

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

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

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

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

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018 and 2017

smelter return ("NSR") royalty for Cordex on existing and new properties. The principal of Cordex is an officer of a subsidiary of the Company.

The following is a summary of related party transactions:

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

The following summarizes advances and amounts payable to related parties:

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

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018 and 2017

11. Segmented information

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

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

12. Financial Risk and Capital Management

Financial risk

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

(a) Credit risk

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

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

(b) Liquidity risk

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

Liquidity risk is assessed as moderate.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018 and 2017

(c) Market risks

(i) Foreign currency risk

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

(ii) Commodity price risk

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

(iii) Interest rate risk

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

Sensitivity analysis

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

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

Capital management

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

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

Fair value

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

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

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

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018 and 2017

Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and

Level 3 – inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

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

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

13. Income taxes

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

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

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

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

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
For the Year Ended September 30, 2018 and 2017

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

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

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

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

14. Subsequent event

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

CAUTION ON FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

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," "engages," "aims," "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 forwardlooking statements.

These risks, uncertainties and other factors include, but are not limited to: changes in Canadian/ US dollar exchange rates; our strategies and objectives; our tax position and the tax and royalty rates applicable to us; our ability to acquire necessary permits and other authorizations in connection with our projects; risks associated with environmental compliance, including without limitation changes in legislation and regulation, and estimates of reclamation and other costs; our cost reduction and other financial and operating objectives; our environmental, health and safety initiatives; the availability of qualified employees and labour for our operations; risks that may affect our 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 our dependence on third parties for the provision of critical services; risks associated with nonperformance 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 timing of the receipt of required approvals for our operations; the availability of equity and other financing on reasonable terms; power prices; our ability to procure equipment and operating supplies in sufficient quantities and on a timely basis; our ability to attract and retain skilled labour and staff; the impact of changes in Canadian/US dollar and other foreign exchange rates on our costs and results; market competition; and our ongoing relations with our employees and with our 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. We undertake 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.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Robert Giustra
Chairman & CEO

Peter Gianulis
Director

Russell Ball
Director

Norm Pitcher
Director

Andy Wallace
President, Allegiant Gold (US) LTD

Warren Beil
VP, Legal and Corporate Secretary

Andrew Yau
Chief Financial Officer

Blaine Monaghan
VP, Corporate Development

Jorge Martinez
VP, Communications & Technology

CORPORATE INFORMATIONN

Head Office
1090 Hamilton Street
Vancouver, BC V6B 2R9
Canada

Investor Relations
Main +1 (604) 634-0970
Fax +1 (604) 634-0971
Email: ir@allegiantgold.com

Directors
Robert Giustra, Chairman & CEO
Peter Gianulis, Director
Russell Ball, Director
Norm Pitcher, Director

Officers
Andy Wallace, President, Allegiant Gold (US) LTD*
Warren Beil, VP, Legal & Corporate Secretary
Andrew Yau, Chief Financial Officer & Corporate Secretary
Blaine Monaghan, VP, Corporate Development
Jorge Martinez, VP, Communications & Technology

Auditor
DMCL LLP
1500 – 1140 West Pender Street
Vancouver, BC V6E 4G1

Legal Counsel
McMillan LLP
Suite 1500 – 1055 West Georgia Street
Vancouver, BC V6E 4N7

Transfer Agent
Computershare Investor Services
2nd Floor – 510 Burrard Street
Vancouver, BC V6C 3B9

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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

*Is a Qualified Person Under National Instrument 43-101

ALLEGIANT

1090 Hamilton Street
Vancouver, BC, V6B 2R9
Canada
Main +1 (604) 634-0970
Fax +1 (604) 634-0971
Toll Free +1 (888) 818-1364

AUAU:TSX
TSX venture EXCHANGE
AUXXF:OTCQX

WWW.ALLEGIANTGOLD.COM