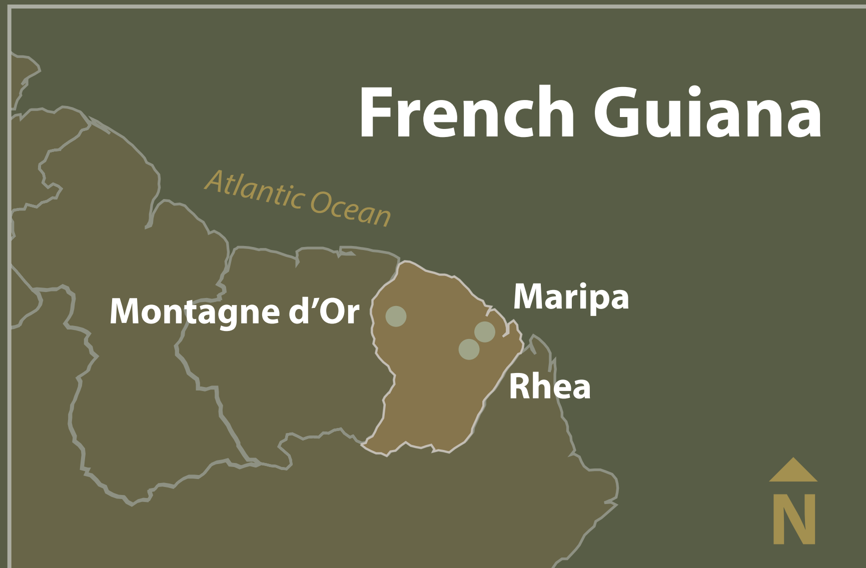
Columbus Gold

ANNUAL REPORT 2019

CGT: TSX - CGTFF: OTCQX



Montagne d'Or*

Permiting

Gold Resources: 3.85 M oz *Measured & Indicated*
(85.1 M tonnes @ 1.405 g/t Au)
0.96 M oz Inferred
(20.2 M tonnes @ 1.484g/t Au)
Gold Reserves: 2.75 M oz *Proven & Probable*
(54.11 M tonnes @ 1.58 g/t Au)

BFS Highlights

Bankable Feasibility Study (BFS)

Gold price: US$1,250
CAPEX: US $361 million
AISC: US $779 per ounce *(LOM)*
LOM: 12 years
Production: 2.57 M oz *(LOM)*
237,000 oz *(yrs 1-10)*
Average Mined Grade: 1.73 g/t Au *(yrs 1-10)*
NPV (at 5%): US $370 million *(After-tax)*
IRR: 18.7% *(After-tax)*

* Resource is confined within a Whittle optimization pit shell using cut-off grade of 0.4 g/t and a gold price of US$1,300/oz. Mineral reserves are inclusive of the M&I resources and are reported at varied cut-offs dependent on lithological rock types, economics, metallurgical recoveries and a gold price of US$1,200/oz. For more details on the BFS, refer to press dated March 20, 2017.

Maripa

Exploration

- Option to acquire 70% from IAMGOLD
- Five contiguous permits covering 120 km2
- Similar geology to IAMGOLD's Rosebel worldclass gold mine
- Past drilling limited to shallow depths
- 5 partially defined broad gold zones
- Drillhole intersections of economic interest
- 2019 Prospecting returned high grade samples:
  - **Site 1:** from 5.84 to 86.80 g/t gold
  - **Site 2:** from 5.98 to 115.70 g/t gold
  - **Site 3:** from 6.83 to 52.33 g/t gold
  - **Site 4:** from 13.07 to 15.22 g/t gold

Rhea

Exploration

- Early stage exploration project
- Letter of Intent signed to acquire 100% interest
- Agreement conditional on grant of exploration permit

Contents

Letter from the CEO

To our fellow shareholders

In 2019 Columbus Gold remained on course by moving forward with mine permitting optimizations for the Montagne d'Or gold project and further advancing and growing its exploration project portfolio in French Guiana.

It has been a remarkable year for gold as the sector managed to break out from a six-year long base pattern. Overall, gold rose more than 15% in 2019, and even soared 21% between July and September, hitting US$1,550 at the beginning of the latter month. Demand was mostly sustained thanks to interest from investors and central banks.

While the price of gold attested to a strong market, confidence in the sector was also pushed by important business transactions in the industry, such as the merger of two gold giants that resulted in the largest gold company in the world.

Columbus was also part of the dynamism seen in the gold sector last year. It is important to remember that in December of 2018, the French National Commission of Public Debate (CNDP) officially acknowledged Columbus' decision to move forward with permitting and development of the Montagne d'Or gold mine in French Guiana pursuant to certain recommendations set by the French authorities. This milestone greatly shaped our strategy and impacted our achievements in 2019.

The views of certain groups for the protection of the environment opposing the Montagne d'Or project have at different times influenced the French government's position on the project. Therefore, it was encouraging to find that a report conducted by a taskforce on behalf of the French government assessing the benefits and impacts associated with the development of gold mining in French Guiana was highly favorable to the development of Montagne d'Or, the most advanced large-scale gold project in the jurisdiction. We continue to address these challenges to make headway with permitting and develop a mining project that meets the French government's and stakeholder's expectations on environmental protection. In order to take full advantage of these favorable conditions and pursuant to the recommendations of the CNDP, Columbus has committed to meeting the standards set by the reform of the French mining code in the Montagne d'Or project. The reform of the code will modernize the mining industry in French Guiana by enforcing the highest environmental and social standards, granting us an opportunity to become a regional benchmark in terms of best practices.

Columbus successfully closed several private placements in 2019 to be used for exploration and working capital purposes. The first one took place in January and raised CAD$1.95 million. A second private placement took place in August and raised CAD$456,000, followed by a non-brokered private placement fully subscribed by Sandstorm Gold that raised CAD$1.25 million. The most recent private placements were fully subscribed by Paris-based OCIM, an established privately held group of companies in the precious metals trading and financing sectors.

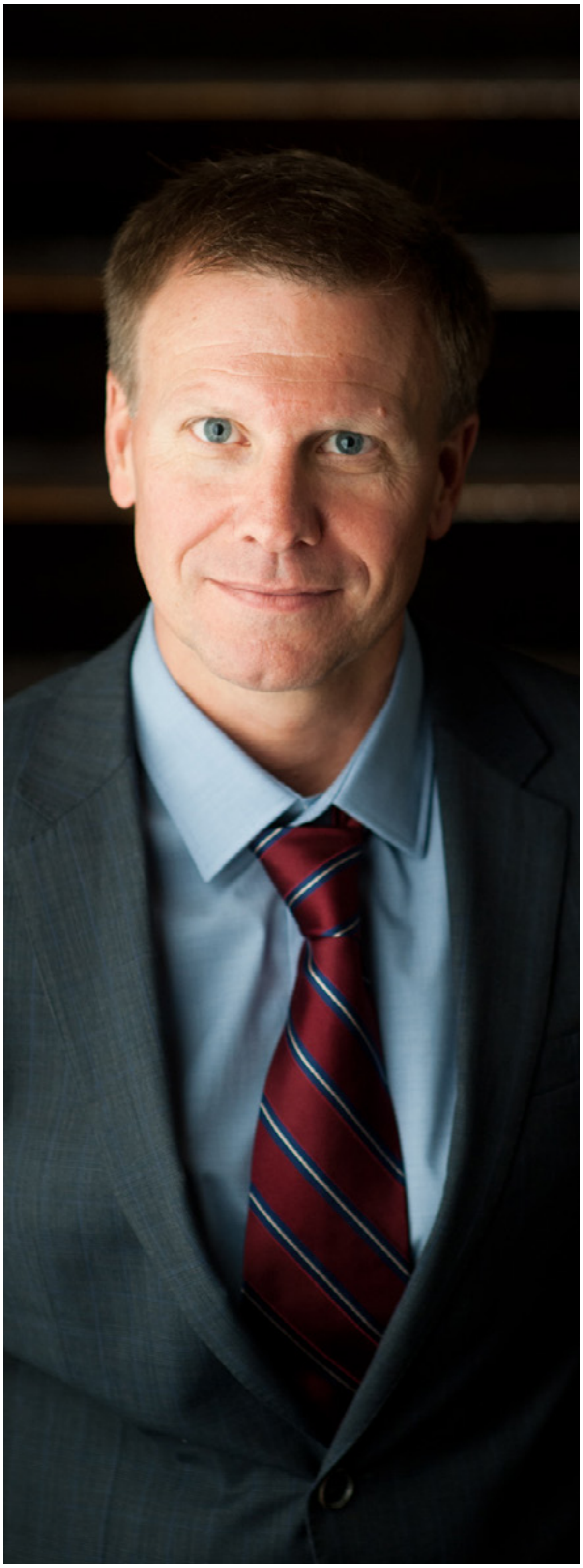
In line with our strategy to expand our portfolio of high-class gold projects, Columbus signed a letter of intent to acquire the Rhea project, located within the core of one of the most prominent placer gold mining districts in French Guiana. The project has newly recognized hard-rock potential with the discovery of high-grade quartz-gold veins.

Columbus began exploration activities at the Maripa gold project, for which the company is acquiring up to a 70% interest from IAMGOLD Corporation. The activities took place on five previously identified partially drill-defined gold zones. Prospecting in the northern half of Maripa led to the discovery of four new quartz-gold vein systems, all of which returned high-grade gold values. We also completed a high-resolution magnetic and radiometric heliborne geophysical survey in November. The survey covered 256 square kilometres at a 100-metre line spacing, centred and extending beyond the limits of Maripa.

In addition to my designation as CEO, there were other key appointments in Columbus Gold worth mentioning. As part of my transition from COO to CEO, Guillaume Courtois was appointed Country Manager for French Guiana. A geologist with significant operational and technical expertise working at the Montagne d'Or gold project, Mr. Courtois oversaw drilling programs and technical field studies for the feasibility study and permitting requirements for the project. Furthermore, the board of directors was strengthened with the appointment of Mr. Laurent Mathiot. An established finance and banking executive in France, Mr. Mathiot's experience in gold trading and acting as CEO of OCIM Finance solidifies our foothold in France and undoubtedly bolsters the company's strategy.

Moving forward in 2020, we anticipate a productive and rewarding year as we advance with our world-class gold mine development and exploration projects in French Guiana. In line with our newly adopted corporate vision, our priority is to acquire an additional advanced-stage gold asset in South America. Our strategic partnership with OCIM will be key in meeting our growth strategy and other objectives. Columbus remains committed to building shareholder value, while striving for minimal dilution in the execution of our mission.

Rock Lefrançois
President & CEO



Trench at 2019 sampling area
at Changement target.
Maripa Gold Project

Management's Discussion & Analysis

For the Year Ended September 30, 2019 (Stated in Canadian Dollars)

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") focuses on significant factors that have affected Columbus Gold Corp. (the "Company" or "Columbus Gold") 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, 2019, which have 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 the section under "Bankable Feasibility Study", per share amounts, or where noted. References to "US$" are to thousands of US Dollars. "This quarter" or "current quarter" means the three month period ended September 30, 2019, and "this year" or "current year" means the year ended September 30, 2019. The information contained in this MD&A is current to December 5, 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

The Company was incorporated on May 14, 2003 under the laws of the Province of Saskatchewan, Canada and continued in British Columbia, Canada on December 29, 2003. The Company changed its name from Purple Vein Resources Ltd. to Columbus Gold Corp. effective December 20, 2004. On May 24, 2006, the Company completed its initial public offering and obtained a listing on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") as a Tier 2 mining issuer. The Company graduated from the TSX-V and commenced trading on the Toronto Stock Exchange (the "TSX") under the trading symbol "CGT" on January 26, 2016. The Company is also listed on the OTCQX International.

The Company's principal business activities are the acquisition, exploration and development of resource properties, with gold as a principal focus. 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.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE AND OUTLOOK

The following highlights the Company's overall performance for the three months and year ended September 30, 2019:

	Three months ended			Year ended		
	September 30, 2019 ($)	September 30, 2018 ($)	% Change	September 30, 2019 ($)	September 30, 2018 ($)	% Change
Net (loss) income	(1,082)	(496)	(586)	(4,610)	(5,910)	1,300
Cash used in operating activities	(627)	(370)	(257)	(2,323)	(2,795)	472
Cash at end of period	503	809	(306)	503	809	(306)
Earnings (loss) per share - diluted	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.01)	(0.03)	(0.04)	0.01

LETTER OF INTENT TO ACQUIRE THIRD GOLD PROJECT

On April 30, 2019, the Company announced the signing of a letter of intent (the "LOI") to acquire a third gold project in French Guiana conditional upon the execution of a definitive agreement once the exploration permit is granted to the applicant (the "Initial Permit Holder") by the French authorities. As contemplated under the LOI, such definitive agreement would grant Columbus the exclusive right to acquire a 100% interest in the exploration permit by:

- Providing a formal notice to the Initial Permit Holder of its intention to acquire the assets at any time within 3 years from the execution date of the definitive agreement;
- During this 3-year period, Columbus will have the exclusive right to evaluate and conduct exploration over the permit area before making an acquisition decision;
- Following the decision to acquire the exploration permit, make scheduled cash payments to the Initial Payment Holder; and
- Granting the Initial Permit Holder a 1.5% NSR on future gold production.

The exploration permit covers the core of one of the most prominent placer gold mining districts in French Guiana, which is currently exposed to illegal artisanal hard rock mining of high-grade quartz-gold veins. The project area is interpreted to be underlain by prospective greenstone belt volcanic rocks, although the local geology remains poorly understood and unexplored despite intense placer mining activity in the past. The exploration permit has good access by well-maintained forestry roads, which provides for simple and low-cost logistics for transportation and exploration.

Columbus has conducted a preliminary geological evaluation of the project area. An important shear-tension vein system exposed by mine workings was prospected over a lateral distance of 1.6 kilometres. Quartz vein material sampled on the dumps of workings returned best gold values of 13.10, 24.35, 67.40, 96.25 and 160.00 g/t gold. Other mineralised vein and vein stockwork prospects sampled outside this structural corridor returned best values of 4.86 g/t gold and 20.21 g/t gold. Two principal quartz-gold vein assemblages were observed during the prospecting; 1) a white sugary quartz with no visible sulfides, and 2) a milky to smoky quartz containing abundant iron oxide casts from the oxidation of copper (covellite) and iron sulfides. Silver is associated with high gold values in veins with a silver-to-gold ratio of up to 2:1.

Over the project area, the bedrock is deeply weathered, typical of tropical climates, rendering geological interpretation difficult. The prospected gold-(copper)-(silver) vein structural zone occurs on the north edge of a prominent circular topographic feature. Locally observed potassic alteration (sericite and K-feldspar), amphibolite grade contact metamorphism and copper sulfide minerals in veins are indicative of an intrusive-related mineralised system.

Corporate Updates

On October 23, 2019, the Company closed the first tranche of a private placement (the "Sandstorm Private Placement") fully subscribed by Sandstorm Gold Ltd. ("Sandstorm"), raising gross proceeds of $1,250 through the issuance of 7,812,500 common shares of Columbus, at a price of $0.16 per share and granting to Sandstorm a 0.5% net smelter returns royalty from Columbus' ownership interest on gold production from the Maripa gold project in French Guiana, if and when Columbus earns its interest in the project, and increasing up to 1% depending on Columbus' interest in the project. No finders' fees have been paid in connection with this private placement. The proceeds of the private placement will be used for exploration and general working capital purposes. As a result of the less dilutive Sandstorm Private Placement, the Company closed the August Private Placement (defined below) concurrently, completing 1 tranche for gross proceeds of $456.

Effective September 30, 2019, Russell Ball resigned as a director of the Company to take on the CEO role at Calibre Mining Corp. A replacement for Mr. Ball will be announced in due-course.

On September 27, 2019, the Company announced the adoption of a Shareholder Rights Plan (the "Rights Plan"), which replaces the previously adopted Shareholder Rights Plan that expired in March 2019. The Rights Plan remains subject to ratification of the shareholders of Columbus Gold at the next Annual General Meeting of the Company.

On August 8, 2019, the Company announced a non-brokered unit private placement for gross proceeds of up to $1,000 (the "August Private Placement"). The private placement will be for up to 6,250,000 units at a price of $0.16 per unit. Each unit will be comprised of one common share of Columbus Gold, and a half warrant. Each full warrant will entitle the holder, on exercise, to purchase one common share of Columbus Gold at a price of $0.32, for a period of 18 months from the closing date of the private placement. Finders fees will be paid in connection with a portion of the private placement in accordance with the policies of the TSX. Columbus Gold intends to use the proceeds of the private placement for exploration and general working capital purposes. The Company closed the first tranche of the August Private Placement on August 16, 2019, raising gross proceeds of $456 through the issuance of 2,850,000 units at a price of $0.16 per unit. Each unit is comprised of one common share of Columbus Gold, and a half warrant. Each full warrant entitles the holder, on exercise, to purchase one share of Columbus Gold at a price of $0.32, for a period of 18 months from the closing date of the private placement. An aggregate of 137,500 units was paid in finders' fees.

Effective March 1, 2019, Rock Lefrançois was appointed President & CEO of the Company. Mr. Lefrançois has acted as COO of Columbus since January 2013, and as President & COO since January 2018. During his tenure, he successfully directed Columbus' Montagne d'Or project through exploration, definition drilling, resource expansion, and feasibility, and he has been vital in managing the Montagne d'Or joint-venture between Columbus and its partner Nord Gold SE ("Nordgold"), a gold producer with ten operating mines in four countries (Russia, Kazakhstan, Burkina Faso and Guinea). Under Mr. Lefrançois' stewardship, Columbus is increasing its presence in French Guiana with the objective of assembling a portfolio of high-quality gold exploration projects, in what is considered a very prospective and underexplored segment of the Guiana Shield.

On January 16, 2019, the Company announced that it has closed its unit private placement, raising gross proceeds of $1,957 through the issuance of 9,786,778 units at a price of $0.20 per unit. Each unit is comprised of one common share of Columbus Gold (a "Share"), and a half warrant. Each full warrant entitles the holder, on exercise, to purchase one Share at a price of $0.40, for a period of 12 months from the closing date of the private placement. An aggregate of 65,250 common shares of Columbus Gold was also paid in Finders' Fees, representing 0.67% of the gross proceeds raised. The proceeds of the private placement are being used for general working capital purposes.

DISCUSSION OF OPERATIONS

Exploration and evaluation assets

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

Maripa Gold Project	
Balance at October 1, 2018	145
Geology and geophysics	123
Salaries and consulting	280
Supplies	33
Other	14
Foreign exchange	(22)
Balance at September 30, 2019	**573**

	($)
Balance at October 1, 2017	18,676
Drilling	32
Geology, trenching and geophysics	215
Management and administration	262
Technical studies	14
Travel	29
Foreign exchange	123
Effect of the Arrangement	(19,206)
Balance at September 30, 2018	**145**

Property	Balance at October 1, 2017 ($)	Additions ($)	Foreign exchange ($)	Effect of the Arrangement ($)	Balance at September 30, 2018 ($)
French Guiana					
Maripa	-	145	-	-	145
USA					
Big Lime	1	0	1	(2)	-
Bolo	3,969	67	27	(4,063)	-
Clanton Hills	33	14	1	(48)	-
Eastside	14,078	211	92	(14,381)	-
Four Metals	14	0	0	(14)	-
Hugh's Canyon	43	6	0	(49)	-
Mogollon	195	-	1	(196)	-
Monitor Hills	62	1	0	(63)	-
North Brown	14	11	0	(25)	-
Overland Pass	40	3	0	(43)	-
Red Hills	25	31	1	(57)	-
Silver Dome	18	0	0	(18)	-
West Goldfield	151	2	1	(154)	-
White Canyon	0	-	-	(0)	-
White Horse Flats	12	38	0	(50)	-
White Horse Flats North	21	23	(1)	(43)	-
	18,676	**552**	**123**	**(19,206)**	**145**

Investment in Compagnie Minière Montagne d'Or - Paul Isnard, French Guiana

As of January 1, 2019, the Paul Isnard Gold Project consists of two mining concessions and two exclusive exploration permits ("PER") covering 93.5 km2, located in the northwestern region of French Guiana, South America, 180 km west of the capital, Cayenne, and 85 km south of the town of Saint-Laurent-du-Maroni. Six of the eight original mining concessions expired on December 31, 2018, and no renewal applications were submitted to the French authorities. In accordance with Article L 144-4 of the mining code, renewal applications were submitted to the French authorities for the remaining two original mining concessions within two-year deadline prior to the expiration date of December 31, 2018. The renewal application for concession no. 215 (C02/46) was submitted on December 12, 2016, and the renewal application for concession no. 219 (C03/48) was submitted on December 20, 2016. In accordance with Article L 142-9 of the mining code, the operator can continue work on the concessions until a decision to extend or not is rendered by the French authorities. The Montagne d'Or deposit, which contains significant gold mineralization, is located within the southern part of the Paul Isnard Gold Project.

Effective September 14, 2017, the Company holds a 44.99% interest in the Paul Isnard Gold Project through a 44.99% interest in Compagnie Minière Montagne d'Or SAS ("CMMO"). Nordgold holds the remaining 55.01% interest in CMMO.

On December 18, 2017, the Company announced that at a meeting of the Montagne d'Or joint-venture held on December 15, 2017 the joint-venture board unanimously decided to proceed with construction of the Montagne d'Or gold mine in French Guiana. Commencement of construction is subject to a number of additional requirements, including receipt of required permits and authorisations.

Bankable Feasibility Study

On March 20, 2017, the Company announced the results of the independent bankable feasibility study ("BFS") prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101. Highlights of the BFS are as follows *(figures are in Canadian and US Dollars, not in thousands)*:

- Net present value of US$370 million (~C$500 million at 1.35 USD-CAD exchange rate) after tax (at a 5% discount rate);
- Internal rate of return of 18.7% after tax, at an assumed gold price of US$1,250 per ounce ("oz");
- Reserves calculated at a gold price of US$1,200/oz;
- Proven & Probable Mineral Reserves of 2,745,000 oz gold ("Au") (54.1 million tonnes ("Mt") at 1.58 grams per tonne ("g/t") Au), a subset of the Measured and Indicated Resources of 3,850,000 oz Au (85.1 Mt at 1.41 g/t Au, using a cut-off grade of 0.4 g/t and a US$1,300/oz Au price);
- Life-of-mine ("LOM") production of approximately 2,572,000 oz Au; 214,000 oz per year, over a 12-year mine life, using an average overall gold recovery of 93.8% that results in an average LOM Total Cash Cost of US$666/oz and LOM All-In Sustaining Costs ("AISC") of US$779/oz;
- Average annual gold production of 237,000 oz over the first ten years of mine life at an average grade of 1.73 g/t Au that results in an average AISC of US$749/oz; and
- Total Net Initial Capital Costs (including pre-stripping and contingency, less surplus tax credit refunds) of US$361 million (table below for Capital Costs breakdown), with an After-tax Payback Period of 4.1 years, and LOM Sustaining Capital Costs of US$231 million. LOM contingency rate of 9.5% is included in the estimate.

Additional information can be found in the press release dated March 20, 2017 on the Company's website.

Permitting Update

As required by French legislation, public hearings for Montagne d'Or were organised by the French National Commission of Public Debate ("CNDP"). They were completed on July 7, 2018. In total, 14 public information meetings and workshops were held at various locations around French Guiana. On September 7, 2018, the CNDP published a report based on all the opinions, questions, commentaries and contributions received from stakeholders during the public hearings.

On November 1, 2018, the International Cyanide Management Institute ("ICMI") announced that it accepted the application of Columbus Gold to become a signatory to the Cyanide Code. CMMO has also become a signatory.

On November 16, 2018, CMMO published its decision to the CNDP to move forward with the Montagne d'Or gold mine, and committed to a number of project modifications which will be finalised and implemented with stakeholders.

Maripa Gold Project

Overview

The Maripa Gold Project ("Maripa") is located in eastern French Guiana, 50 kilometres south of the capital city of Cayenne, and is comprised of up to five contiguous exploration permits that cover an area of approximately 120 square kilometres. Gold has been mined in the area for over a century; the past producing Changement mine, located within the Maripa area, recorded gold production of some 40,000 ounces of gold from 1985 to 1996. Past drilling by previous operators between 2002 and 2006 returned the following near-surface drill intercepts:

- 36 metres of 4.3 g/t gold
- 10.5 metres of 12.4 g/t gold
- 34.5 metres of 1.8 g/t gold
- 25.5 meters of 2.5 g/t gold
- 21.5 meters of 2.2 g/t gold

Option Agreement

On July 19, 2018, the Company entered into an agreement (the "Maripa Option") with a subsidiary of IAMGOLD Corporation ("IAMGOLD") to acquire up to a 70% interest in Maripa. The terms of the Maripa Option are as follows:

- Two-stage option to earn up to a 70% interest in Maripa:
  - » Initial option (the "First Option") to acquire a 50% interest by incurring $6,621 (US$5,000) in expenditures within 5 years from the date of deemed non-objection of the French Government of the Maripa Option (the "Effective Date"), with Columbus Gold acting as Operator:
    - Firm spending commitment of $265 (US$200) by December 31, 2018 (requirement met);
    - $1,986 (US$1,500) firm cumulative spending commitment by the 2nd anniversary of the Effective Date;
    - $3,642 (US$2,750) cumulative spending by the 3rd anniversary of the Effective Date;
    - $5,297 (US$4,000) cumulative spending by the 4th anniversary of the Effective Date; and
    - $6,621 (US$5,000) cumulative spending and the completion of an internal scoping study by the 5th anniversary of the Effective Date.

- » Election to acquire an additional 20% interest:
  - Following exercise of the First Option, the parties may form a 50/50 joint-venture ("JV"), or if IAMGOLD elects not to participate in the 50/50 JV, then Columbus Gold may provide notice to IAMGOLD that it will aim to earn an additional 20% interest by completing a Preliminary Feasibility Study ("PFS") in an additional 3 years;
  - A 70:30 JV will be formed upon completion of a PFS by Columbus Gold; and
  - If any party's interest in a JV falls below 10% it will convert to a 2% NSR, of which 1% can be purchased by the other party for $3,973 (US$3,000).

The Effective Date has been set to April 10, 2019, corresponding to the date on which the deemed non-objection of the agreement was received from the French Government.

On October 31, 2019, the Company announced a high-grade gold discovery at Maripa. Field investigation of microrelief anomalies recorded by the airborne Lidar topographic survey identified numerous abandoned mine shafts and adits excavated by illegal artisanal miners, located some 800 metres to the south of the Changement mine main pit. Stockpiles of rock extracted from the mine workings consist of mineralised quartz-pyrite veins and mafic volcanic wall rock. Assay results received for 32 select samples of material taken from the stockpiles returned 15 values above 1 g/t gold, including 7 high-grade values of 115.70, 42.60, 15.51, 83.48, 14.70, 68.43 and 29.57 g/t gold.

On October 23, 2019, the Company announced the commencement of an airborne geophysical survey at the Maripa with details as follows:

- French consultants Tellus Environment ("Tellus") were engaged to conduct:
  - » a high-resolution magnetic and radiometric (U, K, Th) heliborne-borne geophysical survey;
  - » processing and merging of the 2018 Lidar high density digital topographic survey data and the newly acquired airborne geophysical survey data; and
  - » a comprehensive lineament, lithological and structural interpretation from the dataset.
- The purpose of study is to establish regional controls on gold mineralisation and continuity between the 5 partially drill-defined gold zones on the property.
- All flight authorisations were received from the French authorities.

The survey will cover 256 square kilometres at a 100-metre line spacing, for total of 2,576 line kilometres, centred and extending beyond the limits of the Maripa property. Geophysics GPR International Inc. was contracted to provide the equipment and carry out data acquisition. A stinger-mounted magnetometer with a Geometrics G-823 sensor and a Pico Envirotec AGRS-5 gamma ray sensor will be flown 10 to 20 metres above the tree canopy for high-resolution geophysical data acquisition.

Qualified Person

The technical information contained in this MD&A has been reviewed and approved by the Columbus Gold's President & CEO, Rock Lefrancois, P.Geo (OGQ), who is a Qualified Person under NI 43-101.

SPIN-OUT OF ALLEGIANT GOLD LTD.

On September 27, 2017, the Company announced the signing of an arrangement agreement (the "Arrangement") providing for the spin-out of its subsidiary Allegiant Gold Ltd. ("Allegiant"), with the intent of listing Allegiant on the TSX-V. Allegiant indirectly held the Company's United States based exploration and evaluation assets.

Allegiant was spun-out of Columbus Gold on January 25, 2018, with the Company holding 7,933,496 shares of Allegiant, with a fair value of $3,135, representing approximately 16.7% of Allegiant's issued and outstanding common shares at the time.

As at September 30, 2019, the Company held 6,150,580 shares of Allegiant, with a fair value of $584.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY INFORMATION

	Q4 2019 ($)	Q3 2019 ($)	Q2 2019 ($)	Q1 2019 ($)	Q4 2018 ($)	Q3 2018 ($)	Q2 2018 ($)	Q1 2018 ($)
Net income for the period	(1,082)	(1,169)	(1,163)	(1,196)	(496)	(660)	(3,579)	(1,175)
Basic earnings per share	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.01)
Diluted earnings per share	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.00)	(0.00)	(0.02)	(0.01)

	Sep 30, 2019 ($)	Jun 30, 2019 ($)	Mar 31, 2019 ($)	Dec 31, 2018 ($)	Sep 30, 2018 ($)	Jun 30, 2018 ($)	Mar 31, 2018 ($)	Dec 31, 2017 ($)
Cash	503	704	1,321	383	809	1,648	1,483	532
Restricted cash	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,086
Total assets	37,929	39,848	41,221	42,690	41,837	43,596	46,397	62,014
Total non-current financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Q4 2019 Compared with Q3 2019, Q2 2019, Q1 2019 and Q1 2018

During the three months ended September 30, 2019, the Company incurred a net loss of $1,082, mainly consistent with Q3 2019, Q2 2019, Q1 2019 and Q1 2018, which incurred respective losses of $1,169, $1,163, $1,196 and $1,175. The Company recognized a loss on note receivable extension of $384 and an unrealized loss on investments of $215 this quarter. During Q3 2019, Q2 2019 and Q1 2019, the Company recognized an unrealized loss on investments of $487, $523 and $530 respectively. During Q1 2018, the Company incurred investor relations expenses of $283 and transfer and filing fees of $146, higher than current quarter amounts of $141 and $93 respectively, mainly to support the Arrangement.

Q4 2019 Compared with Q4 2018 and Q3 2018

During the three months ended September 30, 2019, the Company incurred a net loss of $1,082. This was higher than the net loss in Q4 2018 of $496, and Q3 2018 of $660, mainly driven by the loss on note receivable extension of $384 and an unrealized loss on investments of $215 relating to shares of Allegiant and Organto, during the current quarter.

Q4 2019 Compared with Q2 2018

During the three months ended September 30, 2019, the Company incurred a net loss of $1,082 compared to 3,579 during Q2 2018. The higher loss in Q2 2018 was a result of the loss on the spin-out of Allegiant of $2,081 and incurring $937 more in share-based payments expense. The quarter to quarter difference was partially offset with the loss on note receivable extension of $384 and an unrealized loss on investments of $215 relating to shares of Allegiant and Organto, during the current quarter.

Review of Financial Results – Year End

	Year ended		
	September 30, 2019 ($)	September 30, 2018 ($)	September 30, 2017 ($)
Net income (loss) for the year	(4,610)	(5,910)	9,780
Basic earnings (loss) per share	(0.03)	(0.04)	0.07
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	(0.03)	(0.04)	0.06
	September 30, 2019 ($)	September 30, 2018 ($)	September 30, 2017 ($)
Cash and cash equivalents	503	809	1,357
Total assets	37,929	41,837	57,752
Total non-current financial liabilities	-	-	-

During the year ended September 30, 2019, the Company incurred a net loss of $4,610, compared $5,910 during the year ended September 30, 2018 and net income of $9,780 during the year ended September 30, 2017.

During the current year, the Company granted 1,200,000 share options to an officer, an employee and certain consultants of the Company, compared to 5,000,000 during the comparative year, to certain directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company. The vesting of share options resulted in a non-cash share-based payments charge of $72 this year, compared to $1,006 during the prior year.

During fiscal 2018, the Company also recorded a loss from spin-out of Allegiant of $2,081, which was partially offset with an unrealized loss on investments of $1,755 recorded this year.

The Company recorded net income of $9,780 during fiscal 2017, attributable to a one time gain from the deconsolidation of CMMO of $14,116.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company does not currently own or have an interest in any producing resource properties and does not derive any significant revenues from operations. The Company's activities have been funded primarily through equity financing and the Company expects that it will continue to be able to utilize this source of financing until it develops cash flow from operations. The Company has been successful in its fund raising 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.

	Three months ended		Year ended	
	September 30, 2019 ($)	September 30, 2018 ($)	September 30, 20198 ($)	September 30, 2017 ($)
Cash used in operating activities	(627)	(370)	(2,323)	(2,795)
Cash used in investing activities	(33)	(425)	(385)	(2,565)
Cash from financing activities	456	-	2,397	4,850
Cash, end of the period	**503**	**809**	**503**	**809**

As at September 30, 2019, the Company had working capital of $1,286, compared to $1,643 at June 30, 2019, and $4,687 at September 30, 2018. Working capital decreased from June 30, 2019 mainly as a result of cash used in operations of $627 and a decline in marketable securities of $215, partially offset with cash from financing activities of $456. Working capital decreased from September 30, 2018 mainly as a result of cash used in operations of $2,323, reclassifying a note receivable from Allegiant of $1,604 to non-current assets, and a decrease in marketable securities of $1,373, partially offset with proceeds of $2,397 from the private placement of the Company's common shares.

During the current quarter, the Company used $627 in operating activities, compared to $370 during the same quarter in the prior year. The increase is mainly attributable to increased professional fees. During the current year, the Company used $2,323 in operating activities, compared to $2,795 during the prior year. The decrease is attributable to a general reduction in operating expenses, and favorable changes in non-cash working capital.

During the three months and year ended September 30, 2019, the Company invested $38 and $378, respectively, in Maripa. During the three months ended September 30, 2018, the Company invested $145 in Maripa, and invested $565 in marketable securities, partially offset with $298 received from Nordgold as a reimbursement for certain CMMO expenditures. During the year ended September 30, 2018, the Company deconsolidated cash of $4,261 from the spin-out of Allegiant, invested $565 in marketable securities and $552 in exploration and evaluation assets, partially offset with $1,914 received from the sale of marketable securities, $515 repaid by Allegiant in connection with a note receivable, and $457 reimbursed from Nordgold for certain CMMO expenditures.

Cash from financing activities during the three months and year ended September 30, 2019 was $456 and $2,397 respectively. There were no financing activities during the three months ended September 30, 2018. During the year ended September 30, 2018, the Company received $4,196 from the private placement of Allegiant shares in connection with the Arrangement, $351 from share options exercised and $303 from warrants exercised.

As at September 30, 2019, the Company had cash of $503, and current liabilities of $276. The Company has sufficient cash 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.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company had an agreement (the "Cost Sharing Agreement") with Allegiant, whereby certain overhead and administration costs were shared, which Allegiant reimbursed to the Company on a periodic basis and was included in cost recoveries. The Cost Sharing Agreement was terminated effective September 30, 2019. The Company and Allegiant have certain directors in common.

The Company has a note receivable of $1,604 from Allegiant (the "Grid Note"), originally due on the later of March 1, 2019 or when Allegiant has completed one or more equity financings with collective proceeds of a minimum of $4,000 subsequent to the date on which Allegiant lists on the TSX-V. On March 5, 2019, the Company received 1,000,000 common shares (the "Extension Shares") of Allegiant in exchange for extending the due date of the Grid Note to December 31, 2020 (the "Extended Grid Note"). The fair value of the Extension Shares was $190 at the time of issuance. The fair value of the Extended Grid Note is $1,221, based on a 15% discount rate. The fair value of the Grid Note has been further reduced by the fair value of the Extension Shares, resulting in a carrying value of $1,031 on initial recognition. The Extended Grid Note will be accreted to its face value of $1,604 by the due date. During the year ended September 30, 2019, the Company recognized finance income of $111 (2018 - $nil) in connection with the Extended Grid Note. The Grid Note is non-interest bearing and unsecured.

A summary of the Grid Note is presented in the following table:

	($)
Balance, January 25, 2018 and September 30, 2018	1,604
15% fair value discount	(384)
Extension Shares	(190)
Finance income	111
Rounding adjustment	1
Balance, September 30, 2019	**1,142**

The Company had an agreement (the "Services Agreement") with Organto, whereby the Company provided certain administration and management services for a fixed monthly fee and is included in other income. The Services Agreement expired on May 30, 2018. The Company and Organto have certain directors and/or officers in common.

The following is a summary of related party transactions:

	Three months ended		Year ended	
	September 30, 2019 ($)	September 30, 2018 ($)	September 30, 2019 ($)	September 30, 2018 ($)
Management fees paid to Columbus Capital Corporation, a company controlled by the Chairman of the Company	-	38	133	263
Management fees paid to the President and COO of the Company	60	60	250	240
Accounting fees paid to the CFO of the Company	36	36	156	168
Consulting fees paid or accrued to Cordex Exploration LLC, a Company controlled by an officer of a former subsidiary of the Company	-	-	-	64
Directors fees paid or accrued	80	75	305	252
Finance income from Grid Note	(111)	-	(111)	-
Administration cost recoveries received or accrued from Allegiant	(83)	(100)	(309)	(351)
Administration fees received or accrued from Organto	-	-	-	(127)
	(18)	**109**	**424**	**509**

The following summarizes advances or amounts that remain receivable from or payable to each related party:

	September 30, 2019 ($)	September 30, 2018 ($)
Note receivable from Allegiant	1,142	1,604
Advances to the Chairman of the Company	32	9
Advances to Columbus Capital Corporation	-	25
Receivables from Organto	7	301
Directors fees payable	(43)	(157)
	1,138	**1,782**

PROPOSED TRANSACTIONS

There are no proposed transactions as at September 30, 2019 and the date of this MD&A.

COMMITMENTS

The Company has commitments as follows:

	1 year ($)	2-3 year ($)	4-5 year ($)	Total ($)
Office lease payments	110	-	-	110

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 estimates of useful lives of depreciated and amortized assets, 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.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS ADOPTED DURING THE PERIOD

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of *IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9") which replaces *IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement.* IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost and fair value. The basis of classification depends on an entity's business model and the contractual cash flow of the financial asset. Classification is made at the time the financial asset is initially recognized, namely when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

IFRS 9 amends some of the requirements of *IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, including added disclosures about investments in equity instruments measured at fair value in other comprehensive income, and guidance on financial liabilities and derecognition of financial instruments. The amended standard was adopted on October 1, 2018 and the impact to the Company's financial statements will be to classify its investments to fair value through profit or loss. The Company adopted IFRS 9 retrospectively without restatement of comparative amounts resulting in a reclassification of $137 from accumulated other comprehensive income to deficit on October 1, 2018. Future changes in the fair value of these investments will be recorded directly in profit or loss. No other differences of any significance have been noted in relation to the adoption of IFRS 9.

CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that may have a significant effect on the condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Company are as follows:

- (a) 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 1 January 2019.

- (b) *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 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, 2019 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 and an investment firm. The Company has receivables consisting of goods and services tax due from the Federal Government of Canada and trade receivables. The Company's note receivable from Allegiant is unsecured. Management believes that the credit risk with respect to cash and receivables as it relates to goods and services tax are low, and medium as it relates to remaining other receivables and the note receivable from Allegiant.

(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, 2019, the Company has working capital of $1,286 (September 30, 2018 – $4,687).

(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 French subsidiary, Columbus Guyane SAS. The Company also has assets and liabilities denominated in US dollars and the European Euro. A significant change in the currency exchange rates between the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar or European Euro 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 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 and equity.

The Company has certain cash balances, receivables and accounts payables in US Dollars and European Euros, currencies 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 and European Euro would have a corresponding effect of approximately $25 to 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 and development stage, its principal source of funds is from the issuance of common shares.

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.

In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares annual expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions. The Board of Directors approves the annual and updated budgets. There have been no changes to the Company's capital management policies and procedures since the end of the most recent fiscal year.

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 marketable securities is based on quoted market prices for publicly traded shares.

The note receivable from Allegiant is measured at amortized cost, with a fair value of $1,030 and will be accreted to its face value of $1,604 by the maturity date.

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).

The Company has determined the estimated fair values of its financial instruments based upon appropriate valuation methodologies. Marketable securities are classified as Level 1. At September 30, 2019, there were no financial assets or liabilities measured and recognized in the statement of position that would be categorized as Level 2 or Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy above.

Financial Instrument	Measurement Method	Associated Risks	Fair value at September 30, 2019 ($)
Cash	Amortized cost	Credit and currency	503
Marketable securities	FVTPL (Level 1)	Exchange	711
Receivables	Amortized cost	Credit and concentration	29
Note receivable from Allegiant Gold Ltd.	Amortized cost	Credit and concentration	1,142
Accounts payable	Amortized cost	Currency	(128)
			2,257

OTHER INFORMATION

Outstanding Share Data

The Company has authorized capital of an unlimited number of common shares without par value. The table below represents Columbus Gold's capital structure as at the date of this MD&A and September 30, 2019:

	As at date of this MD&A	September 30, 2019
Common shares issued and outstanding	179,421,160	171,608,660
Share purchase warrants (average exercise price - $0.38)	6,387,139	6,387,139
Share purchase options outstanding (average exercise price - $0.42)	8,007,500	8,007,500

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 may be 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.

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.

Foreign Operations and Political Risk

The Company's material property is located in French Guiana and is subject to changes in political conditions and regulations in French Guiana, which is an overseas department and region of France, and as such, are exposed to various levels of political, economic, and other risks and uncertainties.

Changes, if any, in mining or investment policies or shifts in political attitude in France and French Guiana could adversely affect the Company's operations or profitability and could have a material and adverse effect on the Company's future cash flows, earnings, results of operations and/or financial condition. Operations may be affected in varying degrees by government regulations with respect to, but not limited to, price controls, export controls, currency remittance, changes in taxation policies, renewal of or securing all of concessions, licenses, permits and authorizations required to conduct exploration of mineral projects, expropriation of property, foreign investment, maintenance of claims, environmental legislation, land use, land claims of local people, water use, mine safety. Other risks may include, but are not limited to: fluctuations in currency exchange rates, labour unrest, illegal mining, corruption, and social unrest.

These risks may limit or disrupt the Company's projects, restrict the movement of funds, cause the Company to have to expend more funds than previously expected or required, or result in the deprivation of contractual rights or the seizure of property by nationalization or expropriation without fair compensation, and may materially adversely affect the Company's financial position and/or results of operations. In addition, the enforcement by the Company of its legal rights, including rights to exploit its properties or utilize its permits and licenses and contractual rights may not be recognized by the court systems in French Guiana or enforced in accordance with the rule of law. As French Guiana has a developing economy it is difficult to predict its future political, social and economic direction, and the impact that government decisions may have on its business. Any political or economic instability in French Guiana could have a material and adverse effect on its business and results of operations.

Additional Funding Requirements

From time to time, the Company may 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.

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.

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.

Controls and Procedures

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Any system of internal control over financial reporting, no matter how well designed, has inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the three months ended September 30, 2019 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, internal control over financial reporting.

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.

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

Officers: Rock Lefrançois, President & Chief Executive Officer
Andrew Yau, Chief Financial Officer
Jorge Martinez, VP, Communications & Technology
Daniela Freitas, Corporate Secretary

Directors: Robert Giustra, Chairman
Marie-Hélène Bérard
Oleg Pelevin
Peter Gianulis

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

Railway track from
historical gold mining.
Maripa Gold Project

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the Year Ended September 30, 2019 and 2018
(Stated in Canadian Dollars)

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Columbus Gold Corp.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Columbus Gold Corp. (the "Company"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at September 30, 2019 and 2018, and the consolidated statements of comprehensive loss, cash flows and shareholders' equity for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at September 30, 2019 and 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

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

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 1 to the financial statements, which describes events or conditions that indicate that a material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

COLUMBUS GOLD - ANNUAL REPORT 2019

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

MOORE

An independent firm
associated with Moore
Global Network Limited

DALE MATHESON CARR-HILTON LABONTE LLP
CHARTERED PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANTS
Vancouver, Canada
December 5, 2019

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Expressed in thousands of Canadian Dollars, except per share amounts

	September 30, 2019 ($)	September 30, 2018 ($)
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash	503	809
Marketable securities (note 6)	711	2,084
Receivables (note 7 and 11)	29	310
Note receivable from Allegiant Gold Ltd. (note 5 and 11)	-	1,604
Prepaid expenses	319	309
	1,562	5,116
Non-current assets		
Note receivable from Allegiant Gold Ltd. (note 5 and 11)	1,142	-
Investment in Compagnie Minière Montagne d'Or SAS (note 8)	34,613	36,538
Exploration and evaluation assets (note 9)	573	145
Equipment	39	38
	37,929	**41,837**
Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable (note 11)	128	210
Accrued liabilities (note 11)	148	219
	276	429
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital (note 10)	67,421	65,208
Reserves (note 10e)	9,688	11,183
Deficit	(39,456)	(34,983)
	37,653	41,408
	37,929	**41,837**

Nature of operations and going concern (note 1)
Commitments (note 13)
Subsequent event (note 17)

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

Approved by the Board of Directors

"Robert Giustra"
Robert Giustra – Director

"Peter Gianulis"
Peter Gianulis - Director

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE LOSS

Expressed in thousands of Canadian Dollars, except per share amounts

	Year Ended	
	September 30, 2019 ($)	September 30, 2018 ($)
Operating expenses		
Administration and office (note 11)	1,213	1,362
Directors fees (note 11)	305	252
General exploration	2	159
Investor relations	164	309
Management fees (note 11)	133	263
Professional fees	364	326
Share-based payments (note 10b)	72	1,006
Transfer agent and filing fees	104	252
Travel	108	83
Amortization	21	16
Cost recoveries from Allegiant Gold Ltd. (note 11)	(309)	(351)
Loss before other items	(2,177)	(3,677)
Other items		
Finance income (note 11)	126	17
Other income	-	133
Unrealized loss on investments (note 6)	(1,755)	-
Gain from sale of marketable securities	-	166
Loss on note receivable extension (note 11)	(384)	-
Loss from equity accounted investment (note 8)	(319)	(457)
Loss from settlement of receivables (note 7)	(104)	-
Loss from spin-out of Allegiant Gold Ltd. (note 5)	-	(2,081)
Foreign exchange gain (loss)	3	(11)
Net loss before taxes and net loss for the year	**(4,610)**	**(5,910)**
Reclassified to net income or loss:		
Unrealized gain on marketable securities	-	(166)
Items that may subsequently be reclassified to net income or loss:		
Unrealized gain on marketable securities	-	291
Foreign currency translation	(1,614)	851
Comprehensive loss for the year	**(6,224)**	**(4,934)**
Loss per share (note 10d)		
Basic	(0.03)	(0.04)
Diluted	(0.03)	(0.04)

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Expressed in thousands of Canadian Dollars

	Year Ended	
	September 30, 2019 ($)	September 30, 2018 ($)
Operating activities		
Net loss for the year	(4,610)	(5,910)
Items not involving cash		
Unrealized loss on investments (note 6)	1,755	-
Loss on note receivable extension (note 11)	384	-
Loss from equity accounted investment (note 8)	319	457
Loss from settlement of receivables (note 7)	104	-
Finance income from note receivable	(111)	-
Loss on spin-out of Allegiant Gold Ltd. (note 5)	-	2,081
Gain from sale of marketable securities	-	(166)
Share-based payments	72	1,006
Amortization	21	16
Unrealized foreign exchange loss	5	10
	(2,061)	(2,506)
Changes in non-cash working capital		
Receivables and prepaid expenses	(109)	(161)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(153)	(128)
Cash used in operating activities	(2,323)	(2,795)
Investing activities		
Exploration and evaluation assets	(378)	(552)
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	-	1,914
Reimbursements from Compagnie Minière Montagne d'Or	-	457
Note receivable from Allegiant Gold Ltd.	-	515
Purchase of marketable securities	-	(565)
Equipment	(22)	(38)
Interest received	15	17
Cash deconsolidated from spin-out of Allegiant Gold Ltd. (note 5)	-	(4,261)
Reclamation bonds	-	(52)
Cash used in investing activities	(385)	(2,565)
Financing activities		
Net proceeds from share offerings (note 10)	2,397	-
Proceeds from share options exercised	-	351
Proceeds from warrants exercised	-	303
Net proceeds from Allegiant Gold Ltd. share offering (note 5)	-	4,196
Cash from financing activities	2,397	4,850
Effect of foreign exchange on cash	5	(38)
Decrease in cash	(306)	(548)
Cash, beginning of year	809	1,357
Cash, end of year	**503**	**809**

Supplemental cash flow information (note 15)

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

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(Expressed in thousands of Canadian Dollars except for share amounts)

	Share capital		Reserves				
	Number of Shares (000's)	Share Capital ($)	Share Options and Warrants ($)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) ($)	Total ($)	Deficit ($)	Total ($)
Balance, October 1, 2017	153,096	62,305	9,463	1,987	11,450	(16,524)	57,231
Share options exercised – cashless (note 10a)	4,326	1,890	(1,890)	-	(1,890)	-	-
Share options exercised (note 10a)	868	523	(172)	-	(172)	-	351
Warrants exercised (note 10c)	480	490	(187)	-	(187)	-	303
Share-based payments (note 10b)	-	-	1,006	-	1,006	-	1,006
Dividends (note 5)	-	-	-	-	-	(12,549)	(12,549)
Comprehensive income (loss)	-	-	-	976	976	(5,910)	(4,934)
Balance, September 30, 2018	**158,770**	**65,208**	**8,220**	**2,963**	**11,183**	**(34,983)**	**41,408**
Private placement of common shares – January 2019 (note 10a)	9,851	1,788	153	-	153	-	1,941
Private placement of common shares – August 2019 (note 10a)	2,988	425	31	-	31	-	456
Share-based payments (note 10b)	-	-	72	-	72	-	72
Reclassification of investment revaluation reserve to deficit (note 4)	-	-	-	(137)	(137)	137	-
Comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(1,614)	(1,614)	(4,610)	(6,224)
Balance, September 30, 2019	**171,609**	**67,421**	**8,476**	**1,212**	**9,688**	**(39,456)**	**37,653**

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

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the Years Ended September 30, 2019 and 2018
(Expressed in thousands of Canadian Dollars, except where noted)

1. Nature of Operations and Going Concern

Columbus Gold Corp. (the "Company" or "Columbus Gold") was incorporated on May 14, 2003 under the laws of the Province of Saskatchewan, Canada and continued on to British Columbia, Canada on December 29, 2003. The Company is currently listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (the "TSX" or "Exchange") and the OTCQX International.

The Company's principal business activities are the exploration and development of resource properties which are located in French Guiana. The Company is in the process of exploring and developing its resource properties. 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.

All figures in these consolidated financial statements are expressed in thousands of Canadian Dollars except for share, per share amounts, warrants, per warrant amounts, units, per unit amounts or noted otherwise. References to "US$" are to thousands of US Dollars.

At September 30, 2019, the Company had working capital of $1,286 (September 30, 2018 – $4,687) and an accumulated deficit of $39,456 (September 30, 2018 - $34,983). 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 consolidated 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.

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

2. Basis of Presentation

(a) Statement of compliance

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

These consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on December 5, 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 Columbus Gold and its wholly-owned subsidiaries as follows:

Entity
Columbus Gold Corp.
Columbus Gold (Luxembourg) S.à.r.l.
Columbus Guyane SAS
Columbus International (Luxembourg) S.à.r.l
Columbus Investments S.à.r.l
Allegiant Gold Ltd.[1]
Allegiant Gold Holding Ltd. (formerly Columbus Gold (US Property Holding) Corporation) [1]
Allegiant Gold (U.S.) Ltd. (formerly Columbus Gold (U.S.) Corporation) [1]

[1] Deconsolidated effective January 25, 2018.

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 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 estimated useful lives of depreciated and amortized assets, the fair value of its equity investment, the recoverability of the carrying value of marketable securities and 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, 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 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
Columbus Gold Corp.	Canadian dollar
Columbus Gold (Luxembourg) S.à.r.l.	European euro
Columbus Guyane SAS	European euro
Columbus International (Luxembourg) S.à.r.l	European euro
Columbus Investments S.à.r.l	European euro
Allegiant Gold Ltd.[1]	Canadian dollar
Allegiant Gold Holding Ltd. (formerly Columbus Gold (US Property Holding) Corporation)[1]	Canadian dollar
Allegiant Gold (U.S.) Ltd. (formerly Columbus Gold (U.S.) Corporation)[1]	United States dollar

[1] Deconsolidated effective January 25, 2018.

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

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

(b) Exploration and evaluation assets

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) Equipment

Equipment is recorded at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is calculated based on the estimated residual value and estimated economic life of the specific assets using the straight-line method over the period indicated below:

Furniture	5 years
Leasehold improvements	Term of lease
Equipment	3 to 10 years

(d) Impairment of long-lived assets

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

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

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

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

(e) Investment

The Company accounts for its investment, in which the Company has significant influence, using the equity method. Under the equity method, the Company's investment is initially recognized at fair value and subsequently increased or decreased to recognize the Company's share of net earnings and losses, after any adjustments necessary to give effect to uniform accounting policies, and for impairment losses after the initial recognition date. The Company's share of earnings and losses of the investee are recognized in net earnings during the year. Dividends and repayment of capital received from the investee company are accounted for as a reduction in the carrying amount of the Company's investment.

The Company has determined that it has significant influence over Compagnie Minière Montagne d'Or SAS ("CMMO") (note 8).

(f) 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.

(g) Finance income and expenses

Finance income comprises interest income on funds invested (including marketable securities, gains on the disposal of marketable securities 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.

(h) 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 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 comprehensive loss.

(i) Earnings per share

Earnings 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.

(j) 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 10b.

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.

(k) Financial instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, marketable securities, receivables, note receivable from Allegiant Gold Ltd., and accounts payable.

Upon adoption of *IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments* ("IFRS 9"), the Company's classification of its financial instruments is as follows:

Asset or Liability	Original - IAS 39 Classification	New – IFRS 9 Classification
Cash	FVTPL[1]	FVTPL
Marketable securities	FVTPL	FVTPL
Receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Note receivable from Allegiant Gold Ltd.	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Accounts Payable	Other liabilities	Amortized cost

[1] DFair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL")

Classification

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Measurement

Financial assets at FVTOCI

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

Financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost

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

Financial assets and liabilities at FVTPL

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

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

Derecognition

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

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

4. Changes in Accounting Standards

New Accounting Standards Adopted During the Period

In July 2014, the IASB issued the final version of *IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments which replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. IFRS 9 retains but simplifies the mixed measurement model and establishes two primary measurement categories for financial assets: amortized cost and fair value. The basis of classification depends on an entity's business model and the contractual cash flow of the financial asset. Classification is made at the time the financial asset is initially recognized, namely when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

IFRS 9 amends some of the requirements of *IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures*, including added disclosures about investments in equity instruments measured at fair value in other comprehensive income, and guidance on financial liabilities and derecognition of financial instruments. The amended standard was adopted on

October 1, 2018 and the impact to the Company's financial statements will be to classify its investments to fair value through profit or loss. The Company adopted IFRS 9 retrospectively without restatement of comparative amounts resulting in a reclassification of $137 from accumulated other comprehensive income to deficit on October 1, 2018. Future changes in the fair value of these investments will be recorded directly in profit or loss. No other differences of any significance have been noted in relation to the adoption of IFRS 9.

New Accounting Standards Not Yet Adopted

New standards, amendments to standards and interpretations that may have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Company are as follows:

(a) 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 1 January 2019.

(b) 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. Spin-Out of Allegiant Gold Ltd.

On September 27, 2017, the Company announced the signing of an arrangement agreement (the "Arrangement") providing for the spin-out of its subsidiary Allegiant Gold Ltd. ("Allegiant"), with the intent of listing Allegiant on the TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V"). Allegiant indirectly held the Company's United States based exploration and evaluation assets.

On December 8, 2017, the Company completed Allegiant's brokered and non-brokered private placements of subscription receipts for combined gross proceeds of $4,196.

Allegiant was spun-out of Columbus Gold on January 25, 2018, with the Company holding 7,933,496 shares of Allegiant, with a fair value of $3,135, representing approximately 16.7% of Allegiant's issued and outstanding common shares at the time. Assets and liabilities of Allegiant, including exploration and evaluation assets of $19,206, cash of $4,261 and reclamation bonds of $501 were deconsolidated from the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In accordance with IFRS, the Company recorded a dividend of $12,549 and a loss on the spin-out of Allegiant of $2,081. As at September 30, 2019, the Company held 6,150,580 shares of Allegiant, with a fair value of $584 (note 6).

6. Marketable Securities

	September 30, 2019 ($)	September 30, 2018 ($)
Allegiant Gold Ltd.	584	2,084
Organto Foods Inc. ("Organto")	127	-
	711	**2,084**

During the year ended September 30, 2019, the Company recorded an unrealized loss on investments of $1,755 (2018 - $ nil).

7. Receivables

	September 30, 2019 ($)	September 30, 2018 ($)
Due from Organto	7	301
Other receivables	22	9
	29	**310**

On December 14, 2018, Organto issued the Company 2,524,294 Organto common shares to settle $293 of Organto receivables. The fair value of the Organto common shares was $189, resulting in a loss of $104 on the settlement of receivables.

8. Investment in Compagnie Minière Montagne d'Or SAS

The Company entered into an agreement with major gold producer Nord Gold SE ("Nordgold") on March 13, 2014 (the "Option Agreement"), under which Nordgold was granted the right to acquire a 50.01% interest in the Paul Isnard mining concessions and the exploration permits (the "Paul Isnard Gold Project"), held by the Company's subsidiary at the time, Compagnie Minière Montagne d'Or SAS ("CMMO").

On January 12, 2016, the Company entered into an agreement with Nordgold to sell a 5% minority interest in the Paul Isnard Gold Project (the "5% Sale") for $7,870 (US$6,000) (received). The formal acquisition and transfer of the 5% interest would not occur until Nordgold earned the initial 50.01% interest in the Paul Isnard Gold Project under the Option Agreement.

On September 14, 2017, the Company's interest in CMMO was diluted to 49.99% through Nordgold's successful Option Agreement earn-in, and an additional 5% interest in CMMO was transferred to Nordgold to complete the 5% Sale. A Shareholders' Agreement was signed between the Company and Nordgold, with the Company retaining a 44.99% interest in CMMO, and Nordgold owning the remaining 55.01% interest.

Upon recognition of Nordgold's earn-in, the Company recorded the carrying value of its investment in CMMO at its fair value of $36,701, resulting in a gain on deconsolidation of $14,116. The fair value of the Company's investment in CMMO was determined using the consideration it received for an aggregate interest of 55.01%, which was $44,875 (US$36,000).

The Company accounts for its investment in CMMO as an equity accounted investment.

Investment in CMMO continuity table:

	($)
Balance, October 1, 2017	36,701
Proportionate share of losses	(457)
Reimbursements from CMMO to the Company	(457)
Foreign exchange gain	751
Balance, September 30, 2018	**36,538**
Proportionate share of losses	(319)
Foreign exchange loss	(1,606)
Balance, September 30, 2019	**34,613**

9. Exploration and Evaluation Assets

On July 19, 2018, the Company entered into an agreement (the "Maripa Option") with a subsidiary of IAMGOLD Corporation ("IAMGOLD") to acquire up to a 70% interest in the Maripa Gold Project ("Maripa"), located in French Guiana, France. The terms of the Maripa Option are as follows:

- Two-stage option to earn up to a 70% interest in Maripa:
    - » Initial option (the "First Option") to acquire a 50% interest by incurring $6,621 (US$5,000) in expenditures within 5 years from the date of deemed non-objection of the French Government of the Maripa Option (the "Effective Date"), with Columbus Gold acting as Operator:
        - Firm spending commitment of $265 (US$200) by December 31, 2018 (requirement met);
        - $1,986 (US$1,500) firm cumulative spending commitment by the 2nd anniversary of the Effective Date;
        - $3,642 (US$2,750) cumulative spending by the 3rd anniversary of the Effective Date;
        - $5,297 (US$4,000) cumulative spending by the 4th anniversary of the Effective Date; and
        - $6,621 (US$5,000) cumulative spending and the completion of an internal scoping study by the 5th anniversary of the Effective Date.

» Election to acquire an additional 20% interest:
- Following exercise of the First Option, the parties may form a 50/50 joint-venture ("JV"), or if IAMGOLD elects not to participate in the 50/50 JV, then Columbus Gold may provide notice to IAMGOLD that it will aim to earn an additional 20% interest by completing a Preliminary Feasibility Study ("PFS") in an additional 3 years;
- A 70:30 JV will be formed upon completion of a PFS by Columbus Gold; and
- If any party's interest in a JV falls below 10% it will convert to a 2% NSR, of which 1% can be purchased by the other party for $3,973 (US$3,000).

The Effective Date has been set to April 10, 2019, corresponding to the date on which the deemed non-objection of the agreement was received from the French Government.

A summary of the Company's exploration and evaluation asset for the year ended September 30, 2019 is set out below:

	Maripa Gold Project
Balance at October 1, 2018	145
Geology and geophysics	123
Salaries and consulting	280
Supplies	33
Other	14
Foreign exchange	(22)
Balance, September 30, 2019	**573**

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

	($)
Balance at October 1, 2017	18,676
Drilling	32
Geology, trenching and geophysics	215
Management and administration	262
Technical studies	14
Travel	29
Foreign exchange	123
Effect of the Arrangement (note 5)	(19,206)
Balance, September 30, 2018	**145**

A summary of the Company's exploration and evaluation assets for the year ended September 30, 2018 - *continued*

Property	Balance at October 1, 2017 ($)	Additions ($)	Foreign exchange ($)	Effect of the Arrangement ($)	Balance at September 30, 2018 ($)
French Guiana					
Maripa	-	145	-	-	145
USA					
Big Lime	1	0	1	(2)	-
Bolo	3,969	67	27	(4,063)	-
Clanton Hills	33	14	1	(48)	-
Eastside	14,078	211	92	(14,381)	-
Four Metals	14	0	0	(14)	-
Hugh's Canyon	43	6	0	(49)	-
Mogollon	195	-	1	(196)	-
Monitor Hills	62	1	0	(63)	-
North Brown	14	11	0	(25)	-
Overland Pass	40	3	0	(43)	-
Red Hills	25	31	1	(57)	-
Silver Dome	18	0	0	(18)	-
West Goldfield	151	2	1	(154)	-
White Canyon	0	-	-	(0)	-
White Horse Flats	12	38	0	(50)	-
White Horse Flats North	21	23	(1)	(43)	-
	18,676	**552**	**123**	**(19,206)**	**145**

10. Share capital

(a) Common shares

Authorized - unlimited common shares without par value.

At September 30, 2019, the Company had 171,608,660 (September 30, 2018 – 158,769,132) common shares issued and outstanding.

Year ended September 30, 2019:

On August 16, 2019, the Company closed the first tranche of a non-brokered private placement (the "August 2019 Private Placement"), raising gross proceeds of $456 through the issuance of 2,850,000 units at a price of $0.16 per unit. Each unit is comprised of one common share of Columbus Gold, and a half warrant. Each full warrant entitles the holder, on exercise, to purchase one common share of Columbus Gold at a price of $0.32, for a period of 18 months from the closing date of the private placement. An aggregate of 137,500 units with a fair value of $22 was paid in finders' fees.

On January 16, 2019, the Company closed a non-brokered unit private placement (the "January 2019 Private Placement"), raising gross proceeds of $1,957 through the issuance of 9,786,778 units at a price of $0.20 per unit. Each unit is comprised of one common share of the Company, and a half warrant. Each full warrant entitles the holder, on exercise, to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of $0.40, for a period of 12 months from the closing date of the private placement. An aggregate of 65,250 common shares of the Company with a fair value of $13 was paid in finder's fees. Share issuance costs totaled $16.

Year ended September 30, 2018:

The Company issued 4,325,546 (2017 – nil) common shares to settle the cashless exercise of 8,659,000 (2017 – nil) share options with exercise prices ranging from $0.30 to $0.65.

Further, 867,500 (2017 – 406,000) share options were exercised between $0.30 and $0.70 (2017 - $0.30 to $0.50) per share for proceeds of $351 (2017 - $129) and 480,000 (2017 – nil) warrants were exercised at $0.63 per share for proceeds of $303 (2017 - $nil).

(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 Exchange on the last trading day preceding the grant date.

(b) Share options - *continued*

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price ($)
Balance, September 30, 2017	12,234,000	0.43
Granted	5,000,000	0.48
Exercised	(9,526,500)	0.44
Forfeited	(200,000)	0.48
Expired	(200,000)	0.46
Cancelled	(50,000)	0.90
Balance, September 30, 2018	**7,257,500**	**0.45**
Granted	1,200,000	0.27
Expired	(450,000)	0.62
Balance, September 30, 2019	**8,007,500**	**0.42**

A summary of the Company's options at September 30, 2019 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
0.25	700,000	4.46	216,667	4.46
0.30	500,000	2.58	500,000	2.58
0.30	100,000	3.53	100,000	3.53
0.30	1,150,000	3.93	1,150,000	3.93
0.40	250,000	1.37	250,000	1.37
0.40	432,500	1.43	432,500	1.43
0.48	4,750,000	3.38	4,750,000	3.38
0.65	125,000	2.28	125,000	2.28
0.25-0.65	**8,007,500**	**3.32**	**7,524,167**	**3.25**

The fair value of share options recognized as an expense during the year ended September 30, 2019 was $72 (2018 - $1,006).

The fair value of each share option is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes Option Pricing Model that uses the assumptions noted in the table below. Expected volatilities are based on historical volatility of the Company's shares, and other factors. The expected term of share options granted represents the period of time that share options granted are expected to be outstanding. The risk-free rate of periods within the contractual life of the share option is based on the Canadian government bond rate. Assumptions used for share options granted during 2019 and 2018 are 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 ($)	Total Fair Value ($)
April 30, 2019	500,000	76%	1.60%	2.96	-	0.06	28
March 14, 2019	700,000	76%	1.66%	2.96	-	0.10	72
February 16, 2018	5,000,000	71%	2.03%	2.96	-	0.19	956

(c) Warrants

In connection with the August 2019 Private Placement, 1,493,750 warrants were issued on August 16, 2019, where each warrant entitles the holder, on exercise, to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of $0.32, for a period of 18 months from the closing date of the August 2019 Private Placement.

In connection with the January 2019 Private Placement, 4,893,389 warrants were issued on January 16, 2019, where each warrant entitles the holder, on exercise, to purchase one common share of the Company at a price of $0.40, for a period of 12 months from the closing date of the January 2019 Private Placement.

All warrants are exercisable on the date of issuance.

	Number Of Warrants	Weighted Average Exercise Price ($)
Balance, October 1, 2017	480,000	0.63
Exercised	(480,000)	0.63
Balance at September 30, 2018	-	**n/a**
Issued	6,387,139	0.38
Balance, September 30, 2019	**6,387,139**	**0.38**

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 2019 are as follows:

Issue Date	Number of Warrants	Expected Price Volatility	Risk Free Interest Rate	Expected Life (Years)	Expected Dividend Yield	Fair Value Per Warrant ($)	Total Fair Value ($)
August 16, 2019	1,493,750	72.0%	1.39%	1.50	-	0.02	30
January 16, 2019	4,893,389	82.9%	1.90%	1.00	-	0.03	153

(d) Loss per share

	Year Ended	
	September 30, 2019 ($)	September 30, 2018 ($)
Basic loss per share	(0.03)	(0.04)
Diluted loss per share	(0.03)	(0.04)
Net loss for the year	**(4,610)**	**(5,910)**

(in thousands)	Year Ended	
	September 30, 2019	September 30, 2018
Shares outstanding, beginning of year	158,769	153,096
Effect of share options exercised	-	4,358
Effect of warrants exercised	-	384
Effect of share offerings	7,341	-
Basic weighted average number of shares outstanding	**166,110**	**157,838**
Effect of dilutive share options	-	-
Effect of dilutive warrants	-	-
Diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding	**166,110**	**157,838**

As at September 30, 2019, there were nil (September 30, 2018 – nil) share options and warrants that were potentially dilutive but not included in the diluted earnings per share calculation as the effect would be anti-dilutive.

(e) Reserves

Share options and warrants

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

Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)

The accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) reserve records unrealized gains and losses arising on marketable securities, except for impairment losses and foreign exchange gains and losses on monetary items. The reserve also records unrealized exchange differences arising on translation of foreign operations that have a functional currency other than the Company's reporting currency.

11. Related Party Transactions

The Company had an agreement (the "Cost Sharing Agreement") with Allegiant, whereby certain overhead and administration costs were shared, which Allegiant reimbursed to the Company on a periodic basis and was included in cost recoveries. The Cost Sharing Agreement was terminated effective September 30, 2019. The Company and Allegiant have certain directors in common.

The Company has a note receivable of $1,604 from Allegiant (the "Grid Note"), originally due on the later of March 1, 2019 or when Allegiant has completed one or more equity financings with collective proceeds of a minimum of $4,000 subsequent to the date on which Allegiant lists on the TSX-V. On March 5, 2019, the Company received 1,000,000 common shares (the "Extension Shares") of Allegiant in exchange for extending the due date of the Grid Note to December 31, 2020 (the "Extended Grid Note"). The fair value of the Extension Shares was $190 at the time of issuance. The fair value of the Extended Grid Note is $1,221, based on a 15% discount rate. The fair value of the Grid Note has been further reduced by the fair value of the Extension Shares, resulting in a carrying value of $1,031 on initial recognition. The Extended Grid Note will be accreted to its face value of $1,604 by the due date. During the year ended September 30, 2019, the Company recognized finance income of $111 (2018 - $nil) in connection with the Extended Grid Note. The Grid Note is non-interest bearing and unsecured.

A summary of the Grid Note is presented in the following table:

	$)
Balance, January 25, 2018 and September 30, 2018	1,604
15% fair value discount	(384)
Extension Shares	(190)
Finance income	111
Rounding adjustment	1
Balance, September 30, 2019	**1,142**

The Company had an agreement (the "Services Agreement") with Organto, whereby the Company provided certain administration and management services for a fixed monthly fee and is included in other income. The Services Agreement expired on May 30, 2018. The Company and Organto have certain directors and/or officers in common.

The following is a summary of related party transactions:

	September 30, 2019 ($)	September 30, 2018 ($)
Management fees paid to a company controlled by the Chairman of the Company	133	263
Management fees paid to the President and COO of the Company	250	240
Accounting fees paid to the CFO of the Company	156	168
Consulting fees paid or accrued to Cordex Exploration LLC, a company controlled by an officer of a former subsidiary of the Company	-	64
Directors fees paid or accrued	305	252
Finance income from Grid Note	(111)	-
Administration cost recoveries received or accrued from Allegiant	(309)	(351)
Administration fees received or accrued from Organto	-	(127)
	424	**509**

The following summarizes advances or amounts that remain receivable from or payable to each related party:

	September 30, 2019 ($)	September 30, 2018 ($)
Note receivable from Allegiant	1,142	1,604
Advances to the Chairman of the Company	32	9
Advances to Columbus Capital Corporation	-	25
Receivables from Organto	7	301
Directors fees payable	(43)	(157)
	1,138	**1,782**

12. Segmented Disclosure

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

	September 30, 2019 ($)	September 30, 2018 ($)
Current assets		
Canada	1,279	4,774
Luxembourg	8	167
France (French Guiana)	275	175
	1,562	**5,116**
Non-current assets		
Canada	1,148	10
France (French Guiana)	35,219	36,711
	36,367	**36,721**
Total assets		
Canada	2,427	4,784
Luxembourg	8	167
France (French Guiana)	35,494	36,886
	37,929	**41,837**

13. Commitments

The Company has commitments as follows:

	1 year ($)	2-3 years ($)	4-5 years ($)	Total ($)
Office lease Payments	110	-	-	110

14. 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, 2019 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 and an investment firm. The Company has receivables consisting of goods and services tax due from the Federal Government of Canada and trade receivables. The Company's note receivable from Allegiant is unsecured. Management believes that the credit risk with respect to cash and receivables as it relates to goods and services tax are low, and medium as it relates to remaining other receivables and the note receivable from Allegiant.

(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, 2019, the Company has working capital of $1,286 (September 30, 2018 – $4,687).

(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 French subsidiary, Columbus Guyane SAS. The Company also has assets and liabilities denominated in US dollars and the European Euro. A significant change in the currency exchange rates between the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar or European Euro 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 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 and equity.

The Company has certain cash balances, receivables and accounts payables in US Dollars and European Euros, currencies 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 and European Euro would have a corresponding effect of approximately $25 to 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 and development stage, its principal source of funds is from the issuance of common shares.

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.

In order to facilitate the management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares annual expenditure budgets that are updated as necessary depending on various factors, including successful capital deployment and general industry conditions. The Board of Directors approves the annual and updated budgets. There have been no changes to the Company's capital management policies and procedures since the end of the most recent fiscal year.

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 marketable securities is based on quoted market prices for publicly traded shares.

The note receivable from Allegiant is measured at amortized cost, with a fair value of $1,030 and will be accreted to its face value of $1,604 by the maturity date.

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).

The Company has determined the estimated fair values of its financial instruments based upon appropriate valuation methodologies. Marketable securities are classified as Level 1. At September 30, 2019, there were no financial assets or liabilities measured and recognized in the statement of position that would be categorized as Level 2 or Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy above.

Financial Instrument	Measurement Method	Associated Risks	Fair value at September 30, 2019 ($)
Cash	Amortized cost	Credit and currency	503
Marketable securities	FVTPL (Level 1)	Exchange	711
Receivables	Amortized cost	Credit and concentration	29
Note receivable from Allegiant Gold Ltd.	Amortized cost	Credit and concentration	1,142
Accounts payable	Amortized cost	Currency	(128)
			2,257

15. Supplemental cash flow information

	Year ended	
	September 30, 2019 ($)	September 30, 2018 ($)
Extension Shares received (note 11)	190	-
Organto common shares received to settle Organto receivables (note 6)	189	-
Income tax expense	**379**	**-**

16. 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, 2019 ($)	September 30, 2018 ($)
(Loss) income before taxes	(4,610)	(5,910)
Canadian federal and provincial income tax rates	27.00%	27.00%
Expected income tax (recovery) expense	(1,245)	(1,595)
Foreign tax differences, rate changes and foreign exchange	(65)	201
Non-taxable items	4	4,627
Share issue costs	(14)	-
True up prior year timing differences	1,343	(4)
Unrealized changes in marketable securities	-	(702)
Non deductible equity loss in affiliate	106	152
Impact of deconsolidation	-	1,038
Change in valuation of deferred tax assets	(129)	(3,717)
Income tax expense	-	-

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

	September 30, 2019 ($)	September 30, 2018 ($)
Net operating losses carried forward	3,949	3,082
Share issuance costs	94	130
Equipment and other	74	70
Investments	749	1,003
Capital losses carried forward	425	1,135
Valuation allowance	(5,291)	(5,420)
	-	-

As of September 30, 2019, the Company has Canadian tax loss carry-forwards of approximately $11,296 (2018 - $10,225) 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$)	French Guiana (Euro)	Luxembourg (Euro)
September 30, 2026	765	-	-
September 30, 2027	982	-	-
September 30, 2028	814	-	-
September 30, 2029	543	-	-
September 30, 2030	450	-	-
September 30, 2031	94	-	-
September 30, 2032	861	-	18
September 30, 2033	452	-	19
September 30, 2034	945	-	10
September 30, 2035	165	-	80
September 30, 2036	488	-	119
September 30, 2037	1,932	-	75
September 30, 2038	1,736	493	84
September 30, 2039	1,399	758	107
	11,626	**1,251**	**512**

A valuation allowance has been recorded against the deferred income tax assets associated with the tax losses and temporary differences because of the uncertainty of their recovery.

17. Subsequent Event

On October 23, 2019, the Company closed the first tranche of a private placement fully subscribed by Sandstorm Gold Ltd. ("Sandstorm"), raising gross proceeds of $1,250 through the issuance of 7,812,500 common shares of Columbus Gold, at a price of $0.16 per share and granting to Sandstorm a 0.5% net smelter returns royalty from Columbus Gold's ownership interest on gold production from the Maripa gold project in French Guiana, if and when Columbus Gold earns its interest in the project, and increasing up to 1% depending on Columbus Gold's interest in the project. No finders' fees have been paid in connection with this private placement.

CAUTION ON FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

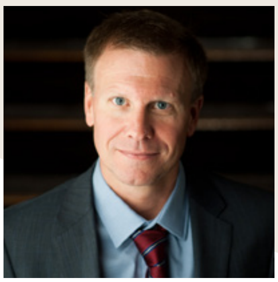
This document contains certain forward-looking information and forward-looking statements, as defined in applicable securities laws (collectively referred to as "forward-looking statements").

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.

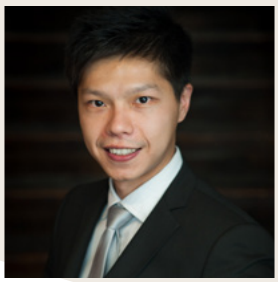
These risks, uncertainties and other factors include, but are not limited to: changes in Canadian/ US dollar exchange rates; our strategies and objectives; our tax position and the tax and royalty rates applicable to us; our ability to acquire necessary permits and other authorizations in connection 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.

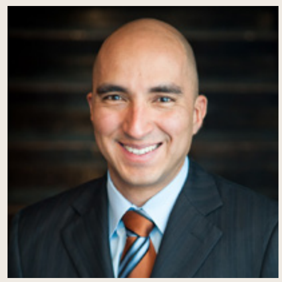
Officers and Directors



Rock Lefrançois
President & CEO



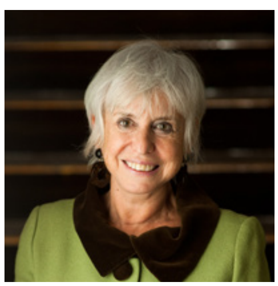
Andrew Yau
Chief Financial Officer



Jorge Martinez
VP, Communications & Technology

Daniela Freitas
Corporate Secretary

Robert Giustra
Chairman



Marie Hélène Berard
Director

Oleg Pelevin
Director

Peter Gianulis
Director

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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

Our shares are listed on the TSX Exchange under the symbol CGT, and on the OTCQX under the symbol CGTFF.

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