WESTERN URANIUM & VANADIUM CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2022 AND 2021
(Stated in USD)

WESTERN URANIUM & VANADIUM CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Western Uranium & Vanadium Corp.

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Western Uranium & Vanadium Corp. (the Company) as of December 31, 2022, and 2021, and the related consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2022, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the consolidated financial statements).

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, and the results of its consolidated operations and its consolidated cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended December 31, 2022, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company has incurred continuing losses and negative cash flows from operations and is dependent upon future sources of equity or debt financing in order to fund its operations. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Management's plans in regard to these matters are also described in Note 2. The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of this uncertainty.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

MNP LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2015.

Mississauga, Canada
April 17, 2023

WESTERN URANIUM & VANADIUM CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Stated in USD)

	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash	$ 9,682,133	$ 880,821
Restricted cash, current portion	75,057	75,057
Prepaid uranium concentrate inventory	-	4,085,723
Prepaid expenses	254,105	153,701
Marketable securities	612	2,120
Other current assets	227,588	264,039
Total current assets	10,239,495	5,461,461
Restricted cash, net of current portion	676,348	665,389
Mineral properties and equipment, net	12,798,904	11,780,142
Kinetic separation intellectual property	9,488,051	9,488,051
Total assets	$ 33,202,798	$ 27,395,043
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Liabilities		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 551,615	$ 699,593
Reclamation liability, current portion	75,057	75,057
Subscription payable	-	146,177
Deferred revenue, current portion	43,860	48,465
Total current liabilities	670,532	969,292
Reclamation liability, net of current portion	225,219	196,563
Deferred tax liability	2,708,887	2,708,887
Deferred contingent consideration	340,252	362,794
Deferred revenue, net of current portion	-	60,015
Total liabilities	3,944,890	4,297,551
Commitments and Contingencies (Note 6)		
Shareholders' Equity		
Common shares, no par value, unlimited authorized shares, 43,602,871 and 39,073,428 shares issued as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively, and 43,602,565 and 39,073,122 shares outstanding as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively	43,394,303	36,195,510
Treasury shares, 306 shares held in treasury as of December 31, 2022 and 2021	-	-
Accumulated deficit	(13,875,263)	(13,161,496)
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(261,132)	63,478
Total shareholders' equity	29,257,908	23,097,492
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	$ 33,202,798	$ 27,395,043

Approval on behalf of the Board:

/s/ George E. Glasier
Director

/s/ Andrew Wilder
Director

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

WESTERN URANIUM & VANADIUM CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE LOSS
(Stated in USD)

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Revenues	$ 7,858,972	$ 272,142
Cost of revenues	4,044,083	-
Gross profit	3,814,889	272,142
Expenses		
Mining expenditures	762,333	717,657
Professional fees	493,940	365,302
General and administrative	3,246,171	1,172,585
Consulting fees	91,626	29,543
Total operating expenses	4,594,070	2,285,087
Operating loss	(779,181)	(2,012,945)
Accretion and interest	(61,414)	(16,960)
Settlement expense	-	78,052
Other income	(4,000)	-
Net loss	(713,767)	(2,074,037)
Other comprehensive loss		
Foreign exchange (loss) gain	(324,610)	89,020
Comprehensive loss	$ (1,038,377)	$ (1,985,017)
Net loss per share - basic and diluted	$ (0.02)	$ (0.06)
Weighted average shares outstanding - basic and diluted	42,815,086	36,838,441

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

WESTERN URANIUM & VANADIUM CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(Stated in USD)

	Common Shares		Treasury Shares			Accumulated Other	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Accumulated Deficit	Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2021	30,083,747	$ 29,886,367	306	$ -	$ (11,087,459)	$ (25,542)	$ 18,773,366
Private placement - February 16, 2021, net of offering costs	3,250,000	1,950,509	-	-	-	-	1,950,509
Private placement - March 1, 2021, net of offering costs	3,125,000	1,918,797	-	-	-	-	1,918,797
Private placement - December 17, 2021, net of offering costs	372,966	434,973	-	-	-	-	434,973
Proceeds from the exercise of warrants	2,066,693	2,004,864	-	-	-	-	2,004,864
Cashless exercise of stock options	174,716	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange gain	-	-	-	-	-	89,020	89,020
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(2,074,037)	-	(2,074,037)
Balance as of December 31, 2021	39,073,122	$ 36,195,510	306	$ -	$ (13,161,496)	$ 63,478	$ 23,097,492
Private placement - January 20, 2022, net of offering costs	2,495,575	3,011,878	-	-	-	-	3,011,878
Proceeds from the exercise of warrants	2,020,351	2,620,395	-	-	-	-	2,620,395
Cashless exercise of stock options	13,517	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock based compensation - stock options	-	1,566,520	-	-	-	-	1,566,520
Foreign exchange loss	-	-	-	-	-	(324,610)	(324,610)
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(713,767)	-	(713,767)
Balance as of December 31, 2022	43,602,565	$ 43,394,303	306	$ -	$ (13,875,263)	$ (261,132)	$ 29,257,908

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

WESTERN URANIUM & VANADIUM CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Stated in USD)

	For the Years Ended December 31, 2022	2021
Cash Flows From (Used In) Operating Activities:		
Net loss	$ (713,767)	$ (2,074,037)
Reconciliation of net loss to cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation	26,877	20,380
Accretion of reclamation liability	28,656	9,142
Stock based compensation	1,566,520	-
Change in marketable securities	1,508	285
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Prepaid uranium concentrate inventory	4,085,723	(4,085,723)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(63,953)	(269,606)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(147,979)	356,976
Subscription payable	(146,177)	-
Reclamation liability	-	(47,462)
Deferred revenue	(64,620)	(64,620)
Contingent consideration	(22,542)	-
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	4,550,246	(6,154,665)
Cash Flows Used In Investing Activities		
Purchase of mineral properties and equipment	(1,045,638)	(65,000)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,045,638)	(65,000)
Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Proceeds from warrant exercises	2,620,395	2,004,864
Issuances of common shares, net of offering costs	3,011,878	4,304,279
Net cash provided by financing activities	5,632,273	6,309,143
Effect of foreign exchange rate on cash	(324,610)	59,728
Net increase in cash and restricted cash	8,812,271	149,206
Cash and restricted cash - beginning	1,621,267	1,472,061
Cash and restricted cash - ending	$ 10,433,538	$ 1,621,267
Cash	$ 9,682,133	$ 880,821
Restricted cash, current portion	75,057	75,057
Restricted cash, noncurrent	676,348	665,389
Total	$ 10,433,538	$ 1,621,267
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	$ -	$ -
Income taxes	$ -	$ -

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

NOTE 1 – BUSINESS

Nature of operations

Western Uranium & Vanadium Corp. ("Western" or the "Company") was incorporated in December 2006 under the Ontario Business Corporations Act. On November 20, 2014, the Company completed a listing process on the Canadian Securities Exchange ("CSE"). As part of that process, the Company acquired 100% of the members' interests of Pinon Ridge Mining LLC ("PRM"), a Delaware limited liability company. The transaction constituted a reverse takeover ("RTO") of Western by PRM. Subsequent to obtaining appropriate shareholder approvals, the Company reconstituted its Board of Directors and senior management team. Effective September 16, 2015, Western completed its acquisition of Black Range Minerals Limited ("Black Range").

The Company's registered office is located at 330 Bay Street, Suite 1400, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5H 2S8, and its common shares are listed on the CSE under the symbol "WUC." On April 22, 2016, the Company's common shares began trading on the OTC Pink Open Market, and on May 23, 2016, the Company's common shares were approved for trading on the OTCQX Best Market. The Company's principal business activity is the acquisition and development of uranium and vanadium resource properties in the states of Utah and Colorado in the United States of America ("United States").

On June 28, 2016, the Company's registration statement became effective and Western became a United States reporting issuer. Thereafter, the Company was approved for Depository Trust Company eligibility through the Depository Trust and Clearing Corporation, which facilitates electronic book-entry delivery, settlement, and depository services for shares in the United States.

NOTE 2 – LIQUIDITY AND GOING CONCERN

With the exception of the quarter ended June 30, 2022, the Company had incurred losses from its operations. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company generated a comprehensive loss of $1,038,377. The Company expects to generate operating losses for the foreseeable future as it incurs expenses to bring its mining operations online. As of December 31, 2022, the Company had an accumulated deficit of $13,875,263 and working capital of $9,568,963.

Since inception, the Company has met its liquidity requirements principally through the issuance of notes and the sale of its common shares. On January 20, 2022, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 2,495,575 units at a price of CAD $1.60 per unit. The aggregate gross proceeds raised in the private placement amounted to CAD $3,992,920 (USD $3,011,878 in net proceeds). During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company received $2,620,395 in proceeds from the exercise of warrants.

The Company's ability to continue its planned operations and to pay its obligations when they become due is contingent upon the Company obtaining additional financing. Management's plans include seeking to procure additional funds through debt and equity financing, to secure regulatory approval to fully utilize its kinetic separation ("Kinetic Separation") technology, and to initiate the processing of ore to generate operating cash flows.

There are no assurances that the Company will be able to raise capital on terms acceptable to the Company or at all, or that cash flows generated from its operations will be sufficient to meet its current operating costs. If the Company is unable to obtain sufficient amounts of additional capital, it may be required to reduce the scope of its planned product development, which could harm its financial condition and operating results, or it may not be able to continue to fund its ongoing operations. These conditions raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern to sustain operations for at least one year from the issuance of these consolidated financial statements. The accompanying consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments that might result from the outcome of these uncertainties.

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation and Principles of Consolidation

These consolidated financial statements are presented in United States dollars and have been prepared in accordance with United States Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("U.S. GAAP").

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Western and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Western Uranium Corp. (Utah), PRM, Black Range, Black Range Copper Inc., Ranger Resources Inc., Black Range Minerals Inc., Black Range Minerals Colorado LLC, Black Range Minerals Wyoming LLC, Haggerty Resources LLC, Ranger Alaska LLC, Black Range Minerals Utah LLC, Black Range Minerals Ablation Holdings Inc., and Black Range Development Utah LLC. All inter-company transactions and balances have been eliminated upon consolidation.

The Company has established the existence of mineralized materials for certain uranium projects. The Company has not established proven or probable reserves, as defined by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), through the completion of a "final" or "bankable" feasibility study for any of its uranium projects.

Exploration Stage and Mineral Properties

In accordance with U.S. GAAP, expenditures relating to the acquisition of mineral rights are initially capitalized as incurred while exploration and pre-extraction expenditures are expensed as incurred until such time the Company exits the exploration stage by establishing proven or probable reserves. Expenditures relating to exploration activities, such as drill programs to search for additional mineralized materials, are expensed as incurred. Expenditures relating to pre-extraction activities, such as the construction of mine wellfields, ion exchange facilities, disposal wells, and mine development, are expensed as incurred until such time proven or probable reserves are established for that uranium project, after which subsequent expenditures relating to development activities for that particular project are capitalized as incurred. Expenditures relating to mining and ore production while the Company is in the exploration stage and while the ore is stockpiled underground are expensed as incurred.

Production stage issuers, as defined in subpart 1300 of Regulation S-K, having engaged in material extraction of established mineral reserves on at least one material property, typically capitalize expenditures relating to ongoing development activities, with corresponding depletion calculated over proven and probable reserves using the units-of-production method and allocated to future reporting periods to inventory and, as that inventory is sold, to cost of goods sold. The Company is an exploration stage issuer, which has resulted in the Company reporting larger losses than if it had been in the production stage due to the expensing, instead of capitalizing, of expenditures relating to ongoing mine development and extraction activities. Additionally, there would be no corresponding amortization allocated to future reporting periods of the Company since those costs would have been expensed previously, resulting in both lower inventory costs and cost of goods sold and results of operations with higher gross profits and lower losses than if the Company had been in the production stage. Any capitalized costs, such as expenditures relating to the acquisition of mineral rights, are depleted over the estimated extraction life using the straight-line method. As a result, the Company's consolidated financial statements may not be directly comparable to the financial statements of companies in the production stage. Western will not be eligible to become a production stage issuer, and will remain an exploration stage issuer, until such time as mineral reserves are established on at least one material property.

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

Use of Estimates

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and revenues and expenses during the periods reported. By their nature, these estimates are subject to measurement uncertainty, and the effects on the consolidated financial statements of changes in such estimates in future periods could be significant. Significant areas requiring management's estimates and assumptions include the determination of the fair value of transactions involving common shares, assessment of the useful life and evaluation for impairment of Kinetic Separation intellectual property, valuation and impairment assessments of mineral properties and equipment, valuation of deferred contingent consideration, valuation of the reclamation liability, valuation of stock-based compensation, and valuation of available-for-sale securities. Other areas requiring estimates include allocations of expenditures, depletion, and amortization of mineral rights and properties. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Foreign Currency Translation

The reporting currency of the Company, including its subsidiaries, is the United States dollar. The financial statements of subsidiaries located outside of the U.S. are measured in their functional currency, which is the local currency. The functional currency of the parent (Western Uranium & Vanadium Corp. (Ontario)) is the Canadian dollar. The functional currencies of the subsidiaries is the United States dollar. Monetary assets and liabilities of these subsidiaries are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. Transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are recorded based on the exchange rates at the time of the transaction. Income and expense items are translated using average monthly exchange rates. Non-monetary assets are translated at their historical exchange rates. Translation adjustments are included in "Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income" in the consolidated balance sheets.

Segment Information

The Company determines its reporting units in accordance with the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 280, *Segment Reporting*. The Company evaluates a reporting unit by first identifying its operating segments under ASC 280. The Company then evaluates each operating segment to determine if it includes one or more components that constitute a business. If there are components within an operating segment that meet the definition of a business, the Company evaluates those components to determine if they must be aggregated into one or more reporting units. If applicable, when determining if it is appropriate to aggregate different operating segments, the Company determines if the segments are economically similar and, if so, the operating segments are aggregated. The Company has one operating segment and reporting unit. The Company operates in one reportable business segment; the Company is in the business of exploring, developing, mining, and the production of its uranium and vanadium resource properties, including the utilization of the Company's Kinetic Separation technology in its mining processes. The Company is organized and operated as one business. Management reviews its business as a single operating segment, using financial and other information rendered meaningful only by the fact that such information is presented and reviewed in the aggregate.

Cash

The Company considers all highly-liquid instruments with an original maturity of three months or less at the time of issuance to be cash equivalents. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company had no cash equivalents.

Marketable Securities

The Company classifies its marketable securities as available-for-sale securities, which are carried at their fair value based on the quoted market prices of the securities with unrealized gains and losses reported as accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income, a separate component of shareholders' equity. Realized gains and losses on available-for-sale securities are included in net earnings in the period earned or incurred.

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

Restricted Cash

Certain cash balances are restricted as they relate to deposits with banks that have been assigned to state reclamation authorities in the United States to secure various reclamation guarantees with respect to mineral properties in Utah, Wyoming, and Colorado. As these funds are not available for general corporate purposes and secure the long term reclamation liability (see Note 4), they have been separately disclosed and classified as long-term for the majority of the Company's mines. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company has determined that the Van 4 Mine is now considered to be in reclamation. The Company recognized the Van 4 Mine's reclamation liability and its restricted cash in full on the Company's consolidated balance sheets as current.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method, based upon the following estimated useful lives:

Asset Classification	Estimated Useful Life
Equipment	5 years
Computer and related equipment	3 years
Software	7 years
Vehicles	5 years

For the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company recorded depreciation expense of $26,877 and $20,380, respectively.

Revenue Recognition

The Company purchased prepaid uranium concentrate contracts for future delivery of uranium concentrate pursuant to a supply agreement. The Company recognizes revenue upon the delivery of the uranium contract to the counterparty and charges to cost of revenues the purchase cost of the uranium concentrate contract upon such delivery.

The Company leases certain of its mineral properties for the exploration and production of oil and gas reserves. The Company accounts for lease revenue in accordance with the FASB ASC 842, *Leases*. Lease payments received in advance are deferred and recognized on a straight-line basis over the related lease term associated with the prepayment. Royalty payments are recognized as revenues based upon production.

Fair Values of Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of cash, restricted cash, accounts payable, subscription payable, reclamation liability, contingent consideration and accrued liabilities approximate their fair value due to the short-term nature of these instruments. Marketable securities are adjusted to fair value at each balance sheet date based on quoted prices which are considered level 1 inputs. The Company's operating and financing activities are conducted primarily in Canadian dollars, and as a result, the Company is subject to exposure to market risks from changes in foreign currency rates. The Company is exposed to credit risk through its cash and restricted cash but mitigates this risk by keeping these deposits at major financial institutions.

The FASB ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*, provides the framework for measuring fair value. That framework provides a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value. The hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 measurements).

(Stated in USD)

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

Fair Values of Financial Instruments (continued)

Fair value is defined as an exit price, representing the amount that would be received upon the sale of an asset or payment to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants. Fair value is a market-based measurement that is determined based on assumptions that market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability. A three-tier fair value hierarchy is used to prioritize the inputs in measuring fair value as follows:

Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active, or other inputs that are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3- Significant unobservable inputs that cannot be corroborated by market data and inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data or correlation by other means.

The fair value of the Company's financial instruments are as follows:

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets or Liabilities (Level 1)	Quoted Prices for Similar Assets or Liabilities in Active Markets (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Marketable securities as of December 31, 2022	$ 612	$ -	$ -
Marketable securities as of December 31, 2021	$ 2,120	$ -	$ -

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

The Company reviews and evaluates its long-lived assets and Kinetic Separation technology for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the related carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment is considered to exist if the total estimated future cash flows on an undiscounted basis are less than the carrying amount of the assets. An impairment loss is measured and recorded based on discounted estimated future cash flows or upon an estimate of fair value that may be received in an exchange transaction. Future cash flows are estimated based on estimated quantities of recoverable minerals, expected uranium prices (considering current and historical prices, trends, and related factors), production levels, operating costs of production, and capital, restoration and reclamation costs, based upon the projected remaining future uranium production from each project. The Company's long-lived assets (which include its mineral assets and Kinetic Separation intellectual property) were acquired during the end of 2014 and in 2015 in arms-length transactions. As of December 31, 2022, the Company evaluated the total estimated future cash flows on an undiscounted basis for its mineral properties and Kinetic Separation intellectual property and determined that no impairment was deemed to exist. Estimates and assumptions used to assess recoverability of the Company's long-lived assets and to measure fair value of the Company's uranium properties are subject to risk uncertainty. Changes in these estimates and assumptions could result in the impairment of the Company's long-lived assets. In estimating future cash flows, assets are grouped at the lowest level for which there are identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of future cash flows from other asset groups.

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

Income Taxes

The Company utilizes an asset and liability approach for financial accounting and reporting for income taxes. The provision for income taxes is based upon income or loss after adjustment for those permanent items that are not considered in the determination of taxable income. Deferred income taxes represent the tax effects of differences between the financial reporting and tax basis of the Company's assets and liabilities at the enacted tax rates in effect for the years in which the differences are expected to reverse.

The Company evaluates the recoverability of deferred tax assets and establishes a valuation allowance when it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. Management makes judgments as to the interpretation of the tax laws that might be challenged in an audit and cause changes to previous estimates of tax liability. In management's opinion, adequate provisions for income taxes have been made. If actual taxable income by tax jurisdiction varies from estimates, additional allowances or reversals of reserves may be necessary.

Tax benefits are recognized only for tax positions that are more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by tax authorities. The amount recognized is measured as the largest amount of benefit that is more than 50 percent likely to be realized upon settlement. A liability for unrecognized tax benefits is recorded for any tax benefits claimed in the Company's tax returns that do not meet these recognition and measurement standards. As of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, no liability for unrecognized tax benefits was required to be reported.

The Company's policy for recording interest and penalties associated with tax audits is to record such items as a component of general and administrative expense. There were no amounts accrued for penalties and interest for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021. The Company does not expect its uncertain tax position to change during the next twelve months. Management is currently unaware of any issues under review that could result in significant payments, accruals, or material deviations from its position.

The Company has identified its federal Canadian and United States tax jurisdictions and its state tax jurisdictions in Colorado and Utah as its "major" tax jurisdictions, and such returns for the years 2017 through 2022 remain subject to examination.

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

Restoration and Remediation Costs (Asset Retirement Obligations)

Various federal and state mining laws and regulations require the Company to reclaim the surface areas and restore underground water quality for its mine projects to the pre-existing mine area average quality after the completion of mining.

Future reclamation and remediation costs, which include extraction equipment removal and environmental remediation, are accrued at the end of each period based on management's best estimate of the costs expected to be incurred for each project. Such estimates are determined by the Company's engineering studies which consider the costs of future surface and groundwater activities, current regulations, actual expenses incurred, and technology and industry standards.

In accordance with the FASB ASC 410, *Asset Retirement and Environmental Obligations*, the Company capitalizes the measured fair value of asset retirement obligations to mineral properties. The asset retirement obligations are accreted to an undiscounted value until the time at which they are expected to be settled. The accretion expense is charged to earnings and the actual retirement costs are recorded against the asset retirement obligations when incurred. Any difference between the recorded asset retirement obligations and the actual retirement costs incurred will be recorded as a gain or loss in the period of settlement.

At each reporting period, the Company reviews the assumptions used to estimate the expected cash flows required to settle the asset retirement obligations, including changes in estimated probabilities, amounts and timing of the settlement of the asset retirement obligations, as well as changes in the legal obligation requirements at each of its mineral properties. Changes in any one or more of these assumptions may cause revision of asset retirement obligations for the corresponding assets.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company follows the FASB ASC 718, *Compensation - Stock Compensation*, which addresses the accounting for stock-based payment transactions, requiring such transactions to be accounted for using the fair value method. Awards of shares for property or services are recorded at the fair value of the stock or the fair value of the service, whichever is more readily measurable. The Company uses the Black-Scholes option-pricing model to determine the grant date fair value of stock-based awards under ASC 718. The fair value is charged to earnings depending on the terms and conditions of the award, and the nature of the relationship of the recipient of the award to the Company. The Company records the grant date fair value in line with the period over which it was earned. For employees and consultants, this is typically considered to be the vesting period of the award.

(Stated in USD)

NOTE 3 – SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES, CONTINUED

Net Loss per Share

Basic net loss per share is computed by dividing net loss by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of common shares and, if dilutive, potential common shares outstanding during the period. Potential common shares consist of the incremental common shares issuable upon the exercise of stock options and warrants (using the treasury stock method). The computation of net loss per share for each of the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 is the same for both basic and fully diluted.

Potentially dilutive securities outlined in the table below have been excluded from the computation of diluted net loss per share because the effect of their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive.

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Warrants to purchase common shares	9,362,076	9,735,948
Options to purchase common shares	4,306,334	2,324,670
Total potentially dilutive securities	13,668,410	12,060,618

Recent Accounting Standards

Management does not believe that any recently issued, but not yet effective accounting standards, when adopted, will have a material effect on the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

NOTE 4 – MINERAL ASSETS EQUIPMENT, KINETIC SEPARATION INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY, AND OTHER PROPERTY

The Company's mining properties acquired on August 18, 2014 that the Company retains as of December 31, 2022 include: The San Rafael Uranium Project located in Emery County, Utah; The Sunday Mine Complex located in western San Miguel County, Colorado; The Van 4 Mine located in western Montrose County, Colorado; The Sage Mine located in San Juan County, Utah, and San Miguel County, Colorado. These mining properties include leased land in the states of Colorado and Utah. None of these mining properties were operational at the date of acquisition.

The Company's mining properties acquired on September 16, 2015 that the Company retains as of December 31, 2022 include Hansen, North Hansen and Hansen Picnic Tree located in Fremont and Teller Counties, Colorado. The Company also acquired the Keota project located in Weld County, Colorado and the Ferris Haggerty project located in Carbon County Wyoming. These mining assets include both owned and leased land in the states of Utah, Colorado, and Wyoming. All of the mining assets represent properties which have previously been mined, to different degrees, for uranium.

As the Company has not formally established proven or probable reserves on any of its properties, there is inherent uncertainty as to whether or not any mineralized material can be economically extracted as originally planned and anticipated.

The Company's mineral properties and equipment and kinetic separation intellectual property are:

	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
Mineral properties and equipment, net	$12,798,904	$11,780,142
Kinetic separation intellectual property	$ 9,488,051	$ 9,488,051

NOTE 4 – MINERAL ASSETS EQUIPMENT, KINETIC SEPARATION INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY, AND OTHER PROPERTY, CONTINUED

Mineral Properties and Equipment

During the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, Western made purchases of $1,045,638 and $65,000, which principally consisted of mining equipment, to increase mining capacity.

Oil and Gas Lease and Easement

The Company entered into an oil and gas lease that became effective with respect to minerals and mineral rights owned by the Company of approximately 160 surface acres of the Company's property in Colorado. As consideration for entering into the lease, the lessee has agreed to pay the Company a royalty from the lessee's revenue attributed to oil and gas produced, saved, and sold attributable to the net mineral interest. The Company has also received cash payments from the lessee related to the easement that the Company is recognizing incrementally over the eight year term of the easement.

On June 23, 2020, the same entity, as discussed above, elected to extend the oil and gas lease easement for three additional years, commencing on the date the lease would have previously expired. During 2021, the operator completed all well development stages, and each of the eight (8) wells commenced oil and gas production by mid-August 2021.

During the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 the Company recognized aggregate revenue of $635,363 and $272,142, respectively, under these oil and gas lease arrangements.

Reclamation Liabilities

The Company's mines are subject to certain asset retirement obligations, which the Company has recorded as reclamation liabilities. The reclamation liabilities of the United States mines are subject to legal and regulatory requirements, and estimates of the costs of reclamation are reviewed periodically by the applicable regulatory authorities. The reclamation liability represents the Company's best estimate of the present value of future reclamation costs in connection with the mineral properties. The Company determined the gross reclamation liabilities of the mineral properties to be $751,405 and $740,446 as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively. On March 2, 2020, the Colorado Mined Land Reclamation Board ("MLRB") issued an order vacating the Van 4 Temporary Cessation, terminating mining operations and ordering commencement of final reclamation. The Company has begun the reclamation of the Van 4 Mine. The reclamation cost is fully covered by the reclamation bonds posted upon acquisition of the property. The Company adjusted the fair value of its reclamation obligation for the Van 4 Mine. The portion of the reclamation liability related to the Van 4 Mine and its related restricted cash are included in current liabilities and current assets, respectively, at a value of $75,057. The Company expects to begin incurring the reclamation liability after 2054 for all mines that are not in reclamation and accordingly, has discounted the gross liabilities over their remaining lives using a discount rate of 5.4%. The net discounted aggregated values as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 were $300,276 and $271,620, respectively. The gross reclamation liabilities as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021 are secured by financial warranties in the amount of $751,405 and $740,446, respectively.

(Stated in USD)

NOTE 4 – MINERAL ASSETS EQUIPMENT, KINETIC SEPARATION INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY, AND OTHER PROPERTY, CONTINUED

Reclamation liability activity for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 consists of:

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Beginning balance at January 1	$ 271,620	$ 309,940
Accretion	28,656	9,142
Discontinuation of reclamation liability	-	(47,462)
Ending Balance at December 31	$ 300,276	$ 271,620

During the first quarter of 2021, the Company received notice that its Ferris Haggerty property was no longer considered to be subject to reclamation treatment. The Company recorded a discontinuation of the Ferris Haggerty property's present value of $2,669 during the first quarter 2021. On April 29, 2021, the Company moved the Ferris Haggerty $10,000 restricted cash deposit into its cash after receiving payment from the state of Wyoming. During the fourth quarter of 2021, the Company received notice from the State of Colorado that its surety release request on the Hansen Picnic Tree property had been approved, and as such, this property is no longer subject to reclamation treatment. As the property was not a current development priority, Western completed reclamation on the property. The Company recorded a discontinuation of the Hansen Picnic Tree property's present value of $44,793 during the fourth quarter of 2021. On December 29, 2021, the Company moved the $154,936 restricted cash deposit into its cash after receiving payment from the state of Colorado.

NOTE 4 – MINERAL ASSETS EQUIPMENT, KINETIC SEPARATION INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY, AND OTHER PROPERTY, CONTINUED

Sunday Mine Complex Permitting Status

On February 4, 2020, the Colorado DRMS sent a Notice of Hearing to Declare Termination of Mining Operations related to the status of the mining permits issued by the state of Colorado for the Sunday Mine Complex. At issue was the application of an unchallenged Colorado Court of Appeals Opinion for a separate mine (Van 4) with very different facts that are retroactively modifying DRMS rules and regulations. The Company maintains that it was timely in meeting existing rules and regulations. The hearing was scheduled to be held during several monthly MLRB Board meetings, but this matter was delayed several times. The permit hearing was held during the MLRB Board monthly meeting on July 22, 2020. At issue was the status of the five existing permits which comprise the Sunday Mine Complex. Due to COVID-19 restrictions, the hearing took place utilizing a virtual-only format. The Company prevailed in a 3 to 1 decision which acknowledged that the work completed at the Sunday Mine Complex under DRMS oversight was timely and sufficient for Western to maintain these permits. In a subsequent July 30, 2020 letter, the DRMS notified the Company that the status of the five permits (Sunday, West Sunday, St. Jude, Carnation, and Topaz) had been changed to “Active” status effective June 10, 2019, the original date on which the change of the status was approved. On August 23, 2020, the Company initiated a request for Temporary Cessation status for the Sunday Mine Complex as the mines had not been restarted within a 180-day window due to the direct and indirect impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Accordingly, a permit hearing was scheduled for October 21, 2020 to determine Temporary Cessation status. In a unanimous vote, the MLRB approved Temporary Cessation status for each of the five Sunday Mine Complex permits (Sunday, West Sunday, St. Jude, Carnation, and Topaz). On October 9, 2020, the MLRB issued a board order which finalized the findings of the July 22, 2020 permit hearing. On November 10, 2020, the MLRB issued a board order which finalized the findings of the October 21, 2020 permit hearing. On November 6, 2020, the MLRB signed an order placing the five Sunday Mine Complex mine permits into Temporary Cessation. On November 12, 2020, a coalition of environmental groups (the “Plaintiffs”) filed a complaint against the MLRB seeking a partial appeal of the July 22, 2020 decision by requesting termination of the Topaz Mine permit. On December 15, 2020, the same coalition of environmental groups amended their complaint against the MLRB seeking a partial appeal of the October 21, 2020 decision requesting termination of the Topaz Mine permit. The Company has joined with the MLRB in defense of their July 22, 2020 and October 21, 2020 decisions. On May 5, 2021, the Plaintiffs in the Topaz Appeal filed an opening brief with the Denver District Court seeking to overturn the July 22, 2020 and October 21, 2020 MLRB permit hearing decisions on the Topaz Mine permit. The MLRB and the Company were to respond with an answer brief within 35 days on or before June 9, 2021, but instead sought a settlement. The judicial review process was delayed as extensions were put in place until August 20, 2021. A settlement was not reached, and the MLRB and the Company submitted answer briefs on August 20, 2021. The Plaintiff submitted a reply brief on September 10, 2021. On March 1, 2022, the Denver District Court reversed the MLRB’s orders regarding the Topaz Mine and remanded the case back to MLRB for further proceedings consistent with its order. The Company and the MLRB had until April 19, 2022 to appeal the Denver District Court’s ruling. Neither the Company nor the MLRB appealed the Denver District Court ruling. Subsequently on March 20, 2023, the MLRB issued a board order for the Company to commence final reclamation, which upon completion will terminate mining operations at the Topaz Mine. Reclamation is to commence immediately at the Topaz Mine and is to be completed within five years by March 2028. The Company is currently working toward the completion of an updated Topaz Mine Plan of Operations which is a separate federal requirement of the BLM for the conduct of mining activities on the federal land at the Topaz Mine and needed to re-permit the Topaz Mine with Colorado’s DRMS.

(Stated in USD)

NOTE 4 – MINERAL ASSETS EQUIPMENT, KINETIC SEPARATION INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY, AND OTHER PROPERTY, CONTINUED

Kinetic Separation Intellectual Property

The Kinetic Separation intellectual property was acquired in Western's acquisition of Black Range on September 16, 2015. Previously Black Range acquired its Kinetic Separation assets in the dissolution of a joint venture on March 17, 2015, through the acquisition of all the assets of the joint venture and received a 25-year license to utilize all of the patented and unpatented technology owned by the joint venture. The technology license agreement for patents and unpatented technology became effective as of March 17, 2015, for a period of 25 years, until March 16, 2040. There are no remaining license fee obligations, and there are no future royalties due under the agreement. The Company has the right to sub-license the technology to third parties. The Company may not sell or assign the Kinetic Separation license; however, the license could be transferred in the case of a sale of the Company. The Company has developed improvements to Kinetic Separation during the term of the license agreement and retains ownership of, and may obtain patent protection on, any such improvements developed by the Company.

The Kinetic Separation patent was filed on September 13, 2012 and granted on February 14, 2014 by the United States Patent Office. The patent is effective for a period of 20 years until September 13, 2032. This patent is supported by two provisional patent applications. The provisional patent applications expired after one year but were incorporated in the U.S. Patent by reference and claimed benefit prior to their expirations. The status of the patent and two provisional patent applications has not changed subsequent to the 2014 patent grant. The Company has the continued right to use any patented portion of the Kinetic Separation technology that enters the public domain subsequent to the patent expiration.

The Company anticipates Kinetic Separation will improve the efficiency of the mining and processing of the sandstone-hosted ore from Western's conventional mines through the separation of waste from mineral bearing-ore, potentially reducing transportation, mill processing, and mill tailings costs. Kinetic Separation is not currently in use or being applied at any Company mines. The Company views Kinetic Separation as a cost saving technology, which it will seek to incorporate into ore production subsequent to commencing scaled production levels. There are also alternative applications, which the Company has explored.

NOTE 5 – ACCOUNTS PAYABLE AND ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and accrued liabilities consisted of:

	As of December 31,	
	2022	2021
Trade accounts payable	$ 403,705	$ 510,831
Accrued liabilities	147,910	188,762
Total accounts payable and accrued liabilities	$ 551,615	$ 699,593

NOTE 6 – COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Supply Contract

In December 2015, the Company signed a uranium concentrates supply agreement with a major United States utility company for delivery commencing in 2018 and continuing for a five-year period through 2022. On March 8, 2021, the Company entered into an agreement with a third party to complete the Year 4 (2021) uranium concentrate delivery. The Company paid $78,000 in April 2021 to the assignee for which the assignee made the delivery in May 2021. In April 2022, in satisfaction of the Year 5 delivery under its supply contract, the Company delivered 125,000 lbs of uranium concentrate from its prepaid uranium concentrate inventory. Accordingly, during the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company recorded revenue of $7,223,609 (at a price of approximately $57 per pound) and cost of revenue of $4,044,083, related to the delivery of the uranium. In May 2022, the Company received the cash proceeds from this sale.

Strategic Acquisition of Physical Uranium

In May 2021, the Company executed a binding agreement to purchase 125,000 pounds of natural uranium concentrate at approximately $32 per pound. In December 2021, the Company paid $4,044,083, in connection with its full prepayment of the purchase price for 125,000 pounds of natural uranium concentrate. This uranium concentrate was subsequently delivered under the terms of the aforementioned uranium concentrates supply agreement in April 2022.

NOTE 7 – SHARE CAPITAL AND OTHER EQUITY INSTRUMENTS

Authorized Capital

The holders of the Company's common shares are entitled to one vote per share. Holders of common shares are entitled to ratably receive such dividends, if any, as may be declared by the board of directors, out of legally available funds. Upon the liquidation, dissolution, or winding down of the Company, holders of common shares are entitled to share ratably in all assets of the Company that are legally available for distribution. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, an unlimited number of common shares were authorized for issuance.

Private Placements

On February 16, 2021, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 3,250,000 units at a price of CAD $0.80 per unit. The aggregate gross proceeds raised in the private placement amounted to CAD $2,600,000 (USD $1,950,509 in net proceeds). Each unit consisted of one common share of Western (a "Share") plus one common share purchase warrant of Western (a "Warrant"). Each warrant entitled the holder to purchase one Share at a price of CAD $1.20 per Share for a period of three years following the closing date of the private placement. A total of 3,250,000 Shares and 3,250,000 Warrants were issued in the private placement.

On March 1, 2021, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 3,125,000 units at a price of CAD $0.80 per unit. The aggregate gross proceeds raised in the private placement amounted to CAD $2,500,000 (USD $1,918,797 in net proceeds). Each unit consisted of one Share plus one Warrant. Each Warrant entitled the holder to purchase one Share at a price of CAD $1.20 per Share for a period of three years following the closing date of the private placement. A total of 3,125,000 Shares and 3,125,000 Warrants were issued in the private placement.

On December 17, 2021, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 372,966 units at a price of CAD $1.60 per unit. The aggregate gross proceeds raised in the private placement amounted to CAD $596,746 (USD $434,973 in net proceeds). Each unit consisted of one Share plus one Warrant. Each Warrant entitled the holder to purchase one Share at a price of CAD $2.50 per Share for a period of three years following the closing date of the private placement. A total of 372,966 Shares and 372,966 Warrants were issued in the private placement.

On January 20, 2022, the Company closed a non-brokered private placement of 2,495,575 units at a price of CAD $1.60 per unit. The aggregate gross proceeds raised in the private placement amounted to CAD $3,992,920 (USD $3,011,878 in net proceeds). Each unit consisted of one common share of Western (a "Share") plus one common share purchase warrant of Western (a "Warrant"). Each Warrant entitled the holder to purchase one Share at a price of CAD $2.50 per Share for a period of three years following the closing date of the private placement. A total of 2,495,575 Shares and 2,495,575 Warrants were issued to investors and 98,985 Warrants were issued to broker dealers in connection with the private placement.

(Stated in USD)

NOTE 7 – SHARE CAPITAL AND OTHER EQUITY INSTRUMENTS, CONTINUED

Warrant Exercises

During the year ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, an aggregate of 2,020,351 and 2,066,693 warrants were exercised for total gross proceeds of $2,620,395 and $2,004,864, respectively.

Incentive Stock Option Plan

The Company maintains an Incentive Stock Option Plan (the "Plan") that permits the granting of stock options as incentive compensation. Shareholders of the Company approved the Plan on June 30, 2008 and amendments to the Plan on June 20, 2013. The board of directors approved additional changes to the Plan on September 12, 2015. On October 1, 2021, the Company further amended the Plan, principally to allow for the cashless exercise of stock options.

The purpose of the Plan is to attract, retain, and motivate directors, management, staff, and consultants by providing them with the opportunity, through stock options, to acquire a proprietary interest in the Company and benefit from its growth.

The Plan provides that the aggregate number of common shares for which stock options may be granted will not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares at the time stock options are granted. As of December 31, 2022, a total of 43,602,565 common shares were outstanding, and at that date the maximum number of stock options eligible for issue under the Plan was 4,360,257.

Stock Options

On February 10, 2022, the Company granted options under the Plan for the purchase of an aggregate of 900,000 common shares to five individuals consisting of directors and officers of the Company. The options have a five year term, an exercise price of CAD $1.76 (US $1.30 as of December 31, 2022) and vest equally in thirds commencing initially on the date of grant and thereafter on April 1, 2022, and July 1, 2022.

On October 31, 2022, the Board of Directors granted options under the Plan for the purchase of an aggregate of 1,665,000 common shares to individuals consisting of directors and officers of the Company. Each of these options have a five year term, an exercise price of CAD $1.60 (US $1.18 as of December 31, 2022) and vest equally in two installments beginning on the date of grant and thereafter on April 30, 2023.

The Company utilized the Black-Scholes option pricing model to determine the fair value of these stock options, using the assumptions as outlined below:

		December 31, 2022
Stock Price	CAD $	1.44 - $1.76
Exercise Price	CAD $	1.60 - $1.76
Dividend Yield		0%
Expected Volatility		103.3% - 108.4%
Weighted Average Risk-Free Interest Rate		1.61% - 4.45%
Expected life (in years)		2.6

(Stated in USD)

NOTE 7 – SHARE CAPITAL AND OTHER EQUITY INSTRUMENTS, CONTINUED

Stock Options, continued

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company issued 13,517 shares of common stock pursuant to the cashless exercise of 50,000 stock options (with a market price on date of exercise of CAD $1.3705 (US $1.00 as of December 31, 2022).

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Contractual Life (Years)	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Intrinsic Value
Outstanding – January 1, 2022	2,324,670	$ 1.35	1.67	$ 0.39	$ 528,714
Granted	2,565,000	1.22	-	0.72	
Expired	(533,336)	1.32	-	0.19	
Exercised	(50,000)	0.74	-	0.05	-
Outstanding – December 31, 2022	4,306,334	$ 1.24	3.35	$ 0.61	$ 60,965
Exercisable – December 31, 2022	3,473,834	$ 1.26	2.88	$ 0.60	$ 60,965

The Company's stock-based compensation expense related to stock options for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 was $1,566,520 and $0, respectively, which is included in general and administrative expenses on the Company's consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive loss. As of December 31, 2022 and 2021, the Company had $364,095 and $0 of unamortized stock option expense, respectively.

Warrants

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Contractual Life (Years)	Intrinsic Value
Outstanding - January 1, 2022	9,735,948	$ 1.09	1.49	$ 3,799,606
Issued	2,594,560	1.84	-	-
Exercised	(2,020,351)	1.21	-	-
Expired/Forfeited	(948,081)	2.00	-	-
Outstanding – December 31, 2022	9,362,076	$ 1.19	1.43	$ 27,227
Exercisable – December 31, 2022	9,362,076	$ 1.19	1.43	$ 27,227

(Stated in USD)

NOTE 8 – MINING EXPENDITURES

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
Permits	$ 282,851	$ 134,261
Mining costs	471,622	578,034
Royalties	7,860	5,362
	$ 762,333	$ 717,657

NOTE 9 – RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS AND BALANCES

The Company has transacted with related parties pursuant to service arrangements in the ordinary course of business, as follows:

Prior to the acquisition of Black Range, Mr. George Glasier, the Company's CEO, who is also a director ("Seller"), transferred his interest in a former joint venture with Ablation Technologies, LLC to Black Range. In connection with the transfer, Black Range issued 25 million shares of Black Range common stock to Seller and committed to pay AUD $500,000 (USD $340,252 as of December 31, 2022) to Seller within 60 days of the first commercial application of the kinetic separation technology. Western assumed this contingent payment obligation in connection with the acquisition of Black Range. At the date of the acquisition of Black Range, this contingent obligation was determined to be probable. Since the deferred contingent consideration obligation is probable and the amount is estimable, the Company recorded the deferred contingent consideration as an assumed liability in the amount of $340,252 and $362,794 as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively.

The Company has multiple lease arrangements with Silver Hawk Ltd., an entity which is owned by George Glasier and his wife Kathleen Glasier. These leases, which are all on a month-to-month basis, are for the Company's rental of office, workshop, warehouse and employee housing facilities The Company incurred rent expense of $55,198 and $34,427 in connection with these arrangement for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

The Company also owed Mr. Glasier reimbursable expenses in the amount of $87,221 and $65,753 as of December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, respectively, which are recorded in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

(Stated in USD)

NOTE 10 – INCOME TAXES

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2022	As of December 31, 2021
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating loss carryovers	$ 5,708,411	$ 5,815,866
Marketable securities	16,094	15,720
Accrued expenses	35,681	46,604
Amortization capitalized cost	725,959	-
Unrealized foreign exchange	64,761	-
Accretion expense	8,639	-
Deferred tax assets, gross	6,559,545	5,878,190
Less: valuation allowance	(3,688,584)	(3,488,821)
Deferred tax assets, net	2,870,961	2,389,369
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property and equipment	(5,314,338)	(5,098,256)
Amortization annual expense	(265,510)	-
Deferred tax liabilities, net	$(2,708,887)	$(2,708,887)

The change in the Company's valuation allowance is as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31, 2022	For the Years Ended December 31, 2021
Beginning of year	$ 3,488,821	$ 2,997,084
Increase in valuation allowance	199,763	491,737
End of year	$ 3,688,584	$ 3,488,821

(Stated in USD)

NOTE 10 – INCOME TAXES, CONTINUED

A reconciliation of the provision for income taxes with the amounts computed by applying the statutory federal income tax rate to income from operations before the provision for income taxes is as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2022	2021
U.S. federal statutory rate	(21.0)%	(21.0)%
State and foreign taxes	(3.8)%	(3.8)%
Permanent differences		
Stock-based compensation	37.4%	0%
Other	1.0%	0%
True-up to prior years return	19.3%	0%
Valuation allowance	(32.9)%	24.8%
Effective income tax rate	0%	0%

The Company has net operating loss carryovers of approximately $23,017,786 for federal and state income tax purposes and net operating loss carryovers of $11,663,991 for Canadian provincial tax purposes which begin to expire in 2026. The ultimate realization of the net operating loss is dependent upon future taxable income, if any, of the Company.

Based on losses from inception, the Company determined that as of December 31, 2022 it is more likely than not that the Company will not realize benefits from the deferred tax assets. The Company will not record income tax benefits in the consolidated financial statements until it is determined that it is more likely than not that the Company will generate sufficient taxable income to realize the deferred income tax assets. As a result of the analysis, the Company determined that a deferred tax asset valuation allowance of $3,688,584 and $3,488,821 was required as of December 31, 2022 and 2021, respectively.

Internal Revenue Code ("IRC") Section 382 imposes limitations on the use of net operating loss carryovers when the share ownership of one or more 5% shareholders (shareholders owning 5% or more of the Company's outstanding capital stock) has increased on a cumulative basis over a period of three years by more than 50 percentage points. Management cannot control any ownership changes that occur. Accordingly, there is a risk of an ownership change beyond the control of the Company that could trigger a limitation of the use of the loss carryover. The Company has analyzed the issuances of common shares during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021 and does not believe such change of control occurred. If such ownership change under IRC section 382 had occurred, such change would substantially limit the Company's ability to utilize its net operating loss carryforwards in the future.

NOTE 11 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair Values

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, restricted cash, accounts payable, contingent consideration and accrued liabilities. The fair values of these financial instruments approximate their carrying values due to the short-term maturity of these instruments. The Company's financial instruments also incorporate marketable securities that are adjusted to fair value at each balance sheet date based on quoted prices which are considered level 1 inputs. The reclamation deposits, which are reflected in restricted cash on the consolidated balance sheets, are deposits mainly invested in certificates of deposit at major financial institutions, and their fair values are estimated to approximate their carrying values. There were no transfers of financial instruments between Levels 1, 2, and 3 during the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021.

Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that changes in the rates of exchange on foreign currencies will impact the financial position or cash flows of the Company. The Company's reporting currency is the United States dollar. The functional currency for Western standalone entity is the Canadian dollar. The Company is exposed to foreign currency risks in relation to certain activity that is to be settled in Canadian funds. Management monitors its foreign currency exposure regularly to minimize the risk of an adverse impact on its cash flows.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentration of credit risk is the risk of loss in the event that certain counterparties are unable to fulfil their obligations to the Company. The Company limits its exposure to credit loss on its cash and restricted cash by placing its cash with high credit quality financial institutions.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company's consolidated cash flows from operations will not be sufficient for the Company to continue operating and discharge is liabilities. The Company is exposed to liquidity risk as its continued operation is dependent upon its ability to obtain financing, either in the form of debt or equity, or achieve profitable operations in order to satisfy its liabilities as they come due. As of December 31, 2022, the Company had a working capital of $9,568,963 and cash on hand of $9,682,133.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that fluctuations in the market prices of minerals will impact the Company's future cash flows. The Company is exposed to market risk on the price of uranium and vanadium, which will determine its ability to build and achieve profitable operations, the amount of exploration and development work that the Company will be able to perform, and the number of financing opportunities that will be available. Management believes that it would be premature at this point to enter into any hedging or forward contracts to mitigate its exposure to specific market price risks.

NOTE 12 – COVID-19

The world continues to be impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. COVID-19 and the measures to prevent its spread, previously impacted the Company's business in a number of ways. COVID-19 has primarily caused Western delays in reporting, regulatory matters, operations, and sick/quarantine days for employees infected/exposed to COVID-19. The COVID-19 pandemic previously limited Western's participation in industry and investor conference events during 2020 and 2021. The impact of future disruptions and the extent of adverse impacts on the Company's financial and operating results will be dictated by the unpredictable duration and severity of the future waves of COVID-19. The Company is continuing to monitor COVID-19 and its subvariants and the potential impact of the pandemic on the Company's operations.