

Western Atlas Resources Inc.

Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(Expressed in Canadian dollars)



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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Shareholders of Western Atlas Resources Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Western Atlas Resources Inc. (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated statements of financial position as at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 and the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in shareholders' equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the consolidated financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained 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 consolidated financial statements which describes the material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the year ended December 31, 2023. In addition to the matter described in the Material uncertainty related to going concern section, we have determined the matters described below to be a key audit matter to be communicated in our report. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Recoverability of Exploration and Evaluation Assets

As disclosed in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements, the carrying value of Exploration and Evaluation Assets represents a significant asset of the Group. Refer to Note 2 and Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements for a description of the accounting policy and significant judgments applied to Exploration and Evaluation Assets.

At each reporting period end, management applies judgment in assessing whether there are any indicators of impairment relating to mining claims and deferred exploration costs. If there are indicators of impairment, the recoverable amount of the related asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of any impairment. Indicators of impairment may include (i) the period during which the entity has the right to explore in the specific area has expired during the year or will expire in the near future and is not expected to be renewed; (ii) substantive expenditure on further exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area is neither budgeted nor planned; (iii) exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources in the specific area have not led to the discovery of commercially viable quantities of mineral resources and the entity has decided to discontinue such activities in the specific area; and (iv) sufficient data exists to indicate that the carrying amount of the mining claims and deferred exploration costs is unlikely to be recovered in full from successful development or by sale. No impairment indicators were identified by management as at December 31, 2023.

Why the matter was determined to be a key audit matter

We considered this a key audit matter due to (i) the significance of the mining claims and deferred exploration costs balance and (ii) the judgments made by management in its assessment of indicators of impairment related to mining claims and deferred exploration costs, which have resulted in a high degree of subjectivity in performing audit procedures related to these judgments applied by management.

How the matter was addressed in our audit

We have evaluated management's assessment of impairment indicators per IFRS 6 Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources, including but not limited to:

- Reviewing the Group's rights to explore in the relevant exploration areas and assessing whether the rights to tenure remained current at the financial position date;
- Obtaining, by reference to government registries, evidence to support (i) the right to explore the area and (ii) claim expiration dates;
- Considering the status of the relevant exploration areas by holding discussions with management, and reviewing the Group's exploration budget and directors' minutes;
- Enquiring with management and reviewing its future plans and other documentation as evidence that further exploration and evaluation activities in the area of interest will be continued in the future;
- Assessing the adequacy of the related disclosures in Note 2, Note 3 and Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises:

- Management's Discussion and Analysis

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

In connection with our audit of the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

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

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

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

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

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

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

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

and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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



Chartered Professional Accountants
Vancouver, Canada
April 26, 2024

WESTERN ATLAS RESOURCES INC.

Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 45,656	\$ 261,646
Prepaid expenses	10,120	24,837
Accounts receivable	1,521	24,402
	57,297	310,885
Non-current assets		
Exploration and evaluation assets (Note 4)	4,939,304	4,917,612
Total assets	\$ 4,996,601	\$ 5,228,497
LIABILITIES and SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities (Note 7)	\$ 140,317	\$ 39,335
Accrued compensation (Note 7)	264,559	-
	404,876	39,335
Shareholders' equity		
Share capital (Note 6)	9,764,716	9,758,716
Equity reserves	872,041	800,314
Deficit	(6,045,032)	(5,369,868)
	4,591,725	5,189,162
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 4,996,601	\$ 5,228,497

Nature of operations and going concern (Note 1)

Subsequent events (Note 13)

These consolidated financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on April 19, 2024.

They are signed on the Company's behalf by:

"Fabio Capponi"

Director

"Susan Rubin"

Chief Financial Officer

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

WESTERN ATLAS RESOURCES INC.

Consolidated Statements of Loss and Comprehensive Loss

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Year ended December 31, 2023	Year ended December 31, 2022
Operating expenses		
General and administrative expenses	\$ 97,047	\$ 92,874
Salaries and benefits (Note 7)	126,896	128,026
Geological consulting	76,361	137,149
Accounting, audit and advisory services (Note 7)	203,618	191,420
Legal fees	20,000	20,141
Property investigation costs	59,954	215,551
Investor relations	13,027	78,276
Share based payments (Note 6)	77,727	287,564
Foreign exchange loss	534	1,523
Net Loss and comprehensive loss for the year	\$ 675,164	\$ 1,152,524
Weighted average common shares outstanding	117,596,960	117,430,658
Loss per common share - basic and diluted	\$0.01	\$0.01

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

WESTERN ATLAS RESOURCES INC.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Total number of shares issued	Total share capital	Reserves	Deficit	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance December 31, 2021	116,153,398	\$ 9,660,716	\$ 610,750	\$ (4,217,344)	\$ 6,054,122
Net loss	-	-	-	(1,152,524)	(1,152,524)
Granting of RSU's	-	-	98,000	-	98,000
Exercise of RSU's	1,400,000	98,000	(98,000)	-	-
Share-based payments	-	-	189,564	-	189,564
Balance December 31, 2022	117,553,398	\$ 9,758,716	\$ 800,314	\$ (5,369,868)	\$ 5,189,162
Net loss	-	-	-	(675,164)	(675,164)
Granting of RSU's	-	-	72,000	-	72,000
Exercise of RSU's	300,000	6,000	(6,000)	-	-
Share-based payments	-	-	5,727	-	5,727
Balance Decembre 31, 2023	117,853,398	\$ 9,764,716	\$ 872,041	\$ (6,045,032)	\$ 4,591,725

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

WESTERN ATLAS RESOURCES INC.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(expressed in Canadian dollars)

	Year ended December 31, 2023	Year ended December 31, 2022
Cash flows provided by (used in):		
Operating activities		
Net loss for the year	\$ (675,164)	\$ (1,152,524)
Adjustment for non-cash items:		
Share-based payments	77,727	287,564
Changes in non-cash working capital items:		
Prepaid expenses	14,717	7,757
Accounts receivable	22,881	(17,713)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	96,544	7,729
Accrued compensation	264,559	-
Net cash used by operating activities	(198,736)	(867,187)
Investing activities		
Exploration and evaluation assets	(17,254)	(36,674)
Net cash used by investing activities	(17,254)	(36,674)
Net cash decrease for the year	(215,990)	(903,861)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	261,646	1,165,507
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 45,656	\$ 261,646

Supplemental cash flow information (Note 5)

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

WESTERN ATLAS RESOURCES INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(expressed in Canadian dollars)

1. Nature of operations and going concern

Western Atlas Resources Inc. (the “Company”) is a company domiciled in Canada. The address of the Company’s registered office is Suite 1700, Park Place, 666 Burrard Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6C 2X8. The Company has one wholly owned subsidiary, Western Atlas Holding Corp., formerly Western Atlas (Nunavut) Holding Corp., which in turn has two wholly owned subsidiaries, 5530 Nunavut Inc., which is domiciled in Canada, and Andes Ecosucursal S.A.S., which is domiciled in Ecuador.

The consolidated financial statements of the Company for both periods presented comprises the Company and its subsidiaries (together referred to as the “Company” and individually as “Company entities”). The Company and its subsidiaries are primarily involved in the discovery, acquisition, and development of mineral deposits in premier mining jurisdictions.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a basis which assumes that the Company will be able to continue its operation as a going concern for the foreseeable future and will be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities in the normal course of business. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company incurred a net loss of \$675,164 (2022 - \$1,152,524). At December 31, 2023, the Company had not achieved profitable operations, had an accumulated deficit of \$6,045,032 (2022 - \$5,369,868) and expects to incur further losses as it develops its business and explores its mineral property interests. The Company will be required to raise additional financing to maintain its operations; all of the factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt about the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern.

The Company is in the process of exploring its exploration and evaluation assets and has not yet determined whether they contain resources that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of amounts shown for exploration and evaluation assets is dependent upon, among other things, the discovery of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary mining and environmental permits, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from disposition of the mineral property.

The ability of the Company to carry out its planned business objectives and continue as a going concern is dependent on its ability to raise adequate financing from lenders, shareholders, and other investors, and/or generate operating profitability and positive cash flow from its mineral property interests. There can be no assurances that the Company will be able to obtain the additional financial resources necessary and/or achieve profitability or positive cash flows from its future operations. If the Company is unable to obtain adequate additional financing, the Company would be required to curtail its planned operations and exploration and development activities which may impact the Company’s ability to maintain its mineral property interest.

The Company’s business may be affected by changes in political and market conditions, such as interest rates, availability of credit, inflation rates, changes in laws, and national and international circumstances. Recent geopolitical events and potential economic global challenges such as the risk of higher inflation and energy crises, may also create further uncertainty and risk with respect to the Company’s business.

The consolidated financial statements do not include any adjustments relating to the recorded amounts and classification of assets and liabilities should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern. Such adjustments could be material.

WESTERN ATLAS RESOURCES INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards (“IFRS”) as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”).

(b) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments carried at fair value. In addition, these consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the accrual basis of accounting, except for cash flow information.

(c) Functional and presentation currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is the functional currency of the Company and its Canadian subsidiaries. The functional currency of Andes Ecosucursal S.A.S. is in US dollars.

(d) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates

Significant areas requiring the use of estimates and assumptions are as follows:

Share-based compensation

The fair value of share-based payments is subject to the limitations of the Black-Scholes option pricing model that incorporates market data and involves uncertainty in estimates used by management in the assumptions. Because the Black-Scholes option pricing model requires the input of highly subjective assumptions, including the volatility of share prices, changes in subjective input assumptions can materially affect the fair value estimate.

Judgments

Critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial statements are as follows:

Going Concern

The assessment of the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern and to raise sufficient funds to pay its ongoing operating expenses, meet its liabilities for the ensuing year, and to fund planned and contractual exploration programs, involves significant judgment based on historical experience and other factors, including expectation of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

WESTERN ATLAS RESOURCES INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(expressed in Canadian dollars)

2. Basis of preparation (continued)

(d) Use of estimates and judgments (continued)

Impairment of exploration and evaluation assets

The Company's exploration and evaluation assets represent acquisition and exploration costs relating to the Company's exploration and evaluation assets. At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset, which is the greater of the asset's value in use and fair value less costs to sell. The Company considers both external and internal sources of information in assessing whether there are any indications that the Company's exploration and evaluation assets are impaired.

(e) Basis of consolidation

(i) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that control commences until the date that control ceases. The accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed when necessary to align them with the policies adopted by the Company.

Details of the Company's subsidiaries at December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

Name	Place of Incorporation	Interest	Principal Activity
Western Atlas Holding Corp. (formerly Western Atlas (Nunavut) Holding Corp.)	British Columbia, Canada	100%	Mineral exploration and evaluation
5530 Nunavut Inc.	Nunavut, Canada	100%	Mineral exploration and evaluation
Andes Ecosucursal S.A.S.	Ecuador	100%	Inactive

(ii) Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Inter-company balances and transactions, and any unrealized income and expenses arising from inter-company transactions, are eliminated in preparing the consolidated financial statements. Unrealized losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized gains, but only to the extent that there is no evidence of impairment.

WESTERN ATLAS RESOURCES INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. Material accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements.

(a) Financial instruments

The following is the Company's accounting policy for financial instruments under IFRS 9 Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9"):

Financial Instrument	Classification
Cash and cash equivalents	FVTPL
Accounts receivable	Amortized cost
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Accrued compensation	Amortized cost

(i) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

The Company recognizes a financial asset when it becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset is measured initially at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue. On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss. A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets the conditions that i) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Subsequent measurement

The subsequent measurement of financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value included in other comprehensive income. The Company has no financial assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss. The Company classifies cash as fair value through profit or loss.

WESTERN ATLAS RESOURCES INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. Material accounting policies (continued)

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset measured at amortized cost is subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method and net of any impairment allowance, if necessary. The Company classifies accounts receivable as amortized cost.

Impairment of financial assets at amortized cost

The Company recognizes a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets that are measured at amortized cost.

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

(ii) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. A financial liability is derecognized when it is extinguished, discharged, cancelled or when it expires. Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortized cost. All interest-related charges are reported in profit or loss within interest expense, if applicable.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost

A financial liability at amortized cost is initially measured at fair value less transaction costs directly attributable to the issuance of the financial liability. Subsequently, the financial liability is measured at amortized cost based on the effective interest rate method. The Company's accounts payable and accrued liabilities are measured at amortized cost.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

A financial liability measured at fair value through profit or loss is initially measured at fair value with any associated transaction costs being recognized in profit or loss when incurred. Subsequently, the financial liability is re-measured at fair value, and a gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss in the reporting period in which it arises. The Company has no financial liabilities classified as fair value through profit or loss.

(b) Share-based payments

The Company has a stock option plan, whereby share purchase options are granted in accordance with the policies of regulatory authorities. Share-based payments to employees are measured on the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and amortized over the vesting

WESTERN ATLAS RESOURCES INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. Material accounting policies (continued)

(b) Share-based payments (continued)

periods. Share-based payments to non-employees are measured at the fair value of the goods or services received or the fair value of the equity instruments issued if it is determined the fair value of the goods or services cannot be reliably measured and are recorded at the date the goods or services are received. The offset to the recorded cost is to the reserve for share-based payments. Consideration received on the exercise of stock options is recorded as share capital and the related reserve for share-based payments is transferred to share capital.

Where a grant of options is cancelled or settled during the vesting period, excluding forfeitures when vesting conditions are not satisfied, the Company immediately accounts for the cancellation as an acceleration of vesting and recognizes the amount that otherwise would have been recognized for services received over the remainder of the vesting period. Any payment made to the employee on the cancellation is accounted for as the repurchase of an equity interest, except to the extent the payment exceeds the fair value of the equity instrument granted, measured at the repurchase date. Any such excess is recognized as an expense. On expiration of options, the previously recognized amount is left in reserves.

The Company also has a long-term incentive plan, whereby Restricted Share Units (“RSU’s”) and Deferred Share Units (“DSU’s”) are granted in accordance with the policies of regulatory authorities. The fair value of equity settled RSU’s and DSU’s is measured on the grant date at the closing trading price of the Company’s common shares. Costs are recognized as an expense over the vesting term with a corresponding increase in equity reserves. When RSU’s and DSU’s are settled in shares, recorded fair value is transferred from reserves to share capital.

(c) Exploration and evaluation assets

Exploration and evaluation expenditures include the cost of acquiring licenses, costs associated with exploration and evaluation activities, and the fair value (at acquisition date) of exploration and evaluation assets acquired in a business combination. When shares are issued as consideration for exploration and evaluation asset costs, they are valued at the closing share price on the date of issuance. Exploration and evaluation expenditures are capitalized as incurred. Costs incurred before the Company has obtained the legal right to explore an area are recognized in profit or loss.

Exploration and evaluation assets are assessed for impairment if (i) sufficient data exists to determine technical feasibility and commercial viability, and (ii) facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount.

Once the technical feasibility and commercial viability of the extraction of mineral resources in an area of interest are demonstrable, which management has determined to be indicated by a feasibility study, exploration and evaluation assets attributable to that area of interest are first tested for impairment and the balance is reclassified as a development asset in property, plant, and equipment.

Recoverability of the carrying amount of any exploration and evaluation asset is dependent on successful development and commercial exploitation, or alternatively, sale of the respective areas of interest. It is management’s judgment that none of the Company’s exploration and evaluation

WESTERN ATLAS RESOURCES INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. Material accounting policies (continued)

(c) Exploration and evaluation assets (continued)

assets have reached the development stage and as a result are all considered to be exploration and evaluation assets.

Although the Company has taken steps to verify title to mineral properties in which it has an interest, in accordance with industry standards for the current stage of exploration of such properties, these procedures do not guarantee the Company's title. Property may be subject to unregistered prior agreements and non-compliance with regulatory requirements. The Company is not aware of any disputed claims of title.

(d) Provision for closure and reclamation

The Company recognizes statutory, contractual, or other obligations related to the retirement of its exploration assets and its tangible long-lived assets when such obligations are incurred, if a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. These obligations are measured initially at fair value and the resulting costs are capitalized to the carrying value of the related asset. In subsequent periods, the liability is adjusted for any changes in the amount or timing and for the discounting of the underlying future cash flows. The capitalized asset retirement cost is amortized to operations over the life of the asset. Management has determined that there was no provision for closure and reclamation as at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

(e) Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment tests on non-financial assets, including exploration and evaluation assets, are performed whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Fair value is determined as the amount that would be obtained from the sale of the asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable and willing parties. 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. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss is recognized in profit or loss for the period.

Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the impairment test is carried out on the asset's cash-generating unit, which is the lowest group of assets in which the asset belongs for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets. Each of the Company's exploration and evaluation properties is considered to be a cash-generating unit for which impairment testing is performed.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but to an amount that does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior reporting periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

WESTERN ATLAS RESOURCES INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022
(expressed in Canadian dollars)

3. Material accounting policies (continued)

(f) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years.

Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss, and differences relating to investments in subsidiaries and jointly controlled entities to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future. In addition, deferred tax is not recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

(g) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and guaranteed investment certificates (“GIC’s”) with financial institutions and other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. As of December 31, 2023, the Company had no cash equivalents in the form of GIC’s which are cashable at the Company’s discretion (2022 - \$200,000).

WESTERN ATLAS RESOURCES INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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3. Material accounting policies (continued)

- (h) New accounting standard adopted in the current period and standards effective in future years.

IFRS Practice Statement 2 Making Materiality Judgements—Disclosure of Accounting Policies (effective January 1, 2023). This amendment did not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

IAS 8 – Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors (“IAS 8”) was amended in February 2021. The IASB issued ‘Definition of Accounting Estimates’ to help entities distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. These amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023 and did not have a material impact on the Company.

Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1) – The amendments to IAS1 provide a more general approach to the classification of liabilities based on the contractual arrangements in place at the reporting date. These amendments are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024 and are not expected to have a material impact to the Company.

WESTERN ATLAS RESOURCES INC.

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4. Exploration and evaluation assets

Title to exploration and evaluation properties involves certain inherent risks due to the difficulties of determining the validity of certain claims as well as the potential for problems arising from the frequently ambiguous conveyancing history characteristics of many such assets. The Company has investigated title to all of its mineral properties, and to the best of its knowledge, title to all such assets is in good standing.

Meadowbank Project

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, the Company holds the mineral rights to property in Nunavut, Canada, namely the Meadowbank Project.

At December 31, 2023, the following costs are capitalized as exploration and evaluation assets:

Exploration Costs - Nunavut	Balance December 31, 2022	Year ended December 31, 2023	Balance December 31, 2023
Acquisition costs			
Recording and staking fees	\$ 182,658	\$ -	\$ 182,658
Exploration costs			
43-101 Technical Report	62,176	-	62,176
Drilling	700,855	-	700,855
Field supplies and expenses	1,205,262	18,105	1,223,367
Geological services	1,211,443	1,263	1,212,706
GeoPhysical surveys	637,988	-	637,988
Laboratory analysis	266,875	2,324	269,199
Logistics	459,967	-	459,967
Travel	190,388	-	190,388
	4,734,954	21,692	4,756,646
Total Exploration Costs	\$ 4,917,612	\$ 21,692	\$ 4,939,304

WESTERN ATLAS RESOURCES INC.

Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements
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4. Exploration and evaluation assets (continued)

At December 31, 2022, the following costs are capitalized as exploration and evaluation assets:

Exploration Costs - Nunavut	Balance December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2022	Balance December 31, 2022
Acquisition costs			
Recording and staking fees	\$ 182,658	\$ -	\$ 182,658
Exploration costs			
43-101 Technical Report	62,176	-	62,176
Drilling	700,855	-	700,855
Field supplies and expenses	1,190,667	14,595	1,205,262
Geological services	1,201,445	9,998	1,211,443
GeoPhysical surveys	637,988	-	637,988
Laboratory analysis	254,794	12,081	266,875
Logistics	459,967	-	459,967
Travel	190,388	-	190,388
	<u>4,698,280</u>	<u>36,674</u>	<u>4,734,954</u>
Total Exploration Costs	\$ 4,880,938	\$ 36,674	\$ 4,917,612

5. Supplemental cash flow information

- The Company made no cash outlays in respect of interest or income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.
- As at December 31, 2023, the Company had \$7,685 in accounts payable and accrued liabilities (2022 - \$3,247), which were related to the exploration of the mineral properties.
- During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company granted 3,600,000 RSU's to directors and an officer of the Company; with a fair value of \$0.02 per share, a total value of \$72,000, and RSU's were settled for 300,000 common shares with a fair value of \$0.02 per share, a total value of \$6,000. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company issued 1,400,000 RSU's to directors of the Company, with a book value of \$0.07 per share, for a total fair value of \$98,000, and the RSU's were exercised for 1,400,000 common shares.

6. Share capital

- Authorized
Unlimited number of common voting shares without par value.
- Issued during the year ended December 31, 2023

On November 8, 2023, 300,000 Restricted Share Units ("RSU's") were settled for a total of 300,000 common shares and \$6,000 was reallocated from reserves to share capital.

WESTERN ATLAS RESOURCES INC.

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6. Share capital (continued)

(c) Issued during the year ended December 31, 2022

On February 1, 2022, 1,400,000 RSU's were exercised for a total of 1,400,000 common shares and \$98,000 was reallocated from reserves to share capital.

(d) Stock options

The Company has a stock option plan that provides for the issuance of compensatory options to its directors, officers, employees, and consultants. The maximum number of outstanding options must be no more than 10% of the issued and outstanding shares at any point in time. Options granted under the plan may have a maximum term of ten years. Terms of the vesting period over which the options are earned are determined by the Board of Directors.

On January 28, 2022 the Company announced that pursuant to the Company's Stock Option Plan a total of 3,350,000 incentive stock options were granted to directors, officers, employees, and consultants of the Company. The stock options were exercisable at a price of \$0.085 per share for a total of two years.

On December 15, 2022 the Company announced that pursuant to the Company's Stock Option Plan a total of 3,175,000 incentive stock options were granted to directors, officers, employees, and consultants of the Company. The stock options were exercisable at a price of \$0.05 per share for a total of two years.

On May 2, 2023 the Company announced that pursuant to the Company's Stock Option Plan a total of 500,000 incentive stock options were granted to a director of the Company. The stock options were exercisable at a price of \$0.05 per share for a total of two years.

The continuity of share purchase options at December 31, 2023 is as follows:

Exercise Price	Expiry Date	December 31, 2022	Granted	Exercised	Expired	Forfeited	December 31, 2023
\$0.20	27-Aug-23	900,000	-	-	(900,000)	-	-
\$0.085	28-Jan-24 *	3,350,000	-	-	-	(1,500,000)	1,850,000
\$0.05	15-Dec-24	3,175,000	-	-	-	(1,300,000)	1,875,000
\$0.05	02-May-25	-	500,000	-	-	-	500,000
\$0.32	01-Sep-26	232,500	-	-	-	-	232,500
		<u>7,657,500</u>	<u>500,000</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(900,000)</u>	<u>(2,800,000)</u>	<u>4,457,500</u>

*Expired subsequently

WESTERN ATLAS RESOURCES INC.

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6. Share capital (continued)

(d) Stock options (continued)

The continuity of share purchase options at December 31, 2022 is as follows:

Exercise Price	Expiry Date	December 31, 2021	Granted	Exercised	Expired	December 31, 2022
\$0.10	15-Jun-22	3,765,000	-	-	(3,765,000)	-
\$0.20	27-Aug-23	900,000	-	-	-	900,000
\$0.085	28-Jan-24	-	3,350,000	-	-	3,350,000
\$0.05	15-Dec-24	-	3,175,000	-	-	3,175,000
\$0.32	01-Sep-26	232,500	-	-	-	232,500
		4,897,500	6,525,000	-	(3,765,000)	7,657,500

As at December 31, 2023 there were 4,457,500 vested options with a weighted average exercise price of \$0.08. The weighted average remaining contractual life of the vested options is .7 years.

The share-based payments were derived from the vesting of grants which have been estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model based on the following weighted-average assumptions:

	Year ended December 31, 2023	Year ended December 31, 2022
Expected life	2 years	2 years
Expected volatility	93.80%	91.16% - 119.40%
Expected dividend yield	Nil	Nil
Risk-free interest rate	3.61%	1.28% - 3.60%
Fair value per option	\$0.01	\$0.02 - \$0.04

In estimating the fair value of options issued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model, the Company is required to make assumptions. The expected volatility assumption is based on the historical volatility of the Company's common share price on the TSX Venture Exchange. The risk-free interest rate assumption is based on yield curves on Canadian government zero-coupon bonds with a remaining term equal to the stock options' expected life. The Company uses historical data to estimate option exercise, forfeiture, and employee termination within the valuation model. The Company has historically not paid dividends on its common stock.

(e) Warrants

No warrants were issued or outstanding during the year ended December 31, 2023.

The continuity of warrants at December 31, 2022 is as follows:

Exercise Price	Expiry Date	December 31, 2021	Granted	Exercised	Expired	December 31, 2022
\$0.15	17-Jul-22	29,450,000	-	-	(29,450,000)	-
\$0.20	09-Oct-22	11,191,843	-	-	(11,191,843)	-
		40,641,843	-	-	(40,641,843)	-

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6. Share capital (continued)

(f) Long-Term Incentive Plan

On January 7, 2022 at the Company's Annual General and Special Meeting of Shareholders, the shareholders approved a 10% fixed Long-Term Incentive Plan ("LTIP"). The plan provides for the grant of Restricted Share Units and Deferred Share Units to eligible persons as described in the Plan. The LTIP had 11,607,840 shares reserved for distribution.

On February 1, 2022, 1,400,000 RSU's were distributed to directors of the Company. The shares distributed were valued at \$0.07 per share, which was the market value on the date issued, for a total of \$98,000.

On May 2 2023, 300,000 RSU's were granted and distributed to a director of the Company. The shares distributed were valued at \$0.02 per share, which was the market value on the date issued, for a total of \$6,000.

On November 14, 2023, 3,300,000 RSU's were granted to directors and officers of the Company, which left 6,607,840 remaining shares reserved for future distribution. The RSUs were settled subsequent to year end (See Note 13).

7. Related party transactions

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company incurred \$280,800 (2022 - \$280,800) for management, general business and financial advisory services and salaries to an officer of the Company and to a company controlled by an officer of the Company.

Share based payments includes \$77,727 (2022 - \$249,940) to related parties relating to the granting of stock options and RSUs.

The current economic downturn and unprecedented market conditions have adversely affected the ability of the Company to access the market capital to finance its operations. In order to reduce the cash outflow and limit layoffs, employees and contractors have voluntarily agreed to defer salaries and fees until the closing of a new financing or the monetization of the Company's assets. At December 31, 2023, \$219,033 (2022 - \$ nil) in deferred salaries and fees have been accrued to related parties.

As at December 31, 2023, \$33,092 (2022 - \$ nil) of expenses were due to related parties included in accounts payables.

All amounts due to related parties are unsecured, non-interest bearing, and have no specific repayment terms.

8. Segmented information

The Company operates in one reportable operating segment in one country, being the exploration of mineral resource properties in Canada.

WESTERN ATLAS RESOURCES INC.

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9. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk

The Board of Directors approves and monitors the risk management processes.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk is on its cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable. The Company manages credit risk in respect of cash and cash equivalents by holding these at a major Canadian financial institution.

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, and accounts receivable represents the maximum credit exposure.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will incur difficulties meeting its financial obligations as they are due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions without incurring unacceptable losses or risking harm to the Company's reputation. The Company currently has adequate liquidity to fund its accounts payable, accrued liabilities and accrued compensation.

The Company's accounts payable are due within 90 days of December 31, 2023. The accrued compensation is unsecured, non-interest bearing, and have no specific repayment terms.

Market risk

Market risk consists of foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable limits, while maximizing returns.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The balances are held with a major financial institution and market risk is not considered significant.

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9. Financial risk management (continued)

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company has an exposure to US dollars (“USD”) that is subject to fluctuations as a result of exchange rate variations to the extent that transactions are made in this currency. The Company does not hedge its foreign exchange risk.

Sensitivity to a plus or minus 10% change in the foreign exchange rate of the US dollar to the Canadian dollar would affect the reported loss at December 31, 2023 by approximately \$200 (2022 - \$3,200).

Valuation of financial instruments

All financial instruments measured at fair value are categorized into one of three hierarchy levels, described below, for disclosure purposes. Each level is based on the transparency of the inputs used to measure the fair values of assets and liabilities:

- Level 1 – Values based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – Values based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or model inputs that are observable either directly or indirectly for substantially the full term of the asset or liability; and
- Level 3 – Values based on prices or valuation techniques that require inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and accrued compensations approximate their fair values because of the short period to maturity of these instruments.

10. Capital management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that there are adequate capital resources to safeguard the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern through the optimization of its capital structure. The capital structure consists of shareholders’ equity comprising of share capital, equity reserves and deficit. The basis for the Company’s capital structure is dependent on the Company’s expected business growth and changes in the business environment.

In order to facilitate the management of capital and the exploration of its mineral properties, the Company prepares annual expenditure budgets which are updated as necessary and are reviewed and periodically approved by the Company’s Board of Directors. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may issue new equity, option its mineral properties for cash and/or expenditure commitments from optionees, enter into joint venture arrangements, or dispose of mineral properties.

The Company’s investment policy is to hold excess cash in interest bearing bank accounts and money market funds. The Company is not subject to externally imposed capital requirements.

There have been no changes made to the capital management policy during the year.

WESTERN ATLAS RESOURCES INC.

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11. Income taxes

a) Provision for income taxes

The Company's provision for income taxes for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 differs from the amounts computed by applying the statutory income tax rates to the loss before income taxes as a result of the following:

	Year ended December 31, 2023	Year ended December 31, 2022
Statutory Canadian corporate tax rate	27%	27%
	\$	\$
Expected current income tax recovery	(182,000)	(311,000)
Non-deductible permanent differences	21,000	78,000
Change in estimate and other	29,000	(237,000)
Change in tax assets not recognized	132,000	470,000
Deferred income tax expense	\$ -	\$ -

b) Deferred income tax assets and liabilities

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

	Year ended December 31, 2023	Expiry	Year ended December 31, 2022	Expiry
Non-capital losses	\$ 5,261,000	2026-2043	\$ 4,719,000	2026-2042
Capital losses	40,000	None	40,000	None
Capital assets	133,000	None	133,000	None
Share issuance costs	51,000	2023-2024	103,000	2023-2024
	\$ 5,485,000		\$ 4,995,000	

The Company's non-capital losses in the amount of approximately \$6,815,000 (2022 - \$6,274,000) will expire from 2026 to 2043.

12. Share Purchase Agreement

On October 9, 2019, the Company signed a Share Purchase Agreement to acquire from GCM Mining Corp. ("GCM") (now Aris Mining) all of the outstanding shares of Medoro Resources International Ltd. ("Medoro"). Pursuant to the agreement, the Company will issue up to 59,115,555 common shares in the capital of the Company (the "Consideration Shares") to acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares in the capital of Medoro Resources International Ltd. (the "Transaction").

The Share Purchase Agreement provides that the Company will purchase all of the outstanding Medoro Shares for a purchase price of US\$20,000,000 to be satisfied by the issuances to GCM of the Consideration Shares. The Consideration Shares will be issued at a deemed price of \$0.45 per common share. Upon completion of the Transaction, 100% of the Medoro Shares will be held by the Company.

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12. Share Purchase Agreement (continued)

Completion of the Transaction is subject to approval from the TSX Venture Exchange and certain other additional conditions precedent in the Share Purchase Agreement, including the occurrence of both of the following events (the “Closing Triggers”):

1. Current government of Venezuela being replaced by an internationally recognized and democratically elected government; and
2. Completion of the lawful transfer and registration of transfer to Medoro (or to one or more of Medoro’s Venezuelan subsidiaries) of the Incredible Project (as defined below) by Venezuelan authorities of competent jurisdiction.

While Medoro holds the mining rights to the Lo Incredible 4A and Lo Incredible 4B concessions (the “Incredible Project”), it is unable to use the rights due to actions by the Venezuelan government which will require Medoro to complete the process of restitution, which is the second of the two Closing Triggers described above. A working committee consisting of one representative from each of the Company and GCM has been formed to manage the process of restitution to Medoro of the mineral rights to the Incredible Project. The Share Purchase Agreement provides that, at the direction of the Committee, GCM and Medoro will take all actions necessary for the restitution to Medoro of the Incredible Project, including, without limitation, hiring consultants, issuing of powers of attorney, and negotiating terms for the restitution of such rights.

The Closing Triggers must occur no later than the second anniversary of the date of the closing of the Private Placement (the “Outside Date”), being October 10, 2021. Should the Closing Triggers not occur by the Outside Date, the Share Purchase Agreement will be terminated.

On June 10, 2021, the Company announced that it had entered into an agreement with GCM to extend the outside date of the acquisition from October 9, 2021 to October 9, 2023. The agreement has now expired.

13. Subsequent Events

On March 27, 2024, the Company entered into a convertible loan agreement for \$30,000 with Fabio Capponi, the Company’s CEO. The loan is divided into two tranches of \$15,000 each with the first \$15,000 tranche transferred to the Company on March 27, 2024. The second tranche was transferred to the Company on April 22, 2024. The Company agreed to repay the loan together with interest accruing from the date of transfer at a rate of 2.3% per annum, being a 50% discount to the Bank of Canada 1-year interest rate. The principal plus accrued interest will be repaid under certain conditions in full in cash unless the parties to the loan agree otherwise.

Subsequent to year end the Company settled 3,300,000 RSUs through the issuance of 3,300,000 common shares in the Company.