Western Metals Corporation

Audited Financial Statements
As of and for the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, and
Independent Auditors' Report

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CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS & BUSINESS CONSULTANTS

Independent Auditors' Report

Stockholders and
Board of Directors
Western Metals Corporation

Report On The Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Western Metals Corporation, which comprise the balance sheet as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the related statements of operations, comprehensive income (loss), cash flows, and stockholders' equity for the years then ended, and the related notes to the financial statements.

Management's Responsibility For The Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors' judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Western Metals Corporation as of December 31, 2020 and 2019, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

RubinBrown LLP

September 13, 2021

Western Metals Corporation
Balance Sheets
As of December 31, 2020 and 2019
(Dollars in thousands)

	As of December 31,	
	2020	**2019**
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 3,454	$ 2,960
Restricted cash	171	169
Accounts receivable	23	20
Marketable securities	3,898	4,884
Other current assets	46	47
Total current assets	7,592	8,080
Oil and gas properties, net	170	180
Total Assets	$ 7,762	$ 8,260
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable	$ 15	$ 7
Future abandonment costs – short-term	150	150
Other current liabilities	31	29
Total current liabilities	196	186
Future abandonment costs – long-term	103	91
Total Liabilities	299	277
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' Equity		
Preferred stock, no par value, 2,000,000 shares authorized, none issued and outstanding	-	-
Common stock, no par value, 20,000,000 shares authorized, 13,369,326 issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2020 and 2019	11,229	11,229
Accumulated other comprehensive income	37	37
Accumulated deficit	(3,803)	(3,283)
Total stockholders' equity	7,463	7,983
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity	$ 7,762	$ 8,260

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Western Metals Corporation
Statements of Operations and
Comprehensive Income (Loss)
For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019
(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2020	**2019**
Revenues	$ 167	$ 173
Cost of sales	152	140
Gross income	15	33
Selling, general and administrative expenses		
Compensation expense	100	100
Insurance expense	54	38
Business licenses and taxes	11	6
Professional fees	58	50
Other expenses	19	15
Loss from operations	(227)	(176)
Interest and dividend income	242	352
Gain/(loss) on marketable securities	(523)	298
Other expenses	(12)	(11)
Net income/(loss) before income taxes	(520)	463
Provision for income taxes	-	-
Net income/(loss)	$ (520)	$ 463
Earnings/(loss) per common share		
Basic	$ (0.04)	$ 0.03
Weighted average shares outstanding		
Basic	13,369,326	13,369,326
Comprehensive income/(loss)		
Net income/(loss)	$ (520)	$ 463
Other comprehensive income, net of nil tax	-	34
Comprehensive income/(loss)	$ (520)	$ 497

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Western Metals Corporation
Statements of Cash Flows
For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019
(Dollars in thousands)

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2020	**2019**
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income/(loss)	$ (520)	$ 463
Adjustments to reconcile net income/(loss) to net cash provided by operating activities		
Depletion	10	8
(Gain)/loss on marketable securities	523	(298)
Noncash interest expense	12	11
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable and other current assets	(2)	(3)
Accounts payable and other current liabilities	10	(20)
Net cash provided by operating activities	33	161
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchases of marketable securities	-	(138)
Proceeds from sales of marketable securities	463	641
Net cash provided by investing activities	463	503
Net change in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	496	664
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	3,129	2,465
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	$ 3,625	$ 3,129
Cash paid for interest	$ -	$ -
Cash paid for income taxes	$ -	$ -

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Western Metals Corporation
Statements of Stockholders' Equity
For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019
(Dollars in thousands, except share amounts)

	Common Stock							
	Shares		**Amount**		**Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income**		**Accumulated Deficit**		**Total Stockholders' Equity**
Balance – 12/31/18	13,369,326	$	11,229	$	3	$	(3,746)	$	7,486
Other comprehensive income	-		-		34		-		34
Net income	-		-		-		463		463
Balance – 12/31/19	13,369,326	$	11,229	$	37	$	(3,283)	$	7,983
Net loss	-		-		-		(520)		(520)
Balance – 12/31/20	13,369,326	$	11,229	$	37	$	(3,803)	$	7,463

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Western Metals Corporation
Notes to Financial Statements
(Dollars in thousands, except per share and per unit amounts)

1—Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Operations and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Nature of Operations

Western Metals Corporation, formerly known as Coastcast Corporation, (the "Company") is incorporated under the laws of the State of California. The Company's principal business is the ownership and operation of two natural gas wells located in Solano County, California. The Company is not currently engaged in any exploration activities.

Prior to 2005, the Company was a manufacturer of investment-cast golf clubheads, precision investment castings and related engineering for the medical and other commercial and industrial product industries. The Company has ceased its operations in these businesses.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expense during the reporting period. Certain accounting policies involve judgments and uncertainties to such an extent that there is reasonable likelihood that materially different amounts could have been reported under different conditions, or if different assumptions had been used. The Company evaluates its estimates and assumptions on a regular basis. The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from the estimates and assumptions used in preparation of the Company's financial statements. The most significant estimates with regard to these financial statements relate to the provision for income taxes, the outcome of pending litigation and other unresolved claims, future development and abandonment costs, and estimates of proved natural gas reserve quantities used to calculate depletion, depreciation and impairment of proved natural gas properties and equipment.

Cash, Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. The Company places its temporary cash investments with high credit quality financial institutions. At times, such investments may be in excess of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insurance limit.

In the ordinary course of its business, the Company must make certain financial guarantees to certain regulatory bodies in order to assure those regulatory bodies that the Company will be able to fulfill its contractual and regulatory obligations. The Company secures its guarantees with indemnity bonds issued by a commercial insurer, which bonds in turn are secured by letters of credit issued by a commercial bank. The bank requires the Company to collateralize these letters of credit with cash deposits held in the form of certificates of deposit. As such, in both 2020 and 2019 a portion of the Company's cash balances were restricted for this purpose.

(Dollars in thousands, except per share and per unit amounts)

The following table displays a reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash reported in the balance sheets to the same amounts reported in the statements of cash flows:

	2020	2019
Cash and cash equivalents	$ 3,454	$ 2,960
Restricted cash	171	169
Total	$ 3,625	$ 3,129

Accounts Receivable

The Company's accounts receivable are primarily from the purchaser of its natural gas. This purchaser is a natural gas marketing company that purchases all of the Company's natural gas for purposes of resale into the wholesale natural gas market. This concentration of credit risk has the potential to impact the Company's results of operations. The Company believes it is afforded sufficient credit risk protection due to the short payment terms granted to this customer.

The Company's accounts receivable are recorded at their invoiced amount and do not bear interest.

The allowance for doubtful accounts was nil at December 31, 2020 and 2019.

Oil and Gas Properties

The Company utilizes the successful efforts method of accounting for its natural gas producing activities. Under this method, all costs associated with the acquisition of mineral interests, productive exploratory wells and productive or nonproductive development wells are capitalized while the costs of nonproductive exploratory wells are expensed. Support equipment and other property and equipment are depreciated over their estimated useful lives.

On the sale or retirement of a complete unit of proved property, the cost and related accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization are eliminated from the property accounts, and the resultant gain or loss is recognized. On the retirement or sale of a partial unit of proved property, the cost is charged to accumulated depreciation, depletion and amortization with a resulting gain or loss recognized in income.

On the sale of an entire interest in an unproved property for cash or equivalent, gain or loss on the sale is recognized, taking into consideration the amount of any recorded impairment if the property has been assessed individually. If a partial interest in an unproved property is sold, the amount received is treated as a reduction of the cost of the interest retained.
Oil and gas properties are reported net of accumulated depletion of $1,699 and $1,689 at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. Depletion expense is provided for utilizing the units of production method and amounted to $10 and $8 for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Long-Lived Assets

The Company evaluates the carrying value of long-lived assets when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Such events and circumstances include, but are not limited to, significant decreases in the market value of the asset, adverse changes in the extent or manner in which the asset is being used, significant changes in business climate, or current or projected cash flow losses associated with the use of the assets. The carrying value of a long-lived asset is considered impaired when its total projected undiscounted cash flows are separately identifiable and are less than its carrying value. In that event, a loss is recognized based on the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of the long-lived asset. For long-lived assets to be held for use in future operations and for fixed (tangible) assets, fair value is determined primarily using either the projected cash flows discounted at a rate commensurate with the risk involved or appraisal. For long-lived assets to be disposed of by sale or other than sale, fair value is determined in a similar manner, except that fair values are reduced for disposal costs.

Leases

In February 2016, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) issued ASU 2016-02, Leases, requiring organizations that lease assets to recognize the rights and obligations created by those leases on the balance sheet. The standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 16, 2018 and was accordingly adopted by the Company effective January 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective approach.

The Company elected the practical expedients to exclude short-term leases from the balance sheet, not to separate nonlease components from lease components and not to reassess expired or existing contracts at January 1, 2019. There was no impact on the measurement or recognition of leases as a result of adopting the new standard.

Future Abandonment Costs

Future abandonment costs include costs to dismantle and relocate or dispose of the Company’s production equipment, gathering systems and related structures and restoration costs of land, including plugging and abandonment of wells. The Company has estimated these costs for its operating properties based upon relevant factors, including geographic location, type of production structure, well depth, applicable state regulations and currently available procedures through ongoing consultation with petroleum engineering consultants. Because these costs typically extend many years into the future, estimating these future costs is difficult and requires management to make judgments that are subject to future revisions based upon numerous factors, including changing technology and the applicable regulatory environment. The Company reviews its assumptions and estimates of future abandonment costs on an annual basis.

The Company has established a liability for its future abandonment costs. This liability represents the present value of the asset retirement obligation. The Company records liabilities of this sort in the period in which they are incurred, and the corresponding costs are capitalized by increasing the carrying amount of the related long-lived asset. The liability is accreted to its present value at the Company’s estimated credit-adjusted, risk free interest rate each period, and the capitalized cost is depreciated over the useful life of the related asset.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for using the asset and liability method. Under this method, income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for temporary differences between financial statement carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their respective income tax basis. A future income tax asset or liability is estimated for each temporary difference using enacted and substantively enacted income tax rates and laws expected to be in effect when the asset is realized, or the liability settled. A valuation allowance is established, if necessary, to reduce any future income tax asset to an amount that is more likely than not to be realized.

The financial statements of the Company reflect expected future tax consequences of uncertain tax positions presuming the taxing authorities' full knowledge of the position and all relevant facts, but without considering time values.

Environmental

Environmental expenditures are expensed or capitalized, as appropriate, depending on their future economic benefit. Expenditures that relate to an existing condition caused by past operations, and that do not have future economic benefit, are expensed. Liabilities related to future costs are recorded on an undiscounted basis when environmental assessments and/or remediation activities are probable and the cost can be reasonably estimated.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The Company's revenues are earned from the sale of natural gas under spot contracts. Since there is a ready market for natural gas, the Company sells its product soon after production. Revenue is recognized when the Company satisfies its performance obligation to transfer title and control of the natural gas to the customer.

The Company records its share of revenues based on production volumes and contracted sales prices. The sale prices for natural gas are based on prevailing market prices. It is the Company's policy to calculate and pay royalties on natural gas in accordance with the particular contractual provisions of the lease and/or applicable state law. Royalty liabilities are recorded in the period in which the natural gas is produced.

Transaction Price Allocated to Remaining Performance Obligations

Each contract the Company enters into with a customer has a single performance obligation to deliver natural gas to the customer. This performance obligation is satisfied when the Company transfers title and control of the product to the customer which occurs at the commencement of the contract. Accordingly, the Company has no unsatisfied performance obligations.

Contract Balances

The Company invoices its customer once its performance obligation has been satisfied. Payment terms are thirty days and no payments are received in advance. Accordingly, the Company's contracts do not give rise to contract assets or liabilities.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income (the numerator) by the weighted average number of outstanding shares (the denominator) for the period. Diluted earnings per share are calculated in accordance with the treasury stock method to determine the dilutive effect of any warrants or options, if applicable. The computation of diluted earnings per share utilizes the same numerator, but the denominator is increased to include the number of additional common shares from the exercise of warrants and options that would have been outstanding if potentially dilutive common shares had been issued. The Company had no warrants or stock options in existence in either 2020 or 2019.

Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Comprehensive income (loss) is comprised of net income and other comprehensive income ("OCI"). Comprehensive income (loss) comprises all changes in stockholders' equity from transactions and other events and circumstances from nonowner sources. The Company's OCI is comprised of unrealized gains and losses resulting from its investments in marketable debt securities classified as available for sale (see Note 2). The Company recorded other comprehensive income of nil and $34 from those securities for the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into purchase and sales contracts as deemed commercially desirable. Purchase contracts are used to ensure the availability of necessary products and services used in the natural gas production process. Sales contracts are utilized to ensure the future sale of produced natural gas.

The Company and its operations from time to time may be parties to or targets of lawsuits, claims, investigations and proceedings including product liability, personal injury, contract, health and safety and environmental matters which are handled and deferred in the ordinary course of business. The Company accrues a liability for such matters when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. When a single amount cannot be reasonably estimated but the costs can be estimated within a range, the Company accrues the minimum amount.

Segment Reporting

The Company identifies its operating segments when separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by its chief operating decision maker in assessing the performance of those segments and in determining how to allocate resources. The Company has determined that it has one reportable segment - natural gas operations.

(Dollars in thousands, except per share and per unit amounts)

Subsequent Events

Management evaluates subsequent events through the date the financial statements are available for issue, which is the date of the Independent Auditors' Report.

2—Marketable Securities

At December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company had investments in certain trust-preferred debt securities as well as common and preferred stocks. These investments are classified as current assets in the balance sheet. The Company has designated the debt securities as being available-for-sale. Accordingly, they are recorded at fair value, with the unrealized gains and losses, net of taxes, reported as a component of stockholders' equity. These securities were comprised of the following at December 31:

	2020 and 2019			
	Adjusted Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Trust-preferred securities	$ 483	$ 37	$ -	$ 520

As of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019 the Company had no investments in marketable debt securities that were in an unrealized loss position.

The following table provides information about the contractual maturities of the debt securities:

	2020	
	Adjusted Cost	Fair Value
Matures within one year	$ -	$ -
Matures after one year through five years	-	-
Matures after five years through ten years	-	-
Matures after ten years	483	520
Total	$ 483	$ 520

The portion of unrealized gains/(losses) for the period related to equity securities still held at the end of the reporting period is summarized as follows:

	2020	2019
Net gains/(losses) recognized on equity securities	$ (523)	$ 298
Less: net losses recognized on equity securities sold during the period	(606)	(62)
Unrealized gains/(losses) for the reporting period that relate to equity securities held at the reporting date	$ 83	$ 360

(Dollars in thousands, except per share and per unit amounts)

3—Leases

The Company leases machinery and equipment used in the operation of its natural gas wells on a month-to-month basis. The lease fees are fixed with no option to purchase and no upfront fees or residual value guarantees. The Company incurred operating lease costs of $43 and $41 in the years ended December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

4—Impairment

The Company evaluates changes in and depletion of estimated reserves to determine whether the carrying value of its oil and gas properties exceeds their projected future undiscounted cash flows, and also whether the carrying value of its oil and gas properties exceed their fair value, with fair value being determined using the projected cash flows of these assets discounted at a rate commensurate with the risk involved. If, as a result of this evaluation, oil and gas properties are considered to be impaired, an impairment charge is recorded. No such impairment charge was recorded in 2020 or 2019.

5—Accrued Expenses and Other Current Liabilities

Accrued expenses and other current liabilities consisted of the following at December 31, 2020 and 2019:

	2020	2019
Accrued workers' compensation claims	$ 8	$ 9
Other	23	20
Total	$ 31	$ 29

The Company remains obligated for certain workers' compensation claims associated with injuries or conditions allegedly incurred by certain workers of its former golf club head manufacturing facility in California. The primary liability is borne by the Company's former insurers under policies covering the years in which the injuries allegedly occurred, but the Company is obligated for a contractual percentage of such claims incurred until the underlying compensation claims are resolved. The Company has estimated its obligations regarding such claims to total $8 and $9 at December 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

6—Future Abandonment Costs

The following table summarizes accrued obligations for future abandonment costs for the years ended December 31:

	2020	2019
Balance at January 1	$ 241	$ 223
Impact of a revision in cost/timing	-	7
Accretion expense	12	11
Balance at December 31	$ 253	$ 241

(Dollars in thousands, except per share and per unit amounts)

Without considering any estimated effects from inflation, the total undiscounted future abandonment costs of the Company were $300 at December 31, 2020 and 2019.

7—Income Taxes

The following table summarizes the provision for income taxes:

	2020	2019
Income/(loss) before taxes	$ (520)	$ 463
Provision for income taxes:		
Current	$ -	$ -
Deferred	-	-
State and other		
Current	-	-
Deferred	-	-
Total	$ -	$ -

Differences between the provision for income taxes computed using the United States federal statutory income tax rate were as follows:

	2020	2019
Amount computed using the statutory rate of 21%	(108)	97
State taxes, net	(36)	32
Dividends received deduction	(21)	(21)
Other	258	-
Change in valuation allowance, inclusive of expiration of NOL carryforwards	(93)	(108)
Provision for income taxes	$ -	$ -

	2020	2019
Deferred tax assets		
Allowance for doubtful accounts	$ -	$ 3
Capital loss carryover	359	190
Accrued workers' compensation	2	2
Future abandonment costs	60	65
Marketable securities	-	102
Depletion	394	411
United States federal tax loss carry forward	4,481	4,449
State tax loss carry forward	41	37
Total deferred tax assets	5,337	5,259
Deferred tax liabilities		
Marketable securities	(181)	(10)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(181)	(10)
Valuation allowance	(5,156)	(5,249)
Net deferred tax assets	$ -	$ -

The valuation allowance changed by ($93) and ($119) in 2020 and 2019, respectively.

(Dollars in thousands, except per share and per unit amounts)

The amounts and expiration dates of the Company's United States federal tax loss carryforwards were as follows as of December 31, 2020:

	2020
Year of expiration	
2023	$ 9,912
2024	2,408
2025	6,911
2027	926
2029	478
2030	1
2032	42
2036	198
2037	107
Indefinite	355
Total	$ 21,338

The Company had no unrecognized tax benefits at December 31, 2020 or 2019 and does not expect its unrecognized tax benefits to change significantly over the next 12 months.

The Company records interest and penalties net as a component of income tax expense. As of December 31, 2020 and 2019, the Company had no accrual for interest or tax penalties.
The Company is no longer subject to federal, state, and local income tax examinations by tax authorities for years before 2017. However, to the extent utilized, the Company's net operating loss carryforwards arising in such years remain subject to examination.

8—Related Party Transactions

The Company's Chairman, Paul A. Novelly, and its President, G. Louis Graziadio III, are also the chairman and president, respectively, of LOTO Energy II, LLC, the Company's largest shareholder. Together Messrs. Novelly and Graziadio constitute one half of the Company's Board of Directors. One of the Company's other directors, William R. Lang, is a business associate of Mr. Graziadio and the president of a company owned by Mr. Graziadio and his siblings. The Company's other director, Richard Lonquist, is a petroleum engineer whose firms periodically perform engineering services for the Company and other businesses owned or controlled by Messrs. Novelly and Graziadio. The Company incurred expenditures to Mr. Lonquist's firms of $3 and $8 in 2020 and 2019, respectively. In 2020 and 2019, the Company paid affiliates of Messrs. Novelly and Graziadio a total fee of $100 for management services provided to the Company. This expense was recorded as compensation expense in the statements of operations.

The Company's other operating officers are employees of a company controlled by Mr. Novelly.

9—Commitments and Contingencies

The Company has contingent liabilities with respect to lawsuits and claims arising in the ordinary course of business. In management's opinion, the ultimate outcome of these contingencies will not have a material adverse effect on the financial condition or results of operations of the Company.

10—Stockholders' Equity

The Company's capital stock consists of 20,000,000 authorized shares of no-par common stock, of which 13,369,326 shares were issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2020 and 2019. The Company has also authorized 2,000,000 shares of preferred stock, issuable in successive series as may be determined by the Board of Directors. There were no shares of preferred stock issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2020 and 2019.

11—Fair Value Measurements

The Company follows Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures.* The topic requires the use of a fair value hierarchy in order to classify the fair value disclosures related to the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities that are recognized in the balance sheets at fair value.

The fair value hierarchy has the following levels:

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 for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, or model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market. The Company does not currently have any instruments with fair value determined using Level 2 inputs.

Level 3—Values are generated from model-based techniques that use significant assumptions not observable in the market. Valuation techniques could include use of option pricing models, discounted cash flow models and similar techniques. The Company does not currently have any instruments with fair value determined using Level 3 inputs.

The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety is determined on the basis of the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety.

(Dollars in thousands, except per share and per unit amounts)

The financial assets and financial liabilities, measured at fair value in the consolidated balance sheets, consisted of the following as of December 31, 2020 and December 31, 2019:

	Asset/(Liability)			
		Fair Value Measurements Using Inputs Considered as		
	Fair Value December 31, 2020	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Common stock	$ 122	$ 122	$ -	$ -
Preferred stock	903	903	-	-
Convertible-preferred stock	2,353	2,353	-	-
Trust-preferred stock	520	520	-	-
Total marketable securities	$ 3,898	$ 3,898	$ -	$ -

	Asset/(Liability)			
		Fair Value Measurements Using Inputs Considered as		
	Fair Value December 31, 2019	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Common stock	$ 1,210	$ 1,210	$ -	$ -
Preferred stock	906	906	-	-
Convertible-preferred stock	2,248	2,248	-	-
Trust-preferred stock	520	520	-	-
Total marketable securities	$ 4,884	$ 4,884	$ -	$ -

12—Supplemental Unaudited Information,
For the Years Ended December 31, 2020 and 2019

The following table displays capitalized costs as of December 31:

	2020	2019
Oil and gas properties		
Proved	$ 1,869	$ 1,869
Unproved	-	-
Capitalized costs for oil and gas properties	1,869	1,869
Less: accumulated depletion	1,699	1,689
Net capitalized costs	$ 170	$ 180

Western Metals Corporation
Notes to Financial Statements
(Dollars in thousands, except per share and per unit amounts)

The following table displays costs incurred for oil and gas producing activities for the years ended:

	2020	2018
Property acquisition costs		
Proved	$ -	$ -
Unproved	$ -	$ -
Exploration costs	$ -	$ -
Development costs	$ -	$ -
Amortization rate per unit produced	$ 0.46	$ 0.36

The following table displays results of operations for oil and gas producing activities for the years ended December 31:

	2020	2019
Oil and gas sales	$ 167	$ 173
Production costs	(84)	(73)
Depletion	(10)	(8)
	73	92
Income tax expense	-	-
Results of operations for oil and gas producing activities [a]	$ 73	$ 92

[a] Excludes corporate overhead, financing costs and impairment charges.

The following estimates of net proved developed and net proved undeveloped reserve quantities and related standardized measure of discounted net cash flow are estimates only, and do not purport to reflect realizable values or fair market values of the Company's reserves. The Company emphasizes that net reserve estimates are inherently imprecise and that estimates of new discoveries are more imprecise than those of producing oil and gas properties. Accordingly, these estimates are expected to change as future information becomes available. All of the Company's reserves are located in the United States.

Net proved undeveloped reserves are estimated net reserves of crude oil (including condensate and natural gas liquids) and natural gas that geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in future years from known reservoirs under existing economic and operating conditions. Net proved developed reserves are those expected to be recovered through existing wells, equipment, and operating methods.

The Company follows ASC Topic 932, *Extractive Activities - Oil and Gas,* which requires that an entity use a price based on a twelve-month average for oil and gas reserve estimation and disclosure instead of a single end-of-year price.

The standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows is computed by applying a trailing twelve-month average price of oil and gas (with consideration of price changes only to the extent provided by contractual arrangements) to the estimated future production of proved oil and gas reserves, less estimated future expenditures (based on year-end costs) to be incurred in developing and producing the proved reserves, less estimated future income tax expenses (based on year-end statutory tax rates, with consideration of future tax rates already legislated) to be incurred on pretax net cash flows less tax basis of the properties and available credits, and assuming continuation of existing economic conditions. The estimated future net cash flows are then discounted using a rate of 10% a year to reflect the estimated timing of the future cash flows.

(Dollars in thousands, except per share and per unit amounts)

	2020		2019	
	Net Oil (bbls)	Net Gas (Mcf)	Net Oil (bbls)	Net Gas (Mcf)
Proved developed and undeveloped reserves				
Beginning of year	1,572	389,700	-	503,200
Revisions of previous estimates	(717)	(7,625)	1,721	(66,987)
Improved recovery	-	-	-	-
Purchases of minerals in place	-	-	-	-
Extensions and discoveries	-	-	-	-
Production	(55)	(51,075)	(149)	(46,513)
Sales of minerals in place	-	-	-	-
End of year	800	331,000	1,572	389,700
Proved developed reserves				
Beginning of year	1,572	389,700	-	503,200
End of year	800	331,000	1,572	389,700
Standardized Measure of Discounted Future Net Cash Flows at December 31:				
Future cash inflows		$ 809		$ 1,165
Future production costs		(29)		(42)
Future operating costs		(553)		(681)
Future income tax expenses		-		-
Future net cash flows		227		442
Standardized measure of discounted future net cash flows relating to proved oil and gas reserves		$ 160		$ 287

The following table displays a reconciliation of the change in the standardized measure of discounted future net cash flow during 2020 and 2019:

	2019	2019
Beginning of year	$ 287	$ 574
Sales of oil and gas produced, net of production costs	(30)	(49)
Net changes in prices and production costs	(68)	(253)
Extensions, discoveries, and improved recovery, less related costs	-	-
Previously estimated development costs incurred during the year	-	-
Net change in estimated future development costs	-	-
Revisions of previous quantity estimates	(3)	(43)
Purchases of minerals in place	-	-
Accretion of discount	29	57
Net impact of cash flow timing revisions and other	(55)	1
End of year	$ 160	$ 287

None of the Company’s quantities of oil or gas are subject to purchase under long-term supply, purchase, or similar agreements.