2022 ANNUAL REPORT

Western
ENERGY SERVICES CORP.

WESTERN ENERGY SERVICES CORP. IS AN OILFIELD SERVICE COMPANY FOCUSED ON PROVIDING SUPERIOR SERVICE TO ITS CUSTOMERS, AND SUSTAINABLE GROWTH FOR SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRACT DRILLING SERVICES

Horizon Drilling is Western's Canadian contract drilling division and currently operates a fleet of 37 drilling rigs, making it the fourth largest drilling rig contractor in Canada. Horizon's fleet is one of the newest drilling fleets in the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin, which allows the company to provide customers with reliability, mobility and advanced technical capabilities.

Stoneham Drilling Corporation is Western's U.S. contract drilling division and currently operates a fleet of six drilling rigs from its base in Williston, North Dakota, servicing the Williston and Powder River Basins, and two drilling rigs from its base in Midland, Texas, servicing the Permian Basin. Similar in design to many of the Canadian based rigs, the U.S. fleet is suited for the current U.S. market which predominantly consists of drilling horizontal wells that are deeper and more technically challenging.

WELL SERVICING

Eagle Well Servicing operates well service rigs in Canada. Western is currently the third largest well servicing contractor in Canada based on registered rigs. Eagle operates from five bases located in Alberta and Saskatchewan, allowing Eagle to service wells throughout the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin. With an industry leading team, Eagle excels when it comes to safe, efficient and functional well servicing.

OILFIELD RENTAL EQUIPMENT SERVICES

Aero Rental Services is Western's oilfield rental equipment division that operates from facilities in Blackfalds and Grande Prairie, Alberta. Aero supplies crude oil and natural gas exploration and production companies, as well as other oilfield service companies, with specialized high pressure rental equipment utilized in drilling and completions activities. Aero has followed an organic growth model, allowing it to evolve and adapt its rental equipment mix to the changing needs of its customers.

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of Western Energy Services Corp. will be held on Wednesday June 29th, 2022 at 1:30 pm (MDT).
Location: Western Energy Services Corp. - Head Office
1700, 215 – 9th Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta, T2P 1K3

CEO Report to Shareholders

As we exited 2020, there was optimism that we were leaving the worst of the COVID-19 pandemic and the prolonged downturn behind and that 2021 would be a turnaround year for the energy services industry. While commodity prices did significantly improve over the year, eventually exceeding pre-COVID-19 levels as governments eased restrictions and energy supply shortages became apparent, drilling activity did not increase as expected and 2021 proved to be another challenging year for the energy services industry. After six years of struggle in the industry, producers were cautious with their capital programs and directed more free cash to repairing their balance sheets and providing returns to their shareholders with less funds for increasing production. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic was not over yet. There were several waves of the pandemic throughout 2021 which resulted in states of emergency and lock downs that put extraordinary pressure on our business and employees. As the year progressed, activity improved and we were able to deploy more well servicing rigs, drilling rigs and rental equipment allowing for the second half of 2021 to show signs of recovery.

Throughout the downturn we actively maintained our equipment, managed our direct and overhead costs, as well as capital expenditures in order to be prepared to capitalize on the inevitable next upturn in the energy industry cycle; however, as the prolonged downturn persisted it became evident that in order to compete and thrive in all cycles, we required funding to upgrade our drilling rig fleet to meet the needs of customers in the current market and to reduce and extend the maturities of our debt. With the support of our lenders and significant shareholders, these objectives were accomplished with the recapitalization and debt restructuring transactions completed and announced on May 18, 2022. As a result, Western is in the strongest and most secure financial position since 2014.

The drilling rig upgrade program we have undertaken will increase the capacity of our fleet of Montney and Duvernay class telescopic double drilling rigs to match the capacity of many triple drilling rigs but with the added advantage of being able to move more efficiently from location to location. These rigs are able to efficiently drill wells in all formations that Canadian customers are drilling today. We are increasing the doubles drill pipe racking capacity to exceed 6,000 meters which eliminates time spent laying down pipe on the ground one piece at a time. In addition, we are increasing pumping pressure capacity to 7,500 psi versus the 5,000 psi on rigs that make up a large percentage of the Canadian rig fleet. The increased pumping pressure allows rigs to reach longer lateral lengths faster than 5,000 psi circulating rigs. Also, over the last few years we have worked with our top drive providers to deliver more continuous torque.

To date in 2022, commodity prices have reached levels not seen since 2014 due to recovering demand as governments eased COVID-19 restrictions, the Russian invasion of Ukraine and supply constraints. The recovery in energy services activity is continuing, however drilling activity has not increased as much as expected. Canadian and US drilling activity in the first quarter of 2022, while significantly higher than the first quarter of 2021, was lower than it was in the first quarter of 2020 when commodity prices were much lower.

We are optimistic about the second half of 2022 and into 2023. We believe increased drilling activity is just a matter of timing and will build throughout the remainder of 2022. As world events unfold, it is becoming more likely that elevated commodity prices may be sustained through 2023 and beyond. We believe that the excess cash flows our customers are experiencing will accelerate their debt reduction programs and the attractive returns on capital generated from the elevated prices will encourage production growth.

As our seasonal Canadian spring breakup comes to a close, we are already seeing demand for Canadian service rigs and drilling rigs improve, and we are building on the price increases we implemented in the first quarter of 2022. In the US, drilling rig counts, particularly in the basins where we operate, are reaching levels where the supply of drilling rigs is tightening. We have already contracted and deployed all three of our AC triple pad drilling rigs based out of North Dakota at increased rates. In Canada, well servicing operated flat out in the first quarter of 2022, constrained only by crew availability. With these increases in activity come challenges. Our customers are experiencing supply chain issues that have caused delays to drilling programs. The industry wide shortage of qualified labour is a constraint that we are actively addressing through aggressive recruiting. We also believe that as the activity heats up, we will see more former rig hands re-entering the work force. Cost inflation is also an issue that we continue to address through price increases.

Western is in the best position it has been since the beginning of the downturn to realize the benefits of the market recovery which we expect to continue into future periods. The recapitalization, debt restructuring, and drilling rig upgrade program are built on the solid foundations of Western's business; long term, well trained and experienced crews and support staff, well maintained equipment, and professional, structured systems and processes for monitoring and improving service quality and employee safety.

I would like to thank our stakeholders and customers for their continued support through these uncertain times. Finally, I would like to thank our employees for their contributions, continuing hard work and dedication.

Respectfully,

Alex R.N. MacAusland
President and CEO
Western Energy Services Corp.

May 24, 2022

2021 Management's Discussion and Analysis — Date: March 24, 2022

The following discussion of the financial condition, changes in financial condition and results of operations of Western Energy Services Corp. (the "Company" or "Western") should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020. This MD&A is dated March 24, 2022. All amounts are denominated in Canadian dollars (CDN$) unless otherwise identified.

Financial Highlights	**Three months ended December 31**			**Year ended December 31**			
(stated in thousands, except share and per share amounts)	**2021**	**2020**	**Change**	**2021**	**2020**	**Change**	**2019**
Revenue	41,363	27,679	49%	131,678	103,684	27%	196,408
Adjusted EBITDA[1]	8,950	5,610	60%	23,047	20,278	14%	24,238
Adjusted EBITDA as a percentage of revenue[1]	22%	20%	10%	18%	20%	(10%)	12%
Cash flow from operating activities	8,236	2,011	310%	16,631	27,723	(40%)	31,718
Additions to property and equipment	2,107	1,805	17%	6,866	2,788	146%	7,968
Net loss	(6,021)	(7,443)	(19%)	(35,812)	(41,301)	(13%)	(81,030)
-basic and diluted net loss per share	(0.07)	(0.08)	(13%)	(0.39)	(0.45)	(13%)	(0.88)
Weighted average number of shares							
-basic and diluted	91,699,989	91,165,112	1%	91,372,740	91,253,521	-	92,379,902
Outstanding common shares as at period end	91,706,457	91,165,112	1%	91,706,457	91,165,112	1%	92,501,314
Operating Highlights[2]							
Contract Drilling							
Canadian Operations							
Average active rig count	10.2	7.3	40%	8.6	5.6	54%	12.3
End of period rig count	49	49	-	49	49	-	49
Operating Days	940	675	39%	3,124	2,064	51%	4,012
Revenue per Operating Day	24,014	20,883	15%	21,931	23,417	(6%)	23,854
Drilling rig utilization	21%	15%	40%	18%	12%	50%	22%
CAOEC industry average utilization - Operating Days[3]	30%	16%	88%	25%	16%	56%	22%
United States Operations							
Average active rig count	1.1	0.5	120%	1.1	0.6	83%	4.4
End of period rig count	8	8	-	8	8	-	8
Operating Days	100	43	133%	387	201	93%	1,352
Revenue per Operating Day (US$)	20,092	16,273	23%	16,615	22,594[4]	(26%)	24,150[5]
Drilling rig utilization	14%	6%	133%	13%	7%	86%	47%
Production Services							
Canadian Operations							
Average active rig count	20.7	17.3	20%	18.4	14.6	26%	19.1
End of period rig count	63	63	-	63	63	-	63
Service Hours	19,046	15,924	20%	67,323	53,351	26%	69,882
Revenue per Service Hour	780	685	14%	735	693	6%	661
Service rig utilization	33%	27%	22%	29%	23%	26%	30%

(1) See "Non-IFRS Measures" on page 20 of this MD&A.
(2) See "Defined Terms" on page 20 of this MD&A.
(3) Source: The Canadian Association of Energy Contractors ("CAOEC") monthly Contractor Summary. The CAOEC industry average is based on Operating Days divided by total available drilling days.
(4) Excludes shortfall commitment revenue from take or pay contracts of US$5.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2020.
(5) Excludes shortfall commitment revenue from take or pay contracts of US$1.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Financial Position at (stated in thousands)	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020	December 31, 2019
Working capital	2,224 (1)	15,997	7,031
Total assets	456,003	495,625	550,537
Long term debt	226,884	237,633	228,274

(1) As at December 31, 2021, working capital of $2.2 million includes the classification of the Company's $8.0 million draw on its credit facility as a current liability, as described on page 12 under Liquidity and Capital Resources.

Non-International Financial Reporting Standards ("Non-IFRS") measures and ratios, such as Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA as a percentage of revenue, are defined on page 20 of this MD&A. Abbreviations for standard industry terms are included on page 21 of this MD&A.

Business Overview

Western is an energy services company that provides contract drilling services and production services in Canada and the United States ("US") through its various divisions, subsidiaries, and first nations joint venture.

Contract Drilling

Western operates a fleet of 57 drilling rigs specifically suited for drilling complex horizontal wells across Canada and the US. Western is currently the fourth largest drilling contractor in Canada, based on the Canadian Association of Energy Contractors ("CAOEC") registered drilling rigs[1]. Subsequent to December 31, 2021, Western deregistered 12 drilling rigs with the CAOEC, all of which can be reactivated at a later date.

Production Services

Production Services provides well servicing and oilfield equipment rentals primarily in Canada. Western operates 63 well servicing rigs and is the third largest well servicing company in Canada based on CAOEC registered well servicing rigs[2]. During the fourth quarter of 2021, the Company sold three well servicing rigs that operated in the United States.

Western's contract drilling and well servicing rig fleets comprise the following:

Year ended December 31									
Drilling rigs							Well servicing rigs		
	2021			2020				2021	2020
Rig class (1)	Canada	US	Total	Canada	US	Total	Mast type	Total	Total
Cardium	23	2	25	23	2	25	Single	30	33
Montney	19	-	19	19	-	19	Double	25	25
Duvernay	7	6	13	7	6	13	Slant	8	8
Total	49	8	57	49	8	57		63	66

(1) See "Defined Terms" on page 20 of this MD&A.

Business Environment

Crude oil and natural gas prices impact the cash flow of Western's customers, which in turn impacts the demand for Western's services. The following table summarizes average crude oil and natural gas prices, as well as average foreign exchange rates, for the three months ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 and for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

	Three months ended December 31			Year ended December 31		
	2021	2020	Change	2021	2020	Change
Average crude oil and natural gas prices (1)(2)						
Crude Oil						
West Texas Intermediate (US$/bbl)	77.19	42.66	81%	67.91	39.40	72%
Western Canadian Select (CDN$/bbl)	78.71	43.42	81%	68.73	35.59	93%
Natural Gas						
30 day Spot AECO (CDN$/mcf)	4.92	2.74	80%	3.77	2.32	63%
Average foreign exchange rates (2)						
US dollar to Canadian dollar	1.26	1.30	(3%)	1.25	1.34	(7%)

(1) See "Abbreviations" on page 21 of this MD&A.

(2) Source: Sproule December 31, 2021 Price Forecast, Historical Prices.

[1] Source: CAOEC Contractor Summary as at March 24, 2022.

[2] Source: CAOEC Fleet List as at March 24, 2022.

West Texas Intermediate ("WTI") on average improved by 81% and 72% for the three months and year ended December 31, 2021 respectively, compared to the same periods in the prior year. Similarly, pricing on Western Canadian Select ("WCS") crude oil increased by 81% and 93% respectively, for the three months and year ended December 31, 2021, compared to the same periods in the prior year. Crude oil prices in 2020 for both Canada and the US were significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. However, in 2021 pricing improved as demand for crude oil recovered and vaccine rollouts continued worldwide. Natural gas prices in Canada also strengthened in 2021, as the 30-day spot AECO price improved by 80% and 63% respectively, for the three months and year ended December 31, 2021, compared to the same periods of the prior year. Offsetting this increase in pricing, the US dollar to the Canadian dollar foreign exchange rate weakened in the three months and year ended December 31, 2021, compared to the same periods of the prior year, which impacted the cash flows of Western's Canadian customers, when selling US dollar denominated commodities.

In the United States, industry activity improved in the fourth quarter of 2021. As reported by Baker Hughes Company[3], the number of active drilling rigs in the United States increased by approximately 67% to 586 rigs at December 31, 2021, as compared to 351 rigs at December 31, 2020. The number of active rigs in the Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin ("WCSB") totalled 73 active rigs at December 31, 2021, compared to 67 active rigs at December 31, 2020. The CAOEC[4] reported that for drilling in Canada, the total number of Operating Days in the WCSB increased by approximately 76% for the three months ended December 31, 2021, compared to the same period in the prior year. Similarly, for the year ended December 31, 2021, the total number of Operating Days in the WCSB increased by approximately 48%, compared to the prior year. There remains continued industry concerns over the prevailing customer preference to return cash to shareholders, or pay down debt, rather than grow production through the drill bit in Canada and the US.

Overall Performance and Results of Operations

Operational results for the three months ended December 31, 2021, include:

- Fourth quarter revenue increased by $13.7 million or 49%, to $41.4 million in 2021 as compared to $27.7 million in the fourth quarter of 2020. In the contract drilling segment, revenue totalled $25.1 million in the fourth quarter of 2021, an increase of $9.8 million or 64%, compared to $15.3 million in the fourth quarter of 2020. In the production services segment, revenue totalled $16.4 million for the three months ended December 31, 2021, as compared to $12.5 million in the same period of the prior year, an increase of $3.9 million or 31%. While the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic continued to impact the contract drilling and production services segments in the fourth quarter of 2021, demand improved compared to 2020 as described below:
    - Drilling rig utilization in Canada averaged 21% in the fourth quarter of 2021, compared to 15% in the fourth quarter of 2020. The increase in activity in the fourth quarter of 2021 was mainly attributable to the improved demand resulting from the ongoing COVID-19 vaccination rollouts and the lifting of government restrictions which re-opened the economy, compared to the fourth quarter of 2020 when the COVID-19 pandemic impacted demand across the industry. The CAOEC industry average utilization of 30%[5] for the fourth quarter of 2021 represented an increase of 1,400 basis points ("bps") compared to the CAOEC industry average of 16% in the fourth quarter of 2020. Western's market share, represented by the Company's Operating Days as a percentage of the CAOEC's total Operating Days in the WCSB, decreased to 7.1% for the fourth quarter of 2021, as compared to 9.0% in the same period of 2020, as a result of limited capital spent on rig upgrades during the economic downturn. Revenue per Operating Day averaged $24,014 in the fourth quarter of 2021, an increase of 15% compared to the same period of the prior year, mainly due to improved market rates, as well as the CAOEC wage increase in 2021;
    - In the United States, drilling rig utilization averaged 14% in the fourth quarter of 2021, compared to 6% in the fourth quarter of 2020, with Operating Days improving from 43 days in 2020 to 100 days in 2021. Revenue per Operating Day for the fourth quarter of 2021 was US$20,092, a 23% increase compared to US$16,273 in the same period of the prior year, mainly due to changes in average active rig mix and improved market conditions; and
    - In Canada, service rig utilization of 33% in the fourth quarter of 2021 was higher than 27% in the same period of the prior year, mainly due to improved market activity, as well as funding programs such as the Alberta Government's site rehabilitation program increasing demand for the Company's services. However, service rig utilization in the fourth quarter of 2021 was negatively impacted by field crew shortages across the industry. Revenue per Service Hour averaged $780 in the fourth quarter of 2021 and was 14% higher than the fourth quarter of 2020, as a result of improved market conditions, as well as increased labour and fuel charges being passed

[3] Source: Baker Hughes Company, 2021 Rig Count monthly press releases.

[4] Source: CAOEC, monthly Contractor Summary.

[5] Source: CAOEC, monthly Contractor Summary.

through to the customer. Higher utilization led to production services revenue totaling $16.4 million in the fourth quarter of 2021, an increase of $3.9 million or 31%, as compared to the same period in the prior year.

- Administrative expenses decreased by $0.1 million or 2%, to $2.5 million in the fourth quarter of 2021, as compared to $2.6 million in the fourth quarter of 2020, mainly due to lower employee related costs, which was partially offset by reduced receipts related to the Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy ("CEWS") from the Government of Canada as the program ended October 2021.
- The Company incurred a net loss of $6.0 million in the fourth quarter of 2021 ($0.07 per basic common share) as compared to a net loss of $7.4 million in the same period in 2020 ($0.08 per basic common share). The change can mainly be attributed to a $1.8 million decrease in income tax recovery, a $1.0 million decrease in other items which mainly consisted of the sale of assets and a $0.3 million increase in finance costs, offset partially by a $3.4 million increase in Adjusted EBITDA, and a $1.0 million decrease in depreciation expense due to certain assets being fully depreciated in the period.
- Fourth quarter Adjusted EBITDA of $9.0 million in 2021 was 60% higher compared to $5.6 million in the fourth quarter of 2020. Adjusted EBITDA was higher due to improved activity in Canada and the US, offset partially by a decrease of $3.5 million in CEWS received, compared to the same period in 2020.
- Fourth quarter 2021 additions to property and equipment of $2.1 million compared to $1.8 million incurred in the fourth quarter of 2020 and consist of $0.1 million of expansion capital and $2.0 million of maintenance capital.
- As previously announced on December 30, 2021, the Company deferred the interest payment on its second lien secured term loan facility (the "Second Lien Facility") originally due on January 4, 2022 until February 28, 2022 which was further deferred to March 21, 2022 and then paid "in kind" by being added to the outstanding principal amount.
- On March 22, 2022, Western announced that it had entered into agreements to restructure a portion of its outstanding debt and raise new capital (the "Restructuring Transaction"). Pursuant to the Restructuring Transaction, Western entered into a debt restructuring agreement (the "Debt Restructuring Agreement") with Alberta Investment Management Corporation ("AIMCo"), the lender under its second lien secured term loan (the "Second Lien Facility"). Under the Debt Restructuring Agreement, subject to the completion of the other components of the Restructuring Transaction and the satisfaction of certain other conditions, the Company will convert $100.0 million of the principal amount outstanding under the Second Lien Facility into common shares at a conversion price of $0.05 per share, subject to reduction in the event the offering price in the Rights Offering (defined below) is less than $0.016 per share (the "Debt Exchange"). On completion of the Debt Exchange, the Second Lien Facility will be amended to, among other things, extend its maturity date from January 31, 2023 to the fourth anniversary of the closing date of the Debt Exchange.
  - As a condition to the completion of the Debt Exchange, the Company will conduct a rights offering of common shares to all of its shareholders to raise proceeds of $31.5 million (the "Rights Offering"). The subscription price for each right will be $0.016 per share or a lower amount determined based on the market price of the common shares at the commencement of the Rights Offering. G2S2 Capital Inc. ("G2S2"), G2S2's subsidiary Armco Alberta Inc. ("Armco"), Ronald P. Mathison and Matco Investments Ltd. ("Matco"), currently the Company's largest shareholders, have entered into a standby purchase agreement with the Company wherein they have agreed to exercise in full their basic subscription privilege in the Rights Offering and, in the case of each of Armco and Matco, subscribe for any shares not subscribed for by other shareholders under the Rights Offering. The proceeds of the Rights Offering will be applied to reduce the principal amount outstanding under the Second Lien Facility by $10.0 million, with the remaining $21.5 million being applied to repay the current draw on the Company's senior secured credit facilities, fund maintenance and growth capital for the Company and for general corporate purposes.

    It is also a condition to completion of the Debt Exchange that the Company and AIMCo enter into a registration rights agreement pursuant to which AIMCo will be granted the right to cause the Company to file a prospectus to facilitate the sale of its common shares in a public offering, or to allow it to participate in a public offering of common shares by the Company, in each case subject to certain customary restrictions and limitations. The Registration Rights Agreement will terminate when AIMCo and its permitted transferees beneficially own, in the aggregate, less than 10% of the then outstanding common shares and further that the Company, AIMCo, G2S2, Armco, Matco and Mr. Mathison will enter into an investor rights agreement pursuant to which AIMCo will be granted the right to appoint two nominees for election as directors of the Company for so long as AIMCo's shareholding percentage of the Company's common shares is 30% or greater.

    In connection with the Restructuring Transaction, Western has entered into a commitment letter with two of the lenders under its senior secured credit agreement to make certain amendments to its senior secured credit facilities. Upon completion of the Restructuring Transaction, the principal amount of the Second Lien Facility is

expected to be approximately $108.5 million and AIMCo is expected to hold approximately 49.7% of the outstanding common shares.

Completion of the Restructuring Transaction is subject to various conditions, including completion of definitive amendments to the Second Lien Facility agreement and the senior secured credit facility substantially on the terms specified in the Debt Restructuring Agreement, approval of the Restructuring Transaction by the Toronto Stock Exchange and completion of the Rights Offering. Details of the Restructuring Transaction and proposed amendments to Western's senior credit facilities are contained in the press release filed under Western's SEDAR profile on www.sedar.com.

Operational results for the year ended December 31, 2021, include:

- Revenue for the year ended December 31, 2021, increased by $28.0 million or 27%, to $131.7 million as compared to $103.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2020. Contract drilling revenue totalled $76.8 million in 2021, an increase of $14.8 million or 24%, as compared to $62.0 million in 2020. Production services revenue totalled $55.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, as compared to $42.1 million in the same period of the prior year, an increase of $13.4 million or 32%. While the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic continues to have an impact on revenue in the contract drilling and production services segments, demand began to recover in 2021 as described below:
    - Drilling rig utilization in Canada averaged 18% for the year ended December 31, 2021, compared to 12% for the year ended December 31, 2020, a 600 bps increase. The increase in activity in 2021 was mainly attributable to the improved demand resulting from the ongoing COVID-19 vaccination rollouts and the lifting of government restrictions which re-opened the economy, compared to 2020 when the COVID-19 pandemic significantly impacted demand across the industry. The CAOEC industry average of 25%[6] for the year ended December 31, 2021, represented an increase of 900 bps compared to the CAOEC industry average of 16% for the prior year. Western's market share, represented by the Company's Operating Days as a percentage of the CAOEC's total Operating Days in the WCSB, was 7.1% for the year ended December 31, 2021, which was consistent with 7.0% in the prior year due to changes in average customer mix. Revenue per Operating Day decreased by 6% for the year ended December 31, 2021, as compared to the prior year, as current market rates weakened in the first part of 2021 but showed improvement in the fourth quarter of 2021;
    - In the United States, drilling rig utilization averaged 13% in 2021, compared to 7% in the prior year, reflecting a 93% increase in Operating Days. Revenue per Operating Day for the year ended December 31, 2021, decreased by 26% to average US$16,615, as compared to US$22,594 in the prior year, due to changes in average active rig mix as there were no Operating Days worked on long term contracts in 2021 compared to 2020 when one rig was under contract; and
    - In Canada, service rig utilization of 29% for the year ended December 31, 2021 was higher than the prior year due to improved industry demand as a result of improved commodity prices, however was impacted by field crew shortages in the last half of 2021. Service Hours improved year over year, and 2021 had a higher proportion of abandonment work than 2020, due to previously announced government incentives. Revenue per Service Hour averaged $735 for the year ended December 31, 2021 and was 6% higher than the same period of 2020. Improved utilization led to production services revenue totaling $55.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, an increase of $13.4 million or 32%, as compared to the prior year.
- Administrative expenses increased by $0.2 million or 2%, to $10.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2021, as compared to $10.5 million in the prior year, mainly due to a decrease in the CEWS received related to administrative expenses in 2021, as a result of the CEWS program ending in October 2021 and the CEWS rates decreasing as the program ended.
- The Company incurred a net loss of $35.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2021 ($0.39 per basic common share) as compared to a net loss of $41.3 million in the prior year ($0.45 per basic common share). The change is mainly attributable to an asset impairment of $11.5 million in 2020, a $6.3 million decrease in depreciation expense in 2021 due to certain assets being fully depreciated in the period, and a $2.7 million increase in Adjusted EBITDA, which were offset partially by an $11.1 million decrease in income tax recovery, a $2.4 million decrease in other items and a $1.7 million increase in finance costs.
- Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2021 was $2.7 million higher than the prior year and totalled $23.0 million, compared to $20.3 million in 2020. Adjusted EBITDA in 2021 was higher due to improved activity in both Canada and the US and an increase in the CEWS of $0.4 million due to 2021 including 11 months of CEWS compared

[6] Source: CAOEC, monthly Contractor Summary.

to only 8 months in 2020, which was partially offset by US$5.0 million of shortfall commitment revenue received in 2020 with none in 2021.

- Year to date additions to property and equipment in 2021 of $6.9 million compared to $2.8 million incurred in the same period of 2020, consisting of $1.1 million of expansion capital and $5.8 million of maintenance capital.

Outlook

In 2021, crude oil prices recovered after reaching historical lows in 2020 due to the demand destruction caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. However, heightened uncertainty persists concerning the impact of global COVID-19 variants on possible future government restrictions, which have an impact on demand in the near term. The precise duration and extent of the adverse impacts of the current macroeconomic environment and the COVID-19 pandemic on Western's customers, operations, business and global economic activity remains highly uncertain at this time. Additionally, the January 2021 executive order by the President of the United States cancelling the permit that had allowed construction of the Keystone XL pipeline, the uncertain timing of completion of construction on the Trans Mountain pipeline expansion and the threatened shutdown of Enbridge Line 5, have all resulted in continued uncertainty regarding takeaway capacity. However, activity levels in 2022 are expected to be higher than 2021 levels as a result of increased capital spending by Western's customers. Controlling fixed costs, maintaining balance sheet strength and flexibility and managing through a post-pandemic market are priorities for the Company, as prices and demand for Western's services continue to improve.

Due to increased activity levels in 2021 as a result of the successful COVID-19 vaccine rollout, lifting of government restrictions, and limited maintenance capital spending on the rig fleet in prior years, Western's capital budget for the first quarter of 2022 is expected to total approximately $8.1 million. The budgeted capital is expected to be comprised of $3.5 million of maintenance capital and $4.6 million of expansion capital, with $6.5 million allocated to the contract drilling segment and $1.6 million allocated to the production services segment. The Company's Board of Directors plans to review and evaluate the Company's 2022 capital budget for the remainder of the year and revise as necessary depending on market conditions. Western will continue to manage its costs in a disciplined manner and make required adjustments to its capital program as customer demand changes. Currently, 10 of Western's drilling rigs and 26 of Western's well servicing rigs are operating.

As at December 31, 2021, Western had $8.0 million drawn on its $60.0 million Credit Facilities. As described previously, subsequent to December 31, 2021, the Company agreed to amend the terms of its Credit Facilities, including extending the maturity date and amending its financial covenants. Western had drawn $12.5 million on its HSBC Bank Canada six-year committed term non-revolving facility with the participation of Business Development Canada (the "HSBC Facility"), which matures on December 31, 2026. Western currently has $218.5 million outstanding on its Second Lien Facility. As previously announced on March 22, 2022 and described on page 4, the Company has entered into a Debt Restructuring Agreement with AIMCo, pursuant to which the maturity date of the Second Lien Facility will be extended upon completion of the Debt Restructuring Transaction. The Debt Restructuring Transaction will result in the repayment of $100.0 million of Second Lien Facility principal which will reduce the Company's finance costs on a go forward basis. Additionally, the $31.5 million proceeds from the Rights Offering will be used to repay $10.0 million of principal on the Second Lien Facility, the current draw on the Company's Credit Facilities and invest the remainder in capital upgrades on its drilling rig fleet.

Oilfield service activity in Canada will be affected by the continued development of resource plays in Alberta and northeast British Columbia which will be impacted by continued pipeline construction, environmental regulations, and the level of investment in Canada. In the short term, the largest challenges facing the oilfield service industry are a lack of qualified field personnel and ongoing liquidity concerns, due to the prevailing customer preference to return cash to shareholders through share buybacks, increased dividends or repayment of debt, rather than grow production. In the medium term, Western's rig fleet is well positioned to benefit from the LNG Canada liquefied natural gas project now under construction in British Columbia. It remains Western's view that its modern drilling and well servicing rig fleets, reputation, and disciplined cash management provides Western with a competitive advantage.

Review of the Year Ended December 31, 2021 Results

Segmented Information

Contract Drilling						
Financial Highlights	**Three months ended December 31**			**Year ended December 31**		
(stated in thousands)	**2021**	**2020**	**Change**	**2021**	**2020**	**Change**
Revenue	25,079	15,265	64%	76,778	61,992	24%
Expenses						
Operating	18,033	11,503	57%	58,883	43,782	34%
Administrative	1,500	617	143%	5,096	4,388	16%
Adjusted EBITDA(1)	5,546	3,145	76%	12,799	13,822	(7%)
Adjusted EBITDA as a percentage of revenue	22%	21%	5%	17%	22%	(23%)
Depreciation	7,483	8,179	(9%)	30,663	34,908	(12%)
Operating loss	(1,937)	(5,034)	(62%)	(17,864)	(21,086)	(15%)
Stock based compensation	7	48	(85%)	69	121	(43%)
Loss before income taxes and impairment	(1,944)	(5,082)	(62%)	(17,933)	(21,207)	(15%)

(1) See "Non-IFRS Measures" on page 20 of this MD&A.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, contract drilling revenue totalled $76.8 million, a $14.8 million, or 24%, increase as compared to the prior year. Revenue for the year ended December 31, 2021, was higher due to improved demand compared to the prior year, offset partially by lower day rates due to decreased spot market prices and US$5.0 million shortfall commitment revenue recognized in 2020.

Administrative expenses for 2021 totalled $5.1 million and were 16% higher than the prior year due to lower amounts related to administrative expenses received from the CEWS in the year as the program ended in October 2021.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, contract drilling incurred a loss before income taxes of $17.9 million, compared to a loss before income taxes of $21.2 million in the prior year. The change for the year ended December 31, 2021 can be attributed to a $1.0 million decrease in Adjusted EBITDA as a result of the shortfall commitment revenue of US$5.0 million in 2020, which was partially offset by a $4.2 million decrease in depreciation expense.

Contract drilling Adjusted EBITDA of $12.8 million in 2021 was $1.0 million lower than $13.8 million in 2020, mainly due to the shortfall commitment revenue received in 2020, which was offset partially by improved activity in 2021.

Depreciation expense in 2021 totalled $30.7 million and reflects a decrease of $4.2 million over the prior year, mainly due to assets being fully depreciated in the year.

Canadian Operations

The price for Canadian crude oil increased during 2021 and while demand for the Company’s services has improved, the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic continues to have an adverse impact on the industry. Operating Days for the year ended December 31, 2021 increased by 51% from 2,064 Operating Days in 2020 to 3,124 in 2021, resulting in drilling rig utilization in Canada of 18% compared to 12% in the prior year. Higher utilization in 2021 was due to higher commodity prices resulting from the ongoing COVID-19 vaccination rollouts and the lifting of government restrictions which assisted with the economic recovery.

Drilling rig utilization in Canada of 18% in 2021 reflects a 700 bps discount to the CAOEC industry average of 25%[7], as compared to a 400 bps discount to the CAOEC industry average in 2020. Western’s market share of 7.1% in 2021, represented by the Company’s Operating Days as a percentage of the CAOEC’s total Operating Days in the WCSB is consistent with the Company’s market share of 7.0% in 2020.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, Revenue per Operating Day decreased by 6% and averaged $21,931 compared to $23,417 in the same period of the prior year, mainly due to lower spot market rates in the first part of 2021 as the market improved in the fourth quarter of 2021.

United States Operations

WTI prices in 2021 improved from 2020, from an average of US$39.40/bbl in 2020 to US$67.91/bbl in 2021, resulting in improved activity in the United States. This resulted in Western’s 2021 Operating Days in the United States increasing by

[7] Source: CAOEC, monthly Contractor Summary.

93% to 387 days compared to 201 days in the prior year, which resulted in drilling rig utilization of 13% in 2021 compared to 7% in 2020.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, Revenue per Operating Day decreased by 26% as compared to the prior year, from US$22,594 in 2020 to US$16,615 in 2021, due to lower spot market rates and changes in average active rig mix.

Production Services

Financial Highlights	**Three months ended December 31**			**Year ended December 31**		
(stated in thousands)	**2021**	**2020**	**Change**	**2021**	**2020**	**Change**
Revenue	16,414	12,543	31%	55,522	42,066	32%
Expenses						
Operating	11,987	8,108	48%	39,689	29,471	35%
Administrative	869	652	33%	3,194	2,740	17%
Adjusted EBITDA[1]	3,558	3,783	(6%)	12,639	9,855	28%
Adjusted EBITDA as a percentage of revenue	22%	30%	(27%)	23%	23%	-
Depreciation	2,379	2,717	(12%)	9,810	11,468	(14%)
Operating earnings (loss)	1,179	1,066	11%	2,829	(1,613)	275%
Stock based compensation	7	33	(79%)	47	106	(56%)
Income (loss) before income taxes and impairment	1,172	1,033	13%	2,782	(1,719)	262%

(1) See "Non-IFRS Measures" on page 20 of this MD&A.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, production services revenue increased by $13.4 million or 32%, to $55.5 million, compared to $42.1 million in 2020. The increase in production services revenue is due to government programs incentivizing abandonments and higher commodity prices which led to increased demand for well reactivation and production work as several customers had shut in wells due to the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020.

Service Hours increased by 26% to 67,323 hours (29% utilization) in 2021, compared to 53,351 hours (23% utilization) in 2020. The improvement in Service Hours in 2021 is due to the higher demand as mentioned previously, however utilization was constrained by the lack of qualified field personnel. Revenue per Service Hour of $735 for the year ended December 31, 2021, was 6% higher than the prior year due improved market conditions, as well as higher fuel and wage costs passed through to the customer.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, administrative expenses totalled $3.2 million and were 17% higher than the prior year of $2.7 million due to higher employee related costs resulting from lower CEWS amounts received, as the government program ended in October 2021.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, production services earned income before income taxes of $2.8 million, compared to a loss before income taxes of $1.7 million in the prior year, mainly due to a $2.7 million increase in Adjusted EBITDA in 2021, and a $1.6 million decrease in depreciation expense.

Adjusted EBITDA increased for the year ended December 31, 2021 by $2.7 million to $12.6 million, compared to $9.9 million in the prior year. The higher Adjusted EBITDA for 2021 was due to continued marketing efforts by management to increase market share and a focus on cost management.

Depreciation expense for 2021 was lower by 14% than the prior year mainly due to assets that were fully depreciated in the year.

Corporate

	Three months ended December 31			**Year ended December 31**		
(stated in thousands)	**2021**	**2020**	**Change**	**2021**	**2020**	**Change**
Expenses						
Administrative	154	1,318	(88%)	2,391	3,399	(30%)
Depreciation	401	418	(4%)	1,551	1,892	(18%)
Operating loss	(555)	(1,736)	(68%)	(3,942)	(5,291)	(25%)
Stock based compensation	20	49	(59%)	137	222	(38%)
Finance costs	4,720	4,381	8%	19,664	17,963	9%
Other items	992	56	1,671%	375	(1,992)	(119%)
Income tax recovery	(1,038)	(2,828)	(63%)	(3,457)	(14,609)	(76%)

Corporate administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2021 totalled $2.4 million and were $1.0 million lower than the prior year mainly due to lower employee related costs.

Finance costs in 2021 of $19.7 million were $1.7 million higher than 2020 and represented an effective interest rate of 7.8%, compared to 7.7% in the prior year. The higher effective interest rate for the year ended December 31, 2021, is due to incremental interest associated with the July 2021 payment in kind ("PIK") of interest on the Company's Second Lien Facility as described in the Liquidity and Capital Resources section on page 12.

Other items, which relate to foreign exchange gains and losses and the sale of assets, totalled $0.4 million for 2021 compared to $2.0 million in 2020. The year ended December 31, 2020 included foreign exchange gains realized on the sale of US denominated dollars.

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the consolidated income tax recovery totalled $3.5 million, representing an effective tax rate of 8.8%, as compared to an effective tax rate of 26.1% in 2020. The change in the effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2021, is due to unrecognized deferred tax assets of $6.2 million.

Review of Fourth Quarter 2021 Results

Selected Financial Information

Financial Highlights	**Three months ended December 31**		
(stated in thousands, except share and per share amounts)	**2021**	**2020**	**Change**
Revenue	41,363	27,679	49%
Adjusted EBITDA[1]	8,950	5,610	60%
Adjusted EBITDA as a percentage of revenue	22%	20%	10%
Cash flow from operating activities	8,236	2,011	310%
Additions to property and equipment	2,107	1,805	17%
Net loss	(6,021)	(7,443)	(19%)
-basic and diluted net loss per share	(0.07)	(0.08)	(13%)
Weighted average number of shares			
-basic and diluted	91,699,989	91,165,112	1%
Outstanding common shares as at period end	91,706,457	91,165,112	1%
Operating Highlights			
Contract Drilling			
Canadian Operations			
Contract drilling rig fleet:			
Average active rig count[2]	10.2	7.3	40%
End of period	49	49	-
Operating Days[2]	940	675	39%
Revenue per Operating Day[2]	24,014	20,883	15%
Drilling rig utilization[2]	21%	15%	40%
CAOEC industry average utilization rate[3]	30%	16%	88%
United States Operations			
Contract drilling rig fleet:			
Average active rig count[2]	1.1	0.5	120%
End of period	8	8	-
Operating Days[2]	100	43	133%
Revenue per Operating Day (US$)[2]	20,092	16,273	23%
Drilling rig utilization[2]	14%	6%	133%
Production Services			
Canadian Operations			
Canadian well servicing rig fleet:			
Average active rig count[2]	20.7	17.3	20%
End of period	63	63	-
Service Hours[2]	19,046	15,924	20%
Revenue per Service Hour[2]	780	685	14%
Service rig utilization[2]	33%	27%	22%

(1) See "Non-IFRS Measures" on page 20 of this MD&A.

(2) See "Defined Terms" on page 20 of this MD&A.

(3) Source: CAOEC monthly Contractor Summary. The CAOEC industry average is based on Operating Days divided by total available drilling days.

Review of Fourth Quarter 2021 Results

Consolidated

Fourth quarter 2021 revenue increased by $13.7 million or 49%, to $41.4 million as compared to $27.7 million in the same period of the prior year. The increase in consolidated revenue is mainly a result of higher activity across all operating segments compared to 2020 which was impacted by demand destruction caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Adjusted EBITDA of $9.0 million was $3.4 million higher than the fourth quarter of 2020, as a result of higher activity across all operating segments, even though the Company received $3.5 million less in the CEWS in the fourth quarter of 2021, compared to the same period in 2020.

Contract Drilling

During the fourth quarter of 2021, revenue in the contract drilling segment totalled $25.1 million, a $9.8 million increase or 64%, as compared to the same period of the prior year. Revenue in the fourth quarter of 2021 improved due to higher industry activity in Canada and the United States as commodity prices improved compared to the fourth quarter of 2020 when the industry was more significantly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. Pricing in both Canada and the United States increased in the fourth quarter of 2021, increasing by 15% and 23% respectively, due to improved current market rates as a result of the increased demand for the Company's services.

For the three months ended December 31, 2021, administrative expenses totalled $1.5 million and were higher than $0.6 million in the same period of the prior year, mainly due to higher employee costs as a result of reduced receipts related to the CEWS from the Government of Canada as the program ended in the fourth quarter of 2021.

Contract drilling incurred a loss before income taxes of $1.9 million in the fourth quarter of 2021, compared to a loss before income taxes of $5.1 million in the same period of the prior year. The change can be attributed to a $2.4 million increase in Adjusted EBITDA as a result of improved demand and a $0.7 million decrease in depreciation expense.

Adjusted EBITDA in the contract drilling segment for the three months ended December 31, 2021 increased by $2.4 million to $5.5 million, as compared to $3.1 million for the same period in the prior year. The increase for the fourth quarter of 2021 is mainly due to higher demand in Canada and the United States as a result of improved commodity prices.

Depreciation expense for the quarter ended December 31, 2021 totalled $7.5 million and reflects a decrease of $0.7 million over the same period of the prior year, mainly due to assets that were fully depreciated in the period.

Canadian Operations

In the fourth quarter of 2021, activity in the WCSB improved compared to the same period of the prior year, due to higher commodity prices which increased the demand for crude oil, as COVID-19 vaccine rollouts continued worldwide. As a result, during the three months ended December 31, 2021, Operating Days increased by 39% from 675 to 940 Operating Days and Drilling Rig Utilization in Canada improved to 21% as compared to 15% in the same period of the prior year.

Drilling Rig Utilization in Canada of 21% in the fourth quarter of 2021 reflects a 900 bps discount to the CAOEC average of 30%[8], as compared to a 100 bps discount to the CAOEC average of 16% in the fourth quarter of 2020. Western's market share, represented by the Company's Operating Days as a percentage of the CAOEC's total Operating Days in the WCSB, of 7.1% for the fourth quarter of 2021 was consistent with 7.0% in the same period of the prior year.

Revenue per operating day for the quarter ended December 31, 2021 increased by 15% to average $24,014, compared to $20,883 in the same period of the prior year, due to current market rates improving, which was partly due to the October 2021 CAOEC wage increase which is passed through to the customer.

United States Operations

Improved WTI prices positively impacted industry activity in the United States which resulted in Western's Operating Days for the fourth quarter of 2021 increasing by 57 days or 133%, from 43 to 100 Operating Days, which resulted in Drilling Rig Utilization of 14%, compared to 6% in the same period of the prior year.

Revenue per Operating Day increased in the three months ended December 31, 2021 by 23% to an average of US$20,092, as compared to an average of US$16,273 in the same period of the prior year. Revenue per Operating Day for the fourth quarter of 2021 increased due to changes in average active rig mix, as rigs working in different geographic areas have different day rates, and improved market conditions.

Production Services

Revenue in the production services segment for the quarter ended December 31, 2021, increased by $3.9 million or 31%, to $16.4 million, compared to $12.5 million in the same period of the prior year. Improved commodity prices and government programs that incentivized abandonments, resulted in higher industry activity and Eagle's Service Hours increased by 20% to 19,046 hours (33% utilization) in the fourth quarter of 2021, as compared to 15,924 hours (27% utilization) in the same period of the prior year. However, utilization was constrained by a lack of qualified field personnel in the fourth quarter of 2021. Revenue per Service Hour improved by 14% to average $780 for the three months ended December 31, 2021, as compared to the same period in the prior year, as a result of improved market conditions, as well as increased labour and fuel charges being passed through to the customer.

[8] Source: CAOEC, monthly Contractor Summary.

During the three months ended December 31, 2021, administrative expenses totalled $0.9 million and were $0.2 million or 33% lower than the same period in the prior year, mainly due to reduced receipts related to the CEWS as the government program ended in October 2021.

Production services incurred income before income taxes of $1.2 million in the fourth quarter of 2021, compared to income before income taxes of $1.0 million in the same period of 2020. The change can be attributed to a $0.2 million decrease in Adjusted EBITDA, which was offset by a $0.3 million decrease in depreciation expense.

Adjusted EBITDA decreased in the fourth quarter of 2021 by $0.2 million to $3.6 million, compared to $3.8 million in the fourth quarter of 2020, resulting from a $1.6 million decrease in the CEWS for the period, compared to the fourth quarter of 2020, which was offset partially by improved production services activity.

Depreciation expense for the three months ended December 31, 2021 was 12% lower than the same period of the prior year, mainly due to assets that were fully depreciated in the period.

During the fourth quarter of 2021, the Company sold three well servicing rigs that operated in the United States for total proceeds of US$1.0 million.

Corporate

Corporate administrative expenses for the three months ended December 31, 2021 decreased by $1.1 million to total $0.2 million, as compared to $1.3 million in the same period in the prior year due to lower employee related costs and a focus on cost control measures, which were partially offset by lower amounts received related to the CEWS and CERS as the government programs both ended in October 2021.

Finance costs of $4.7 million for the quarter ended December 31, 2021, were $0.3 million or 8% higher than the same period in the prior year and represented an effective interest rate of 7.4%, which was consistent with the same period of the prior year.

Other items, which relate to gains and losses on the sale of assets and foreign exchange for the three months ended December 31, 2021, totalled $1.0 million.

For the fourth quarter of 2021, consolidated income tax recovery was $1.0 million, representing an effective tax rate of 14.7%, as compared to an effective tax rate of 27.5% in the fourth quarter of 2020. The lower effective tax rate in the fourth quarter of 2021 was mainly due to the decrease in the Alberta corporate tax rate substantively enacted in the second quarter of 2019. The change in the effective tax rate for the fourth quarter of 2021, is due to unrecognized deferred tax assets of $0.8 million.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company's liquidity requirements in the short and long term can be sourced in several ways including: available cash balances, funds from operations, borrowing against the Credit Facilities, new debt instruments, equity issuances and proceeds from the sale of assets. As at December 31, 2021, Western had working capital of $2.2 million, a decrease of $13.8 million from December 31, 2020 mainly due to the classification of the Credit Facilities balance of $8.0 million as a current liability in the fourth quarter of 2021, as well as the prior year cash and cash equivalents balance including the proceeds from the HSBC Facility of $12.5 million. Western's total debt at December 31, 2021 decreased by $2.4 million to $241.6 million, as compared to $244.0 million at December 31, 2020.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, Western had the following changes to its cash balances, which resulted in an $11.8 million decrease in cash and cash equivalents in the year, where the proceeds from the HSBC Facility were used to pay the Company's Second Lien Facility interest in January 2021:

Cash and cash equivalents (stated in thousands)	
Opening balance, at December 31, 2020	19,322
Add:	
Adjusted EBITDA[(1)]	23,047
Proceeds on sale of property and equipment	2,212
Deduct:	
Finance costs paid	(14,667)
Additions to property and equipment	(6,866)
Change in non cash working capital	(6,837)
Repayment of Credit Facilities	(3,000)
Repayment of other long term debt	(2,961)
Repayment of Second Lien debt	(2,150)
Other items	(622)
Ending balance, at December 31, 2021	**7,478**

(1) See "Non-IFRS Measures" on page 20 of this MD&A.

The Credit Facilities, which have a maximum available amount of $60.0 million, mature on July 1, 2022. As at December 31, 2021, $8.0 million was drawn on the Credit Facilities and $12.5 million was drawn on the HSBC Facility. As described previously, subsequent to December 31, 2021, the Company agreed to amend the terms to its Credit Facilities, which included extending the maturity date and amending certain financial covenants. Cash flow from operations and available Credit Facilities are expected to be sufficient to cover Western's financial obligations, including working capital requirements and the 2022 capital budget. Advances under the Credit Facilities are limited by the Company's borrowing base.

Under the Credit Facility, the borrowing base is calculated monthly and is determined as follows:

- 85% of eligible investment grade accounts receivable; plus
- 75% of eligible non-investment grade accounts receivable; plus
- The lessor of:
    - (i) 66 2/3% of the total Credit Facilities; or
    - (ii) 25% of the net book value of property and equipment; or
    - (iii) 40% of appraised net orderly liquidation value of property and equipment; less
- All due and payable but unpaid statutory source deductions, unpaid wages, vacation pay and other compensation for services rendered, and any other claims ranking in priority.

As at December 31, 2021, the Company was in compliance with its borrowing base requirement.

Amounts borrowed under the Credit Facilities bear interest at the bank's Canadian prime rate or the banker's acceptance rate plus an applicable margin depending, in each case, on the ratio of Consolidated Debt to Consolidated EBITDA as defined by the Credit Facilities agreement. Consolidated EBITDA, as defined by the Credit Facilities agreement, differs from Adjusted EBITDA as defined under Non-IFRS Measures on page 20 of this MD&A, by including certain items such as realized foreign exchange gains or losses and cash payments made on leases capitalized under IFRS 16.

In conjunction with the Credit Facility extension announced on December 31, 2020, Western and its lenders made other changes to the Credit Facilities, including the following adjustments to its financial covenants:

- The Company obtained covenant relief for the third and fourth quarters of 2021 whereby:
    - o the consolidated senior debt to consolidated EBITDA covenant was waived;
    - o a minimum liquidity of $5.0 million was required;
    - o the maximum consolidated debt to consolidated capitalization covenant was increased to 0.65x from 0.60x;
    - o a maximum consolidated senior debt to consolidated capitalization ratio of 0.10x was added; and
- Annual capital expenditures for 2021 could not exceed $10.0 million.

The Credit Facilities are secured by the assets of Western and its subsidiaries. A summary of the Company's financial covenants as at December 31, 2021 is as follows:

December 31, 2021	Covenants [(1)]
Maximum Consolidated Senior Debt to Consolidated EBITDA Ratio	Waived
Maximum Consolidated Debt to Consolidated Capitalization Ratio	0.65:1.0 or less
Maximum Consolidated Senior Debt to Consolidated Capitalization Ratio	0.10:1.0 or less
Minimum Current Ratio	1.15:1.0 or more
Minimum Liquidity	$5.0 million or more
Maximum Annual Capital Expenditures	$10.0 million

(1) See covenant definitions in Note 10 of the December 31, 2021 consolidated financial statements.

At December 31, 2021, Western was in compliance with all covenants related to its Credit Facilities.

On July 2, 2021, the Company made its semi-annual interest payment on the Second Lien Facility for the period by way of a PIK of $3.8 million. The PIK was added to the principal amount of the Company's Second Lien Facility.

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company had no customers comprising more than 10.0% of the Company's total revenue. The Company's significant customers may change from period to period.

Summary of Quarterly Results

In addition to other market factors, Western's quarterly results are markedly affected by weather patterns throughout its operating areas. Historically, the first quarter of the calendar year is very active, followed by a much slower second quarter due to what is known in the Canadian oilfield service industry as "spring breakup", where due to the spring thaw, provincial and county road bans restrict movement of heavy equipment. As a result of this, the variation of Western's results quarter over quarter, particularly between the first and second quarters, can be significant independent of other demand factors.

The following is a summary of selected financial information of the Company for the last eight completed quarters:

Three months ended (stated in thousands, except per share amounts)	Dec 31, 2021	Sep 30, 2021	Jun 30, 2021	Mar 31, 2021	Dec 31, 2020	Sep 30, 2020	Jun 30, 2020	Mar 31, 2020
Revenue	41,363	32,960	20,386	36,969	27,679	13,438	10,802	51,765
Adjusted EBITDA[(1)]	8,950	5,009	2,197	6,891	5,610	2,270	4,036	8,361
Cash flow from (used in) operating activities	8,236	(2,524)	9,410	1,509	2,011	(1,560)	25,732	1,539
Net loss	(6,021)	(10,397)	(12,940)	(6,454)	(7,443)	(10,486)	(8,042)	(15,331)
per share - basic and diluted	(0.07)	(0.11)	(0.14)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.12)	(0.09)	(0.17)
Total assets	456,003	460,872	460,443	478,527	495,625	488,470	494,493	542,131
Long term debt	226,884	228,263	225,590	233,418	237,633	226,719	214,255	239,118

(1) See "Non-IFRS Measures" on page 20 of this MD&A.

Revenue and Adjusted EBITDA were impacted by low commodity prices and market uncertainty throughout the last eight quarters. The unprecedented decrease in the price of crude oil in the first quarter of 2020, as well as the demand destruction from the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic throughout 2020 had a significant impact on industry activity and resulted in customers reducing or cancelling their drilling programs, which had a negative impact on Western's Revenue and Adjusted EBITDA. Crude oil prices began to recover in 2021, resulting in some improvements in activity throughout the industry.

A net loss has been incurred throughout the last eight quarters due to the prolonged decline in crude oil and natural gas prices, resulting in reduced demand. The Company recognized an impairment loss on property and equipment of $11.5 million in the first quarter of 2020, which impacted total assets.

Commitments

In the normal course of business, the Company incurs commitments related to its contractual obligations. The expected maturities of the Company's contractual obligations as at December 31, 2021 are as follows:

(stated in thousands)	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Thereafter	Total
Second Lien Facility	2,150	209,112	-	-	-	-	211,262
Second Lien Facility interest	15,381	7,611	-	-	-	-	22,992
Trade payables and other current liabilities (1)	16,895	-	-	-	-	-	16,895
HSBC Facility	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	7,500	-	12,500
HSBC Facility interest	771	688	610	527	447	-	3,043
Lease obligations (2)	2,941	2,723	2,257	635	357	-	8,913
Revolving Facility	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	8,000
Operating commitments (3)	2,943	745	744	60	-	-	4,492
PPP Loan	637	637	637	382	-	-	2,293
Total	50,968	222,766	5,498	2,854	8,304	-	290,390

(1) Trade payables and other current liabilities exclude interest accrued as at December 31, 2021 on the Second Lien Facility and the HSBC Facility which is stated separately.

(2) Lease obligations represent the gross lease commitments to be paid over the term of the Company's outstanding long term leases.

(3) Operating commitments include purchase commitments, short term operating leases, and operating expenses associated with long term leases.

Second Lien Facility and interest:

The Company pays interest on the Second Lien Facility semi-annually on January 1 and July 1. The Second Lien Facility is due January 31, 2023 and subsequent to December 31, 2021, the terms of the Second Lien Facility are to be amended as described previously.

Trade payables and other current liabilities:

The Company has recorded trade payables for amounts due to third parties which are expected to be paid within one year.

HSBC Facility and interest:

The Company pays interest on the HSBC Facility monthly, with principal payments commencing January 1, 2022. The HSBC Facility matures on December 31, 2026.

Lease obligations:

The Company has long term debt relating to leased vehicles, as well as office and equipment leases. These leases run for terms greater than one year.

Revolving and Operating Facilities (the "Credit Facilities"):

The Company's Credit Facilities mature on July 1, 2022. The Company agreed to amend the Credit Facilities subsequent to December 31, 2021 as described previously.

Operating commitments:

The Company has agreements in place to purchase certain capital and other operational items with third parties, as well as short term leases with a term of less than one year, and operating expenses associated with long term leases.

PPP loan:

The Company has a US$1.8 million US Paycheck Protection Program ("PPP") loan obtained as part of the COVID-19 relief efforts in the US. The promissory loan has an interest rate of 1% per annum, will be repaid in equal monthly payments over its five year term and matures on July 23, 2025.

Subsequent to December 31, 2021, as described previously, the Company entered into a Debt Restructuring Agreement which pursuant to which the principal amount owing on the Second Lien Facility will be reduced upon completion of the Debt Restructuring Transaction and various terms of the Second Lien Facility will be amended, including the maturity date. Additionally, the maturity date of the Credit Facilities will be extended to three years following the closing date of the Debt Exchange.

Outstanding Share Data

	March 24, 2022	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Common shares outstanding	91,788,008	91,706,457	91,165,112
Stock options outstanding	5,692,800	5,924,431	7,464,687
Restricted share units outstanding - equity settled	587,085	608,534	1,244,159

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

As at December 31, 2021, Western had no off balance sheet arrangements in place.

Financial Risk Management

Credit Risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents held with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to customers in the form of outstanding trade and other receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying amount of the financial assets which reflects management's assessment of the credit risk.

The Company's trade receivables are with customers in the crude oil and natural gas industry and are subject to industry credit risk. In 2021, the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, government restrictions, the continuing COVID-19 vaccine rollout and related volatility in global demand for crude oil, have had an impact on commodity prices which have an effect on the Company's customers. These factors are expected to continue to have an impact on companies and their related credit risk. The Company's practice is to manage credit risk by performing a thorough analysis of the credit worthiness of new customers before credit terms are offered.

Additionally, the Company continually evaluates individual customer trade receivables for collectability taking into consideration payment history and aging of the trade receivables.

In accordance with IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, the Company evaluates the collectability of its trade and other receivables and its allowance for doubtful accounts at each reporting date. The Company records an allowance for doubtful accounts if an account is determined to be uncollectible. The allowance for doubtful accounts could materially change due to fluctuations in the financial position of the Company's customers.

The Company reviews its historical credit losses as part of its impairment assessment. The Company has had low historical impairment losses on its trade receivables, due in part to its credit management processes. As such, the Company assesses impairment losses on an individual customer account basis, rather than recognizing an impairment loss on all outstanding trade and other receivables. Subsequent to December 31, 2021, the Company has collected approximately 90% of its outstanding trade and other receivables at December 31, 2021.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the exposure of the Company to the risk of not being able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages liquidity risk through management of its capital structure, monitoring and reviewing actual and forecasted cash flows and the effect on bank covenants, and maintaining unused credit facilities where possible to ensure there are available cash resources to meet the Company's liquidity needs. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, cash flow from operating activities, the Credit Facilities, the HSBC Facility, and the Second Lien Facility are expected to be greater than anticipated capital expenditures and the contractual maturities of the Company's financial liabilities. This expectation could be adversely affected by a material negative change in the oilfield service industry, which in turn could lead to covenant breaches on the Company's Credit Facilities, which is not amended or waived, could limit, in part, or in whole, the Company's access to the Credit Facilities and Second Lien Facility.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

The President and Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Senior Vice President, Finance, Chief Financial Officer & Corporate Secretary ("CFO") of Western are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P") and internal control over financial reporting ("ICFR") for the Company.

DC&P is designed to provide reasonable assurance that material information relating to the Company is made known to the CEO and CFO by others, particularly in the period in which the annual filings are being prepared, and that information required to be disclosed in documents filed with securities regulatory authorities is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in securities legislation, and includes controls and procedures designed to ensure that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the CEO and CFO, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. ICFR is designed to provide reasonable assurance

regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

In accordance with the requirements of National Instrument 52-109 "Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings", an evaluation of the effectiveness of DC&P and ICFR was carried out under the supervision of the CEO and CFO at December 31, 2021. This evaluation was based on the framework established in the Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued in May 2013 by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this evaluation, the CEO and CFO have concluded that the Company's ICFR are effective, and its DC&P are designed and operating effectively.

The Company's management, including the CEO and CFO, does not expect that the Company's DC&P and ICFR will prevent or detect all misstatements or instances of fraud. The inherent limitations in all control systems are such that they can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that all control issues, misstatements or instances of fraud, if any, within the Company have been detected.

There have been no changes to the Company's ICFR that occurred during the most recent interim period that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's ICFR.

Critical Accounting Estimates and Recent Developments

This MD&A of the Company's financial condition and results of operations is based on the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021, which were prepared in accordance with IFRS. Conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that are based on the facts, circumstances and estimates at the date of the consolidated financial statements and affect the application of certain accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses.

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared a global pandemic as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak, which led to demand destruction worldwide as countries implemented emergency measures such as lockdowns, to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus. The significant decrease in global demand for crude oil, coupled with an international price war in 2020, resulted in historical lows and increased volatility in crude oil prices. The current economic environment in 2021 has improved and while the ongoing pandemic continues to add market uncertainty, the economy has improved following the lifting of government restrictions and the rollout of COVID-19 vaccines around the globe with their resulting impact on the economy and international markets. The pandemic and volatility in global demand results in uncertainty for the Company, which management took into consideration when applying judgments to estimates and assumptions in the consolidated financial statements. A full list of critical accounting estimates is included in the Company's annual consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2021. However, the current market conditions have increased the uncertainty specifically relating to, but not limited to, assumptions used in calculating the recoverable amounts of the Company's cash generating units in its impairment assessment, as well as increased risk of non-payment of trade receivables is what management considers material. Actual results may differ from the estimates used in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Government Grants:

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic and emergency measures, such as lockdowns, governments established various programs to assist companies through this period of uncertainty. Management determined that the Company qualified for certain programs and recognizes such government grants when there is reasonable assurance the grant will be received. Under IAS 20 – Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance, the Company may recognize the CEWS as either other income or as a reduction of the expenses related to the grant. The CEWS relates to operating and administrative expenses and has been recognized as a reduction of these expenses. The CEWS program ended in October 2021. The following table summarizes the total CEWS included in operating and administrative expenses:

	Three months ended December 31			Year ended December 31		
	2021	**2020**	**Change**	**2021**	**2020**	**Change**
Operating	154	3,220	(95%)	7,626	6,628	15%
Administrative	-	396	(100%)	1,018	1,542	(34%)
Total CEWS	154	3,616	(96%)	8,644	8,170	6%

Additionally, management determined that the Company qualified for the Canada Emergency Rent Subsidy ("CERS"). The CERS relates to eligible expenses such as rent and operating costs for the Company's leased properties, some of which had been capitalized as assets under IFRS 16 Leases. The CERS program ended in October 2021. The following table summarizes the total CERS included in operating and depreciation:

	Three months ended December 31			Year ended December 31		
	2021	2020	Change	2021	2020	Change
Operating	11	99	(89%)	340	99	243%
Depreciation	12	224	(95%)	378	224	69%
Total CERS	23	323	(93%)	718	323	122%

Business Risks

For a comprehensive listing of the Company's business risks please see the most recent annual information form ("AIF") for the year ended December 31, 2021, as filed under the Company's SEDAR profile at www.sedar.com.

Certain of the Company's primary business risks as at December 31, 2021 are as follows:

- The Company's business, financial condition and results of operations have been and may continue to be materially and adversely affected by the outbreak of epidemics, pandemics and other public health crises in geographic areas in which the Company has operations, customers or employees, including the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and continued uncertainty with respect to the extent and duration of the pandemic. The ongoing pandemic may continue to impact the Company's operations and the full extent of the impact is currently unknown, as it will depend on future developments, which are highly uncertain and cannot be predicted with any degree of certainty.
- The Company's business relies on the crude oil and natural gas exploration and production industry which is subject to a number of risks including general economic conditions, fluctuations in demand and supply of crude oil and natural gas production, fluctuations in commodity prices, competition and increases in operating costs. In addition, changes may occur in government regulations, including regulations relating to foreign acquisitions, prices, taxes, royalties, land tenure, allowable production, importing and exporting of crude oil and natural gas and environmental protection for the crude oil and natural gas industry as a whole. Risks impacting the crude oil and natural gas exploration and production industry, including the ability of crude oil and natural gas companies to accumulate capital or variations in their exploration and development budgets, may also affect the Company's business. The impact of these risks cannot be accurately predicted.
- If there is a return to a low commodity price environment due to factors outside the Company's control, including a resurgence in the COVID-19 pandemic or the reinstatement of government restrictions, the demand for the Company's equipment and services will remain lower than normal and the Company's utilization rates and revenue will be adversely affected during such time. Lower utilization and revenue could result in the Company not being in compliance with certain covenants in its Credit Facilities, which in turn could restrict the Company's ability to access its Credit Facilities, pay distributions, repay indebtedness at maturity and incur additional debt in the future.
- The Company may find it necessary in the future to obtain additional debt or equity to support ongoing operations, to refinance debt, to undertake additions to property and equipment or to undertake acquisitions or other business combination transactions. The impact of COVID-19 on industry conditions and financial and capital markets may make identifying and completing new financing opportunities more challenging. There can be no assurance that additional financing will be available when needed or on terms acceptable to the Company. Dilution to shareholders may occur in the event the Company issues equity for cash proceeds, settles any of its indebtedness for equity consideration or enters into a merger or acquisition that provides the Company's equity as consideration. The issuance of a substantial amount of equity may adversely affect prevailing market prices for the Company's common shares.
- The ability of the Company to make payments, dividends or enter into certain transactions will be subject to the applicable laws and contractual restrictions in the instruments governing its indebtedness, including the Credit Facilities, the HSBC Facility and the Second Lien Facility. Given the current macroeconomic environment due to the COVID-19 pandemic, there is no assurance that Western will be able to refinance any or all of its Credit Facilities and Second Lien Facility at their maturity dates on acceptable terms.
- Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial and other obligations as they become due or can only do so at an excessive cost. The Company believes it can finance any future operations through one of or a combination of internally generated cash flows, borrowing under existing credit facilities, the issuance of

debt or the issuance of equity, according to its capital management objectives and can manage its debt obligations under the proposed Debt Restructuring Transaction. However, there is no guarantee that Western will be able to achieve any of the foregoing if depressed industry market or economic conditions continue or worsen. To the extent external sources of capital become unavailable or available on onerous terms or otherwise limited, Western's assets, liabilities, business, financial condition, and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected as a result.

- Competition among oilfield service companies offering related services is significant. Some competitors are larger and have greater revenue than the Company and overall greater financial resources. The Company's ability to generate revenue depends on its ability to attract and win contracts and to perform services.
- During the prolonged downturn many oilfield service workers left the industry and, therefore, as activity has increased it has been difficult for the Company to attract and retain field crews. This could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and financial results.
- In addition to global economic events and uncertainty, the capacity within North America to ship commodities to market introduces uncertainties in levels of activity and pricing for crude oil and natural gas production.
- The Company's business is subject to credit risk primarily from credit exposure to customers, with a concentration of credit risk with customers in the crude oil and natural gas industry. In particular, Western may be exposed to credit-related losses in the event counterparties to contracts become insolvent, are subject to creditor protection laws or otherwise fulfill their present or future financial obligations to Western.
- The Company's operations are subject to many hazards inherent in the oilfield service industry, such as blowouts, explosions, damaged or lost drilling, well servicing and oilfield rental equipment or damage or loss from inclement weather, which could result in business interruption, casualty losses, damage or destruction of equipment, suspension of operations, environmental damage or damage to property. This could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and financial results.
- The Company's exploration and production customers' facilities and other operations emit greenhouse gases which requires them to comply with legislation in those provinces and states where they operate. Over the past few years, both Federal and Provincial governments have implemented carbon levies on greenhouse gas emissions. The direct or indirect costs of these new greenhouse gas emission reduction regulations, as well as regulations which may be adopted in these or other jurisdictions in the future, may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations and cash flows, as well as impacting the Company's customers' operations.
- Safety is a key factor that customers consider when selecting an oilfield service company. A decline in the Company's safety performance could result in reduced demand for the Company's services which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and financial results.
- Currently, the Company is focused on providing services in the WCSB as well as certain limited geographic areas in the United States, which may expose the Company to more extreme market fluctuations relating to factors such as weather and general economic conditions which may be more extreme than the broader industry conditions.
- A portion of the operations of the Company are in the United States which subject the Company to currency fluctuations and different tax and regulatory laws.
- The Company is vulnerable to market prices. Fixed costs, including costs associated with operations, interest, leases, and labour costs account for a significant portion of the Company's expenses. As a result, reduced productivity resulting from reduced demand, equipment failure, or other factors could significantly affect its financial results.
- The oilfield service industry has experienced a high degree of invention and innovation. It is possible that new technology will be developed which will compete with the Company's products and services.
- The Company depends on its suppliers to deliver equipment in a timely and efficient manner and the failure of the Company's suppliers to do so, could be detrimental to the Company's ability to keep customers and to grow.
- The Company's business is subject to the operating risks inherent to the oilfield service industry. On occasion, substantial liabilities to third parties may be incurred. The Company will have the benefit of insurance maintained by it and industry standard contracts; however, it may become liable for damages against which it cannot adequately insure or against which it may elect not to insure because of high costs or other reasons.

- The success of the Company is dependent upon the efforts and abilities of its management team. The loss of any member of the management team could have a material adverse effect upon the business and prospects of the Company.
- The loss of a significant customer or customers, or any decrease in services provided or prices charged to a significant customer or customers could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business and financial results.
- The Company relies on various information systems to manage its business. If these systems were compromised due to a successful cyber-attack, this could have a material adverse effect on the Company business and financial results.

Non-IFRS Measures and Ratios

Western uses certain measures in this MD&A which do not have any standardized meaning as prescribed by IFRS. These measures, which are derived from information reported in the consolidated financial statements, may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other reporting issuers. These measures have been described and presented in this MD&A to provide shareholders and potential investors with additional information regarding the Company. The Non-IFRS measure used in this MD&A is identified and defined as follows:

Adjusted EBITDA

Earnings before interest and finance costs, taxes, depreciation and amortization, other non-cash items and one-time gains and losses ("Adjusted EBITDA") is a useful supplemental measure as it is used by management and other stakeholders, including current and potential investors, to analyze the Company's principal business activities. Adjusted EBITDA provides an indication of the results generated by the Company's principal operating segments, which assists management in monitoring current and forecasting future operations, as certain non-core items such as interest and finance costs, taxes, depreciation and amortization, and other non-cash items and one-time gains and losses are removed. The closest IFRS measure would be net loss for consolidated results and on a segmented basis, loss before income taxes and impairment, as the Company manages its income tax position on a legal entity basis, which can differ from its operating segments.

Adjusted EBITDA as a percentage of revenue is a non-IFRS financial ratio which is calculated by dividing Adjusted EBITDA by revenue for the relevant period. Adjusted EBITDA as a percentage of revenue is a useful supplemental measure as it is used by management and other stakeholders, including current and potential investors, to analyze the profitability of the Company's principal operating segments.

The following table provides a reconciliation of net loss, as disclosed in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income, to Adjusted EBITDA:

	Three months ended December 31		**Year ended December 31**	
(stated in thousands)	**2021**	**2020**	**2021**	**2020**
Net loss	**(6,021)**	**(7,443)**	**(35,812)**	**(41,301)**
Income tax recovery	(1,038)	(2,828)	(3,457)	(14,609)
Loss before income taxes	**(7,059)**	**(10,271)**	**(39,269)**	**(55,910)**
Add (deduct):				
Depreciation	10,263	11,314	42,024	48,268
Stock based compensation	34	130	253	449
Finance costs	4,720	4,381	19,664	17,963
Other items	992	56	375	(1,992)
Impairment of property and equipment	-	-	-	11,500
Adjusted EBITDA	**8,950**	**5,610**	**23,047**	**20,278**

Defined Terms:

Average active rig count (contract drilling): Calculated as drilling rig utilization multiplied by the average number of drilling rigs in the Company's fleet for the period.

Average active rig count (production services): Calculated as service rig utilization multiplied by the average number of service rigs in the Company's fleet for the period.

Drilling rig utilization: Calculated based on Operating Days divided by total available days.

Operating Days: Defined as contract drilling days, calculated on a spud to rig release basis.

Service Hours: Defined as well servicing hours completed.

Service rig utilization: Calculated based on Service Hours divided by available hours, being 10 hours per day, per well servicing rig, 365 days per year.

Contract Drilling Rig Classifications:

Cardium class rig: Defined as any contract drilling rig which has a total hookload less than or equal to 399,999 lbs (or 177,999 daN).

Montney class rig: Defined as any contract drilling rig which has a total hookload between 400,000 lbs (or 178,000 daN) and 499,999 lbs (or 221,999 daN).

Duvernay class rig: Defined as any contract drilling rig which has a total hookload equal to or greater than 500,000 lbs (or 222,000 daN).

Abbreviations:

- Barrel (“bbl”);
- Basis point (“bps”): A 1% change equals 100 basis points and a 0.01% change is equal to one basis point;
- Canadian Association of Energy Contractors (“CAOEC”);
- DecaNewton (“daN”);
- International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”);
- Pounds (“lbs”);
- Thousand cubic feet (“mcf”);
- Western Canadian Sedimentary Basin (“WCSB”);
- Western Canadian Select (“WCS”); and
- West Texas Intermediate (“WTI”).

Forward-Looking Statements and Information

This MD&A contains certain forward-looking statements and forward-looking information (collectively, forward-looking information) within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws, as well as other information based on Western's current expectations, estimates, projections and assumptions based on information available as of the date hereof. All information and statements contained herein that are not clearly historical in nature constitute forward-looking information, and words and phrases such as “may”, “will”, “should”, “could”, “expect”, “intend”, “anticipate”, “believe”, “estimate”, “plan”, “predict”, “potential”, “continue”, or the negative of these terms or other comparable terminology are generally intended to identify forward-looking information. Such information represents the Company’s internal projections, estimates or beliefs concerning, among other things, an outlook on the estimated amounts and timing of additions to property and equipment, anticipated future debt levels and revenues or other expectations, beliefs, plans, objectives, assumptions, intentions or statements about future events or performance. This forward-looking information involves known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results or events to differ materially from those anticipated in such forward-looking information.

In particular, forward-looking information in this MD&A includes, but is not limited to, statements relating to: commodity pricing; the future demand for the Company’s services and equipment, in particular, the expectation of improved activity levels in 2022 as a result of increased capital spending by Western's customers; the potential impact of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic on Western’s customers, operations, business and global economic activity; the pricing for the Company’s services and equipment; Western's maintenance and expansion capital plans for 2022, including with respect to the Company's capital budget of approximately $8.1 million for the first quarter of 2022, and its ability to make changes thereto in response to customer demands; the Company’s liquidity needs including the ability of current capital resources to cover Western’s financial obligations; the use, availability and sufficiency of the Company’s Credit Facilities; the Company’s ability to maintain certain covenants under its Credit Facilities; the repayment of the Company's debt; maturities of the Company’s contractual obligations with third parties; opportunities relating to Debt Restructuring Transaction; expectations as to the changes in crude oil transportation capacity through pipeline developments and uncertainties related thereto; expectations as to the benefits of the LNG Canada natural gas project in British Columbia on the Company and its rig fleet; the potential impact of changes to laws, governmental and environmental regulations, and the price on carbon emissions; the expectation of continued investment in the Canadian crude oil and natural gas industry; the development of Alberta and British Columbia resource plays; expectations relating to producer spending and activity levels for oilfield services; the Company’s ability to

maintain a competitive advantage; the Company’s ability to find and maintain enough field crew members; and forward-looking information contained under the headings “Disclosure Controls and Procedures and Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting”, “Business Risks” and “Critical Accounting Estimates and Recent Developments”.

The material assumptions that could cause results or events to differ from current expectations reflected in the forward-looking information in this MD&A include, but are not limited to: demand levels and pricing for oilfield services; demand for crude oil and natural gas and the price and volatility of crude oil and natural gas; pressures on commodity pricing; the continued business relationships between the Company and its significant customers; crude oil transport, pipeline and LNG export facility approval and development; liquidity and the Company’s ability to finance its operations; the effectiveness of the Company’s cost structure and capital budget; the effects of seasonal and weather conditions on operations and facilities; the competitive environment to which the various business segments are, or may be, exposed in all aspects of their business and the Company’s competitive position therein; the ability of the Company’s various business segments to access equipment (including spare parts and new technologies); global economic conditions and the accuracy of the Company’s market outlook expectations for 2022 and in the future; the impact, direct and indirect, of the COVID-19 pandemic on Western's business, customers, business partners, employees, supply chain, other stakeholders and the overall economy; changes in laws or regulations; currency exchange fluctuations; the ability of the Company to attract and retain skilled labour and qualified management; the ability to retain and attract significant customers; the ability to maintain a satisfactory safety record; and general business, economic and market conditions.

Although Western believes that the expectations and assumptions on which such forward-looking information is based on are reasonable, undue reliance should not be placed on the forward-looking information as Western cannot give any assurance that such will prove to be correct. By its nature, forward-looking information is subject to inherent risks and uncertainties. Actual results could differ materially from those currently anticipated due to a number of factors and risks. These include, but are not limited to, the ongoing impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on global demand and prices for oil and gas, including the impact on demand for Western's services; volatility in market prices for crude oil and natural gas and the effect of this volatility on the demand for oilfield services generally; reduced exploration and development activities by customers and the effect of such reduced activities on Western’s services and products; political, economic, and environmental conditions in Canada, the United States and globally; supply and demand for oilfield services relating to contract drilling, well servicing and oilfield rental equipment services; changes to laws, regulations and policies; failure of counterparties to perform or comply with their obligations under contracts; regional competition and the increase in new or upgraded rigs; the Company's ability to attract and retain skilled labour; Western's ability to obtain debt or equity financing and to fund capital operating and other expenditures and obligations; the potential need to issue additional debt or equity and the potential resulting dilution of shareholders; the Company's ability to comply with the covenants under the Credit Facilities, HSBC Facility and the Second Lien Facility and the restrictions on its operations and activities if it is not compliant with such covenants; Western's ability to protect itself from “cyber-attacks” which could compromise its information systems and critical infrastructure; disruptions to global supply chains and other general industry, economic, market and business conditions. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list of risks, uncertainties and assumptions are not exhaustive. Additional information on these and other risk factors that could affect Western’s operations and financial results are discussed under the headings “Business Risks” herein and “Risk Factors” in Western’s AIF for the year ended December 31, 2021, which may be accessed through the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com. The forward-looking statements and information contained in this MD&A are made as of the date hereof and Western does not undertake any obligation to update publicly or revise any forward-looking statements and information, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, unless so required by applicable securities laws.

Additional data

The AIF containing additional information relating to the Company is filed under the Company’s SEDAR profile at www.sedar.com.

Western Energy Services Corp.

Consolidated Financial Statements

December 31, 2021 and 2020

To the Shareholders of Western Energy Services Corp.:

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared by management and approved by the Board of Directors of Western Energy Services Corp. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and, where appropriate, reflect management's best estimates and judgments. Management is responsible for the accuracy, integrity and objectivity of the consolidated financial statements.

In discharging its responsibilities for the integrity and fairness of the consolidated financial statements, management designs and maintains the necessary accounting systems and related internal controls to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are authorized, assets are safeguarded and financial records are properly maintained to provide reliable information for the preparation of financial statements.

The Audit Committee is appointed by the Board of Directors, with all of its members being independent directors. The Audit Committee meets with management, as well as with the external auditors, to satisfy itself that management is properly discharging its financial reporting responsibilities and to review the consolidated financial statements and the auditor's report. The Audit Committee reports its findings to the Board of Directors for consideration in approving the consolidated financial statements for presentation to the shareholders. The external auditors have direct access to the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors.

The consolidated financial statements have been audited independently by Deloitte LLP on behalf of Western Energy Services Corp. in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Their report outlines the nature of their audit and expresses their opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

"Signed"
Alex R.N. MacAusland
President &
Chief Executive Officer

"Signed"
Jeffrey K. Bowers
Senior Vice President, Finance,
Chief Financial Officer & Corporate Secretary

March 24, 2022

Deloitte.

Deloitte LLP
850 - 2nd Street SW
Suite 700
Calgary (Alberta) T2P 0R8
Canada

Tel: 403 267-1700
Fax: 587 774-5379
www.deloitte.ca

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Western Energy Services Corp.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Western Energy Services Corp. (the “Company”), which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, and the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss), consolidated statements of changes in shareholders’ equity and consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”).

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2021 and 2020, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”).

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

A key audit matter is a matter that, in our professional judgment, was of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2021. The matter was addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on the matter.

Property and equipment - Impairment - Refer to Notes 3(h), 4(a) and 8 to the financial statements

Key Audit Matter Description

The Company’s determination of whether or not an indicator of impairment or impairment reversal exists in its cash generating units (CGUs) requires significant management to make significant judgments, estimates, and assumptions in evaluating factors which could indicate if impairment or impairment reversal exist. This includes significant changes of operating results and the manner in which an asset is used, the carrying amount of the net assets of the entity being more than its market capitalization or significant negative industry or economic trends. There were no indicators of impairment or impairment reversal for any of the CGUs at December 31, 2021.

While there are several factors required to determine whether or not an indicator of impairment or impairment reversal exists, the judgments with the highest degree of subjectivity are the inputs to the Company's market capitalization deficiency assessment (specifically control premium, industry and company specific factors), and the impact of industry activity level expectations on the Company's earnings. Auditing these factors required a high degree of subjectivity which resulted in an increased extent of audit effort, including the involvement of fair value specialists.

How the Key Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to inputs to the Company's market capitalization deficiency assessment, and impact of industry activity level expectations on the Company's earnings considered in the assessment of indicators of impairment or impairment reversal included the following, among others:

- With the assistance of fair value specialists, evaluated the changes in the market capitalization deficiency, including the change in control premium, industry and company specific factors, and its impact on the Company's impairment or impairment reversal indicator analysis.
- Evaluated the reasonableness of management's assessment of the impact of industry activity level expectations on the Company's earnings by:
    - Evaluating management's ability to accurately forecast by comparing actual results to previous year forecasts.
    - Benchmarking to the industry's general economic environment and the Company's specific economic circumstances.

Other Information

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

- Management's Discussion and Analysis
- The information, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, in the Annual Report

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained Management's Discussion and Analysis 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.

The Annual Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of the auditor's report. If, based on the work we will perform on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact to those charged with governance.

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

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Company to express an opinion on the 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 David Langlois.

/s/ Deloitte LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants

Calgary, Alberta

March 24, 2022

Western Energy Services Corp.

Consolidated Balance Sheets
(thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Note	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		$ 7,478	$ 19,322
Trade and other receivables	6	26,464	18,246
Other current assets	7	6,411	5,928
		40,353	43,496
Non current assets			
Property and equipment	8	415,245	452,040
Other non current assets	7	405	89
		$ 456,003	$ 495,625
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade payables and other current liabilities	9	$ 24,590	$ 23,138
Current portion of long term debt	10	13,539	4,361
		38,129	27,499
Non current liabilities			
Long term debt	10	226,884	237,633
Deferred taxes	16	4,490	8,020
		269,503	273,152
Shareholders' equity			
Share capital	11	441,672	441,461
Contributed surplus		15,762	15,678
Retained earnings (deficit)		(296,467)	(260,333)
Accumulated other comprehensive income		23,540	23,996
Non controlling interest		1,993	1,671
		186,500	222,473
		$ 456,003	$ 495,625

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

Approved on behalf of the Board of Directors:

"Signed"
Ronald P. Mathison
Director, Chairman of the Board

"Signed"
John R. Rooney
Director, Chairman of the Audit Committee

Western Energy Services Corp.

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(thousands of Canadian dollars except share and per share amounts)

	Note	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Revenue		$ 131,678	$ 103,684
Expenses			
Operating		97,950	72,879
Administrative		10,681	10,527
Depreciation	8	42,024	48,268
Stock based compensation	12	253	449
Finance costs	14	19,664	17,963
Other items	15	375	(1,992)
Impairment of property and equipment	8	-	11,500
Loss before income taxes		(39,269)	(55,910)
Income tax recovery	16	3,457	14,609
Net loss		(35,812)	(41,301)
Other comprehensive loss [(1)]			
Loss on translation of foreign operations		(334)	(1,214)
Unrealized foreign exchange loss on net investment in subsidiary		(122)	(1,947)
Comprehensive loss		$ (36,268)	$ (44,462)
Net income (loss) attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Company		$ (36,134)	$ (41,259)
Non controlling interest		322	(42)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Company		$ (36,590)	$ (44,420)
Non controlling interest		322	(42)
Net loss per share:			
Basic		$ (0.39)	$ (0.45)
Diluted		(0.39)	(0.45)
Weighted average number of shares:			
Basic	13	91,372,740	91,253,521
Diluted	13	91,372,740	91,253,521

(1) Other comprehensive loss includes items that may be subsequently reclassified into profit and loss.

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

Western Energy Services Corp.

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders’ Equity
(thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Share capital	Contributed surplus (1)	Retained earnings (deficit)	Accumulated other comprehensive income(2)	Non controlling interest	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ 441,794	$ 15,459	$ (219,074)	$ 27,157	$ 1,756	$ 267,092
Common shares:						
Issued on vesting of restricted share units	145	(145)	-	-	-	-
Purchased under normal course issuer bid	(478)	-	-	-	-	(478)
Stock based compensation	-	364	-	-	-	364
Distributions to non controlling interest	-	-	-	-	(43)	(43)
Comprehensive loss	-	-	(41,259)	(3,161)	(42)	(44,462)
Balance at December 31, 2020	441,461	15,678	(260,333)	23,996	1,671	222,473
Common shares:						
Issued for cash on exercise of stock options	14	-	-	-	-	14
Issued on vesting of restricted share units	192	(192)	-	-	-	-
Fair value of exercised options	5	(5)	-	-	-	-
Stock based compensation	-	281	-	-	-	281
Comprehensive (loss) income	-	-	(36,134)	(456)	322	(36,268)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 441,672	$ 15,762	$ (296,467)	$ 23,540	$ 1,993	$ 186,500

(1) Contributed surplus relates to stock based compensation described in Note 12.

(2) At December 31, 2021 the accumulated other comprehensive income balance consists of the translation of foreign operations and unrealized foreign exchange on the net investment in subsidiary.

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

Western Energy Services Corp.

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Note	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Operating activities			
Net loss		$ (35,812)	$ (41,301)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation	8	42,024	48,268
Non cash stock based compensation	12	281	364
Finance costs	14	19,664	17,963
Impairment of property and equipment	8	-	11,500
Income tax recovery	16	(3,457)	(14,609)
Other		346	(292)
Income taxes paid		-	(32)
Change in non cash working capital		(6,415)	5,862
Cash flow from operating activities		16,631	27,723
Investing activities			
Additions to property and equipment	8	(6,866)	(2,788)
Proceeds on sale of property and equipment		2,212	549
Issuance of promissory note	7	(611)	-
Change in non cash working capital		(422)	(770)
Cash flow used in investing activities		(5,687)	(3,009)
Financing activities			
Share purchase under normal course issuer bid	11	-	(478)
Finance costs paid		(14,667)	(16,959)
Repayment of second lien debt	10	(2,150)	(2,150)
Repayment of lease obligations	10	(2,961)	(3,169)
Repayment of credit facilities	10	(3,000)	(1,297)
Proceeds from US paycheck protection plan	10	-	2,314
Issuance costs of HSBC facility	10	(24)	-
Net proceeds from HSBC facility	10	-	12,375
Issue of common shares		14	-
Distributions to non controlling interest		-	(43)
Cash flow used in financing activities		(22,788)	(9,407)
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents		(11,844)	15,307
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year		19,322	4,015
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year		$ 7,478	$ 19,322

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

1. Reporting entity:

Western Energy Services Corp. ("Western") is a company domiciled in Canada. The address of the head office is 1700, 215 - 9th Avenue SW, Calgary, Alberta. Western is a publicly traded company that is listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") under the symbol "WRG". These consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020 (the "Financial Statements") are comprised of Western, its divisions and its wholly owned subsidiaries (together referred to as the "Company"). The Company is an oilfield service company providing contract drilling services through its division, Horizon Drilling ("Horizon") in Canada, and its wholly owned subsidiary, Stoneham Drilling Corporation ("Stoneham") in the United States. Western provides well servicing and oilfield rental equipment services in Canada through its wholly owned subsidiary Western Production Services Corp. ("Western Production Services"). Western Production Services' division, Eagle Well Servicing ("Eagle") provides well servicing operations, while its division, Aero Rental Services ("Aero") provides oilfield rental equipment services. Financial and operating results for Horizon and Stoneham are included in Western's contract drilling segment, while financial and operating results for Eagle and Aero are included in Western's production services segment.

2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies:

(a) Statement of compliance:

These Financial Statements have been prepared using accounting policies consistent with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS").

Preparation of these Financial Statements in accordance with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity and areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to these Financial Statements are disclosed in Note 4.

These Financial Statements were approved for issuance by Western's Board of Directors on March 24, 2022.

(b) Basis of measurement:

The consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared using the historical cost basis except as described in the Company's accounting policies in Note 3.

(c) Functional and presentation currency:

These Financial Statements are presented in Canadian dollars, which is Western's functional currency.

3. Significant accounting policies:

The significant accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these Financial Statements, unless otherwise indicated.

(a) Basis of consolidation:

These Financial Statements include the accounts of Western and its subsidiaries, which are entities over which Western has control. Control exists when Western has the power, directly or indirectly, to direct the relevant activities of an entity so as to obtain benefit from its activities. The financial results of Western's subsidiaries are included in the Financial Statements from the date that control commenced until the date that control ceases. The accounting policies of Western's subsidiaries have been aligned with the policies adopted by Western. When Western ceases to control a subsidiary, the financial statements of that subsidiary are de-consolidated.

Inter-company balances and transactions, and any income and expenses arising from inter-company transactions, have been eliminated in these Financial Statements.

A portion of the Company's operations are conducted through arrangements where the Company and a third party each have a 50% interest. Based on the criteria outlined in IFRS 10, Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company determined that, for financial reporting purposes, the Company has control of these arrangements. As a result, the Company fully consolidates the arrangements and has recorded a non-controlling interest in equity and net income (loss).

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(b) Foreign currency transactions and operations:

The Canadian dollar is Western's functional and presentation currency. Each of the Company's subsidiaries' functional currency is determined individually and items included in the financial statements of each subsidiary are measured using that functional currency. Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to the respective functional currencies of Western and its subsidiaries at exchange rates in effect on the date of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate in effect on the balance sheet date with any resulting foreign exchange gain or loss recognized in net income (loss). Non-monetary items measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency gains and losses on transactions are reported on a net basis and recognized in other items within net income (loss).

The Company's foreign operations are conducted through Stoneham, which has a US dollar functional currency. For the purposes of presenting the Financial Statements, the assets and liabilities of this foreign operation are translated to Canadian dollars using exchange rates in effect on the balance sheet date. Income and expenses are translated at the average exchange rate for the period. Exchange differences arising from this translation are recognized in other comprehensive income (loss).

(c) Business combinations:

The Company uses the acquisition method to account for business combinations. The Company measures goodwill as the fair value of the consideration transferred, less the net recognized amount (generally fair value) of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, all measured as of the acquisition date. When the excess is negative, a gain on acquisition is recognized immediately in net income (loss).

Goodwill is allocated as of the date of the business combination to the Company's operating segments that are expected to benefit from the business combination and represents the lowest level within the entity at which the goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, which can be no higher than the operating segment level. Goodwill is not amortized and is tested for impairment annually. Additionally, goodwill is reviewed at each reporting date to determine if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired, in which case an impairment test is performed. Goodwill is measured at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Transaction costs, other than those associated with the issue of debt or equity securities, that the Company incurs in connection with a business combination are expensed as incurred and recognized in other items within net income (loss).

(d) Financial instruments:

All financial instruments are measured at fair value upon initial recognition of the transaction. Measurement in subsequent periods is dependent on whether the instrument is classified as "amortized cost", "fair value through profit or loss" or "fair value through other comprehensive income".

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual right to the cash flows from the asset expires, or it transfers the right to receive the contractual cash flows from the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Company has the following financial assets and liabilities recognized at amortized cost:

Cash and cash equivalents are initially recognized at fair value and are subsequently measured at amortized cost with changes therein recognized in net income (loss).

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

The Company's trade and other receivables are classified under the amortized cost category and are financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. Such assets are recognized initially at fair value, adjusted for any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, trade and other receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.

Trade payables and other current liabilities, lease obligations, the Second Lien Facility, the HSBC Facility, and Credit Facilities are classified under the amortized cost category. Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value net of any directly attributable transaction costs. Financial liabilities, including the Second Lien Facility and the HSBC Facility are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Transaction costs incurred with respect to the Credit Facilities are deferred and amortized using the straight line method over the term of the facility. The asset is recognized in other assets on the balance sheet while the amortization is included in finance costs within net income (loss). Transaction costs related to undrawn term loans are recognized in deferred charges until the term loan is drawn. Subsequent to drawing on the term loan, transaction costs are netted against the term loan and amortized using the effective interest method.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of cash balances and short term investments with original maturities of three months or less.

(f) Property and equipment:

Property and equipment is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment.

Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset and bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials and direct labour as well as any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to a working condition for their intended use.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are included in the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially available for their intended use. All other borrowing costs are recognized in net income (loss) in the period incurred.

The cost of replacing a part of an item of property and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company, and its cost can be measured reliably. Costs associated with certifications and overhauls of drilling and well servicing rigs are capitalized and depreciated over the anticipated period between certifications, while the carrying amount of a replaced part, previous certification or overhaul is derecognized and recorded as a loss in net income (loss) as incurred. The costs of day-to-day servicing of property and equipment (i.e. repairs and maintenance) are recognized in net income (loss) as incurred.

Property and equipment is depreciated on a straight line basis. A summary of the expected life and residual values for the Company's property and equipment as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 is as follows:

	Expected Life	**Residual values**
Buildings	25 years	-
Drilling rigs and related equipment:		
Drilling rigs	8 to 25 years	10%
Drill pipe	5 to 8 years	-
Major inspections and overhauls	3 to 5 years	-
Well servicing rigs and related equipment	12 to 25 years	10%
Ancillary drilling and well servicing equipment	5 to 15 years	-
Rental equipment	1 to 30 years	-
Shop and office equipment	1 to 10 years	-
Vehicles	3 years	20%

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

Depreciation is calculated based on the cost of the asset, less its estimated residual value. Depreciation is recognized in net income (loss) on a straight line basis over the estimated useful lives of each class of asset. Leased assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their estimated useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term, in which case, the estimated useful life of the asset is used. Land is not depreciated. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at least annually and adjusted if appropriate.

An item of property and equipment is derecognized when it is either disposed of or when it is determined that no further economic benefit is expected from the item's future use or disposal and as such is decommissioned. Losses realized on decommissioned assets are recognized in net income (loss) upon derecognition. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal, less associated costs of disposal, with the carrying amount of property and equipment, and are recognized in other items within net income (loss).

(g) Inventory:

Inventory is primarily comprised of operating supplies and is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Inventory is charged to operating expenses as items are consumed using the weighted average cost method.

(h) Impairment:

(i) Financial assets:

Financial assets are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is evidence that they are impaired. A financial asset is impaired if evidence indicates a loss event has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset, and the loss event had a negative effect on the estimated future cash flows of the asset that can be estimated reliably.

(ii) Non-financial assets:

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication of impairment. If an indication exists, then the asset's carrying amount is assessed for impairment.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit" or "CGU"). An impairment is recognized in net income (loss) if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing fair value less costs to sell, the Company must estimate the price that would be received to sell the asset or CGU less any incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal. In assessing value in use, the estimated cash flows are discounted to their present value using an appropriate discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

Impairments recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for indications that the impairment has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount and the decrease in impairment can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized. An impairment is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment had been recognized. Such reversal is recognized in net income (loss).

(i) Employee benefits:

(i) Short-term employee benefits:

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under short-term cash bonus plans if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(ii) Stock based compensation awards:
Stock based compensation expense relates to stock options as well as cash and equity settled restricted share units ("RSUs"). The grant date fair values of stock option and equity settled RSUs granted are recognized as an expense, with a corresponding increase in contributed surplus in equity, over the vesting period.

The amount recognized as an expense is based on the estimate of the number of awards expected to vest, which is revised if subsequent information indicates that actual forfeitures are likely to differ from the estimate. Upon exercise of stock options, the consideration paid by the holder is included in share capital and the related contributed surplus associated with the stock options exercised is reclassed into share capital. Upon vesting of equity settled RSUs, the related contributed surplus associated with the RSU is reclassified into share capital.

For cash settled RSUs, the fair value of the RSUs is recognized as stock based compensation expense, with a corresponding increase in accrued liabilities over the vesting period. The amount recognized as an expense is based on the estimate of the number of RSUs expected to vest. Cash settled RSUs are measured at their fair value at each reporting period on a mark-to-market basis. Upon vesting of the cash settled RSUs, the liability is reduced by the cash payout.

(j) Revenue:
A portion of the Company's revenue is generated from contracts with its customers. Long term contracts, as well as short term contracts, are common in the contract drilling segment, whereas the Company's production services segment typically does not have long term contracts. In the production services segment, master service agreements may be signed with Western's customers, however there typically is no commitment for a specific term or number of service rig hours. Long term contracts are those contracts with an initial term greater than one year. Segmented disclosures are included in Note 5, disaggregating revenue by geographic area and by operating segment.

Similar to revenue on short term or spot market contracts, the Company satisfies its performance obligations related to its long term contracts as the Company provides its services on a per billable day or hourly basis. As days are worked on the customer's contract, the Company satisfies its performance obligation to the customer and recognizes revenue. The Company has elected to use the practical expedient under IFRS 15, paragraph B16, as the Company invoices its customers on a per day or per hour basis that directly corresponds with the value received by the customer. Revenue is therefore recognized on a per day or per hour basis, for both drilling and rig mobilization days. Should the customer terminate a long term drilling contract early, the Company may be entitled to shortfall commitment revenue on the contract. The Company recognizes shortfall commitment revenue when payment from the customer is certain. At the inception of a contract, an estimate for shortfall commitment revenue is not recognized, as the Company expects the customer to use its services for the full term of the contract. As a result, determining when to recognize shortfall commitment revenue requires judgment to ensure that revenue is recognized when the performance obligation has been satisfied and collectability assured.

(k) Lease assets and obligations:
Lease assets:
The Company has lease agreements for items including office space, vehicles, shops and office equipment which qualify as leased assets under IFRS 16, Leases.

At the inception of an arrangement, the Company determines whether such an arrangement is or contains a lease under IFRS 16. An agreement which results in the Company having the right to control the use of an asset over a period of time with set payments is considered a lease. Lease assets, or right of use assets, are capitalized at the date the lease commences and are comprised of the initial lease liability, less any lease incentives received. Depreciation is calculated based on the initial cost of the asset and recognized in net income (loss) on a straight line basis over the estimated useful life of the lease. The lease assets are included in property and equipment on the consolidated balance sheets and segregated in Note 8.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

Lease obligations:

IFRS 16 requires the Company to make judgments that affect the valuation of lease obligations and the corresponding lease assets, including whether a contract falls within the scope of IFRS 16, the term of the lease, and determining the interest rate used for discounting future cash flows. The lease obligations, and the corresponding lease assets, at inception of the agreement are measured at the present value of the fixed lease payments, discounted using the Company's incremental borrowing rate at the inception of the agreement.

Finance costs are allocated to each period during the lease term using the effective interest rate method. Lease modifications, where the scope increases in exchange for additional corresponding consideration, are accounted for as a separate lease. For a lease modification that is not a separate lease or where the increase in consideration is not correlated with a change in the scope of the lease, at the effective date of the lease modification, the Company will remeasure the lease liability using the Company's incremental borrowing rate, with a corresponding adjustment to the right of use asset. The lease term includes the non-cancellable period of the lease agreement and periods covered by any option to renew, where it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

(l) Finance income and finance costs:

Finance income comprises interest income on cash and cash equivalent balances. Interest income is recognized as it accrues in net income (loss).

Finance costs comprise interest expense on borrowings and costs associated with securing debt instruments. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset are recognized in net income (loss) when incurred.

Warrants issued in conjunction with long term debt financings are included in deferred charges at their grant date fair value and amortized over the life of the warrant as a finance cost.

(m) Income tax:

Income tax expense is comprised of current and deferred income taxes. Income tax is recognized in net income (loss) and other comprehensive income (loss) except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in equity on the consolidated balance sheets.

Current income tax is calculated using tax rates which are enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to taxation authorities.

Deferred income taxes are recognized, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the respective entity's financial statements.

Deferred income taxes are determined using tax rates which are enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized, or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible balances can be utilized. All deferred tax assets are analyzed at each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the asset will be recovered.

(n) Earnings per share:

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its common shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the Company's net income (loss) by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the reporting period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the Company's net income and the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the effects of all potentially dilutive common shares, which comprise equity settled RSUs and in-the-money stock options. Diluted EPS is calculated using the treasury stock method where the deemed proceeds from the exercise of stock options and the associated unrecognized stock based compensation expense are considered to be used to reacquire common shares at the average common share

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

price for the reporting period. The average market value of Western's common shares for purposes of calculating the dilutive effect of stock options and warrants are based on quoted market prices for the period during which the options or warrants were outstanding in the reporting period.

(o) Operating segment reporting:

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other operating segments. All operating segments' results are reviewed regularly by the Company's President & Chief Executive Officer and Senior Vice President, Finance, Chief Financial Officer & Corporate Secretary ("Executive Management"), to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the operating segment and assess its performance.

Operating segment results that are reported to Executive Management include items directly attributable to an operating segment as well as those that can be allocated on a reasonable basis. The Company's operating segments are defined in Note 5.

(p) Government grants:

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic and emergency measures, such as lockdowns, governments established various programs to assist companies. Management determined that the Company qualified for certain programs and recognizes such government grants when there is reasonable assurance the grant will be received. Under IAS 20 – Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance, the Company may recognize grant amounts as either other income or as a reduction of the expenses related to the grant.

Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy ("CEWS"):

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company has recorded $8.6 million (December 31, 2020: $8.2 million) related to the CEWS from the Government of Canada. The CEWS relates to operating and administrative expenses and recognized a reduction of these expenses as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Operating	$ 7,626	$ 6,628
Administrative	1,018	1,542
Total CEWS	$ 8,644	$ 8,170

Canada Emergency Rent Subsidy ("CERS"):

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company has recorded $0.8 million (December 31, 2020: $0.3 million) related to the CERS from the Government of Canada. The CERS relates to eligible expenses such as rent and operating costs for the Company's leased properties, some of which had been capitalized as assets under IFRS 16, Leases. The Company recognized a reduction of operating expenses and a reduction of depreciation expense related to IFRS 16 related assets as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Operating	$ 340	$ 130
Depreciation	378	224
Total CERS	$ 718	$ 354

Both the CEWS and CERS programs ended in October 2021.

US Paycheck Protection Plan ("PPP"):

At December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company had US$1.8 million outstanding related to a PPP loan. Interest and principal is payable over the term of the loan, at a rate of 1% per annum, with the balance due at maturity on July 23, 2025, as described in Note 10.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued):

(q) New interpretations and amendments not yet adopted:

A number of interpretations are not yet effective for the year ended December 31, 2021 and have not been applied in preparing these Financial Statements. The Company does not expect these changes to have a significant impact on its financial statements.

4. Critical accounting estimates:

The preparation of the Financial Statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies (described in Note 3) and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

In March 2020, the World Health Organization declared a global pandemic as a result of the COVID-19 outbreak, which led to demand destruction worldwide as countries implemented emergency measures such as lockdowns, to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus. The significant decrease in global demand for crude oil, coupled with an international price war in 2020, resulted in historical lows and increased volatility in crude oil prices in 2020. The current economic environment in 2021 has improved and while the ongoing pandemic continues to add market uncertainty, the economy has improved following the lifting of government restrictions and the rollout of COVID-19 vaccines around the globe with their resulting impact on the economy and international markets. The pandemic and volatility in global demand results in uncertainty for the Company which management took into consideration when applying judgments to estimates and assumptions in these Financial Statements. However, the current market conditions have increased the uncertainty specifically relating to, but not limited to, assumptions used in calculating the recoverable amounts of the Company's CGUs in its impairment assessment, as well as increased risk of non-payment of trade receivables is what management considers material.

A number of the Company's accounting policies and disclosures require key assumptions concerning the future and other estimates that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities or disclosures within the next fiscal year. Where applicable, further information about the assumptions made is disclosed in the notes specific to that asset or liability. The critical accounting estimates and judgments set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these Financial Statements.

(a) Impairment:

An evaluation of whether or not an asset is impaired involves consideration of whether indicators of impairment exist. Factors which could indicate impairment exists include: significant underperformance of an asset relative to historical or projected operating results, significant changes in the manner in which an asset is used or in the Company's overall business strategy, the carrying amount of the net assets of the entity being more than its market capitalization or significant negative industry or economic trends. In some cases, these events are clear. However, in many cases, a clearly identifiable event indicating possible impairment does not occur. Instead, a series of individually insignificant events occur over a period of time leading to an indication that an asset may be impaired. Events can occur in these situations that may not be known until a date subsequent to their occurrence. Management continually monitors the Company's operating segments, the markets, and the business environment, and makes judgments and assessments about conditions and events in order to conclude whether there are indications of impairment.

When there is an indicator of impairment, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the amount of impairment, if any. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the CGU to which the asset belongs. A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets. The determination of CGUs is based on management judgment.

4. Critical accounting estimates (continued):

The recoverable amount for property and equipment is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing fair value less costs to sell, the Company must estimate the price that would be received to sell the asset or CGU less any incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal. In assessing value in use, the estimated cash flows are discounted to their present value using an appropriate discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU. Arriving at the estimated future cash flows involves significant judgments, estimates and assumptions, including those associated with the future cash flows of the CGU, determination of the CGU and discount rates.

If indicators conclude that the asset is no longer impaired or that its impairment has decreased, the Company will reverse impairments on assets only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed. Similar to determining if an impairment exists, judgment is required in assessing if a reversal of an impairment is required.

(b) Property and equipment:

Property and equipment is depreciated over the estimated useful life of the asset to the asset's estimated residual value as determined by management. All estimates of useful lives and residual values are set out in Note 3 (f). Assessing the reasonableness of the estimated useful life, residual value and the appropriate depreciation methodology requires judgment and is based on management's experience and knowledge of the industry. Additionally, when determining to decommission an asset, future utilization and economic conditions are considered based on management's experience and knowledge of the industry and requires management's judgment.

(c) Income taxes:

Preparation of the Financial Statements involves determining an estimate of, or provision for, income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which the Company operates. The process also involves making an estimate of taxes currently payable and taxes expected to be payable or recoverable in future periods, referred to as deferred taxes. Deferred taxes result from the effects of temporary differences due to items that are treated differently for tax and accounting purposes. The tax effects of these differences are reflected in the consolidated balance sheets as deferred tax assets and liabilities.

An assessment must also be made to determine the likelihood that the Company's future taxable income will be sufficient to permit the recovery of deferred income tax assets. To the extent that such recovery is not probable, recognized deferred tax assets must be reduced. Judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes and recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities. Management must also exercise judgment in its assessment of continually changing tax interpretations, regulations and legislation, to ensure deferred tax assets and liabilities are complete and fairly presented. The effects of differing assessments and applications could be material.

5. Operating segments:

The Company operates in the oilfield service industry through its contract drilling and production services segments in both Canada and the United States. Contract drilling includes drilling rigs along with related ancillary equipment and provides services to crude oil and natural gas exploration and production companies. Production services includes well servicing rigs and related equipment, as well as oilfield rental equipment and provides services to crude oil and natural gas exploration and production companies and in the case of oilfield rental equipment, to other oilfield service companies.

The Company's President & Chief Executive Officer and Senior Vice President, Finance, Chief Financial Officer & Corporate Secretary ("Executive Management") review internal management reports for these operating segments on at least a monthly basis.

Information regarding the results of the operating segments is included below. Performance is measured based on operating earnings (loss), as included in internal management reports. Operating earnings (loss) is used to measure performance as management believes that such information is the most relevant in evaluating the results of certain operating segments relative to other entities that operate within these industries. Operating earnings (loss) is calculated as revenue less operating expenses, administrative expenses, and depreciation.

5. Operating segments (continued):

The following is a summary of the Company's results by operating segment for the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020:

Year ended December 31, 2021	Contract Drilling	Production Services	Corporate	Inter-segment Elimination	Total
Revenue	$ 76,778	$ 55,522	$ -	$ (622)	$ 131,678
Operating earnings (loss)	(17,864)	2,829	(3,942)	-	(18,977)
Finance costs	-	-	19,664	-	19,664
Depreciation	30,663	9,810	1,551	-	42,024
Additions to property and equipment	5,101	1,745	20	-	6,866

Year ended December 31, 2020	Contract Drilling	Production Services	Corporate	Inter-segment Elimination	Total
Revenue	$ 61,992	$ 42,066	$ -	$ (374)	$ 103,684
Operating loss	(21,086)	(1,613)	(5,291)	-	(27,990)
Finance costs	-	-	17,963	-	17,963
Impairment of property and equipment	9,500	2,000	-	-	11,500
Depreciation	34,908	11,468	1,892	-	48,268
Additions to property and equipment	2,038	702	48	-	2,788

Total assets and liabilities by operating segment are as follows:

As at December 31, 2021	Contract Drilling	Production Services	Corporate	Total
Total assets	$ 350,919	$ 94,441	$ 10,643	$ 456,003
Total liabilities	49,925	20,147	199,431	269,503

As at December 31, 2020	Contract Drilling	Production Services	Corporate	Total
Total assets	$ 372,247	$ 99,172	$ 24,206	$ 495,625
Total liabilities	51,595	18,350	203,207	273,152

A reconciliation of operating income (loss) to income (loss) before income taxes by operating segment is as follows:

Year ended December 31, 2021	Contract Drilling	Production Services	Corporate	Total
Operating earnings (loss)	$ (17,864)	$ 2,829	$ (3,942)	$ (18,977)
Deduct:				
Stock based compensation	(69)	(47)	(137)	(253)
Finance costs	-	-	(19,664)	(19,664)
Other items	-	-	(375)	(375)
Income (loss) before income taxes	$ (17,933)	$ 2,782	$ (24,118)	$ (39,269)

Year ended December 31, 2020	Contract Drilling	Production Services	Corporate	Total
Operating loss	$ (21,086)	$ (1,613)	$ (5,291)	$ (27,990)
Add (deduct):				
Stock based compensation	(121)	(106)	(222)	(449)
Finance costs	-	-	(17,963)	(17,963)
Other items	-	-	1,992	1,992
Impairment of property and equipment	(9,500)	(2,000)	-	(11,500)
Loss before income taxes	$ (30,707)	$ (3,719)	$ (21,484)	$ (55,910)

5. Operating segments (continued):

Segmented information by geographic area is as follows:

As at December 31, 2021	Canada	United States	Total
Property and equipment	$ 329,550	$ 85,695	$ 415,245
Total assets	366,223	89,780	456,003

As at December 31, 2020	Canada	United States	Total
Property and equipment	$ 356,139	$ 95,901	$ 452,040
Total assets	395,118	100,507	495,625

	Canada	United States	Total
Revenue - year ended December 31, 2021	$ 123,215	$ 8,463	$ 131,678
Revenue - year ended December 31, 2020	89,412	14,272	103,684

Revenue from contracts:

For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company's revenue from long term and short term contracts in the contract drilling segment totaled $2.5 million and $76.8 million respectively (year ended December 31, 2020: $15.6 million and $46.4 million, respectively).

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company had no revenue from long term contracts in the production services segment.

Significant customers:

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, the Company had no customers comprising 10.0% or more of the Company's total revenue.

6. Trade and other receivables:

The Company's trade and other receivables as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Trade receivables	$ 25,051	$ 15,134
Accrued trade receivables	2,377	2,001
Other receivables	745	2,389
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,709)	(1,278)
Total	$ 26,464	$ 18,246

The Company's exposure to credit risk related to trade and other receivables is disclosed in Note 18.

7. Other Assets:

The Company's other assets as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Current:		
Prepaid expenses	$ 2,098	$ 2,327
Inventory	3,595	3,069
Deposits	407	355
Promissory note [(1)]	211	-
Deferred charges	100	177
Total current portion of other assets	6,411	5,928
Non current:		
Deferred charges	-	89
Promissory note - long term [(1)]	405	-
Total non current portion of other assets	405	89
Total other assets	$ 6,816	$ 6,017

[(1)] At December 31, 2021, the Company held a three year promissory note related to an asset sale of $US0.5 million (December 31, 2020: nil), payable in equal monthly payments until expiry on November 14, 2024.

8. Property and equipment:

The following table summarizes the Company's property and equipment as at December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	Land	Buildings	Contract drilling equipment	Production services equipment	Office and shop equipment	Finance lease assets	Total
Cost:							
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ 5,089	$ 4,396	$ 800,327	$ 204,268	$ 13,053	$ 14,257	$ 1,041,390
Additions	-	-	2,019	702	67	-	2,788
Lease additions	-	-	-	-	-	189	189
Disposals	-	-	(174)	(567)	(19)	(808)	(1,568)
Foreign exchange adjustment	-	-	(3,485)	(83)	(16)	(17)	(3,601)
Balance at December 31, 2020	5,089	4,396	798,687	204,320	13,085	13,621	1,039,198
Additions to property and equipment	-	-	5,099	1,604	163	-	6,866
Lease additions	-	-	-	-	-	1,791	1,791
Disposals	-	-	(2,855)	(6,194)	(525)	(2,379)	(11,953)
Foreign exchange adjustment	-	-	(733)	(48)	(10)	(14)	(805)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ 5,089	$ 4,396	$ 800,198	$ 199,682	$ 12,713	$ 13,019	$ 1,035,097
Accumulated depreciation:							
Balance at December 31, 2019	$ -	$ 2,702	$ 406,678	$ 106,012	$ 10,486	$ 4,460	$ 530,338
Depreciation[(1)]	-	134	34,395	10,131	922	2,907	48,489
Impairment on property and equipment	-	-	9,500	2,000	-	-	11,500
Disposals	-	-	(142)	(497)	(19)	(547)	(1,205)
Foreign exchange adjustment	-	-	(1,875)	(46)	(17)	(26)	(1,964)
Balance at December 31, 2020	-	2,836	448,556	117,600	11,372	6,794	587,158
Depreciation[(1)]	-	134	30,321	9,258	721	1,968	42,402
Disposals	-	-	(2,834)	(3,804)	(516)	(2,262)	(9,416)
Foreign exchange adjustment	-	-	(256)	(20)	(9)	(7)	(292)
Balance at December 31, 2021	$ -	$ 2,970	$ 475,787	$ 123,034	$ 11,568	$ 6,493	$ 619,852
Carrying amounts:							
At December 31, 2020	$ 5,089	$ 1,560	$ 350,131	$ 86,720	$ 1,713	$ 6,827	$ 452,040
At December 31, 2021	$ 5,089	$ 1,426	$ 324,411	$ 76,648	$ 1,145	$ 6,526	$ 415,245

(1) Excludes a credit to depreciation expense of $0.4 million (December 31, 2020: $0.2 million) associated with the CERS as described in Note 3 (p).

8. Property and equipment (continued):

Assets under construction:

Included in property and equipment at December 31, 2021 are assets under construction of $1.3 million (December 31, 2020: $0.6 million) which includes ancillary drilling and well servicing equipment.

Impairment Testing:

As at December 31, 2021, the Company reviewed for indicators of impairment since its last test which was performed on December 31, 2020. Based on this review as at December 31, 2021, it was determined that there were no additional indicators of impairment since the last test performed.

As at March 31, 2020, impairment indicators were identified related to the volatility of crude oil prices and uncertainty of demand as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as the carrying amount of the Company's net assets being greater than its market capitalization. As such, the Company performed an impairment analysis on each of its CGUs. These CGUs are based on contract drilling rigs, well servicing rigs and oilfield rental equipment within the Company's contract drilling and production services operating segments.

As at March 31, 2020, the recoverable amounts allocated to these CGUs were determined from a fair value less costs to sell cash flow projection based on historical results, recent industry conditions and the Company's most recent 2020 forecast. Cash flow projections for 2021 to 2024 assumed a gradual increase in activity, however remained below historical levels. Cash flow projections thereafter were calculated using a 2% inflationary growth rate. For the purposes of completing the impairment analysis on the contract drilling CGU, assumptions were made relating to average contract drilling utilization, which ranged from approximately 12% to 60% per year. For the purposes of completing the impairment analysis on the well servicing CGU, assumptions were made relating to average well servicing utilization, which ranged from approximately 19% to 55% per year.

Cash flow projections were based on the average remaining economic life of the CGUs ranging from 7 to 15 years. Salvage values were based on management's best estimate, ranged between 0% and 20%, and included costs of disposal of 2%.

The forecasted cash flows were based on management's best estimates of asset utilization, pricing for available equipment, costs to maintain that equipment and an after tax discount rate of 13.0% per annum.

As at March 31, 2020, the results of the tests performed indicated an impairment of property and equipment of $11.5 million, with $9.5 million and $2.0 million related to the contract drilling and oilfield rental equipment CGUs respectively. There was no impairment in the well servicing CGU.

The property and equipment impairments recorded in the first quarter of 2020, were due to the significant decrease in demand and volatile economic conditions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic and international price war, which resulted in significant reductions or cancellations to the capital spending plans for Western's customers, and a reduced outlook for oilfield service activity.

As at December 31, 2020, impairment indicators were identified related to the volatility of crude oil prices and uncertainty of demand as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and the related vaccine rollout, as well as the carrying amount of the Company's net assets being greater than its market capitalization. As such, the Company performed an impairment analysis on each of its CGUs at December 31, 2020. The results of the tests indicated no further impairment of property and equipment related to the contract drilling, well servicing, or oilfield rental equipment CGU's at December 31, 2020.

9. Trade payables and other current liabilities:

Trade payables and current liabilities as at December 31, 2021 and 2020 are as follows:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Trade payables	$ 11,197	$ 8,948
Accrued trade payables and expenses	13,393	14,190
Total	$ 24,590	$ 23,138

The Company's exposure to foreign exchange and liquidity risk related to trade payables and other current liabilities is disclosed in Note 18.

10. Long term debt:

This note provides information about the contractual terms of the Company's long term debt instruments.

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Current:		
Second Lien Facility	$ 2,150	$ 2,150
HSBC Facility	1,250	-
Lease obligations [1]	2,444	2,843
Revolving Facility	8,000	-
PPP Loan	608	227
Less: unamortized issue costs	(913)	(859)
Total current portion of long term debt	13,539	4,361
Non current:		
Second Lien Facility	209,112	207,475
HSBC Facility	11,250	12,500
Revolving Facility	-	11,000
PPP Loan	1,610	2,001
Lease obligations [1]	5,176	5,858
Less: unamortized issue costs	(264)	(1,201)
Total non current portion of long term debt	226,884	237,633
Total long term debt	$ 240,423	$ 241,994

(1) Lease obligations include leases capitalized under IFRS 16. During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company expensed $0.2 million (year ended December 31, 2020: $0.1 million), related to leases of low value assets or leases with a term of less than one year.

Credit Facilities:

On December 31, 2020, the Company amended the terms and extended the maturity of the $50.0 million syndicated revolving credit facility (the "Revolving Facility") and the $10.0 million committed operating facility (the "Operating Facility" and together the "Credit Facilities") to July 1, 2022.

Advances under the Credit Facilities are limited by the Company's borrowing base. Under the amended Credit Facility, the borrowing base is determined as follows:

- 85% of investment grade accounts receivable; plus
- 75% of non-investment grade accounts receivable; plus
- The lessor of:
    - (i) 66 2/3% of the total Credit Facilities;
    - (ii) 25% of the net book value of property and equipment; or
    - (iii) 40% of appraised net orderly liquidation value of property and equipment; less
- All due and payable but unpaid statutory source deductions, unpaid wages, vacation pay and other compensation for services rendered, and any other claims ranking in priority.

As at December 31, 2021, the Company was in compliance with its borrowing base requirement, as its $8.0 million Credit Facility draw was less than the maximum amount calculated under the borrowing base.

Amounts borrowed under the Credit Facilities bear interest at the bank's Canadian prime rate, or the banker's acceptance rate plus an applicable margin depending, in each case, on the ratio of Consolidated Debt to Consolidated EBITDA as defined by the Credit Facilities agreement. The Credit Facilities are secured by the assets of the Company and its subsidiaries. As at December 31, 2021, $8.0 million (December 31, 2020: $11.0 million) was drawn on the Credit Facilities.

10. Long term debt (continued):

In conjunction with the extension of the Credit Facilities, Western and its lenders agreed to make the following adjustments to its financial covenants:

- The Company obtained covenant relief for the third and fourth quarters of 2021 whereby:
  - the consolidated senior debt to consolidated EBITDA covenant was waived;
  - a minimum liquidity of $5.0 million was required;
  - a maximum consolidated debt to consolidated capitalization covenant was increased to 0.65x from 0.60x;
  - a maximum consolidated senior debt to consolidated capitalization ratio of 0.10 was added; and
- Annual capital expenditures for 2021 could not exceed $10.0 million.

The Company's Credit Facilities are subject to the following financial covenants at December 31, 2021:

	Covenant	December 31, 2021
Maximum Consolidated Senior Debt to Consolidated EBITDA Ratio (1)(2)	3.0:1.0 or less	Waived
Maximum Consolidated Debt to Consolidated Capitalization Ratio (3)(4)	0.65:1.0 or less	0.55:1.0
Maximum Consolidated Senior Debt to Consolidated Capitalization Ratio (1)(4)	0.10:1.0 or less	0.00:0.0
Minimum Current Ratio (5)	1.15:1.0 or more	2.01:1.0
Minimum Liquidity (6)	$5.0 million or more	$59.5 million

(1) Consolidated Senior Debt in the Credit Facilities is defined as indebtedness under the Credit Facilities and vehicle lease obligations; reduced by all cash and cash equivalents.

(2) Consolidated EBITDA in the Credit Facilities is defined on a trailing twelve month basis as consolidated net income (loss), plus interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization and any other non-cash items or extraordinary or non-recurring losses, less gains on sale of property and equipment and any other non-cash items or extraordinary or non-recurring gains that are included in the calculation of consolidated net income.

(3) Consolidated Debt in the Credit Facilities is defined as Consolidated Senior Debt plus outstanding principal on unsecured debt, including the Second Lien Facility.

(4) Consolidated Capitalization in the Credit Facilities is defined as the aggregate of Consolidated Debt and total shareholders` equity as reported on the consolidated balance sheet.

(5) Current Ratio in the Credit Facilities is defined as the ratio of current assets to current liabilities as reported on the consolidated balance sheet, where current liabilities exclude accrued interest and the current portion of the Credit Facilities.

(6) Liquidity in the Credit Facilities is defined as the total capacity of the Credit Facilities less the outstanding balance on the Credit Facilities plus cash.

As at December 31, 2021, the Company was in compliance with all covenants related to its Credit Facilities.

Subsequent to December 31, 2021, the Company amended its Credit Facilities, including the maturity date, the amount available under the Credit Facilities and certain financial covenants. Such amendments are described in Note 22.

Second Lien Facility:

At December 31, 2021, the Company had $211.3 million (December 31, 2020: $209.6 million) outstanding on the second lien secured term loan facility (the "Second Lien Facility"). Interest is payable semi-annually, at a rate of 7.25% per annum, on January 1 and July 1 each year or the next applicable business day. Amortization payments equal to 1% of the initial principal amount of $215.0 million are payable annually, in quarterly installments, with the balance due on January 31, 2023.

As previously announced on December 30, 2021, the Company deferred the interest payment on its Second Lien Facility originally due on January 2022 until February 28, 2022 which was further deferred to March 21, 2022. Subsequent to December 31, 2021, as described in Note 22, the Company entered into a debt restructuring agreement (the "Debt Restructuring Agreement") which will convert $100.0 million of principal owing to common shares, in conjunction with a rights offering which will repay an additional $10.0 million of principal owing.

10. Long term debt (continued):

HSBC Facility:

At December 31, 2021, the Company had a $12.5 million (December 31, 2020: $12.5 million) committed term non-revolving facility (the "HSBC Facility"). The HSBC Facility bears interest at a floating rate. Principal amounts are payable monthly beginning January 2022, with the balance due upon maturity on December 31, 2026.

PPP Loan:

At December 31, 2021, the Company had US$1.8 million (December 31, 2020: US$1.8 million) outstanding related to a PPP loan. Interest and principal is payable over the term of the loan, at a rate of 1% per annum, with the balance due at maturity on July 23, 2025. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company recognized nil (December 31, 2020: US$0.3 million) related to PPP loan forgiveness, as a reduction of operating expenses.

11. Share capital:

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares. The following table summarizes Western's common shares:

	Issued and outstanding shares		Amount
Balance at December 31, 2019	92,501,314	$	441,794
Issued on vesting of restricted share units	247,798		145
Shares purchased under normal course issuer bid	(1,584,000)		(478)
Balance at December 31, 2020	91,165,112		441,461
Issued on vesting of restricted share units	478,573		192
Issued for cash on exercise of stock options	62,772		14
Fair value of exercised stock options	-		5
Balance at December 31, 2021	91,706,457	$	441,672

There were no dividends declared during the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020.

Subsequent to December 31, 2021, the Company announced that it entered into the Debt Restructuring Agreement, as described in Note 22. Under the Debt Restructuring Agreement the Company will convert $100.0 million of the principal amount outstanding under the Second Lien Facility into common shares. Additionally, as part of the Debt Restructuring Agreement, the Company will undertake a rights offering to its shareholders of $31.5 million.

12. Stock based compensation:

Stock options:

The Company's stock option plan provides for stock options to be issued to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company so that they may participate in the growth and development of Western. Subject to the specific provisions of the stock option plan, eligibility, vesting period, terms of the options and the number of options granted are to be determined by the Board of Directors at the time of grant. The stock option plan allows the Board of Directors to issue up to 10% of the Company's outstanding common shares as stock options, provided that, when combined, the maximum number of common shares reserved for issuance under all stock based compensation arrangements of the Company does not exceed 10% of the Company's outstanding common shares.

12. Stock based compensation (continued):

The following table summarizes the movements in the Company's outstanding stock options:

	Stock options outstanding	Weighted average exercise price
Balance at December 31, 2019	7,326,530	$ 1.84
Granted	2,484,600	0.26
Forfeited	(1,161,785)	1.62
Expired	(1,184,658)	5.16
Balance at December 31, 2020	7,464,687	0.82
Granted	43,620	0.47
Exercised	(62,772)	0.24
Forfeited	(847,321)	0.80
Expired	(673,783)	3.28
Balance at December 31, 2021	5,924,431	$ 0.55

For the years ended December 31, 2021 and 2020, no stock options were cancelled. The average fair value of the stock options granted in 2021 was $0.18 per stock option (2020: $0.10 per stock option).

The following table summarizes the details of the Company's outstanding stock options:

As at December 31, 2021 Exercise Price ($/share)	Number of options outstanding	Weighted average contractual life remaining (years)	Number of options exercisable
0.20-0.25	1,370,820	2.64	913,186
0.26-0.29	2,204,890	3.65	734,963
0.30-1.00	1,622,450	1.65	1,576,380
1.01-2.00	679,321	0.71	679,321
2.01-3.10	46,950	0.01	46,950
	5,924,431	2.50	3,950,800

As at December 31, 2021, the Company had 3,950,800 (December 31, 2020: 3,302,108) exercisable stock options outstanding at a weighted average exercise price equal to $0.70 (December 31, 2020: $1.42) per stock option.

The accounting fair value of the Company's stock options as at the date of grant is calculated in accordance with a Black Scholes option pricing model using the following average inputs:

	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Risk-free interest rate	0.2%	0.3%
Average forfeiture rate	12.6%	23.7%
Average expected life	2.0 years	2.0 years
Maximum life	5.0 years	5.0 years
Average vesting period	2.0 years	2.0 years
Expected share price volatility	72.2%	71.6%

Restricted share unit plan:

The Company's restricted share unit ("RSU") plan provides RSUs to be issued to directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company so that they may participate in the growth and development of Western. Subject to the specific provisions of the RSU plan, eligibility, vesting period, terms of the RSUs and the number of RSUs granted are to be determined by the Board of Directors at the time of the grant. The RSU plan allows the Board of Directors to issue up to 5% of the Company's outstanding common shares as equity settled RSUs, provided that, when combined, the maximum number of common shares reserved for issuance under all stock based compensation arrangements of the Company does not exceed 10% of the Company's outstanding common shares.

12. Stock based compensation (continued):

The following table summarizes the movements in the Company's outstanding RSUs:

	Equity settled	Cash settled	Total
Balance at December 31, 2019	646,247	818,672	1,464,919
Granted	915,430	8,780	924,210
Vested	(247,797)	(459,419)	(707,216)
Forfeited	(69,721)	(104,351)	(174,072)
Balance at December 31, 2020	1,244,159	263,682	1,507,841
Granted	11,140	-	11,140
Vested	(478,572)	(138,003)	(616,575)
Forfeited	(168,193)	(69,410)	(237,603)
Balance at December 31, 2021	608,534	56,269	664,803

The estimated fair value of the equity settled RSUs granted during the year ended December 31, 2021 was less than $0.1 million (December 31, 2020: $0.2 million) and will be recognized as an expense over the vesting period of the RSUs.

The accounting fair value of the Company's equity settled RSUs as at the grant date is calculated in accordance with a Black Scholes option pricing model using the following average inputs:

	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Risk-free interest rate	0.3%	0.3%
Average forfeiture rate	7.5%	15.3%
Average expected life	2.0 years	2.0 years
Maximum life	3.0 years	3.0 years
Average vesting period	2.0 Years	2.0 Years
Expected share price volatility	72.9%	71.6%

Stock based compensation expense recognized in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss) is comprised of the following:

	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Stock options	$ 154	$ 212
Restricted share units – equity settled grants	127	152
Total equity settled stock based compensation expense	281	364
Restricted share units – cash settled grants	(28)	85
Total stock based compensation expense	$ 253	$ 449

The outstanding liability related to cash settled RSUs at December 31, 2021 was less than $0.1 million (December 31, 2020: $0.1 million).

13. Earnings per share:

The weighted average number of common shares is calculated as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Issued common shares, beginning of period	91,165,112	92,501,314
Weighted average number of common shares issued (repurchased)	207,628	(1,247,793)
Weighted average number of common shares (basic)	91,372,740	91,253,521
Dilutive effect of equity securities	-	-
Weighted average number of common shares (diluted)	91,372,740	91,253,521

For the year ended December 31, 2021, 5,924,431 stock options (December 31, 2020: 7,464,687 stock options) and 608,534 equity settled RSUs (December 31, 2020: 1,244,159 equity settled RSUs) were excluded from the diluted weighted average number of common shares cancelations as their effect would have been anti-dilutive.

14. Finance costs:

Finance costs recognized in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss) are comprised of the following:

	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Interest expense on long term debt	$ 18,563	$ 16,752
Amortization of debt financing fees	196	348
Accretion expense on Second Lien Facility	859	867
Accretion expense on HSBC Facility	62	-
Interest income	(16)	(4)
Total finance costs	$ 19,664	$ 17,963

The Company had an effective interest rate of 7.8% on its borrowings for the year ended December 31, 2021 (December 31, 2020: 7.7%).

15. Other items:

Other items recognized in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss) are comprised of the following:

	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Loss (gain) on sale of fixed assets	$ 387	$ (289)
Realized foreign exchange loss (gain)	43	(1,700)
Unrealized foreign exchange gain	(55)	(3)
Total other items	$ 375	$ (1,992)

16. Income taxes:

Income taxes recognized in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss) are comprised of the following:

	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Current tax expense	$ 13	$ 4
Deferred tax recovery	(3,470)	(14,613)
Total income tax recovery	$ (3,457)	$ (14,609)

16. Income Taxes (continued):

The following provides a reconciliation of loss before income taxes to total income taxes recognized in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss):

		Year ended December 31, 2021		Year ended December 31, 2020
Loss before income taxes		$ (39,269)		$ (55,910)
Federal and provincial statutory rates	24.1%	(9,464)	24.1%	(13,474)
Loss taxed at higher rates		(174)		(87)
Stock based compensation		64		83
Non controlling interest		(77)		10
Non-deductible expenses		87		(209)
Change in effective tax rate on temporary differences		(12)		(1,002)
Unrecognized tax asset		6,173		-
Return to provision adjustment		37		46
Other		(91)		24
Total income taxes		$ (3,457)		$ (14,609)

The following table details the nature of the Company's temporary differences:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Property and equipment	$ (82,545)	$ (87,530)
Deferred charges and accruals	50	23
Long term debt	1,589	1,816
Share issue costs	-	85
Other tax pools	1,277	1,238
Tax loss carry forwards	81,312	76,348
Unrecognized tax asset	(6,173)	-
Net deferred tax liabilities	$ (4,490)	$ (8,020)

Movements of the Company's temporary differences for the year ended December 31, 2021 are as follows:

	Balance Dec 31, 2020	Recognized in net income (loss)	Impact of foreign exchange	Balance Dec 31, 2021
Property and equipment	$ (87,530)	$ 4,851	$ 134	$ (82,545)
Deferred charges and accruals	23	27	-	50
Long term debt	1,816	(227)	-	1,589
Share issue costs	85	(85)	-	-
Other tax pools	1,238	40	-	1,278
Tax loss carry forwards	76,348	5,024	(61)	81,311
Unrecognized tax asset	-	(6,173)	-	(6,173)
Net deferred tax liabilities	$ (8,020)	$ 3,457	$ 73	$ (4,490)

16. Income Taxes (continued):

Movements of the Company's temporary differences for the year ended December 31, 2020 are as follows:

	Balance Dec 31, 2019	Recognized in net income (loss)	Impact of foreign exchange	Balance Dec 31, 2020
Property and equipment	$ (96,441)	$ 8,477	$ 434	$ (87,530)
Deferred charges and accruals	(16)	39	-	23
Long term debt	2,503	(687)	-	1,816
Share issue costs	168	(83)	-	85
Other tax pools	1,172	72	(6)	1,238
Tax loss carry forwards	69,839	6,795	(286)	76,348
Net deferred tax liabilities	$ (22,775)	$ 14,613	$ 142	$ (8,020)

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company did not recognize a deferred tax asset of $6.2 million (December 31, 2020: nil), related to unrecognized loss carry forwards. Loss carry forwards are only recognized as deferred tax assets when it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible balance can be utilized. As at December 31, 2021, the Company had loss carry forwards in Canada equal to approximately $269.1 million (December 31, 2020: $250.9 million), of which $25.6 million is unrecognized (December 31, 2020: nil), which will expire between 2035 and 2041. In the United States, the Company has approximately US$50.6 million loss carry forwards (December 31, 2020: US$48.7 million), some of which expire between 2028 and 2037, and others that have an indefinite expiry.

17. Costs by nature:

The Company presents certain expenses in the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss) by function. The following table presents significant expenses by nature:

	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Employee salaries and benefits [1]	$ 60,770	$ 51,934
Repairs and maintenance	13,124	8,041
Third party charges	5,603	5,805

(1) For the year ended December 31, 2021, included the CEWS of $8.6 million (December 31, 2020: $8.2 million) as described in Note 3 (p).

18. Financial risk management:

Interest rate risk:

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk on certain debt instruments, such as the Credit Facilities and the HSBC Facility, to the extent the prime interest rate changes and/or the Company's interest rate margin changes. For the Credit Facilities, a one percent change in interest rates would have had a $0.2 million impact on interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2021 (December 31, 2020: $0.1 million). Other long term debt, such as the Second Lien Facility, PPP loan and the Company's lease obligations, have fixed interest rates, however they are subject to interest rate fluctuations relating to refinancing.

Foreign exchange risk:

The Company is exposed to foreign currency fluctuations in relation to its US dollar capital expenditures and international operations. From time to time, the Company may use forward foreign currency contracts to hedge against these fluctuations. At December 31, 2021, portions of the Company's cash balances, trade and other receivables, trade payables and other current liabilities were denominated in US dollars and subject to foreign exchange fluctuations which are recorded within net income (loss). In addition, Stoneham, Western's US subsidiary, is subject to foreign currency translation adjustments upon consolidation, which is recorded separately within other comprehensive income (loss). For the year ended December 31, 2021, the increase or decrease in net income (loss) and other comprehensive income (loss) for each one percent change in foreign exchange rates between the Canada and US dollar is estimated to be $0.1 million and $0.3 million, respectively (December 31, 2020: $0.1 million and $0.3 million, respectively).

18. Financial risk management (continued):

Credit risk:

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents held with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to customers in the form of outstanding trade and other receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying amount of the financial assets which reflects management's assessment of the credit risk.

The Company's trade receivables are with customers in the crude oil and natural gas industry and are subject to normal industry credit risk. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, government restrictions, continuing of the COVID-19 vaccine rollout, and the related volatility in global demand for crude oil, have had an impact on commodity prices which have an effect on the Company's customers. The Company's practice is to manage credit risk by performing a thorough analysis of the credit worthiness of new customers before credit terms are offered.

Additionally, the Company continuously evaluates individual customer trade receivables for collectability, taking into consideration payment history and the aging of the trade receivables.

In accordance with IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, the Company evaluates the collectability of its trade and other receivables and its allowance for doubtful accounts at each reporting date. The Company records an allowance for doubtful accounts if an account is determined to be uncollectible. The allowance for doubtful accounts could materially change as a result of fluctuations in the financial position of the Company's customers.

The Company reviews its historical credit losses as part of its impairment assessment. The Company has had low historical impairment losses on its trade and other receivables, due in part to its credit management processes. As such, the Company assesses impairment losses on an individual customer account basis, rather than recognizing an impairment loss on all outstanding trade and other receivables. Subsequent to December 31, 2021, the Company has collected 90% of its trade and other receivables that were outstanding at December 31, 2021.

At December 31, 2021, approximately 7% (1% net of allowance for doubtful accounts) of the Company's trade receivables were more than 90 days old. The Company believes the unimpaired amounts greater than 90 days old are still collectible based on historic payment behavior and an analysis of the underlying customers' ability to pay.

The table below provides an analysis of the Company's trade and other receivables as at December 31, 2021 and 2020:

	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Trade receivables:		
Current	$ 13,584	$ 9,330
Outstanding for 31 to 60 days	7,533	4,512
Outstanding for 61 to 90 days	2,039	59
Outstanding for over 90 days	1,895	1,233
Accrued trade receivables	2,377	2,001
Other receivables	745	2,389
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,709)	(1,278)
Total	$ 26,464	$ 18,246

Impairment losses:

The allowance for doubtful accounts in respect of trade and other receivables is used to record impairment losses unless the Company is satisfied that no recovery of the amount owing is possible; at that point the amounts are considered uncollectible and are written off against the financial asset directly. For the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company impaired $0.4 million in trade receivables (December 31, 2020: $1.3 million).

18. Financial risk management (continued):

Liquidity risk:

Liquidity risk is the exposure of the Company to the risk of not being able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages liquidity risk through management of its capital structure, monitoring and reviewing actual and forecasted cash flows and the effect on bank covenants, and maintaining unused credit facilities where possible to ensure there are available cash resources to meet the Company's liquidity needs. The Company's cash and cash equivalents, cash flow from operating activities, existing Credit Facilities, the HSBC Facility, and the Second Lien Facility are expected to be greater than anticipated capital expenditures and the contractual maturities of the Company's financial liabilities. This expectation could be adversely affected by a material negative change in the oilfield service industry, which in turn could lead to covenant breaches on the Company's Credit Facilities, which if not amended or waived, could limit, in part, or in whole, the Company's access to the Credit Facilities and the Second Lien Facility.

The table below provides an analysis of the expected maturities of the Company's outstanding obligations at December 31, 2021:

	Total	Due prior to December 31					
	amount	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Thereafter
Financial liabilities:							
Second Lien Facility	$ 211,262	$ 2,150	$ 209,112	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -
Second Lien Facility interest	7,695	7,695	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payables and other current liabilities	16,895	16,895	-	-	-	-	-
HSBC Facility	12,500	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	7,500	-
Lease obligations	7,620	2,444	2,417	2,038	480	241	-
Revolving Facility	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-	-
PPP Loan	2,218	608	614	621	375	-	-
Total	$ 266,190	$ 39,042	$ 213,393	$ 3,909	$ 2,105	$ 7,741	$ -

As described in Note 22, subsequent to December 31, 2021, the Company entered into the Debt Restructuring Agreement which will impact the above maturities of the Company's outstanding obligations.

Market risk:

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimizing returns.

The Company may use derivatives and also incur financial liabilities in order to manage market risks. All such transactions are carried out within the guidelines set by the Board of Directors. The Company does not apply hedge accounting in order to manage volatility within the statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss).

Capital management:

The overall capitalization of the Company at December 31, 2021 and December 31, 2020 is as follows:

	Note	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Second Lien Facility	10	$ 211,262	$ 209,625
HSBC Facility	10	12,500	12,500
Revolving Facility	10	8,000	11,000
PPP Loan	10	2,218	2,228
Finance lease obligations	10	7,620	8,701
Total debt		241,600	244,054
Shareholders' equity		186,500	222,473
Less: cash and cash equivalents		(7,478)	(19,322)
Total capitalization		$ 420,622	$ 447,205

18. Financial risk management (continued):

Management is focused on several objectives while managing the capital structure of the Company, specifically:

- Safeguarding the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, such that it continues to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders;
- Ensuring that investor, creditor and market confidence are secured;
- Maintaining balance sheet strength, ensuring the Company's strategic objectives are met, while retaining an appropriate amount of leverage; and
- Ensuring the Company has the financing capacity to continue to execute on opportunities to increase overall market share through strategic acquisitions or organic growth that add value for the Company's shareholders.

The Company manages its capital structure based on current economic conditions, the risk characteristics of the underlying assets, and planned capital requirements within guidelines approved by its Board of Directors. Total capitalization is maintained or adjusted by drawing on existing debt facilities, issuing new debt or equity securities when opportunities are identified and through the disposition of underperforming assets to reduce debt when required.

As at December 31, 2021, the Company had $52.0 million in undrawn credit under its Credit Facilities and was in compliance with all debt covenants (see Note 10). Subsequent to December 31, 2021, the Company agreed to make amendments to its Credit Facilities as described in Note 22.

19. Commitments:

As at December 31, 2021, the Company has commitments which require payments based on the maturity terms as follows:

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Thereafter	Total
Second Lien Facility	$ 2,150	$ 209,112	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ -	$ 211,262
Second Lien Facility interest	15,381	7,611	-	-	-	-	22,992
Trade payables and other current liabilities [(1)]	16,895	-	-	-	-	-	16,895
HSBC Facility	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	7,500	-	12,500
HSBC Facility interest	771	688	610	527	447	-	3,043
Lease obligations [(2)]	2,941	2,723	2,257	635	357	-	8,913
Revolving Facility	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	8,000
Operating commitments [(3)]	2,943	745	744	60	-	-	4,492
PPP Loan	637	637	637	382	-	-	2,293
Total	$ 50,968	$ 222,766	$ 5,498	$ 2,854	$ 8,304	$ -	$ 290,390

(1) Trade payables and other current liabilities exclude interest accrued as at December 31, 2021 on the Second Lien Facility and HSBC Facility which is stated

(2) Lease obligations represent the gross lease commitments to be paid over the term of the Company's outstanding long term leases.

(3) Operating commitments include purchase commitments, short term operating leases, and operating expenses associated with long term leases.

Second Lien Facility and interest:

The Company pays interest on the Second Lien Facility semi-annually on January 1 and July 1. As previously announced on December 30, 2021, the Company has deferred its Second Lien Facility January 2022 interest payment until February 28, 2022. The Second Lien Facility is due January 31, 2023 and subsequent to December 31, 2021, the terms of the Second Lien Facility are to be amended as described in Note 22.

Trade payables and other current liabilities:

The Company has recorded trade payables for amounts due to third parties which are expected to be paid within one year.

HSBC Facility and interest:

The Company pays interest and principal on the HSBC Lien Facility monthly, with principal payments beginning January 2022. The HSBC Facility is due December 31, 2026.

Lease obligations:

The Company has lease obligations relating to leased vehicles and facility leases.

20. Commitments (continued):

Revolving and Operating Facilities (the "Credit Facilities"):

The Company's Credit Facilities mature on July 1, 2022. The Company agreed to amend the Credit Facilities subsequent to December 31, 2021, as described previously.

Operating commitments:

The Company has agreements in place to purchase certain capital and other operational items with third parties, as well as short term leases with a term of less than one year, and operating expenses associated with long term leases.

PPP Loan:

The Company pays interest and principal on the PPP loan over the term of the loan. The PPP loan is due July 23, 2025.

Subsequent to December 31, 2021, as described previously and described in Note 22, the Company entered into a Debt Restructuring Agreement which pursuant to which the principal amount owing on the Second Lien Facility will be reduced upon completion of the Debt Restructuring Transaction and various terms of the Second Lien Facility will be amended, including the maturity date. Additionally, the maturity date of the Credit Facilities will be extended to three years following the closing date of the Debt Exchange.

20. Key management personnel:

Key management personnel are comprised of the Company's Board of Directors and Executive Management. The following table summarizes expenses related to key management personnel:

	Year ended December 31, 2021	Year ended December 31, 2020
Short-term employee benefits	$ 1,683	$ 1,801
Stock based compensation [1]	126	138
	$ 1,809	$ 1,940

(1) The total fair value of stock options and RSUs granted to key management personnel for the year ended December 31, 2021 was nil as no stock options or RSU's were granted to key managment personnel in 2021 (December 31, 2020: $0.2 million).

21. Subsidiaries:

Details of the Company's material wholly owned subsidiaries and partnerships at the end of the reporting periods are as follows:

		Ownership interest (%)	
	Country of incorporation	December 31, 2021	December 31, 2020
Stoneham Drilling Corporation	USA	100	100
Western Production Services Corp.	Canada	100	100

22. Subsequent events:

On March 22, 2022, Western announced it had entered into agreements to restructure a portion of its outstanding debt and raise new capital (the "Restructuring Transaction"). Pursuant to the Restructuring Transaction, Western entered into a Debt Restructuring Agreement with Alberta Investment Management Corporation ("AIMCo"), the lender under its Second Lien Facility. Under the Debt Restructuring Agreement, subject to the completion of the other components of the Restructuring Transaction and the satisfaction of certain other conditions, the Company will convert $100.0 million of the principal amount outstanding under the Second Lien Facility into common shares at a conversion price of $0.05 per share, subject to adjustment (the "Debt Exchange"). On completion of the Debt Exchange, the Second Lien Facility will be amended to, among other things, extend its maturity date from January 31, 2023 to the fourth anniversary of the closing date of the Debt Exchange.

Completion of the Debt Exchange is subject to a number of conditions, including the completion of the Rights Offering as described below, receipt of approval of the Debt Exchange and other components of the Restructuring Transaction by the TSX, there being no material adverse change to the Company, definitive amendments to the Second Lien Facility and Credit Facilities substantially on the terms specified in the Debt Restructuring Agreement and other customary closing conditions.

22. Subsequent events (continued):

In addition, as a condition to the completion of the Debt Exchange, the Company will conduct a rights offering of common shares to all of its shareholders to raise proceeds of $31.5 million (the "Rights Offering"). The subscription price for each right will be determined based on the market price of the common shares at the commencement of the Rights Offering and the Company's two largest shareholders have entered into a standby purchase agreement with the Company wherein they have agreed to subscribe for their basic subscription privilege in the Rights Offering and to acquire, directly or through an affiliate, any shares offered under the Rights Offering and not purchased by other shareholders.

Under the terms of the Debt Restructuring Agreement, the Company and AIMCo will enter into a registration rights agreement and an investor rights agreement, pursuant to which AIMCo will be provided distribution rights allowing AIMCo to sell its shares of Western in a public offering in the future, provided its shareholdings in the Company are 10% or greater and will be entitled to appoint two nominees for election as directors of the Company, provided its shareholdings in the Company are 30% or greater.

In connection with the Restructuring Transaction, Western and two of the lenders under its Credit Facilities agreed to make certain amendments to the Credit Facilities upon completion of the Restructuring Transaction, including extending the maturity to three years from closing, reducing the amount available under its Revolving Facility from $50.0 million to $35.0 million, with no changes to the $10.0 million Operating Facility, and amending its financial covenants. Revisions to certain financial covenants include:

(i) a reduction of the debt to capitalization ratio from 0.6:1.0 or less to 0.5:1.0 or less;

(ii) a new requirement for trailing twelve months EBITDA of $19.3 million in the first quarter of 2022 and $16.4 million in each of the second and third quarters of 2022 if the Credit Facilities are drawn above $25.0 million during such fiscal quarter or the net book value of property, plant and equipment drops below $250.0 million for the prior fiscal quarter;

(iii) a new debt service coverage ratio of 1.1x in the fourth quarter of 2022 and 1.15x thereafter if the Credit Facilities are drawn above $25.0 million during such fiscal quarter or the net book value of property, plant and equipment drops below $250.0 million for the prior fiscal quarter;

(iv) the removal of the current ratio, minimum liquidity requirement and senior debt to capitalization ratio; and

(v) the payment of interest on the Second Lien Facility from the use of the proceeds of the Credit Facilities will be allowed.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

DIRECTORS

George S. Armoyan [2]
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Donald D. Copeland [1][3]
Victoria, British Columbia

Lorne A. Gartner [1][2][3]
Calgary, Alberta

Alex R.N. MacAusland [3]
Calgary, Alberta

Ronald P. Mathison
Calgary, Alberta

John. R. Rooney [1][2][3]
Calgary, Alberta

OFFICERS

Ronald P. Mathison
Chairman of the Board

Alex R.N. MacAusland
President and
Chief Executive Officer

Jeffrey K. Bowers
Sr. Vice President, Finance,
Chief Financial Officer and
Corporate Secretary

Peter J. Balkwill
Vice President, Finance

Dan Lundstrom
Vice President, HSE

AUDITOR

Deloitte LLP
Calgary, Alberta

LEAD BANK

HSBC Bank Canada

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING

Toronto Stock Exchange Symbol:
WRG

TRANSFER AGENT

Computershare
Calgary, Alberta

1 - Member of the Audit Committee
2 - Member of the Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee
3 - Member of the Health, Safety and Environment Committee

Western

ENERGY SERVICES CORP.

1700, 215 - 9TH AVENUE SW CALGARY, AB T2P 1K3

TELEPHONE: (403) 984-5916

WWW.WESC.CA