

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLORADO

In re:)	
)	Case No. 17-11527-JGR
WESTMOUNTAIN GOLD, INC.)	
a Colorado corporation)	Chapter 11
)	
EIN: 26-1315498)	
Debtor.)	
_____)	
IN RE:)	
)	Case No. 17-11528-JGR
TERRA GOLD CORPORATION, an Alaska)	
Corporation)	Chapter 11
)	
EIN: 45-5500508)	
Debtor.)	Jointly Administered Under
)	Case No. 17-11527-JGR

**THIRD AMENDED DISCLOSURE STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY
PLAN OF REORGANIZATION DATED JUNE 26, 2017**

INTRODUCTION

This Disclosure Statement (“Disclosure Statement”) has been prepared by WestMountain Gold, Inc. (“WestMountain” or “Company”) and Terra Gold Corporation (“Terra”)(collectively the “Debtors”) to accompany their Plan of Reorganization (“Plan”), which has been filed in the respective Chapter 11 cases. This Disclosure Statement is being provided to all creditors and interest holders of the Debtors. This Disclosure Statement is subject to final approval pursuant to 11 U.S.C. Section 1125 by the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Colorado as containing adequate information to enable creditors and interest holders to determine whether to accept the Debtors’ Plan. The Court’s approval of this Disclosure Statement does not constitute a decision on the merits of the Plan. Issues related to the merits of the Plan and its confirmation will be the subject of a confirmation hearing which is scheduled for **December 19, 2017 at 1:00 p.m. at the United States Bankruptcy Court, 721 19th Street, Denver, Colorado, Courtroom B.**

THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT HAS BEEN NEITHER APPROVED NOR DISAPPROVED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION. THE COMMISSION HAS SIMILARLY NOT REVIEWED THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS DISCLOSURE STATEMENT.

This Disclosure Statement is provided to you along with a copy of the Debtors' Plan and a Ballot to be used for voting on the Plan. Please complete the Ballot according to the instructions contained on the Ballot if you intend to vote for or against the Debtors' Plan. Each creditor or interest holder who is entitled to vote may vote on the Plan by completing the enclosed Ballot and returning it to counsel for the Debtors:

Lee M. Kutner
KUTNER BRINEN, P.C.
1660 Lincoln Street
Suite 1850
Denver, CO 80264

This Ballot must be received by Kutner Brinen, P.C. no later than _____ 2017 which date has been set by the Court as the last day to vote on the Plan. Terms contained in this Disclosure Statement, which are defined in the Plan, have the same meaning as set forth in the definitional section of the Plan, Article II.

Recommendation. As discussed more fully below, the Debtors firmly believe that the Plan represents the best alternative for providing the maximum value for creditors. The Plan provides for the restructure of the Debtors' liabilities and payment to unsecured creditors on a percentage of their claim, through stock in the reorganized Debtor or cash based upon an option provided to creditors, and collection of any available Avoidance Actions. **The Debtors strongly believe that confirmation of the Plan is in the best interest of creditors and recommends that all creditors entitled to vote on the Plan vote to accept the Plan.**

Voting Requirements. Pursuant to the Bankruptcy Code, only Classes of Claims or Interests that are "impaired" under the Plan are entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan. Classes of Claims and Interests that are not impaired are not entitled to vote and are deemed to have accepted the Plan. Voting on the Plan shall be pursuant to the provisions of the Bankruptcy Code and the Bankruptcy Rules, and a Class shall have accepted the Plan if the Plan is accepted by at least two-thirds in amount and more than one-half in number of the Allowed Claims of such Class actually voting.

Once the Disclosure Statement is approved by the Court as containing adequate information, it will be sent to all creditors along with the Plan and a Ballot for voting on the Plan. Creditors will be given at least 25 days to vote on the Plan and return their Ballot to counsel for the Debtor.

Voting Classes. Classes 2, 3, 4, 5, B, and C shall be entitled to vote to accept or reject the Plan.

Deemed Acceptance of Plan. Unimpaired classes are conclusively presumed to accept the Plan pursuant to Section 1126(f) of the Bankruptcy Code. Class 1, A, and D are unimpaired and not entitled to vote on the Plan.

Deemed Rejection of Plan. Classes that receive or retain nothing under the Plan are deemed to reject the Plan pursuant to Section 1126(g) of the Bankruptcy Code. There are no classes that fall into this category unless the unsecured classes vote to reject the Plan in which case the treatment of the Class 4 and 5 equity classes will change and they will be deemed to have rejected the Plan.

One Vote Per Holder. If a holder of a Claim holds more than one Claim in any one Class, all Claims of such holder in such Class shall be aggregated and deemed to be one Claim for purposes of determining the number of Claims voting for or against the Plan.

SEC Filings. WestMountain is a public company that has for the past six years been required to disclose all material facts about the Company to the shareholders through its filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). These filings are reviewed by the WestMountain auditors and it’s SEC attorney. The level of scrutiny for an audit to meet SEC requirements is much greater than the audit for a private company. The auditors review the 10 Q (quarterly filing), 10 K (annual) filing and typically approve all of the narrative of the 10 K. In addition, the SEC regularly reviews the filings and if the SEC believes the filings are inaccurate or require additional information the Company must amend the filings. All such SEC filings are available to creditors in this case.

CHAPTER 11 AND PLAN CONFIRMATION

Chapter 11 of the United States Bankruptcy Code is designed to allow for the rehabilitation and reorganization of financially troubled entities or individuals. Chapter 11 allows the Debtors to retain their assets during administration of its Chapter 11 case as debtors-in-possession and following

confirmation of a plan as reorganized debtors or as provided in the Plan. Once confirmation of a Plan of Reorganization is approved by the Court, the Plan of Reorganization is the permanent restructuring of the debtor's financial obligations. This Plan provides a means through which the Debtors will restructure or repay their obligations, or a portion of their obligations.

The Plan of Reorganization divides creditors into classes of similarly situated creditors. All creditors of the same Class are treated in a similar fashion. All stock or ownership Interests are also classified and treated alike. Each Class of creditors or interest holders is either impaired or unimpaired under the Plan. A Class is unimpaired if the Plan leaves unaltered the legal, equitable and contractual rights to which each creditor or shareholder in the class is entitled. Alternatively, a claimant is unimpaired if the Plan provides for the cure of a default and reinstatement of the maturity date of the claim as it existed prior to the default or does not alter the underlying contractual or other agreement with the claimant.

The Bankruptcy Court set a bar date establishing the last date for filing Proofs of Claim as June 2, 2017. The Plan provides that Claims of all Classes shall be allowed only if evidenced by a timely filed Proof of Claim or which otherwise appear in the Schedules filed by Debtors and are not scheduled as disputed, contingent or unliquidated unless subsequently allowed by the Court. Creditors may check as to whether or not their claims have been scheduled as disputed, contingent or unliquidated by reviewing the Schedules and the amendments thereto filed by Debtors in the Bankruptcy Court for the District of Colorado. Alternatively, creditors may contact counsel for Debtors or Debtors directly in order to determine how they have been scheduled.

Chapter 11 does not require that each holder of a Claim against or Interest in Debtors vote in favor of the Plan in order for the Court to confirm the Plan. The Plan, however, must be accepted by at least one impaired Class of Claims by a majority in number and two thirds in amount, without including insider acceptance of those Claims of such Class actually voting on the Plan. Assuming one impaired Class votes to accept the Plan, it may be confirmed over its rejection by other Classes if the Court finds that the Plan does not discriminate unfairly and is fair and equitable with respect to each Class of Claims or Interests that is impaired under and has not accepted the Plan.

The Bankruptcy Code requires that if Interest holders retain an interest or receive anything under the Plan, then the unsecured creditor Classes must either be paid the full value of their claims or vote to accept the Plan. The Plan provides that Interest holders in WestMountain retain a portion

of their outstanding shares in WestMountain following confirmation of the Plan. However, if the unsecured creditor classes in the WestMountain case vote to reject the Plan, the WestMountain equity classes shall be cancelled as of the Effective Date of the Plan and Interest holders will receive nothing on account of their Interests through the Plan. As a result, the Plan may be confirmed even if the unsecured creditor Classes are not paid in full or do not vote to accept the Plan. The Debtors would like all Classes to vote to accept the Plan so all creditors and shareholders may participate in the reorganized Debtor following Plan confirmation.

If all Classes of Claims and Interests vote to accept the Plan, the Court may confirm the Plan. Section 1129 of the Bankruptcy Code sets forth the requirements for confirmation. Among other things, Section 1129 requires that the Plan be in the best interest of the holders of Claims and Interests and be feasible through a showing that confirmation will not be followed by the need for further financial reorganization of the Debtor.

Each class of creditors who is impaired will have an opportunity to vote on the Plan. In the event the requisite majority of each class votes to accept the Plan, the Plan will be deemed accepted by the subject class. If a class of creditors votes to reject the Plan, the Plan may be confirmed over the rejection of the class pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 1129(b).

OVERVIEW OF THE PLAN AND MEANS FOR PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

The Plan divides creditors and interest holders into nine Classes. Each Class is treated as either impaired or unimpaired under the Plan based upon the applicable provisions of the Bankruptcy Code. Treatment of the Classes is discussed in greater detail below and in the Plan. The following is a chart depicting the treatment of all Classes under the Plan.

CLASS	IMPAIRED	TREATMENT
WESTMOUNTAIN GOLD CORPORATION CLASSES		
Class 1- priority wage claims	No	Paid in full
Class 2- BOCO secured claim	Yes	Allowed in amount of \$5,000,000, interest accrued based upon 10 year Treasury Bond plus 2%, due in 5 years subject to extension
Class 3- unsecured creditors	Yes	Option 1- \$.07 per dollar of claim, paid once Plan confirmed Option 2- \$.12 per dollar of claim, paid within 5 years Option 3- .15 share of New Common Stock per dollar of claim up to class maximum of 11.3% of New Common Stock
Class 4- common shareholders	Yes	1.9% of Common Stock based upon a 500 for 1 reverse split
Class 5- preferred shareholders	Yes	.7% of New Common Stock issued pro-rata
TERRA GOLD CORPORATION CLASSES		
Class A- priority wage	No	Paid in full
Class B- BOCO secured claim	Yes	Same as Class 2
Class C- Unsecured claims	Yes	Same as Class 3
Class D- interests	No	Retained by WestMountain

New Funding

The Plan will be primarily funded from the New Capital investment in the Debtor based on debtor in possession financing provided during the case and new equity invested at the time the Plan is confirmed. It is a requirement of the Plan that the combination of new debtor in possession

financing and new equity investments will total at least \$3 million and range up to \$4 million. The Debtor is expecting a combination of financing and new equity of approximately \$3.5 million. In addition, the Debtors expect to be in a position to process approximately 1,000 tons of materials which were gathered from bulk surface sampling during 2016. The gross revenues, before processing expenses from milling this material is estimated at between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000.

The Plan will not become effective, as defined in the Plan, if at least \$3 million in New Capital is not raised on or before the Confirmation Date. If the minimum New Capital is not raised by the Confirmation Date as required at Plan paragraph 9.17, the Debtors will not request confirmation of the Plan and the Plan will not be effective. The Debtors will remain in Chapter 11 pending a different Plan or action in the case. If the Plan is not confirmed, the rights of creditors will not change.

The Debtors have been informed that BOCO will elect and intends to fund the Plan with the New Capital requirement of at least \$3 million which includes the \$1 million already provided through their debtor in possession financing. While the Debtors have used \$3.5 million as an initial capital raise in order to confirm the Plan, this number is an illustration of an amount that might be raised. The Debtors intend to proceed with confirmation of the Plan with a New Capital requirement of \$3 million. This amount is confirmed from BOCO so the Debtors intend to seek confirmation of the Plan. Other creditors may elect to fund a portion of the New Capital and the amount raised may exceed \$3 million.

Restructure of WestMountain

The capital structure of WestMountain will be significantly changed as a result of Plan confirmation. The BOCO secured claim which now approximates \$8.7 million on a pre-petition basis will be limited to the amount of \$5 million on a secured basis, in Class 2. The \$5 million dollar basis for the secured claim is based upon the Debtors' estimate of the current fair market value of the Debtors' assets which are encumbered by BOCO. The balance of the claim in the amount of approximately \$3.7 million will be treated as unsecured debt in Class 3. In order to assist in facilitating the Plan, the BOCO secured claim will accrue interest at the rate of 200 basis points over the yield on a 10 year U.S. Treasury Bond. The interest and principal will not be due and payable until the 5 year anniversary of the Plan effective date. The term of the secured claim may be

extended for 2 years upon payment of one half of the interest due at the end of 5 years. The ownership structure of WestMountain will be changed to reduce the common stock ownership of the current stockholders from 100% to 1.9% of the outstanding Common Stock following the Effective Date of the Plan. Preferred shareholders will be provided with .7% of the New Common Stock. Unsecured creditors will be entitled to select an Option under the Plan where they can exchange their claims for .15 share of New Common Stock up to a maximum allocation of 11.3% of the New Common Stock for the electing creditors in the unsecured Class 3. The balance of the New Common Stock that will be issued, approximately 86.1% to those creditors who elect to provide the New Capital to the Debtor in the amount of between \$3 and \$4 million.

Creditors should be aware that pursuant to the safe harbor provision of 11 U.S.C. § 1145 certain stock issued by the Debtors pursuant to the Plan, in exchange for or principally in exchange for claims against the Debtors whether priority or general unsecured and in exchange for stock interests in the Debtors will not be subject to the requirements of section 5 of the Securities Act of 1933 and any state or local law that requires registration for the offer or sale of a security. While such stock issued under the Plan will be able to be publicly traded, any new stock interest purchased in the Debtors by an investor as part of the raise of New Capital will not be free of registration requirements and will not be able to be traded unless it qualifies for a separate exemption or is separately registered. The Debtor will rely on an exemption from registration provided by Regulation D under the Securities Act of 1933. Pursuant to this Regulation, stock may be issued only to those who qualify on an accredited investor, with certain limitations for non-accredited and such stock is not freely tradeable.

BACKGROUND AND EVENTS LEADING TO CHAPTER 11 FILING

The WestMountain Business

WestMountain is an exploration stage mining company with operations located in the State of Alaska. The Company's main operations include the pursuit of gold projects with low operating costs and high returns on capital. WestMountain was incorporated in the State of Colorado on October 18, 2007, under the name WestMountain Index Advisor, Inc. It acquired Terra Mining Corporation ("TMC") on February 28, 2011 and accounted for the transaction as a reverse acquisition using the purchase method of accounting, whereby TMC is deemed to be the accounting

acquirer (legal acquiree) and WMTN to be the accounting acquiree (legal acquirer). On February 28, 2013, the Debtor changed its name to WestMountain Gold, Inc. The acquisition is based upon the February 18, 2011 entry into a Stock Purchase Agreement with Terra Mining Corporation related to the acquisition of Terra Gold Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of Terra Mining Corporation. Under the of the Stock Purchase Agreement, WestMountain acquired 100% of Terra Gold Corporation by assuming \$500,000 in debt plus accrued interest owed to BOCO.

In addition, WestMountain enters into a Share Exchange Agreement with Gregory Schifrin, American Mining Corporation and James Baughman to acquire 100% of the issued and outstanding shares of common stock of Terra Mining Corporation in exchange for 1,500,000 shares of restricted common stock of WestMountain, par value of \$.001 per share. WestMountain agreed to file a registration statement with the SEC with regard to this common stock within ninety days on a best efforts basis. As of February 28, 2011 this acquisition was closed and Terra Mining Corporation and Terra Gold Corporation were wholly owned subsidiaries of WestMountain.

Terra is a wholly owned subsidiary of WestMountain. The financial statements historically presented are consolidated financial statements in accordance with SEC reporting requirements. This process is consistent with the same process employed by numerous companies reporting to the SEC.

WestMountain's wholly owned subsidiary, Terra, was a joint venture partner with Raven Gold Alaska, Inc. ("Raven") through February 12, 2014 on a gold system project in Alaska ("the TMC Project"). On February 12, 2014, the Company, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Terra Gold Corp, acquired 100% ownership interest in the TMC Project from Raven, which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Corvus Gold Inc. for \$1.8 million in cash and 200,000 shares of WestMountain.

The Company is currently focused on exploration and bulk sample mineral production from mineralized material at the TMC Project in the State of Alaska. The TMC Project consists of 339 Alaska state mining claims plus an additional 5 unpatented lode mining claims held under lease (subject to a 3-4% net smelter return ("NSR") royalty to the lessor, dependent upon the gold price) covering 223 square kilometers (22,300 hectares). The property is centered on an 8-kilometer-long trend of gold vein occurrences. All government permits and reclamation plans for continued exploration through 2019 were renewed and the fees to maintain the Terra claims through September 2017 were paid by the Company. The property lies approximately 200 km west-northwest of

Anchorage and is accessible via helicopter or fixed-wing aircraft. The property has haul roads, a mill facility and adjoining camp infrastructure, a tailings pond and other infrastructure. The remote camp is powered by diesel powered generators and water is supplied to the mill by spring fed sources and year-round water well.

The Company is considered an exploration stage company under SEC criteria because it has not demonstrated the existence of proven or probable reserves at the TMC Project. Accordingly, as required under SEC guidelines and U.S. GAAP for companies in the exploration stage, substantially all expenditures in the mining properties to date, have been expensed as incurred and therefore do not appear as assets on its balance sheet. The Company expects expenditures and underground mine planning to continue during 2017 and subsequent years. The Company will need to either raise additional capital or find a Joint Venture partner to begin underground mining at a future date. The Company expects to remain as an exploration stage company for the foreseeable future. It will not exit the exploration stage until such time that it demonstrates the existence of proven or probable reserves that meet SEC guidelines. Likewise, unless mineralized material is classified as proven or probable reserves, substantially all expenditures for mine exploration and construction will continue to be expensed as incurred.

Two Separate Cases

WestMountain and Terra are two separate chapter 11 cases for two separate companies. The two separate companies have been separately maintained and have separate assets and liabilities. WestMountain is the publicly held company that owns Terra. Terra is the company that is the lessee of the so-called Ben Porterfield lease rights for the mining claims in Alaska. Terra is the lessee however Terra's debt is limited to its obligation to repay the BOCO Investments, LLC ("BOCO") claim. While both Terra and WestMountain are obligated to repay the BOCO claims, Terra is generally not believed to be liable on any of the other debts of WestMountain. One creditor with a significant claim of \$1 million did file a Proof of Claim in both cases however, Terra has objected to the claim in its entirety in the Terra case. As a practical matter under the proposed Plan, this distinction will not matter to creditors since all creditors of both companies are being treated the same. However, in the event that a liquidation was to occur, it is likely that the assets of value that reside in Terra would be used to repay the secured and unsecured claim of BOCO before any distribution of funds were to transfer upstream to WestMountain. While WestMountain does have

its own assets, they are not sufficient to make any meaningful repayment on the WestMountain debt.

Events Leading to Chapter 11 Filing

The Slough Event

WestMountain experienced a significant slough event at its mining property located in Alaska at the TMC Project. The slough event occurred sometime between the evening hours of September 1, 2016, and the early afternoon hours of September 2, 2016, in the area of the TMC Project where the Company was conducting bulk surface sampling operations. No injuries were reported and no equipment was lost or damaged as a result of the significant slough event due to the Company taking safety precautions to evacuate that area after earlier minor slough events. However, the slough event caused approximately 25,000 tons of rock material to completely cover the main vein in the bulk surface sampling area.

Due to the extensive coverage and ongoing safety concerns in the area caused by the slough event, the Company ceased all surface bulk sampling operations at the TMC Project. The Company's strategy had been to use cash flow generated from its surface bulk sampling operations to help fund the expansion of resources and the pursuit of underground mining development at the TMC Project. If surface bulk sampling operations remain closed for any extended period of time, the Company will be forced to change its business plan, which may include implementing underground mining development sooner than expected and relying solely on that underground mining development to exploit the TMC Project and generate revenues. Additionally, in the absence of expected revenues from surface bulk sampling operations, the Company believes it will be necessary to raise more equity or debt financing than originally planned to commence underground mining development. The build out of such operations would cost a minimum of \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000. The Company, post confirmation of a plan of reorganization will begin to review various options to raise the necessary capital. One option the Company will explore is finding a Joint Venture partner to fund all or a portion of the necessary capital to begin underground mining. The Company has been approached by potential Joint Venture partners, but the Company at this time believes waiting until the Company is reorganized as the best approach on how to proceed to maximize the terms available to the Company from a potential partner. The parties that have approached the Debtors have all signed non-disclosure agreements with the Debtors and their names

cannot be disclosed at this time. The Debtors are willing to talk to any party who is interested in investing in or entering into a joint venture with the Debtors.

The BOCO Loans

During the period of time extending from 2012 through 2016, BOCO made thirteen loans to WestMountain in the aggregate principal amount of approximately \$5,800,000. Two of the loans with a combined principal balance of \$300,000, were converted to equity. Since approximately 2014, the Company has been in default on several occasions with respect to all of its outstanding debt, including approximately \$6.7 million of notes payable to BOCO, the largest creditor and majority shareholder of WestMountain. During the initial default, these notes had default interest rates of 18% and 45%. During 2015, the Company negotiated with BOCO and other creditors to restructure the existing debt in order to allow the Company to focus on execution of its business plan.

On May 26, 2015, the Company entered into a fully executed Loan and Note Modification Agreement dated as of May 15, 2015 (the "2015 Loan Modification Agreement") between the Company, its directors, BOCO, and two other creditors of the Company. The 2015 Loan Modification Agreement modified all outstanding Loan Agreements, Security Agreements and related Promissory Notes between the Company and BOCO (collectively, the "Loan Documents") that were previously in default and extended the repayment and maturity dates over the course of a three year period in addition to lowering the annual interest rate on all BOCO notes to 8%.

As part of the 2015 Loan Modification Agreement, BOCO agreed to convert \$2,221,159 in unpaid interest, plus principal of \$300,000 into shares of the Company's common stock at a price per share of \$0.12. Such conversion was effected on May 26, 2015 and the Company issued 21,009,658 shares of its common stock to BOCO as a result of such conversion.

Pursuant to the 2015 Loan Modification Agreement, the Company had a total of \$909,346 of principal payments to BOCO due on November 15, 2015. Thereafter, this deadline was extended to December 15, 2015. The Company was unable to make these payments and again defaulted on all notes to BOCO. As of the date of this default, the notes payable to BOCO accrued interest at various default interest rates of 18% per annum and 45% per annum. In May 2016, the Company received from BOCO a notice of default and demand for immediate payment in full of the notes.

By late 2015, the major shareholder BOCO and other shareholders recognized that the Debtor

was making no progress financially and with respect to mining operations. As a result, a shareholders meeting was called and three existing directors were not elected to continue to be on the Company's board. The shareholder meeting occurred on January 28, 2016 and at the conclusion of the meeting, the three directors all resigned their positions. Two new directors were added to the Board of Directors in June 2016. One of the new directors added was Brian Klemsz. Mr. Klemsz was and currently is the Chief Investment Officer of BOCO, and at the same time serves as a director of WestMountain. Rick Bloom was the second new director added to the WestMountain board.

In August 2016, research to end litigation with a former employee led to the start of an internal investigation by the Debtor with respect to the prior Board of Directors and officers. Pursuant to this investigation, the Debtor has recently discovered that in a number of transactions it appears that the Debtor paid out funds and stock to individuals without adequate tax accounting. In many cases, IRS Form 1099s were not issued to parties who received funds and stock in the Debtor.

The Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources

On October 28, 2016, the Debtors received a Notice of Violation correspondence (together with follow up correspondence from ADNR received December 13, 2016, the "Notice of Violation") from the Alaska Department of Natural Resources ("ADNR") (the Notice of Violation was addressed to the wholly owned subsidiary, Terra, which holds the Miscellaneous Land Use Permit ("MLUP") pursuant to which the TMC Project is operated. The Notice of Violation was issued pursuant to a July 29, 2016, ADNR site visit inspection at the TMC Project (the "Site Visit").

The Notice of Violation cited several significant observations made by ADNR representatives during the Site Visit that required the Company to take corrective action. Failure to take all corrective action required by the Notice of Violation could have resulted in revocation of the MLUP, which would require the Debtors to vacate the TMC Project. In response to the Notice of Violation, the Company took corrective action.

The ADNR later notified the Company that it must provide a performance guarantee bond related to reclamation and rehabilitation work required at the TMC Project. The Company must provide the performance guarantee in the approximate amount of \$1,224,140 no later than February 2, 2017. While the Company believed that its assets were not sufficient to satisfy the performance guarantee bond and needed to raise capital through the issuance of equity and/or debt as the principal

source of liquidity to satisfy the performance guarantee bond, BOCO agreed to provide a loan to fund the performance guarantee bond for the Company. In correspondence from ADNR dated February 9, 2017, the Company received confirmation that it has satisfied all of the requirements set forth in the Notice of Violation.

The chapter 11 cases were filed in an effort to assist with the reorganization of the Debtors' balance sheets and eliminate debt. It was also believed that the Debtors needed to raise additional capital in order to meet the costs and expenses of ongoing operations.

DESCRIPTION OF ASSETS

Real Property

The Debtor does not own real property.

Personal Property

The following is the list of personal property in the Debtors' possession as of the petition date on March 1, 2017.

WestMountain Asset	Scheduled Value
Deposits	\$2,201
Prepaid mining lease	156,092
Security and insurance deposits	10,618
Equipment	225,264
Asset retirement, prepaid royalties	no value 1
Gold	483,542
Total	\$877,717

Terra Asset	Scheduled Value
Alaska Mining Location and lease	Unknown

¹ These assets were scheduled as having a value of \$157,157 for Asset Retirement and \$605,763 for Prepaid Royalties. Despite these values, the assets have no actual value to the Debtors and are based upon balance sheet entries.

WestMountain does own certain equipment and materials, as scheduled above, however they are all located in Alaska at the TMC mining site. While the equipment and assets in Alaska may have a value as set forth above, that value is not realizable since the assets are in a remote part of Alaska. In order to sell such assets they would have to be transported to an urban area where they could be viewed and sold. The cost of this exercise is not worth the proceeds that might be realized. In addition, all of the personal property is collateral for the BOCO loans which greatly exceed the value of the personal property. Given the BOCO lien there are no proceeds that could be realized in an equipment sale for unsecured creditors. The value for the gold listed above is an estimate by the Debtor. The final value will be determined on a net basis after the mined material is processed and milled. While the Debtor has described its ownership of approximately 1,000 tons of unprocessed material gathered in 2016, the gross revenue before processing expenses from milling this material is estimated at \$500,000 to \$1 million. However, the grade of the material may be so low that processing results in an operating loss. There is no certainty associated with any net gain out of this material.

The Terra assets consist of the Alaska mining claims held through the Ben Porterfield lease. While this asset has some value, the value would not exceed the amount of the BOCO claim in the Terra case of \$8.7 million. Under the Plan the BOCO secured claim is quantified at \$5 million.

Additional information on the Debtors' assets and their management and valuation, including the Alaska mining claims, is contained in the 10-Qs and 10-Ks filed with the SEC and publicly available. The information included in the publicly filed reports includes information on issues such as the history of the Debtors and their acquisition of their TMC Project assets, mining claims and permits, and accounting methods used to support the value of assets. See, WestMountain 10-K page 3, 36-42 filed February 16, 2016, 10-Q page 12 filed February 15, 2017.

Avoidance Actions

The Debtors are reserving the right to bring Avoidance Actions pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §§ 545 through 550 and state law fraudulent conveyance actions. The Debtors are evaluating these claims to determine which, if any, such claims are viable. WestMountain paid certain creditors within 90 days of the Petition Date.

While a portion of these transfers may be avoidable, many of the transfers have been determined to be subject to legitimate statutory defenses permitted under the Code and state law

defenses. If the actions are brought, the Debtors will also incur costs and expenses in the form of legal fees. In addition, there is no way for the Debtors to determine the collectability of any awarded judgments.

With respect to the approximately \$95,800 paid to non-insiders by the Debtor within the 90 days preceding the Petition Date, many of these payments appear to have been made in the ordinary course of business and therefore are subject to defense pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 547(c)(2). In addition, many creditors provided new value after the transfers, making the claims subject to defense under 11 U.S.C. § 547(c)(4). Some of the transfers between the Debtor and the creditors may be contemporaneous and therefore are subject to defense pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 547(c)(1). Other payments may be for settlement under the terms of one or more settlement agreements and may be avoidable as preferential transfers. The settlement payments include payments to Daniel Vaughn for \$21,956 and to Daniel Pace for \$26,050. The Debtors intend to seek recovery of the settlement payments and did file an adversary proceeding on August 17, 2017 to recover the payments to Messrs. Vaughn and Pace.

The Debtor has also filed suit against Snowmass Mining Co., LLC (“Snowmass”) to avoid all or a portion of its claim as a fraudulent conveyance. The Snowmass claim was based on a loan agreement in March 2013 under which \$300,000 was loaned to the Debtor with a 6 month repayment period at which time \$450,000 was due to be paid back to Snowmass. This equates to 100% interest on a yearly basis. At the same time BOCO was loaning money to the Debtors at an interest rate of 8%. The Debtors have alleged that this highly beneficial deal was arranged by Mr. Schiffrin who was managing the Debtor at the time and his friend who owned Snowmass. Snowmass has filed an answer and denied liability. Snowmass is also one of the only two members of the Creditors Committee.

DESCRIPTION OF LIABILITIES

A. Priority Claims

1. Priority Claims

Priority Claims are defined in the Plan as any pre-petition Claim entitled to a priority payment under 11 U.S.C. § 507(a) of the Bankruptcy Code, excluding any Administrative Claim or Tax Claim. Employee claims are estimated at \$0. The Debtor filed a Motion to pay pre-petition

employee wage claims, which the Bankruptcy Court granted. The Debtor subsequently brought all pre-petition employee wage claims current.

2. Administrative Claims

Administrative Claims are those Claims for payment of an administrative expense of a kind specified in §503(b) or §1114(e)(2) of the Bankruptcy Code and entitled to priority pursuant to §507(a)(2) of the Bankruptcy Code, including, but not limited to: (a) the actual, necessary costs and expenses, incurred after the Petition Date, of preserving the estate and operating the business of the Debtor, including wages, salaries, or commissions for services rendered after the commencement of the Chapter 11 Case; (b) Professional Fee Claims; (c) all fees and charges assessed against the estate under 28 U.S.C. §1930; and (d) all Allowed Claims that are entitled to be treated as Administrative Claims pursuant to a Final Order of the Bankruptcy Court under §503(b) of the Bankruptcy Code. The Administrative Claims for the professional fees incurred during the case are as follows:

Professional	Fees Paid to 7-15-17	Fees Due at Confirmation	Retention
Kutner Brinen, P.C.	\$32,145.00	\$70,000.00	Bankruptcy Counsel- Debtor
Thrasher Worth LLC	\$0.00	\$ 8,000.00	SEC Counsel- Debtor
Schwabe Williamson & Wyatt, P.C.	\$0.00	\$ 3,500.00	Tax counsel- Debtor
Holland & Hart, LLP	\$2,700.00	\$ 1,200.00	Business and Mining Counsel- Debtor
Lindquist & Vennum LLP	\$4,804.00	\$40,000.00	Counsel- Creditors Committee

3. Tax Claims

Tax Claims are any Claim of a governmental unit for unsecured taxes entitled to priority pursuant to 11 U.S.C. §507(a)(8). The Internal Revenue Service filed a proof of claim No. 5 in the priority amount of \$8,495.13. The Debtor believes that it is likely that additional claims will exist with respect to the IRS once the transfers of corporate stock for compensation are analyzed and the subject of an accounting. The Debtors estimate that the additional tax that results from such analysis will be approximately \$200,000.

4. Debtor in Possession Financing

During the course of the Chapter 11 case the Debtors obtained a debtor in possession financing loan of up to \$1 million from BOCO. The loan is secured by a senior lien on the Debtors' assets. The proceeds of the loan have been used during the case to pay ongoing costs and expenses, and critical items such as the Porterfield Lease of the mining claims. The Debtors report on a monthly basis with the United States Trustee and the Court as to the amount of the loan that has been funded and used. The amount of the loan expended as of October 26, 2017 is \$830,000.

B. Secured Claims

BOCO Investments, LLC. On the Petition Date, the Debtors owed BOCO the amount of \$8,673,396. The BOCO claim arises out of a number of loans and advances to the Debtor that started in 2012. The BOCO loans have been secured and perfected since approximately 2013 with various UCC Financing Statements that have been recorded in the States of Alaska and Colorado. In approximately October 2016 and reiterated in January 2017, in order to address certain reclamation and other contingencies required to preserve the Debtors' mining permit, the State of Alaska required that the Debtor provide a reclamation deposit with the State of Alaska in the amount of approximately \$1,224,140. In the absence of providing the reclamation deposit, the Debtors' mining permits would have been terminated. The Debtor did not have the \$1,224,140 for deposit with the State of Alaska and requested that BOCO provide such funds. BOCO agreed to deposit the funds provided that the advance of such funds for the Certificate of Deposit required by the State of Alaska ("CD") be secured with a Deed of Trust and Security Agreement. The documents necessary for the CD were prepared and the Deed of Trust, Security Agreement, Assignment of Production, Rents and Leasehold Interests, Financing Statement and Fixture Filing ("Deed of Trust") was recorded on

February 1, 2017. Both Debtors are liable for the loan. The Deed of Trust also secures prior loans that were made by BOCO and which remained outstanding as of February 1, 2017. The advance of the funds by BOCO was clearly beneficial to both Debtors. This is because the Debtors would have lost their interest in the mining claims, Terra through its ownership and WestMountain through its ownership of Terra. Without the mining claims the Debtors would have nothing of consequence with which to do business, no assets to develop, and would be shell entities with creditor claims.

C. Leases and Executory Contracts

On the Effective Date of the Plan, the Debtors assume those executory contracts and unexpired leases listed in Exhibit A attached to the Plan which have not been assumed by prior Order of the Court prior to the Confirmation Date. On the date of the entry of an Order confirming the Plan, the Debtors shall be the holder of all right, title and interest to the assumed leases and contracts and such assumed leases and contracts shall be in full effect and binding upon the Debtor and the other parties thereto. Confirmation of the Plan shall constitute a determination that the payments to be made to said creditors pursuant to the Plan satisfy all conditions precedent to assumption and assignment set forth in 11 U.S.C. §365(b) and (f).

An Order confirming the Plan constitutes approval by the Court of the assumption or rejection of the executory contracts and unexpired leases described herein in accordance with the provisions of 11 U.S.C. §365 and the Rules.

All proofs of claim with respect to claims arising from the rejection of any executory contract or unexpired lease must be filed with the Bankruptcy Court within twenty (20) days after the earlier of (i) the date of the Bankruptcy Court order approving the Debtors' rejection of such executory contract or unexpired lease or (ii) the Confirmation Date. Any claims not filed within such time shall be forever barred from recovery from the Debtor or the estate and any such Claims shall be disallowed in full. Claims arising from such rejection, to the extent Allowed, shall be treated as unsecured Claims.

The most significant lease is the lease between Ben Porterfield and Terra for the Alaskan mining claims. The Debtor has stayed current on this lease and there is no expected amount that is required to pay in order to cure the lease. Terra does assume the Ben Porterfield lease.

D. Non-Priority Unsecured Claims

The Debtor has a number of general unsecured pre-petition creditors. Several of the general unsecured creditors have filed Proofs of Claim. The bar date for filing claims against the Debtors was June 2, 2017. The Debtors have compiled a list of the Claims scheduled in the bankruptcy case as modified by the Claims filed by creditors in Classes 3 and C. A schedule of all of the expected unsecured claims is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

To the extent that a creditor who was scheduled by the Debtors filed a Claim, the amount of the Claim as filed by the creditor is considered in the analysis, unless otherwise noted. Pursuant to the WestMountain Bankruptcy Schedules and the proofs of claim filed by its creditors to date, the total Class 3 claims are approximately \$5,790,291. This total includes the deficiency unsecured claim of BOCO at \$3,673,396 and the Gordon Investments (Alaska) Inc. claim at \$1,000,000. Pursuant to the Terra Bankruptcy Schedules and the proofs of claim filed by its creditors to date, the total Class C claim, which consists of the unsecured deficiency claim of BOCO is approximately \$3.7 million.

The anticipated Class 3 and C figures also do account for reductions in claim amounts as a result of claim objections that may be filed by the Debtors. In many cases, it appears that the Debtor transferred gold ore or stock to one or more creditors in order to satisfy all or part of a given claims. In a number of cases shareholders filed claims for the amount they paid to acquire stock in WestMountain. The Debtor is evaluating these payments and transfers and may object to claims if it can determine that it is entitled to such credits or offsets.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLAN

A. GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Debtors have filed their Plan of Reorganization with the United States Bankruptcy Court for the District of Colorado. The Plan may be amended prior to confirmation. The Plan provides for the reorganization of the Debtors. Funding for the implementation of the Plan will be derived primarily from the New Capital of approximately \$3 to \$4 million and revenue derived from mining operations.

The Plan provides for the specification and treatment of all creditors and Interest holders of Debtors. The Plan identifies whether each Class is impaired or unimpaired. A Class is unimpaired only if the Plan leaves unaltered the legal, equitable or contractual obligations between Debtors and the unimpaired claimants or interest holders. The following is a brief summary of the Plan. The actual text of the Plan should be reviewed for more specific detail.

Unclassified Priority Claims

As provided in Section 1123(a)(1) of the Code, the Claims against the Debtor covered in Article IV of the Plan are not classified. The holders of such Allowed Claims are not entitled to vote on the Plan.

1. Administrative Claims

The holders of Allowed Claims of the type specified in Section 507(a)(2) of the Code, Administrative Claims, shall receive cash equal to the allowed amount of such Claim or a lesser amount or different treatment as may be acceptable and agreed to by particular holders of such Claims. Such Claims shall be paid in full on the Effective Date of the Plan, or treated as otherwise agreed to by the particular holders of such Claims. Section 507(a)(2) Administrative Claims that are allowed by the Court after the Effective Date of the Plan shall be paid upon allowance or as otherwise agreed. Debtors expect that the creditors set forth on page 17 will hold claims which constitute unpaid cost and expense of administration claims that total \$122,700 as of the Confirmation Date of the Plan estimated as of December 15, 2017.

All administrative expense Claims of professionals are subject to Court approval on notice to creditors with an opportunity for a hearing. Certain professional fees may be paid pursuant to

interim fee applications and upon Court allowance. The fees set forth above are the total unpaid fees expected in the case as of the estimated Confirmation Date of the Plan. The amounts set forth above are expected to be due on the Confirmation Date of the Plan and do not include fees and costs paid directly by the Debtor pursuant to Court Order or interim payment procedures.

2. Tax Claims

The Allowed Claims of a type specified in Section 507(a)(8) of the Code, Tax Claims of governmental taxing authorities, shall be paid on the Effective Date of the Plan. The total §507(a)(8) claims are estimated at no more than \$210,000.

3. United States Trustee Fees

The Debtor will make all payments required to be paid to the U.S. Trustee pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1930(a)(6) until the case is closed, converted, or dismissed. All payments due to the U.S. Trustee pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1930(a)(6) shall be paid on the Effective Date, and the U.S. Trustee shall thereafter be paid fees due on a quarterly basis until the case is closed, converted, or dismissed. The Debtors' obligation to file post confirmation quarterly reports pursuant to 11 U.S.C. § 1930(a)(7) continues until the Chapter 11 case is dismissed, converted or closed. Since it is expected the case will be closed and a Final Decree entered shortly after the Effective Date, it is not expected that the fees will be a material post-petition obligation. Post-confirmation payments due to the United States Trustee are estimated to be no greater than \$10,000 for both Debtors.

Class 1 and A, Priority Claims

Allowed Class 1 and A Priority Claims shall be paid in full on the Effective Date. The Class 1 and A claims are for certain pre-petition wages and employee Claims and are more particularly described in Sections 507(a)(4) and 507(a)(5) of the Code. The Class 1 and A claims are estimated at \$0 since the Debtors already obtained authority to pay pre-petition priority claims shortly after the cases were filed.

Class 2 and B, the Allowed Secured Claim of BOCO Investments, LLCThe Class 2 and B Secured Claim consists of the Allowed Secured Claim of BOCO. The BOCO secured claim is fixed in the amount of \$5 million under the terms of the Plan. The balance of the BOCO claim,

approximately \$3.7 million will be treated as an unsecured claim. The BOCO collateral consists of all of the Debtors' property in both cases. While issues may exist as to the extent of the BOCO lien with respect to the Alaska mining claims, all of the mining claims are in the Terra case and BOCO is the only secured and unsecured creditor in the Terra case. **As a result, BOCO would receive all of the proceeds derived from the sale of the mining claims prior to any distribution to WestMountain, the Terra equity holder, regardless of whether BOCO is secured or not.**

BOCO initially proposed that all of the \$9.4 million owed to BOCO remain as secured debt on the Debtor's balance sheet after the bankruptcy. The board successfully reached an agreement with BOCO to have a portion of the senior debt converted into equity and a portion remain debt. The board negotiated the split to reduce the amount of debt so that raising additional equity would be more probable. The board has experience raising capital for many companies and the final split was based upon the board's understanding of the capital markets.

The \$5 million valuation for the Terra assets, the mining claims, constitutes the Debtors' best estimate of what they would receive in a liquidation of such assets. No independent third party appraisal exists.

If creditors are interested in the history of BOCO and its ongoing funding of the Debtors, they are referred to the various SEC filings that have been made by the Debtors. This information is all publicly available.

Class 3 and C, the Allowed Claims of General Unsecured Creditors

Class 3 consists of those unsecured creditors of WestMountain who hold Allowed Claims and Class C consists of the unsecured creditors of Terra. Classes 3 and C are provided with three options under the terms of the Plan. Option 1 allows any allowed claimant to elect to receive \$.07 on account of each dollar of unsecured claim. The distribution is to be made within 10 days of the Effective Date of the Plan, a 7% recovery. Option 2 allows any allowed unsecured creditor to receive the sum of \$.12 on account of each dollar of unsecured claim within one year of the Effective Date of the Plan, a 12% recovery. Option 3 allows any allowed unsecured creditor to elect to receive New Common Shares of WestMountain common stock at the rate of .15 shares for each dollar of allowed claim, or their ratable share of a maximum amount of 11.3% of the New Common Stock, if the dollars electing Option 3 are over-subscribed. The three options may be made by any unsecured

creditor with an allowed claim and the options must be selected at the time ballots are cast on Plan voting. Option 1 is a certainty since the Plan will not be confirmed unless the New Capital is raised. Creditors who desire certainty may choose to elect Option 1. Option 2 is more risky since it provides for a greater cash payout over the course of five years. Option 3 is the riskiest alternative though it provides the greatest possible recovery, a conversion of debt to equity. The Debtors selected the cash and stock payouts under the Plan based on their own determination of what payments would be feasible.

The Creditors Committee in this case, currently consisting of Ruen Drilling, Inc. and Snowmass Mining Co., LLC have taken the position in their objection to the adequacy of the Disclosure Statement that the Plan will not be successful and provide a recovery to creditors through the election of stock. If creditors believe this to be true they should elect Option 1 and take the immediate cash distribution. The Debtors do not agree with the position of the Creditors Committee.

Class 4 and D, the Interests in WestMountain and Terra held by pre-confirmation shareholders

Class 4 includes the Interests in WestMountain as of the Petition Date. Class 4 consists of the holders of the outstanding common stock in WestMountain as it existed prior to confirmation of the Plan. The Plan provides for the effectuation of a 500 for 1 reverse split of the WestMountain stock. Once the reverse split occurs, the outstanding Class 4 Interest holders will own approximately 1.9% of the outstanding shares of WestMountain once new shares are issued to the creditors that invest in the Company's common stock. The Company will increase the authorized shares outstanding to 100,000,000. The balance of the post-confirmation shares will be held by those parties who are to receive shares in exchange of their claims and interests pursuant to the terms of the New Plan and new equity investment. In the WestMountain Form 10Q for the period ending July 31, 2016 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 15, 2017 the Company reported that it had 76,221,319 shares outstanding as of February 13, 2017. No additional shares were issued since that time. In the case of a 500 for 1 reverse split the number of outstanding shares will be reduced to 152,443. A projected capitalization table assuming the Plan is confirmed and shares of New Common Stock are issued in accordance with the Plan is as follows:

Entity	Number of Shares	Percentage Ownership
New Capital (assume \$3.5 million)	7,000,000 (\$.50 per share)	86.1%
Unsecured Creditors (assume \$4 million convert to equity which includes \$3.7 million of the BOCO claim)	918,522	11.3%
Preferred Shareholders	60,000	0.7%
Old Pre-Petition Shareholders	152,443	1.9%

Class D consists of the holder of the Terra outstanding shares, WestMountain. Class D is unimpaired under the Plan and Terra will continue to be a subsidiary of WestMountain following confirmation of the Plan.

B. MEANS FOR EXECUTION OF THE PLAN

The Plan is subject to a requirement that the Debtors raise at least \$3-4 million in New Capital. The New Capital may consist of debtor in possession financing that is exchanged for New Common Stock in WestMountain plus additional funds invested to acquire New Common Stock at the time the Plan is confirmed. The New Capital will fund the payment of Unclassified Priority claims which include administrative expenses and priority tax claims. It will also fund the payment of the unsecured creditors who elect Option 1 under the Plan. The New Capital will then be used by the Debtor to continue operations, limited mining activity, payments for the mining leases, and the completion of test drill sites to verify gold ore content to assist in proving out the value of the project. The goal of the Debtors following confirmation of the Plan will be to establish the value of the overall mining project and either locate a partner or significant capital to undertake the development of an underground mining operation.

C. ADMINISTRATIVE CLAIM BAR DATE

If the Plan is confirmed, all applications for allowance and payment of Administrative Claims, including Professional Fees, must be filed within 45 days following the Effective Date of the Plan.

D. SETTLEMENT WITH GORDON INVESTMENTS (ALASKA), LLC

On October 13, 2017 the Debtors filed their Motion For Approval of Settlements By and Between the Debtors, Gordon Investments (Alaska), LLC (“Gordon”), and BOCO Investments, LLC. (“Gordon Motion”). The last day to object to the Gordon Motion was set as November 3, 2017. An extension of time for objection was provided to the Creditors Committee and its members. If any objection is filed, the Court’s consideration of the Gordon Motion will occur on December 19, 2017 along with the confirmation hearing. The Gordon Motion provides for two settlements to take place and be implemented. The settlements are designed to resolve Gordon’s claims against BOCO and Gordon’s claims against the Debtors.

First, in resolution of its Proofs of Claim No. 28-1 against WestMountain, in which Gordon asserted a secured claim in the amount of \$1 million, and No. 4-1 against Terra, in which Gordon asserted a secured claim in the amount of \$1 million, Gordon has agreed to amend each claim as an unsecured claim against WestMountain in the amount of \$1,187,260 (i.e., \$1 million plus accrued and unpaid interest) and against Terra in the amount of \$100,000, and file such amended claims no later than 15 days following the date on which the Plan is confirmed. This settlement with the Debtors stipulates that each of Gordon’s claims against each Debtor is unsecured, and it greatly reduces the damage claim amount that Gordon is asserting against Terra. If the Settlement Agreement is not approved, as amended below, Gordon reserves all its rights to assert whatever claims it has against the Debtors in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Second, in resolution of its intercreditor disputes with BOCO, BOCO will assign to Gordon a participation interest in the amount of \$625,000 in its secured claims against the Debtors, which is set under the Plan at \$5 million. In return, Gordon will elect to convert its amended unsecured claim against WestMountain in the amount of \$1,187,260 to equity pursuant to the Plan and assign a portion of the shares it receives under the Plan equivalent to \$625,000 of its unsecured claim against WestMountain to BOCO. The intercreditor assignments are assignments of non-voting interests and will be effective upon entry of orders approving the Settlement Agreement and confirming the Plan. As reflected in the Settlement Agreement and in the Gordon Motion, Gordon will receive payment on account of its \$625,000 portion of BOCO’s secured claim on a *pari passu* basis with BOCO. As part of its settlement with BOCO, Gordon has committed to participate in an amount of not less than \$100,000 in the New Capital component of the Plan and may increase its participation up to 20% of

the New Capital provided its participation does not impact BOCO's participation. This intercreditor settlement does not increase the size of BOCO's secured or unsecured claims against the Debtors, nor does it give Gordon voting rights on account of BOCO's secured or unsecured claims against the Debtors.

In light of the Court's decision at the conclusion of the hearing on the Debtors' Second Amended Disclosure Statement on November 1 that, to the extent objections are filed to the Gordon Motion, the hearing on the approval of the Gordon Motion should be heard in conjunction with confirmation of the Debtors' Plan on December 19, 2017, the parties to the Settlement Agreement have agreed to certain amendments to the Gordon Motion and the Settlement Agreement, which are designed to address certain implementation issues relating to the settlement. First, BOCO and Gordon have agreed to extend the condition in the Settlement Agreement that the Plan be confirmed by November 15 to December 29, 2017. Second, Gordon will amend its claims against each Debtor by November 15 in the amounts set forth in the Gordon Motion, and to the extent necessary, will file a joint motion with the Debtors to allow its claims against the Debtors for voting and distribution purposes, which motion shall also be heard on December 19. Third, Gordon shall not be required to file any responses to the Debtors' pending objections to its two claims through December 29, 2017. Fourth, to the extent the Settlement Agreement is not approved by the Court, Gordon reserves its rights, to the extent allowed by applicable law, to change its vote on the confirmation of the Debtors' Plan. Fifth, Gordon must exercise its option to increase its participation in the New Capital by providing written notice to BOCO and the Debtors no later than prior to entry of an order confirming the Plan. Finally, the Debtors have agreed to extend the deadline for the Creditors Committee and its members to object to the Gordon Motion to the deadline to object to confirmation of the Plan, which deadline will be set by the Court upon approval of the Disclosure Statement.

HISTORIC OPERATIONS

WestMountain has operated as a public company and has filed required reports with the SEC. The reports are publicly available and may be accessed on the SEC EDGAR system located at www.sec.gov/edgar.shtml. The Debtors have attached to this Disclosure Statement as Exhibit B historic financial statements for the years 2015 and 2016.

During the course of the Chapter 11 case WestMountain has also taken steps to facilitate the reorganization and save on operations. All salaried employees, except for one, have been terminated and the Company now relies on project based contractors who are paid on an hourly basis to ensure efficient use of the post-petition loan. WestMountain is also processing material to ensure maintenance of its Alaska mining claims. WestMountain has also reached out to creditors for input on a plan of reorganization.

PLAN FEASIBILITY

The Effective Date will only occur once the Plan is confirmed. The Plan will only be confirmed if the New Capital has been raised for investment into the Debtor. The Debtor is anticipating New Capital in the amount of at least \$3.5 million. If this amount is available for investment into the Debtor on the terms provided for under the Plan, the Debtor will have sufficient funds to make the payments required under the Plan and fund its operations until further development of the mining operation is available. Based upon the commitment the Debtor has for the debtor in possession funding of up to \$1 million and the interest of BOCO in seeing the Plan through confirmation, the Debtor believes the necessary funds will be available to confirm the Plan. Once the funds are raised, the Debtors believe the Plan is feasible since the Debtors will have sufficient funds to pay all priority claims, the claims of creditors electing Options 1 and 2, and the ability to fund operations for at least a year and longer once mining is recommenced.

Projections

Projections that itemize the use of cash following the Effective Date of the Plan and for the following year are attached to this Disclosure Statement as Exhibit C. The Projections assume that the Debtors have raised the sum of \$3 million in New Capital pursuant to the terms of the Plan. The Projections point out the use of the funds raised by the Debtor in the form of New Capital and from gold sales. The Projections were developed by the Debtors' board of directors, Rick Bloom and Brian Klemsz. The Projections do include an expense item for a CEO being paid \$15,000 per month. The hiring of a CEO has been delayed until the Plan is confirmed by the Court.

The Projections forecast the operation of the Debtor from September 2017 through 2019. Minimal revenue is expected over this time period and the overall losses are projected at \$2,498,977

which will be covered by the New Capital. The New Capital will provide the Debtors with the ability to operate and explore alternatives to develop its gold resource.

The Debtor has proposed a plan whereby the primary approach will be to find a third party Joint Venture (JV) partner to develop the resource. Two potential JV partners, under non-disclosure agreement, have access to the data room and have been reviewing the Debtor's information. The Debtor may or may not hire a CEO. This will depend upon confirmation of the Plan and the possible path forward with a potential JV partner. No officer or employee from BOCO intends to move to the role of CEO for the Debtor. The Debtor has provided the same forecast to both the senior secured lender as well as the Unsecured Creditors committee. The level of detail is extensive with supporting schedules, in monthly accounting periods and rolled up into an annual plan. The level of detail exceeds what the Debtor used for operations in prior accounting periods before 2016. The level of detail also exceeds the information provided to creditors when these creditors in fact were extending credit to the Debtor for services in prior years. The members of the Creditors Committee and others specifically provided credit to the Debtor with less information than they have now available to them in bankruptcy.

Materials Processing

WestMountain has processed 275 tons of materials on a bulk sampling basis as of September 15, 2017. This represents approximately 25% of the materials available to be processed. The recovery rate through August 30, 2017 has been approximately 0.50 ounces of gold per ton of material processed. WestMountain has provided a data room for the Creditors Committee and creditors who sign a confidentiality agreement that has information that has been recovered or found to date. The information includes detailed accounting information including payments to all vendors since 2011. The data room also contains the available technical information the Debtor has received from third parties, consultants and internal work product. Attached hereto as Exhibit E is the 2017 Production Summary which shows the results of operations for the two months of operation in August and September 2017. More detailed reports can be provided by the Debtor on request of any creditor.

Information Availability

WestMountain has provided all information to the Creditors Committee through the data room to assist them in making decisions on the Plan. The same information has been provided to BOCO through the data room.

Inventory

WestMountain originally stated certain inventory levels in its bankruptcy schedules. The overall valuation of the inventory, which consists of unprocessed bulk materials, at prior reporting dates has now come into question and has caused the valuation of the inventory to be reduced. Some of the remaining bulk materials have a much lower estimated recoverable amount of gold than prior estimates. Prior management had estimated the bulk material would have approximately 1.1 ounces of recoverable gold per ton. The actual level of recovery in 2017 has been 0.50 ounces of gold per ton or approximately 45% of the estimates used by prior management in their inventory valuation calculations.

The reported value of bulk materials is in fact an estimate of the potential value. The Debtor had processed 25% of the bulk materials resulting in the recovery of 127 ounces of gold, for a recovery rate of 0.50 ounces of gold per ton as of August 30, 2017. The Debtor estimates approximately 847 tons of bulk materials remain to be processed in 2017 and 2018. The value of the remaining bulk materials would be estimated at approximately \$175,000 which is based upon a potential gross revenue value of \$572,000 using a value of gold at \$1,300 per ounce, less processing costs of approximately \$216,000, and a profit margin of 20%. The operating expenses are from an estimate of \$100,000 per month for 2.8 months using 2017 expense information. From a financial reporting and SEC disclosure perspective, the Debtor has not historically included any potential inventory value for any gold that might be recoverable from fine ground material. The Debtor has approximately 2,500 tons of fine ground material that may or may not have any net benefit to the Debtor once the expense of recovering any gold is factored into the valuation. These materials have been processed at least once through the current mill. Since the Debtor was unable to reach agreement with its auditors to place any value on the fine ground materials with prior audits the Debtor will continue to report no value.

Conversion of Debt to Equity

WestMountain also intends to remain a publicly held company. It will maintain the filing of necessary reporting with the Securities and Exchange Commission and maintain its stock listing on the Over the Counter exchange.

The Debtors do not guarantee any specific return to unsecured creditors with respect to the conversion of their claims to equity. Each creditor will need to make a decision based on their expected risk and return. If creditors are concerned about the viability of the Debtors after the Plan is confirmed and desire certainty they should elect the cash option. If creditors want to try to recover the full amount of their claims the stock option is less certain but does provide that chance for recovery.

RISK TO CREDITORS

This Disclosure Statement contains statements which look into the future. There is no way to determine the accuracy of these statements. The Debtors have used their best efforts based upon all the information available to the Debtors to provide full disclosure. The Debtors believe that the Plan as proposed offers the best option for creditors in both estates. As explained below in greater detail, the principal alternative to the Debtors' reorganization under Chapter 11 is a conversion of the cases to Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code. As indicated in the liquidation analysis provided below, liquidation of the Debtor through a Chapter 7 process will assure a distribution to unsecured creditors which is much less than that proposed by the Plan.

EVENT OF DEFAULT

The Plan, upon confirmation, constitutes a new contractual relationship by and between the Debtors and their creditors. In the event of a default by either of the Debtors under the Plan, creditors shall be entitled to enforce all rights and remedies against the Debtors as the case may be for breach of contract. Any secured creditor claiming a breach of the Plan by the Debtor will be able to enforce all of their rights and remedies including foreclosure of their security agreement or lien pursuant to the terms of such document. Any creditor claiming a breach must provide written notice to the Debtor of the claimed default, the notice must provide the Debtor a ten (10) day period within

which to cure the claimed default, unless a longer period is specified elsewhere in the Plan. Upon the Debtor's failure to cure the default within such ten day period, the creditor may proceed to exercise their rights and remedies.

TAX CONSEQUENCE

The Debtor is not providing tax advice to creditors or interest holders. **U.S. Treasury Regulations require you to be informed that, to the extent this section includes any tax advice, it is not intended or written by the Debtor or its counsel to be used, and cannot be used, for the purpose of avoiding federal tax penalties.** Each party affected by the Plan should consult its own tax advisor for information as to the tax consequences of Plan confirmation. Generally, unsecured creditors should have no tax liabilities as a result of Plan confirmation. The recovery of each creditor is payment on account of a debt and generally not taxable, unless the creditor wrote off the debt against income in a prior year in which case income may have to be recognized. Interest holders may have very complicated tax effects as a result of Plan confirmation.

Pursuant to Section 1146(c) of the Code, the issuance, transfer, or exchange of notes or equity securities under the Plan by the Debtor, the creation of any mortgage, deed of trust, or other security interest, the making or assignment of any lease or the making or delivery of any deed or instrument of transfer under, in furtherance of, or in connection with the Plan or the Agreements shall not be subject to any stamp, real estate transfer, mortgage recording, or other similar tax.

POST-CONFIRMATION MANAGEMENT

Once the Plan is confirmed the Debtors will be managed by the individuals who are described below. The Board of Directors for WestMountain will consist of Richard Bloom and Brian Klemsz. They will also constitute the Board of Directors for Terra. The officers of each company will consist of Richard Bloom as President.

Richard Bloom, age 50, currently serves as a director of WestMountain and has served in this position since June 2016. Mr. Bloom was elected as a member of the Board of Directors of Support.com, a leading provider of tech support and turnkey support center services and software, in June 2016 and has served as its President and Chief Executive Officer since October 2016. Mr. Bloom has served as a director of NexCore Group, LLC (formerly NexCore Healthcare

Capital Corporation), a healthcare real estate developer and property manager, since December 2010. He has also served as a director of GlideRite Corporation, an equipment repair and maintenance service provider to large national retailers, since June 2009. Additionally, he served as Executive Chairman of Arcata LLC (formerly MyPrint Corp), a marketing execution services company, from 2009 through October 2011. He served as President and Chief Operating Officer of Renaissance Acquisition Corporation, a publicly traded special purpose acquisition company, from the date of their initial public offering in 2007 until 2009. Mr. Bloom served as the Chief Executive Officer of Caswell Massey (“Caswell Massey”), a personal care consumer product company, from 2006 to 2007, and as a director and Vice Chairman of Caswell Massey from 2003 to 2007. From 1999 to 2006, Mr. Bloom served in various positions at Marietta Corporation (“Marietta Corporation”), a maker and marketer of personal care and household products, most recently as its Chief Executive Officer and President. Mr. Bloom also served as a director of Marietta Holding Corporation, the successor entity to Marietta Corporation, from 2004 to 2007, and as a director and President of BFMA Holding Corporation, which owned and operated Marietta Corporation, from 1996 to 2004. Mr. Bloom also served as a director of AmeriQual Group, LLC, the largest producer and supplier of meals ready-to-eat to the United States military, from 2005 to 2007. Mr. Bloom earned a BS summa cum laude in Economic Science from The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Klemsz became a director of WestMountain Gold in June 2016. He has been the Chief Investment Officer of BOCO Investments, LLC since 2007. He was President and Chief Investment Officer for GDBA Investments, LLLP, a private investment partnership from May 2000 until February 2007. Mr. Klemsz has been the Treasurer and sole Director of WestMountain Company since May, 2011. He is currently also the President, Treasurer, and sole Director of WestMountain Alternative Energy, Inc. Mr. Klemsz received a Masters of Science in Accounting and Taxation in 1993 and a Masters of Science in Finance in 1990 from Colorado State University. He received his Bachelor of Science degree from the University of Colorado in 1981.

Messrs. Bloom and Klemsz are currently serving without cash compensation and do not expect to receive cash compensation for their services for at least two years or until the Companies reach a point where they are able to generate sufficient revenue to allow for such payments. They may receive stock options for their work at a future date however no terms or agreements have been reached in this regard.

LIQUIDATION ANALYSIS UNDER CHAPTER 7

The principal alternative to the Debtors' reorganization under Chapter 11 is a conversion of the cases to Chapter 7 of the Bankruptcy Code. Chapter 7 requires the liquidation of the Debtors' assets by a Trustee who is appointed by the United States Trustee's office. The assets would be liquidated and the proceeds distributed to creditors in the order of their priorities.

The Debtors' assets need to be viewed and analyzed on a per Debtor basis since the two Debtors have not been substantively consolidated. Each of the two Debtors has their own separate assets and liabilities. In the case of Terra, the assets consist of the lease from Ben Porterfield and the Alaska mining claims. The debt consists primarily of debt owed to BOCO. Whether BOCO is secured by all of the asset value or not, BOCO is entitled to all of the net sale proceeds of the Porterfield lease and the mining claims. It does not appear that such assets have a value in excess of \$7 million. If the Terra assets were liquidated and the proceeds paid to creditors, BOCO would be the only creditor paid since it holds the only claim. The assets held by WestMountain are much less certain than those held by Terra. It is not expected that the net assets of WestMountain would be sufficient to repay the administrative and priority claims in the case and as a result there would be no distribution to creditors in a WestMountain Chapter 7 case. One of the administrative expenses in the WestMountain case is the debtor in possession financing provided by BOCO and in which Gordon Investment may participate. This loan could be advanced up to a \$1 million maximum amount. Even assuming half of the loan is advanced, it is highly unlikely that it could be repaid with the proceeds of known assets.

Upon conversion to Chapter 7, as demonstrated in the Liquidation Analysis, the funds generated from the liquidation of the Debtors' assets are less than what the unsecured creditors would receive under the Plan. The Liquidation Analysis is attached hereto as Exhibit D. The funds available to unsecured creditors in a Chapter 7 case are subject to the Chapter 7 Trustee's fees and any additional costs and expenses of the Chapter 7 estate would have to be paid as priority expenses before any unsecured creditor claims may be paid. These would likely include any attorneys retained by the trustee as well as any accountant required to prepare final tax returns.

The Debtors under the chapter 11 Plan will distribute funds in an orderly manner as provided under the Plan. Given the alternative under a chapter 7 scenario, the Debtors' proposed chapter 11

Plan provides a better alternative for unsecured creditors, and contemplates a distribution to unsecured creditors in either cash or stock with a value that is greater than would be obtained in chapter 7. It is therefore urged by the Debtors that all creditors vote in favor of the Plan.

DATED: November 3, 2017

WESTMOUNTAIN GOLD, INC.

By: /s/ Rick Bloom
Rick Bloom, President

By: /s/ Brian Klemsz
Brian Klemsz, Director

TERRA GOLD CORP.

By: /s/ Rick Bloom
Rick Bloom, President

By: /s/ Brian Klemsz
Brian Klemsz, Director

Kutner Brinen, P.C. ("KB") has acted as legal counsel to Westmountain Gold, Inc. and Terra Gold Corp. on bankruptcy matters during the Chapter 11 case. KB has prepared this Disclosure Statement with information provided primarily by Westmountain Gold, Inc. and Terra Gold Corp. The information contained herein has been approved by both Debtors. KB has not made any separate independent investigation as to the veracity or accuracy of the statements contained herein. This Disclosure Statement is executed and filed subject to the provisions of Bankruptcy Rule 9011.

Counsel to Westmountain Gold, Inc.
And Terra Gold, Corp.
Debtors- In-Possession:

KUTNER BRINEN, P.C.

By: /s/ Lee M. Kutner
Lee M. Kutner (#10966)
1660 Lincoln Street, Suite 1850
Denver, CO 80264
Telephone: (303) 832-2400
Telecopier: (303) 832-1510

List of Exhibits Attached to this Disclosure Statement:

- A. Unsecured Creditors List
- B. Historic Financial Statements
- C. Projections
- D. Liquidation Analysis
- E. 2017 Production Summary

EXHIBIT A
Westmountain Gold, Inc. Claims List

Name of Creditor	Estimated Unsecured Claim	Comments
Deficiency Claim BOCO Investments, LLC	\$ 3,673,396.00	net of \$5,000,000.00 secured claim
Unsecured		
AK Waste Water	\$ 30.00	
Alaska Charter and Transport, LLC	\$ 18,719.38	POC
Alaska Communications	\$ 435.44	
ALS Minerals, Inc.	\$ 18,351.53	POC
American Analytical Services, Inc.	\$ 28.00	
American Mining	\$ 1,818.88	
Behre Dolbear & Company	\$ 19,726.77	POC
Braun Environmental, Inc.	\$ 800.00	
Broadridge Financial	\$ 725.86	
Bullard Law	\$ 1,382.50	
Brooks Bentley	\$ -	POC- based on stock
Byron F. "Trip" Wynn III	\$ -	POC-based on stock
Carlie Tran	\$ 2,890.31	
Casimir Capital, L.P.	\$ -	Disputed
Chris Christopherson, Inc.	\$ -	POC
Chugach	\$ 270.69	POC
City of Sandpoint	\$ 25.00	
Complete Corporate Service	\$ 393.75	
Corporate Stock	\$ 2,270.99	
Crowell Moring	\$ -	Disputed
David Beshunsky and Lois Beshunsky	\$ -	POC-based on stock
Delta Dental	\$ 932.82	
Department of Labor and Industries	\$ 490.80	POC may be priority
Don Skinner & Julie Skinner Jtten	\$ -	POC-based on stock
EKS&H	\$ 55,000.00	
Employment Security Department	\$ 75.00	
Enstar	\$ 926.32	
Estate of Fabian Andres	\$ 129,292.00	POC
F. R. Bell & Associates, Inc.	\$ 10,100.90	POC
Fifth Avenue Law Group, Inc.	\$ -	Disputed
Fubar Equipment, LLC	\$ 360.00	

\$412.85 of claim scheduled as priority

GCI	\$	80.00	
Glen Air	\$	4,075.00	
Goldseek, LLC	\$	10,500.00	
Gordon Investments (Alaska) Inc.	\$	1,000,000.00	POC
Gregory Schiffrin	\$	40,875.00	estimate after dispute
Gustavson Associates, LLC	\$	-	Disputed and paid
Hagadone Photography, Inc.	\$	6,357.50	
Idaho Department of Labor	\$	212.67	
IPFS Corporation	\$	3,896.30	POC
James Baugman	\$	30,000.00	POC estimated after dispute
James B. Hedrick	\$	-	POC-based on stock
John McGrath	\$	1,136.00	
Kerkering, Barberio & Co.	\$	5,250.00	
Lake and Peninsula Airlines, Inc.	\$	19,105.00	POC
Logic International Consulting Group LLC	\$	-	Disputed
Lyntek Incorporated	\$	-	Disputed
Mark Scott	\$	48,000.00	POC
Mediant	\$	150.00	
Merry Hummell	\$	-	POC-based on stock
MOI	\$	458.49	
NC Machinery	\$	471.74	
Noise Production, Inc.	\$	16,750.00	
OTC Markets	\$	10,000.00	
Perkins Coie LLP	\$	2,726.00	
Pollux Aviation Ltd.	\$	1,699.22	
R&S Properties	\$	30,504.00	POC
Regal Air	\$	2,400.00	
Remote Fuels	\$	13,499.27	POC
Renee and Greg Hanson	\$	-	based on stock
Resource Development, Inc.	\$	13,594.50	POC
Richy A. Bjelkevke	\$	-	POC-based on stock
RNR Consulting	\$	4,100.00	
Roger A. Warren	\$	-	POC-based on stock
Ruen Drilling, Inc.	\$	256,091.89	POC
Skinner Gold Note	\$	-	Disputed
Snowmass Mining	\$	175,735.00	POC estimated after dispute
Standard & Poor's	\$	1,322.57	
TLC Properties (Warehouse)	\$	11,186.30	POC
Troutman Sanders LLP	\$	9,050.00	
Valley Equipment	\$	517.82	
Wendy Yang	\$	1,250.00	

William D. Andres	\$	129,292.00	POC
Zacks Investment Research, Inc.	\$	1,562.50	POC
Total	\$	5,790,291.71	

Form 10Q

<https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1421601/00015131621700...>

PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

WestMountain Gold, Inc.
An Exploration Stage Company
Consolidated Balance Sheets

	July 31, 2016 <i>(unaudited)</i>	October 31, 2015
ASSETS		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,543	\$ 383,412
Prepaid expenses	62,132	26,704
Inventory	1,411,063	559,432
Total current assets	<u>1,480,738</u>	<u>969,548</u>
Equipment, net	334,721	318,804
Other Assets		
Prepaid royalties	480,763	362,830
Mining claims	-	2,446,458
Security deposits	10,618	10,618
Asset retirement cost	162,005	180,149
Total Assets	<u>\$ 2,469,745</u>	<u>\$ 4,288,407</u>
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 1,283,304	\$ 1,134,428
Accounts payable - related parties	-	11,300
Accrued expenses	407,825	159,313
Accrued interest	655,343	346,289
Forward contract	250,761	250,612
Derivative liability	-	867,557
Lines of credit - related parties (\$640,000 facility and \$150,000 facility)	640,000	109,246
Promissory notes - related parties, net of discounts of \$567,210 and \$0, respectively	3,529,251	-
Promissory notes, net of discounts of \$0 and \$469,237, respectively	1,200,000	4,882,878
Total current liabilities	<u>7,966,484</u>	<u>7,761,723</u>
Long-Term Liabilities		
Asset retirement obligation	<u>200,382</u>	<u>184,045</u>
Total liabilities	<u>8,166,866</u>	<u>7,945,768</u>
Commitments and Contingencies		
STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT		
Preferred stock, \$0.10 par value; 987,900 shares authorized, 0 shares issued and outstanding at July 31, 2016 and October 31, 2015, respectively	-	-
Preferred Series A Convertible Stock, \$0.10 par value; 12,100 shares authorized, issued and outstanding at July 31, 2016 and October 31, 2015	1,210	1,210
Common stock, \$0.001 par value; 200,000,000 shares authorized, 76,056,319 and 61,650,537 shares issued and outstanding at July 31, 2016 and October 31, 2015, respectively	76,056	61,651
Additional paid in capital	19,458,493	17,831,364
Accumulated deficit	<u>(25,232,860)</u>	<u>(21,551,586)</u>
Total stockholders' deficit	<u>(5,697,121)</u>	<u>(3,657,361)</u>
Total Liabilities and Stockholders' Deficit	<u>\$ 2,469,745</u>	<u>\$ 4,288,407</u>

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Form 10Q

<https://www.sec.gov/Archives/edgar/data/1421601/00015131621700...>

WestMountain Gold, Inc.
An Exploration Stage Company
Consolidated Statements of Operations
(unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	July 31, 2016	July 31, 2015	July 31, 2016	July 31, 2015
Revenue:				
Sales, net	\$ 100,524	\$ 277,959	\$ 169,609	\$ 1,009,504
Total revenue	100,524	277,959	169,609	1,009,504
Cost of sales	<u>45,073</u>	<u>163,555</u>	<u>45,073</u>	<u>765,375</u>
Total cost of sales	45,073	163,555	45,073	765,375
Gross profit	55,451	114,404	124,536	244,129
Operating Expenses				
Selling, general and administrative expenses	434,256	326,078	1,101,123	770,986
Impairment of mining claims	<u>2,446,458</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2,446,458</u>	<u>-</u>
Total operating expenses	2,880,714	326,078	3,547,581	770,986
Loss from operations	(2,825,263)	(211,674)	(3,423,045)	(526,857)
Other income/(expense)				
Interest expense	(363,177)	(196,755)	(1,095,355)	(966,901)
Gain(Loss) on change- derivative liability	<u>514,574</u>	<u>(407,460)</u>	<u>867,557</u>	<u>355,987</u>
Total other income/(expense)	151,397	(604,215)	(227,798)	(611,014)
Loss before income taxes	(2,673,866)	(815,889)	(3,650,843)	(1,137,871)
Income tax expense	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Net loss	<u>\$ (2,673,866)</u>	<u>\$ (815,889)</u>	<u>\$ (3,650,843)</u>	<u>\$ (1,137,871)</u>
Preferred stock dividends	<u>(201)</u>	<u>(30,250)</u>	<u>(30,451)</u>	<u>(66,940)</u>
Net loss attributable to common shareholders	<u>\$ (2,674,067)</u>	<u>\$ (846,139)</u>	<u>\$ (3,681,294)</u>	<u>\$ (1,204,811)</u>
Basic and diluted net loss per share attributable to common shareholders	<u>\$ (0.04)</u>	<u>\$ (0.02)</u>	<u>\$ (0.06)</u>	<u>\$ (0.03)</u>
Basic and diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	<u>68,613,200</u>	<u>55,943,003</u>	<u>64,158,214</u>	<u>37,110,275</u>

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Plan of Operation
WesternMounth Gold, Inc.

Confidential Document

2017 Plan

	11/30/2016	12/31/2016	1/31/2017	2/28/2017	3/31/2017	4/30/2017	5/31/2017	6/30/2017	7/31/2017	8/31/2017	9/30/2017	10/31/2017	2017
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Projected
Total Potential Revenue	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Bankruptcy Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total G&A	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Alaska Corporation	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Milling	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Mining	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Combined	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Camp	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Exploration Drilling	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Exploration	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total New Ball Mill	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Heavy Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Land Payments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Reclamation Cost	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Income	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

2018 Plan

	11/30/2017	12/31/2017	1/31/2018	2/28/2018	3/31/2018	4/30/2018	5/31/2018	6/30/2018	7/31/2018	8/31/2018	9/30/2018	10/31/2018	2018
	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Total Potential Revenue	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Bankruptcy Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total G&A	\$45,341	\$89,855	\$40,095	\$45,062	\$80,076	\$40,098	\$44,661	\$56,076	\$48,576	\$45,261	\$51,076	\$40,095	\$591,095
Total Alaska Corporation	\$900	\$900	\$900	\$900	\$900	\$900	\$900	\$900	\$900	\$900	\$900	\$900	\$10,800
Total Milling	\$240	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$123,355	\$18,874	\$15,708	\$16,341	\$0	\$174,518
Total Mining	\$240	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$768	\$5,048	\$5,048	\$0	\$948
Total Combined	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$131,671	\$21,439	\$19,898	\$20,398	\$0	\$39,516
Total Camp	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Exploration Drilling	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Exploration	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total New Ball Mill	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,848	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,848
Total Heavy Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Land Payments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Reclamation Cost	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Expenses	\$47,521	\$86,555	\$41,795	\$47,561	\$176,196	\$41,795	\$46,561	\$230,658	\$116,493	\$88,815	\$93,735	\$214,316	\$1,249,477
Income	(\$47,521)	(\$86,555)	(\$41,795)	(\$47,561)	(\$176,196)	(\$41,795)	(\$46,561)	(\$230,658)	(\$116,493)	(\$88,815)	(\$93,735)	(\$214,316)	(\$2,249,477)

2019 Plan

	11/30/2018	12/31/2018	1/31/2019	2/28/2019	3/31/2019	4/30/2019	5/31/2019	6/30/2019	7/31/2019	8/31/2019	9/30/2019	10/31/2019	2019
	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected	Projected
Total Potential Revenue	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Bankruptcy Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total G&A	\$42,607	\$76,272	\$39,522	\$40,207	\$49,672	\$41,122	\$33,707	\$45,872	\$34,122	\$33,147	\$32,122	\$33,562	\$502,420
Total Alaska Corporation	\$900	\$900	\$900	\$900	\$900	\$900	\$900	\$900	\$900	\$900	\$900	\$900	\$10,800
Total Milling	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$6,000
Total Mining	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Combined	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$6,000
Total Camp	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$2,000	\$24,000
Exploration Drilling	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Exploration	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total New Ball Mill	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Heavy Equipment	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Land Payments	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Reclamation Cost	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total Expenses	\$46,007	\$79,672	\$42,922	\$44,107	\$51,702	\$44,022	\$36,607	\$49,654	\$36,522	\$35,147	\$34,122	\$35,962	\$528,982
Income	(\$46,007)	(\$79,672)	(\$42,922)	(\$44,107)	(\$51,702)	(\$44,022)	(\$36,607)	(\$49,654)	(\$36,522)	(\$35,147)	(\$34,122)	(\$35,962)	(\$528,982)

WMIK Gold Revised Operating Plan 09.20.17

**EXHIBIT D
LIQUIDATION ANALYSIS**

Terra Gold Corporation

Assets

Mining Claims and Lease	\$5,000,000 (estimated value)
-------------------------	-------------------------------

Liabilities

BOCO claim secured and unsecured	\$8,673,396
----------------------------------	-------------

Net value for unsecured creditors of Terra Gold or for WestMountain Gold: **zero**
Does not include any administrative expense claims.

WestMountain Gold, Inc.

Assets

Equipment and other assets	\$200,000 (estimated value for gold and equipment)
----------------------------	--

Avoidance actions net of fees	<u>\$50,000</u> (estimated)
-------------------------------	-----------------------------

Total:	\$250,000
--------	-----------

Liabilities

Administrative claims

DIP Loan	\$500,000 (estimated balance)
----------	-------------------------------

Attorney fees	<u>\$80,000</u> Debtor and Committee
---------------	--------------------------------------

Total:	\$580,000
--------	-----------

Net value for unsecured creditors of WestMountain Gold: **zero**

Production Summary

WestMountain Gold, Inc.
2017 Season

	Gold Shipments					Total
	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	
Tons Milled	70.4	172.4	65.8	111.4	58.8	478.8
Net Gold	40.5	86.8	35.0	58.0	33.3	253.6
Ounces per Ton	0.58	0.50	0.53	0.52	0.57	0.53
Value	\$ 51,462	\$ 113,753	\$ 44,876	\$ 72,736	\$ 41,454	\$324,280
Days of Production	48					
Hours of Production	430.2					
Average Hours per Day	9.4					
Hours per Shift	12.0					
Up Time	78%					
Average Tons Per Day	10.0					
Average Tons Per Hour	1.1					
Average Ounces Per Ton	0.53					
Ounces per Day	5.28					

	August	September	October	Total
Tons Processed	242.8	236.0	-	478.8
Ounces	127.3	126.3	-	253.6

	August	September	October	Total
Net Ounce	127.3	126.3		253.6

	2015	2016	2016 tons:	2017	
Tons	927.5	1,237.8	1,048.8	129.8	33.4%
Dore	2,461.8	1,493.3	1,493.3	198.3	-39.3%
Gold	1,431.1	834.2	834.2		-41.7%
Silver	472.6	298.9	298.9		-36.7%
Gold per Ton	1.5	0.7	0.8		-56.3%
Dore/Ton	2.65	1.21	1.42	1.53	

	Tons	Doré	Doré/Ton	Gold		
				Net Au	oz./ton	
2013	75	325	4.3	250	3.3	76.9%
2014	539	2,250	4.2	1,350	2.5	60.0%
2015	927	2,462	2.7	1,431	1.5	58.1%
2016	1,243	1,494	1.2	819	0.7	54.8%
2017	130	198	1.5	-	-	0.0%
	2,914	6,729	2.3	3,850	1.3	57.2%