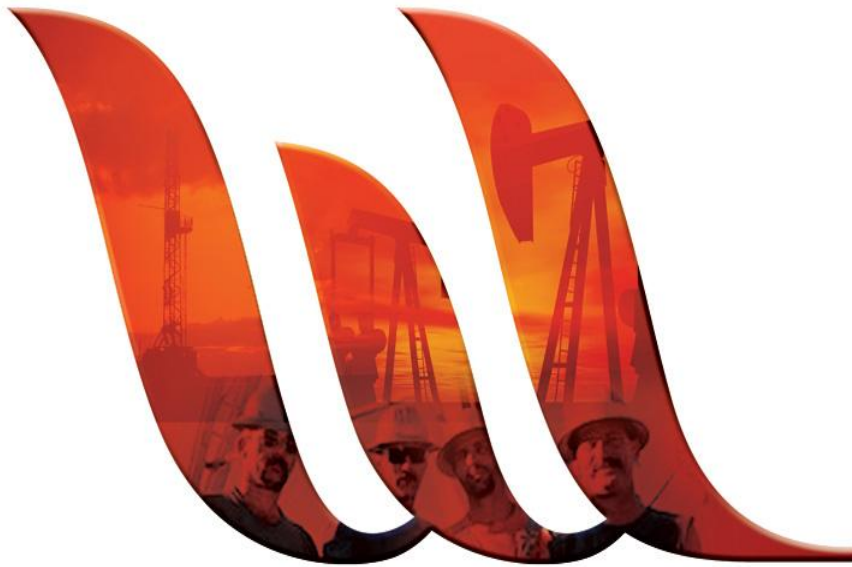

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2011 Q1 Report

WestFire
ENERGY LTD

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Profile

WestFire Energy Ltd. is a public junior oil and gas company focused on building shareholder value by growing per share production and reserves. WestFire has built, and is now drilling, a large inventory of low risk Viking light oil horizontal locations in its core areas of Redwater and Provost, Alberta and West Central Saskatchewan. The Company also has the Lloydminster, Alberta Lloyd/Sparky heavy oil horizontal project and the Teepee Creek, Alberta light oil Doig project. WestFire is focused on exploiting its assets in each of its core areas by utilizing advanced technical and operational methods. Each of these core areas has the following key attributes:

- (1) Significant undeveloped land with high working interests and operatorship,
- (2) Capacity for large, repeatable, scalable reserves and/or multi-zone potential,
- (3) Wholly-owned or available infrastructure, and
- (4) All-season access.

Annual General Meeting

Shareholders are cordially invited to attend the Annual General Meeting of WestFire Energy Ltd., which will be held at 1:30 pm Mountain Daylight Time on Wednesday, May 25, 2011 at the Westwinds Meeting Room located on the second floor at 555 – 4th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada. If unable to attend, shareholders are requested to complete and return the Proxy form to the Corporate Secretary of the Corporation.

Message to Our Shareholders

During the first quarter of 2011, WestFire Energy Ltd. ("WestFire" or "the Company") achieved the highest quarterly revenues in its history. Despite a harsh winter, the Company was able to accomplish the following:

- Most active and successful quarter of drilling with 23 (23.0 net) oil wells drilled with no dry holes;
- Produced 2,773 boe per day during Q1 2011, compared to 2,436 boe per day during Q1 2010, an increase of 14%;
- Record quarterly funds flow from operations of \$6,681 (\$0.16 per share) in Q1 2011, an increase of 27% from \$5,268 (\$0.15 per share) in Q1 2010;
- Increased the mix of oil and NGL as a percentage of total production to a quarterly record of over 60 percent; and
- Maintained a strong financial position with net debt of \$1.2 million at March 31, 2011 on a current bank line of \$42 million

Operational Review

WestFire Energy Ltd. embarked on an aggressive drilling program focused entirely on oil projects during the first quarter. Initial production from fifteen of these wells was not realized until the latter part of the quarter, while the remaining eight wells are awaiting completion. Oil volumes continued to build as the new oil wells were brought on stream translating into a quarter over quarter increase of 5%. In the meantime, given current economics, gas volumes were allowed to drop from year end 2010 peaks. Production rates will continue to increase as the remaining wells are brought on stream.

On the Viking play 14 (14.0 net) horizontal wells were drilled in the first quarter. Two wells were drilled at Provost with the remainder being drilled at Redwater. The wells drilled at Provost were the initial test wells into this area. Production commenced from these wells the last week in March and rates after 30 days have stabilized at 80 and 40 barrels per day, respectively. At Redwater only nine wells were on production at the end of the quarter. After 30 days average rates of 60 barrels per day were recorded.

At Lloydminster, four (4.0 net) Lloydminster horizontal wells and five (5.0 net) Sparky horizontal wells were drilled. The horizontal wells were placed on stream in mid-March.

Drilling activities continued through breakup with a further nine (9.0 net) oil wells being drilled in April. Four horizontal oil wells were drilled at Lloydminster and five horizontal Viking oil wells at Redwater. At the same time, completion and tie-ins have continued. Current field reported production is in excess of 3,400 boe per day with oil making up 70 percent of the total. The nine wells drilled in April and four wells drilled in the first quarter will be brought on production over the next several weeks.

Outlook

The Company has now developed the Viking resource play to the "manufacturing" stage. Multiple wells are being drilled from padsites which decreases on-stream timelines and increases cost efficiencies. WestFire has two drilling rigs under contract which are currently stacked in the field awaiting the end of spring break up, and a third is contracted and scheduled to start drilling in early June. At Redwater, 13 padsites and 40 well locations are in various stages of preparation while Provost has 11 padsites and 22 well locations in various stages of preparation. Another 27 well locations are being prepared in west central Saskatchewan. Upon completion of the spring break up, the Company is poised to continue executing its capital program.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,

(signed)

Lowell E. Jackson, P.Eng.

President & Chief Executive Officer

Management's Discussion and Analysis

WestFire Energy Ltd. ("WestFire" or "the Company") is a public company engaged in the exploration for, and the development and production of, petroleum and natural gas in Western Canada, and has a fiscal year end of December 31.

This Management's Discussion & Analysis ("MD&A") is a review of how WestFire performed during the period covered by the financial statements, and of WestFire's financial condition and future prospects. The MD&A complements and supplements the financial statements of WestFire, and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements and the related notes for the year ended December 31, 2010 of WestFire. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") in Canadian dollars, which are also generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") for publically accountable enterprises in Canada. For all periods up to and including the year ended December 31, 2010, we prepared our Financial Statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("previous GAAP" or "CGAAP"). In accordance with the standard related to the first time adoption of IFRS, our transition date to IFRS was January 1, 2010 and therefore the comparative information for 2010 has been prepared in accordance with our IFRS accounting policies. The 2009 financial information contained within this MD&A has been prepared following previous GAAP and, as allowed by the standard related to the first time adoption of IFRS ("IFRS 1"), has not been re-presented on an IFRS basis. Production volumes are presented on a before royalties basis. Certain amounts in prior years been reclassified to conform to the current year's IFRS presentation format. Readers should read the Legal Advisories section at the end of this MD&A. WestFire's Board of Directors has reviewed and, on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, has approved the financial statements and MD&A. All dollar amounts are quoted in thousands of dollars with the exception of share amounts, production and well information. This MD&A is effective May 12, 2011.

Financial <i>(\$ thousands except share and production information)</i>	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Oil and gas revenues	13,685	10,818
Cash provided by operating activities	6,546	12,647
Funds flow from operations ⁽¹⁾	6,681	5,268
Per share – basic and diluted ⁽¹⁾	0.16	0.15
Net income (loss)	(1,869)	2,418
Per share – basic and diluted	(0.05)	0.07
Capital expenditures (including non-cash)	27,278	17,450
Common shares outstanding – basic	44,811	35,242
Common shares outstanding – diluted	45,499	35,572
Weighted average common shares – basic	41,130	35,191
Weighted average common shares – diluted	41,819	35,499
Sales Volumes		
Oil and NGL (bbls per day)	1,676	1,076
Natural gas (Mcf per day)	6,579	8,161
Barrels of oil equivalent (boe per day) ⁽²⁾	2,773	2,436

⁽¹⁾ The reader is referred to the section - "Non-GAAP Measurements".

⁽²⁾ The reader is referred to the section - "Oil, Natural Gas Liquids and Natural Gas Conversions to Boe's".

Overview

With strong oil prices expected for the foreseeable future, the Company is well positioned to have a large number of low risk light oil drilling opportunities. WestFire is focused on developing its Viking light oil prone land holdings in Redwater, Alberta, west central Saskatchewan and Provost, Alberta. In addition, WestFire will continue development of its heavy oil lands near Lloydminster. The Company plans to spend \$90 million in capital in 2011 predominantly drilling Viking and Lloydminster oil wells and has set a target to achieve an average production rate for 2011 of 4,000 boe per day.

Oil and gas production

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Sales Volumes		
Oil and NGL (bbls per day)	1,676	1,076
Natural gas (Mcf per day)	6,579	8,161
Barrels of oil equivalent (boe per day)	2,773	2,436
Oil and NGL volumes as a percentage of total	60.4%	44.2%

Oil and natural gas volumes during the first quarter of 2011 were 27% higher than the first quarter of 2010. Volumes have increased as a result of new production from acquisitions and the most active drilling program in the Company's history. WestFire drilled a total of 23 (23.0 net) wells in the first quarter of 2011, making this the most active quarter for drilling in WestFire's history. Much of the volumes from the Q1 2011 drilling programs were brought on stream in March and April of 2011. Gas volumes have fallen 19% as a result of natural reservoir declines.

Petroleum and natural gas revenues

<i>(\$ thousands)</i>	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Light oil and NGLs revenue	7,997	4,908
Per barrel before hedging	\$ 84.66	\$ 73.60
Heavy oil	3,314	1,973
Per barrel before hedging	\$ 58.75	\$ 65.54
Natural gas	2,374	3,937
Per Mcf before hedging	\$ 4.01	\$ 5.36

Oil revenues increased 56% in the first quarter of 2011 over the same period of 2010. The increase is primarily a result of a 56% volume increase combined with a 10% increase in oil prices from the first quarter of 2010. The West Texas Intermediate price averaged \$94.10US per bbl in the first quarter of 2011 compared with \$78.72US in the first quarter of 2010. While the price for light oil strengthened, the price for the benchmark price for heavy oil, Lloyd blend, weakened to an average for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 to \$69.93 compared to a price of \$72.24 for the same period in 2010. The wider differential for Canadian heavy oil was primarily due to pipeline delivery restrictions arising from two export pipeline breaks in late 2010. Accumulated inventories of heavy oil in Western Canada resulted in a temporary oversupply in the market and a corresponding decrease in the average selling price of the Company's heavy oil.

Gas revenues decreased 40% in the first quarter of 2011 over the same period of 2010. The decrease is a result of volume decreases of 19% and a decrease of gas prices of 25% from the average price received during Q1 2010. The average AECO daily reference price of \$3.74 per GJ for Q1 2011 represents a 20% decrease from Q1 2010 price of \$4.69 per GJ. The market for natural gas continues to be soft.

Price risk management

In order to protect cash flow WestFire's policy is to hedge 50% of budgeted net after royalty volumes using a combination of fixed swaps and price collars, limiting the term to no longer than 24 months. The Company's policy is to enter into contracts with only investment grade counterparties.

WestFire has entered into crude oil and natural gas derivatives contracts to manage the volatility of commodity prices. For Q1 2011, the Company had a net loss on risk management contracts of \$3,250 (Q1 2010 – gain of \$206). The Company has used a combination of fixed price swaps and costless collars.

At March 31, 2011, a current liability of \$3,028 and a long term liability of \$758 (for a total liability of \$3,786) (March 31, 2010 – current asset of \$1,035) was recorded on the Company's balance sheet resulting in an unrealized risk management contracts gain of \$3,505 as at March 31, 2011 (March 31, 2010 – gain of \$1,984).

At March 31, 2011, the Company had outstanding crude oil and natural gas derivatives contracts as follows:

Type	Volume	Price per barrel or GJ (Cdn \$)	Commencement date	Termination date
Oil				
Swap (WTI)	200 barrels per day	\$85.40	January 2011	June 2011
Swap (WTI)	100 barrels per day	\$89.00	January 2011	June 2011
Costless Collar (WTI)	200 barrels per day	Floor \$75.00 Ceiling \$95.00	January 2011	June 2011
Costless Collar (WTI)	100 barrels per day	Floor \$80.00 Ceiling \$96.80	January 2011	June 2011
Swap (WTI)	150 barrels per day	\$84.50	July 2011	September 2011
Swap (WTI)	150 barrels per day	\$86.40	July 2011	September 2011
Costless Collar (WTI)	150 barrels per day	Floor \$75.00 Ceiling \$92.20	July 2011	September 2011
Costless Collar (WTI)	150 barrels per day	Floor \$75.00 Ceiling \$95.10	July 2011	September 2011
Swap (WTI)	100 barrels per day	\$88.65	January 2011	December 2011
Costless Collar (WTI)	100 barrels per day	Floor \$85.00 Ceiling \$102.00	February 2011	December 2011
Costless Collar (WTI) ⁽¹⁾	100 barrels per day	Floor \$95.00 Ceiling \$121.80	May 2011	December 2011
Swap (WTI)	300 barrels per day	\$88.20	October 2011	December 2011
Costless Collar (WTI)	300 barrels per day	Floor \$80.00 Ceiling \$95.25	October 2011	December 2011
Swap (WTI)	350 barrels per day	\$90.70	January 2012	March 2012
Costless Collar (WTI)	350 barrels per day	Floor \$80.00 Ceiling \$99.00	January 2012	March 2012
Swap (WTI)	350 barrels per day	\$91.10	April 2012	June 2012
Costless Collar (WTI)	350 barrels per day	Floor \$80.00 Ceiling \$100.45	April 2012	June 2012
Costless Collar (WTI) ⁽¹⁾	200 barrels per day	Floor \$95.00 Ceiling \$115.85	January 2012	December 2012
Natural Gas				
Swap (AECO)	500 GJ's per day	\$5.76	November 2010	October 2011
Swap (AECO)	2,000 GJ's per day	\$5.48	April 2011	October 2011

⁽¹⁾ Entered into subsequent to March 31, 2011

Absent the above-noted contracts, the effects of changes in commodity prices on net income for the three months ended March 31, 2011 are summarized in the following table:

Commodity	Price Change	Net income change
Oil and NGL (\$/bbl)	\$1.00	\$ 136
Natural gas (\$/Mcf)	\$0.10	\$ 524

Crown and other royalties

<i>(\$ thousands)</i>	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Total	1,389	1,250
Per boe	5.57	5.70
% of revenue	10.2%	11.6%

Total royalties in the first quarter of 2011 increased 10% from the same period in 2010 largely due to the increased revenues. For the three months ended March 31, 2011, royalties decreased on a per boe basis and as a percentage of revenue as a result of higher commodity prices compared to the same period in 2010. This increase was offset by higher recoveries from gas cost allowance in 2011.

Operating costs

<i>(\$ thousands)</i>	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Total	4,348	3,406
Per boe	17.42	15.54
% of revenue	31.8%	31.5%

Operating costs were \$17.42 per boe during Q1 2011 which is a 12% increase from Q1 2010. This increase is primarily a result of the difficult operating conditions that were created by the harsh winter experienced in both Alberta and Saskatchewan. Operating costs for 2011 are 28% higher than in 2010, but have remained constant as a percentage of revenue as volumes have increased.

Transportation expenses

<i>(\$ thousands)</i>	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Total	284	247
Per boe	1.14	1.13
% of revenue	2.1%	2.3%

Transportation expenses are incurred for services related to moving production to sales points, including oil hauling, and pipeline tariffs. The increase from 2010 to 2011 is a result of the increase in volumes as previously noted. On a per boe basis transportation costs were fairly consistent while on a percentage of revenue basis, transportation costs have declined slightly.

Netbacks⁽¹⁾

<i>(\$ per boe)</i>	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Revenue	54.84	49.35
Realized derivative gains	1.02	0.94
Royalties	(5.57)	(5.70)
Operating expenses	(17.42)	(15.54)
Transportation expenses	(1.14)	(1.13)
Netbacks	31.73	27.92

⁽¹⁾ The reader is referred to the section - "Non-GAAP Measurements".

Netbacks have increased by 14% during the first quarter of 2011 over the same period in 2010 as a result of increased oil and NGL production and higher oil prices. This increase was offset somewhat by higher operating costs.

General and administration (“G&A”) expenses

<i>(\$ thousands)</i>	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Gross G&A expenses	1,841	1,169
Less: capitalized	(811)	(405)
Net G&A expenses	1,030	764
Per boe	4.13	3.48

G&A expenses increased on a per boe basis as a result of the payment of the annual bonuses in March of 2011. The net G&A expenses excluding bonuses on a per boe basis are \$2.78. At the end of March 2011, WestFire had 21 office staff, unchanged from the prior year. In accordance with its accounting policy, WestFire capitalizes G&A expenses directly associated with exploration and development activities. Gross and net general and administration expenses increased 57% and 35%, respectively during Q1 2011 compared with Q1 2010 as a result of the payment of the annual bonuses and the additional administrative costs associated with the increase in both production and drilling activity.

Finance costs

<i>(\$ thousands)</i>	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Interest expense	154	40
Accretion expense	149	139
	303	179

During March of 2011, WestFire issued common shares for gross proceeds of \$44,001. These funds were used to repay the bank line and fund the first quarter capital spending, resulting in no drawings on the bank line at the end of the first quarter of 2011. The Company was in a similar position in the first quarter of 2010, having raised equity in the last quarter of 2009, requiring minimal drawings on the bank line through March 2010. Under previous GAAP, the accretion of the asset retirement was included with depletion and depreciation in both the Statements of net income and comprehensive income and the analysis within the MD&A. The accretion expense has increased year over year as a result of the increase in the abandonment obligation which results from the Company’s drilling activity.

Stock-based compensation

<i>(\$ thousands)</i>	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Gross stock-based compensation	849	278
Less: capitalized	(149)	(66)
Net stock-based compensation	700	212

Stock-based compensation is a non-cash expense, which represents the estimated fair value of stock-based compensation granted to employees as part of WestFire's incentive package. Compensation costs attributable to the common share stock options granted to employees or directors are measured at fair value at the grant date and expensed to stock-based compensation or capitalized to oil and gas properties over the expected vesting time frame with a corresponding increase to contributed surplus. The Company’s stock option plan provides for granting of options to directors, employees and consultants to a maximum of 10% of the total issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. These options have a term of five years to expiry and have a three year vesting period from the date of grant. In accordance with its accounting policy, WestFire capitalizes stock-based compensation expenses associated with exploration and development activities. During the first quarter of 2011, the Company issued 4,500 options at an exercise price of \$9.17, 17,000 options were forfeited and 13,332 options were exercised, at an average exercise price of \$4.81. As at March 31, 2011, there were 3,093,135 options outstanding compared with 3,094,300 options outstanding as at March 31, 2010. On March 31, 2010 there 1,257,000 options granted at an exercise price of \$8.03. This caused an increase in gross and net stock-based compensation expense from 2011 compared with 2010 as there was no expense in Q1 2010 recognized for these options. In Q1 2011 more than 80% of the stock-based compensation was related directly to these options.

Depletion and depreciation (Depletion)

(\$ thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Depletion	4,981	3,093
Depreciation	25	9
Total	5,006	3,102
Per boe	20.06	14.15

Depletion is calculated based on the percentage of proved and probable reserves produced during the period multiplied by the adjusted book value. The adjusted book value includes future development costs and salvage value of equipment. For the first quarter of 2011, depletion of oil and gas assets increased 61% compared to the same period in 2010. The increase in depletion expense was due to the increase in the future development costs from March 31, 2010 to March 31, 2011, combined with the addition of the capital from the Company's active drilling program to March 31, 2011. The future development capital at March 31, 2011 was \$148,274, an increase of 124% over 2010. The increase in the depreciation is a result of leasehold improvements incurred during the first quarter of 2011.

Income taxes

The income tax recovery in 2011 was due to a Q1 net loss before taxes of \$2,622 compared to an income tax expense in 2010 which was based on a Q1 net income before taxes of \$3,825. Corporate tax rates in 2011 declined to 27.5% from 29.0% in 2010.

Current taxes of \$56 and \$73 for Q1 2011 and 2010, respectively, were related to Saskatchewan capital taxes and the related resource royalty surcharge.

Income tax provision

(\$ thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Current tax expense	\$ 56	\$ 73
Deferred income tax expense (recovery)	(809)	1,334
Income tax expense (recovery)	\$ (753)	\$ 1,407

The components of the Company's deferred income tax asset are as follows:

(\$ thousands)	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Scientific research and experimental development	\$ 17,422	\$ 19,056
Temporary differences related to capital assets	18,587	17,047
Investment tax credits ⁽¹⁾	15,434	15,434
Non-capital losses ⁽²⁾	1,428	1,313
Asset retirement obligations	4,444	4,497
Share issuance expenses	1,993	1,496
Risk management contracts	1,041	82
Attributed Canadian royalty income	14	2
Total deferred income tax assets	\$ 60,383	\$ 58,927

(1) Investment tax credit balances expire as follows: December 31, 2019 – \$1,101, December 31, 2020 – \$2,589, December 31, 2021 – \$3,201, December 31, 2022 – \$2,602, December 31, 2023 – \$2,934, December 31, 2024 – \$3,007.

(2) Non capital loss carry forward balances expire as follows: December 31, 2014 - \$90, December 31, 2015 - \$568, December 31, 2016 - \$537, December 31, 2027 and later -\$4,234.

Net income and comprehensive income

Net loss and comprehensive loss for the three months ended March 31, 2011 was \$1,819 compared to a net income and comprehensive income for the same period in 2010 of \$2,418. A \$3,250 loss on risk management contracts and a large increase in depletion and depreciation expense are the primary reasons why WestFire recorded a loss for the first quarter of 2011. The Company had a gain from risk management contracts of \$2,191 for the same period in 2010. The shift from a gain to a loss on risk management contracts can be attributed to the increase in oil prices during the first quarter of 2011. Basic and diluted net loss per share for the three months ended March 31, 2011 was \$0.05. This is compared to basic and diluted net income per share of \$0.07 per share for the same period in 2010.

Liquidity and capital resources

On March 9, 2011, the Company issued 4,420,000 common shares at \$9.05 per common share for gross proceeds of \$40,001. These funds will be used to expand WestFire's capital program.

WestFire's 2011 capital budget of \$90,000 will be funded through cash flow and available credit facilities.

Capital expenditures

(\$ thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Land	368	632
Geological and geophysical	566	369
Drilling and completions	22,336	15,612
Equipment and facilities	4,142	1,061
Office equipment	127	10
Exploration and development capital	27,539	17,684
Acquisitions	-	(282)
Divestitures	(61)	-
Total investing activities	27,478	17,402
Additions to asset retirement obligations	(349)	(34)
Capitalized stock-based compensation	149	82
Capital expenditures	27,278	17,450

Capital program for 2011

During Q1 2011, WestFire participated in the drilling of 23 (23.0 net) wells. WestFire operated all of these wells. Of the wells drilled during the first quarter of 2011, 14 (14.0 net) wells were horizontally drilled for Viking oil, consisting of 12 (12.0 net) in Redwater and two (2.0 net) in the Provost area. Another nine wells were drilled at Lloydminster which included four (4.0 net) horizontal wells targeting the Lloyd formation and five (5.0 net) vertical wells targeting the Sparky/GP formation. WestFire, in spite of the wet weather conditions, was able to continue drilling to the end of April during spring break up. The Company was able to drill an additional nine wells in April and the plan is to continue this pace of drilling as weather permits.

On March 3, 2009, the Alberta government introduced a drilling royalty credit for new conventional oil and gas wells up to two hundred dollars per meter drilled. As at March 31, 2011, approximately \$4,550 in Alberta drilling credits have been earned and recognized as a reduction to capital spending

Subsequent event

On May 11, 2011, the Company announced that it will acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of Orion Oil & Gas Corporation ("Orion"). Orion shareholders will, for each common share of Orion held, receive at their election, either 0.125 of a WestFire common share or 0.125 of a non-listed, non-voting convertible share, which may be converted into a WestFire common share on a one for one basis under certain circumstances. WestFire is expecting to have approximately 82.9 million common shares outstanding including approximately 15.2 million non-voting shares. Closing of this transaction is expected to occur in late June or early July, 2011. WestFire has assembled a large inventory of prospective drilling locations on the Viking light oil resource play and has been seeking non-dilutive opportunities to accelerate the development of this inventory. Orion possesses a predictable, long reserve life, highly focused asset base including key strategic processing infrastructure which will produce surplus cash flow allowing WestFire to achieve this acceleration. As the initial accounting for the business combination is incomplete, the Company is not able to quantify the fair values of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at this time.

Economic environment

The Company's investing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2011 consisted of expenditures on its capital program, with only one minor divestiture. Despite the economic down turn and financial market volatility dating back to 2009, WestFire continued to have access to the equity market in 2009, 2010 and into 2011. As noted above, on March 9, 2011 the Company issued 4,862,000 common shares at \$9.05 per common share for gross proceeds of \$44,001. Management anticipates that the Company will continue to have adequate liquidity to fund budgeted capital investments through a combination of cash flow, equity and debt.

Off-balance sheet obligations and financial instruments

The Company has not entered into any off-balance sheet transactions.

Summary of quarterly results

(\$000, except per share amounts)	IFRS2011	IFRS 2010				CGAAP 2009		
	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2
Oil and gas sales	13,685	13,367	9,957	9,290	10,818	6,957	4,271	4,225
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	(1,869)	(4,436)	(2,304)	(842)	1,227	11,829	(1,812)	(1,267)
Net income (loss) per share – basic and diluted	(0.05)	(0.11)	(0.06)	(0.02)	0.03	0.43	(0.07)	(0.06)
Cash flow from operating activities	6,546	(2,566)	13,056	(1,410)	12,647	2,585	1,671	2,871
Cash flow from operating activities per share – basic and diluted	0.08	(0.07)	0.33	(0.04)	0.36	0.09	0.06	0.13
Funds flow from operations ⁽¹⁾	6,681	5,820	4,017	4,546	5,268	2,674	681	2,054
Funds flow from operations per share – basic and diluted	0.16	0.15	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.10	0.03	0.09
Working capital (deficiency) ⁽²⁾	(4,226)	(21,823)	740	(16,750)	(13,256)	6,592	(2,562)	3,342
Total assets	278,018	243,503	235,334	219,968	196,539	179,927	117,938	113,115
Total liabilities	41,522	48,239	46,216	30,656	37,520	21,604	17,553	11,199
Weighted average shares – basic (thousands)	41,130	39,254	39,036	36,759	35,191	27,734	26,513	21,887
Weighted average shares – diluted (thousands)	41,819	39,489	39,130	37,171	35,499	27,734	26,513	21,887
Capital expenditures (including non-cash)	27,278	11,883	24,206	22,711	17,421	32,998	6,750	6,722

⁽¹⁾The reader is referred to the section - "Non-GAAP Measurements".

⁽²⁾ Working capital is calculated as current assets less current liabilities.

Accounting policies and estimates

Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

WestFire's transition date to IFRS was January 1, 2010 and this quarter represents the first reporting period using its IFRS accounting policies. Accordingly, the comparative information for 2010 has been prepared in accordance with WestFire's IFRS accounting policies. The 2009 financial information contained within this MD&A has been prepared following previous GAAP and has not been re-stated.

WestFire included updates on the status of its IFRS conversion project, as well as detailed information on its IFRS accounting policies and elections, including the estimated impact of adopting the accounting policies, in each of its MD&As throughout 2010, as well as in its MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2010. The information below summarizes the significant accounting policies that the Company adopted under IFRS as well as the actual impact of adopting the policies.

WestFire concluded that the adoption of IFRS did not have a significant impact on any of its internal control processes.

Accounting policies

WestFire has prepared its Interim Financial Statements for the three months ended March 31, 2011 using the IFRS standards that are expected to be effective at the end of 2011. However, WestFire's IFRS accounting policies will only be finalized when its first annual IFRS financial statements are prepared for the year ending December 31, 2011 and IFRS standards are potentially subject to change in 2011. Therefore, certain accounting policies that WestFire currently expects to follow under IFRS may not be adopted and the application of such policies to certain transactions or circumstances may be modified. As a result, the Interim Financial Statements for the three months ended March 31, 2011 are subject to change.

WestFire's Interim Financial Statements for the three months ended March 31, 2011 provide reconciliations from previous GAAP to IFRS for equity as at January 1, 2010, March 31, 2010, and December 31, 2010. Reconciliations are also provided for net earnings and comprehensive income for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and for the year ended December 31, 2010.

WestFire's significant accounting policies adopted in its transition from previous GAAP to IFRS, including the significant elections and exemptions that are allowed upon first time adoption of IFRS, as well as the significant impacts on its net earnings for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and the year ended December 31, 2010 are summarized in the following.

Pre-exploration expense

Under IFRS, costs incurred prior to obtaining the legal right to explore must be expensed whereas under previous GAAP these costs were capitalized in the full cost pool. The adoption of this policy did not impact WestFire's net earnings for the three months ended March 31, 2010 or for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Intangible exploration assets

Exploration and evaluation costs are incurred when the legal right to explore has been obtained but before technical feasibility and commercial viability have been determined. These costs are capitalized under IFRS as they were under previous GAAP, however, they are separately disclosed on the balance sheet as intangible exploration assets. These assets are not depreciated and are carried forward until technical feasibility and commercial viability of the field, area or project is determined. If it is determined that the field, area or project is not technically feasible, commercially viable or if WestFire decided not to continue the exploration and evaluation activity, then the accumulated costs are expensed to exploration expense in the period in which the determination is made. Once technical feasibility and commercial viability is established, intangible exploration assets are tested for impairment and transferred to oil and gas properties, net of any impairment loss. As WestFire had no intangible exploration assets on date of transition to IFRS and has acquired none since, there was no impact to its net earnings for the three month period ended March 31, 2010 or the year ended December 31, 2010 due to the adoption of this policy.

Opening Balance Sheet – full cost pool

Under previous GAAP, WestFire accounted for its oil and gas properties in one country level cost centre using full cost accounting. IFRS has no equivalent treatment. IFRS 1 permits full cost accounting companies to allocate their existing upstream oil and gas properties net book value (full cost pool) to the unit of account level upon transition to IFRS using reserve information. Applying this exemption, WestFire's full cost pool was allocated to its IFRS areas within oil and gas properties using the estimated proved and probable reserve values discounted at 10 percent at the transition date. The IFRS allocation process did not affect the net book value of WestFire's oil and gas properties at the date of transition as no IFRS impairments were recognized.

Oil and gas assets - depletion

Under both IFRS and previous GAAP the depletion and depreciation on the Company's oil and gas assets is calculated using the unit-of production method based on estimated reserves. However, under previous GAAP, WestFire calculated its depletion rate using estimated proved reserves and IFRS uses proved and probable reserves. Additionally under previous GAAP WestFire calculated its depletion rate at the country cost centre level whereas under IFRS, its depletion rates are calculated at the area level. The adoption of this policy resulted in a \$1,879 decrease in depletion for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and a \$7,794 decrease in depletion for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Asset impairments

Under previous GAAP, PP&E and goodwill were tested for impairment at the country cost centre level. Under IFRS, PP&E assets are tested for impairment at a much more granular level referred to as a cash-generating unit ("CGU"). A CGU is the smallest identifiable group of assets capable of generating cash inflows that are largely independent of cash inflows from other assets.

Under IFRS, assets and CGUs are tested for impairment when facts and circumstances suggest that the carrying amount of an asset or CGU may exceed its recoverable amount. An annual test is performed for a CGU or group of CGUs if the CGU has been allocated goodwill. Intangible exploration assets are also tested for impairment immediately before they are transferred to PP&E. Under previous GAAP, long-lived assets were subject to a two part impairment test. Firstly, a loss was recognized if the carrying value exceeded the undiscounted future cash flows. If a loss was recognized, it was measured as the amount by which the carrying value exceeded its fair value. Under IFRS, an impairment loss is recognized if an asset's or CGU's net book value exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is determined as the greater of an asset's or CGU's value-in-use ("VIU") and fair value less costs to sell ("FVLCTS"). VIU is estimated as the discounted present value of the future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset or CGU. FVLCTS is estimated as the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset or CGU in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, which generally reflects current market prices for similar assets or CGUs

Previous GAAP did not allow for the reversal of impairment losses. Under IFRS, impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indicators that the impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased, except for goodwill impairments, which are never reversed. In the event that an impairment loss reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but only to the extent that the carrying amount does not exceed the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized on the asset or CGU in prior periods.

Under IFRS following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is assessed for impairment annually at year end or more frequently if events occur that indicate a possible impairment. This is unchanged from previous GAAP. Under IFRS impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the CGU or group of CGUs to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit or units with allocated goodwill is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss of goodwill is recognized. Under previous GAAP goodwill impairment was tested at the corporate level.

The adoption of these IFRS impairment testing policies had no impact on WestFire's opening balance sheet or net income for the three months ended March 31, 2010 or for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Divestitures of assets

Under previous GAAP, gains or losses on divestitures of oil and gas assets were not recognized unless the divestiture would affect WestFire's depletion rate by 20 percent or more, and if not, proceeds were credited to the full cost pool. Under IFRS, all gains and losses on divestiture of assets are recognized. The adoption of this policy had no impact on WestFire's net earnings for the three month period ended March 31, 2010, however for the year ended December 31, 2010 WestFire recognized gains of \$2,859.

Exchanges of assets

Under previous GAAP, exchanges of oil and gas assets were typically measured at the book value of the asset given up. Under IFRS, these exchanges are measured at fair value and any resulting gains or losses are recognized in net earnings. However, if the transaction lacks commercial substance or the fair value of the asset received or the asset given up is not reliably measurable, the carrying amount of the asset given up is used as the cost of the asset acquired. The adoption of this policy did not impact WestFire's net earnings for the three month period ended March 31, 2010 or the year ended December 31, 2010.

Asset retirement obligations

Under previous GAAP, the historical credit-adjusted risk-free discount rates used to estimate WestFire asset retirement obligations were not updated to current market discount rates, while under IFRS, the risk-free discount rate is updated each reporting period. On the date of transition, WestFire's discount rate under this IFRS policy was 4% and resulted in a \$2,862 increase to the asset retirement obligations, an increase to deferred tax assets of \$773 and a charge to retained earnings of \$2,089. There was no significant impact on WestFire's net earnings for the three month period ended March 31, 2010 or to the liability at March 31, 2010 as a result of this IFRS policy. At December 31, 2010, the liability increased a further \$3,478 with an offsetting increase to PP&E primarily as a result of a change in market discount rates to 3.5%. The unwinding of the discount recorded as an accretion expense in finance charges decreased by \$610 for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Compensation plans

Under previous GAAP, the Company recognized an expense related to their share based payments on a straight-line basis through the date of full vesting and did not incorporate a forfeiture multiple. Under IFRS, the Company is required to recognize the expense over the individual vesting periods for the graded vesting awards and estimate a forfeiture rate. As provided in IFRS 1, the Company elected not to apply IFRS 2 - Share-based payments for share-based payment which vested before January 1, 2010. Accordingly, upon transition to IFRS WestFire recorded an increase to contributed surplus \$792 with a corresponding charge to retained earnings. The adoption of this policy did not have a significant impact for the three month period ended March 31, 2010 and resulted in an increase to compensation expense of \$449 for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Income taxes

Under IFRS, the term future income taxes has been changed to deferred income taxes. IFRS does not permit the use of current deferred taxes and the balances were reclassified to long term. The carrying amounts of WestFire's tax balances have been directly impacted by the tax effects resulting from the adoption of its IFRS accounting policies. The deferred income tax assets on the Company's IFRS opening balance sheet was increased by \$773 due to the change in discount rate used in the calculation of its asset retirement obligations. For the three months ended March 31, 2010 and year ended December 31, 2010, the Company's deferred income tax expense increased by \$640 and \$3,125 respectively, primarily as a result of the reduction in depletion expense.

Flow-through shares

Under previous GAAP, the premium paid for flow through shares in excess of the market value of the shares without the flow through features at the time of issue is credited to share capital. IFRS provides no guidance and the Company adopted a policy in which it records the premium to accounts payable and accrued liabilities and included in income at the time the qualifying exploration and development expenditures are made. The application of this policy caused an increase to share capital at January 1, 2010 of \$909 with an offsetting charge to retained earnings of \$1,181 and increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities of \$272. There was no significant impact of the adoption of this policy to the net earnings for the three month period ended March 31, 2010 or the year ended December 31, 2010.

Business combinations

Under IFRS business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the cash paid and the fair value of other assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange. The acquired identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are measured at their fair values at the date of acquisition. Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognized as goodwill. As part of its transition to IFRS, the Company elected to restate only those business combinations that occurred on or after January 1, 2010. In respect of acquisitions prior to January 1, 2010, there was no goodwill recognized under the Company's previous GAAP. The acquisition of three companies in 2010 required the restatement of their asset retirement obligations using IFRS which resulted in an increase in the asset retirement obligations of \$683. This increase was offset by an increase of goodwill of \$497 and an increase to deferred taxes of \$186.

Critical accounting policies and estimates

WestFire is required to make judgments, assumptions and estimates in the application of accounting policies that could have a significant impact on its financial results. Actual results may differ from those estimates, and those differences may be material. The basis of presentation and WestFire's significant accounting policies can be found in the notes to the Interim Financial Statements. The following discussion highlights significant changes to WestFire's critical accounting policies and estimates from those disclosed in its MD&A for the year ended December 31, 2010, as a result of the adoption of IFRS.

Opening Balance Sheet – full cost pool

On transition to IFRS, WestFire's full cost pool under previous GAAP was allocated to its IFRS areas based on estimated proved and probable reserve values. The estimate of proved and probable reserve values required a number of assumptions and estimates, including quantities of reserves, expected production volumes, future commodity prices, discount rates as well as future development and operating costs. The resulting fair value estimates may not necessarily be indicative of the amounts that may be realized or settled in a current market transaction, nor do they represent costs historically spent.

Oil and gas assets – depletion

Under IFRS, estimates of reserves at the area level, rather than the country cost centre level, can have a significant impact on net earnings, as they are a key component in the calculation of depletion. A downward revision in WestFire's estimate of reserve quantities could result in a higher depletion charge to earnings.

Asset impairments

For impairment testing, the assessment of facts and circumstances is a subjective process that often involves a number of estimates and is subject to interpretation. Also, the testing of assets or CGUs for impairment, as well as the assessment of potential impairment reversals, requires that WestFire estimate an asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. The estimate of a recoverable amount requires a number of assumptions and estimates, including quantities of reserves, expected production volumes, future commodity prices, discount rates as well as future development and operating costs. These assumptions and estimates are subject to change as new information becomes available and changes in any of the assumptions, such as a downward revision in reserves, a decrease in commodity prices or an increase in costs, could result in an impairment of an asset's or CGU's carrying value.

Exchanges of assets

The estimate of fair value, which is used to recognize gains or losses on asset exchanges, requires a number of assumptions and estimates, including quantities of reserves, future commodity prices, discount rates as well as future development and operating costs. The resulting fair value estimates may not necessarily be indicative of the amounts that may be realized or settled in a current market transaction and these differences may be material.

Asset retirement obligations

Since the discount rate used to estimate WestFire's decommissioning liabilities is updated each reporting period under IFRS, changes in the risk-free rate can change the amount of the liability, and these changes could potentially be material in the future.

Future changes in accounting policies

IFRS Accounting Policies

As described in this MD&A, WestFire's IFRS financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2011 must use the standards that are in effect on December 31, 2011, and therefore WestFire's financial statements under IFRS for the three month period ended March 31, 2011 are subject to change. Changes to the accounting policies used may result in material changes to WestFire's reported financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Financial Instruments

The following pronouncements from the IASB will become effective for future financial reporting periods and have not yet been adopted by the Company:

In November 2009, the IASB issued IFRS 9 Financial Instruments which deals with the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities. This new standard represents the first phase of the IASB's project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013 with early adoption permitted and with transitional arrangements depending upon the date of initial application. The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this new standard on its financial statements.

Disclosure controls and procedures

WestFire's disclosure controls and procedures ("DC&P"), as defined in National Instrument 52-109 "*Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings*" ("NI 52-109"), have been designed by the Company's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), or caused to be designed under their supervision, to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted by it under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the securities legislation and include controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by WestFire in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is accumulated and communicated to the Company's Management, including its certifying officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Additionally, pursuant to NI 52-109, the Company's CEO and CFO are responsible for designing and evaluating the internal controls over financial reporting ("ICOFR") or causing them to be designed or evaluated under their supervision. ICOFR is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance that all assets are safeguarded, transactions are appropriately authorized and to facilitate the preparation of relevant, reliable and timely information resulting in the preparation of financial statements for external purposes which are in accordance with IFRS. Because of their inherent limitations, ICOFR may not prevent or detect misstatements, errors or fraud. Control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Moreover, any control system, no matter how well conceived or operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute assurance, that the objectives of the control system are met. WestFire's CEO and CFO have concluded that the Company's ICOFR are not effectively designed and operating as intended due to the inherent, identified ICOFR weaknesses. Specifically, due to the limited number of finance and accounting personnel at WestFire as a result of its relatively small organization structure, the Company does not have comprehensive segregation of incompatible duties whereby numerous personnel possess the technical knowledge to address and review complex accounting matters relating to corporate taxation or any non-routine accounting transactions that may arise. As a result of these identified weaknesses in WestFire's ICOFR, there is a more than remote likelihood that a material misstatement would not be prevented or detected in a timely manner. WestFire's Management has processes in-place to mitigate, but not fully compensate, the financial reporting risks arising from the identified weakness, including CEO and CFO oversight of all material transactions and related accounting records and daily oversight by the senior personnel of the Company. In addition, WestFire's Audit Committee reviews on a quarterly and annual basis the financial statements and key risks of the Company and queries Management about significant transactions.

In order to remediate the identified weaknesses in the Company's ICOFR, commensurate with future growth of the Company, it may expand the number of skilled and learned individuals involved in the accounting function to enhance segregation of duties. Third-party expert advisors may be consulted in connection with complex accounting matters or any non-routine accounting transactions that may arise.

There have been no significant changes to the Company's ICOFR during the quarter ended March 31, 2011, which have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's ICOFR.

Additional information

Additional information regarding the Company and its business and operations, including the annual information form ("AIF") is available on the Company's profile at www.sedar.com. Copies of the AIF can also be obtained by contacting the Company at WestFire Energy Ltd. 810, 555 – 4th Avenue S.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 3E7 or by e-mail at sburtt@westfireenergy.com. This information is also accessible on the Company's web site at www.westfireenergy.com.

Outlook

The Company has now developed the Viking resource play to the "manufacturing" stage. Multiple wells are being drilled from padsites which decreases on-stream timelines and increases cost efficiencies. WestFire has two drilling rigs under contract which are currently stacked in the field awaiting the end of spring break up, and a third is contracted and scheduled to start drilling in early June. At Redwater, 13 padsites and 40 well locations are in various stages of preparation while Provost has 11 padsites and 22 well locations in various stages of preparation. Another 27 well locations are being prepared in west central Saskatchewan. Upon completion of the spring break up, the Company is poised to continue executing its capital program.

Legal advisories

Oil, Natural Gas Liquids ("NGL's), and Natural Gas - Conversions to Boe's

The calculation of barrels of oil equivalent ("boe") is based on a conversion ratio of six thousand cubic feet of natural gas to one barrel of oil to estimate relative energy content and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. Boe's may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation.

Non-GAAP Measurements

Readers are cautioned that this MD&A contains the term funds flow from operations which should not be considered an alternative to, or more meaningful than, cash provided by operating activities or net earnings as determined in accordance with GAAP as an indicator of WestFire's performance. The reconciliation between funds flow from operations and cash provided by operating activities is as follows:

(\$ thousands)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Cash provided by operating activities	6,546	12,647
Change in non-cash working capital	135	(7,379)
Funds flow from operations	6,681	5,268

WestFire also presents funds flow from operations per share, whereby funds flow from operations is divided by the weighted average number of shares outstanding to determine per share amounts. Netbacks are also presented, which represents WestFire's revenue per boe, less per boe royalties, operating expenses and transportation expenses, in order to determine the amount of funds generated by each boe produced. WestFire calculates net debt as current liabilities less current assets, excluding the current portion of future tax assets.

Forward-looking statements

In the interest of providing WestFire shareholders and potential investors with information regarding the Company, including management's assessment of WestFire's future plans and operations, certain statements contained in this MD&A constitute forward-looking statements or information (collectively referred to herein as "forward-looking statements") within the meaning of the "safe harbor" provisions of applicable securities legislation. Forward-looking statements are typically identified by words such as "anticipate", "believe", "expect", "plan", "intend", "forecast", "target", "project" or similar words suggesting future outcomes or statements regarding an outlook.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, as there can be no assurance that the plans, intentions or expectations upon which they are based will occur. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve numerous assumptions, known and unknown risks and uncertainties, both general and specific, that contribute to the possibility that the predictions, forecasts, projections and other forward-looking statements will not occur, which may cause WestFire's actual performance and financial results in future periods to differ materially from any estimates or projections of future performance or results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

These risks and uncertainties include, among other things: volatility of and assumptions regarding oil and gas prices; fluctuations in currency and interest rates; product supply and demand; market competition; risks inherent in WestFire's marketing operations, including credit risks; imprecision of reserve estimates and estimates of recoverable quantities of oil, natural gas and liquids; WestFire's ability to replace and expand oil and gas reserves; risks associated with technology; its ability to generate sufficient cash from operations to meet its current and future obligations; WestFire's ability to access external sources of debt and equity capital; the timing and the costs of well and pipeline construction; WestFire's ability to secure adequate product transportation; changes in environmental and other regulations or the interpretations of such regulations; political and economic conditions; terrorist threats; risks associated with potential future lawsuits and regulatory actions made against WestFire; WestFire's ability to utilize all of its tax pools and investment tax credits; and other risks and uncertainties described from time to time in the reports and filings made with securities regulatory authorities by WestFire.

Statements relating to "reserves" are deemed to be forward-looking statements, as they involve the implied assessment, based on certain estimates and assumptions that the resources and reserves described exist in the quantities predicted or estimated, and can be profitably produced in the future. Although WestFire believes that the expectations represented by such forward-looking statements are reasonable, there can be no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing list of important factors is not exhaustive. Furthermore, the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A are made as of the date of this MD&A, and WestFire does not undertake any obligation to update publicly or to revise any of the included forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by law. The forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

Interim Financial Statements

Interim Balance Sheets

<i>(\$ thousands)</i> (unaudited)	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010	January 1, 2010
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 12,584	\$ -	\$ 274
Accounts receivable (Note 14)	6,634	8,188	6,455
Risk management contracts (Note 14)	-	184	-
Prepaid expenses and deposits	421	480	477
	19,639	8,852	7,206
Oil and gas properties (Note 5)	196,010	173,738	109,955
Deferred tax asset (Note 10)	60,383	58,927	63,539
Goodwill (Note 6)	1,986	1,986	-
	\$ 278,018	\$ 243,503	\$ 180,700
Liabilities			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 20,837	\$ 22,586	\$ 10,682
Bank debt (Note 7)	-	8,089	-
Risk management contracts (Note 14)	3,028	-	175
	23,865	30,675	10,857
Risk management contracts (Note 14)	758	465	-
Asset retirement obligations (Note 9)	16,899	17,098	13,880
	41,522	48,238	24,737
Shareholders' Equity			
Share capital (Note 11)	224,815	182,541	147,270
Contributed surplus	6,562	5,736	2,477
Retained earnings	5,119	6,988	6,216
	236,496	195,265	155,963
	\$ 278,018	\$ 243,503	\$ 180,700
Commitments and contingencies (Note 13)			

See accompanying notes to interim financial statements.

Interim Statement of Net Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss)*(\$ thousands, except per share data)*

(unaudited)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2011	2010
Revenue		
Oil and natural gas	\$ 13,685	\$ 10,818
Interest and other revenue	3	24
Crown and other royalties	(1,389)	(1,250)
	12,299	9,592
Expenses		
Operating	4,348	3,406
Transportation	284	247
Finance costs (Note 8)	303	179
General and administrative	1,030	764
Stock-based compensation (Note 11)	700	260
Loss (gain) on risk management contracts	3,250	(2,191)
Depletion and depreciation	5,006	3,102
	14,921	5,767
Net income (loss) before taxes	(2,622)	3,825
Provision for (recovery of) income taxes		
Capital and current income taxes (Note 10)	56	73
Deferred income tax expense (recovery) (Note 10)	(809)	1,334
	(753)	1,407
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (1,869)	\$ 2,418
Net income (loss) per share (Note 11d)		
Basic and diluted	\$ (0.05)	\$ 0.07

See accompanying notes to interim financial statements.

Interim Statements of Cash Flows

(\$ thousands)

(unaudited)

Three Months Ended March 31,**2011****2010**

Cash provided by (used in):

Operating activities

Net income (loss) for the period	\$ (1,869)	\$ 2,418
Add (deduct) items not affecting cash:		
Depletion and depreciation	5,006	3,102
Accretion of asset retirement obligations	149	140
Unrealized loss (gain) on risk management contracts	3,504	(1,985)
Deferred income taxes (recovery)	(809)	1,334
Stock-based compensation	700	259
	6,681	5,268
Change in non-cash working capital	(135)	7,379
	6,546	12,647

Financing activities

Increase (decrease) in bank debt	(8,089)	4,303
Proceeds of share issue net of issue costs	41,605	178
	33,516	4,481

Investing activities

Oil and gas properties	(27,539)	(17,402)
Proceeds from the sale of assets	61	-
	(27,478)	(17,402)

Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents during the period	12,584	(274)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the period	-	274

Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period	\$ 12,584	\$ -
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Supplementary disclosure

Cash interest paid	\$ 154	\$ 40
Cash taxes paid	\$ 56	\$ 73

See accompanying notes to interim financial statements.

Statement of Changes in Equity

(\$ thousands)

(unaudited)

	Share Capital	Contributed	Retained	Total
	(Note 11)	Surplus	Earnings	Equity
Balance at January 1, 2011	\$ 182,541	5,736	6,988	\$ 195,265
Comprehensive loss			(1,869)	(1,869)
Issued for cash	44,001			44,001
Issued on exercise of options	64			64
Share issue costs - net of taxes	(1,813)			(1,813)
Transfer from contributed surplus on exercise of stock options	22	(22)		-
Stock-based compensation		848		848
Balance at March 31, 2011	\$ 224,815	6,562	5,119	\$ 236,496
Balance at January 1, 2010	\$ 147,270	2,477	6,216	\$ 155,963
Comprehensive income			2,418	2,418
Issued pursuant to the 2009 Employee Stock Purchase Plan	198			198
Issued on exercise of options	155			155
Transfer from contributed surplus on exercise of stock options	54	(54)		-
Share issues expenses - net of taxes	(57)			(57)
Stock-based compensation		342		342
Balance at March 31, 2010	\$ 147,620	2,765	8,634	\$ 159,019

See accompanying notes to interim financial statements.

Notes to Interim Financial Statements

For three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010

(Amounts are in \$ thousands except for share and per share amounts)

(unaudited)

1. Corporate information:

WestFire Energy Ltd. ("the Company" or "WestFire") is a public company in the business of exploration and production of crude oil, natural gas and natural gas liquids. The address of its registered office is 810, 555 4th Avenue S.W. Calgary, Alberta, Canada, T2P 3E7.

These interim Financial Statements were approved and authorized for issuance by the Board of Directors on May 12, 2011.

2. Basis of presentation

In conjunction with the Company's annual audited Financial Statements to be issued under International Financial reporting Standards ("IFRS") for the year ending December 31, 2011, these interim Financial Statements present WestFire's initial financial results of operations and financial position under IFRS as at and for the three months ended March 31, 2011, including 2010 comparative periods. As a result, they have been prepared in accordance with IFRS 1, "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards" and with International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34, "Interim Financial Reporting", as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). These interim Financial Statements do not include all the necessary disclosure in accordance with IFRS. Previously, the Company prepared its interim and annual Financial Statements in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("previous GAAP").

The preparation of these interim Financial Statements resulted in selected changes to WestFire's accounting policies as compared to those disclosed in the Company's annual Financial Statements for the period ended December 31, 2010 issued under previous GAAP. A summary of the significant changes to WestFire's accounting policies is disclosed in Note 16 along with reconciliations presenting the impact of the transition to IFRS for the comparative periods as at January 1, 2010, as at and for the three months ended March 31, 2010, and as at and for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010.

A summary of WestFire's significant accounting policies under IFRS is presented in Note 3. These policies have been retrospectively and consistently applied except where specific exemptions permitted an alternative treatment upon transition to IFRS in accordance with IFRS 1 as disclosed in Note 16.

These interim Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the risk management contracts, share-based payment transactions and the asset retirement obligations. The risk management contracts and share-based payment transactions are measured at fair value and the asset retirement obligations are discounted using a risk free rate.

The Financial Statements are presented in Canadian dollars which is the Company's functional currency.

3. Significant accounting policies

(a) Significant accounting estimates and judgements

The timely preparation of the interim Financial Statements requires that Management make estimates and use judgment regarding the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities as at the date of the interim Financial Statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the period. Such estimates primarily relate to unsettled transactions and events as at the date of the interim Financial Statements. Accordingly, actual results may differ from estimated amounts as future confirming events occur. Significant estimates and judgements made by Management in the preparation of these interim Financial Statements are outlined below.

Estimation of recoverable quantities of proven and probable reserves includes estimates and assumptions regarding future commodity prices, exchange rates, discount rates and production and transportation costs for future cash flows as well as the interpretation of complex geological and geophysical models and data. Changes in reported reserves can affect the impairment of assets and goodwill, the asset retirement obligations, and the amounts reported for depletion, depreciation and depreciation of oil and gas properties.

In determining the recoverable amount of assets, in the absence of quoted market prices, impairment tests are based on estimates of reserves, production rates, future oil and natural gas prices, future costs, discount rates and other relevant assumptions.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

Upstream assets are aggregated into cash-generating units based on their ability to generate largely independent cash flows and are used for impairment testing. The determination of the Company's cash-generating units is subject to Management's judgement.

Amounts recorded for asset retirement obligations and the related accretion expense requires the use of estimates with respect to the amount and timing of asset retirements, site remediation and related cash flows, as well as the selection of a risk free discount rate. Other provisions are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future cash outflow.

The estimated fair values of derivative instruments resulting in financial assets and liabilities, by their very nature, are subject to measurement uncertainty.

Compensation costs accrued for long-term stock-based compensation plans are subject to the estimation of what the ultimate payout will be using pricing models such as the Black-Scholes model which is based on significant assumptions such as volatility, dividend yield and expected term.

Tax interpretations, regulations and legislation in the various jurisdictions in which the Company operates are subject to change. As such, income taxes are subject to measurement uncertainty. Deferred income tax assets are assessed by Management at the end of the reporting period to determine the likelihood that they will be realized from future taxable earnings.

(b) Oil and gas properties

The initial cost of an asset comprises its purchase price or construction cost, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset into operation, the initial estimate of any asset retirement obligations, and borrowing costs for qualifying assets, if any. The purchase price or construction cost is the aggregate amount paid and the fair value of any other consideration given to acquire the asset. The capitalized value of a finance lease is also included within oil and gas properties.

Exchanges of assets are measured at fair value unless the exchange transaction lacks commercial substance or the fair value of neither the asset received nor the asset given up is reliably measurable. Unless the fair value of the asset received is more clearly evident, the cost of the acquired asset is measured at the fair value of the asset given up. Where fair value is not used, the cost of the acquired asset is measured at the carrying amount of the asset given up. The gain or loss on derecognition of the asset given up is recognized in profit or loss.

Depletion of oil and natural gas assets and depreciation of production equipment are calculated using the unit-of-production method, based on volumes of total proved and probable oil and natural gas reserves and production, before royalties, converted at the energy equivalent conversion ratio of six thousand cubic feet of natural gas to one barrel of oil. The depletable base includes all capitalized costs, estimated future development costs of proved and probable undeveloped reserves, and future estimated asset restoration costs. Computer and office equipment are recorded at cost and amortized on a declining basis using a rate of 30% per annum. Leasehold improvements are recorded at cost and amortized over the remaining term of the office lease or the estimated useful life, if shorter.

An asset within oil and gas properties is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the item) is included in the income statement in the period in which the item is derecognized.

The Company assesses assets or groups of assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. If any such indication of impairment exists, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. Individual assets are grouped for impairment assessment purposes at the lowest level at which there are identifiable cash flows that are largely independent of the cash flows of other groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit" or "CGU").

A CGU's recoverable amount is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Where the carrying amount of a CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the CGU is considered impaired and its assets are written down to the CGU's recoverable amount. Value in use is generally computed by reference to the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from production of proven and probable reserves. Fair value is determined to be the amount for which the asset could be sold in an arm's length transaction.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the recoverable amount is estimated. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been objective evidence of a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increased amount cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in profit or loss. After such a reversal, the depreciation charge is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less any residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

(c) Intangible exploration assets

Exploration license and leasehold property acquisition costs, geological and geophysical costs and costs directly associated with an exploration well and appraisal activities are capitalized within intangible exploration assets. Such intangible exploration costs do not include general prospecting or other evaluation costs incurred prior to receiving the legal rights to explore an area, which are expensed when incurred.

Intangible exploration costs are reviewed at each reporting date to confirm that there is no indication that the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. All such carried costs are subject to technical, commercial and management review at least once a year to confirm the continued intent to develop or otherwise extract value from the associated oil and gas interests. If no future activity is planned, the capitalized costs are expensed. Upon commercial viability, technical feasibility and internal approval for development, the related capitalized costs are first tested for impairment and then reclassified to oil and gas properties.

(d) Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the cash paid and the fair value of other assets given, equity instruments issued and liabilities and contingent liabilities incurred or assumed at the date of exchange. The acquired identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities are measured at their fair values at the date of acquisition. Any excess of the cost of acquisition over the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired is recognized as goodwill. At the acquisition date, any goodwill is allocated to a CGU or a group of CGUs expected to benefit from the combination's synergies.

Following initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. Goodwill is assessed for impairment annually at year end or more frequently if events occur that indicate a possible impairment. Impairment is determined by assessing the recoverable amount of the CGU or group of CGUs to which the goodwill relates. Where the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit or units with allocated goodwill is less than the carrying amount, an impairment loss of goodwill is recognized.

(e) Assets held for sale

Non-current assets are classified as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is met when the sale is highly probable and the asset is available for immediate sale in its present condition.

Non-current assets classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of the carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, with impairment recognized in net earnings in the period measured. Non-current assets held for sale are presented in current assets and liabilities within the Balance Sheet. Assets held for sale are not depreciated, depleted or amortized.

Significant accounting policies (continued)

(f) Provisions

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money. Provisions are not recognized for future operating losses.

Asset retirement obligations

The Company's activities give rise to dismantling, decommissioning and site disturbance remediation activities. Provision is made for the estimated cost of asset retirement and capitalized in the relevant asset category. Asset retirement obligations are Management's best estimate of the future costs associated with removal, site restoration and asset retirement. The fair value of the liability for the Company's asset retirement obligations is recorded in the period in which it is incurred, discounted to its present value using a risk-free interest rate and the corresponding amount is recognized by increasing the carrying amount of oil and gas properties. The liability amount is increased each reporting period due to the passage of time and the amount of accretion is recognized as a finance cost in the period. Revisions to the estimated timing of cash flows or to the original estimated undiscounted cost could also result in an increase or decrease to the provision. Actual costs incurred upon settlement of the asset retirement obligations are charged against the provision to the extent of the liability recorded.

Onerous contracts

A provision for onerous contracts is recognized when the expected benefits to be derived by the Company from a contract are lower than the unavoidable cost of meeting its obligation under the contract. The provision is measured at the present value of the lower of the expected cost of terminating the contract and the expected net cost of continuing with the contract.

(g) Deferred income taxes

The Company uses the balance sheet method for calculating deferred income taxes. Temporary differences arising from the differences between the tax basis of an asset or liability and the carrying amount on the balance sheet are used to calculate deferred income tax assets or liabilities. Deferred income tax assets or liabilities are calculated using the currently enacted, or substantively enacted, tax rates anticipated to apply in the periods that the temporary differences are expected to reverse. A valuation allowance is recorded against any deferred income tax assets if it is probable that the asset will not be realized. The effect of a change in income tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized in the period that the change occurs.

(h) Flow-through shares

The resource expenditure deductions for income tax purposes related to exploratory and development activities funded by flow-through shares are renounced to investors in accordance with tax legislation. Share capital is stated at the market value of shares without the flow-through feature at the time of issue, with a liability recognized representing the difference between cash received and market value. The premium paid for flow through shares in excess of that market value of the shares is drawn down and deferred tax is recognised at the time the qualifying exploration and development expenditures are renounced and incurred.

(i) Revenue recognition

Oil and natural gas revenues are recognized when the title and risks pass to the purchaser and the collectability is reasonably assured.

(j) Foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated to Canadian dollars at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated to Canadian dollars at the period end exchange rate. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated to the functional currency at the exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Foreign currency differences arising on translation are recognized in profit or loss.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(k) Finance charges

Finance charges comprise interest expense on borrowings and accretion of the discount on the asset retirement obligation.

(l) Per share amounts

Basic per share information is computed by using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. The treasury stock method is used to determine the diluted per share amounts, whereby any proceeds from stock options or other dilutive instruments are assumed to be used to purchase common shares at the average market price during the period. The weighted average number of shares outstanding is then adjusted by the net change.

(m) Stock-based compensation plan

The Company has a stock-based compensation plan enabling officers, directors and employees to purchase common shares at exercise prices equal to the price determined by the directors on the date the option is granted. Stock option awards are accounted for based on the fair value method of accounting (Note 11). Under this method, stock-based compensation is recorded as an expense or capitalized over the vesting period of the option, with a corresponding increase in contributed surplus. Stock-based compensation is based on the estimated fair value of the related stock option at the time of the grant using the Black-Scholes option model. A forfeiture rate is estimated on the grant date and is adjusted to reflect the actual number of options that vest. When stock options are exercised, the consideration paid to the Company, along with amounts previously credited to contributed surplus, is credited to share capital. Stock-based compensation for employees that are directly related to exploration for and development of oil and natural gas reserves are capitalized.

(n) Financial instruments

Non-derivative financial assets and liabilities

Non-derivative financial instruments consist of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, bank debt and accounts payable. Non-derivative financial instruments are recognized initially at fair value plus any direct attributable transaction costs unless the non-derivative financial instrument is designated at fair value through profit or loss. Subsequent to initial recognition cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, bank debt and accounts payable are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method less any impairment losses.

Derivative financial instruments

The Company frequently uses non-financial derivative instruments to manage market risk associated with volatile commodity prices. These instruments are not used for trading or speculative purposes. The Company has not designated its derivative contracts as effective accounting hedges and all contracts are therefore classified as fair value through profit or loss. These instruments are recorded at their fair value on each balance sheet date and related gains and losses are recorded as gains and losses on risk management contracts in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the period they occur.

(o) New pronouncements adopted

March 31, 2011 is WestFire's first reporting period under IFRS. Accounting standards effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2011 have been adopted as part of the transition to IFRS.

3. Significant accounting policies (continued)

(p) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

The following pronouncements from the IASB will become effective for future financial reporting periods and have not yet been adopted by the Company:

In November 2009, the IASB issued IFRS 9 Financial Instruments which deals with the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities. This new standard represents the first phase of the IASB's project to replace IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013 with early adoption permitted and with transitional arrangements depending upon the date of initial application. The Company is currently evaluating the effect of this new standard.

4. Corporate acquisitions

(a) Corporate acquisitions

On April 30, 2010, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of three unrelated private companies for cash totaling \$8,018. These unrelated companies were grouped for disclosure purposes as they were all acquired on the same date and owned similar assets. These acquisitions have been accounted for using the acquisition method. The goodwill recorded upon acquisition is attributed to the Viking oil resources unrecognized in the fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired. The Statement of Net Income and Comprehensive Income for the year ended December 31, 2010 includes \$382 of revenues net of royalties and operating expenses for properties associated with this acquisition.

The purchase price allocation has been determined on the basis of the fair value of assets and liabilities as follows:

Net assets acquired:

Cash	\$ 389
Accounts receivable and prepaid expenses	185
Oil and gas properties	9,776
Goodwill	1,986
Accounts payable	(56)
Deferred tax liability	(1,925)
Asset retirement obligations	(2,337)
Total purchase price	\$ 8,018
Consideration given:	
Cash	\$ 8,018

5. Oil and gas properties

	Oil and Gas Interests	Corporate Assets	Total
At January 1, 2010:			
Cost (Note 16)	\$ 130,526	176	\$ 130,702
Accumulated depletion and depreciation	(20,683)	(64)	(20,747)
Net book value	\$ 109,843	112	\$ 109,955
Year ended December 31, 2010:			
Opening net book amount	\$ 109,843	112	\$ 109,955
Acquisition through business combinations	9,776	-	9,776
Additions	74,429	49	74,478
Disposals	(4,598)	-	(4,598)
Depletion and depreciation	(15,837)	(36)	(15,873)
Closing net book value	\$ 173,613	125	\$ 173,738
At December 31, 2010:			
Cost	\$ 209,277	225	\$ 209,502
Accumulated depletion and depreciation	(35,664)	(100)	(35,764)
Net book value	\$ 173,613	125	\$ 173,738
Period ended March 31, 2011:			
Opening net book amount	\$ 173,613	125	\$ 173,738
Additions	27,212	127	27,339
Disposals	(61)	-	(61)
Depletion and depreciation	(4,981)	(25)	(5,006)
Closing net book value	\$ 195,783	227	\$ 196,010
At March 31, 2011:			
Cost	\$ 236,428	351	\$ 236,779
Accumulated depletion and depreciation	(40,645)	(124)	(40,769)
Net book value	\$ 195,783	227	\$ 196,010

During the three months ended March 31, 2011, the Company capitalized general and administrative expenses in the amount of \$275 (March 31, 2010 - \$204) related to acquisition and development activities.

Future development costs on proved and probable undeveloped reserves of \$148,274 (March 31, 2010 - \$66,275) are included in the depletion calculation for the 2011 period.

6. Goodwill

At January 1, 2010	
Net book value (Note 15)	\$ -
Year ended December 31, 2010	
Opening net book amount	-
Acquisition through business combinations	1,986
Closing net book value	1,986
Period ended March 31, 2011	
Opening and closing net book value	\$ 1,986

7. Bank debt

At March 31, 2011 the Company had a revolving credit facility in the amount of \$42,000 (December 31, 2010 - \$42,000) with a Canadian financial institution. The interest rate charged on the bank facility ranges from the bank's prime plus 0.875% to prime plus 1.875% and is dependent on the ratio of the Company's net debt to trailing cash flow. The authorized limit of the facility will be reviewed by May 31, 2011. This facility is secured by the assets of the Company. No amount was drawn as at March 31, 2011.

8. Finance costs

	March 31, 2011	March 31, 2010
Bank debt interest	\$ 154	\$ 40
Accretion of asset retirement obligation	149	139
Finance costs	\$ 303	\$ 179

9. Asset retirement obligations

The total future asset retirement obligations were estimated by Management based on the expected cost to abandon and restore the well sites and the facilities and the estimated timing of the costs to be incurred in future periods. The Company has estimated that the total undiscounted amount of cash flows required to settle its asset retirement obligations at March 31, 2011 was \$22,421 (December 31, 2010 - \$22,591) which will be incurred between 2011 and 2020. The Company used a risk free rate of 3.75% to calculate the present value of the asset retirement obligations and an inflation rate of 2% was used to inflate the costs. Changes to the asset retirement obligation were as follows:

	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 17,098	\$ 13,880
Liabilities incurred	311	1,349
Liabilities acquired	-	2,337
Accretion	149	609
Abandonment costs incurred	-	(369)
Dispositions	(48)	(1,170)
Revision to estimates	(612)	462
Balance, end of period	\$ 16,899	\$ 17,098

10. Income taxes**(a) Income tax provision:**

The provision for income taxes in the financial statements differs from the result which would have been obtained by applying the combined federal and provincial tax rate to the Company's earnings before income taxes. This difference results from the following items:

	March 31, 2011	March 31, 2010
Net income (loss) before taxes	\$ (2,622)	\$ 3,825
Combined federal and provincial rate	27.5%	29.0%
Computed "expected" income tax expense (recovery)	\$ (721)	\$ 1,109
Increase (decrease) resulting from:		
Saskatchewan capital tax	56	73
Capital taxes deducted from income tax	(15)	(21)
Stock-based compensation	192	75
Other	(265)	79
Flow-through share renouncements	-	92
Income tax expense (recovery)	\$ (753)	\$ 1,407

10. Income taxes (continued)**(b) The components of the Company's deferred tax asset are as follows:**

	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Scientific research and experimental development	\$ 17,442	\$ 19,056
Temporary differences related to oil and gas properties	18,587	17,047
Investment tax credits	15,434	15,434
Non-capital losses	1,428	1,313
Asset retirement obligations	4,444	4,497
Share issuance expenses	1,993	1,496
Risk management contracts	1,041	82
Attributed Canadian royalty income	14	2
Deferred tax asset	\$ 60,383	\$ 58,927

(c) Changes in temporary differences in the period are as follows:

	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 58,927	\$ 63,539
Oil and gas properties	1,540	(2,503)
Scientific research and experimental development	(1,614)	(1,354)
Risk management contracts	959	31
Share issuance costs	497	24
Non-capital losses	115	(1,502)
Asset retirement obligations	(53)	749
Attributed Canadian royalty income	12	(23)
Investment tax credits	-	(34)
Balance, end of period	\$ 60,383	\$ 58,927

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry-forward of unused tax losses can be utilized. Non-capital loss carry forward balances expire as follows: December 31, 2014 - \$90, December 31, 2015 - \$568, December 31, 2016 - \$537, December 31, 2027 and later - \$4,234.

Investment tax credit balances expire as follows: December 31, 2019 - \$1,101, December 31, 2020 - \$2,589, December 31, 2021 - \$3,201, December 31, 2022 - \$2,602, December 31, 2023 - \$2,934, December 31, 2024 - \$3,007.

11. Share capital

(a) Authorized

The Company is authorized to issue an unlimited number of common shares and an unlimited number of non-voting common shares.

(b) Common shares, issued and outstanding

	Number of shares
Balance, January 1, 2010	35,157,959
Issued pursuant to the 2009 Employee Stock Purchase Plan	52,357
Issued on option exercise	79,999
Issued for cash	4,645,000
Balance, December 31, 2010	39,935,315
Issued for cash	4,862,000
Issued on option exercise	13,332
Balance, March 31, 2011	44,810,647

(c) Stock options

The Company's stock option plan provides for granting of options to directors, employees and consultants to a maximum of 10% of the total issued and outstanding common shares of the Company. The maximum number of common shares granted to any one optionee during a twelve month period shall not exceed 5% of the outstanding common shares of the Company at the time of granting. These options have a term of five years to expiry and have a three year vesting period from the date of grant. The exercise price of each option is determined by market value on the date the option is granted.

	Number Of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Prices
Balance, January 1, 2010	1,912,300	\$ 5.12
Granted	1,519,000	\$ 7.62
Forfeited	(232,334)	\$ 6.68
Exercised	(79,999)	\$ 4.73
Balance, December 31, 2010	3,118,967	\$ 6.22
Granted	4,500	\$ 9.17
Forfeited	(17,000)	\$ 5.37
Exercised	(13,332)	\$ 4.81
Balance, March 31, 2011	3,093,135	\$ 6.23

Exercise price (\$/share)	Outstanding options			Exercisable options	
	Number of options outstanding	Weighted average remaining contractual life	Weighted average exercise price (\$/share)	Number of options exercisable	Weighted average exercise price (\$/share)
\$3.75	449,400	1.8	\$3.75	429,400	\$3.75
\$5.00	492,068	2.1	\$5.00	323,586	\$5.00
\$5.13	51,500	4.5	\$5.13	-	-
\$5.29	175,000	4.5	\$5.29	-	-
\$5.62	12,000	4.6	\$5.62	-	-
\$6.00	734,167	2.7	\$6.00	483,321	\$6.00
\$6.39	8,500	4.6	\$6.39	-	-
\$8.03	1,166,000	4.0	\$8.03	388,662	\$8.03
\$9.17	4,500	4.9	\$9.17	-	-
	3,093,135	3.1	\$6.23	1,624,969	\$5.69

11. Share capital (continued)

(d) Per share information

The following table summarizes the weighted average shares used in calculating the net income (loss) per share:

	March 31, 2011	March 31, 2010
Weighted average common shares		
Basic	41,130,248	35,190,593
Diluted	41,818,987	35,498,791

(e) Stock-based compensation

Compensation costs attributable to share options granted to employees or directors are measured at fair value at the grant date and expensed or capitalized over the expected vesting time frame with a corresponding increase to contributed surplus. The fair value of each option granted is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes options pricing model with the following assumptions used for both 2011 and 2010: dividend yield – nil, expected volatility 70%, risk-free interest rate 2.31%, and weighted average life of 5.0 years. A forfeiture rate of 8.5% (2010 – 8.5 %) is used when recording stock compensation expense. This estimate is adjusted to the actual forfeiture rate. The weighted average fair value of stock options granted for the three months ended March 31, 2011 was \$5.44 (March 31, 2010 –\$5.29) per option.

In October 2010, the Company implemented a cash-settled performance plan based on the share price of the Company. Each employee and director received rights to receive a portion of a performance pool when the Company's share price reaches price levels of \$12.00, \$15.00 and \$18.00 per share. The performance pool to be paid out to employees and directors was established at \$4 million at the \$12 share price, an additional \$5 million at the \$15 share price, and a further \$6 million at the \$18 share price. All unexercised rights granted under the plan expire on July 14, 2014. The liability for the performance plan is measured at fair value each reporting period using a binomial lattice model and recognized over the vesting period. At March 31, 2011 no compensation expense or liability has been recognized.

12. Related party transactions

The following transactions with related parties were recorded at fair value:

(a) A director of the Company and the corporate secretary are partners of the Company's legal counsel, Burnet, Duckworth & Palmer LLP ("BDP"). During the three months ended March 31, 2011, included in general and administrative expenses and share issue expenses are amounts totaling \$16 (2010 - \$0) and \$0 (2010 - \$64), respectively, charged to the Company by BDP. At March 31, 2011, \$16 (March 31, 2010 - \$64) was included in accounts payable.

13. Commitments and contingencies

(a) The Company has a commitment to lease office space for \$27 per month until November 30, 2013. In addition as part of a corporate acquisition, the Company assumed a commitment for an office lease at \$11 per month until December 31, 2012. The Company has sublet this space for the balance of the lease.

Future lease payments are:

Year ending December 31 (\$)	Gross lease payments	Sublease recovery	Net lease payments
2011	342	(51)	291
2012	456	(68)	388
2013	297	-	297

(b) At March 31, 2011, the Company had committed to vehicle leases for the purposes of field operations. Future minimum lease payments relating to the vehicle leases are:

Year ending December 31 (\$)	
2011	107
2012	104
2013	14

(c) Capital commitments

WestFire has committed to drill a minimum of two horizontal wells in west central Saskatchewan. The commitment is pursuant to a lease option agreement with an industry partner. The Company expects to satisfy this drilling commitment at an estimated cost of \$2,800. There will be a penalty of \$750 per horizontal well if not drilled by October 2011.

13. Commitments and contingencies (continued)

(d) Legal claims

WestFire is involved in litigation and claims arising in the normal course of operations. Management is of the opinion that pending litigation will not have a material adverse impact on WestFire's financial position or results of operations.

(e) Income and other tax uncertainties

The Company files income, goods and service tax and other tax returns with various provincial and federal taxation authorities in Canada. These tax authorities are currently examining these income and other tax returns. There can be differing interpretations of applicable tax laws and regulations. The resolution of these tax positions through negotiations or litigation with tax authorities can take several years to complete. The Company does not anticipate that there will be any material impact from filed tax positions upon the results of operations, financial position or liquidity although in some cases it is difficult to predict the ultimate outcome of a tax position.

14. Financial instruments and risk management

(a) Fair value of financial instruments

March 31, 2011	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets		
Loans and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 12,584	\$ 12,584
Accounts receivable	6,634	6,634
Financial liabilities		
Other financial liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 20,837	\$ 20,837
Risk management contracts	3,786	3,786
<hr/>		
December 31, 2010	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets		
Loans and receivables		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	\$ -
Accounts receivable	7,822	7,822
Risk management contracts	1,422	1,422
Financial liabilities		
Other financial liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 19,231	\$ 19,231
Bank debt	4,303	4,303

All of WestFire's cash and cash equivalents and risk management contracts, are transacted in active markets. WestFire classifies the fair value of these transactions according to a hierarchy based on the amount of observable inputs used to value the instrument. Level 1 fair value measurements are based on unadjusted quoted market prices.

Level 2 fair value measurements of risk management contracts are estimated using published forward price curves, option model inputs and discount rates specific to the remaining contracted volumes.

The Company has exposure to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk arising from its financial assets and liabilities. Financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk and market risks such as commodity prices, interest and foreign exchange rates. Net earnings, cash flows and the fair value of financial assets may fluctuate due to movement in market prices or as a result of the Company's exposure to credit and liquidity risks.

The Board of Directors oversees Managements' establishment and execution of the Company's risk management framework. Management has implemented and monitors compliance with risk management policies. The Company's risk management policies are established to: (i) Identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company; (ii) Set appropriate risk limits and controls; and (iii) Monitor risks and consider the implications of market conditions in relation to the Company's activities.

14. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from joint venture partners and oil and natural gas marketers. The Company's receivables consisted of the following:

	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Oil and natural gas marketers	\$ 5,308	\$ 5,440
Joint venture partners	1,007	981
Other trade receivables	319	1,767
Balance, end of period	\$ 6,634	\$ 8,188

Receivables from oil and natural gas marketers are normally collected on the 25th day of the month following the month of production. The Company attempts to mitigate credit risk by establishing marketing relationships with a variety of purchasers. The Company markets its production to customers with investment grade credit ratings, if available in the area of production, or seeks parental guarantees and letters of credit. At March 31, 2011, WestFire had receivables from nine different marketing companies. One of these marketing companies owed WestFire \$2,014 or 30% of the total. During the first quarter of 2011, this marketing company marketed oil and gas volumes representing approximately 27 % of total oil and gas revenues. Another marketing company owed WestFire \$1,506 or 23% of the total at March 31, 2011. This marketing company marketed oil and gas volumes representing approximately 24% of total oil and gas revenues. A third marketing company owed WestFire \$1,018 or 15% of the total at March 31, 2011. This marketing company marketed oil and gas volumes representing approximately 18% of total oil and gas revenues.

Joint venture receivables are typically collected within one to three months of the joint venture bill being issued to the partner. The Company attempts to mitigate the risk from joint venture receivables by obtaining partner approval of significant capital expenditures prior to the expenditure being incurred. However, the receivables are from participants in the oil and natural gas sector, and collection of the outstanding balances is dependent on industry factors such as commodity price fluctuations, escalating costs and the risk of unsuccessful drilling. In addition, further risk exists with joint venture partners as disagreements may arise that increase the potential for non-collection. The Company does not typically obtain collateral from oil and natural gas marketers or joint venture partners. As the operator of properties, WestFire has the ability to not allocate production to joint venture partners who are in default of amounts owing.

The carrying amount of accounts receivable represents the maximum credit exposure. As at March 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company's receivables were aged as follows:

	March 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
Ageing	2011	2010
Not past due (less than 90 days)	\$ 6,402	\$ 7,986
Past due (90 days to one year)	232	202
	\$ 6,634	\$ 8,188

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they are due. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions.

The Company prepares annual capital expenditure budgets, which are regularly monitored and updated as considered necessary. Further, the Company utilizes authorizations for expenditures on both operated and non-operated projects to further manage capital expenditures. To facilitate the funding of the capital expenditure program, the Company has a revolving reserve based credit facility, as outlined in Note 7.

WestFire's financial liabilities on the balance sheet consist of accounts payable, risk management contracts and bank debt. The Company expects to satisfy obligations under accounts payable in less than one year. WestFire has a revolving reserve based credit facility as outlined in Note 7. The credit facility is available on a revolving basis and is reviewed annually by the bank. The next review by the bank is scheduled for May 2011.

14. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

(d) Market risk

Commodity price risk is the risk that the value of future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in commodity prices. The use of these risk management contracts is governed by a formal policy and is subject to maximum limits established by the Board of Directors. The Company has entered into several financial instruments for the purpose of protecting its cash flow from operations before changes in non-cash working capital.

(e) Commodity price risk

At March 31, 2011, the Company had outstanding crude oil and natural gas derivatives contracts as follows:

Type	Volume	Price per barrel or GJ (Cdn \$)	Commencement date	Termination date
Oil				
Swap (WTI)	200 barrels per day	\$85.40	January 2011	June 2011
Swap (WTI)	100 barrels per day	\$89.00	January 2011	June 2011
Costless Collar (WTI)	200 barrels per day	Floor \$75.00 Ceiling \$95.00	January 2011	June 2011
Costless Collar (WTI)	100 barrels per day	Floor \$80.00 Ceiling \$96.80	January 2011	June 2011
Swap (WTI)	150 barrels per day	\$84.50	July 2011	September 2011
Swap (WTI)	150 barrels per day	\$86.40	July 2011	September 2011
Costless Collar (WTI)	150 barrels per day	Floor \$75.00 Ceiling \$92.20	July 2011	September 2011
Costless Collar (WTI)	150 barrels per day	Floor \$75.00 Ceiling \$95.10	July 2011	September 2011
Swap (WTI)	100 barrels per day	\$88.65	January 2011	December 2011
Costless Collar (WTI)	100 barrels per day	Floor \$85.00 Ceiling \$102.00	February 2011	December 2011
Costless Collar (WTI) ⁽¹⁾	100 barrels per day	Floor \$95.00 Ceiling \$121.80	May 2011	December 2011
Swap (WTI)	300 barrels per day	\$88.20	October 2011	December 2011
Costless Collar (WTI)	300 barrels per day	Floor \$80.00 Ceiling \$95.25	October 2011	December 2011
Swap (WTI)	350 barrels per day	\$90.70	January 2012	March 2012
Costless Collar (WTI)	350 barrels per day	Floor \$80.00 Ceiling \$99.00	January 2012	March 2012
Swap (WTI)	350 barrels per day	\$91.10	April 2012	June 2012
Costless Collar (WTI)	350 barrels per day	Floor \$80.00 Ceiling \$100.45	April 2012	June 2012
Costless Collar (WTI) ⁽¹⁾	200 barrels per day	Floor \$95.00 Ceiling \$115.85	January 2012	December 2012
Natural Gas				
Swap (AECO)	500 GJ's per day	\$5.76	November 2010	October 2011
Swap (AECO)	2,000 GJ's per day	\$5.48	April 2011	October 2011

⁽²⁾ Entered into subsequent to March 31, 2011

Absent the above-noted contracts, the effects of changes in commodity prices on net income for the three months ended March 31, 2011 are summarized in the following table:

Commodity	Price Change	Net income change
Oil and NGL (\$/bbl)	\$1.00	\$ 136
Natural gas (\$/Mcf)	\$0.10	\$ 524

(f) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in market interest rates. The Company is exposed to interest rate fluctuations on its bank debt which bears a floating rate of interest. Assuming all other variables remain constant, an increase or decrease of one percent to the effective interest rate for the Company, given average bank debt for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 of approximately \$4 million would have increased or decreased net earnings by \$10 for the quarter ended March 31, 2010.

14. Financial instruments and risk management (continued)

(g) Foreign currency exchange rate risk

Foreign currency exchange rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in foreign exchange rates. Although substantially all of the Company's oil and natural gas sales are denominated in Canadian dollars, the underlying market prices in Canada for oil and natural gas are impacted by changes in the exchange rate between the Canadian and United States dollar. As the effects of foreign exchange fluctuations are embedded in the Company's results, the total effect of foreign exchange fluctuations is not separately identifiable. The Company had no forward exchange rate contracts in place as at or during the three months ended March 31, 2011 and the year ended December 31, 2010.

15. Capital management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain the future development of the business.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying oil and natural gas assets. The Company considers its capital structure to include shareholder's equity, bank debt and working capital. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may from time to time issue shares and adjust its capital spending to manage current and projected debt levels.

The Company monitors capital based primarily on the non-GAAP financial metric of net debt to funds from operations. In calculating this ratio, net debt is defined as outstanding bank debt plus or minus working capital, divided by funds from operations for the most recent calendar quarter, multiplied by four. Funds from operations are defined as cash flow from operating activities before changes in non-cash working capital. The Company's strategy is to maintain a prudent debt to funds from operations ratio. This ratio may increase at certain times as a result of acquisitions. In order to facilitate the management of this ratio, the Company prepares annual capital expenditure budgets, which are updated as necessary depending on varying factors including current and forecast prices, actual capital deployment and general industry conditions. The annual and updated budgets are approved by the Board of Directors.

The Company's share capital is not subject to external restrictions, however the bank debt facility is based on oil and natural gas reserves and contains a working capital and trailing cash flow covenant (see Note 7). The Company has not paid or declared any dividends since the date of incorporation, nor are any contemplated in the next twelve months. There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the period.

16. Explanation of transition to IFRSs

As disclosed in Note 2, these interim Financial Statements represent WestFire's initial presentation of the financial results of operations and financial position under IFRS for the period ended March 31, 2011 in conjunction with the Company's annual audited Financial Statements to be issued under IFRS as at and for the year ending December 31, 2011. As a result, these interim Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS 1, "First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards" and with IAS 34, "Interim Financial Reporting", as issued by the IASB. Previously the Company prepared its interim and annual Financial Statements in accordance with previous GAAP.

IFRS 1 requires the presentation of comparative information as at January 1, 2010 transition date and subsequent comparative periods as well as the consistent and retrospective application of IFRS accounting policies. To assist with the transition, the provisions of IFRS 1 allow for certain mandatory and optional exemptions for first-time adopters to alleviate the retrospective application of all IFRSs.

The following reconciliations present the adjustments made to the Company's previous GAAP financial results of operations and financial position to comply with IFRS 1. A summary of the significant accounting policy changes and applicable exemptions are discussed following the reconciliations. Reconciliations include the Company's Balance Sheets as at January 1, 2010, March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2010, and Statement of Net Income and Comprehensive Income and Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010.

16. Explanation of transition to IFRSs (continued)

IFRS Opening Balance Sheets

As at January 1, 2010

(\$ thousands)

(unaudited)

	Previous GAAP	IFRS Adjustments				IFRSs
		Provisions (Note 16b)	Share- based Payments (Note 16c)	Flow- through Shares (Note 16d)	Reclass (Note 16e)	
Assets						
Current assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 274	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 274
Accounts receivable	6,455					6,455
Deferred tax asset	9,971				(9,971)	-
Prepaid expenses and deposits	477					477
	17,177	-	-	-	(9,971)	7,206
Oil and gas properties	109,955					109,955
Deferred tax asset	52,795	773			9,971	63,539
	\$ 179,927	\$ 773	\$ -	\$ -	-	\$ 180,700
Liabilities						
Current liabilities						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 10,410	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 272	\$ -	\$ 10,682
Risk management contracts	175					175
	10,585	-	-	272	-	10,857
Asset retirement obligations	11,018	2,862				13,880
	21,603	2,862	-	-	-	24,737
Shareholders' Equity						
Share capital	146,361			909		147,270
Contributed surplus	1,685		792			2,477
Retained earnings	10,278	(2,089)	(792)	(1,181)		6,216
	158,324	(2,089)	-	(272)	-	155,963
	\$ 179,927	\$ 773	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 180,700

16. Explanation of transition to IFRSs (continued)

Balance Sheets

As at March 31, 2010

(\$ thousands)

(unaudited)

	IFRS Adjustments						IFRSs
	Previous GAAP	Provisions (Note 16b)	Share- based Payments (Note 16c)	Flow- through Shares (Note 16d)	O&G Properties (Note 16a)	Reclass (Note 16e)	
Assets							
Current assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Accounts receivable	7,822						7,822
Risk management contracts	1,422						1,422
Oil and gas properties held for sale	-					484	484
Current deferred tax asset	9,302					(9,302)	-
Prepaid expenses and deposits	550						550
	19,096	-	-	-	-	(8,818)	10,278
Oil and gas properties	122,399	14	15		1,875	(484)	123,819
Deferred tax asset	52,375	769		153	(544)	9,302	62,055
Risk management contracts	387						387
	\$ 194,257	\$ 783	\$ 15	\$ 153	\$ 1,331	\$ -	\$ 196,539
Liabilities							
Current liabilities							
Accounts payable							
accrued liabilities	\$ 19,130	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 101	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 19,231
Provision on oil and gas properties held for sale	-					25	25
Bank debt	4,303						4,303
	23,433	-	-	101	-	25	23,559
Asset retirement obligations	11,114	2,872				(25)	13,961
	34,547	2,872	-	101	-	-	37,520
Shareholders' Equity							
Share capital	146,296		(1)	1,325			147,620
Contributed surplus	1,909		856				2,765
Retained earnings	11,505	(2,089)	(840)	(1,273)	1,331		8,634
	159,710	(2,089)	15	52	1,331	-	159,019
	\$ 194,257	\$ 783	\$ 15	\$ 153	\$ 1,331	\$ -	\$ 196,539

16. Explanation of transition to IFRSs (continued)

Balance Sheets

As at December 31, 2010

(\$ thousands)

(unaudited)

	Previous GAAP	IFRS Adjustments					IFRSs
		Provisions (Note 16b)	Share- based Payments (Note 16c)	Flow- through Shares (Note 16d)	O&G Properties (Note 16a)	Reclass (Note 16e)	
Assets							
Current assets							
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Accounts receivable	8,188						8,188
Risk management contracts	184						184
Deferred tax asset	17,522					(17,522)	-
Prepaid expenses and deposits	480						480
	26,374	-	-	-	-	(17,522)	8,852
Oil and gas properties	162,509	664	(88)		10,653		173,738
Deferred tax asset	43,081	959	346		(2,981)	17,522	58,927
Goodwill	1,489	497					1,986
	\$ 233,453	\$ 2,120	\$ 258	\$ -	\$ 7,672	-	\$ 243,503
Liabilities							
Current liabilities							
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 21,333	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,253	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 22,586
Bank debt	8,089						8,089
	29,422	-	-	1,253	-	-	30,675
Risk management contracts	465	-	-	-	-	-	465
Asset retirement obligations	12,937	4,161					17,098
	42,824	4,161	-	-	-	-	48,238
Shareholders' Equity							
Share capital	182,472		(3)	72			182,541
Contributed surplus	4,234		1,502				5,736
Retained earnings	3,923	(2,041)	(1,241)	(1,325)	7,672		6,988
	190,629	(2,041)	258	(1,253)	7,672	-	195,265
	\$ 233,453	\$ 2,120	\$ 258	\$ -	\$ 7,672	\$ -	\$ 243,503

16. Explanation of transition to IFRSs (continued)
Statement of Net Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Three months ended March 31, 2010
(\$ thousands)
(unaudited)

	Previous GAAP	IFRS Adjustments				IFRSs
		Provisions (Note 16b)	Share- based Payments (Note 16c)	Flow- through Shares (Note 16d)	O&G Properties (Note 16a)	
Revenue						
Oil and natural gas	\$ 10,818	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,818
Interest and other revenue	24					24
Crown and other royalties	(1,250)					(1,250)
	9,592	-	-	-	-	9,592
Expenses						
Operating	3,406					3,406
Transportation	247					247
Finance costs	40	139				179
General and administrative	764					764
Stock-based compensation	212		48			260
Gain on risk management contracts	(2,191)					(2,191)
Depletion and depreciation	5,120	(139)			(1,879)	3,102
	7,598	-	48	-	(1,879)	5,767
Income (loss) before taxes	1,994	-	(48)	-	1,879	3,825
Provision for income taxes						
Capital and current income taxes	73		-	-	-	73
Deferred income tax expense	694		-	92	548	1,334
	767	-	-	92	548	1,407
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 1,227	\$ -	\$ (48)	\$ (92)	\$ 1,331	\$ 2,418
Net income per share:						
Per share basic and diluted	\$ 0.03					\$ 0.07
Weighted average common shares						
Basic	35,191					35,191
Diluted	35,521					35,521

16. Explanation of transition to IFRSs (continued)
Statement of Net Income (Loss) and Comprehensive Income (Loss)
Twelve months ended December 31, 2010
(\$ thousands)
(unaudited)

	Previous GAAP	IFRS Adjustments				IFRSs
		Provisions (Note 16b)	Share- based Payments (Note 16c)	Flow- through Shares (Note 16d)	O&G Properties (Note 16a)	
Revenue						
Oil and natural gas	\$ 43,432	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 43,432
Interest and other revenue	82					82
Crown and other royalties	(4,736)					(4,736)
	38,778	-	-	-	-	38,778
Expenses						
Operating	16,277					16,277
Transportation	1,017					1,017
Finance costs	540	610				1,150
General and administrative	2,931					2,931
Gain on disposition of oil and gas assets	-				(2,859)	(2,859)
Stock-based compensation	2,020		449			2,469
Gain on risk management contracts	(2,150)					(2,150)
Depletion and depreciation	24,325	(658)			(7,794)	15,873
	44,960	(48)	449	-	(10,653)	34,708
Income (loss) before taxes	(6,182)	48	(449)	-	10,653	4,070
Provision for (recovery of) income taxes						
Capital and current income taxes	251					251
Deferred income tax expense (recovery)	(78)			144	2,981	3,047
	173	-	-	(144)	2,981	3,298
Net income (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (6,355)	\$ 48	\$ (449)	\$ (144)	\$ 7,672	\$ 772
Net income (loss) per share:						
Per share basic and diluted	\$ (0.17)					\$ 0.02
Weighted average common shares						
Basic	37,575					37,575
Diluted	37,814					37,814

16. Explanation of transition to IFRSs (continued)

Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity

Three months ended March 31, 2010

(\$ thousands)

(unaudited)

	Previous GAAP	IFRS Adjustments				IFRSs
		Provisions (Note 16b)	Share-based Payments (Note 16c)	Flow- through Shares (Note 16d)	O&G Properties (Note 16a)	
Share capital						
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 146,361	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 909	\$ -	\$ 147,270
Issued pursuant to the 2009 Employee Stock Purchase Plan	198					198
Issued on option exercise	155					155
Tax effect on flow-through shares	(416)			416		-
Transfer from contributed surplus on exercise of stock options	54					54
Share issue expenses – net of taxes	(57)					(57)
Balance, end of period	\$ 146,295	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,325	\$ -	\$ 147,620
Contributed surplus						
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 1,685		792			\$ 2,477
Transfer from contributed surplus on exercise of stock options	(54)					(54)
Stock based compensation	278		64			342
Balance, end of period	\$ 1,909	\$ -	\$ 856	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,765
Retained earnings						
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 10,278	\$ (2,089)	\$ (792)	\$ (1,181)		\$ 6,216
Net income and comprehensive income	1,227		(48)	(92)	1,331	2,418
Balance, end of period	\$ 11,505	\$ (2,089)	\$ (840)	\$ (1,273)	\$ 1,331	\$ 8,634
Total Shareholders' Equity	\$ 159,709	\$ (2,089)	\$ 16	\$ 52	\$ 1,331	\$ 159,019

16. Explanation of transition to IFRSs (continued)
Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
Twelve months ended December 31, 2010
(\$ thousands)
(unaudited)

	Previous GAAP	IFRS Adjustments				IFRSs
		Provisions (Note 16b)	Share-based Payments (Note 16c)	Flow- through Shares (Note 16d)	Oil & Gas Properties (Note 16a)	
Share capital						
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 146,361	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 909	\$ -	\$ 147,270
Issued pursuant to the 2009 Employee Stock Purchase Plan	198					198
Issued on option exercise	380					380
Tax effect on flow-through shares	(416)			416		-
Issued for cash	37,518					37,518
Premium on flow-through shares	-			(1,253)		(1,253)
Transfer from contributed surplus on exercise of stock options	143		(3)			140
Share issue expenses – net of taxes	(1,712)					(1,712)
Balance, end of period	\$ 182,472	\$ -	\$ (3)	\$ 72	-	\$ 182,541
Contributed surplus						
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 1,685		792			\$ 2,477
Transfer from contributed surplus on exercise of stock options	(142)					(142)
Stock based compensation	2,691		710			3,401
Balance, end of period	\$ 4,234	\$ -	\$ 1,502	\$ -	-	\$ 5,736
Retained earnings						
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 10,278	\$ (2,089)	\$ (792)	\$ (1,181)		\$ 6,216
Net income and comprehensive income	(6,355)	48	(449)	(144)	7,672	772
Balance, end of period	\$ 3,923	\$ (2,041)	\$ (1,241)	\$ (1,325)	\$ 7,672	\$ 6,988
Total Shareholders' Equity	\$ 190,629	\$ (2,041)	\$ 258	\$ 1,253	\$ 7,672	\$ 195,265

The following discussion explains the difference between WestFire's previous GAAP accounting policies and those applied by the Company under IFRS. IFRS policies have been retrospectively and consistently applied except where specific IFRS 1 optional and mandatory exemptions permitted an alternative treatment upon transition to IFRS for first-time adopters. The descriptive note captions below correspond to the adjustments presented in the preceding reconciliations.

16. Explanation of transition to IFRSs (continued)

IFRS Adjustments

(a) Oil and gas properties and intangible exploration assets

The Company elected an IFRS 1 exemption whereby the Canadian geographic cost centre was measured upon transition to IFRS by allocating the Canadian geographic cost centre to the producing and development assets and components pro rata using proved and probable reserve values. This election resulted in no change in oil and gas properties.

Depletion

The depletion policy under previous GAAP was based on units of production over proved reserves and was calculated on the Canadian geographic cost centre under previous GAAP. IFRS requires depletion and depreciation to be calculated based on individual components or groupings of components. Upon transition to IFRS, the Company adopted a policy of depleting its oil and natural gas interests, grouped into units of account, on a unit of production basis over proved plus probable reserves.

Depleting at a unit of account level using proved plus probable reserves under IFRS resulted in a \$7,794 decrease to WestFire's depletion and depreciation for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010. WestFire's net earnings increased \$4,813, compared to previous GAAP for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010 as a result of depleting at a unit of account level and using proved plus probable reserves and the recognition of a gain on sale of oil and gas properties, as discussed below.

Divestitures

Unlike previous GAAP, IFRS recognizes gains and losses on all dispositions of oil and gas properties and as a result a pre-tax gain of \$2.9 million was recognized in net income for the twelve months ended December 31, 2010. Oil and gas properties forming a disposal group held for sale are required to be classified as current assets and their associated provision as a current liability.

(b) Provisions

Under previous GAAP asset retirement obligations were discounted at a credit adjusted risk free rate of 7% - 8%. Under IFRS the estimated cash flow to abandon and remediate the wells and facilities has been risk adjusted therefore the provision is discounted at a risk free rate in the range of 3.25% to 3.75%. Under previous GAAP, the accretion expense was included in the depletion and depreciation expense whereas under IFRS it is included in finance costs. As a result of its IFRS 1 exemption taken in (a), upon transition to IFRS, the Company revalued its asset retirement obligations applying the IFRS requirement and charged the revaluation amount to retained earnings. The application of this exemption resulted in a \$2,862 increase to the asset retirement obligations on the balance sheet of the Company as at January 1, 2010 and a corresponding after-tax charge to retained earnings of \$2,089. As at December 31, 2010, excluding the January 1, 2010 adjustment the Company's asset retirement obligations increased by \$616 which primarily reflects the remeasurement of the obligations using the Company's discount rate of 3.5%.

As part of its transition to IFRS, the Company elected to restate only those business combinations that occurred on or after January 1, 2010. The only impact on the business combinations that occurred in 2010 was the requirement to revalue the asset retirement obligations under IFRS. The revaluation resulted in an increase in the asset retirement obligations acquired of \$497, which caused an increase to the goodwill acquired of the same amount.

(c) Share-based payments

Under previous GAAP, the Company recognized an expense related to their share-based payments on a straight-line basis through the date of full vesting and did not incorporate a forfeiture multiple. Under IFRS, the Company is required to recognize the expense over the individual vesting periods for the graded vesting awards and estimate a forfeiture rate. As provided in IFRS 1, the Company elected not to apply IFRS 2 - Share-based payments for share-based payments which vested before January 1, 2010. Accordingly, upon transition to IFRS WestFire recorded an increase to contributed surplus \$792 with a corresponding charge to retained earnings.

(d) Flow-through shares

Under previous GAAP, the premium paid for flow through shares in excess of the market value of the shares without the flow through features at the time of issue is credited to share capital. IFRS provides no specific guidance for the accounting treatment of flow-through shares. The Company's policy is to state share capital at the market value of shares without the flow-through feature at the time of issue, with a liability recognized representing the difference between cash received and market value. The premium paid for flow through shares in excess of that market value of the shares is drawn down and deferred tax is recognised at the time the qualifying exploration and development expenditures are renounced and incurred.

16. Explanation of transition to IFRSs (continued)

(e) Reclassification

Deferred tax asset

Previous GAAP allowed for the classification on the balance sheet of a current portion of the deferred tax asset as a current asset. IFRS does not have this provision and therefore the amount of the deferred tax asset previously classified as current was required to be reclassified as long term. This change had no impact on retained earnings.

Interest income and finance costs

Under previous GAAP, the accretion of the asset retirement obligations was included with depletion and depreciation on the Statements of net income and comprehensive income. Under IFRS this amount had been reclassified to finance costs.

Gains/losses on risk management contracts

Under previous GAAP, gains and losses from oil and natural gas commodity price risk management activities were recorded in gross revenues. Under IFRS, these activities do not meet the definition of revenue and therefore have been reclassified to (gain) loss on risk management contracts in the Statements of net income and comprehensive income.

Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale

Under previous GAAP, assets held for sale and liabilities related to assets held for sale were included as part of non-current assets and liabilities. Under IFRS, non-current assets that meet the definition of held for sale are required to be classified as current.

(f) Business combinations

As part of its transition to IFRS, the Company elected to restate only those business combinations that occurred on or after January 1, 2010.

(g) Cash flow statement

The transition from previous GAAP to IFRS has had no material effect upon the reported cash flows generated by the Company. The reconciling items between the previous GAAP presentation and the IFRS presentation have no net impact on the cash flows generated.

17. Subsequent event

On May 11, 2011, the Company announced that it will acquire all of the issued and outstanding shares of Orion Oil & Gas Corporation ("Orion"). Orion shareholders will, for each common share of Orion held, receive at their election, either 0.125 of a WestFire common share or 0.125 of a non-listed, non-voting convertible share, which may be converted into a WestFire common share on a one for one basis under certain circumstances. WestFire is expecting to have approximately 82.9 million common shares outstanding including approximately 15.2 million non-voting shares. Closing of this transaction is expected to occur in late June or early July, 2011. WestFire has assembled a large inventory of prospective drilling locations on the Viking light oil resource play and has been seeking non-dilutive opportunities to accelerate the development of this inventory. Orion possesses a predictable, long reserve life, highly focused asset base including key strategic processing infrastructure which will produce surplus cash flow allowing WestFire to achieve this acceleration. As the initial accounting for the business combination is incomplete, the Company is not able to quantify the fair values of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at this time.

Corporate Information

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- (1) Member of the Audit Committee
- (2) Member of the Reserves Committee
- (3) Member of the Compensation Committee

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Evaluation Engineers

GLJ Petroleum Consultants

Banker

ATB Financial

Legal Counsel

Burnet, Duckworth and Palmer LLP

Officers

Lowell E. Jackson, P.Eng.
President and CEO

Frank P. Muller, P.Geol.
Senior Vice President

D. Stephen Burttt, CA
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