

WARATAH COAL INC.
Management Discussion and Analysis
(Form 51-102F1)
For the Period ended June 30, 2007
Information as of August 29, 2007 unless otherwise stated

Note to Reader

The following management discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operations of Waratah Coal Inc. ("Waratah" or the "Company") should be read in conjunction with the Company's unaudited consolidated financial statements for the quarter ended June 30, 2007 and related notes and the annual audited financial statements for the period ended December 31, 2006, together with the notes thereto, as well as, the Companies previous financial and MD&A reports. The material herein, as of August 29, 2007, updates that information. These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles.

Forward-Looking Information

This discussion includes certain statements that may be deemed "forward-looking statements." All statements in this discussion, other than statements of historical facts that address future production, reserve potential, exploration drilling, exploration activities and events or developments that the Company expects, are forward-looking statements. Although the Company believes the expectations expressed in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those in forward-looking statements include market prices, exploitation and exploration successes, continued availability of capital and financing, and general economic, market or business conditions. Investors are cautioned that any such statements are not guarantees of future performance and actual results or developments may differ materially from those projected in the forward-looking statements.

Business of the Company

Overview

Waratah is a mineral resource company focusing on the acquisition, exploration and development of coal deposits in Australia, where it has been granted 7 exploration licenses and has applications in progress for another 14 licenses. Waratah also plans to accelerate new project investigations, both within Australia and in the Australasian region. Global demand for both thermal and metallurgical coal has increased along with global economic growth and the increased application of clean-coal technology and Waratah is well-positioned to take advantage of these trends.

Waratah's strategy is to build shareholder value through acquisition, exploration and development of coal projects in Australasia. This strategy has been developed by a synthesis of Waratah's core skills in project evaluation, structured acquisition, exploration and project development and operations, an area where Waratah executives have significant experience.

Waratah believes that the following strategies will return significant value for shareholders:

- Most important is the application of high-volume, underground mining techniques to deep metallurgical coal resources. Waratah has a competitive edge in applying these techniques to underground coal exploration and development, given its executive experience in that area.
- Waratah believes it can build resource tonnage based on the identification of previously unrecognized metallurgical coals in an environment of growing demand.
- The growth in demand for seaborne traded thermal coal driven by the demand for significant additional coal fired electrical generating capacity particularly in the Asian region has

produced strong prices. Waratah coal believes the strong prices will underpin the development of new export thermal coal regions such as the Galilee and Surat Basins where it has potential projects.

- The Company also believes that continued high energy prices have increased the potential for a significant coal-to-liquids operation for one of its project areas.
- Waratah's exploration team is well-advanced in the search for new concealed and previously unidentified coal-bearing sedimentary basins. Queensland hosts examples of very large coal mines and resources such as Blair Athol and Wolfgang which exemplify this type of deposit in a concealed basin.

At present, Waratah is an exploration stage company with no producing properties and consequently has no current operating income cash flow or revenues. There is no assurance that a commercially viable mineral deposit exists on any of Waratah's properties.

Exploration Update

The Company currently has 7 granted mineral tenements for the exploration of coal located in Queensland and New South Wales, Australia, and has submitted a further 14 tenement applications in Queensland and in the Northern Territory, Australia, all for the exploration of coal.

The 7 mineral tenements already granted to the Company are as follows:

Granted up to June 30, 2007:

State	Tenement Number	Tenement Name	Date of Grant	Expiry Date
Queensland	EPC 994	Moah (Stanwell)	August 4, 2006	August 3, 2011
Queensland	EPC 1015	Strathpine	January 21, 2007	January 21, 2012
Queensland	EPC 1029	Styx	April 20, 2006	April 19, 2011
Queensland	EPC 1039	Pocky Creek	March 9, 2007	March 8, 2012
Queensland	EPC 1040	South Alpha	June 22, 2006	June 21, 2011
Queensland	EPC 1073	Bindaree	November 29, 2006	November 28, 2011
New South Wales	EL 6467	Nymboida	October 12, 2005	October 11, 2007

The 14 mineral tenement applications currently held by the Company are as follows:

State	Tenement Number	Tenement Name	Date of Application
Queensland	EPCA 1053	Alpha	May 25, 2006
Queensland	EPCA 1056	Blair Athol	June 2, 2006
Queensland	EPCA 1058	Fairlight	June 5, 2006
Queensland	EPCA 1059	Cooktown	June 14, 2006
Queensland	EPCA 1074	Bindaree North	August 21, 2006
Queensland	EPCA 1079	Alpha Extended	September 8, 2006
Queensland	EPCA 1080	Laglan	September 8, 2006
Queensland	EPCA 1105	Dingo Creek	November 1, 2006
Queensland	EPCA 1155	Jericho South	June 12, 2006
Queensland	EPCA 1156	Jericho	June 12, 2006
Queensland	EPCA 1157	Jericho North	June 12, 2006

State	Tenement Number	Tenement Name	Date of Application
Northern Territory	EL 25463	Port Keats	July 14, 2006
Northern Territory	EL 25482	Port Keats North	July 17, 2006
Northern Territory	EL 25483	Mt Goodwin	July 17, 2006

Summary of projects

Set out below is a summary of Waratah's key exploration opportunities.

Galilee Basin - a major new province play

Waratah has taken a large exploration position (2,466 km², 240 km strike length) in the eastern Galilee Basin in central Queensland. The Company has seven applications and two granted licenses, South Alpha and Pocky Creek. South Alpha is located west of the Bowen Basin, one of the most productive coal mining basins in the world. The Galilee Basin is attractive due to the presence of four relatively continuous seams dipping very gently to the west. The seams are reported to contain high quality thermal coal, low in sulphur and ash after washing. The Waratah license area surrounds an existing resource historically reported to contain 2.1 billion tonnes (Queensland Coals, 14th Edition, 2003, Department of Natural Resources and Mines).

The area is regarded as being structurally undisturbed and the high continuity of the seams indicates there is good potential to identify a very large resource of high quality thermal coal. Waratah believes the considerable tonnage potential in the area would warrant the development of high volume infrastructure which would be required to transport any product to the coal export facilities at Gladstone on the central Queensland coast.

There are currently three drill rigs on site to accelerate the progress of the drilling program currently underway at its 100% owned EPC1040 (South Alpha) property. Exploration in EPC 1040 has been underway since March 2007, to date a total of twenty eight (28) open holes and nine partially-cored drill holes completed for a total meterage of 3,650 metres. Holes are 2 km apart on E-W grid lines extending south from the northern EPC boundary with an existing proven 2.1 Billion Tonne JORC resource owned by a third party.

Drilling to date on the project has intersected four main seams of interest ranging from 2.2 metre to 6.2 metres thick, with total net coal thickness ranging from 15 to 19 metres. Waratah Coal is encouraged by the thickness of the seams intersected, the almost-flat, half-degree west dip and the competent stone roof and floor hosting the coal seams. These data indicate an environment suitable for high-productivity low-cost underground longwall mining. The drilling results to date suggest high potential for the known coal seams to extend even farther than currently believed.

On the basis of the indications of an extensive resource potential and favourable underground mining conditions, Waratah has applied for an additional three large Coal Exploration Licences (EPCs) down dip to the west of the existing licences. Based on consistent shallow dips to the west, Waratah believes the 6m thick 'B' seam will be located within these new licence applications at less than 350 m depth of cover.

The three latest applications cover a total area of 2,685 square kilometres, extending over 203 kilometres of strike length north-south and averaging 12 kilometres down dip east-west. Waratah believes long-term, underground mining by modern low cost high productivity longwall methods could be financially attractive.

All exploration has proceeded with no safety incidents occurring.

There are various coal samples in awaiting various analysis in the approved coal quality laboratory. The coal quality results are required to declare a resource tonnage. The coal quality will be assessed in a registered NATA (National Association of Testing Authorities) approved laboratory.

Styx and Nymboida - small scale, high value projects

These projects have had coal mines closed over 25 years ago. They have coking coal properties and are close to existing infrastructure. New data provides an opportunity to discover new resources.

A program of 16 deep drill holes is proposed for the Styx Basin Project. The Styx Basin is located on the Central Queensland Coast, mid way between Mackay and Rockhampton. The project covers a structurally controlled sedimentary basin from which high energy cretaceous coals were mined until 1964. Government records show the existence of metallurgical properties in some of the seams. Previous coal and gas exploration has indicated aggregate coal seams up to 14 meters thick, including coal seams below the known mined levels. Waratah intends to explore for a target resource of metallurgical coal down dip of the old workings and in poorly-tested lower seams below existing mined seams. The potential to apply modern underground mining techniques and the location of the project on the main north - south rail line provide the Styx Basin with added attraction.

In addition to the Styx Basin, Waratah holds an exploration license over the Nymboida Project, located 29km south west of the regional town of Grafton in NSW Australia. Like the Styx Basin project, Nymboida was an historic underground coal mine which was worked up until 1979 supplying high energy coal for a local power station. The operation was closed when the small-scale local power station was replaced by connection to the main state power grid. Mining operations at Nymboida were conducted on the Farquhar's Creek Seam which was recognized at the time as one of the highest energy coals in New South Wales, due to the coal's metallurgical properties.

On July 19, 2007 Waratah announced positive results of the initial drilling program and coal quality analysis at its Nymboida Project. The enhanced potential for an underground coking coal mine at Nymboida supports Waratah's continuing evaluation of the project.

Based on the features of the Farquhar's Creek seam and the strata hosting it the Farquhar's Creek seam has potential develop to an underground plow operation. Modern longwall plow faces are being installed in China, USA, Russia, Czech Republic and Kazakhstan to exploit coal seams down to 0.65m thickness.

The Nymboida Coal Measures are located in the Clarence-Moreton Basin. The coal measures are early to mid Triassic Bowen Basin equivalents representing a southern extension of the South East Queensland Esk Trough system and consist of carbonaceous shales, conglomerates, sandstones and coal seams.

The company will now commit substantial funding to the testing of the resource potential of the Farquhar's Creek seam to the East and North of the historic mine in order to further extend the resource potential. A network of access tracks will be prepared which allows for testing of the coal bearing strata on a regional scale, and a substantial drilling program will follow.

Strathpine - Surat Basin, Dawson Valley Rail

This project has seen Jurassic steaming coal extracted at numerous mines nearby. It is a well known, environmentally acceptable coal type, containing high volatiles. Key points on previous work on this project include:

- 38 m net coal to 100 m depth in oil well "Strathpine #1".
- Coal starts at 15 m just below oxidation.
- Coal is open along 8 km strike and 5 km dip "40 km²".
- 25 km to rail haul point to Brisbane and Gladstone.
- Long term planning for rail connection to Gladstone.
- Nearby producing steaming coal mines at Wilkie Creek produces from same coal seam (Macalister).

Bowen Basin – Bindaree and Bindaree North

Recent drilling by a major gold company intersected two coal seams some thirty kilometers east of the previously accepted eastern edge of the coal bearing Bowen Basin sediments. The coal seams were intersected below a shallow volcanic cover which has masked their presence from previous discovery. The Coal seam overlays the Back Creek group which is recognised as the immediate underlying geological sequence of the valuable German Creek measures on the western edge of the Bowen Basin.

Waratah is designing a geological investigation program to test for the presence of economically viable coal measures below the volcanic cover representing a new definition of the eastern edge of the productive Bowen Basin. Bindaree covers exploration targets for high value coking and thermal coal in the lower Bowen Basin Coal Measures in an area that has previously been subject to very limited coal exploration. Importantly, the stratigraphic sequence targeted by Waratah also hosts significant coal seams along strike to the north which are currently the subject of exploration drill programs by major coal companies.

Research by Waratah has identified coal seams of up to 5 m net thickness in mineral exploration drill holes. The type and quality of the coal is yet to be determined. The prospectivity of the area is further supported by the additional identification of coal seams in an identical stratigraphic position to the previously mentioned drill hole in other mineral exploration drill holes in the area. Waratah has secured through Bindaree and EPC Application 1074 “Bindaree North” an estimated 110km of strike extension with good coal exploration potential in a previously unidentified area.

Stanwell and Blair Athol – discovery of hidden basins

The Stanwell project is located immediately north of the Capricorn highway opposite the Stanwell Power station in central Queensland. The Stanwell project is based on exploration for concealed coal basins. Queensland hosts examples of very large coal mines and resources such as Blair Athol and Wolfgang which exemplify this type of deposit in a concealed basin.

The majority of coal mined today is from projects exhibiting simple and easily recognizable outcropping geological features. A core element of the Waratah exploration strategy is to identify hidden coal basins which may have been difficult to recognize in the past due to the presence of overlying volcanics and alluvium. The Stanwell project is located on an anomalous gravity low which to date has not been drill tested.

Personnel

Peter Lynch, 43, Chief Executive Officer and President of Waratah, has been involved in the resources industry for eighteen years, principally the Australian coal mining industry. Mr Lynch began his career as a mining engineer with Shell Coal Australia in 1989 progressing to the level of undermanager obtaining his Mine Managers certificates of Company for Open Cut and Underground coal mines along the way. In 1993, Mr Lynch was employed as an under manager at North Goonyella Coal Mines owned by White Mining and Sumitomo Corporation through to 1995. In 1995 Mr Lynch was employed as Mine and Project Manager of Oaky North Underground Mine owned by MIM Ltd. In this role he was responsible for the design, construction and operation of an A\$227 million modern longwall underground coal project. The Oaky North Mine still holds the Australian annual longwall production record of 7.6 Mt.

While completing the construction of the Oaky North Project, Mr Lynch was appointed to the position of General Manager of the entire Oaky Creek Coal Complex. Oaky Creek Coal included a second underground longwall mine and a three dragline opencut operation. The complex was the subject of ongoing expansion from 2.8Mtpa in 1995 to a capacity of 10Mtpa by 2001. At the end of 2000, Mr Lynch was employed in a MIM corporate office becoming the General Manager Lead Zinc Development, a role which oversaw the initial planning to reinvent the MIM zinc business utilizing the in-house developed ‘Albion Technology’.

From 2002 to 2003 Mr Lynch was employed as Managing Director of Australian Premium Coals Pty Ltd. (APC) the operating joint venture for the Coppabella Project. During this time he was responsible for

overseeing the construction of the JVs new Moorvale opencut project. Following APC, Mr Lynch served as the Director of Business Development, Gallipoli Mining Pty Ltd. a private mining company owned 50% by Nippon Mining and Metals of Japan. During the course of his working career, Mr Lynch has served on the Boards of private entities including, Dalrymple Bay Coal Terminal Pty. Ltd. and Queensland Mines Rescue Service.

Mr Lynch is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and the American Society for Mining, Metallurgy and Exploration Inc, and graduated from the University of New South Wales with a Bachelor of Engineering (Mining).

Nicholas Mather, 49, Non-Executive Director of Waratah, has over 25 years experience in exploration and resource company management. His career has taken him to a variety of countries exploring for precious and base metals and fossil fuels. Mr Mather has focused his attention on the identification of and investment in large resource exploration projects.

He was managing director of BeMaX Resources NL (an Australian company listed on ASX) from 1997 until 2000 and instrumental in the discovery of the world class Gingko mineral sand deposit in the Murray Basin in 1998. As an executive director of Arrow Energy NL (also ASX listed) until his resignation in October 2004, Mr Mather drove the acquisition and business development of Arrow's large Surat Basis Coal Bed Methane project in South East Queensland. He was managing director of Auralia Resources NL, a junior gold explorer before its A\$23 million merger with Ross Mining NL in 1995. He was also a non-executive director of Ballarat Goldfields NL until his resignation in 2004, having recently assisted that company in its recapitalization and relisting on the ASX in 2002.

Mr Mather is an Executive Director of D'Aguilar Gold Limited, an ASX listed resources explorer and also an Executive Director of Solomon Gold Plc a London Stock Exchange AIM listed company, exploring for world class gold-copper ore bodies in the Solomon Islands.

Mr Mather is a member of the Australian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy and graduated from the University of Queensland with a Bachelor of Science, Honors (Geology).

Damien Reynolds, 39, Non-Executive Director of Waratah. Mr Reynolds is Chief Executive Officer of Longview and has been involved in the resources sector for over twenty years. Longview is an investment issuer having particular focus on natural resources, renewable energies and related technologies. Mr Reynolds is a founder and director of Finavera Limited and Finavera Renewables Limited. Both companies are private Irish energy companies. Finavera Limited is focused on the development of the Dowra gas field, the largest onshore field in the Republic of Ireland. Finavera Renewables Ltd. is developing a portfolio of large Irish wind assets together with European wave energy technologies, and recently announced plans to complete a qualifying transaction with Cascade Minerals Inc., a capital pool company listed on the Exchange. Mr Reynolds has invested in natural resources opportunities around the world and currently serves as a director of several resources companies, ranging from mining and natural gas to renewable energy. Mr Reynolds is the former Chairman of Tournigan Gold Corporation, a gold exploration and development company that is developing two European gold properties and has recently begun acquiring a uranium portfolio both in the Slovak Republic and in the U.S.A.

David Campbell, Exploration Manager of Waratah, was appointed in January 2007. Mr Campbell is a highly qualified and experienced coal professional with a diverse range of roles in some of the most respected companies in the coal industry. Mr Campbell has held senior geological roles with companies including: Agip Australia, New Hope Group, BHP Minerals, Bulga Coal, Glencore Coal, Peabody and SRK Consulting. More recently he has been involved in project development roles including General Manager of Baralaba Coal (Peabody). Mr Campbell's strong technical experience and proven project management track record will strengthen Waratah's intention to transition from Coal Explorer to Coal Producer on the back of its extensive portfolio of assets.

Risks and Uncertainties

The Company is subject to a number of risk factors due to the nature of its business and the present stage of development. The following risk factors should be considered:

The Company is a junior mineral exploration company listed on the TSX Venture Exchange and engaged in the acquisition, exploration and development of mineral properties. It has not yet determined whether its properties contain mineral reserves that are economically recoverable. The recoverability of the amounts shown for resource assets is dependent upon the existence of economically recoverable reserves, the ability of the Company to obtain the necessary financing to complete the exploration and development of its properties, and upon future profitable production or proceeds from the disposition of the properties. The Company's ability to continue its operations is dependent on its ability to secure additional financing, and while it has been successful in doing so in the past, there can be no assurance it will be able to do so in the future. In order to continue developing its mineral properties, management is actively pursuing such additional sources of financing; however, in the event this does not occur, there is doubt about the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern. The Financial Statements and discussion and analysis of the financial condition, changes in financial condition and results of operations of the Company for the three months ended March 31, 2007, six months ended December 31, 2006, year ended June 30, 2006 and period ended June 30, 2005 do not include the adjustments that would be necessary should the Company be unable to continue as a going concern.

The amount of the Company's administrative expenditures is related to the level of financing and exploration activities that are being conducted, which in turn may depend on the Company's recent exploration experience and prospects, as well as the general market conditions relating to the availability of funding for exploration-stage resource companies. Consequently, the Company does not acquire properties or conduct exploration work on them on a pre-determined basis and as a result there may not be predictable or observable trends in the Company's business activities and comparisons of financial operating results with prior years may not be meaningful.

Access to Land

Several of the Waratah tenements are exploration licenses and access to land within the tenement area is dependant upon leases being granted and, in the case of coal production, the acquisition or lease of freehold land or reaching an equitable access agreement with landholders. Waratah may be unable to reach agreement with landowners to enter property for intended exploration such as for seismic surveys and/or drilling programs or for any mining activities on terms favorable to Waratah or at all.

Cultural Heritage and Native Title

If evidence of native occupation or heritage exists on to any land to which Waratah requires access, Waratah may be unable to gain access to such land, or may experience delay in obtaining such access. When exercising a right or permission for access to any land, Waratah will be required by law to act as not to disturb physical evidence of human occupation of prehistoric or historic significance without specific statutory permission. Waratah has not undertaken cultural heritage searches and only limited background land tenure searches for native title, and accordingly is not able to proffer an opinion as to whether aboriginal cultural heritage exists on any land covered by the tenements and can only confirm the existence of claims for native title on the granted tenements as at the date the searches were conducted, being October 25, 2006. Further, Waratah is not able to advise whether a claim for native title will be upheld or rejected over any particular parcel of land covered by a tenement.

Competition

There is competition within the mining industry for the discovery and acquisition of properties considered to have commercial potential. Waratah competes with other mining companies, many of which have greater financial resources than Waratah, for the acquisition of coal claims, leases and other coal interests as well as for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees and other personnel.

Exploration, Development and Operating Risks

The exploration for and development of coal deposits involves significant risks, which even a combination of careful evaluation, experience and knowledge may not eliminate. Few properties which are explored are ultimately developed into producing mines. There can be no guarantee that the estimates of quantities and qualities of coal disclosed will be economically recoverable. With all mining operations there is uncertainty and, therefore, risk associated with operating parameters and costs resulting from the scaling up of extraction methods tested in pilot conditions. Coal exploration is speculative in nature and there can be no assurance that any coal discovered will result in an increase in Waratah's resource base.

Waratah's operations will be subject to all of the hazards and risks normally encountered in the exploration, development and production of coal. These include unusual and unexpected geological formations, rock falls, seismic activity, flooding and other conditions involved in the extraction of material, any of which could result in damage to, or destruction of, mines and other producing facilities, damage to life or property, environmental damage and possible legal liability. Although precautions to minimize risk will be taken, operations are subject to hazards that may result in environmental pollution, and consequent liability that could have a material adverse impact on the business, operations and financial performance of the Company.

Substantial Capital Requirements; Liquidity

Substantial additional funds for the establishment of Waratah's current and planned mining operations will be required. No assurances can be given that Waratah will be able to raise the additional funding that may be required for such activities, should such funding not be fully generated from operations. Coal prices, environmental rehabilitation or restitution, revenues, taxes, transportation costs, capital expenditures and operating expenses and geological results are all factors which will have an impact on the amount of additional capital that may be required. To meet such funding requirements, Waratah may be required to undertake additional equity financing, which would be dilutive to shareholders. Debt financing, if available, may also involve restrictions on financing and operating activities. There is no assurance that additional financing will be available on terms acceptable to Waratah or at all. If Waratah is unable to obtain additional financing as needed, it may be required to reduce the scope of its operations or anticipated expansion, and pursue only those development plans that can be funded through cash flows generated from its existing operations.

Funding

Unless and until Waratah develops or acquires income producing assets, it will be dependant upon existing funds and its ability to obtain future equity or debt funding to support exploration, evaluation and development of the properties into which it has an interest.

Waratah's ability to raise further equity or debt, or to diverse part of its interests in a project and the terms of such transactions will vary according to a number of factors, including the success of exploration results and the future development of the projects, stock market conditions and prices for coal.

Volatility of Coal Prices

The market price of coal is volatile and is affected by numerous factors that are beyond Waratah's control. These include international supply and demand, the level of consumer product demand, international economic trends, currency exchange rate fluctuations, the level of interest rates, the rate of inflation, global or regional political events and international events as well as a range of other market forces. Sustained downward movements in coal market prices could render less economic, or uneconomic, some or all of the coal extraction and/or exploration activities to be undertaken by Waratah.

Limited Operating History

Waratah is a relatively new exploration company with limited operating history. Waratah was incorporated in May 2005 and has yet to generate a profit from its activities. Waratah is subject to all of the business risks and uncertainties associated with any new business enterprise, including the risk that it will not achieve its growth objective. Waratah anticipates that it may take several years to achieve positive cash flow from operations.

No Mineral Reserves / Mineral Resources

All of the properties in which Waratah holds an interest are considered to be in the early exploration stage only and do not contain a known body of commercial minerals. Mineral reserves are, in the large part, estimates and no assurance can be given that the anticipated tonnages and grades will be achieved or that the indicated level of recovery will be realized. Reserve estimates for properties that have not yet commenced production may require revision based on actual production experience. Market price fluctuations of metals, as well as increased production costs or reduced recovery rates may render mineral reserves containing relatively lower grades of mineralization uneconomic and may ultimately result in a restatement of reserves. Moreover, short-term operating factors relating to the mineral reserves, such as the need for orderly development of the ore bodies and the processing of new or different mineral grades may cause a mining operation to be unprofitable in any particular accounting period.

Environmental Risks

Waratah's exploration and appraisal programs will, in general, be subject to approval by regulatory bodies. Additionally, all phases of the mining business present environmental risks and hazards and are subject to environmental regulation pursuant to a variety of international conventions and state and municipal laws and regulations. Environmental legislation provides for, among other things, restrictions and prohibitions on spills, releases or emissions of various substances produced in association with mining operations. The legislation also requires that facility sites be operated, maintained, abandoned and reclaimed to the satisfaction of applicable regulatory authorities. Compliance with such legislation can require significant expenditures and a breach may result in the imposition of fines and penalties, some of which may be material. Environmental legislation is evolving in a manner expected to result in stricter standards and enforcement, larger fines and liability and potentially increased capital expenditures and operating costs.

Dependence on Key Personnel

Waratah's success will depend on its ability to attract and retain its key personnel. The loss of any key executive or manager of Waratah may have an adverse effect on the future of Waratah's business. The Company competes with numerous other companies for the recruitment and retention of qualified employees and contractors.

Currency Risk

Waratah's revenues and expenses will be incurred in Australian dollars, though its financings are completed in Canadian dollars. Although the Company has taken certain steps to help mitigate foreign currency fluctuations, there is no assurance that the activities or products are or will continue to be effective. Accordingly, the inability of Waratah to obtain or to put in place effective hedges could materially increase exposure to fluctuations in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the Australian dollar. This could adversely affect the Company's financial position and operating results.

Conflicts of Interest

Certain of the directors and officers of Waratah will be engaged in, and will continue to engage in, other business activities on their own behalf and on behalf of other companies (including mineral resource companies) and, as a result of these and other activities, such directors and officers of the Company may become subject to conflicts of interest. The BCBCA provides that in the event that a director has a material interest in a contract or proposed contract or agreement that is material to the

issuer, the director shall disclose his interest in such contract or agreement and shall refrain from voting on any matter in respect of such contract or agreement, subject to and in accordance with the BCBCA. To the extent that conflicts of interest arise, such conflicts will be resolved in accordance with the provisions of the BCBCA. To the management of Waratah's knowledge, as at the date hereof there are no existing or potential material conflicts of interest between the Company and a director or officer of Waratah except as otherwise disclosed herein.

Dividends

To date, Waratah has not paid any dividends on their outstanding shares. Any decision to pay dividends on the shares of Waratah will be made by its board of directors on the basis of Waratah's earnings, financial requirements and other conditions.

Kyoto Protocols

The Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was negotiated in December 1997 and aims to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases. Whilst these restrictions have not yet been ratified by the member nations, their possible future ratification and implementation could adversely impact on the price and demand for coal or may result in the imposition of additional taxes or levies or other increased costs.

Governmental Regulations and Processing Licenses and Permits

The activities of Waratah are subject to government approvals, various laws governing prospecting, development, land resumptions, production taxes, labor standards and occupational health, mine safety, toxic substances and other matters, including issues affecting local Aboriginal populations. Although the Company believes that its activities are currently carried out in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations, no assurance can be given that new rules and regulations will not be enacted or that existing rules and regulations will not be applied in a manner which could limit or curtail production or development. Amendments to current laws and regulations governing operations and activities of exploration and mining, or more stringent implementation thereof, could have a material adverse impact on the business, operations and financial performance of the Company. Further, the mining licenses and permits issued in respect of its projects may be subject to conditions which, if not satisfied, may lead to the revocation of such licenses. In the event of revocation, the value of Waratah's investments in such projects may decline.

Uninsured Risks

Waratah, as a participant in mining and exploration activities, may become subject to liability for hazards that cannot be insured against or against which it may elect not to be so insured because of high premium costs. Furthermore, the Company may incur a liability to third parties (in excess of any insurance coverage) arising from negative environmental impacts or any other damage or injury.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY INFORMATION

The following table sets forth a comparison of revenues and earnings for the previous five quarters ending with June 30, 2007. Financial information is prepared according to GAAP and is reported in Canadian Dollars.

	Mar-31 2006	Jun-30 2006	Sep-30 2006	Dec-31 2006	Mar-31 2007	Jun-30 2007
Interest income	\$27	\$1,543	\$1,050	\$6,725	\$33,479	\$27,861
Net loss	\$293	\$25,007	\$26,004	\$1,038,978	\$589,024	\$381,678
Net loss per share	\$0.000	\$0.001	\$0.001	\$0.051	\$0.018	\$0.03

As noted above, due to the recent acquisition of Waratah Coal Pty Ltd (December 7, 2006), and that the Company had limited operations prior to the acquisition, comparative analysis of income and expenses is of limited value.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION

The loss for the period ended June 30, 2007 was \$381,678. Waratah spent \$143,167 on operations, \$415,567 on exploration and \$58,691 on administrative expenses. The largest elements of the administrative expenses were consulting fees of \$22,812 and legal fees of \$7,146.

At June 30, 2007, the Company had total assets of \$2,794,519. On a net basis, operations for the period consumed cash of \$289,381. The operating loss of \$381,678 was the largest element of cash flows from operating activities, offset by non-cash items including amortization \$843 and stock-based compensation \$187,193 and by net working capital cash flows, including a \$68,286 decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

Waratah generated \$34,951 from financing activities in the period ended June 30, 2007. The Company used \$335,807 of cash in investing activities in the period ended June 30, 2007, with all being used for exploration properties.

In aggregate, the Company used cash of \$590,237 in the period ended June 30, 2007. The Company had a cash balance of \$1,798,467 at June 30, 2007.

The loss for the period ended March 31, 2007 was \$589,024. Waratah spent \$524,239 on operations, \$81,323 on exploration and \$93,485 on administrative expenses. The largest elements of the administrative expenses were consulting fees of \$44,501 and legal fees of \$37,099.

At March 31, 2007, the Company had total assets of \$2,949,782. On a net basis, operations for the period consumed cash of \$330,965. The operating loss of \$589,024 was the largest element of cash flows from operating activities, offset by non-cash items including amortization \$653 and stock-based compensation \$210,623 and by net working capital cash flows, including a \$55,336 increase in accounts payable and accrued liabilities, which did not require cash flow.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company incurred the following expenses (excluding director fees) with contractors and consulting firms that have associations with certain directors, an officer and a former director:

	Three months ended June 30, 2007	Six months ended June 30, 2007
Legal fees	\$3,986	\$41,085
Consulting fees	\$-	\$14,282
Accounting and administration fees	\$22,812	\$42,818
Investor relations fees	\$15,900	\$50,630
Options issued for investor relations fees *	\$22,012	\$107,552
Rent	\$8,239	\$11,119

* On December 12, 2006, 200,000 options were granted to purchase 200,000 common shares of the capital stock of the Company at a price of \$0.88 per share until December 12, 2011 vesting 25% every three months from the date of grant. This amount is the expense charged to the accounts for the period.

These transactions were in the normal course of operations and were measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to by the related parties.

At June 30, 2007, the Company owed an amount of \$8,789 (period ended December 31, 2006 - \$2,451) to entities associated with directors, officers and consultants of the Company, for the payment of legal, accounting and administration fees.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

The Company's exploration activities have been funded through the sale of share capital and the Company expects that it will continue to be able to utilize this source of financing until it develops cash flow from its operations. There are no assurances that the Company can continue to obtain such financings; failure to obtain funding would result in the curtailment of exploration activities until such financing could be obtained.

At June 30, 2007, the Company's working capital position was \$1,936,543.

On August 9, 2007 the Company announced that it has closed the brokered private placement previously announced on July 23, 2007, and as increased on July 26, 2007, issuing 5,000,000 units of the Company at a price of \$1.60 per unit raising aggregate gross proceeds of \$8,000,000.

Each unit comprises one common share and one-half of one transferable common share purchase warrant. Each whole such purchase warrant is exercisable into one additional common share of the Company at an exercise price of \$2.25 per common share until February 9, 2009.

The Offering was brokered by Jennings Capital Inc. (the "Agent"). The Agent has received a cash commission of 6.0% of the gross proceeds of the Offering. The Agent was also issued 300,000 broker's warrants. Each Broker's Warrant entitles the holder to acquire one additional common share of the Company at an exercise price of \$1.60 per common share until February 9, 2009.

All of the securities issued under the private placement are subject to a four-month hold period expiring on December 10, 2007. The gross proceeds raised from the issuance of the Units will be used for exploration and development expenditures for the Company's Galilee Basin Project and Waratah's other coal projects in Australia and for working capital purposes.

Apart from the initiatives discussed above, the Company is not aware of any trends, commitments or events that may affect its liquidity in the foreseeable future. The Company has not made any commitments for capital expenditures. Material increases or decreases in the Company's liquidity will be substantially determined by the success or failure of raising additional funds through private placements and its planned exploration programs.

COMMITMENTS

Certain future exploration expenditures are required to be undertaken by the Company as a minimum retention for exploration permits. These expenditures were set out in Note 6 to the Annual Financial Statements for December 31, 2006. The Company has no other material commitments at this time.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Subsequent events are listed in Note 8 to the Financial Statements for June 30, 2007.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Accounting policies are listed in Note 2 to the Financial Statements for June 30, 2007.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value estimates of financial instruments are made at a specific point of time, based on relevant information about financial markets and specific financial instruments. As these estimates are subjective in nature, involving uncertainties and matter of significant judgment, they cannot be determined with precision. Changes in assumptions can significantly affect estimated fair values.

The carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, marketable securities, sundry receivable, and accounts payable and accrued liabilities and mortgage loans approximate their fair market value because of the short-term nature of these instruments.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA AS OF AUGUST 29, 2007

The authorized capital of the Company, as of August 29, 2007 consists of an unlimited number of common shares without par value. At the date of this report, the Company has issued 38,618,800 common shares. The Company has 2,795,000 stock options and warrants to purchase 11,004,400 common shares outstanding.

OTHER INFORMATION

The Company's website address is www.waratahcoal.com. Other information relating to the Company may be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

"Peter Lynch"

Peter Lynch
Director