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WTN 07-20

TSX: WTN & WTN.DB and AIM: WTN

WESTERN CANADIAN COAL ANNOUNCES SECOND QUARTER 2008 OPERATING RESULTS

Vancouver, B.C. November 14, 2007 – Western Canadian Coal Corp. (TSX WTN & WTN.DB; AIM: WTN) ("WCCC" or the "Company") presents its operating results for the three months ending September 30, 2007:

Financial Summary:

- Net loss for the quarter is \$43.9 million or a loss per share of \$0.38. Included in the second quarter 2008 loss were the following one-time or unusual items (pre-tax): \$14.7 million write-down of the future income tax asset, \$2.8 million write-down of inventory, \$2.6 million for a terminated contract, \$1.5 million impairment on the Company's asset-backed commercial papers, and \$1.0 million for transaction expenses that were abandoned. These items amount to \$22.6 million or \$0.20 per share. Year-to-date net loss is \$46.9 million or \$0.44 per share.
- At current coal prices and Canadian/US dollar exchange rates, the Company does not expect to have sufficient funds in the near term to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The Company will require additional capital from its major shareholder and external sources. In the past, the Company has been successful in raising additional capital, and management believes that these funds will be again available in the future.
- Capital structure changes include the Company repaying \$20 million of the Wolverine project debt facility and obtaining a loan from its major shareholder, Cambrian Mining plc for \$5 million.
- Sales for the quarter consist of 856,000 tonnes of coal from the Wolverine project, Perry Creek Mine (the "Perry Creek Mine") and the Burnt River project, Brule Mine (the "Brule Mine"). Revenues recognized during the three months ended September 30, 2007 totaled \$67.9 million. The average price per tonne realized was \$79.27 or US\$75.57. Year-to-date sales consist of 1,485,000 tonnes average price of \$82.80 (US\$76.75) per tonne.
- The Company recognized \$1,741,000 or \$2.03 per tonne of gains on its foreign currency forward contracts during the quarter.
- Cash costs for the quarter ended September 30, 2007 were \$85.36 per tonne, consisting of \$54.92 of production costs and \$30.44 per tonne of transportation costs. Year-to-date cash costs were \$83.71 per tonne.
- Operating loss of \$13.5 million for the quarter ending September 30, 2007 on sales of \$67.9 million versus a loss of \$4.0 million in the first quarter of 2008 on \$54.2 million. The increase in the Canadian

dollar during the quarter over the previous quarter reduced sales by \$3.3 million. Year-to-date operating loss is \$17.5 million on sales of \$122.1 million.

- The Perry Creek Mine produced 693,000 tonnes of run-of-mine (ROM) coal, and processed approximately 735,000 tonnes of ROM coal through the Wolverine plant, producing 431,000 tonnes of coal, for a processing yield of 58.6% for the quarter ended September 30, 2007. Shipments from Perry Creek for the quarter were 493,000 tonnes.
- The Brule mine produced 306,000 tonnes of ROM coal and 325,000 tonnes were railed to port for the quarter ended September 30, 2007.

"It was a disappointing quarter for the company", said John W. Hogg, President and CEO. "Aside from the accounting adjustments recorded and the impact of the strengthening Canadian dollar has had on our results, the disappointment was in our mine performance. Equipment shortages and maintenance issues all hampered production and therefore increased costs. However, we know what the issues are and have a plan to fix them. We have started with new leadership at the mine, acquiring more equipment and working with Ledcor, our mining contractor, our other key suppliers and maintenance contractors to improve maintenance practices. All of these will improve productivity and lower costs over the coming quarters."

Mr. Hogg continues, "We are seeing increased demand for our coal, so much so that we are finalizing negotiations for long term contracts. With spot market prices for hard coking coal and PCI much higher than current contract prices, we are quite optimistic for possibly record coal prices in the upcoming coal year. The positive outlook for the sector and our Company is underscored by the number of approaches the Company has received from industry participants expressing interest in investing and partnering in our business."

"The Company continues to receive strong support from its major shareholder Cambrian Mining Plc. Cambrian will work closely with the Company to achieve its short and medium term financing requirements. In this regard, Mr. Mark Burrige, CEO of Cambrian, has been asked to serve as a Senior Advisor to the Western Canadian Coal Corp.'s Board to assist the Company in its corporate development activities."

"Cambrian invested \$27 million to purchase the Falls Mountain Coal assets which lie to the north of the Company's Brule Mine. These assets have the potential to offer significant synergies to the Brule operations and greatly reduce the capital expenditure for the long-term Brule Mine as well as adding to the Company's production potential. Western Canadian Coal Corp has the option to purchase these assets from Cambrian at cost plus carrying costs before the end of 2007."

News Release

This news release is prepared as at November 14, 2007 and should be read in conjunction with the Company's audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2007 and notes contained therein, and Management's Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) for the same period. This news release does not constitute MD&A as contemplated by relevant securities rules. Western Canadian Coal Corp.'s Second Quarter Report and MD&A for the three and six months ending September 30, 2007 are filed on SEDAR and are available at www.sedar.com and the Company's website www.westerncoal.com.

Financial Summary - unaudited:

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except tonnes and per share data)

	September 30, 2007	March 31, 2007
Cash & cash equivalents	\$ 13,514	\$ 35,272
Inventory	23,559	28,522
Other current	28,690	29,803
Total Assets	427,135	438,575
Current liabilities	90,027	75,063
Long-term liabilities	153,168	190,130
Shareholders' equity	\$168,940	\$ 173,382

	Three months ending		Six months ending	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2007	2006	2007	2006
Tonnes sold	856,000	142,000	1,485,000	462,000
Revenue	\$ 67,852	\$ 10,703	\$ 122,066	\$ 40,685
Cost of goods sold	81,382	10,123	139,569	32,567
Operating (loss) profit	(13,530)	580	(17,503)	8,118
Other expenses	15,758	6,412	16,040	10,081
Income tax expense (recovery)	14,578	(1,075)	13,380	487
Net income (loss)	\$ (43,866)	\$ (4,757)	\$ (46,923)	\$ (2,450)
Earnings (loss) per share, basic	\$ (0.38)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.44)	\$ (0.03)
Earnings (loss) per share, diluted	\$ (0.38)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.44)	\$ (0.03)

Included in the above balances and results are the Company's proportionate share of its interest in and results from the Belcourt Saxon joint venture, as disclosed in note 4 to the financial statements for the three and six months ended September 30, 2007.

Revenues

For the quarter ended September 30, 2007, total sales revenues were \$67,852,000 on 856,000 tonnes of coal sold. The average price per tonne realized during the period was \$79.27 or US\$75.57. Shipments of coal during the quarter were lower than expected due to production issues and rail car shortages. The Company is working with CN Rail to improve the situation and obtain the necessary rail cars needed to achieve targeted levels.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2006, total revenues were \$10,703,000 on 142,000 tonnes sold. The average selling price per tonne realized was \$75.37 or US\$67.50. These sales comprised solely of PCI coal from the Dillon Mine, located within the Burnt River property.

Year-to-date, total sales revenues were \$122,066,000 and included: sales of 1,485,000 tonnes of coal. The average price per tonne realized during the period was \$82.20 or US\$76.75.

The primary reason for the increase in the Company's total revenues over the comparable quarter in the prior year is the increase in sales volume due to the commencement of sales from the Perry Creek Mine. Realized revenues per tonne were adversely affected by a stronger Canadian dollar and lower ULV-PCI sales prices compared to the quarter ended September 30, 2006.

Cost of goods sold

Cost of goods sold for the three months ended September 30, 2007 totaled \$81,382,000 or \$95.07 per tonne compared to \$10,123,000 or \$71.29 per tonne in the second quarter of fiscal 2006. Cost of goods sold includes cost of production, transportation, and depletion, amortization and accretion charges as presented in the table below:

<i>(In thousands of Canadian dollars)</i>	September 30, 2007	\$/tonne	September 30, 2006	\$/tonne
Cost of production	\$ 47,014	\$ 54.92	\$ 4,931	\$ 34.73
Transportation and other	26,056	30.44	4,606	32.44
Depletion, amortization and accretion	8,312	9.71	586	4.12
Total cost of goods sold	\$ 81,382	\$ 95.07	\$ 10,123	\$ 71.29

Costs during the recent quarter were higher than expected due to production issues at the Perry Creek Mine. A shortage of equipment, higher than anticipated maintenance costs and training issues were all factors for the

lower productivity and therefore, higher costs. Since the end of the quarter, the necessary equipment has arrived to improve productivity, the Company will be moving into a new shop and warehouse facility which should improve maintenance productivity and lower costs.

Cost of product sold in the 2006 quarter solely relates to ULV-PCI coal as the Perry Creek Mine was still in development. The increase in the current quarter's per unit cost of product sold over the comparable prior quarter is due to the slower than anticipated start-up of the Perry Creek Mine and the requisite processing required on the Perry Creek hard coking coal through the coal preparation plant. During the quarter ended September 30, 2007, the Company wrote down its coal inventory balance to its net realizable value. This write-down of \$2,803,000 was required due to the strengthening of the Canadian dollar in comparison to the US dollar. All sale prices are denominated in US dollars. Per unit cost of product sold for the Brule Mine, based on similar strip ratios and mining operations as the Dillon mine have increased compared to those at Dillon due to higher fuel costs.

The decrease in per unit transportation costs resulted from reduced trucking expenditures since there is no truck haul associated with Perry Creek hard coking coal. Burnt River ULV-PCI coal is trucked 94 km to the Bullmoose load-out.

The increase in the period is due to the additional depletion, amortization and accretion charges related to the Perry Creek Mine assets.

For the current quarter, cash costs, a key performance indicator for the industry, were \$85.36 per tonne compared to \$67.16 per tonne for the quarter ended September 30, 2006. The increase was primarily due to the increased mining and processing costs realized at the Perry Creek Mine, partly offset by the lower transportation costs at the Perry Creek Mine, both as described above.

Operating (loss) profit

The operating loss for the quarter ended September 30, 2007 was \$13,530,000 as compared to an operating profit of \$580,000 in the same quarter last year. Included in Other Expenses, foreign currency contract gains both realized and unrealized, which are financial instruments the Company employs to reduce the volatility of revenues from the translation of US dollar receipts into Canadian dollar. The gain was \$1,741,000 or \$2.03 per tonne in the quarter.

Other expenses

Other expenses, for the quarter ending September 30, 2007, were \$15,758,000 and include the following:

<i>(In thousands of Canadian dollars)</i>	Three months ending		Six months ending	
	September 30, 2007	2006	September 30, 2007	2006
General, administration and selling	\$4,986	\$3,506	\$8,903	\$6,488
Coal exploration	1,006	2,741	1,805	4,007
Interest, accretion and financing fees	6,211	(15)	11,878	6
Abandoned transaction expense	-	620	-	620
Investment impairment	1,500	-	1,500	-
Terminated contract expense	2,590	-	2,590	-
Gains on forward exchange contracts	(1,741)	(286)	(11,204)	(286)
Other expenses (income)	(535)	(154)	568	(754)
Total other expenses	\$15,758	\$6,412	\$16,040	\$10,081

General, administration and selling costs for the quarter ended September 30, 2007 increased by \$1,480,000 or 42% to \$4,986,000 over the same period in the prior fiscal year. The increase is primarily due to the Company writing off previously deferred transactions costs relating to an abandoned transaction. Further, the increase can be attributed to an increase in salaries, benefits and other remuneration as a result of the Company increasing its staffing levels to support a larger scale operation, an increase in sales and marketing costs, which are a function

of coal sales from the Perry Creek Mine, an increase in office and miscellaneous costs, which are a function of supporting a larger scale operation and an increase in legal fees due to legal consulting provided during the quarter. These increases are partially offset by a decrease in stock based compensation due to a lower weighted average fair value of options granted and travel expenses which are a function of timing of employee travel. The remaining increase in other expenses is due to building the necessary support systems for a larger, multi-operational company.

Coal exploration expenditures for the quarter ended September 30, 2007, including the Company's proportionate share of expenses recorded by the Partnership of \$287,000, decreased to \$1,006,000 from \$2,741,000 in the same quarter in the prior fiscal year. Coal exploration costs include property development expenditures, field programs, consultants, coal license and lease payments, engineering, environmental costs and other project administration expenses. Exploration costs are charged to earnings in the quarter in which they are incurred, except where these costs related to specific properties for which economically recoverable reserves have been established, in which case they are capitalized.

Interest and accretion on the Company's convertible debentures, interest on the Company's debt facilities and capital leases, and the amortization of deferred financing costs, all of which relate to the Wolverine Project, commenced being charged to operations effective October 1, 2006, when the Perry Creek Mine was determined to have reached commercial production. Prior to October 1, 2006, such costs were capitalized to the project. For the quarter ended September 30, 2007, interest, accretion and amortization of financing fees on long-term debt were \$6,211,000 (2006 – \$(15,000)).

The Company recorded impairment on its asset-backed commercial paper of \$1,500,000 during the quarter ended September 30, 2007 (30% of Face Value). As at September 30, 2007, the Company held two Canadian third party asset-backed commercial papers ("ABCP") with a total maturity value of \$5 million. When the Company acquired these investments, they were rated R1 (High) by the Dominion Bond Rating Service ("DBRS"), the highest credit rating issued for commercial paper, and backed by R1 (High) rated assets and liquidity agreements. These investments reached their maturity dates during the quarter ended September 30, 2007 but did not settle on maturity due to the liquidity issues in the ABCP market. The ABCP in which the Company has invested continues to be rated R1 (High, Under Review with Developing Implications) by DBRS.

On August 16, 2007 an announcement was made by a group representing the banks, asset providers and major investors that they had agreed in principle to a long-term proposal and interim agreement to convert the ABCPs into long-term floating rate notes maturing no earlier than the scheduled maturity of the underlying assets. On September 6, 2007, a restructuring committee was formed to propose a solution to the liquidity problem affecting the ABCP market. On October 16, 2007, it was announced that the committee expected that the restructuring would be completed on or before December 14, 2007. By means of Extraordinary Resolutions of the trusts that had issued ABCP, until December 14, 2007, trading has ceased and investors have committed not to take any action that would cause an event of default.

The ABCP in which the Company has invested has not traded in an active market since mid-August 2007. The Company has assessed the fair value of these instruments by obtaining bid prices from private third parties. The change in fair value is considered to be other than permanent and as a result, an impairment charge has been recorded during the period.

The valuation of these investments involves management's judgment. Actual results could differ from the estimates and assumptions used.

In fiscal 2007, the Company bid on tendered contracts for the sale of hard-coking coal from the Perry Creek mine. The Company was awarded two contracts. As part of these contracts, the Company was required to post performance bonds through letters of credit for US\$891,000 relating to the first contract and US\$1,154,000 relating to the second contract. The letters of credit are supported by term deposits. Both of these contracts were contingent on the acceptance of a trial shipment. Notification of acceptance of the trial shipment for the first contract was made after the expiry of the first contract. The acceptance under the second contract was not made in time for the Company to arrange for shipment. The Company tried to restructure the contracts, but could not come to an agreement with the customer. As a result, the customer terminated the two contracts. As at

September 30, 2007, the customer called on the letters of credit for non-delivery of product. These amounts were paid as required by the letters of credit in October 2007. The Company has recorded a charge in its financial statements during the period and provided a provision against the deposits supporting the letters of credit. The Company does not agree with the exercise of the letters of credit and is currently reviewing its options. Previously deferred sales commissions relating to these contracts totalling \$537,000 have been expensed during the quarter ended September 30, 2007.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2007, the Company recorded \$1,741,000 of gains relating to its forward contracts entered into by the Company to mitigate its exposure to currency fluctuation for the period ended September 30, 2007 (See "*Financial Instruments*"), of which \$801,000 are unrealized at the end of the quarter. During the quarter ended September 30, 2007, the Company crystallized its forward US dollar currency exchange contracts and realized, previously recorded unrealized foreign exchange gains. In the quarter ended September 30, 2006, the company recorded a foreign exchange gain of \$268,000 resulting from put and call option contracts, or costless collars, entered into by the Company to mitigate its exposure to currency fluctuations.

Other expenses amounted to \$1,206,000 for the quarter ended September 30, 2007, as compared to other income \$154,000 in the prior year. Other income for the period ended September 30, 2007 consisted of \$1,461,000 of realized forward exchange losses on transactions, \$385,000 in interest on short term investments and \$130,000 in miscellaneous expenses. Other income for the period ended September 30, 2006 consisted of interest on short-term investments of \$172,000 offset by other expenses of \$18,000.

Per CICA Handbook Section 3465 "Income Taxes", a future income tax asset can only be realized as a result of it being "more likely than not" that sufficient future taxable income will be available to utilize such future income tax assets. The future income tax asset must be assessed on a regular basis. The "more likely than not" criteria is difficult to meet when there is unfavourable evidence such as cumulative losses in recent years and a history of tax losses. Given the Company's operating history, the Company does not believe that it currently meets these "more likely than not" criteria and as a result has written off the previously recorded future income tax asset. As a result, the Company wrote off its future income tax asset for \$14.7 million.

Net (loss) income

Net loss for the quarter ended September 30, 2007 was \$43,866,000 compared to a net loss of \$4,757,000 for the same period in the previous fiscal year. Net loss period reflects: an operating loss of \$13,530,000; other expenses totaling \$15,758,000 including general, administrative and selling expenses; coal exploration; and interest, accretion and financing fees on long-term debt; and a write-down of the future income tax asset of \$14,663,000.

Long-Term Debt

The Company has incurred substantial development costs to place its Perry Creek Mine and the Brule Mine into commercial production through March 31, 2007. The production ramp-up at the larger of the two mines, the Perry Creek Mine, was slower than anticipated, and both production and rail service have not achieved targeted levels through September 30, 2007. In addition to this, a general increase in mining costs and the weakening of the US currency in relation to the Canadian dollar during the second quarter of this fiscal year has resulted in lower than expected cash flows for the year to date. Consequently, the Company has incurred a loss for the six months to September 30, 2007 of \$46,923,000, including a write off of future income tax benefits previously recorded.

The Company was in violation of a financial covenant in respect of its long term debt at September 30, 2007 and a waiver has been received in from the Company's lenders. It is expected, however, that this financial covenant will be violated in the 12 months following September 30, 2007, accordingly, this debt has been classified as current in these interim financial statements, with the result that the Company has a working capital deficiency of \$24,264,000 at September 30, 2007.

At current coal prices and Canadian/US dollar exchange rates, the Company does not expect to have sufficient funds to meet its long term debt obligations as they come due and to continue the planned expansion of the Perry Creek Mine, and accordingly the Company will require equity or debt financing from external sources. These circumstances lend substantial doubt as to the ability of the Company to meet its obligations as they come due and, accordingly, the appropriateness of the use of accounting principles applicable to a going concern. The Company has been successful in raising additional equity and debt financing in the past to fund its capital expenditures and operations, and management believes that these funds will be available in the future, however there is no assurance that any required funding would be available to the Company on acceptable terms.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2007, amendments were made to the credit agreement. In consideration of the covenants within the debt being set at targets in line with the revised operating plans of the Company and certain other requirements imposed by the banking syndicate, the Company has agreed: to increase the mandatory principal prepayments after December 31, 2007 from 55% to 75% of excess cash flows, collapse the contingent support account of \$10,000,000, reduce the outstanding debt from \$55,000,000 to \$35,000,000, obtain an additional equity investment in the Company of \$10,000,000 by November 30, 2007 and pay fees in the amount \$1,050,000 of which \$550,000 was paid during the quarter. A fee of \$300,000 is due no later than December 31, 2007, which shall be waived if the debt is repaid in full prior to this date.

As at September 30, 2007, the Company was in violation of a financial covenant relating to its current ratio. The Company has sought and received a waiver from its lenders with respect to this financial covenant as at September 30, 2007. However, EIC-59 "Long-Term Debt with Covenant Violations" requires that if a covenant is likely to be violated within one year of the balance sheet date, the debt must be classified as current. The Company anticipates that over the next twelve months, under the current credit agreement with the lenders, it will be in violation of certain financial covenants and will be required to seek waivers on these anticipated violations accordingly. In the absence of restructuring or refinancing the current project facility and as a result of the anticipated covenant violations under the existing project facilities credit agreement the Company has reclassified the entire balance of the long-term debt to current liabilities.

In consideration of the financial covenant being waived as at September 30, 2007, the Company has agreed: to increase the additional equity investment in the Company by November 30, 2007 from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000 on terms and conditions acceptable to the majority lenders, 25% of the amount by which such net cash proceeds exceed \$15,000,000, shall be deposited in a segregated account by which withdrawals or transfers will require the prior written approval of the lenders; and pay fees in the amount of \$500,000 payable at the earlier of November 30, 2007, an additional equity raising and refinancing of the project facility.

Subsequent to September 30, 2007, the Company was in violation of certain covenants relating to the delivery of certain mine and financial planning information to the lenders. The Company has sought and received waivers from its lenders in respect of the covenants.

Market Outlook

With continued strong economic growth, the global supply of hard coking coal is slowly adjusting to increased demand; however, the continued shortage of transportation infrastructure in the major coal producing countries and scarcity of key mining inputs such as skilled labour, mining equipment and in some areas basic inputs like water have once again skewed the supply-demand balance in favour of the producers. This trend has been evidenced in 2007, with spot price settlements as much as US\$35 or more per tonne higher than contract prices. There is no indication that this trend will diminish prior to settling prices for the 2008 coal year and a number of industry analysts are projecting metallurgical coal prices to rise to the US\$135 level.

A similar situation exists in the supply-demand balance for low volatile PCI coals, though the price volatility for these coals will likely be more acute. Constraints on mine production in key supply areas have occurred in 2007 at the same time as demand has increased. Adding to this are recent thermal coal price increases, which impact PCI pricing in that PCI coals, which have superior quality (lower ash and higher heat values) command a substantial price premium above thermal coal benchmark prices. These factors, in conjunction with the Company's own experience with increased prices now being received for its low and mid-volatile PCI coals, is

strongly indicative of buoyant pricing for such coals. For the coal year 2008, ULV-PCI coal prices are projected to rise as much as US\$35 per tonne over current year contract prices. As evidenced by the tight market conditions, there has been very little tonnage available at spot in this market.

In the longer term, the Company believes that the market fundamentals for metallurgical coal will provide substantial opportunity to increase market diversity and market share. The Company's Wolverine hard coking coal has received positive reviews from some of the world's leading steel mills. The Company's Burnt River low volatile PCI coal is consistently ranked in the top three PCI coals worldwide and has experienced unparalleled demand. These coals, in conjunction with highly efficient rail and port infrastructure with excess capacity, provide to the Company a strategic advantage to grow and diversify.

Guidance

The Company's low volatile PCI coal has been sold to major steel mills in Japan, Korea, Taiwan, China, Europe and South America and its Wolverine hard coking coal is being placed in similarly diverse and growing markets. Previously secured term purchase and sales agreements in Korea for hard coking coal and PCI coal have been augmented with sales agreements with the other major Asian and European mills. The Company is currently in negotiations to structure longer term supply arrangements with top tier steel mills with excellent growth and stability prospects.

During the quarter ended September 30, 2007, both production and rail service have not achieved targeted levels. The Company anticipates 2.2 million tonnes of production from the Perry Creek Mine compared to previous estimates of 2.4 million tonnes, of which approximately 1.9 million tonnes will be marketed as Wolverine hard coking coal compared to previous estimates of 2.1 million tonnes.

Conference Call

The Company will be hosting a conference call to discuss the second quarter 2008 operating results at 10:00am (PST) on November 15, 2007. To participate on the call, dial either 1-800-733-7560 or 416-644-3417. The call will also be webcast live on the Company's website at www.westerncoal.com.

Forward-Looking Information

This release may contain forward-looking statements that may involve risks and uncertainties. Such statements relate to the Company's expectations, intentions, plans and beliefs. As a result, actual future events or results could differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements. Readers are referred to the documents filed by the Company on SEDAR. Such risk factors include, but are not limited to changes in commodity prices; strengths of various economies; the effects of competition and pricing pressures; the oversupply of, or lack of demand for, the Company's products; currency and interest rate fluctuations; various events which could disrupt the Company's construction schedule or operations; the Company's ability to obtain additional funding on favourable terms, if at all; and the Company's ability to anticipate and manage the foregoing factors and risks. Additionally, statements related to the quantity or magnitude of coal deposits are deemed to be forward-looking statements. The reliability of such information is affected by, among other things, uncertainties involving geology of coal deposits; uncertainties of estimates of their size or composition; uncertainties of projections related to costs of production; the possibilities in delays in mining activities; changes in plans with respect to exploration, development projects or capital expenditures; and various other risks including those related to health, safety and environmental matters.

WESTERN CANADIAN COAL CORP.
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