

SECOND QUARTER REPORT

For the Three Months and Six Months Ended June 30, 2009

Trafalgar Energy Ltd. (TSX:TFL) ("Trafalgar" or the "Company") is pleased to present the unaudited financial results for the quarter ended June 30, 2009.

CORPORATE HIGHLIGHTS

(000's, except for per share and production data)	Q2 2009	Q1 2009	Q2 2008	YTD 2009	YTD 2008
Petroleum and natural gas revenues (\$)	2,369	2,882	6,521	5,251	10,193
Funds from operations (\$)	274	590	4,200	864	5,907
Basic and diluted per share (\$)	0.02	0.04	0.33	0.06	0.48
Net earnings (loss) (\$)	(1,432)	137	1,497	(1,295)	1,265
Basic and diluted per share (\$)	(0.11)	0.01	0.12	(0.10)	0.10
Working capital (deficit) (\$) ⁽¹⁾	827	356	1,294	827	1,294
Bank debt (\$)	13,156	13,024	6,612	13,156	6,612
Net debt (\$) ⁽¹⁾	12,329	12,668	5,318	12,329	5,318
Capital expenditures (\$) ⁽³⁾	(65)	488	5,937	423	17,376
Weighted average number of shares outstanding					
Basic and diluted	13,405	13,405	12,629	13,405	12,232
Shares outstanding					
Basic	13,405	13,405	13,405	13,405	13,405
Diluted	14,675	14,675	14,675	14,675	14,675
Average Production					
Light Oil (bbls/d)	110	147	38	128	39
Heavy Oil (bbls/d)	38	42	57	41	54
Total Oil (bbls/d)	149	189	95	169	93
Natural Gas (mcf/d)	4,988	5,076	6,034	5,032	5,453
BOE (boe/d)	980	1,035	1,100	1,008	1,002
Average Realized Prices ⁽²⁾					
Light Oil (\$/bbl)	64.51	49.70	139.43	56.14	110.59
Heavy Oil (\$/bbl)	48.69	35.56	78.89	41.90	72.34
Natural Gas (\$/mcf)	3.83	4.79	10.76	4.31	9.21
\$/boe (6:1)	28.67	31.98	67.89	30.36	58.33
Netback (\$/boe)					
Petroleum and natural gas revenue	28.67	31.98	67.89	30.36	58.33
Royalties	1.49	5.62	7.44	3.60	8.15
Operating expenses	9.34	12.22	9.85	10.81	9.66
Transportation expenses	2.12	1.04	2.77	1.57	2.42
Operating netback	15.72	13.10	47.83	14.38	38.10

(1) Excludes the fair value of financial instruments and current portion of bank debt.

(2) Average realized prices are before transportation expenses.

(3) Net of acquisitions and dispositions.

LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS

On June 4, 2009, Trafalgar announced that it had entered into an arrangement agreement with a private oil and gas company which provides for:

- a recapitalization of Trafalgar with an initial net cash infusion of approximately \$6.3 million at \$0.70 per share;
- the appointment of a new management team;
- a reconstituted board of directors;
- the opportunity for Trafalgar shareholders to participate in the recapitalization with an optional incremental cash infusion of up to \$3.2 million at \$0.70 per share.

The transaction will be conducted by way of plan of arrangement and is subject to Trafalgar shareholder approval at a meeting scheduled for July 30, 2009. It is expected that the transaction will close on July 31, 2009 or in any case on or before August 31, 2009. At closing, Trafalgar will be renamed Midway Energy Ltd.

The proposed new management team has had past success in acquiring, developing and successfully exploiting oil and natural gas assets. The immediate goal for the new management team will be to increase the crude oil weighting of the Company's production and reserves by acquiring oil properties with development drilling potential in combination with the potential development of Trafalgar's existing House Mountain property. The Company's current production, combined with its significant tax pools, provides a good base for future growth. With the injection of additional working capital pursuant to the proposed transaction, the Company is expected to have a strong balance sheet to implement its acquisition and development strategy.

Over the past year, the management, directors and staff of Trafalgar has worked tirelessly to maximize shareholder value in a very difficult economic and regulatory environment. In our view, the proposed transaction represents the best option to increase financial flexibility and expose existing and new Trafalgar shareholders to future growth opportunities.

On behalf of the Management, Staff and Board of Directors,



July 27, 2009

Rob Wollmann
President and CEO

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

The following management's discussion and analysis ("MD&A") reviews and compares Trafalgar Energy Ltd.'s ("Trafalgar" or the "Company") activities and results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008. The MD&A should be read in conjunction with the unaudited financial statements of Trafalgar for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008. The accompanying unaudited interim financial statements of Trafalgar have been prepared by management and approved by the Company's Audit Committee and Board of Directors. These interim financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. This MD&A was reviewed and approved by the Company's Audit Committee and Board of Directors and is dated July 27, 2009.

All figures in tables are stated in thousands of Canadian dollars, except for per share, per boe amounts and operational data.

DESCRIPTION OF COMPANY

Trafalgar is a Calgary, Alberta based oil and natural gas exploration, production and development company, with operations in the Canadian provinces of Alberta and British Columbia. Trafalgar was established in April 2006 and trades on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") under the symbol TFL.

On June 4, 2009, the Company announced that it had entered into an arrangement agreement (the "Agreement") with EET Management Corp. ("EET"), a private oil and gas company. Under the Agreement, Trafalgar will be recapitalized with a net cash infusion of approximately \$6.3 million at \$0.70 per share, will acquire EET and a related private general partnership, appoint a new management team and reconstitute its board of directors. The transaction will be conducted by way of plan of arrangement (the

"Arrangement") and is subject to Trafalgar shareholder approval at a meeting scheduled for July 30, 2009. It is expected that the transaction will close on July 31, 2009 or in any event on or before August 31, 2009. Trafalgar will be renamed Midway Energy Ltd. upon closing.

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

Trafalgar uses the following terms for measurement within the MD&A that do not have standardized prescribed meaning under GAAP and these measurements may not be comparable with the calculation of similar measurements of other entities.

"Funds from operations" and "funds from operations per share" are terms utilized by Trafalgar to evaluate operating performance and assess leverage. Trafalgar considers funds from operations to be an important measure of Trafalgar's ability to generate the funds necessary to finance capital expenditures and repay debt. All references to funds from operations throughout this MD&A are based on cash provided by operating activities before the change in non-cash operating working capital since Trafalgar believes the timing of collection, payment or incurrence of these items involves a high degree of discretion and as such these items are not useful for evaluating Trafalgar's operating performance.

A reconciliation of cash provided by operating activities to funds from operations is as follows:

	Q2 2009	Q1 2009	Q2 2008	YTD 2009	YTD 2008
Cash provided by operating activities (\$)	327	714	2,536	1,041	4,515
Change in non-cash operating working capital (\$)	(53)	(124)	1,664	(177)	1,392
Funds from operations (\$)	274	590	4,200	864	5,907

Trafalgar also uses "operating netbacks" as a key performance indicator. Operating netbacks do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by GAAP and therefore may not be comparable with the calculation of similar measures by other companies. The term is utilized by Trafalgar to evaluate the operating performance of petroleum and natural gas assets. Operating netbacks are determined by deducting royalties and operating expenses from petroleum and natural gas sales revenue.

Funds from operations and operating netbacks are not intended to represent operating profits, nor should they be viewed as an alternative to cash provided by operating activities, net income or other measures of financial performance calculated in accordance with GAAP.

BOE PRESENTATION

In conformity with National Instrument 51-101, Standards for Disclosure of Oil and Gas Activities ("NI 51-101"), natural gas volumes have been converted to barrels of oil equivalent ("boe") using a conversion rate of six thousand cubic feet of natural gas to one barrel of oil. This ratio is based on an energy equivalency conversion method primarily applicable at the burner tip and does not represent a value equivalency at the wellhead. Readers are cautioned that the term "boe" may be misleading, particularly if used in isolation.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Production

Total average production was 980 boe per day for the second quarter of 2009 compared to 1,100 boe per day for the second quarter of 2008 and 1,035 for the first quarter of 2009 representing decreases of 11% and 5% respectively. Production for the second quarter of 2009 was weighted approximately 85% to natural gas and 15% to crude oil. Year to date, average production was 1,008 boe per day as compared to 1,002 boe per day for the same period in 2008.

Mackay

Average natural gas production from MacKay was 480 boe per day for the second quarter of 2009 as compared to 497 boe per day for the second quarter of 2008 and 444 boe per day for the first quarter of 2009. The slight decrease from the second quarter of last year is due to natural field decline. The increase in production from the first quarter of 2009 is due to the resolution of minor weather and mechanical issues experienced during the first quarter of 2009. Year to date, average natural gas production was 462 boe per day compared to 375 boe per day for the same period in 2008. The 23% increase in production year over year is due to the full impact of new wells tied in during the first quarter of 2008 and the resolution of previously announced pressure related production issues experienced during the first quarter of 2008. The Company has 38 net sections of land in the Mackay area with an average 85% working interest.

Grouard

Production from Grouard averaged 371 boe per day for the second quarter of 2009 representing a 31% reduction from the second quarter of 2008 and an 11% decrease from the first quarter of 2009. Year to date, average production from Grouard was 393 boe per day compared to 558 boe per day for the same period in 2008. The decrease in production for the quarter and year to date is due to a combination of minor field maintenance experienced during the second quarter, natural field decline and the impact of lower capital expenditures in the Grouard area.

Cypress

Average natural gas production from Cypress was 50 boe per day for the second quarter of 2009 as compared to 68 boe per day during the second quarter of 2008 and 62 boe per day for the first quarter of 2009. Reduced average production is due to normal field decline and the shut-in of the D67 well during the second quarter of 2009.

As previously announced, the B-65-C Cypress farmout well reached total depth during the first quarter of 2009. A multi-stage completion operation targeting natural gas in the Montney formation began in July 2009 and preliminary results are expected during the third quarter of 2009. The B-65-C well is located approximately 200 meters from existing underutilized pipeline infrastructure which is 100% owned and operated by Trafalgar.

The Cypress farmout has the potential to provide Trafalgar with material additional northeast British Columbia natural gas exposure at no capital cost. Discussions with the operator are ongoing with respect to timing and scope of potential additional earning activity. Trafalgar owns approximately 33,600 gross acres (14,800 net) of undeveloped Montney rights at Cypress with an average 44% working interest. Subsequent to the potential completion of a multi-well drilling program, Trafalgar can retain an 8% to 10% working interest in the Montney rights at Cypress.

House Mountain

During the fourth quarter of 2008, Trafalgar established a new light oil producing area at House Mountain, Alberta. During the first quarter of 2009, Trafalgar significantly expanded its 100% working interest land position at House Mountain to approximately 1,600 net undeveloped acres. The Company now has 10 light oil development drilling locations in inventory at House Mountain. Most of these drilling locations are drill-ready, accessible all year and have the potential to be highly economic at current oil prices.

Trafalgar's first House Mountain well was brought on production in November 2008 at rates exceeding 250 bbls per day of light oil with less than 10% water cut. During the first quarter of 2009, the 3-36 well stabilized at approximately 140 bbls per day with water cuts remaining at less than 10%. Average production from the 3-36 well was 79 bbls per day for the second quarter of 2009 compared to 114 boe per day in the first quarter of 2009 in compliance with government rate limitations. Year to date, average production from House Mountain was 97 bbls per day.

Production by Product	Q2 2009	Q1 2009	Q2 2008	YTD 2009	YTD 2008
Light Oil (bbls/day)	110	147	38	128	39
Heavy Oil (bbls/day)	38	42	57	41	54
Total Oil (bbls/day)	149	189	95	169	93
Natural Gas (mcf/day)	4,988	5,076	6,034	5,032	5,453
Total (boe/d) (6:1)	980	1,035	1,100	1,008	1,002

Production by Area (boe/d)	Q2 2009	Q1 2009	Q2 2008	YTD 2009	YTD 2008
Grouard, Alberta	371	415	535	393	558
Mackay, Alberta	480	444	497	462	375
House Mountain, Alberta	79	114	-	97	-
Cypress, British Columbia	50	62	68	56	69
Total (boe/d) (6:1)	980	1,035	1,100	1,008	1,002

Commodity Prices

Natural Gas

Market prices for natural gas are influenced by North American supply and demand, seasonal weather conditions, storage levels, transportation capacity and US and Canadian dollar exchange rates. Trafalgar's realized natural gas prices have a high correlation to the Alberta benchmark price ("AECO") which provides pricing for natural gas based on heating value.

Trafalgar's realized natural gas price was \$3.83 per mcf for the second quarter of 2009, a 10% premium to the average AECO market price, as compared to a realized price of \$10.76 per mcf during the second quarter of 2008 and \$4.79 per mcf during the first quarter of 2009. Year to date, Trafalgar's realized natural gas price was \$4.31 per mcf compared to \$9.21 for the same period in 2008.

Crude Oil

Crude oil prices are generally influenced by global supply and demand conditions and the world economic/geopolitical environment. Trafalgar's realized light oil price has a high correlation to the US benchmark West Texas Intermediate at Cushing, Oklahoma ("WTI") price and the Canadian to US dollar exchange rate. Canadian light oil prices correlate to refinery postings, which includes the Edmonton par price that adjusts WTI for the Canadian to US dollar exchange rate as well as transportation costs and quality adjustments.

Trafalgar's realized price for light crude oil during the second quarter of 2009 was \$64.51 per bbl or a 2.5% discount to Edmonton Par, representing a 54% decrease from realized light crude oil prices in the second quarter of 2008 but a 30% increase from the first quarter of 2009. The year to date realized light oil price was \$56.14 per bbl or a 3.5% discount to Edmonton Par and a 49% decrease from the same period in 2008.

Heavy oil prices are generally lower than light oil prices as heavy oil requires increased refining and other costs, which reduce the realized price. Trafalgar's realized heavy crude oil price was \$48.69 per bbl for the second quarter of 2009 or a 21% discount to Bow River representing a 38% decrease from the second quarter of 2008 but a 37% increase from the first quarter of 2009. The year to date realized heavy oil price was \$41.90 per bbl or a 21% discount to Bow River representing a 42% reduction from the same period in 2008.

Trafalgar Realized Prices ⁽¹⁾	Q2 2009	Q1 2009	Q2 2008	YTD 2009	YTD 2008
Light Crude Oil (\$/bbl)	64.51	49.70	139.43	56.14	110.59
Heavy Crude Oil (\$/bbl)	48.69	35.56	78.89	41.90	72.34
Natural Gas (\$/mcf)	3.83	4.79	10.76	4.31	9.21
\$/boe (6:1)	28.67	31.98	67.89	30.36	58.33
Average Market Prices	Q2 2009	Q1 2009	Q2 2008	YTD 2009	YTD 2008
Oil WTI (US\$/bbl)	59.51	42.86	123.95	51.19	110.91
Edmonton Par (\$/bbl)	66.16	50.15	126.38	58.16	112.30
Bow River (\$/bbl)	61.69	43.77	103.98	52.73	90.74
Gas AECO (\$/mcf)	3.49	4.85	10.42	4.17	9.17
Exchange Rate (US\$/C\$)	0.8581	0.8000	0.9906	0.8311	0.9931

⁽¹⁾ Average realized prices are before transportation expenses.

Revenue

Petroleum and natural gas revenue was \$2.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2009 representing a 64% decrease from the second quarter of 2008 and an 18% decrease from the first quarter of 2009. The decrease is due to lower natural gas prices and lower average production partially offset by higher average oil prices. Year to date, petroleum and natural gas revenue was \$5.3 million compared to \$10.2 million for the same period in 2008. The decrease year over year is due to lower crude oil and natural gas prices.

Natural gas revenue was \$1.5 million for the second quarter of 2009 compared to \$5.6 million for the second quarter of 2008 and \$2.1 million during the first quarter of 2009. Year to date, natural gas revenue was \$3.7 million compared to \$8.7 million for the same period in 2008. The decrease in natural gas revenue quarter over quarter and year over year is due to lower natural gas prices and slightly lower natural gas production.

Crude oil revenue was \$823,000 for the second quarter of 2009 as compared to \$878,000 for the second quarter of 2008 and \$777,000 for the first quarter of 2009. Lower oil revenue in the second quarter of 2009 as compared to the second quarter of 2008 was due to lower oil prices partially offset by higher light oil production. The increase in oil revenue during the second quarter of 2009 compared to the first quarter of 2009 was due to higher oil prices partially offset by lower oil production.

Petroleum and Natural Gas Revenues (\$)	Q2 2009	Q1 2009	Q2 2008	YTD 2009	YTD 2008
Oil	823	777	878	1,599	1,468
Natural Gas	1,546	2,105	5,643	3,652	8,725
Total Revenue	2,369	2,882	6,521	5,251	10,193
\$/boe (6:1)	26.55	30.94	65.12	28.79	55.91

Risk Management

Management is authorized to enter into commodity, interest rate and currency hedging contracts to manage market risk. With respect to commodity price risk management, the Company's policy is to enter from time to time into commodity contracts to a maximum of 50% of net production volumes for a maximum term of one year.

As at June 30, 2009, Trafalgar had no risk management contracts in place.

Royalties

Royalty expenses consist of primarily of Crown royalties paid to the provincial and federal governments, freehold royalties paid to freehold land owners and GOR royalties paid to overriding royalty owners. Crown royalties are set by a sliding rate formula containing separate elements that account for commodity price and well production. Generally, higher commodity prices and higher production on a per well basis will result in a higher royalty rate. For the three months ended June 30, 2009 total royalties were \$132,000 or 6% of petroleum and natural gas revenue compared to approximately 11% of revenue for the second quarter of 2008 and 18% of revenue for the first quarter of 2009. Royalties for the second quarter 2009 were impacted by a combination of lower natural gas prices during the period, thereby reducing comparative royalty rates, and natural gas cost allowance credits received and netted against total royalties payable.

Gas cost allowance, is a term which describes expenditures of both a capital and expense nature which are incurred in the gathering and processing of natural gas. The Alberta Government recognizes that after exploration and production activities, there are significant costs incurred to bring raw natural gas to a marketable state. The Alberta Government reduces the amount of royalty by an allowance for its share of the costs incurred to gather and process natural gas.

Year to date, royalties as a percentage of petroleum and natural gas revenue was 13% compared to 15% for the same period in 2008. The reduced royalty is generally reflective of lower commodity prices year over year.

Royalties (\$)	Q2 2009	Q1 2009	Q2 2008	YTD 2009	YTD 2008
Royalties	132	524	745	656	1,485
As a % of petroleum and natural gas revenues	5.6	18.2	11.4	12.5	14.6
\$/boe (6:1)	1.49	5.62	7.44	3.60	8.15

On March 3, 2009, the Government of Alberta announced an incentive program to stimulate economic activity in Alberta which included a drilling royalty credit for new conventional oil and natural gas wells and a new well royalty incentive program. On June 25, 2009, The Government of Alberta announced an extension to the incentive programs announced in March 2009 in light of current global economic conditions. Eligibility for the programs has been extended by one year to March 2011.

Under the drilling royalty credit program, a \$200 per meter royalty credit has been made available on new conventional oil and natural gas wells drilled between April 1, 2009 and June 30, 2010, subject to certain maximum amounts. The maximum credits available will be determined by the company's production level in 2008 and its drilling activity in 2009 and 2010. Based on Trafalgar's 2008 production it will be entitled to a maximum credit of 50% of royalties payable.

The well incentive program applies to wells beginning production of conventional oil and natural gas between April 1, 2009 and March 31, 2010 and provides for a maximum 5% royalty rate for the first 12 months of production, up to a maximum of 50,000 barrels or 500 MMcf of natural gas.

As royalties are sensitive to both commodity prices and production levels, Trafalgar's royalty rates will fluctuate with commodity prices, well production rates, production decline of existing wells, performance and the location of new wells drilled. Depending

upon future commodity prices and drilling plans, it is possible that royalties could increase with a corresponding decrease to operating netbacks, funds from operations and the net present value of reserves. Future reserve and production addition activities could be impacted by royalty levels.

Interest Income

For the three months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, Trafalgar had no interest income but generated \$72,000 of interest income in the first quarter of 2009. The interest income reported for the first quarter of 2009 relates to interest on outstanding GST amounts owed to Trafalgar. All outstanding GST amounts were paid to Trafalgar in March 2009. Year to date, interest income was \$72,000 compared to \$4,000 for the same period in 2008.

Interest (\$)	Q2 2009	Q1 2009	Q2 2008	YTD 2009	YTD 2008
Interest	-	72	-	72	4

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses include activities in the field required to operate wells and facilities, lift to surface, gather, process, treat and store production. For the second quarter of 2009, operating expenses were \$832,000 or \$9.34 per boe compared to operating expenses of \$986,000 or \$9.85 per boe for the second quarter of 2008 representing a decrease of 5% on a boe basis. The decrease was largely due to lower field activity quarter over quarter.

Operating expenses for the second quarter of 2009 were 24% lower on a boe basis from the first quarter of 2009 due to temporarily higher first quarter processing fees paid at Mackay and one time costs associated with House Mountain incurred during the first quarter of 2009. Year to date, operating expenses were approximately \$2.0 million or \$10.81 per boe compared to \$1.8 million or \$9.66 per boe for the same period in 2008 reflecting the higher operating costs experienced during the first quarter of 2009.

Operating Expenses (\$)	Q2 2009	Q1 2009	Q2 2008	YTD 2009	YTD 2008
Operating Expenses	832	1,139	986	1,971	1,760
\$/boe (6:1)	9.34	12.22	9.85	10.81	9.66

Operating Netback

Trafalgar's operating netback per boe (defined as petroleum and natural gas revenue net of royalties and operating expenses all on a per boe basis) was \$15.72 per boe for the second quarter of 2009. This represents a 67% decrease from the second quarter of 2008 but a 20% increase from the first quarter of 2009. The decrease in operating netback from the second quarter of 2008 is due to lower commodity prices partially offset by decreased royalties and operating costs. The increase in netback per boe from the first quarter of 2009 is due to lower royalties and operating costs on a boe basis. Year to date, operating netback was \$14.38 per boe compared to \$38.10 per boe representing a reduction of 62%. The decrease in operating netback year over year was due to lower commodity prices and higher operating costs partially offset by lower royalties.

Operating Netback (\$ per boe)	Q2 2009	Q1 2009	Q2 2008	YTD 2009	YTD 2008
Petroleum and Natural Gas Revenue	26.55	30.94	65.12	28.79	55.91
Royalties	1.49	5.62	7.44	3.60	8.15
Operating Expenses	9.34	12.22	9.85	10.81	9.66
Operating Netback	15.72	13.10	47.83	14.38	38.10

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses ("G&A") net of overhead recoveries and capitalized geological and geophysical ("G&G") expenses for the second quarter of 2009 were \$495,000 or \$5.56 per boe compared to \$489,000 or \$4.88 per boe for the second quarter of 2008. The increase in net G&A expenses on a boe basis from the second quarter of 2008 is largely due to lower overhead recovery, lower capitalized G&G expenses and lower production levels partially offset by lower gross G&A expenses. Net G&A expenses for the second quarter of 2009 were 12% lower on a boe basis than the first quarter of 2009 due to lower compensation costs. Year to date, net G&A expenses on a boe basis were \$5.80 per boe compared to \$4.58 per boe for the same period in 2008. The increase year over year is due to lower capitalized G&G expenses, lower overhead recoveries.

As at June 30, 2009, Trafalgar had nine full time and two part time employees.

G&A Expenses (\$)	Q2 2009	Q1 2009	Q2 2008	YTD 2009	YTD 2008
Gross G&A Expenses	617	682	658	1,299	1,283
Capitalized G&G Expenses	(114)	(114)	(121)	(228)	(235)
Overhead Recovery	(8)	(8)	(48)	(16)	(211)
Net G&A Expenses	495	560	489	1,055	837
\$/boe (6:1)	5.56	6.01	4.88	5.80	4.58

Stock-Based Compensation Expense

For the three months ended June 30, 2009, the Company recorded \$47,000 of stock-based compensation for stock options outstanding during the period as compared to \$108,000 for the second quarter of 2008 and \$59,000 for the first quarter of 2009. Year to date, stock-based compensation expense was \$106,000 compared to \$214,000 for the same period in 2008. The reduction of stock-based compensation expense is the result of outstanding options reaching their vesting periods and no new options being granted. Stock-based compensation is calculated using the Black-Scholes pricing model using a risk-free rate of 3.2%, volatility of 40%, expected life of five years and a zero dividend yield.

Stock-based Compensation Expense (\$)	Q2 2009	Q1 2009	Q2 2008	YTD 2009	YTD 2008
Stock-based Compensation	47	59	108	106	214
\$/boe (6:1)	0.53	0.63	1.06	0.58	1.16

Interest Expense

Interest expense represents interest and standby fees on the Company's \$18.0 million credit facility (the "Credit Facility"). For the three months ended June 30, 2009, the Company recorded interest expense of \$237,000 compared to \$76,000 for the second quarter of 2008 and \$141,000 for the first quarter of 2009. The increase in interest expense for the second quarter of 2009 as compared to the second quarter 2008 is due to higher outstanding amounts under the Credit Facility. Higher interest expense in the second quarter of 2009 compared to the first quarter of 2009 is due to higher outstanding amounts under the Credit Facility and upfront fees paid to establish the Credit Facility. Year to date interest expenses also reflect higher outstanding bank debt compared to the same period in 2008. As at June 30, 2009, Trafalgar had \$13.2 million outstanding under the Credit Facility.

Interest Expense (\$)	Q2 2009	Q1 2009	Q2 2008	YTD 2009	YTD 2008
Interest Expense	237	141	76	378	86
\$/boe (6:1)	2.66	1.52	0.76	2.08	0.47
Bank debt at the end of period	13,156	13,024	6,612	13,156	6,612

Depletion, Depreciation and Accretion

Depletion and depreciation of property, plant and equipment are calculated based upon capital expenditures, production rates and reserves. Trafalgar excludes unproved property costs, seismic and salvage values in its calculation of depletion and depreciation but includes future development costs in the capital base. Accretion of asset retirement obligations is included in the depletion, depreciation and accretion expense ("DD&A").

Trafalgar recorded \$2.1 million or \$23.12 per boe of DD&A in the second quarter of 2009 compared to \$2.2 million or \$21.91 per boe in the second quarter of 2008 and \$2.1 million or \$22.84 per boe during the first quarter of 2009. Year to date, DD&A was \$4.2 million or \$23.00 per boe compared to \$3.9 million or \$21.23 per boe which is reflective of higher DD&A per boe experienced during the first two quarters of the year.

Accretion

Accretion represents the change in the time value of asset retirement obligations ("ARO"). ARO is a balance sheet provision based on the Company's net ownership in wells and facilities. Management estimates the cost to abandon and reclaim the wells and facilities and the estimated time period during which these costs will be incurred in the future. Management estimates the total undiscounted amount of future cash flows required to abandon and reclaim wells and facilities as at June 30, 2009 to be approximately \$4.9 million, to be incurred over the next three to 20 years. Trafalgar used a discount rate in the range of 8% - 10% to calculate its ARO obligations.

The underlying ARO may be increased over the period based on new obligations incurred from drilling wells or constructing facilities. Similarly, this obligation can be reduced as a result of abandonment work undertaken thereby reducing future

obligations. There has been \$40,000 recognized as accretion expense for the second quarter of 2009 compared to \$28,000 for the second quarter of 2008 and \$30,000 for the first quarter of 2009.

Depletion, Depreciation and Accretion (\$)	Q2 2009	Q1 2009	Q2 2008	YTD 2009	YTD 2008
Depletion and Depreciation	2,018	2,097	2,163	4,115	3,808
Accretion	40	30	28	70	57
Total	2,058	2,127	2,191	4,185	3,865
Depletion and Depreciation \$/boe (6:1)	22.69	22.52	21.63	22.62	20.92
Accretion \$/boe (6:1)	0.44	0.32	0.28	0.38	0.31
Total \$/boe (6:1)	23.12	22.84	21.91	23.00	21.23

Income Taxes

The Company has a future income tax asset of \$3.3 million as at June 30, 2009. This figure has not been recognized in the financial statements, as the Company does not consider it more likely than not that the benefit associated with the asset will be realized.

Trafalgar recognized a future tax reduction in the first quarter of 2009 of \$1.7 million. This future tax reduction is associated with \$6.9 million of flow-through shares issued in May 2008 with associated expenditures renounced in the first quarter of 2009. There were no flow-through shares issued in 2007 to create a renouncement and resulting future tax reduction in 2008.

As at June 30, 2009, the Company had incurred \$5.5 million of qualifying flow-through expenditures related to the May 2008 flow-through issue and is required to incur a remaining \$1.4 million of flow-through expenditures prior to December 31, 2009.

The Company has \$69.0 million of tax pools available to be applied against future income for tax purposes net of all flow-through obligations. Based on the available pools and current commodity prices, Trafalgar does not expect to pay current income taxes in 2009 or 2010. Taxes payable beyond 2010 will be a function of commodity prices, capital expenditures and production volumes.

Net Earnings (Loss), Funds from Operations, and Cash Provided by Operating Activities

The Company incurred a net loss of \$1.4 million for the second quarter of 2009 compared to net earnings of \$1.5 million for the second quarter of 2008 and net earnings of \$137,000 for the first quarter of 2009. The decrease in net earnings for the second quarter of 2009 compared to the second quarter of 2008 is due to lower commodity prices, lower revenues and higher interest expenses experienced during the second quarter of 2009. The reduction in net earnings for the second quarter of 2009 compared to the first quarter of 2009 is due to a future tax reduction related to flow-through shares issued during 2008 and renounced during the first quarter of 2009 and lower natural gas prices. Year to date, the Company had a net loss of \$1.3 million compared to net earnings of \$1.3 million for the same period in 2008. The reduction in net earnings year over year is due to lower revenues and higher operating, G&A and interest expenses.

Funds from operations for the second quarter of 2009 were \$274,000 representing a 93% decrease from funds from operations for the second quarter of 2008 and a 54% reduction from the first quarter of 2009. The decrease is largely due to lower commodity prices, lower revenues and \$399,000 of abandonment expenditures incurred in the second quarter of 2009. Year to date, funds from operations were \$864,000 compared to \$5.9 million for the same period in 2008 due to lower commodity prices and revenues.

Net Earnings, Cash Provided by Operating Activities, Funds from Operations	Q2 2009	Q1 2009	Q2 2008	YTD 2009	YTD 2008
Net earnings (loss) (\$)	(1,432)	137	1,497	(1,295)	1,265
\$/boe (6:1)	(16.09)	1.47	14.97	(7.12)	6.95
\$/share					
Basic and diluted	(0.11)	0.01	0.12	(0.10)	0.10
Cash provided by operating activities (\$)	327	714	2,536	1,041	4,515
\$/boe (6:1)	3.67	7.67	25.36	5.72	24.81
\$/share					
Basic and diluted	0.02	0.05	0.20	0.08	0.37
Funds from operations (\$)	274	590	4,200	864	5,907
\$/boe (6:1)	3.08	6.33	41.95	4.75	32.41
\$/share					
Basic and diluted	0.02	0.04	0.33	0.06	0.48

Capital Expenditures

Trafalgar invested \$450,000 on exploration and development expenditures (before acquisitions or dispositions) during the second quarter of 2009 compared to \$4.5 million in the second quarter of 2008 and \$488,000 during the first quarter of 2009. During the second quarter of 2009, the Company sold an unutilized natural gas compressor for proceeds of \$515,000. Year to date, exploration and development expenditures were \$938,000 compared to \$15.9 million for the same period in 2008. The significant reduction in exploration and development expenditures year over year is due to the reduced funds from operations (due to low commodity prices), the reduced availability of both debt and equity capital and management's effort to prudently manage balance sheet leverage.

Capital Expenditures (\$)	Q2 2009	Q1 2009	Q2 2008	YTD 2009	YTD 2008
Land	137	172	566	309	703
Seismic	-	50	37	50	533
Drilling and Completion	135	194	2,142	329	9,575
Equipment Facilities and Pipelines	178	72	1,741	250	5,105
Other Assets	-	-	1	-	10
Total Exploration and Development Expenditures	450	488	4,487	938	15,926
Acquisitions and Dispositions	(515)	-	1,450	(515)	1,450
Total Petroleum and Natural Gas Expenditures	(65)	488	5,937	423	17,376

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

As at June 30, 2009, Trafalgar had positive working capital of \$827,000 excluding the current portion of bank debt totaling \$13.2 million. Generally, Trafalgar uses a combination of funds from operations, bank debt and equity issues to finance its capital expenditure program.

Trafalgar has an \$18.0 million Credit Facility with an Alberta based financial institution. The Credit Facility bears interest at market rates plus applicable margins and is secured by a general security agreement. The borrowing base is subject to periodic review based upon annual independent engineering reports with the next scheduled review to be completed by April 30, 2010. There can be no assurance that amounts available under the Credit Facility will not decrease at the next scheduled review.

Under the Credit Facility, the Company must maintain a working capital ratio of not less than one to one. The working capital ratio is defined as current assets (plus the undrawn availability under the Revolving Facility) to current liabilities (less any amount drawn under the Credit Facility). The Company is in compliance with all covenants under the Credit facility.

As at June 30, 2009, \$13.2 million (December 31, 2008 - \$13.1 million) was drawn against the Credit Facility, and letters of credit in the amount of \$238,000 were held against the Credit Facility. The effective interest rate was 4.25% (2008 - 5.25%) for the six months ended June 30, 2009.

Bank Debt (\$)	Q2 2009	Q1 2009	Q2 2008	YTD 2009	YTD 2008
Bank debt at the end of period	13,156	13,024	6,612	13,156	6,612

RELATED-PARTY AND OFF-BALANCE-SHEET TRANSACTIONS

Trafalgar was not involved in any off-balance-sheet transactions for the six months ended June 30, 2009.

Legal services are provided by a firm in which two Directors of the Company are partners. During the six months ended June 30, 2009, the Company utilized legal services totaling \$17,800 (2008 - \$9,000). An accrual of [\$12,000] for legal services incurred but not billed at June 30, 2009 (2008 - nil) is included in Trafalgar's total accounts payable balance.

The related party transactions were incurred during the normal course of operations on similar terms and conditions to those entered into with unrelated parties. These transactions are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to between the related parties.

Trafalgar does not have any arrangements or obligations that are not reflected or disclosed in the financial statements.

OUTSTANDING SHARE TRADING DATA

Trafalgar's common voting shares trade on the TSX under the symbol TFL. A summary of Trafalgar's trading history on the TSX is as follows:

\$ Per Share	Q2 2009	Q1 2009	Q2 2008	YTD 2009	YTD 2008
High	0.87	0.75	3.99	0.87	3.99
Low	0.56	0.30	3.37	0.30	2.27
Close	0.74	0.58	3.91	0.74	3.91
Average Daily Volume	47,321	36,273	8,670	41,797	12,654

As at June 30, 2009 and July 27, 2009, Trafalgar had 11.2 million voting common shares outstanding, 2.2 million non-voting common shares outstanding and 1.3 million options to purchase common shares outstanding. The outstanding options have a weighted average exercise price of \$4.05 per share.

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS

Trafalgar has various contractual obligations and commitments arising in the normal course of operations and financing activities. These obligations and commitments have been considered when assessing the cash requirements in the above discussion of liquidity and capital resources.

Trafalgar has an \$18.0 million Revolving Facility with an Alberta based financial institution. The Revolving Facility bears interest at market rates plus applicable margins and is secured by a general security agreement. The borrowing base is subject to periodic review based upon annual independent engineering reports with the next scheduled review to be completed by April 30, 2010. There can be no assurance that amounts available under the Revolving Facility will not decrease at the next scheduled review.

Under the Revolving Facility, the Company must maintain a working capital ratio of not less than one to one. The working capital ratio is defined as current assets (plus the undrawn availability under the Revolving Facility) to current liabilities (less any amounts drawn under the Revolving Facility). The Company is in compliance with all debt covenants.

On May 15, 2008, the Company issued 1,569,000 flow-through common shares for gross proceeds of \$6.9 million. Under the terms of the flow-through share agreements, the Company is required to renounce \$6.9 million of qualifying oil and natural gas expenditures effective December 31, 2008 and has until December 31, 2009 to incur the expenditures. As at June 30, 2009, the Company has incurred \$5.5 million of qualifying oil and natural gas expenditures and is required to incur an additional \$1.4 million of expenditures prior to December 31, 2009.

Obligations with a fixed term for the remainder of 2009 and the next year are as follows:

	2009	2010
Office Lease Base Rent (\$)	57,000	114,000

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Disclosure Controls and Procedures ("DC&P")

Trafalgar's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have designed or caused to be designed under their supervision, disclosure controls and procedures that ensure that information required to be disclosed by Trafalgar is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Trafalgar's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded, based on their evaluation that Trafalgar's disclosure controls and procedures for the quarter ended June 30, 2009 are designed to provide reasonable assurance that material information related to Trafalgar is made known to them.

Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting ("ICFR")

The President and CEO and Vice President Finance and CFO of the Company are responsible for the design of ICFR or causing the controls to be designed under their supervision in order to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Canadian GAAP.

The Company assessed the design of its ICFR for the quarter ended June 30, 2009. Based upon the results of this assessment, the President and CEO, the Vice President Finance and CFO and the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors has concluded that the design of the ICFR is sufficient to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with Canadian GAAP.

Because of their inherent limitations, ICFR and DC&P may not prevent or detect misstatements, errors or fraud. Control systems, no matter how well conceived or operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute assurance, that the objectives of the controls are met.

No changes in Trafalgar's ICFR were identified during the quarter ended June 30, 2009 that materially affect, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the ICFR.

International Financial Reporting Standards

In February 2008, the CICA Accounting Standards Board ("AcSB") confirmed the changeover to IFRS from Canadian GAAP will be required for publicly accountable enterprises for interim and annual financial statements effective for fiscal years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, including comparatives for 2010.

In response, Trafalgar has developed a changeover plan and established a timeline for the execution and completion of the conversion project. The Company continues to monitor standards development as issued by the IASB and the AcSB as well as regulatory developments as issued by the Canadian Securities Administrators, which may affect the timing, nature or disclosure of its adoption of IFRS.

ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATION AND RISK

The oil and natural gas industry is currently subject to environmental regulations pursuant to a variety of provincial and federal legislation. Such legislation provides for restrictions and prohibitions on the release or emission of various substances produced in association with certain oil and gas industry operations. In addition, such legislation requires that well and facility sites be abandoned and reclaimed to the satisfaction of provincial authorities. Compliance with such legislation can require significant expenditures and a breach of such requirements may result in suspension or revocation of necessary licenses and authorizations, civil liability for pollution damage, and the imposition of material fines and penalties.

Trafalgar continues to monitor the regulatory landscape in order to assess current and potential future impacts on our business.

For a detailed discussion of these regulations and other risks and uncertainties relating to Trafalgar, refer to the risks identified in Trafalgar's annual information form filed on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A contains certain forward-looking statements and forward-looking information (collectively referred to herein as "forward-looking statements") within the meaning of applicable Canadian securities laws. All statements other than statements of present or historical fact are forward-looking statements. Forward-looking information is often, but not always, identified by the use of words such as "anticipate", "believe", "plan", "intend", "objective", "continuous", "ongoing", "estimate", "expect", "may", "will", "project", "should", or similar words suggesting future outcomes. In particular, this MD&A contains forward-looking statements relating to:

- plans to increase the oil weighting of Trafalgar's assets and to acquire oil properties;
- the completion of the Arrangement and the expected benefits to be derived therefrom;
- anticipated production rates and production mix;
- anticipated expenses, funds from operations and other financial results;
- Trafalgar's asset base;
- timing and results of completion activity at Cypress;
- funding or remaining flow-through obligations;
- estimated abandonment and reclamation costs;
- anticipated royalty rates and the impact of royalties on Trafalgar's planned capital spending, financial results and reserves;
- expectations regarding taxation;
- plans regarding Trafalgar's IFRS activities;
- the impact of any changes to credit facilities resulting from periodic review.

In addition, statements relating to "reserves" or "resources" 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 can be profitably produced in the future.

Forward-looking statements regarding Trafalgar are based on certain key expectations and assumptions of Trafalgar concerning satisfaction of closing conditions and receipt of all necessary approvals required to complete the Arrangement, anticipated financial performance, business prospects, strategies, regulatory developments, current commodity prices and exchange rates, applicable royalty rates, tax laws, future well production rates and reserve volumes, future operating costs, the performance of existing wells, the success of its exploration and development activities, the sufficiency and timing of budgeted capital expenditures in carrying out planned activities, the availability and cost of labor and services, the impact of increasing competition, conditions in general economic and financial markets, availability of drilling and related equipment effects of regulation by governmental agencies, the ability to obtain financing on acceptable terms which are subject to change based on commodity prices, market conditions, drilling success and potential timing delays.

These forward-looking statements are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties, certain of which are beyond Trafalgar's control, including the failure to obtain the necessary approvals for the Arrangement on the expected timelines or at all, the impact of general economic conditions; volatility in market prices for crude oil and natural gas; industry conditions; currency fluctuation; imprecision of reserve estimates; liabilities inherent in crude oil and natural gas operations; environmental risks; incorrect assessments of the value of acquisitions and exploration and development programs; competition from other producers; the lack of availability of qualified personnel or management; changes in income tax laws or changes in royalty rates and incentive programs relating to the oil and gas industry; hazards such as fire, explosion, blowouts, cratering, and spills, each of which could result in substantial damage to wells, production facilities, other property and the environment or in personal injury; stock market volatility; and ability to access sufficient capital from internal and external sources.

Management has included the above summary of assumptions and risks related to forward-looking statements provided in this MD&A in order to provide readers with a more complete perspective on Trafalgar's future operations and such information may

not be appropriate for other purposes. Trafalgar's actual results, performance or achievement could differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these forward-looking statements and, accordingly, no assurance can be given that any of the events anticipated by the forward-looking statements will transpire or occur, or if any of them do so, what benefits that Trafalgar will derive there from. Readers are cautioned that the foregoing lists of factors are not exhaustive. These forward-looking statements

are made as of the date of this MD&A and Trafalgar disclaims any intent or obligation to update publicly any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or results or otherwise, other than as required by applicable securities laws. However, in the event that subsequent events are reasonably likely to cause actual results to differ materially from material forward-looking information previously disclosed by Trafalgar for a period that is not yet complete, Trafalgar will provide disclosure on such events and the anticipated impact of such events.

Additional information regarding Trafalgar including its annual information form is available under the Company's profile on SEDAR at www.sedar.com or on the Company's website at www.trafalgarenergy.ca.

SELECTED QUARTERLY DATA

The following table provides selected quarterly information for Trafalgar.

	2009			2008			2007	
	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3	Q2	Q1	Q4	Q3
Production (boe/d)	980	1,035	969	1,064	1,100	903	994	1,015
Petroleum and natural gas revenue, net of transportation (\$)	2,369	2,882	3,133	4,365	6,521	3,672	3,464	2,825
Realized product prices, net of transportation								
Oil (\$/bbl)	60.58	45.74	42.26	98.93	101.78	71.16	64.69	58.96
Natural gas (\$/mcf)	3.41	4.61	5.66	6.81	10.28	6.95	5.77	4.58
\$/boe (6:1)	26.55	30.94	35.15	44.62	65.12	44.69	37.87	30.28
Royalties (\$/boe)	1.49	5.62	7.37	9.58	7.44	9.01	6.58	6.00
Operating expense (\$/boe)	9.34	12.22	12.65	10.48	9.85	9.42	9.34	8.84
Netback (\$/boe)	15.72	13.10	15.13	24.56	47.83	26.26	21.95	15.44
Cash provided by operating activities (\$)	327	714	533	3,330	2,536	1,979	1,404	1,720
Per share, basic and diluted	0.02	0.05	0.04	0.25	0.20	0.17	0.12	0.15
Funds from operations (\$)	274	590	815	1,770	4,200	1,707	1,576	1,079
Per share, basic and diluted	0.02	0.04	0.06	0.13	0.33	0.14	0.13	0.09
Net earnings (loss) (\$)	(1,432)	137	(1,364)	280	1,497	(232)	(279)	(998)
Per share, basic and diluted	(0.11)	0.01	(0.10)	0.02	0.12	(0.02)	(0.02)	(0.08)
Capital expenditures (\$)	(65)	488	2,872	7,128	5,937	11,439	3,694	1,964
Working capital (deficit) (\$) ⁽¹⁾	827	356	280	(3,268)	1,294	(4,278)	(349)	1,768

note: numbers may not add due to rounding

⁽¹⁾ Excludes the fair value of financial instruments and current portion of bank debt.

For the quarterly periods indicated, the Company has maintained average production in the range of 903 to 1,100 boe per day. Quarterly petroleum and natural gas revenue has fluctuated directly with natural gas and oil prices. Quarterly revenue peaked in Q2 2008 at \$6.5 million compared to \$2.4 million for the most recent quarter. Royalties have fluctuated over the periods indicated largely due to commodity prices, field activity, the availability of crown gas cost allowance and changes to the Alberta crown royalty structure. Operating expenses have been maintained in the range of \$9.34 to \$12.65 per boe and are generally reflective of field activity levels. Netbacks per boe are reflective of production levels, revenues, royalties and operating expenses and have a strong correlation to commodity prices. Funds from operations peaked at \$4.2 million during Q2 2008 but rapidly declined with lower commodity prices. Net earnings are reflective of normal oil and natural gas operations; however, Q1 2009 includes a tax credit of \$1.7 million relating to \$6.9 million of flow-through shares issued in 2008 and renounced in the Q1 2009. Capital expenditures have been reduced to reflect lower commodity prices, lower funds from operations and the limited availability of debt and equity capital. Trafalgar continues to maintain a working capital surplus and approximately \$5 million availability under its existing Credit Facility.

For further information, please contact:
TRAFALGAR ENERGY LTD.

Telephone (403) 216-2705

Toll-free: 1-877-216-2705

Email info@trafalgarenergy.ca

or visit www.trafalgarenergy.ca

BALANCE SHEETS
Trafalgar Energy Ltd.

unaudited (stated in thousands of dollars)	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
ASSETS		
Current		
Accounts receivable	\$ 1,347	\$ 2,587
Prepaid expenses and deposits	858	536
	2,205	3,123
Petroleum and natural gas assets (note 1)	57,055	60,379
	\$ 59,260	\$ 63,502
LIABILITIES		
Current		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 1,378	\$ 2,843
Bank debt (note 2)	13,156	-
	14,534	2,843
Bank debt (note 2)	-	13,050
Asset retirement obligations (note 3)	1,984	2,002
	16,518	17,895
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital (note 4)	44,908	46,641
Contributed surplus (note 4)	1,872	1,709
Deficit	(4,038)	(2,743)
	42,742	45,607
Commitments (note 7)		
Subsequent event (note 9)		
	\$ 59,260	\$ 63,502

see accompanying notes to the interim financial statements

STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS, COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) AND DEFICIT

Trafalgar Energy Ltd.

unaudited (stated in thousands of dollars, except per share amounts)	Three months ended June 30, 2009	Three months ended June 30, 2008	Six months ended June 30, 2009	Six months ended June 30, 2008
REVENUES				
Petroleum and natural gas	\$ 2,369	\$ 6,521	\$ 5,251	\$ 10,193
Royalties	(132)	(745)	(656)	(1,485)
Realized loss on financial instruments (note 6)	-	(25)	-	(122)
Unrealized loss on financial instruments (note 6)	-	(404)	-	(563)
Interest	-	-	72	4
	2,237	5,347	4,667	8,027
EXPENSES				
Operating	832	986	1,971	1,760
General and administrative	495	489	1,055	837
Stock-based compensation (note 4)	47	108	106	214
Interest	237	76	378	86
Depletion, depreciation and accretion	2,058	2,191	4,185	3,865
	3,669	3,850	7,695	6,762
Earnings (loss) before taxes	(1,432)	1,497	(3,028)	1,265
Future tax reduction (note 4)	-	-	1,733	-
Net earnings (loss) and comprehensive income (loss)	(1,432)	1,497	(1,295)	1,265
Deficit, beginning of period	(2,606)	(3,156)	(2,743)	(2,924)
Deficit, end of period	\$ (4,038)	\$ (1,659)	\$ (4,038)	\$ (1,659)
Earnings (loss) per share (note 4)				
Basic and diluted	\$ (0.11)	\$ 0.12	\$ (0.10)	\$ 0.10

see accompanying notes to the interim financial statements

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Trafalgar Energy Ltd.

unaudited (stated in thousands of dollars)	Three months ended June 30, 2009	Three months ended June 30, 2008	Six months ended June 30, 2009	Six months ended June 30, 2008
OPERATING				
Net earnings (loss)	\$ (1,432)	\$ 1,497	\$ (1,295)	\$ 1,265
Items not involving cash:				
Depletion, depreciation and accretion	2,058	2,191	4,185	3,865
Stock-based compensation	47	108	106	214
Future tax reduction	-	-	(1,733)	-
Unrealized loss on financial instruments (note 6)	-	404	-	563
Abandonment expenditures	(399)	-	(399)	-
	274	4,200	864	5,907
Change in non-cash working capital (note 5)	53	(1,664)	177	(1,392)
	327	2,536	1,041	4,515
FINANCING				
Bank indebtedness	132	809	106	6,612
Issuance of shares	-	6,904	-	6,904
Share issue costs	-	(404)	-	(404)
Change in non-cash working capital (note 5)	(72)	-	(72)	-
	60	7,309	34	13,112
INVESTING				
Petroleum and natural gas expenditures	(450)	(4,487)	(938)	(15,926)
Petroleum and natural gas disposals	515	-	515	-
Property acquisition	-	(1,450)	-	(1,450)
Change in non-cash working capital (note 5)	(452)	(3,908)	(652)	(864)
	(387)	(9,845)	(1,075)	(18,240)
Changes in cash	-	-	-	(613)
Cash, beginning of period	-	-	-	613
Cash, end of period	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -

Cash is defined as cash and cash equivalents

See accompanying notes to the interim financial statements

NOTES TO INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS*Trafalgar Energy Ltd.*

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008
unaudited

(tabular amounts in thousands, except per share amounts and number of shares)

Trafalgar Energy Ltd. ("Trafalgar" or the "Company") is involved in the exploration, development and production of petroleum and natural gas in Alberta and British Columbia.

The unaudited interim financial statements for Trafalgar have been prepared by management in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in Canada, following the same accounting policies and methods of computation as the audited financial statements of Trafalgar for the year ended December 31, 2008. The disclosures provided below are incremental to those included with the annual financial statements and certain disclosures which are normally required to be included in the notes to the annual financial statements, have been condensed or omitted. These unaudited interim financial statements should be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2008.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

1. PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS ASSETS

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Cost	\$ 78,503	\$ 77,712
Accumulated depletion and depreciation	(21,448)	(17,333)
Net book value	\$ 57,055	\$ 60,379

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, the Company capitalized general and administrative costs and stock-based compensation that were directly attributable to exploration activities of \$114,000 and \$ 28,000, and \$228,000 and \$57,000, respectively (June 30, 2008 - \$121,000 and \$27,000, \$235,000 and \$54,000, respectively).

As at June 30, 2009, \$8.7 million (June 30, 2008 - \$8.6 million) of costs related to unproved property costs and seismic were excluded from costs subject to depletion. Future development costs of \$1.8 million (June 30, 2008 - \$2.0 million) were included in the costs subject to depletion and depreciation.

2. BANK DEBT

Trafalgar has an \$18.0 million revolving demand loan facility (the "Facility") with an Alberta based financial institution.

The Facility bears interest at the bank's prime lending or bankers' acceptance rates plus applicable margins. The Company's Facility is secured by a general security agreement. The borrowing base is subject to re-determination annually, with the next scheduled review to be on or before April 30, 2010. As the available lending limits of the facility are based on the bank's interpretation of the Company's reserves and future commodity prices there can be no assurance that the amount of available facility will not decrease at the next scheduled review on April 30, 2010. Under the Facility, the Company must maintain a working capital ratio of not less than 1 to 1 at all times. The working capital ratio is defined as current assets (including the undrawn availability under the Facility) to current liabilities (excluding any current portion of bank debt). The Company is in compliance with all debt covenants.

At June 30, 2009, \$13.2 million was drawn against the Facility, and letters of credit in the amount of \$238,000 were held against this facility. The effective interest rate was 4.25% (June 30, 2008 - 5.25%) for the six months ended June 30, 2009.

3. ASSET RETIREMENT OBLIGATIONS

The Company's asset retirement obligations result from net ownership interests in petroleum and natural gas assets including well sites, gathering systems and processing facilities. The Company estimates the total undiscounted amount of cash flow required to settle its asset retirement obligation is approximately \$4.9 million which is expected to be incurred over the next three to 20 years. An inflation factor of 2% has been applied to the estimated asset retirement cost at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008. A

credit-adjusted risk-free rate of 8% - 10% was used to calculate the fair value of the asset retirement obligations at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008.

The following reconciles the Company's asset retirement obligations:

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 2,002	\$ 1,650
Changes in estimates	311	-
Liabilities incurred on acquisitions	-	14
Liabilities incurred	-	222
Abandonment expenditures	(399)	-
Accretion	70	116
Balance, end of period	\$ 1,984	\$ 2,002

4. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized

An unlimited number of voting common shares
 An unlimited number of non-voting common shares
 An unlimited number of first preferred shares, issuable in series

Common Shares, voting	Number	2009	Number	2008
Balance, beginning of period	11,163,590	\$ 42,776	9,594,590	\$ 36,313
Issuance of flow-through common shares (i)	-	-	1,569,000	6,904
Future taxes on flow-through common shares issued in 2008 (ii)	-	(1,733)	-	-
Issue costs	-	-	-	(441)
Balance, end of period	11,163,590	41,043	11,163,590	42,776

Common Shares, non-voting

Balance, beginning and end of period	2,241,293	3,865	2,241,293	3,865
--------------------------------------	-----------	-------	-----------	-------

Total share capital	13,404,883	\$ 44,908	13,404,883	\$ 46,641
----------------------------	-------------------	------------------	------------	-----------

- (i) On May 15, 2008, the Company issued, pursuant to a private placement, 1,569,000 flow-through common shares at a price of \$4.40 per share for gross proceeds of \$6.9 million.
- (ii) During the three months ended March 31, 2009, the \$1.7 million tax effect of the \$6.9 million of flow-through shares issued in 2008 was recognized when the expenditures were renounced.

Per share amounts

The weighted average number of common shares (voting and non-voting) outstanding for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 are as follows:

	Three months ended June 30, 2009	Three months ended June 30, 2008	Six months ended June 30, 2009	Six months ended June 30, 2008
Weighted average common shares				
Basic and diluted	13,404,883	12,629,004	13,404,883	12,232,443

Options to purchase 1,269,250 common shares for the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 (June 30, 2008 – 1,269,250 for the three and six month periods) were not included in the calculation of the weighted average diluted common shares outstanding, as they were not 'in-the-money'; therefore, options are considered anti-dilutive.

Stock options

The Company has a stock option plan authorizing the grant of options to purchase shares to designated participants, being directors, officers, employees or consultants. Options are priced at the closing price of the shares one day prior to the grant date of the options. Options vest over a three year period, with one third of the number granted vesting on each of the first, second and third anniversary dates from the date of grant. Options have a five year term to maturity.

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of the plan activity through June 30, 2009:

	Number	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Balance, December 31, 2007	1,121,250	\$ 4.09
Granted	148,000	3.80
Balance, December 31, 2008 and June 30, 2009	1,269,250	\$ 4.05
Exercisable at June 30, 2009	786,833	\$ 4.08

Stock-based compensation

The Company accounts for its stock-based compensation plan using the fair value method. Under this method, a compensation cost is charged over the vesting period for stock options granted to directors, officers, employees or consultants, with a corresponding increase to contributed surplus.

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 1,709	\$ 1,224
Stock-based compensation	163	485
Balance, end of period	\$ 1,872	\$ 1,709

The fair value of the options granted were estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model with weighted average assumptions and resulting values for grants as follows:

	2008
Weighted average fair value of option granted	\$ 1.40
Risk-free interest rate (%)	3.2
Volatility (%)	40
Expected life in years	5
Expected future dividends	Nil

There were no options granted during the three and six months ended June 30, 2009.

5. SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

Changes in non-cash working capital

	Three months ended June 30, 2009	Three months ended June 30, 2008	Six months ended June 30, 2009	Six months ended June 30, 2008
Changes in non-cash working capital-operating:				
Accounts receivable	\$ 247	\$ (1,446)	\$ 861	\$ (964)
Prepaid expenses and deposits	(102)	(542)	14	(518)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(92)	324	(698)	90
	\$ 53	\$ (1,664)	\$ 177	\$ (1,392)
Changes in non-cash working capital-financing:				
Prepaid expenses and deposits	\$ (336)	\$ -	\$ (336)	\$ -
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 264	\$ -	\$ 264	\$ -
	\$ (72)	\$ -	\$ (72)	\$ -
Changes in non-cash working capital-investing:				
Accounts receivable	\$ (504)	\$ -	\$ 379	\$ -
Prepaid expenses and deposits	-	425	-	(38)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	52	(4,333)	(1,031)	(826)
	\$ (452)	\$ (3,908)	\$ (652)	\$ (864)

6. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

Overview

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

- a) credit risk
- b) liquidity risk
- c) market risk

This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital. Further quantitative disclosures are included throughout these financial statements.

The Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board has implemented and monitors compliance with risk management policies.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyze the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to market conditions and the Company's activities.

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 petroleum and natural gas marketers. As at June 30, 2009 the Company's receivables consisted of approximately \$633,000 (December 31, 2008 - \$287,000) from joint venture partners, and \$714,000 (December 31, 2008 - \$1.2 million) of receivables from petroleum and natural gas marketers. At December 31, 2008 \$1.1 million of other trade receivables relating to net GST/ITC refunds were outstanding and subsequently collected in 2009.

At the request of Trafalgar, the petroleum and natural gas marketer sells a portion of the Company's production to a pool of large creditworthy purchasers with proceeds entering a production sales account administered by a large independent trust company. In addition the balance of Trafalgar's production is sold directly to a large investment grade purchaser on a monthly basis. The Company has not experienced any collection issues with its petroleum and natural gas sales. Receivables are normally collected on the 25th day of the month following production.

The Company attempts to mitigate the risk from joint venture receivables by obtaining partner approval of significant capital expenditures prior to expenditure. However, the receivables are from participants in the petroleum 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 occasionally arise that increase the potential for non-collection. The Company does not typically obtain collateral from petroleum and natural gas marketers or joint venture partners; however, the Company does have the ability to withhold production from joint venture partners in the event of non-payment.

Cash and cash equivalents, when outstanding, consist of cash bank balances and short-term deposits maturing in less than 90 days. The Company manages the credit exposure related to short-term investments by selecting counter parties based on credit ratings and monitoring these parties on an ongoing basis for potential indicators of default.

The carrying amount of accounts receivable represent the maximum credit exposure. The Company does not have an allowance for doubtful accounts as at June 30, 2009. The Company did write-off accounts receivable of \$15,000 during the six months ended June 30, 2009 (December 31, 2008 - \$51,000) that were included in general and administrative expenses following a joint venture partner bankruptcy. The Company will only choose to write-off accounts receivable (as opposed to providing an allowance) after all reasonable avenues of collection have been exhausted.

The Company considers the receivables to be aged as follows:

Aging	June 30, 2009		December 31, 2008	
Not past due 0-90 days	\$	1,347	\$	1,456
More than 90 days		-		1,131
Total	\$	1,347	\$	2,587

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they come 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 without incurring unacceptable losses or risking harm to the Company's reputation.

The Company prepares annual and quarterly 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 capital expenditure program, the Company has a reserve based revolving demand loan facility subject to certain financial covenants as described in note 2 that is reviewed at least annually by the lender. The Company also attempts to match its payment cycle with collection of petroleum and natural gas revenues on the 25th of each month.

The contractual maturities of accounts payable totaling \$1.4 million as at June 30, 2009 is due within one year, while bank debt totaling \$13.2 million is also shown as current as it is due on demand.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, commodity prices and interest rates will affect the Company's net earnings or the value of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable limits, while maximizing returns.

From time to time, the Company utilizes financial derivative contracts to manage market risks. All such transactions are conducted in accordance with the risk management policy that has been approved by the Board of Directors.

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 petroleum and natural gas sales are denominated in Canadian dollars, the underlying market prices in Canada for petroleum and natural gas are impacted by changes in the exchange rate between the Canadian and United States dollar. The Company had no forward exchange rate contracts in place as at or during the three and six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008.

Commodity price risk

Commodity price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows will fluctuate as a result of changes in commodity prices. Commodity prices for petroleum and natural gas are impacted by not only the relationship between the Canadian and United States dollar, but also by world economic events that dictate the levels of supply and demand. The Company will from time to time attempt to mitigate commodity price risk through the use of various financial derivative contracts. The Company's policy is

to enter into commodity contracts considered appropriate to a maximum of 50% of forecasted net production volumes for the period twelve months into the future.

There were no financial derivative contracts outstanding at June 30, 2009. During 2008, the Company entered into a series of natural gas financial instruments for 2,100 gj per day for the May to October 2008 period. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2008, the Company's natural gas price risk management program had a net realized loss of \$25,000 and \$122,000, respectively. There was also an unrealized loss of \$404,000 and \$563,000 recognized during the three and six months ended June 30, 2008.

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's outstanding revolving demand loan balances are subject to interest charges calculated at the bank's prime lending rate. At June 30, 2009, the Company had \$13.2 million of bank debt. As at June 30, 2009, if interest rates had been 50 basis points higher or lower, net earnings would not have been materially impacted.

Fair value of financial instruments

The Company's financial instruments as at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 include cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, accounts payable and accrued liabilities and bank debt. The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying amounts due to their short terms to maturity.

Bank debt bears interest at a floating market rate and accordingly fair value approximates the carrying value.

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 the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying petroleum and natural gas assets. The Company considers its capital structure to include shareholders' equity, bank debt and working capital as follows:

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Shareholders' equity	\$ 42,742	\$ 45,607
Bank debt	13,156	13,050
Working capital (excluding bank debt):		
Accounts receivable	1,347	2,587
Prepaid expenses and deposits	858	536
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(1,378)	(2,843)
Working capital	\$ 827	\$ 280

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 on the ratio of net debt to annualized funds from operations. This ratio is calculated as net debt, defined as outstanding bank debt plus or minus working capital, divided by funds from operations before changes in non-cash working capital for the most recent calendar quarter, annualized (multiplied by four). The Company's strategy is to maintain a ratio that is considered reasonable and prudent in the circumstances. This ratio may increase and/or decrease at certain times. In order to facilitate the management of this ratio, the Company prepares quarterly and annual capital expenditure budgets, which are updated as necessary depending on varying factors including current and forecast prices, successful capital deployment and general industry conditions. The updated budgets are approved by the Board of Directors on a quarterly basis.

As at June 30, 2009, the Company's ratio of net debt to annualized funds from operations was 11.25 to 1 (December 31, 2008 – 3.92 to 1), largely reflecting lower commodity prices.

The net debt to annualized funds from operations has been calculated as follows:

	Quarter Ended June 30, 2009	Quarter Ended December 31, 2008
Bank debt	\$ 13,156	\$ 13,050
Working capital surplus (excluding bank debt)	(827)	(280)
Net debt	12,329	12,770
Cash provided by operating activities	327	533
Change in non-cash working capital	(53)	282
Funds from operations	274	815
Annualizing factor	X4	X4
Annualized funds from operations	\$ 1,096	\$ 3,260
Ratio	11.25:1	3.92:1

The Company's share capital is not subject to external restrictions; however, the bank credit facility is based on petroleum and natural gas reserves and is subject to certain financial covenants (note 2). The Company has not paid or declared any dividends since the date of incorporation, nor are any contemplated in the foreseeable future.

There were no changes in the Company's approach to capital management during the six months ended June 30, 2009.

7. COMMITMENTS

The Company has an operating lease for office premises expiring December 30, 2010 which requires minimum monthly payments of \$9,500 or \$114,000 per year.

On May 15, 2008, the Company issued 1,569,000 flow-through common shares for gross proceeds of \$6.9 million. Under the terms of the flow-through share agreements, the Company is required to renounce the \$6.9 million of qualifying oil and natural gas expenditures effective December 31, 2008 and has until December 31, 2009 to incur the expenditures. As at June 30, 2009, the Company has incurred \$5.5 million of qualifying expenditures and is required to incur an additional \$1.4 million of expenditures prior to December 31, 2009.

8. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Legal services are provided by a firm in which two Directors of the Company are partners. During the three and six months ended June 30, 2009, the Company utilized legal services totaling \$17,800 (2008 - \$9,000). An accrual of \$12,000 for legal services incurred but not billed at June 30, 2009 (2008 - nil) is included in Trafalgar's total accounts payable balance.

The related transactions were incurred during the normal course of operations on similar terms and conditions to those entered into with unrelated parties. These transactions are measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount of consideration established and agreed to between the related parties.

9. SUBSEQUENT EVENT

On June 4, 2009, the Company entered into an arrangement agreement (the "Agreement") with EET Management Corp., a private oil and gas company. Under the Agreement, Trafalgar will acquire all of the issued and outstanding common shares of EET by issuing 3,317,012 common shares at an ascribed value of \$0.70 per common share. One-third of the new common shares issued to EET shareholders will be subject to a twelve-month hold period and an additional one-third of the new common shares will be subject to a twenty-four month hold period and the balance will have no restrictions. The transaction will be conducted by way of plan of arrangement and is subject to Trafalgar shareholder approval at a meeting scheduled for July 30, 2009. It is expected that the transaction will close on July 31, 2009 or in any case on or before August 31, 2009.

In certain circumstances where the Company or EET is determined to be in a material breach of the Agreement or in the case of the Company if it enters into an agreement to recommend another proposal, a break fee of \$750,000 may be payable to EET and a fee of \$250,000 may be payable to Trafalgar.

Each existing Trafalgar shareholder will receive one new common share for each voting and non-voting common share held and one arrangement warrant (the "Arrangement Warrants") for every three Trafalgar shares held. The Arrangement Warrants will entitle the holder to acquire one new common share at a price of \$0.70 per share up to 30 days following closing of the acquisition. The Arrangement Warrants will also give Trafalgar shareholders who exercise their Arrangement Warrants, the option to exercise Arrangement Warrants held by other shareholders who elect to not exercise their warrants. EET shareholders and/or its nominees will have the right to acquire up to 50% of the Arrangement Warrants which are unexercised.

In addition, a general partnership (the "Partnership") was created on June 29, 2009 and a private placement financing of an aggregate of 10,683,000 partnership units at \$0.70 per unit will provide gross proceeds of \$7,488,100 by July 30, 2009. Trafalgar will acquire all of the issued and outstanding Partnership units through the issuance of 10,683,000 common shares which will result in approximately \$7.5 million of additional cash to fund Trafalgar's ongoing operations as part of the transaction.

The new directors, officers, employees and other nominees of Trafalgar will then participate in a private placement of 3 million incentive warrants at a price of \$0.001 per warrant, which will entitle the holder at any time upon issuance to acquire one common share at an exercise price of \$1.05 per common share for a period of five years from closing.

At closing, the board of directors of Trafalgar will be reconstituted; the management team of Trafalgar will be replaced with EET management, and Trafalgar will be renamed Midway Energy Ltd.

CORPORATE INFORMATION

DIRECTORS OF TRAFALGAR ENERGY LTD.

John Brussa ⁽³⁾
Director

Shannon Gangl ⁽³⁾
Director & Corporate Secretary

Steven Nielsen ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾
Director

Murray Nunns ⁽¹⁾ ⁽²⁾
Director & Chairman of Board

Gary Perron ⁽¹⁾
Director

Bob Shaunessy ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
Director

Robert Wollmann
President & Chief Executive Officer

OFFICERS OF TRAFALGAR ENERGY LTD.

Robert Wollmann
President & Chief Executive Officer

Daniel Belot
VP Finance & Chief Financial Officer

Kevin Lee
VP Engineering

Peter Abercrombie
VP Land

Shannon Gangl
Corporate Secretary

TRUSTEE

Valiant Trust Company

BANKERS

ATB Financial

AUDITORS

KPMG LLP

ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS

GLJ Petroleum Consultants Ltd.

LEGAL COUNSEL

Burnet, Duckworth & Palmer LLP

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING

The Toronto Stock Exchange:
Symbol: TFL

CONTACT INFORMATION

Suite 920, Eau Claire Place II
521 – 3 Avenue S.W.
Calgary, Alberta T2P 3T3

Telephone: (403) 216-2705
Facsimile: (403) 290-0587
Toll-Free: (877) 216-2705
Email: info@trafalgarenergy.ca
Website: www.trafalgarenergy.ca

INVESTOR RELATIONS

info@trafalgarenergy.ca
www.trafalgarenergy.ca

ABBREVIATIONS

/d	per day
bbl(s)	barrel(s)
mbbls	thousand barrels
mmbbls	million barrels
mcf	thousand cubic feet
mmcf	million cubic feet
bcf	billion cubic feet
boe	barrels of oil equivalent
mmboe	million barrels of oil equivalent
mmstb	million stock tank barrels of oil
GJ	gigajoule
Cdn	Canadian
NGLs	natural gas liquids
WTI	West Texas Intermediate crude oil
US	United States

MEMBERS OF THE FOLLOWING COMMITTEES

1. Audit
2. Reserves
3. Corporate Governance/Compensation