



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

FIRST QUARTER FISCAL 2017

(Three-month period ended September 30, 2016)

November 9, 2016

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This Management Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") is a review of the results of operations, the liquidity and the capital resources of Orbit Garant Drilling Inc. This discussion contains forward-looking statements. Please see "Forward-Looking Statements" for a discussion of the risks, uncertainties and assumptions relating to these statements.

This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the three-month period ended September 30, 2016; as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year and also with the audited consolidated financial statements and MD&A contained in the Company's annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2016.

The Company's first quarter of Fiscal 2017 unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes were prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"). All amounts in this MD&A are in Canadian dollars, except when otherwise noted.

In this MD&A, references to the "Company" or to "Orbit Garant" shall mean, as the context may require, either Orbit Garant Drilling Inc. or Orbit Garant Drilling Inc. together with its wholly owned subsidiaries.

This MD&A is dated November 9, 2016. Disclosure contained in this document is current to that date unless otherwise stated.

Percentage calculations are based on numbers in the Financial Statements and may not correspond to rounded figures presented in this MD&A.

Additional information relating to the Company, including the Company's Annual Information Form for the most recently completed fiscal year, can be found on SEDAR at www.sedar.com.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Securities laws encourage companies to disclose forward-looking information in order for investors to have a better understanding of a company's future prospects and make informed investment decisions.

This MD&A contains forward-looking statements about the Company's objectives, strategies, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and businesses. These statements are "forward-looking" because they are based on current expectations, estimates and assumptions about: the markets in which the Company operates; the world economic climate as it relates to the mining industry; the Canadian economic environment; and the Company's ability to attract and retain customers and to manage its assets and operating costs.

Actual results could be materially different from expectations if known or unknown risks affect the business, or if estimates or assumptions turn out to be inaccurate. The Company does not guarantee that any forward-looking statement will materialize and, accordingly, the reader is cautioned not to place reliance on these forward-looking statements.

The Company disclaims any intention and assumes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement, even if new information becomes available, as a result of future events or for any other reasons except in accordance with applicable securities laws. Risks that could cause the Company's actual results to materially differ from its current expectations are discussed in this MD&A. For a more complete discussion of the risk factors that could cause the Company's actual results to materially differ from its current expectations, please refer to the Company's Annual Information Form dated September 15, 2016, accessible via www.sedar.com.

FISCAL 2017 FIRST QUARTER SUMMARY

- Revenue increased 25.6% to \$30.5 million in the first quarter of Fiscal 2017 ("Q1 FY2017"), from \$24.3 million in the first quarter of Fiscal 2016 ("Q1 FY2016")
- Gross margin was 9.4% compared to 13.7% in Q1 FY2016
- Adjusted gross margin (excluding depreciation expense) was 17.8%, down from 22.2% in Q1 FY2016
- EBITDA was \$2.4 million, down from \$2.6 million in Q1 FY2016
- Net loss was \$0.2 million, unchanged from Q1 FY2016
- Metres drilled in Q1 FY2017 increased to 318,382, up 22.7% from 259,462 metres drilled in Q1 FY2016

During Q1 FY2017, Orbit Garant's drilling volumes increased to 318,382 metres, up 22.7% compared to the same period last year. The Company has now achieved nine consecutive quarters of year-over-year growth in domestic drilling revenue and seven consecutive quarters of year-over-year growth in international drilling revenue. Management is encouraged by this positive business momentum, following three challenging years during which many senior and intermediate mining companies had scaled back their drilling programs, and junior mining companies significantly reduced their exploration activities due to a lack of capital. These factors resulted in an oversupply of drilling services capacity in the market and pricing pressure from customers. Orbit Garant's recent growth in domestic drilling revenue primarily reflects increasing customer demand and drilling volumes, as pricing pressure has continued to persist in Canada, which has constrained growth in gross margins. The Company's growth in international revenue has resulted from its strategy to expand its international operations and market penetration. The Company continues to carefully control costs, monitor its workforce and manage its capital expenditures in accordance with market conditions.

CORPORATE OVERVIEW

From its head office in Val-d'Or, Québec, Orbit Garant, with more than 900 employees and a fleet of 226 drill rigs, provides surface and underground drilling services to the mining and exploration industry in Canada and internationally. The Company also provides geotechnical drilling services to mining or mineral exploration companies, engineering and environmental consulting firms and government agencies. The majority of Orbit Garant's business activity is currently conducted in Canada. The Company has worked on international projects in the United States, Mexico, Guyana, Chile, Kazakhstan and West Africa. In Fiscal 2016, Orbit Garant established a new operating subsidiary in Peru and, in Q1 FY2017, the Company established a new operating subsidiary in Guyana. This expansion is part of the Company's strategy to pursue more international business opportunities.

Orbit Garant has a comprehensive infrastructure that is vertically integrated with its subsidiary, Soudure Royale, which manufactures drill rigs for the Company and third parties. Soudure Royale provides the Company with a competitive advantage in the provision of drilling services and equipment. Orbit Garant focuses on "specialized drilling", which refers to those drilling projects that are in remote locations or, in the opinion of Management, because of the scope, complexity or technical nature of the work, cannot be undertaken by smaller conventional drilling companies.

The Company has two operating segments: Canada (including surface drilling, underground drilling and manufacturing Canada), and International.

For the three-month period ended September 30, 2016:

- Specialized drilling services, which typically generate a higher gross margin than conventional drilling services, accounted for approximately 62% of the Company's total revenue, compared to 52% in Q1 FY2016.
- Approximately 80% of the Company's revenues were generated by gold related operations, and approximately 20% were generated by base metal related and other operations.

- Surface and underground drilling services accounted for approximately 61% and 39%, respectively, of the Company's revenue.
- Approximately 80% of Orbit Garant's revenue was generated from major and intermediate mining company projects, compared to 83% in Q1 FY2016. Orbit Garant's drilling contracts with major and intermediate customers are typically from one to five years in length.

BUSINESS STRATEGY

Orbit Garant's goal is to be the leading Canadian-based mineral drilling company. This will be achieved through the pursuit of both domestic and international market opportunities and through the provision of best-in-class underground and surface drilling services, equipment and personnel for all stages of the mining and minerals business, including exploration, development and production. The Company employs the following business strategies:

- Focus primarily on major and well-financed intermediate mining and exploration companies operating in stable jurisdictions;
- Provide conventional, specialized and geotechnical drilling services;
- Manufacture customized drills and equipment to fit the needs of customers;
- Maintain a commitment to Research and Development ("R&D") and advanced drilling technologies, such as the Company's current implementation of computerized monitoring and control technologies;
- Provide training for the Company's personnel to continuously improve labour efficiency and the availability of a skilled labour force;
- Maintain a high level of health and safety standards in the workplace and promote protection of the environment;
- Establish and maintain long-term relationships with customers;
- Cross-sell drilling services to existing customers;
- Expand the Company's base of operations in strategic regions, such as the Company's acquisition of Captagua, based in Santiago, Chile, in December 2015. On August 16, 2016, the name of Captagua was changed to Orbit Garant Chile S.A. ("OG Chile");
- Maintain a sound balance sheet and a judicious deployment of capital; and
- Evaluate strategic acquisition opportunities to enhance value for the Company's stakeholders.

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

Orbit Garant provides drilling services, in Canada and internationally, to the minerals industry through all stages of mine development, from exploration through production. Client mining companies consist of major (or senior), intermediate, and junior companies (which generally focus on exploration only). Mining companies' budgets for external drilling services, such as those offered by Orbit Garant, are typically determined by ferrous (iron) and non-ferrous (precious and base) metals prices, and the availability of capital to finance exploration (particularly in the case of juniors) and development programs, and/or ongoing mining operations.

Gold

Gold prices are determined by the balance between supply (primarily mine production) and the many sources of demand including global investment demand, global demand for gold jewelry, and to a much lesser extent, demand from industrial applications. Following a prolonged rally in the price of gold that started in 2001 and resulted in a peak price of more than US\$1,900 per ounce in September 2011, the price of gold entered a period of overall decline starting in January 2013, when it was at approximately US\$1,700 per ounce. The spot price of gold reached a trailing five-year price low of approximately US\$1,049 per ounce in December 2015. Gold prices have since risen sharply in 2016. At the time of this report, the spot price of gold was approximately US\$1,275 per ounce, an increase of 21.5% from its trailing five-year price low in December 2015.

Base Metals

Base metals' prices generally reflect global economic conditions, as these metals are used primarily in infrastructure, industrial and manufacturing applications. Demand from emerging markets, particularly China and India, has a major influence on base metals markets. As emerging markets advance their economic development, their infrastructure and industrial bases expand. Further, residents typically become more affluent, driving increased demand for manufactured goods.

Aluminum, copper, lead, nickel and zinc are the primary base metals. At the time of this report, the respective spot prices for each of the base metals were higher than 12 months ago. The spot price for copper, the metal widely considered to be the most sensitive to macroeconomic activity, was approximately US\$2.25 per pound a year ago and at the time of this report was approximately US\$2.45 per pound, up 25.0% from a low of US\$1.96 in January 2016. Spot prices for copper, aluminum and nickel are currently at the lower end of their five-year price ranges. The spot prices for both lead and zinc have risen sharply in 2016, with lead currently near the mid-point of its trailing five-year price range, while zinc is now trading at a five-year high.

Iron Ore

Iron ore prices are determined by the global demand for steel, as more than 95% of mined iron ore is used to make steel. As both the world's largest consumer and producer of steel, China is widely regarded as having the most influence on global iron ore market prices. Continuing urbanization of the world's population, particularly in China and India, the world's most populous countries, is fueling global steel consumption, and long-term demand is expected to continue to trend higher. In the short term, the spot price of iron ore is principally affected by seasonal effects, short term mismatches between supply and demand and other factors. Since the beginning of 2014, the price of iron ore has declined significantly. At the time of this report, the spot price of iron ore was approximately US\$66 per tonne, a decrease of approximately 51% compared to the average price of US\$135 per tonne in 2013.

Market Participants

There have been a number of positive developments in the mining sector in 2016, following three highly challenging years. A greater number of mining companies, including junior exploration and intermediate companies, have been able to raise capital in 2016, positioning them to commit more money to exploration and development programs. According to the TMX Group, for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, there were a total of 1,194 financings in the mining sector completed on the TSX and TSX-Venture exchanges, up from 807 transactions in the same period of 2015, an increase of 48%. In addition, the total equity capital raised by mining companies in the first nine months of 2016 was approximately \$7.9 billion, up from \$6.3 billion in the first nine months of 2015, according to TMX data. However, many mining companies are maintaining cautious capital spending budgets. There is currently an oversupply of mineral drilling services capacity in the market, as many mining companies delayed or scaled back their drilling programs in the preceding three years due to weak market conditions. As metal prices stabilize and capital market conditions continue to improve, management expects to see a reduction in excess drilling services capacity.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Results of operations for the first quarter ended September 30, 2016

FIRST QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30 * (\$millions)	Fiscal 2017 1 st Quarter	Fiscal 2016 1 st Quarter	2017 vs. 2016 Variance
Revenue *	30.5	24.3	6.2
Gross profit *	2.9	3.3	(0.4)
Gross margin (%)	9.4	13.7	(4.3)
Adjusted gross margin (%) ⁽¹⁾	17.8	22.2	(4.4)
Net (loss) earnings *	(0.2)	(0.2)	-
Net (loss) earnings per common share - Basic (\$)	(0.01)	(0.01)	-
- Diluted (\$)	(0.01)	(0.01)	-
EBITDA * ⁽²⁾	2.4	2.6	(0.2)
Metres drilled	318,382	259,462	58,920

⁽¹⁾ Reflects gross margin, excluding depreciation expenses. See "Reconciliation of non-IFRS financial measures"

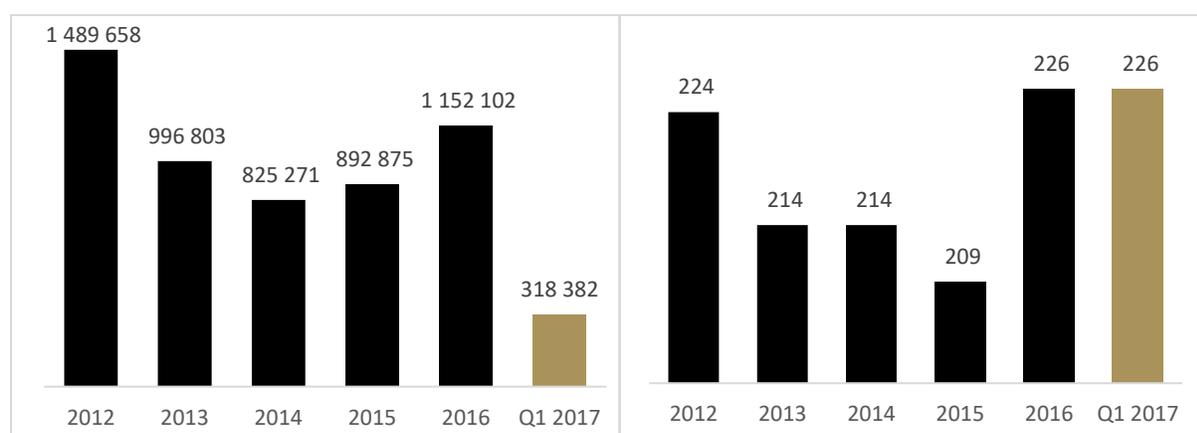
⁽²⁾ EBITDA = Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization. See "Reconciliation of non-IFRS financial measures"

During Q1 FY2017, Orbit Garant drilled 318,382 metres, a 22.7% increase from 259,462 metres drilled in Q1 FY2016. The growth in metres drilled reflects an increase in demand from customers and the contribution of OG Chile for the three months ended September 30, 2016. The Company's average revenue per metre drilled in Q1 FY2017 was \$95.58, up 5.0% from \$91.15 in Q1 FY2016. The increase in average revenue per metre drilled is attributable to an increase in international drilling activity, including a high proportion of specialized drilling activity in Chile.

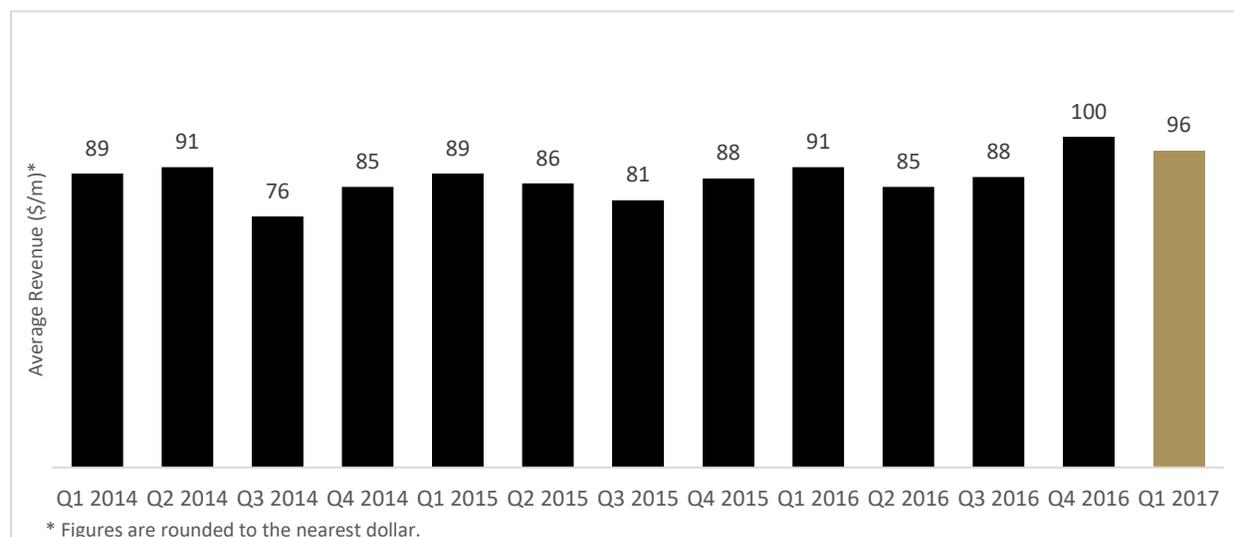
The size of the Company's drill fleet was 226 drill rigs as at September 30, 2016, compared to 209 drill rigs at the same time last year. The Company currently has 28 drill rigs outfitted with its computerized monitoring and control technology.

Metres Drilled

Number of Drills



Average Revenue per Metre Drilled



ANALYSIS OF THE FIRST QUARTER OF FISCAL 2017 COMPARED TO THE FIRST QUARTER OF FISCAL 2016

Contract Revenue

Revenue in Q1 FY2017 totalled \$30.5 million, an increase of \$6.2 million, or 25.6%, from \$24.3 million in Q1 FY2016. Revenue growth was primarily attributable to an increase in domestic and international metres drilled, including increased international specialized drilling activity which is typically charged at a higher rate.

Domestic contract drilling revenue was \$25.4 million in Q1 FY2017, up from \$23.8 million in Q1 FY2016, representing an increase of \$1.6 million, or 7.0%. The increase was primarily attributable to a higher number of metres drilled.

International contract drilling revenue was \$5.1 million in Q1 FY2017, up from \$0.5 million in Q1 FY2016, representing an increase of \$4.6 million. This growth was primarily attributable to increased specialized drilling activity in Chile due to the acquisition of OG Chile and, to a lesser extent, new project revenues in Ghana.

Gross Profit and Margins (see Reconciliation of non-IFRS measures)

Gross profit for Q1 FY2017 was \$2.9 million, compared to \$3.3 million in Q1 FY2016. Gross margin for Q1 FY2017 was 9.4% compared to 13.7% in Q1 FY2016. In accordance with IFRS, depreciation expenses totalling \$2.6 million are included in cost of contract revenue for Q1 FY2017, compared to \$2.0 million in Q1 FY2016. Adjusted gross margin, excluding depreciation expenses, was 17.8% in Q1 FY2017, compared to 22.2% in Q1 FY2016. The decrease in gross profit, gross margin and adjusted gross margin was primarily attributable to continued domestic pricing pressure, and increased project mobilization and start-up costs.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative (G&A) expenses were \$3.4 million (representing 11.1% of revenue) in Q1 FY2017, compared to \$3.1 million (representing 12.9% of revenue) in Q1 FY2016. Increased G&A expenses are primarily attributable to the Company's expanded international operations. Decreased G&A expenses as a percentage of revenue reflect the Company's financial discipline in growing its business.

Operating Results

Earnings from operations for Q1 FY2017 were nominal, compared to earnings from operations of \$1.1 million in Q1 FY2016.

Drilling Canada's operating earnings totalled \$0.9 million, a decrease of \$1.9 million from \$2.8 million in Q1 FY2016. This decrease was primarily attributable to continued pressure on prices, and increased project mobilization and start-up costs.

Drilling International's operating loss totalled \$0.9 million, compared to \$1.7 million in Q1 FY2016. The improvement was primarily attributable to increased specialized drilling activity in Chile.

Foreign Exchange (Gain) Loss

Foreign exchange gain was \$0.1 million in Q1 FY2017, compared to a nominal amount in Q1 FY2016.

EBITDA (see Reconciliation of non-IFRS measures)

Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") was \$2.4 million in Q1 FY2017, compared to \$2.6 million in Q1 FY2016.

Financial Expenses

Interest costs related to long-term debt and bank charges were \$0.2 million in Q1 FY2017, compared to \$0.1 million in Q1 FY2016.

Income Tax (Recovery)

Income tax recovery was \$0.3 million for Q1 FY2017, compared to income tax expense of \$0.3 million in Q1 FY2016.

Net Loss

The Company's net loss for Q1 FY2017 was \$0.2 million, or \$0.01 per share, in line with Q1 FY2016. Lower gross margins, as discussed above, contributed to the Company's net loss for Q1 FY2017.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

* (\$millions)	Fiscal 2017	Fiscal 2016				Fiscal 2015			
	Sept. 30	June 30	Mar. 31	Dec. 31	Sept. 30	June 30	Mar. 31	Dec. 31	
Contract revenue *	30.5	33.4	28.1	21.7	24.3	22.8	18.7	16.8	
Gross profit *	2.9	4.3	1.3	1.3	3.3	1.6	0.0	(0.4)	
Gross margin %	9.4	12.8	4.7	5.7	13.7	7.1	0.2	(2.4)	
Adjusted Gross Margin % ⁽¹⁾	17.8	19.7	14.9	15.5	22.2	16.4	11.8	10.9	
Net earnings (loss) *	(0.2)	4.4	(2.6)	(1.8)	(0.2)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(2.8)	
Net earnings (loss) per common share (\$)	- Basic	(0.01)	0.12	(0.07)	(0.05)	(0.01)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.08)
	- Diluted	(0.01)	0.12	(0.07)	(0.05)	(0.01)	(0.06)	(0.06)	(0.08)

⁽¹⁾ Reflects gross margin, excluding depreciation expenses. See "Reconciliation of non-IFRS financial measures"

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Operating Activities

Cash flow from operations (before changes in non-cash operating working capital items, finance costs and income taxes paid), was \$2.2 million in Q1 FY2017, compared to \$2.7 million in Q1 FY2016.

The change in non-cash operating working capital items was an outflow of \$1.2 million in Q1 FY2017, compared to an outflow of \$0.1 million in Q1 FY2016. The change in non-cash operating working capital in Q1 FY2017 was primarily attributable to:

- \$3.2 million related to an increase in accounts payable, offset by
- \$3.6 million related to an increase in inventory, and
- \$0.8 million related to an increase in accounts receivable and prepaid expenses.

Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities totalled \$1.0 million in Q1 FY2017, compared to \$0.9 million in Q1 FY2016. During Q1 FY2017, \$1.4 million was used for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment, partially offset by a cash inflow of \$0.4 million on disposal of investments, property, plant and equipment. In Q1 FY2016, \$0.9 million was used for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.

Financing Activities

During Q1 FY2017, the Company used a net amount of \$1.7 million on its \$25.0 million revolving Credit Facility. In Q1 FY2016, the Company repaid a net amount of \$1.9 million. As at September 30, 2016, the Company's long-term debt from its revolving credit facility was \$9.2 million, compared to \$7.4 million as at June 30, 2016. The Company's debt was incurred to support the acquisition of capital assets, principally property, plant and equipment.

As at September 30, 2016, the Company's working capital was \$45.5 million, compared to \$42.9 million as at June 30, 2016. The Company's working capital requirements are primarily related to the funding of inventory and the financing of accounts receivable.

The Company believes that it will be able to generate sufficient cash flow to meet its current and future working capital expenditures and debt obligations. The Company's principal capital expenditures are related to the acquisition of drill rigs and property, plant and equipment.

Sources of Financing

Orbit Garant's primary sources of liquidity are from operations and borrowings under a credit agreement between the Company and National Bank of Canada Inc. (the "Credit Agreement"). On December 19, 2014, Orbit Garant obtained a new \$25.0 million secured, three-year revolving credit facility (the "Credit Facility") with National Bank of Canada Inc. (the "Lender").

The Credit Facility is used to fund working capital requirements and provide further flexibility to the Company's long-term acquisition program. The Credit Facility matures no later than December 19, 2017. As at September 30, 2016, the Company had drawn \$9.2 million (\$7.4 million as at June 30, 2016).

Availability under the Credit Agreement is subject to a borrowing base that is determined by the value of the Company's inventory, accounts receivable and real estate. All of Orbit Garant's assets are pledged as security for the Company's obligations under the Credit Agreement.

The Credit Agreement contains covenants that limit the Company's ability to undertake certain actions, without prior approval of the Lender, including: i) mergers, liquidations, dissolutions and changes of ownership; ii) the incurrence of additional indebtedness; iii) encumbering the Company's assets; iv) guarantees, loans, investments and acquisitions that may be made by the Company; v) investing in or entering into derivative instruments, paying dividends and/or making other capital distributions to related parties; vi) capital expenditures exceeding mutually agreed upon limits; and vii) certain asset sales. The Credit Agreement also contains a number of financial covenants that the Company must comply with if more than \$12.5 million is drawn from the Credit Facility.

As at September 30, 2016, the Company complied with all covenants in the Credit Agreement.

OUTSTANDING SECURITIES AS AT NOVEMBER 9, 2016

Number of common shares	35,101,419
Number of options	2,877,500
Fully diluted	37,978,919

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The Company's unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, *Interim Financial Reporting* ("IAS 34"). The IFRS accounting policies set out in Note 5 to the Company's annual audited consolidated statements for the year ended June 30, 2016 were consistently applied to all periods presented. These interim condensed consolidated financial statements have not been subject to a review engagement by the Company's external auditors.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IAS 34 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires Management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting

policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant are disclosed in Note 5 of the Company's annual audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2016. They remained unchanged for the three-month period ended September 30, 2016.

These unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the investments, which have been presented at fair value and in Canadian dollars, which is the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ("functional currency"). All values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, except where otherwise indicated.

These unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all of the information required for annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Company's 2016 annual audited consolidated financial statements.

These unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors of Orbit Garant Drilling Inc. on November 9, 2016.

Principles of Consolidation

The Company's unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company. A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the Company. An investor controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee, independently of its percentage of participation. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when the Company controls another entity.

Income and expenses of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during a period are included in the unaudited interim condensed consolidated statement of loss from the effective date of acquisition to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate. Intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated on consolidation.

RECONCILIATION OF NON - IFRS FINANCIAL MEASURES

Financial data has been prepared in conformity with IFRS. However, certain measures used in this discussion and analysis do not have any standardized meaning under IFRS and could be calculated differently by other companies. The Company believes that certain non-IFRS financial measures, when presented in conjunction with comparable IFRS financial measures, are useful to investors and other readers because the information is an appropriate measure to evaluate the Company's operating performance. Internally, the Company uses this non-IFRS financial information as an indicator of business performance. These measures are provided for information purposes, in addition to, and not as a substitute for, measures of financial performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

EBITDA: Net earnings (loss) before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization.

Adjusted gross margin: Contract revenue less operating costs. Operating expenses comprise material and service expenses, personnel expenses, other operating expenses, excluding depreciation.

EBITDA

The Corporation believes that EBITDA is an important measure when analyzing its operating profitability without being influenced by financing decisions, non-cash items and income taxes strategies. Comparison with peers is also easier as companies rarely have the same capital and financing structure.

Reconciliation of EBITDA

(unaudited) (in millions of dollars)	3 months ended September 30, 2016	3 months ended September 30, 2015
Net loss for the period	(0.2)	(0.2)
Add:		
Finance costs	0.2	0.1
Income tax expense (recovery)	(0.3)	0.3
Depreciation and amortization	2.7	2.4
EBITDA	2.4	2.6

Adjusted Gross Margin

Although adjusted gross margin is not a recognized financial measure defined by IFRS, it is a widely recognized measure used in the mineral drilling industry. As a result, Management believes it provides a useful and comparable benchmark for evaluating the Company's performance.

(unaudited) (in millions of dollars)	3 months ended September 30, 2016	3 months ended September 30, 2015
Contract revenue	30.5	24.3
Cost of contract revenue (including depreciation)	22.5	20.9
Less depreciation	2.6	(2.0)
Direct costs	25.1	18.9
Adjusted gross profit	5.4	5.4
Adjusted gross margin (%) (1)	17.8	22.2

(1) Adjusted gross profit, divided by contract revenue X 100

RISK FACTORS

The following are certain factors relating to the Company's business and the industry within which it operates. The following information is a summary only of certain risk factors and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, and should be read in conjunction with, the detailed information appearing elsewhere in this report and in the Company's Annual Information Form dated September 15, 2016. These risks and uncertainties are not the only ones relevant to the Company. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to the Company, or that the Company currently deems immaterial, may also impair the operations of the Company. If any such risks actually occur, the business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations of the Company could be affected materially and adversely.

Risk Related to Structure and Common Shares

Equity Market Risks

There is a risk associated with any investment in shares. The market price of securities such as the Common Shares of the Company are affected by numerous factors including, but not limited to, general market conditions, actual or anticipated fluctuations in the Company's results of operations, changes in estimates of future results of operations by the Company or securities analysts, risks identified in this section and other factors. In addition, the financial markets have experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that have sometimes been unrelated to the operating performance of the issuers or the industries in which they operate. Consequently, the trading price of the Common Shares may fluctuate.

Influence of Existing Shareholders

As of November 9, 2016, Pierre Alexandre, Vice Chairman and Vice President of Corporate Development of the Company, holds or controls, directly or indirectly, approximately 27% of Orbit Garant's outstanding Common Shares. As a result, this shareholder has the ability to influence Orbit Garant's strategic direction and policies, including any merger, consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of its assets, and the election and composition of Orbit Garant's Board of Directors. The foregoing ability to affect the control and direction of Orbit Garant could reduce its attractiveness as a target for potential takeover bids and business combinations, and correspondingly affect its share price.

Future Sales of Common Shares by the Company's Existing Shareholders

Certain shareholders, including Pierre Alexandre, hold or control significant blocks of shares of the Company. The decision of any of these shareholders to sell a substantial number of Common Shares in the public market could result in a material imbalance in demand for the Company's shares and therefore a decline in the market price of the Common Shares. In addition, the perception among the public that such sales may occur could also result in a reduction in the market price of the Common Shares.

Dilution

Orbit Garant may raise additional funds in the future by issuing equity securities. Holders of Common Shares will have no pre-emptive rights in connection with such further issuances. Additional Common Shares may be issued by Orbit Garant in connection with the exercise of options granted. Such additional equity issuances could, depending on the price at which such securities are issued, substantially dilute the interests of the holders of Common Shares.

OUTLOOK

Following three years of difficult market conditions, there have been a number of positive developments in the mining sector in 2016. Metal prices have improved and the equity valuations of mining companies have moved materially higher. A greater number of mining companies, including junior exploration and intermediate companies, have been able to raise capital in 2016, positioning them to increase their exploration and development programs. According to the TMX Group, for the nine months ended September 30, 2016, there have been a total of 1,194 financings in the mining sector completed on the TSX and TSX-Venture exchanges, up from 807 transactions in the same period of 2015, an increase of 48%. In addition, the total equity capital raised by mining companies in the first nine months of 2016 was approximately \$7.9 billion, up from \$6.3 billion in the first nine months of 2015, according to TMX data.

There is currently an oversupply of drilling services capacity in the market, due to the difficult market conditions that persisted in the mining sector between 2013 and 2015. Additionally, many mining companies still have a cautious outlook and are maintaining conservative budgets. However, management is encouraged by the recent positive developments in the mining industry and believe that these could have a positive impact on operations in the months

ahead as senior and intermediate mining companies look to replenish depleting reserves and junior exploration companies strive to identify or further delineate new mineral deposits. An additional positive factor for mining companies operating in Canada is the current lower value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar, as their expenses are typically in Canadian dollars and their revenues are denominated in US dollars. At the time of this report, the value of the Canadian dollar was approximately 0.75 US dollars.

Management believes the long-term outlook for the mining industry is positive and is encouraged by the Company's recent increase in business activity in Canada and internationally. Global demand for ferrous and non-ferrous metals, combined with depleting reserves, are expected to eventually lead to increasing exploration and development activities by mining companies. Management remains focused on maximizing stakeholder value principally by controlling costs, optimizing drill rig utilization, increasing productivity rates, continuing to focus on technology innovation, retaining key personnel, maintaining strong health and safety standards, and evaluating opportunities to expand Orbit Garant's market presence both in Canada and abroad.

Management believes the Company's proprietary computerized monitoring and control drilling technology will increasingly be an important contributor in reducing both labour and consumable drilling costs, enhancing driller productivity rates and improving safety. Orbit Garant currently has 28 drill rigs featuring its computerized monitoring and control technology, all of which are currently deployed on customer projects. To date, these next generation drill rigs have achieved a significant increase in productivity compared to that achieved using conventional drill rigs. Orbit Garant's customers have responded positively to the improved performance and potential of the new drill rigs, which has led to renewals of underground drilling contracts for longer terms.

Orbit Garant's growth strategy is focused on capturing increased market share in Canada and expanding its international market presence. Orbit Garant's nine consecutive quarters of year-over-year growth in domestic drilling revenue reflects the Company's recent success in securing new contracts and extending existing contracts in Canada. In terms of international market penetration, Orbit Garant established new operating subsidiaries in Chile, Ghana, and a new branch office in Kazakhstan during fiscal 2015. In fiscal 2016 (May 2016), Orbit Garant established a new operating subsidiary in Peru. And, in the first quarter of fiscal 2017 (August 2016), the Company established a new operating subsidiary in Guyana. The Company's acquisition of OG Chile has significantly enhanced its platform for growth in Chile and throughout South America. Orbit Garant is currently working on projects in Chile and is actively pursuing new opportunities to grow its South American business. The Company commenced a drilling contract in Ghana during the third quarter of fiscal 2016, and also commenced work on its first drilling contract in Kazakhstan during that quarter.

Orbit Garant will continue to monitor market conditions closely and manage its staff and inventory levels, capital expenditures and balance sheet accordingly. With its sound balance sheet, the Company remains committed to pursuing value-enhancing growth opportunities in Canada and internationally.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Effective December 30, 2015, the Company completed the acquisition of OG Chile (formerly Captagua). The results of OG Chile's operations have been included in these financial statements since the date of acquisition. However, the Company has not completed the review of the internal controls used by OG Chile. The Company is in the process of integrating the OG Chile's operations and will be expanding its disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls over its financial reporting compliance program to include OG Chile within twelve months from the acquisition date. As a result, the Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Chief Financial Officer ("CFO") have limited the scope of design of disclosure controls and procedures and testing of internal controls over financial reporting to exclude OG Chile controls, policies and procedures from the September 30, 2016 certification of internal controls. The acquisition date financial information for OG Chile is included in the discussion regarding the acquisition contained in the MD&A and Note 2 of the audited consolidated financial statements contained in the Company's annual report for fiscal year ended June 30, 2016.

The Company's CEO and the CFO are responsible for designing internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR") or causing them to be designed under their supervision. The Company's ICFR are designed to provide reasonable

assurance regarding the reliability of the Company's financial reporting and its preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

As discussed above, the inherent limitations in all control systems are such that they can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that all control issues and instances of fraud or error, if any, within the Company, have been detected. Therefore, no matter how well designed, ICFR have inherent limitations and can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and may not prevent and detect all misstatements.

For the three months ended September 30, 2016, other than restrictions mentioned above, there have been no significant changes to the ICFR and no change in the assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's ICFR. Accordingly, the CEO and CFO have concluded that the design and operation were effective at a reasonable assurance level as at the end of the period covered by this report.