

Unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements Third Quarter Fiscal 2015

(Three and nine-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014)

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements have not been reviewed by the Company's independant auditors.

Interim condensed consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss

For the three and nine-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except for data per share)

(Unaudited)

		March 31	March 31	March 31	March 31
		2015	2014	2015	2014
	Notes	(3 months)	(3 months)	(9 months)	(9 months)
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Contract revenue	16	18,712	15,958	56,173	51,277
Cost of contract revenue	6	18,670	17,024	54,572	49,225
Gross profit (loss)		42	(1,066)	1,601	2,052
Expenses					
General and administrative expenses	2 - 6	2,750	2,885	8,380	9,063
Other revenues	6	(315)	(158)	(335)	(215)
Finance costs	6	135	177	408	566
		2,570	2,904	8,453	9,414
Loss before income taxes		(2,528)	(3,970)	(6,852)	(7,362)
Income taxes recovery	12				
Current		(345)	(666)	(684)	(1,027)
Deferred		(165)	(385)	(764)	(830)
		(510)	(1,051)	(1,448)	(1,857)
Loss and comprehensive loss					
attributable to shareholders		(2,018)	(2,919)	(5,404)	(5,505)
Loss per share attributable to shareholders	11				
Basic		(0.06)	(0.09)	(0.16)	(0.17)
Diluted		(0.06)	(0.09)	(0.16)	(0.17)

ORBIT GARANT DRILLING INC. Interim condensed consolidated statements of changes in equity

For the nine-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

(Unaudited)

		Equity settled	Retained	Shareholders
	Share capital	reserve	Earnings	Equity
	\$	\$	\$	\$
	(Note 11)	(Note 11)		
Balance as of July 1, 2014	54,411	5,133	25,025	84,569
Net loss and comprehensive loss	-	-	(5,404)	(5,404)
Share-based compensation	-	365	-	365
Balance as of March 31, 2015	54,411	5,498	19,621	79,530

Nine-month period ended March 31, 2014				Total
		Equity settled	Retained	Shareholders'
	Share capital	reserve	Earnings	Equity
	\$	\$	\$	\$
	(Note 11)	(Note 11)		
Balance as of July 1, 2013	54,411	4,480	31,327	90,218
Net loss and comprehensive loss	-	-	(5,505)	(5,505)
Share-based compensation	-	549	-	549
Balance as of March 31, 2014	54,411	5,029	25,822	85,262

Interim condensed consolidated statements of financial position

As of March 31, 2015 and June 30, 2014

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

(Unaudited)

		March 31	June 30
	Notes	2015	2014
		\$	\$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash		621	335
Accounts receivable	15	16,093	15,540
Inventories		34,933	36,423
Income taxes receivable		854	1,869
Prepaid expenses		1,529	1,280
		54,030	55,447
Non-current assets			
Investments	7	424	300
Property, plant and equipment	8	40,704	46,040
Intangible assets		728	1,166
Deferred tax assets		696	-
Total assets		96,582	102,953
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		11,723	9,623
Contingent consideration	2 - 15	-	146
Current portion of long-term debt	9	-	8,547
		11,723	18,316
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term debt	9	5,329	-
Deferred tax liabilities		-	68
		17,052	18,384
EQUITY			
Share capital	11	54,411	54,411
Equity settled reserve	11	5,498	5,133
Retained earnings		19,621	25,025
Equity attributable to shareholders		79,530	84,569
Total liabilities and equity		96,582	102,953
		70,002	102,700

APPROVED BY THE BOARD

(signed) Éric Alexandre, Director

(signed) Jean-Yves Laliberté, Director

Interim condensed consolidated statements of cash flows

For the three and nine-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

(Unaudited)

		March 31	March 31	March 31	March 31
		2015	2014	2015	2014
	Notes	(3 months)	(3 months)	(9 months)	(9 months)
		\$	\$	\$	\$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Loss before income taxes		(2,528)	(3,970)	(6,852)	(7,362)
Items not affecting cash:					
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	6	2,432	2,580	7,477	7,870
Amortization of intangible assets	6	146	146	438	438
Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment	8	(10)	16	(16)	13
Gain on disposal of investments	7	(31)	-	(31)	-
Share-based compensation	11	92	167	365	549
Finance costs		135	165	404	522
Reversal of contingent consideration	2 - 15	-	-	(150)	-
Change in fair value of contingent considerations	15	-	12	4	44
		236	(884)	1,639	2,074
Changes in non-cash operating working capital items	13	724	1,162	2,788	2,947
Income taxes recovered (paid)		(45)	168	1,699	1,506
Finance costs paid		(117)	(143)	(557)	(458)
		798	303	5,569	6,069
INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Acquisition of investments	7	-	(116)	(135)	(116)
Proceeds from disposal of investments	7	42	-	42	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	8	(860)	(872)	(2,418)	(2,411)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	8	70	13	313	249
		(748)	(975)	(2,198)	(2,278)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Proceeds from long-term debt		11,500	10,100	35,550	31,300
Repayment of long-term debt		(11,000)	(9,884)	(38,615)	(35,459)
		500	216	(3,065)	(4,159)
Effect of exchange rate changes		(15)	(7)	(20)	(8)
Increase (decrease) in cash		535	(463)	286	(376)
Cash, beginning of the period		86	1,594	335	1,507
Cash, end of the period		621	1,131	621	1,131

Notes to interim condensed consolidated financial statements

For the three and nine-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except for data per share and option data)

(Unaudited)

1. DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS

Orbit Garant Drilling Inc. (the «Company»), amalgamated under the *Canada Business Company Act*, mainly operates a surface and underground diamond drilling business. The Company has operations in Canada, United States, Central and South America and West Africa.

The Company's head office is located at 3200, boul. Jean-Jacques Cossette, Val-d'Or (Québec), Canada. The Company holds interests in several entities, including the percentage of voting rights in its principal subsidiaries as follows:

	% of voting rights
Services de forage Orbit Garant Inc.	100%
9116-9300 Québec inc.	100%
Orbit Garant Ontario Inc.	100%
Drift Exploration Drilling Inc.	100%
Drift de Mexico SA de CV	100%
Lantech Drilling Services Inc.	100%
Lantech Liberia Limited	100%
Perforación Orbit Garant Chile SpA	100%
Orbit Garant Drilling Ghana Limited	100%
Cygnus-Orbit Drilling SpA	70%

2. CONTINGENT CONSIDERATION

Lantech Drilling Services Inc.

The purchase price of Lantech Drilling Services Inc. is subject to an adjustment of an amount up to \$2,400 based on certain specific financial objectives regarding earnings levels for the periods ending December 15, 2012, 2013 and 2014. This contingent consideration was evaluated at fair value at the acquisition date. On June 30, 2013, an amount of \$400 was paid for the contingent consideration due December 15, 2012. For the balance of the amount of \$400 for the contingent consideration due on December 15, 2012 and for the contingent considerations due on December 15, 2013 and December 15, 2014, the Company has not reached the specific financial objectives that were fixed.

In accordance with the recommendations of IFRS 3, the Company reversed its current liabilities, in 2013, for the amounts of \$400 for contingent considerations which was due December 15, 2012 and \$777 which was due December 15, 2013 and as at June 30, 2014, the Company reversed \$631 which was due December 15, 2014, and the balance of \$150 was reversed as at December 15, 2014, as a reduction of the general and administrative expenses.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Basis of presentation

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*, («IAS 34»). The IFRS accounting policies that are set out in Note 5 to the Company's annual audited consolidated statements for the year ended June 30, 2014 were consistently applied to all periods presented, except for accounting policies affected by standards and interpretations adopted on July 1, 2014, as described in Note 4 below. These interim condensed consolidated financial statements have not been subject to a review engagement by the Company's external auditors.

Notes to interim condensed consolidated financial statements

For the three and nine-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except for data per share and option data)

(Unaudited)

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION (continued)

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 6 in the Company's annual audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2014. They remained unchanged for the three and nine-month periods ended March 31, 2015.

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

These 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 2014 annual audited consolidated financial statements.

These interim condensed consolidated financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors of Orbit Garant Drilling Inc. on May 12, 2015.

Principles of consolidation

The 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 the year are included in the consolidated statement of earnings from the effective date of acquisition to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate. Intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated on consolidation.

4. STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ADOPTED

The following standards and amendments to existing standards have been adopted by the Company on July 1, 2014:

IAS 32 - Financial Instruments - Presentation

IAS 32 is amended to provide clarification on the application of rules to offset financial assets and financial liabilities. The following notions are clarified: legally enforceable right to offset, application of simultaneous realization or settlement, offsetting a guaranteed amount and the unit of accounting for application of the offsetting obligations.

IAS 36 - Impairment of Assets - Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets

IAS 36 is amended to address the disclosure information about the recoverable amount of impaired assets if that amount is based on fair value less cost of disposal.

IFRIC 21 – Levies

IFRIC Interpretation 21 considers how an entity should account for levies imposed by governments, other than income taxes, in its financial statements.

Notes to interim condensed consolidated financial statements

For the three and nine-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except for data per share and option data)

(Unaudited)

4. STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ADOPTED (continued)

Annual improvements to IFRS (2010-2012 Cycle), which include among others:

Amendments to IFRS 2, *Share-based Payments*, relate to the definitions of «vesting condition» and «market condition» and add definitions for «performance condition» and «service condition».

Amendments to IFRS 3, *Business Combinations*, clarify that contingent consideration classified as an asset or a liability should be measured at fair value on each reporting date, irrespective of whether the contingent consideration is a financial instrument or a non-financial asset or liability.

Amendments to IFRS 8, *Operating Segments*, require an entity to disclose the judgements made by management in applying the aggregation criteria to operating segments and clarify that a reconciliation of the total of the reportable segments' assets and the entity's assets should only be provided if the segment assets are regularly provided to the chief operating decision maker.

Amendments to IFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*, clarify that the issuance of IFRS 13 did not remove the ability to measure current receivables and payables with no stated interest rate at their invoice amounts without discounting, if the effect of not discounting is immaterial.

Annual improvements to IFRS (2011-2013 Cycle), which include among others:

Amendments to IFRS 3, *Business Combinations*, clarify that the scope of IFRS 3 does not apply to the accounting for the formation of all types of joint arrangement in the financial statements of the joint arrangement itself.

Amendments to IFRS 13, *Fair Value Measurement*, clarify that the scope of the portfolio exception for measuring the fair value of a group of financial liabilities on a net basis includes all contracts that are within the scope of IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*, even if those contracts do not meet the definition of financial assets or financial liabilities.

The standards and amendments listed above did not have any impact on the Company's interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

5. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENT

The Company has not early adopted the following new standards and adoption impacts on the consolidated financial statements have not yet been determined:

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 simplifies the measurement and classification for financial assets by reducing the number of measurement categories and removing complex rule-driven embedded derivative guidance in IAS 39, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. The new standard also provides for a fair value option in the designation of non-derivative financial instruments and its related classification and measurement. IFRS 9 is effective from periods beginning January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted.

IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 specifies how and when to recognize revenue as well as requiring entities to provide users of financial statements with more informative, relevant disclosures. The standard supersedes IAS 18, *Revenue*, IAS 11, *Construction Contracts*, and a number of revenue-related interpretations. Application of the standard is mandatory for all IFRS reporters and it applies to nearly all contracts with customers: the main exceptions are leases, financial instruments and insurance contracts. IFRS 15 is effective from periods beginning January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted.

IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment

IAS 16 prohibits entities from using a revenue-based depreciation method for items of property, plant and equipment. The amendments to IAS 16 are effective from periods beginning January 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted.

Notes to interim condensed consolidated financial statements

For the three and nine-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except for data per share and option data)

(Unaudited)

5. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENT (continued)

IAS 38 – Intangible Assets

IAS 38 introduces a rebuttable presumption that revenue is not an appropriate basis for amortization of an intangible asset, except in two limited circumstances. The amendments to IAS 38 are effective from periods beginning January 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted.

IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements and IAS 28 – Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures

The amendment entitled *«Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture»* specifies the treatment to be adopted when an entity sells or contributes assets that constitute a business to a joint venture or an associate or loses control of a subsidiary that contains a business but it retains joint control or significant influence, the gain or loss resulting from that transaction is recognized in full. When an entity sells or contributes assets that do not constitute a business to a joint venture or associate or loses control of a subsidiary that does not contain a business but it retains joint control or significant influence in a transaction involving an associate or a joint venture, the gain or loss resulting from that transaction is recognized only to the extent of the unrelated investors' interest in the joint venture or associate, the entity's share of the gain or loss is eliminated. The amendments to IFRS 10 are effective from periods beginning January 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted.

IAS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendment entitled «Disclosure Initiative» comprises several narrow-scope amendments to improve presentation and disclosure requirements in existing standards. The amendments to IAS 1 are effective from periods beginning January 1, 2016, with early adoption permitted.

Annual improvements to IFRS (2012-2014 Cycle), which include among others:

Amendments to IFRS 5, *Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*, introduce guidance for when an entity reclassifies an asset (or disposal group) from held for sale to held for distribution to owners (or vice versa), or when held-for-distribution accounting is discontinued.

Amendments to IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosure*, provide additional guidance to clarify whether a servicing contract is continuing involvement in a transferred asset for the purposes of the disclosures required in relation to transferred assets, and guidance as to whether the disclosure requirements on offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities should be included in condensed interim financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*, clarify the requirements relating to information required by IAS 34 that is presented elsewhere within the interim financial report but outside the interim financial statements. The amendments require that such information be incorporated by way of a cross-reference from the interim financial statements to the other part of the interim financial report that is available to users on the same terms and at the same time as the interim financial statements.

The Company is currently evaluating the impacts of adopting these standards on its consolidated financial statements.

6. EXPENSES BY NATURE

Detail of the depreciation and amortization expenses

The depreciation expense of property, plant and equipment and the amortization expense of intangible assets has been charged to the statement of loss and comprehensive loss as follows:

	March 31	March 31	March 31	March 31
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	(3 months)	(3 months)	(9 months)	(9 months)
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cost of contract revenue	2,171	2,332	6,693	7,010
General and administrative expenses	407	394	1,222	1,298
Total depreciation and amortization	2,578	2,726	7,915	8,308

Notes to interim condensed consolidated financial statements

For the three and nine-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except for data per share and option data)

(Unaudited)

6. EXPENSES BY NATURE (continued)

Principal expenses by nature

Cost of contract revenue, general and administrative expenses, other revenues and finance costs, net by nature are as follows:

	March 31	March 31	March 31	March 31
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	(3 months)	(3 months)	(9 months)	(9 months)
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Depreciation and amortization	2,578	2,726	7,915	8,308
Employee benefits expense	10,684	10,044	31,317	29,203
Cost of inventory	4,958	4,267	14,240	12,476
Other expenses	3,020	2,891	9,553	8,652
Total cost of contract revenue, general and				
administrative expenses, other revenues				
and finance costs	21,240	19,928	63,025	58,639

7. INVESTMENTS

Changes in investments were as follows:

	March 31 2015	June 30 2014
	\$	\$
Investments in public companies, beginning of the period	435	-
Acquisitions of investments	-	116
Disposal of investments	(11)	-
Conversion of accounts receivable	-	184
Investments in public companies, end of the period	424	300

The gain on disposal of investments totalling \$31 for the three and nine-month periods ended March 31, 2015 is included in general and administration expenses (\$nil for the three and nine-month periods ended March 31, 2014).

8. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Changes in the property, plant and equipment are detailed as follow for the periods:

	March 31 2015 (3 months)	March 31 2014 (3 months)	March 31 2015 (9 months)	March 31 2014 (9 months)
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment Proceed from disposal of property, plant	860	872	2,418	2,411
and equipment Loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant	70	(13)	313	(249)
and equipment	(10)	16	(16)	13

The loss (gain) on disposal of property, plant and equipment is included in cost of contract revenue.

Notes to interim condensed consolidated financial statements

For the three and nine-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except for data per share and option data)

(Unaudited)

9. LONG-TERM DEBT

	March 31	June 30
	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Loan authorized for a maximum amount of \$25 million (\$30 million before December 19, 2014), bearing interest at prime rate plus 0.5%, effective rate as at March 31, 2015 3.5%, maturing December 2017, secured by first rank hypothec on the universality of all present and		
future assets (a) (b)	5,329	8,482
Loans, bearing interest at rates ranging from 0% to 1.5%, payable in		
monthly instalments of \$26, matured in September 2014	-	65
	5,329	8,547
Current portion	-	(8,547)
	5,329	-

(a) The rate is variable based on the quarterly calculation of a financial ratio and can vary from prime rate plus 0.5% to 2.25% (0.5% to 2.0% before December 19, 2014).

(b) An unamortized amount of \$ 171 (\$18 as at June 30, 2014), representing financing fees, has been presented in deduction of the long-term debt. This amount is being amortized to earnings over the term of the debt, using the effective interest method.

Under the terms of the long-term debt agreement, the Company must satisfy certain restrictive covenants as to minimum financial ratios (Note 10). As at March 31, 2015, the Company was compliant with its financial covenants.

On March 31, 2015, the prime rate was 2.85% (3% as at June 30, 2014).

Principal payments required in the next three years are as follows:

2016 2017 2018

\$

Notes to interim condensed consolidated financial statements

For the three and nine-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except for data per share and option data)

(Unaudited)

10. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company includes shareholders' equity, long-term debt and bank overdraft net of cash in the definition of capital.

Total managed capital was as follows:

	March 31	June 30
	2015	2014
	\$	\$
Long-term debt	5,329	8,547
Share capital	54,411	54,411
Equity settled reserve	5,498	5,133
Retained earnings	19,621	25,025
Cash	(621)	(335)
	84,238	92,781

The Company's objective when managing its capital structure is to maintain financial flexibility in order to i) preserve access to capital markets; ii) meet financial obligations and iii) finance internally generated growth and potential new acquisitions. To manage its capital structure, the Company may adjust spending, issue new shares, issue new debt or repay existing debts.

Under the terms of certain of the Company's debt agreements, the Company must satisfy certain financial covenants, such as Senior debt to earnings before income taxes, interest, depreciation and amortization ratio, Senior debt to capitalization ratio and fixed charge coverage ratio. Such agreements also limit, among other things, the Company's ability to incur additional indebtedness, create liens, engage in mergers or acquisitions and make dividend and other payments. As at March 31, 2015, as mentioned in Note 9, the Company was compliant with its financial covenants. As at June 30, 2014, the Company was in breach of certain financial covenants imposed by its prior debt agreement.

In order to facilitate the Management of its capital requirements, the Company prepares annual budgets that are updated as necessary, dependent on various factors.

The Company's objectives with regards to capital management remain unchanged from the prior year.

Notes to interim condensed consolidated financial statements

For the three and nine-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except for data per share and option data)

(Unaudited)

11. SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized, an unlimited number of common and preferred shares:

Common shares, participating and voting, without nominal or par value

Preferred shares, rights' privileges, restrictions and conditions shall be provided before their issuance by a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company.

	Nine-month period ended March 31, 2015		Year ended June 30, 2014	
	Number of		Number of	
	shares	\$	shares	\$
Balance, beginning of the period	33,276,519	54,411	33,276,519	54,411
Shares issued	-	-	-	-
Balance, end of the period	33,276,519	54,411	33,276,519	54,411

Loss per share

Diluted loss per common share were calculated based on net loss divided by the average number of common shares outstanding taking into account the dilutive effect of stock options using the treasury stock method.

Loss per share - basic	March 31 2015 (3 months)	March 31 2014 (3 months)	March 31 2015 (9 months)	March 31 2014 (9 months)
Loss available to common shareholders	(2,018) \$	(2,919) \$	(5,404) \$	(5,505) \$
Weighted average basic number of common shares outstanding Loss per share - basic	33,276,519 (0.06) \$	33,276,519 (0.09) \$	33,276,519 (0.16) \$	<u>33,276,519</u> (0.17) \$
Loss per share - diluted	March 31 2015 (3 months)	March 31 2014 (3 months)	March 31 2015 (9 months)	March 31 2014 (9 months)
Loss available to common shareholders	(2,018) \$	(2,919) \$	(5,404) \$	(5,505) \$
Weighted average basic number of common shares outstanding	33,276,519	33,276,519	33,276,519	33,276,519
Adjustment to average number of common shares - stock options (1) Weighted average diluted number of	-	-	-	
common shares outstanding	33,276,519	33,276,519	33,276,519	33,276,519
Loss per share - diluted	(0.06) \$	(0.09) \$	(0.16) \$	(0.17) \$

(1) Stock options are not included in the computation of diluted loss per share as their inclusion would be anti-dilutive.

Notes to interim condensed consolidated financial statements

For the three and nine-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except for data per share and option data)

(Unaudited)

11. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

All stock options outstanding are granted to directors, officers and employees. Details regarding the stock options outstanding are as follows:

		March 31, 2015 (9 months)		March 31, 2014 (9 months)
	Number	Weighted average	Number	Weighted average
	of options	exercise price	of options	exercise price
		\$		\$
Outstanding, beginning of the period	3,763,500	2.72	3,173,000	3.08
Granted during the period	75,000	1.35	682,500	1.02
Cancelled during the period	(244,500)	3.66	(23,000)	3.43
Outstanding, end of the period	3,594,000	2.62	3,832,500	2.71
Exercisable, end of the period	2,575,000	2.81	2,342,000	2.85

On May 12, 2015, the Company cancelled an aggregate of 1,357,500 previously outstanding options, of a weighted average exercice price of \$4.72.

The following table summarizes information on stock options outstanding at March 31, 2015:

	Range of exercise price \$	Outstanding at March 31, 2015	Weighted average remaining life (years)	Weighted average exercise price	Exercisable at March 31, 2015	Weighted average exercise price
-	φ		(years)	φ		φ
	1.00 - 1.50	1,725,500	3.39	1.03	1,156,500	1.02
	2.00 - 2.50	470,000	4.63	2.28	188,000	2.28
	4.00	813,500	3.69	4.00	813,500	4.00
	5.60 - 6.02	585,000	3.09	5.68	417,000	5.68
_		3,594,000			2,575,000	

During the periods mentionned below, the total expense related to share-based compensation to employees and directors has been recorded and presented in general and administrative expenses as follows:

	March 31	March 31	March 31	March 31
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	(3 months)	(3 months)	(9 months)	(9 months)
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Expense related to share-based compensation	92	167	365	549

Notes to interim condensed consolidated financial statements

For the three and nine-month periods ended March 31, 2015 and 2014

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except for data per share and option data)

(Unaudited)

12. INCOME TAXES

The tax rate prescribed by the applicable laws is at 26.75% in 2014 and at 26.52% in 2013. The applicable tax rate of the Company corresponds to Canadian combined rates applicable in the provinces where the Company operates.

	March 31 2015 (3 months)	March 31 2014 (3 months)	March 31 2015 (9 months) \$	March 31 2014 (9 months)
Loss before income taxes	\$ (2,528)	ء (3,970)	۵ (6,852)	» (7,362)
Statutory rates	26.75%	26.52%	26.75%	26.52%
Income taxes recovery based on statutory rates Increase (decrease) of income taxes due to the following:	(676)	(1,053)	(1,833)	(1,952)
Non-deductible expenses and other Non-deductible share-based	46	6	53	17
compensation expense Non-deductible reversal of contingent	24	44	98	145
consideration	-	-	(40)	-
Effect of corporate tax rate modification	96	(51)	183	(79)
Prior year adjustments	-	-	90	-
Change in fair value of contingent				
consideration	-	3	1	12
Total income taxes recovery	(510)	(1,051)	(1,448)	(1,857)

13. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELATING TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Changes in non-cash operating working capital items:

	March 31 2015 (3 months)	March 31 2014 (3 months)	March 31 2015 (9 months)	March 31 2014 (9 months)
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Accounts receivable	(1,911)	(1,236)	(553)	724
Inventories	206	(886)	1,490	982
Prepaid expenses	(447)	(492)	(249)	(230)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	2,876	3,776	2,100	1,471
	724	1,162	2,788	2,947

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14. COMMITMENTS

The Company has entered into operating lease agreements expiring in 2019 which call for lease payments of \$115 for the rental of vehicles. The Company has also entered into lease agreements for offices expiring in 2021 for minimum lease payments of \$1,224. None of the operating lease agreements contain renewal or purchase options or escalation clauses or any restrictions. The minimum lease payments under lease agreements for the next five years are detailed as follows:

	\$
2016	354
2017	294
2018	224
2019	186
2020	171
Subsequent years	110

15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The Company is exposed to various risks related to its financial assets and liabilities. There have been no substantive changes in the Company's exposure to financial instrument risks, its objectives, policies and processes for managing those risks, or the methods used to measure them, from previous years, unless otherwise stated in this note.

Currency risk

The Company realizes a part of its activities in US dollars and in Chilean Pesos and is thus exposed to foreign exchange fluctuations. The Company does not actively manage this risk. As at March 31, 2015, the Company has cash in US dollars for an amount of \$438 (June 30, 2014, \$726) and accounts receivable in US dollars for an amount of \$107 (June 30, 2014, \$174). The Company has cash in Chilean Pesos for an amount of 12,916,705 (June 30, 2014, nil) and accounts receivable in Chilean Pesos for an amount of 527,029,633 (June 30, 2014, nil).

As at March 31, 2015, the Company has estimated that a 10% increase or decrease of the US exchange rate would have caused a corresponding annual increase or decrease in net loss and comprehensive loss of approximately \$36 (June 30, 2014, \$37) and a 10% increase or decrease of the Chilean Pesos exchange rate would have caused a corresponding annual increase or decrease in net loss and comprehensive loss of approximately 2,562,500 (June 30, 2014, nil).

Credit risk

The Company provides credit to its customers in the normal course of its operations. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. It carries out, on a continuing basis, credit checks on its customers and maintains provisions for contingent credit losses. Demand for the Company's drilling services depends upon the level of mineral exploration and development activities conducted by mining companies, particularly with respect to gold, nickel and copper.

In order to reduce the credit risk, the Company is using insurance coverage from Export Development Canada («EDC») on certain accounts receivable from its customers. The insurance program provides under certain terms and conditions an insurance coverage amount of up to 90% of unpaid accounts. As at March 31, 2015, the amount of the insurance coverage from EDC represents approximately 1% of the accounts receivable (5% in June 30, 2014). Due to the reduction of International drilling demands, the Company does not meet the EDC requirements. Consequently, the insurance coverage ceased as of May 1, 2014. Considering the payed premiums and claims made over the past years, the Company has evaluated that this change will have little impact on its financial results.

The carrying amounts for accounts receivable are net of allowances for doubtful accounts, which are estimated based on aging analysis of receivables, past experience, specific risks associated with the customer and other relevant information. The maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying value of the financial assets.

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15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The allowance for doubtful accounts is established based on the Company's best estimate on the recovery of balances for which collection may be uncertain. Uncertainty of collection may become apparent from various indicators, such as a deterioration of the credit situation of a given client or delay in collection when the aging of invoices exceeds the normal payment terms. Management regularly reviews accounts receivable and assesses the appropriateness of the allowance for doubtful accounts.

The change in the allowance for doubtful accounts is detailed below:

	March 31	March 31	March 31	March 31
	2015	2014	2015	2014
	(3 months)	(3 months)	(9 months)	(9 months)
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance, beginning of the period	1,134	1,221	1,126	1,239
Change in allowance, other than write-offs				
and recoveries	281	100	289	188
Write-offs of trade receivables	(101)	(66)	(101)	(72)
Recoveries	(437)	(103)	(437)	(203)
Balance, end of the period	877	1,152	877	1,152

As at March 31, 2015, 56% (June 30, 2014: 45%) of the trade accounts receivable are aged as current and 5% are impaired (June 30, 2014: 7%).

No major customer represents more than 10% of the trade accounts receivable as at March 31, 2015 (June 30, 2014, one major customer represents 12% of these accounts).

Three major customers represent 33% of the contract revenue for the three-month period ended March 31, 2015 (three-month period ended March 31, 2014, three major customers represent 43%).

Three major customers represent 36% of the contract revenue for the nine-month period ended March 31, 2015 (nine-month period ended March 31, 2014, two major customers represent 27%).

Credit risk also arises from cash and cash equivalents with banks and financial institutions. This risk is limited because the counterparties are mainly Canadian banks with high credit ratings.

The Company does not enter into derivatives to manage credit risk.

Interest rate risk

The Company is subject to interest rate risk since a significant part of the long-term debt bears interest at variable rates.

As at March 31, 2015, the Company has estimated that a 1% point increase or decrease in interest rates would have caused a corresponding annual increase or decrease in net loss of approximately \$40 (June 30, 2014, \$63).

Equity market risk

Equity market risk is defined as the potential adverse impact on the Company's earnings due to movements in individual equity prices or general movements in the level of the stock market. The Company closely monitors the general trends in the stock markets and individual equity movements, and determines the appropriate course of actions to be taken by the Company.

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15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair value

The fair value of cash, accounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities is approximately equal to their carrying values due to their short-term maturity. The fair value of the investments is equal to their original cost.

The fair value of long-term debt approximates its carrying value as it bears interest at a variable rate and has financing conditions similar to those currently available to the Company. The fair value on the contingent considerations has been evaluated with a discounted rate value.

Fair value hierarchy

The methodology used to measure the Company's financial instruments accounted for at fair value is determined based on the following hierarchy:

Level	Basis for determination of fair value
Level 1	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2	Inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are directly or indirectly observable for the asset or liability;
Level 3	Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

The fair value hierarchy requires the use of observable market inputs whenever such inputs exist. A financial instrument is classified to the lowest level of the hierarchy for which a significant input has been considered in measuring fair value.

The investments are classified as a Level 2 financial instrument as the fair value is determined using other inputs than quoted prices in the active markets.

The changes in the contingent considerations are detailed below:

	March 31	March 31	March 31	March 31
	2015 (3 months)	2014 (3 months)	2015 (9 months)	2014 (9 months)
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Balance, beginning of the period	-	1,128	146	1,096
Change in fair value of contingent considerations	-	12	4	44
Reversal of contingent consideration	-	-	(150)	-
Balance, end of the period	-	1,140	-	1,140

There were no transfers of amounts between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 financial instruments for the periods ended March 31, 2015 and June 30, 2014.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the Company's management of working capital, the finance charges and principal repayments on its debt instruments. It is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due.

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities. In Note 10 are details of undrawn facilities that the Company has at its disposal to further reduce liquidity risk.

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15. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

		As at March 31,		t March 31, 2015
	Total	0 -1 year	2 - 3 years	4 - 5 years
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	11,723	11,723	-	-
Long-term debt (capital only)	5,500	-	5,500	-
	17,223	11,723	5,500	-

16. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company is separated into two geographical segments: Canada and International (US, Central and South America and West Africa). The elements of the results and the financial situation are divided between the sectors, based on destination of contracts or profits. Data by geographical areas follow the same accounting rules as those used for the consolidated accounts. Transfers between sectors are carried out at market prices.

Operational sectors are presented using the same criteria as for the production of the internal report to the chief operating decision maker, who allocates the resources and evaluates the performance of the operational sectors. The chief operating decision maker is considered as the President and Chief Executive Officer, who evaluates the performance of both sectors by the revenues of ordinary activities from external clients, gross margin and net earnings.

Data relating to each of the Company's reportable segments is presented as follows:

	March 31 2015 (3 months)	March 31 2014 (3 months)	March 31 2015 (9 months)	March 31 2014 (9 months)
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Contract revenue				
Canada	17,776	15,169	54,450	48,171
International	936	789	1,723	3,106
	18,712	15,958	56,173	51,277
Gross profit				
Canada	1,051	(513)	3,780	2,758
International	(1,009)	(553)	(2,179)	(706)
	42	(1,066)	1,601	2,052
Conoral corporate evinences	2,435	2,727	8,045	0.040
General corporate expenses Finance costs	2,435	177	408	8,848
Income taxes recovery	(510)	(1,051)	(1,448)	566 (1,857)
Income taxes recovery	2,060	1,853	7,005	7,557
Loss	(2,018)	(2,919)	(5,404)	(5,505)
Depreciation and amortization				
Canada	1,898	2,103	5,902	6,213
International	273	229	791	797
Unallocated and corporate assets	407	394	1,222	1,298
	2,578	2,726	7,915	8,308

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(Unaudited)

16. SEGMENTED INFORMATION (continued)

	As at March 31, 2015	As at June 30, 2014
	\$	\$
Identifiable assets		
Canada	82,880	93,263
International	13,702	9,690
	96,582	102,953
Property, plant and equipment		
Canada	37,016	43,184
International	3,688	2,856
	40,704	46,040