FORAGE ORBIT GARANT DRILLING

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

YEAR END AND FOURTH QUARTER FISCAL 2015

September 22, 2015

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 audited consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2015 ("Fiscal 2015"), as compared with 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, 2014 ("Fiscal 2014").

The Company's Fiscal 2015 audited 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 September 22, 2015. 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 22, 2015, accessible via www.sedar.com.

FISCAL 2015 SUMMARY

- Revenue was $79.0 million, up 10.4% from $71.5 million in Fiscal 2014
- Gross margin was 4.1% compared to 5.2% in Fiscal 2014
- Adjusted gross margin (excluding depreciation expense) was 15.2%, compared to 18.5% in Fiscal 2014
- EBITDA was $1.8 million, down from $3.4 million in Fiscal 2014
- Net loss of $7.4 million compared to $6.3 million in Fiscal 2014
- 892,875 metres drilled in Fiscal 2015, up from 825,271 metres in Fiscal 2014
- Debt reduction of $1.1 million in Fiscal 2015

In Fiscal 2015, Orbit Garant's drilling volumes increased 8.2% year-over-year, but the Company's drilling volumes remain low when compared with the peak levels recorded in fiscal 2012, due to prolonged difficult market conditions in the mineral drilling industry. Many senior and intermediate mining companies have scaled back their drilling programs over the past three years, and junior mining companies have significantly cut their exploration activities due to a lack of capital. This decreased demand for drilling services has led to pricing pressure from customers. Further, the industry demand for higher margin specialized drilling services remains low. Orbit Garant's financial results in Fiscal 2015 reflect these market trends. Orbit Garant continues to carefully control costs, monitor its workforce and manage its capital expenditures in accordance with current market conditions.

CORPORATE OVERVIEW

From its head office in Val-d'Or, Québec, Orbit Garant, with more than 600 employees and a fleet of 209 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 consultant 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 and West Africa. In Fiscal 2015, Orbit Garant established new operating subsidiaries in Chile and Ghana, and a branch in Kazakhstan, to pursue 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 completed by smaller conventional drilling companies.

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

For Fiscal 2015:

- Specialized drilling services, which typically generate a higher gross margin than conventional drilling services, accounted for approximately 40% of the Company's total revenue compared to 38% for Fiscal 2014.

- Approximately 67% of the Company's revenues were generated by gold related operations, and approximately 33% were generated by base metal related and other operations.

- Surface and underground drilling services accounted for approximately 54% and 43%, respectively, of the Company's revenue. Orbit Garant's manufacturing subsidiary, Soudure Royale, accounted for the remaining 3% of revenue.

- Orbit Garant operates principally in stable jurisdictions, with approximately 96% of the Company's revenues generated in Canada. The Company also maintains field operations and/or offices in the USA, Guyana, Mexico, Chile (South America), Ghana (West Africa) and Kazakhstan. Approximately 96% of the Company's revenues were in Canadian dollars, providing currency stability.

- Approximately 80% of Orbit Garant's revenue was generated from major and intermediate mining company projects, compared to 75% in Fiscal 2014. 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; and
- Evaluate strategic acquisition opportunities to enhance value for the Company's stakeholders.

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

Orbit Garant provides drilling services, in Canada and abroad, 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 for gold 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 four-year price low of approximately US$1,140 per ounce in November 2014. At the time of this report, the spot price of gold was approximately US$1,125 per ounce.

Base Metals

Base metals' price performance generally reflects 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 all of the primary base metals were lower than 12 months ago. The spot price for copper, the metal widely considered to be the most sensitive to macroeconomic activity, was just over US$3.00 per pound a year ago and at the time of this report was just over US$2.30 per pound. Current spot prices for each of the primary base metals are currently at the low end of their trailing five-year price ranges.

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 dropped significantly. At the time of this report, the spot price of iron ore was approximately US$57 per tonne, a decrease of more than 55% compared to the average price of US$135 per tonne in 2013. The recent decline in iron ore prices has resulted from industry oversupply and a slowdown of growth in China.

Market Participants

The past two to three years have been challenging for intermediate and junior mining companies needing to raise capital, resulting in budget restraints and reduced exploration and development programs. Further, the rising costs of mineral production, caused by higher operating and construction costs, combined with lower metals prices, have also forced some senior and intermediate mining companies to delay or scale back their drilling programs. These conditions have resulted in an oversupply of mineral drilling services capacity in the market; a trend that has continued in 2015.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Results of operations for the year ended June 30, 2015

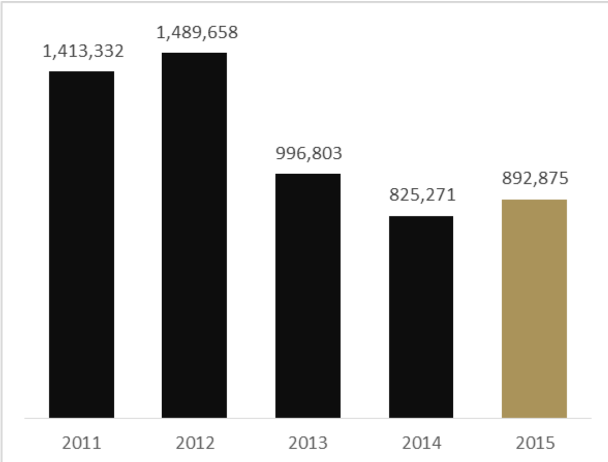
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30 * ($millions)		Fiscal 2015	Fiscal 2014	2015 vs. 2014 Variation
Revenue *		**79.0**	71.5	**7.5**
Gross profit *		**3.2**	3.8	**(0.6)**
Gross margin (%)		**4.1**	5.2	
Adjusted gross margin (%) (1)		**15.2**	18.5	
EBITDA * (2)		**1.8**	3.4	**(1.6)**
Metres drilled		**892,875**	825,271	**67,604**
Net (loss) earnings *		**(7.4)**	(6.3)	**(1.1)**
Net (loss) earnings per common share	**- Basic ($)**	**(0.22)**	(0.19)	**(0.03)**
	- Diluted ($)	**(0.22)**	(0.19)	**(0.03)**

(1) Reflects gross margin, excluding depreciation expenses. See "Reconciliation of non-IFRS financial measures"
(2) EBITDA = Earnings before interest, taxes, restructuring charges, depreciation and amortization. See "Reconciliation of non-IFRS financial measures"

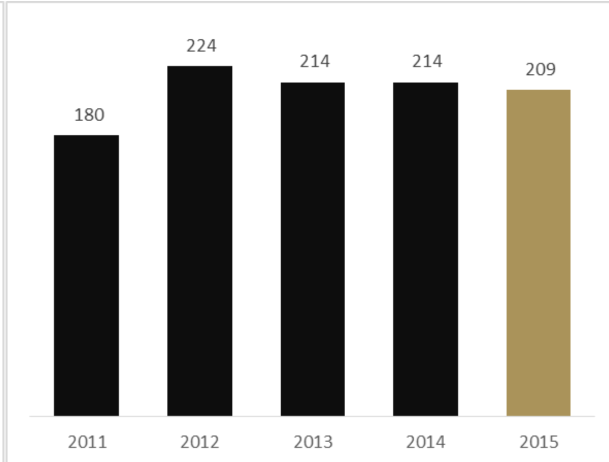
During Fiscal 2015, Orbit Garant drilled 892,875 metres, an 8.2% increase from 825,271 metres drilled during Fiscal 2014. The growth in metres drilled reflects an increase in demand from customers. The Company's average revenue per metre drilled in Fiscal 2015 was $86.01 compared to $85.17 in Fiscal 2014. Average revenue per metre drilled remains at the low end of the Company's trailing three-year range, primarily due to current conditions in the mineral industry, which has resulted in pricing pressure from customers.

The size of the Company's drill fleet was 209 drill rigs as at Fiscal 2015 year end. During Fiscal 2015, Soudure Royale manufactured four new computerized drill rigs and the Company dismantled four drill rigs and recorded a non-cash write-down of $0.2 million for five drill rigs. Orbit Garant currently has 24 drill rigs outfitted with its computerized monitoring and control technology.

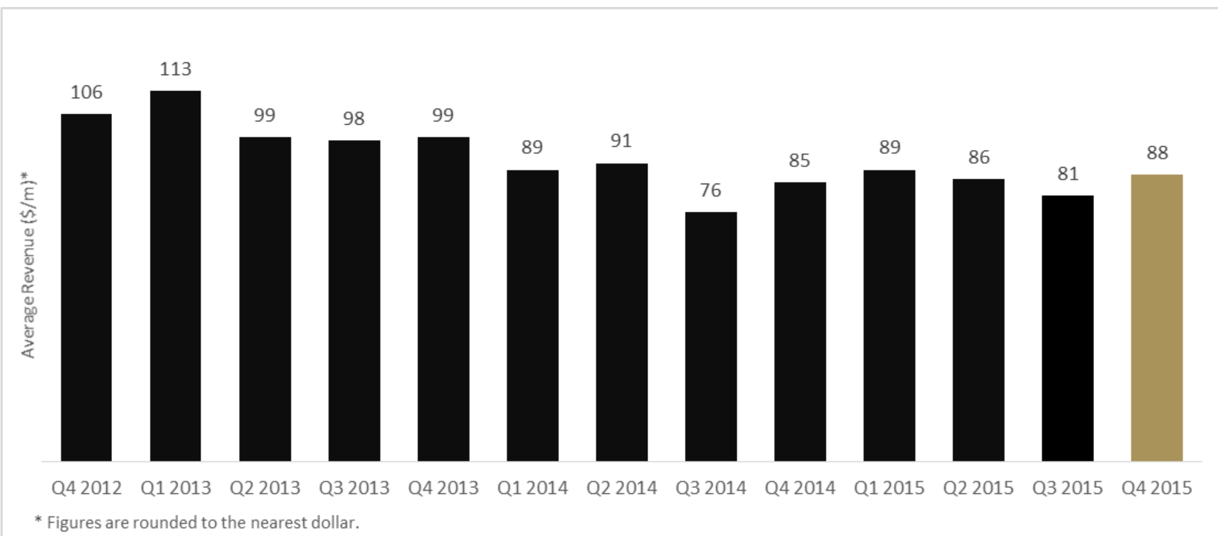
Metres Drilled



Number of Drills



Average Revenue per Metre Drilled



SELECTED ANNUAL FINANCIAL INFORMATION

For the year ended June 30 *($millions)	**Fiscal 2015**	**Fiscal 2014**	**Fiscal 2013**
Contract revenue			
Drilling Canada*	**76.1**	68.2	97.7
Drilling International*	**2.9**	3.3	6.5
Total*	**79.0**	71.5	104.2
Gross profit*	**3.2**	3.8	15.5
Gross margin (%)	**4.1**	5.2	14.9
Adjusted gross margin (%) (1)	**15.2**	18.5	24.4
Net (loss) earnings *	**(7.4)**	(6.3)	(26.5)
Net (loss) earnings per common share ($)	**(0.22)**	(0.19)	(0.80)
Net (loss) earnings per common share diluted ($)	**(0.22)**	(0.19)	(0.80)
Total assets*	**97.4**	103.0	117.2
Long term debt including current portion*	**7.4**	8.5	14.8
Total metres drilled (million)	**0.9**	0.8	1.0
EBITDA*(2)	**1.8**	3.4	15.4
EBITDA %(2)	**2.2**	4.8	14.8

(1) Reflects gross margin, excluding depreciation expenses. See "Reconciliation of non-IFRS financial measures"
(2) EBITDA = Earnings before interest, taxes, restructuring charges, depreciation and amortization. See "Reconciliation of non-IFRS financial measures". In Fiscal 2013, EBITDA excluded impairment of goodwill and intangible assets of $28.2 million.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

FISCAL 2015 COMPARED TO FISCAL 2014

Contract Revenue

For Fiscal 2015, the Company's revenue totalled $79.0 million, compared to $71.5 million in Fiscal 2014, representing an increase of $7.5 million, or 10.4%. Revenue growth was primarily attributable to an increase in metres drilled in Canada and the sale of six new drill rigs in the second half of Fiscal 2015, partially offset by a decline in international drilling revenue.

Domestic contract drilling revenue increased to $76.1 million in Fiscal 2015, compared to $68.2 million in Fiscal 2014, an increase of $7.9 million, or 11.5%.

International contract drilling revenue was $2.9 million in Fiscal 2015, compared to $3.3 million in Fiscal 2014, primarily due to a reduction of metres drilled, partially offset by higher average revenue per metre drilled.

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

Gross profit for Fiscal 2015 was $3.2 million, compared to $3.8 million in Fiscal 2014. Gross margin for Fiscal 2015 was 4.1% compared to 5.2% in Fiscal 2014. In accordance with IFRS, depreciation expenses totalling $8.8 million are included in cost of contract revenue for Fiscal 2015, compared to $9.5 million for Fiscal 2014. Adjusted gross margin, excluding depreciation expenses, was 15.2% in Fiscal 2015, compared to 18.5% in Fiscal 2014. The decrease in gross profit, gross margin and adjusted gross margin is attributable to competitive pressures that have affected contract pricing terms and resulted in the Company incurring additional project related costs, costs incurred to set up international operating subsidiaries in Chile and Ghana, start-up costs of new international drilling projects and the temporary suspension of operations at the Company's project site in Chile.

Drilling Canada's gross profit totalled $6.5 million, an increase of $1.8 million compared to $4.7 million in Fiscal 2014, primarily attributable to the increase in metres drilled.

Drilling International's gross loss totalled $3.3 million, compared to $0.9 million in Fiscal 2014. The increased gross loss is attributable to costs incurred to set up international operating subsidiaries in Chile and Ghana, start-up costs for new projects in Chile and Kazakhstan, investments in business development activities, and a five week suspension of operations at the Company's Chilean project site due to local area flooding caused by heavy rains.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative (G&A) expenses were $12.0 million for Fiscal 2015, compared to $11.4 million in Fiscal 2014. G&A expenses represented 15.2% of revenue during Fiscal 2015, compared to 16.0% in Fiscal 2014. A one-time gain of $0.2 million, associated with the reversal of a portion of a contingent earn-out consideration related to the Company's acquisition of Lantech Drilling Services Inc. in December 2011, reduced G&A expenses in Fiscal 2015. A one-time gain of $1.0 million, associated with the reversal of portions of contingent earn-out considerations related to the Company's acquisitions of Advantage Control Technologies (1085820 Ontario Limited) in November 2010 and Lantech Drilling Services Inc., reduced G&A expenses in Fiscal 2014.

In accordance with IFRS, depreciation and amortization expenses of $1.6 million are included in G&A expenses for Fiscal 2015, in line with Fiscal 2014. Adjusted G&A expenses, excluding the reversal of portions of contingent earn-out considerations and depreciation and amortization expenses, totalled $10.5 million (13.4% of revenue) for Fiscal 2015, compared to $10.9 million (15.2% of revenue) for Fiscal 2014. The decrease in adjusted G&A expenses resulted from the actions taken by the Company to reduce expenses due to current market conditions, despite additional administrative costs incurred to support the Company's new offices and business development, activities, including sales and marketing, in Chile and West Africa.

The Company continues to maintain discipline in managing its expenses in accordance with current market conditions.

EBITDA (see Reconciliation of non-IFRS measures)

Earnings before interest, taxes, restructuring charges, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") totalled $1.8 million in Fiscal 2015, compared to $3.4 million in Fiscal 2014, a decrease of $1.6 million. EBITDA represented 2.2% of sales in Fiscal 2015, compared to 4.8% of sales in Fiscal 2014.

Financial Expenses

Interest costs related to long-term debt and bank charges for Fiscal 2015 were $0.6 million, compared to $0.9 million in Fiscal 2014. The decline reflects the year-over-year reduction in the Company's debt.

Income Tax Recovery

Income tax recovery was $1.9 million in Fiscal 2015, compared to $2.5 million in Fiscal 2014.

Net Loss

Net loss in Fiscal 2015 totalled $7.4 million ($0.22 per share), compared to $6.3 million ($0.19 per share) in Fiscal 2014. Reduced international revenue, lower gross margins, and international market development expenses as discussed above, contributed to the Company's net loss in Fiscal 2015. Moreover, a reversal of portions of contingent earn-out considerations generated a gain of $0.2 million in Fiscal 2015, compared to a gain of $1.0 million in Fiscal 2014.

SUMMARY ANALYSIS OF FISCAL 2014 COMPARED TO FISCAL 2013

Revenue for Fiscal 2014 was $71.5 million compared to $104.2 million for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013 ("Fiscal 2013"), representing a decrease of $32.7 million, or 31.3%.

Gross profit for Fiscal 2014 was $3.8 million, compared to $15.5 million in Fiscal 2013. Gross margin for Fiscal 2014 decreased to 5.2% from 14.9% in Fiscal 2013. Adjusted gross margin, excluding depreciation expenses, decreased to 18.5% in Fiscal 2014, compared to 24.4% in Fiscal 2013. The decrease in gross profit, gross margin and adjusted gross margin was primarily attributable to lower average revenue per metre drilled, decreased metres drilled and a decline in specialized drilling activity.

Net loss for Fiscal 2014 totalled $6.3 million ($0.19 per share), compared to $26.5 million ($0.80 per share) in Fiscal 2013. The Company's net loss in Fiscal 2013 included non-cash impairment charge of $28.2 million related to a write-down of goodwill and intangible assets.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

* ($millions)		Fiscal 2015				Fiscal 2014			
		June 30	**Mar. 31**	**Dec. 31**	**Sept. 30**	**June 30**	**Mar. 31**	**Dec. 31**	**Sept. 30**
Contract revenue *		**22.8**	18.7	16.8	20.7	**20.2**	16.0	16.8	18.5
Gross profit *		**1.6**	0.0	(0.4)	2.0	**1.8**	(1.1)	1.1	2.0
Gross margin %		**7.1**	0.2	(2.4)	9.5	**8.4**	(6.7)	6.8	10.7
Adjusted Gross Margin % (1)		**16.4**	11.8	10.9	20.6	**20.5**	7.9	20.5	23.5
Net earnings (loss) *		**(2.0)**	(2.0)	(2.8)	(0.6)	**(0.8)**	(2.9)	(1.5)	(1.1)
Net earnings (loss) per common share ($)	- Basic	**(0.06)**	(0.06)	(0.08)	(0.02)	**(0.02)**	(0.09)	(0.05)	(0.03)
	- Diluted	**(0.06)**	(0.06)	(0.08)	(0.02)	**(0.02)**	(0.09)	(0.05)	(0.03)

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

SEASONALITY

The Company's revenue reflects certain seasonal factors. In underground drilling operations, scheduled mine shutdowns over holiday and summer periods at some locations reduce revenue during these periods. In domestic and international surface drilling operations, weather conditions in the spring and fall seasons often cause drilling programs to pause, or to be planned around seasonal fluctuations.

ANALYSIS OF THE FOURTH QUARTER OF FISCAL 2015 COMPARED TO THE FOURTH QUARTER OF FISCAL 2014

Contract Revenue

Revenue for the three-month period ended June 30, 2015 ("Q4 FY2015") totalled $22.8 million, an increase of $2.6 million, or 12.4%, from $20.2 million for the quarter ended June 30, 2014 ("Q4 FY2014"). The Company drilled 252,815 metres in Q4 FY2015, compared to 234,287 metres in Q4 FY2014. Average revenue per metre drilled was $87.59 in Q4 FY2015, up from $85.33 per metre in Q4 FY2014.

Drilling Canada revenue was $21.6 million in Q4 FY2015, compared to $20.0 million in Q4 FY2014, representing an increase of $1.6 million, or 7.8%. The increase was attributable to increased metres drilled and the sale of two new drill rigs.

Drilling International revenue was $1.2 million in Q4 FY2015, compared to $0.2 million in Q4 FY2014, an increase of $1.0 million, attributable to the Company's new drilling project in Chile.

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

Gross profit for Q4 FY2015 was $1.6 million compared to $1.8 million in Q4 FY2014. Gross margin for Q4 FY2015 was 7.1% compared to 8.4% in the fourth quarter a year ago. In accordance with IFRS, depreciation expenses totalling $2.1 million are included in cost of contract revenue for Q4 FY2015, compared to $2.4 million in Q4 FY2014. Adjusted gross margin, excluding depreciation expenses, was 16.4% in Q4 FY2015, compared to 20.5% in Q4 FY2014. The decline in gross profit, gross margin and adjusted gross margin is primarily attributable to the Company incurring additional project related costs, new operating subsidiaries in Chile and Ghana, the temporary suspension of operations at the Company's Chilean project site due to local area flooding caused by heavy rains, and start-up costs related to a new international drilling project.

Drilling Canada's gross profit was $2.7 million, an increase of $0.8 million, compared to $1.9 million in Q4 FY2014, reflecting increased metres drilled.

Drilling International's gross loss totalled $1.1 million, compared to $0.2 million in Q4 FY2014. The gross loss was attributable to the Company absorbing additional costs on new drilling projects, project start-up costs in Kazakhstan, and the Company's new operating subsidiaries in Chile and Ghana.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative (G&A) expenses were $3.7 million (16.0% of revenue) in Q4 FY2015, compared to $2.4 million (11.7% of revenue) in Q4 FY2014. A one-time gain of $1.0 million associated with the reversals of portions of contingent earn-out considerations related to the Company's acquisitions of Advantage Control Technologies and Lantech Drilling Services Inc. reduced G&A expenses in Q4 FY2014.

In accordance with IFRS, depreciation and amortization expenses of $0.4 million are included in G&A expenses for Q4 FY2015, compared to $0.3 million in Q4 FY2014. Adjusted G&A expenses, excluding the reversal of contingent earn-out considerations noted above, and depreciation and amortization expenses, were $3.2 million (14.2% of revenue) in Q4 FY2015, compared to $3.1 million (15.2% of revenue) in Q4 FY2014.

Additional administrative costs have been incurred to support the Company's new offices and business development, activities, including sales and marketing, in Chile and West Africa.

EBITDA (see Reconciliation of non-IFRS measures)

EBITDA totalled $0.3 million (1.2% of revenue) in Q4 FY2015, compared to $1.9 million (9.5% of revenue) in the fourth quarter a year ago, a decrease of $1.8 million.

Financial Expenses
Interest costs related to long-term debt and bank charges were $0.2 million in Q4 FY2015, compared to $0.3 million in Q4 FY2014.

Income Tax Recovery

Income tax recovery was $0.5 million for Q4 FY2015, compared to $0.6 million in Q4 FY2014.

Net Loss

The Company's net loss for Q4 FY2015 was $2.0 million ($0.06 per share), compared to $0.8 million ($0.02 per share) in Q4 FY2014. The increased net loss was primarily attributable to lower gross margins, and the one-time gain of $1.0 million associated with the reversal of portions of contingent earn-out considerations in Q4 2014, as discussed above.

EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE

Aside from the US dollars and Chilean Pesos referenced below, all of the Company's revenue was denominated in Canadian dollars. The Company's main exposure to exchange rate fluctuations arose from certain purchases denominated in US dollars and Chilean Pesos, which were partially offset by revenue of approximately $0.3 million earned in US dollars and $2.6 million in Chilean Pesos, related primarily to international drilling activities. As at June 30, 2015, the Company had US $0.2 million in cash (June 30, 2014, $0.7 million) and accounts receivable of US$0.3 million (June 30, 2014, $0.2 million). The Company has cash in Chilean Pesos for an amount of 43,635,125 (June 30, 2014, nil) and accounts receivable in Chilean Pesos for an amount of 244,153,954 (June 30, 2014, nil).

As at June 30, 2015, the Company estimated that a 10% increase or decrease of the US dollars and Chilean Pesos exchange rates would have caused a negligible annual increase or decrease in net earnings and comprehensive earnings, in line with Fiscal 2014.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Operating Activities

Cash flow from operations, before non-cash operating working capital items, was $2.2 million in Fiscal 2015, compared to $2.7 million in Fiscal 2014.

The change in non-cash operating working capital items was an inflow of $1.7 million in Fiscal 2015, compared to $4.4 million in Fiscal 2014. The change in non-cash operating working capital in Fiscal 2015 was primarily impacted by:

- $2.7 million related to an increase in accounts payable;
- $2.5 million related to a decrease in inventory; offset by
- $3.5 million related to an increase in accounts receivable and prepaid expenses as compared to the same period last year.

Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities totalled $3.8 million in Fiscal 2015, compared to $2.9 million in Fiscal 2014. During FY2015, $4.0 million was used for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment and $0.1 million for the payment for short term investments, partially offset by cash inflow of $0.3 million on disposition of property, plant and equipment. This compares with $3.1 million for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment and $0.1 million for the payment for short term investments, partially offset by cash inflow of $0.4 million on disposition of property, plant, equipment in Fiscal 2014.

Financing Activities

During Fiscal 2015, the Company repaid a net amount of $1.0 million on its $25.0 million revolving Credit Facility. In Fiscal 2014, the amount repaid was $6.3 million. As at June 30, 2015, the Company's long-term debt, including the current portion, was $7.4 million, compared to $8.5 million as at June 30, 2014. The debt was used to support the acquisition of capital assets, including property, plant and equipment.

As at June 30, 2015, the Company's working capital was $43.5 million, compared to $37.1 million as at June 30, 2014. The increase in working capital resulted from the reclassification of the current portion of the loan, of $8.5 million as at June 30, 2014, within long-term liabilities as at June 30, 2015. The Company's working capital requirements are primarily funding inventory acquisition and financing 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.

Source 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 (the "Lender"), replacing the Company's prior $40.0 million four-year revolving credit facility held with the same institution.

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 June 30, 2015, the Company had drawn $7.4 million ($8.5 million as at June 30, 2014).

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 the end of June 2015, the Company complied with all covenants in the Credit Agreement.

As at June 30, 2015, the Company had future contractual obligations as follows:

*($thousands)	Total	Less than 1 year	2-3 years	4-5 years
Long-term debt *	7,600	-	7,600	-
Operating leases *	1,246	384	512	350
Total *	8,846	384	8,112	350

OUTSTANDING SECURITIES AS OF SEPTEMBER 22, 2015

Number of common shares	33,276,519
Number of options	2,205,500
Fully diluted	35,482,019

In Fiscal 2015, the Company issued 75,000 options at an exercise price of $1.35 and 254,500 options were cancelled.

Furthermore, on May 12, 2015, the Company cancelled an aggregate of 1,357,500 previously outstanding options in exchange for nominal consideration. All of the cancelled options were significantly "out-of-the-money" based on current trading prices of the Company's common shares and were therefore no longer functioning as an effective tool for retaining and incentivizing key employees while taking up a significant portion of the pool of options available for grant under the Company's stock option plan. Pursuant to the terms of the option plan, the cancelled options have been added back into the unallocated option pool and may be reissued as new options in the future.

At the beginning of fiscal 2016, 21,000 options were cancelled.

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The Company's audited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with *International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS")*, issued and effective, or issued and early adopted, for the year ended June 30, 2015. The IFRS accounting policies set our below were consistently applied to all periods presented. Please refer to Notes 3 and 5 in the Company's consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2015 for a complete description of the Company's significant accounting policies.

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS 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 consolidated financial statements for Fiscal 2015.

These audited 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 operates ("functional currency"). All values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars, except where otherwise indicated.

These audited consolidated financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors of Orbit Garant Drilling Inc. on September 22, 2015.

Principles of Consolidation

The Company's audited consolidated financial statements incorporate the Company's financial statements 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 loss from the effective date of acquisition to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate. Intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated on consolidation.

Foreign currency translation

Financial statements of foreign operations are translated using the rate in effect at the end of each reporting period for assets and liabilities, and using the average exchange rates during the period for revenues and expenses. Adjustments arising from foreign currency translation are recorded in other comprehensive earnings (loss).

Foreign currency transactions are transactions in a currency other than the Company's functional currency. Foreign currency transactions are translated to the functional currency by applying the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transactions. Translation gains and losses on assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency are included in the statement of comprehensive loss.

Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value and their subsequent measurement is dependent on their classification as described below. Their classification depends on the purpose, for which the financial instruments were acquired or issued, their characteristics and the Company's designation of such instruments. Settlement date accounting is used.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are accounted for at cost. Amortization is based on their estimated useful life using the straight-line method and the following periods:

Drilling technology	5 years

Amortization methods, residual values and the useful lives of significant intangible assets are reviewed at each financial year-end. Any change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate.

Impairment of long-lived assets

For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped in cash-generating units ("CGU"), which represent the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows generated by those assets. The Company reviews, at the end of each reporting period, whether events or circumstances have occurred to indicate that the carrying amounts of its long-lived assets with finite useful lives may be less than their recoverable amounts.

Goodwill, other intangible assets having an indefinite useful life, and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment on June 30 of each financial year whenever there is an indication that the carrying amount of the asset, or the CGU to which an asset has been allocated, exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value, less costs of disposal, and the value in use of the asset or the CGU. Fair value, less costs of disposal, represents the amount an entity could obtain at the valuation date from the asset's disposal in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, after deducting the costs of disposal. The value in use represents the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the asset or the CGU.

An impairment loss is recognized in the amount by which the carrying amount of an asset or a CGU exceeds its recoverable amount. When the recoverable amount of a CGU to which goodwill has been allocated is lower than the CGU's carrying amount, the related goodwill is first impaired. Any excess amount of impairment is recognized and attributed to assets in the CGU, prorated to the carrying amount of each asset in the CGU.

An impairment loss recognized in prior periods for long-lived assets with finite useful lives and intangible assets having an indefinite useful life, other than goodwill, can be reversed through the consolidated statement of loss to the extent that the carrying amount at the date of the impairment is reversed does not exceed what the amortized cost would have been had the impairment not been recognised.

Income taxes

Current income taxes are recognized with respect to amounts expected to be paid or recovered under the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred income taxes are accounted for using the liability method. Under this method, deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between the carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and their respective tax bases. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted or substantively enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. The effect of a change in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized in earnings in the period that includes the substantive enactment date. A deferred tax asset is recognized initially when it is probable that future taxable income will be sufficient to use the related tax benefits and may be subsequently reduced, if necessary, to an amount that is more likely than not to be realized. A deferred tax expense or benefit is recognized in other comprehensive earnings or otherwise directly in equity to the extent that it relates to items that are recognized in other comprehensive earnings or directly in equity in the same or a different period.

In the course of the Company's operations, there are a number of uncertain tax positions due to the complexity of certain transactions and due to the fact that related tax interpretations and legislation are continually changing. When a tax position is uncertain, the Company recognizes an income tax benefit or reduces an income tax liability only when it is probable that the tax benefit will be realized in the future or that the income tax liability is no longer probable.

Revenue recognition

Revenue from drilling contracts is recognized on the basis of actual metres drilled for each contract. Revenue from ancillary services is recorded when the service is rendered and revenue from the sale of drilling rigs is recorded at shipping. The Company recognizes revenue when persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists, service has been rendered, merchandise has been shipped, the price to the buyer is fixed or determinable and collection is reasonably assured.

Earnings per share

Earnings per share are calculated using the weighted daily average number of shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share are determined as net earnings, divided by the weighted average number of diluted common shares for the period. Diluted common shares reflect the potential dilutive effect of exercising the stock options based on the treasury stock method.

Stock options

The Company uses the fair value method to account for stock options. In accordance with this method, compensation cost is measured at the fair value of the option at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model and is amortized to earnings over the vesting period. The fair value is recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in equity settled reserve. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of stock options expected to vest and is net of stock options cancelled prior of being vested. When unexercised stock options are forfeited or expired, the amounts are transferred to retained earnings.

Restructuring costs

A restructuring provision is recognized when the Company has developed a detailed formal plan for the restructuring and has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring by starting to implement the plan or announcing its main feature to those affected by it. The measurement of a restructuring provision includes only the direct expenditures arising from the restructuring, which are those amounts that are both necessarily entailed by the restructuring and not associated with the ongoing activities of the entity.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS

Estimates, assumptions and judgements are continually evaluated by the Company and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The Company makes estimates, assumptions and judgments concerning the future. Actual results could differ from these estimates. The estimates, assumptions and judgments that have a risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

Inventories

Inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value. In estimating net realizable values, Management takes into account the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price less the estimated cost necessary to make the sale. Used and revised inventories are valued at 50% and 75% of cost respectively. The amount of the depreciation of inventories can be reversed when the circumstances that led to the impairment charge in the past no longer exists.

Useful lives of depreciable assets

Depreciation methods, residual values and useful lives of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each reporting date by Management. Any change is accounted for prospectively as a change in accounting estimate. As at June 30, 2015, Management assesses that the useful lives represent the expected utility of the assets to the Company.

Business combinations

On initial recognition, the assets and liabilities of the acquired business are included in the consolidated statement of financial position of the Company at their fair values. In measuring fair value, Management uses estimates about future cash flows and discount rates, however, the actual results may vary.

Impairment of long-lived assets

An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset is not recoverable and exceeds its recoverable value. Management reviews on a regular basis the impairment assessment of certain long-lived assets to criteria defined in Note 5 in the Company's consolidated financial statements. As at June 30, 2015, the Company has performed an impairment test of long-lived assets and concluded that there was no impairment charge that has to be recognised (see Notes 12 and 13 in the Company's consolidated financial statements).

Income taxes

The Company is subject to income taxes in various jurisdictions. Judgement is required in determining the worldwide provision for income taxes. There are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. The Company recognizes liabilities for anticipated tax audit issues based on estimates of whether additional taxes will be due in the future. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts that were initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred income tax assets and liabilities in the period in which such determination is made. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It established provisions, where appropriate, on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax assets

The assessment of the probability in which deferred tax assets can be utilized is based on the Company's latest approved budget forecast, which is adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits to the use of any unused tax loss or credit. The tax rules in the numerous jurisdictions in which the Company operates are also carefully taken into consideration. If a forecast of taxable income indicates the probable use of a deferred tax asset, especially when it can be utilized without a time limit, that deferred tax asset is usually recognized in full. The recognition of deferred tax assets that are subject to certain legal or economic limits or uncertainties is assessed individually by Management based on the specific facts and circumstances.

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when (i) the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and when (ii) the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are reviewed at each financial position date and changes in estimates are reflected in the consolidated statement of loss in the reporting period in which changes occur.

Contingent considerations

The fair value recognized for contingent considerations has been estimated by Management based on the subsidiaries' results and budget. However, the actual contingent considerations may vary due to unexpected changes in the subsidiaries' activities.

Stock options

The Company uses the fair value method to account for stock options. In accordance with this method, compensation cost is measured at the fair value of the option at the grant date using the Black-Scholes option pricing model which is based on significant assumptions such as volatility, dividend yield and expected term.

Functional currency

The Company applied judgment in determining the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries. Functional currency was determined based on the currency that mainly influences sales prices, labour, materials and other costs of providing services.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

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, 2017, 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.

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.

The following amendments to the standards have been issued by the IASB and are applicable to the Company for its annual periods beginning on July 1, 2015 and thereafter, with an earlier application 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.

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: Earnings (loss) before interest, taxes, restructuring charges, 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

Reconciliation of EBITDA

(unaudited) (in millions of dollars)	3 months ended June 30, 2015	3 months ended June 30, 2014	12 months ended June 30, 2015	12 months ended June 30, 2014
Net earnings (loss) for the period	**(2.0)**	(0.8)	**(7.4)**	(6.3)
Finance costs	**0.2**	0.3	**0.6**	0.9
Income tax expense (recovery)	**(0.5)**	(0.6)	**(1.9)**	(2.5)
Depreciation and amortization	**2.6**	2.7	**10.5**	11.0
Restructuring charges	**0.0**	0.3	**0.0**	0.3
EBITDA	**0.3**	1.9	**1.8**	3.4

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 June 30, 2015	3 months ended June 30, 2014	12 months ended June 30, 2015	12 months ended June 30, 2014
Contract revenue	**22.8**	20.2	**79.0**	71.5
Cost of contract revenue (including depreciation)	**21.2**	18.4	**75.8**	67.8
Less depreciation	**(2.1)**	(2.4)	**(8.8)**	(9.5)
Direct costs	**19.1**	16.0	**67.0**	58.3
Adjusted gross profit	**3.7**	4.2	**12.0**	13.2
Adjusted gross margin (%) (1)	**16.4**	20.5	**15.2**	18.5

(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 22, 2015. 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 to the Business and Industry

Cyclical Downturns

Demand for drilling services and products depends significantly on the level of mineral exploration and development activities conducted by mining companies, which in turn, are driven significantly by commodity prices. There is a continued risk that low commodity prices could substantially reduce future exploration and drilling expenditures by mining companies, which in turn, could result in a decline in the demand for the drilling services offered by the Company and would materially impact the Company's revenue, financial condition, cash flows and growth prospects.

Sensitivity to General Economic Conditions

The operating and financial performance of Orbit Garant is influenced by a variety of international and country-specific general economic and business conditions (including inflation, interest rates and exchange rates), access to debt and capital markets, as well as, monetary and regulatory policies. Deterioration in domestic or international general economic conditions, including an increase in interest rates or a decrease in consumer and business demand, could have a material adverse effect on the financial performance and condition, cash flows and growth prospects of the Company.

Reliance on and Retention of Employees

In addition to the availability of capital for equipment, a key limiting factor in the growth of drilling services companies is the supply of qualified drillers, on whom the Company relies upon to operate its drills. As such, the ability to attract, train and retain high quality drillers is a high priority for all drilling services providers. A failure by the Company to retain qualified drillers or attract and train new qualified drillers could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial performance, financial condition, cash flows and growth prospects. In addition, rising rates paid to drillers and helpers will exert pressure on the Company's profit margins if it is unable to pass on such higher costs to its customers through price increases.

Increased Cost of Sourcing Consumables

When bidding on an underground drilling contract, the cost of sourcing consumables is a key consideration in deciding upon the pricing. Underground drilling contracts are typically for one to two years and expose the Company to an increase in the cost of consumables and labor during that period. A material increase in the cost of labor or consumables during that period could result in materially higher costs and could materially reduce the Company's financial performance, financial condition, cash flows and growth prospects.

Leverage and Restrictive Covenants

Orbit Garant entered into the Credit Agreement in order to provide it with credit facilities to fund, among other things, working capital and acquisitions. The degree to which Orbit Garant is leveraged could have important consequences, including: i) Orbit Garant's ability to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures or acquisitions in the future may be limited; ii) a significant portion of Orbit Garant's cash flow from operations may be dedicated to the payment of the principal of and interest on its indebtedness, thereby reducing funds available for future operations; and iii) certain of Orbit Garant's borrowings (including borrowings under the Credit Agreement) will be at variable rates of interests, which exposes Orbit Garant to the risk of increased interest rates which may have an adverse effect on Orbit Garant's financial condition.

The Credit Agreement contains numerous restrictive covenants that limit the discretion of Orbit Garant's Management with respect to certain business matters. These covenants place significant restrictions on, among other things, changes in ownership and the ability of Orbit Garant to create liens or other encumbrances, to pay dividends or make certain other payments, investments, acquisitions, capital expenditures, loans and guarantees and to sell or otherwise dispose of assets and merge with another entity. In addition, the Credit Agreement contains financial covenants that require Orbit Garant to meet certain financial ratios and financial condition tests. A failure to comply with the obligations in the Credit Agreement could result in a default that, if not cured or waived, could permit acceleration of the relevant indebtedness. If the indebtedness under the Credit Agreement were to be accelerated, there can be no assurance that the assets of Orbit Garant would be sufficient to repay in full that indebtedness. In addition, the Credit Agreement will mature no later than December 17, 2019. There can be no assurance that future borrowings or equity financing will be available to Orbit Garant, or available on acceptable terms, in an amount sufficient to repay the Credit Agreement at maturity or to fund Orbit Garant's needs thereafter. This could have a material adverse effect on the business, financial condition and results of operations of Orbit Garant.

Access of Customers to Equity Markets

Economic factors may make it more difficult for mining companies, particularly junior mining companies, to raise money to fund exploration activity. This difficulty would have an adverse impact on the demand for drilling services and could have a material adverse effect on the financial performance, financial condition, cash flows and growth prospects of the Company.

Acquisitions

The Company is continuously seeking business acquisitions. It may be exposed to business risks or liabilities for which it may not be fully indemnified or insured. The ongoing integration of existing and new computer systems, equipment and personnel may impact the success of the acquisitions. Any issues arising from the integration of the acquired businesses, including the integration of the accounting software, may require significant management, financial or personnel resources that would otherwise be available for ongoing development and expansion of the Company's existing operations. If this happens, it may have a material adverse effect on the financial performance, financial condition, cash flows and growth prospects of the Company.

Supply of Consumables

If the Company should grow, it could put pressure on its ability to manufacture or otherwise obtain new drills and consumables required to conduct the Company's drilling operations. This could constrain the Company's ability to increase its capacity and increase or maintain revenue and profitability.

Competition

The Company faces considerable competition from several large drilling services companies and many smaller, regional competitors. Some of the Company's competitors have been in the drilling services industry for a longer period and have substantially greater financial and other resources than the Company has. Increased competition in the drilling services market may adversely affect the Company's current market share, profitability and growth opportunities. The capital cost to acquire drilling rigs is relatively low, enabling competitors to finance expansion and providing opportunity for new competitors to enter the market. This dynamic exposes the Company to the risk of reduced market share and scope for geographic growth, as well as lower revenue and margin for its existing business.

A significant portion of the drilling services business is a result of being awarded contracts through a competitive tender process. It is possible that the Company will lose potential new contracts to competitors if it is unable to demonstrate reliable performance, technical competence and competitive pricing as part of the tender process or if mining companies elect not to undertake a competitive tender process.

Inability to Sustain and Manage Growth

The Company's ability to grow will depend on a number of factors, many of which are beyond the Company's control, including, but not limited to, commodity prices, the ability of mining companies to raise financing and the demand for raw materials from large, emerging economies such as the Brazil, Russia, India and China ("BRIC") economies. In addition, the Company is subject to a variety of business risks generally associated with growing companies. Future growth and expansion could place significant strain on the Company's Management personnel and likely will require the Company to recruit additional management personnel.

There can be no assurance that the Company will be able to: i) manage its expanding operations (including any acquisitions) effectively; ii) sustain or accelerate its growth or that such growth, if achieved, will result in profitable operations; iii) attract and retain sufficient management personnel necessary for continued growth; or, iv) successfully make strategic investments or acquisitions. The failure to accomplish any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial performance, financial condition, cash flows and growth prospects.

Future Acquisition Strategy

The Company intends to grow through acquisitions in addition to organic growth. There is considerable competition within the drilling services industry for attractive acquisition targets. It is not possible to ensure that future acquisition opportunities will exist on acceptable terms, or that newly acquired or developed entities will be successfully integrated into the Company's operations. Additionally, the Company cannot give assurances that it will be able to secure the adequate financing on acceptable terms to pursue this strategy.

Customer Contracts

The Company's surface drilling customer contracts are typically for a term of six (6) to twelve (12) months and its underground drilling customer contracts are typically for a term of one to two years and can be cancelled by the customer on short notice in prescribed circumstances with limited or no amounts payable to the Company. There is a risk that existing contracts may not be renewed or replaced. The failure to renew or replace some or all of these existing contracts and cancellation of existing contracts could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial performance, financial condition, cash flows and growth prospects. In addition, consolidation by the Company's customers could materially and adversely affect the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

International Expansion and Instability

Expansion internationally entails additional political and economic risk. Some of the countries and areas targeted by the Company for expansion are undergoing industrialization and urbanization and do not have the economic, political or social stability that many developed nations now possess. Other countries have experienced political or economic instability in the past and may be subject to risks beyond the Company's control, such as war or civil disturbances, political, social and economic instability, corruption, nationalization, terrorism, expropriation without fair compensation or cancellation of contract rights, significant changes in government policies, breakdown of the rule of law and regulations and new tariffs, taxes and other barriers. There is a risk that the Company's operations, assets, employees or repatriation of revenue could be impaired or adversely affected by factors related to the Company's international expansion and have a material adverse effect on the financial performance, financial condition, cash flow and growth prospects of the Company.

Operational Risks and Liability

Risks associated with drilling include, in the case of employees, personal injury and loss of life and, in the case of the Company, damage and destruction to property, equipment, release of hazardous substances to the environment and interruption or suspension of drill site operation due to unsafe drill operations. The occurrence of any of these events may have an adverse effect on the Company, including financial loss, key personnel loss, legal proceedings and damage to the Company's reputation.

In addition, poor or failed internal processes, people or systems, along with external events could negatively impact the Company's operational and financial performance. The risk of this loss, known as operational risk, is present in all aspects of the business of the Company, including, but not limited to, business disruptions, technology failures, theft and fraud, damage to assets, employee safety, regulatory compliance issues or business integration issues. The number and significance of the changes and the possibility that the Company may not be able to successfully implement the changes made, may adversely affect the performance of the business and its financial condition, cash flows and growth prospects of the Company.

Currency Exposure

Orbit Garant conducts some of its activities in US dollars and in Chilean Pesos and is thus exposed to foreign exchange fluctuations. As at June 30, 2015, we had US dollar and Chilean Pesos revenue exposures of approximately $0.3 and $2.6 million respectively. This exposure could change in the future and a significant portion of our revenue could potentially be denominated in currencies other than the Canadian dollar, fluctuations of which could cause a negative impact on our financial performance.

Business Interruptions

Business interruptions can occur as a result of a variety of factors, including; regulatory intervention, delays in necessary approvals and permits, health and safety issues or product input supply bottlenecks. In addition, the Company operates in a variety of geographic locations, some of which are prone to inclement weather conditions, natural or other disasters. The occurrence of such conditions or any business interruption could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial performance, financial condition, cash flows and growth prospects.

Risk to the Company's Reputation

Risks to the Company's reputation could include any negative publicity, whether true or not, and could cause a decline in the Company's customer base and have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial performance, financial condition, cash flows and growth prospects. All risks have an impact on reputation, and as such, reputational risk cannot be managed in isolation from other types of risk. Every employee and representative of the Company is charged with upholding its strong reputation by complying with all applicable policies, legislation and regulations as well as creating positive experiences with the Company's customers, stakeholders and the public.

Environment, Health and Safety Requirements and Related Considerations

The Company's operations are subject to a broad range of federal, provincial, state and local laws and regulations as well as permits and other approvals, including those relating to the protection of the environment and workers' health and safety governing, among other things, air emissions, water discharges, non-hazardous and hazardous waste (including waste water), storage, handling, disposal and clean-up of dangerous goods and hazardous materials such as chemicals, remediation of releases and workers' health and safety in Canada and elsewhere (the "Environment, Health and Safety Requirements"). As a result of the Company's operations, it may be involved from time to time in administrative and judicial proceedings and inquiries relating to Environment, Health and Safety Requirements. Future proceedings or inquiries could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The activities at clients' worksites may involve operating hazards that can result in personal injury and loss of life. There can be no assurance that the Company's insurance will be sufficient or effective under all circumstances or against all claims or hazards to which it may be subject or that it will be able to continue to obtain adequate insurance protection. A successful claim or damage resulting from a hazard for which it is not fully insured could adversely affect the Company's results of operations. In addition, if the Company is seen not to adequately implement health and safety and environmental policies, its relationships with its customers may deteriorate, which may result in the loss of contracts and restrict its ability to obtain new contracts.

Insurance Limits

The Company maintains property, general liability and business interruption insurance. However, there can be no assurance that such insurance will continue to be offered on an economically feasible basis, that all events that could give rise to a loss or liability are insurable, or that the amounts of insurance will at all times be sufficient to cover each and every loss or claim that may occur involving the assets or operations of the Company.

Legislative and Regulatory Changes

Changes to any of the laws, rules, regulations or policies affecting the business of the Company would have an impact on the Company's business and may significantly and adversely affect the operations and financial performance of the Company.

Legal and Regulatory Risk

The mining and drilling industries are highly regulated by legal, environmental and health and safety regulations. Failure to comply with such regulations could lead to penalties, including fines or suspension of operations which could have a significant impact on the financial strength and future earnings potential of the Company. Furthermore, the Company's mineral exploration customers are also subject to similar legal, regulatory, health and safety regulations which could materially affect their decision to go ahead with mineral exploration or mine development and thereby indirectly negatively impact the Company.

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 September 22, 2015, Pierre Alexandre, Vice-Chairman and Vice-President of Business Development of the Company, holds or controls, directly or indirectly, approximately 28% 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.

Dividend Payments

Orbit Garant does not expect to pay dividends as it intends to use cash for future growth or debt repayment. In addition, the Credit Agreement places restrictions on the ability of Orbit Garant to declare or pay dividends.

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 credit-worthy 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 June 30, 2015, the amount of the insurance coverage from EDC represents a negligible amount of the accounts receivable (5% in June 30, 2014). Due to the reduction of International drilling demands the Company did not meet the EDC requirements. Consequently, the insurance coverage ceased as of May 1, 2014. Considering the paid premiums and claims made over the past years, the Company has evaluated that this change will have little impact on its financial results.

As at June 30, 2015, 42% (45% as at June 30, 2014) of the trade accounts receivable are aged as current and 5% (7% as at June 30, 2014) of receivables are impaired.

One major customer represented 25% of the trade accounts receivable as at June 30, 2015 (June 30, 2014, one major customer represented 12% of these accounts).

One major customer represented 21% of the contract revenue for the year June 30, 2015 (year ended June 30, 2014, two major customers represented 30%).

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 June 30, 2015, the Company estimated that a one percentage point increase or decrease in interest rates would have caused a corresponding annual increase or decrease of approximately $0.1 million before income taxes ($0.1 million impact in 2014).

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.

Fair Value

The fair value of cash, accounts receivable, 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 costs.

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

OUTLOOK

The mining industry continues to exercise cost restraint with regard to mineral exploration and development programs. Senior and intermediate mining companies began scaling back their drilling programs in 2013 and this trend has continued into 2015. At the same time, junior mining companies have significantly cut their exploration activities due to a lack of capital. These adverse market conditions have resulted in a current oversupply of drilling services capacity in the market, which in turn has created downward pricing pressure. An important contributor to this downturn has been the recent economic slowdown in China which has had a negative impact on metal prices. Management expects that these market conditions will continue to impact the contract drilling industry and Orbit Garant's utilization rates and gross margins in the near term.

Despite these current market challenges, Management believes the longer-term outlook for the mining industry is positive. Global demand for ferrous and non-ferrous metals, combined with depleting reserves and resources, will eventually lead to increased exploration and development activities by mining companies. Increased demand for minerals from developing countries, such as Brazil, Russia, India and China, will provide the greatest impetus for growth. One positive factor for mining companies operating in Canada is the recent decline in the value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar, as their expenses are in Canadian dollars and their revenues are typically in US dollars. At the time of this report, the value of the Canadian dollar was approximately 0.75 US dollars, compared to 0.91 US dollars as at September 22, 2014.

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 24 drill rigs featuring its computerized monitoring and control technology, all of which are currently deployed on customer projects. To date, these next generation 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 recently expanded its international market presence with new offices in Chile and Ghana, and is now better positioned to seize international market opportunities and further strengthen customer relationships. The Company commenced work on its first drilling contract in Chile during the second quarter of Fiscal 2015, and is scheduled to commence work on its first drilling contract in Kazakhstan either late in the first quarter of fiscal 2016 or early in the second quarter of fiscal 2016. 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

The CEO and the CFO of the Company are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (DC&P) for the Company as defined under Multilateral Instrument 52-109 issued by the Canadian Securities Administrators. The CEO and the CFO have designed such DC&P, or caused them to be designed under its supervision, to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted by it under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the securities legislation and include controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its certifying officers, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

As at June 30, 2015, the CEO and CFO evaluated the design and operation of the Company's DC&P. Based on that evaluation, the CEO and CFO concluded that the Company's DC&P was effective as at June 30, 2015.

The Company's Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and the Chief Financial Officer ("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.

During Fiscal 2015, Management, including its CEO and CFO, evaluated the existence and design of the Company's ICFR and confirm there were no changes to the ICFR that have occurred during the year which materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's ICFR. The Company continues to review and document its disclosure controls and its ICFR, and may, from time to time make changes aimed at enhancing their effectiveness and to ensure that its systems evolve with the business. As of June 30, 2015, an evaluation was carried out, under the supervision of the CEO and CFO, of the effectiveness of the Company's ICFR as defined in NI 52-109. Based on this evaluation the CEO and the CFO concluded that the design and operation of these ICFR were effective.

The evaluations were conducted in accordance with the framework and criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013), issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"), a recognized control model, and the requirements of NI 52-109.