FORAGE ORBIT GARANT DRILLING

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING

The accompanying audited consolidated financial statements («financial statements») of Orbit Garant Drilling Inc. (the «Company») and all the information in this annual report are the responsibility of the management of the Company and are approved by the Board of Directors.

The financial statements have been prepared by management in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and, where appropriate, include management's best estimates and judgments. Management has reviewed the financial information presented throughout this report and has ensured that it is consistent with the financial statements.

Management are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance that transactions are authorized, assets are safeguarded and the integrity and fairness of the financial information is ensured as at June 30, 2017. Based on this evaluation, Management has concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting as at June 30,2017, was effective to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Company's financial reporting and the preparation of its financial statements for external purposes in accordance with applicable accounting principles.

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for ensuring that Management fulfills its responsibilities for financial reporting and is ultimately responsible for reviewing and approving the financial statements. The Board of Directors carries out this responsibility principally through the Audit Committee. The Board of Directors appoints the Audit Committee, and all of its members are independent directors. The Audit Committee meets periodically with management and independent auditors to review internal controls, audit results and accounting principles. Acting on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, the financial statements are forwarded to the Board of Directors of the Company for its approval.

The financial statements have been audited, on behalf of the shareholders, by KPMG LLP for the year ended June 30, 2017 and by Deloitte LLP for the year ended June 30, 2016, the independent auditors, in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. The independent auditors have full and free access to the Audit Committee and may meet with or without the presence of management.

(signed) Éric Alexandre
Éric Alexandre, CPA, CMA
President and Chief Executive Officer

(signed) Alain Laplante
Alain Laplante, FCPA, FCGA
Vice-President and Chief Financial Officer

Val-d'Or, Quebec
September 6, 2017

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Orbit Garant Drilling Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Orbit Garant Drilling Inc. (the "entity"), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at June 30, 2017, the consolidated statement of loss and comprehensive loss, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Management's Responsibility for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. The procedures selected depend on our judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Orbit Garant Drilling Inc. as at June 30, 2017, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Comparative Information

The consolidated financial statements of Orbit Garant Drilling Inc., as at and for the year ended June 30, 2016, were audited by another auditor who expressed an unmodified opinion on those consolidated financial statements on September 15, 2016.

KPMG LLP*

September 6, 2017

Montréal, Canada

*CPA auditor, CA, public accountancy permit No. A115894

ORBIT GARANT DRILLING INC.

Consolidated statements of loss

For the years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

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

	Notes	June 30 2017	June 30 2016
		$	$
Contract revenue	22	125,178	107,512
Cost of contract revenue	8	117,135	97,312
Gross profit		8,043	10,200
Expenses			
General and administrative expenses	2 - 8	14,748	14,268
Foreign exchange loss	8	162	649
Finance costs	8	1,000	732
Negative goodwill	2	-	(5,020)
		15,910	10,629
Loss before income taxes		(7,867)	(429)
Income taxes recovery	16		
Current		712	(93)
Deferred		(2,705)	(123)
		(1,993)	(216)
Net loss attributable to shareholders		(5,874)	(213)
Net loss per share attributable to shareholders	15		
Basic and diluted		(0.17)	(0.01)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

ORBIT GARANT DRILLING INC.

Consolidated statements of comprehensive loss

For the years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Notes	June 30 2017	June 30 2016
		$	$
Net loss		(5,874)	(213)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to net loss :			
Change in fair value on available-for-sale investments	10	265	336
Realized gain on available-for-sale investments reclassified to consolidated statement of loss		(266)	-
Deferred income tax		1	(45)
		-	291
Cumulative translation adjustments		(146)	(96)
Other comprehensive income, net of income tax		(146)	195
Comprehensive loss attributable to shareholders		(6,020)	(18)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

ORBIT GARANT DRILLING INC.
Consolidated statements of changes in equity
For the years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016
(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Year ended June 30, 2017	Share capital	Equity settled reserve	Retained Earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Total Shareholders' Equity
	$	$	$	$	$
	(Note 15)	(Note 15)			
Balance as at July 1, 2016	55,688	1,468	21,720	195	79,071
Total comprehensive loss					
Net loss	-	-	(5,874)	-	(5,874)
Other comprehensive loss:					
Change in fair value on available-for-sale investments, net of deferred income tax	-	-	-	-	-
Cumulative translation adjustments	-	-	-	(146)	(146)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	(146)	(146)
Transactions with shareholders, recorded directly in equity:					
Issuance of shares related to share-based compensation	1,442	(449)	-	-	993
Share-based compensation	-	220	-	-	220
Share options cancelled	-	(61)	61	-	-
Total transactions with shareholders	1,442	(290)	61	-	1,213
Balance as at June 30, 2017	57,130	1,178	15,907	49	74,264

Year ended June 30, 2016	Share capital	Equity settled reserve	Retained Earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Total Shareholders' Equity
	$	$	$	$	$
	(Note 15)	(Note 15)			
Balance as at July 1, 2015	54,411	1,458	21,750	-	77,619
Total comprehensive loss					
Net loss	-	-	(213)	-	(213)
Other comprehensive loss					
Change in fair value on available-for-sale investments, net of deferred income tax	-	-	-	291	291
Cumulative translation adjustments	-	-	-	(96)	(96)
Other comprehensive loss	-	-	-	195	195
Transactions with shareholders, recorded directly in equity:					
Issuance of shares related to business acquisition (Note 2)	1,277	-	-	-	1,277
Share-based compensation	-	193	-	-	193
Share options cancelled	-	(183)	183	-	-
Total transactions with shareholders	1,277	10	183	-	1,470
Balance as at June 30, 2016	55,688	1,468	21,720	195	79,071

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

ORBIT GARANT DRILLING INC.
Consolidated statements of financial position
As of June 30, 2017 and June 30, 2016
(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Notes	June 30 2017	June 30 2016
		$	$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash		1,601	2,293
Trade and other receivables	21	24,210	21,339
Inventories	9	38,725	35,289
Income taxes receivable		58	1,058
Prepaid expenses		758	568
		65,352	60,547
Non-current assets			
Loan receivable	19	1,254	-
Investments	10	682	709
Property, plant and equipment	11	40,014	42,978
Deferred tax assets	16	3,636	930
Total assets		110,938	105,164
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		18,981	15,362
Factoring liabilities		705	1,395
Current portion of long-term debt and finance leases	13	14,903	889
		34,589	17,646
Non-current liabilities			
Long-term debt and finance leases	13	2,085	8,447
		36,674	26,093
EQUITY			
Share capital	15	57,130	55,688
Equity-settled reserve	15	1,178	1,468
Retained earnings		15,907	21,720
Accumulated other comprehensive income		49	195
Equity attributable to shareholders		74,264	79,071
Total liabilities and equity		110,938	105,164

APPROVED BY THE BOARD

(signed) Éric Alexandre
Éric Alexandre, Director

(signed) Jean-Yves Laliberté
Jean-Yves Laliberté, Director

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

ORBIT GARANT DRILLING INC.
Consolidated statements of cash flows
For the years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016
(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Notes	June 30 2017	June 30 2016
		$	$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Loss before income taxes		(7,867)	(429)
Items not affecting cash:			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	11	9,576	10,217
Amortization of intangible assets	12	-	583
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	11	(140)	(329)
Gain on disposal of investments	10	(266)	(80)
Share-based compensation	15	220	193
Finance costs		1,000	732
Negative goodwill	2	-	(5,020)
		2,523	5,867
Changes in non-cash operating working capital items	17	(3,250)	4,656
Income taxes recovered		289	701
Finance costs paid		(946)	(677)
		(1,384)	10,547
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Business acquisition of Captagua Ingeniería S.A., net of cash acquired	2	-	(252)
Proceeds from disposal of investments	10	352	131
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	11	(7,814)	(6,566)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	11	1,257	463
		(6,205)	(6,224)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issurance of shares		51	-
Proceeds from factoring		5,543	6,527
Repayment on factoring		(6,233)	(8,401)
Proceeds from long-term debt and finance leases		86,544	68,082
Repayment of long-term debt and finance leases		(78,947)	(68,482)
		6,958	(2,274)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash		(61)	(152)
Increase (decrease) in cash		(692)	1,897
Cash, beginning of year		2,293	396
Cash, end of year		1,601	2,293

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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

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, West Africa and Kazakhstan.

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. The percentage of voting rights in its subsidiaries and its associates is as follows:

	% of voting rights
Orbit Garant Drilling Services Inc.	100%
9116-9300 Québec inc.	100%
Drift Exploration Drilling Inc.	100%
Drift de Mexico SA de CV	100%
Lantech Drilling Services Inc. (wound up into Orbit Garant Drilling Inc. as of June 30, 2017)	100%
Orbit Garant Chile S.A.	100%
Perforación Orbit Garant Chile SpA	100%
Cygnus-Orbit Drilling SpA (wound up into Perforación Orbit Garant Chile SpA as of December 31, 2016)	100%
Orbit Garant Drilling Ghana Limited	100%
Perforación Orbit Garant Peru S.A.C.	100%
OGD Drilling (Guyana) Inc. (since August 16, 2016)	100%
Forage Orbit Garant BF S.A.S. (since October 24, 2016)	100%
Orbit Miyuu Kaa Drilling Inc. (since February 15, 2017)	49%
Sarliaq-Orbit Garant Inc. (since October 3 , 2016)	49%

2. BUSINESS ACQUISITION

Acquisition of Captagua Ingeniería S.A. (Orbit Garant Chile S.A.):

On December 30, 2015, the Company acquired all issued and outstanding shares of Captagua Ingeniería S.A., which provides an expertise in drilling and a presence in Chile, a major mining jurisdiction. This acquisition is expected to enhance the Company's platform for future growth in Chile and throughout South America. Captagua Ingeniería S.A. has an experienced management team, highly skilled personnel and a strong reputation in the Chilean market. The consideration transferred for the transaction was a total net consideration of $1,718 through the issuance of 1,824,900 common shares of the Company valued at a price of $0.70 per share at the acquisition date and an adjustment of an amount of $441 to be paid when the acquired company will receive the reimbursement of income tax receivable. The total assets acquired totaled an amount of $15,129 and the total liabilities assumed totalled an approximate amount of $8,391. The amount of goodwill will not be taxable for income tax purposes.

The results of operations of Captagua Ingeniería S.A. are included in the consolidated financial statements from December 30, 2015.

On August 16, 2016, the Company changed the legal corporate name of Captagua Ingeniería S.A. to Orbit Garant Chile S.A.

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

2. BUSINESS ACQUISITION (continued)

The purchase price of that above transaction was allocated to the net assets acquired on the basis of their fair values as follows:

Business acquisition date:	Captagua Ingeniería S.A. (December 30, 2015)
	$
Cash	189
Trade and other receivables	5,673
Inventories	1,790
Income taxes receivable	441
Other current assets	34
Property, plant and equipment	7,002
Trade and other payables	(2,889)
Factoring liabilities	(3,269)
Finance leases	(2,233)
Negative goodwill recorded to earnings	(5,020)
Consideration transferred	1,718

Consideration transferred	
Issuance of common shares	1,277
Account payable related to income taxes recovered	441
	1,718

Business acquisition costs

For the year ended June 30, 2016, business acquisition costs of $781 related to the transaction described above were included in the general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of loss.

Impact of business acquisition on results

From the date of acquisition until June 30, 2016, revenues and net loss from this business acquisition amounted to $6,216 and $2,281, respectively.

3. BASIS OF PREPARATION

Basis of presentation

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), as issued by the International Accounting Standard Board ("IASB"). The IFRS accounting policies set out below were consistently applied to all periods presented.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements. It also requires Management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant are disclosed in Note 5.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the investments, which have been measured at fair value of the indentifiable assets and liabilities of the business acquired and share-based compensation. They 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 consolidated financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors of Orbit Garant Drilling Inc. on September 6, 2017.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of consolidation

The 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 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.

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at the fair value which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred by the Company, liabilities incurred by the Company with the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interests issued by the Company in exchange for control of the acquiree. Acquisition-related costs are generally recognised in profit or loss as incurred. This consideration can be comprised of cash, assets transferred, financial instruments issued, liabilities assumed by the Company to the former owner, or future contingent payments. The identifiable assets and liabilities of the business acquired are recognized at fair value at the acquisition date.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Results of operations of a business acquired are included in the Company's consolidated financial statements from the date of the business acquisition. Business acquisition and integration costs are expensed as incurred. Non-controlling interests in an entity acquired are presented in the consolidated statement of financial position within equity, separately from the equity attributable to shareholders in the «Equity» section of the consolidated statement of financial position. Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree, and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree (if any) over the net value of the acquisition-date amounts of the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If, after reassessment, the net value of the acquisition-date amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed exceeds the sum of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the fair value of the acquirer's previously held securities in the acquiree (if any), the excess is recognised immediately in profit or loss as a bargain purchase gain.

Foreign currency translation

Transactions denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the Company or of a foreign subsidiary whose functional currency is the Canadian dollar, are accounted for using the exchange rate prevailing on the transaction date. On each reporting date, monetary items denominated in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate prevailing on that date, and non-monetary items that are measured at historical cost are not adjusted. Exchange differences are recognized in net earnings in the period during which they occur.

The assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries whose functional currency is not the Canadian dollar are translated into Canadian dollars by applying the exchange rate prevailing as at the reporting date. Revenue and expense items are translated at the average exchange rate for the period. Exchange differences are recognized in OCI under "Cumulative translation differences" and are accumulated in equity. The accumulated amount of exchange differences is reclassified in net earnings upon disposal or partial disposal of an interest in a foreign operation.

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. Financial instruments are recognised when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Asset/Liability	Classification	Measurement
Cash	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Trade and other receivables	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Investments	Available-for-sale	Fair value
Loan receivable	Loans and receivables	Amortized cost
Trade and other payables	Other liabilities	Amortized cost
Factoring liabilities	Other liabilities	Amortized cost
Long-term debt	Other liabilities	Amortized cost

Amortized cost and effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash flows (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Employee Benefits

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by an entity in exchange for service rendered by employees or for the termination of employment. Wages, paid leaves, bonuses and non-monetary benefits are short-term employee benefits, and they are recorded in the annual reporting period in which the employees of the Company render the related services.

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables are initially stated at their fair value, less an allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company establishes an allowance for doubtful accounts based on the specific credit risk of its customers and historical trends. Individual trade receivables are written off when Management deems them not collectible. The carrying amounts for trade receivables 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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash and bank overdraft of which the balance often fluctuates between the available cash amount and the indebtedness.

Inventories

The Company maintains an inventory of operating supplies, motors, drill rods and drill bits. These inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is determined using the estimate selling price of projets less estimated costs to complete the project. Cost is determined on the first-in, first-out basis. Used and revised inventories are valued at 50% and 75% of cost respectively. The amount of any depreciation of inventories can be reversed when the circumstances that led to the write-down charge in the past no longer exists.

Investments

Investments in publicly traded securities are classified as available-for-sale. Available-for-sale investments are recorded at fair value, with unrealized gains or losses recorded in other comprehensive loss. Realized gains or losses are recorded in the consolidated statement of loss when the investment is sold.

If the fair value of an investment declines below the carrying amount, the Company undertakes an assessment of whether the impairment is significant or prolonged. When a decline in the fair value of an available-for-sale investment has been recognized in other comprehensive loss and there is objective evidence that the investment is impaired, any cumulative loss that has been recognized in other comprehensive loss is reclassified as an impairment loss in the consolidated statement of loss.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost represents the acquisition costs, net of government grants and investment tax credits, or manufacturing costs, including preparation, installation and testing costs. The manufacturing costs for drilling equipment include the material, direct labour and indirect specific costs.

Borrowing costs are also included in the cost of self-constructed property, plant and equipment. Future expenditures, such as maintenance and repairs, are expensed as incurred.

Significant improvements are capitalized and amortized over the useful life of the asset.

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost and depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method based on their estimated useful life using the following periods:

	Useful life	Residual value
Buildings and components	5 to 40 years	-
Drilling equipment	5 to 10 years	0 - 20 %
Vehicles	5 years	-
Other	3 to 10 years	-

The depreciation begins when the property, plant and equipment are ready for their intended use. Land is not depreciated.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are accounted for at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is based on their estimated useful life using the straight-line method and the following period:

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 an accounting estimate change.

Impairment of non-financial 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 non-financial assets with finite useful lives may be less than their recoverable amounts.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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 or whenever there is an indication that the carrying amount of the asset, of 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 non-financial 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 that 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 loss 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.

Financing fees

Financing fees related to long-term debt are capitalized in reduction of long-term debt and amortized using the effective interest rate.

4. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Leases

Property, plant and equipment held under a finance lease is initially recognized at the lesser of the fair value of the asset and the present value of the minimum lease payments. The leased item is then recognized in the same manner as other similar assets held by the Company. The related liability payable to the lessor is recorded as a debt resulting from a finance lease and a finance charge is recognized in net earnings for the duration of the lease.

Operating lease payments are recognized in the consolidated statement of loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease. Any lessee incentives are amortized as a reduction lease expense.

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 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 outstanding for the period. Diluted common shares reflect the potential dilutive effect of exercising the share options based on the treasury share method.

Share options

The Company uses the fair value method to account for share 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 share options expected to vest and is net of share options cancelled prior to being vested. When unexercised share options are forfeited or expired, the amounts are transferred to retained earnings.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS requires the Company's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and contingent liabilities on the reporting date, and amounts of revenues and expenses for the relevant period. Although management regularly reviews its estimates, actual results may differ. The impact of changes to accounting estimates is recognized in the period during which the change occurs, and in the affected future periods, when applicable. Areas in which the estimates and assumptions are significant or which are complex, are presented as follows:

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 determined using the estimated selling price of projects less estimated costs to complete the project. 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, 2017, Management assesses that the useful lives represent the period of expected use of the assets of 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.

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 establishes 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 specific facts and circumstances.

5. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGEMENTS (continued)

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 reporting date and changes in estimates are reflected in the consolidated statement of loss in the reporting period in which changes occur.

Share options

The Company uses the fair value method to account for share 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 assumptions such as volatility, dividend yield and expected term.

The preparation of financial statements according to the IFRS also requires management to make judgments, other than those involving estimates, in the process of applying of the Company's accounting policies. Areas in which judgements are significant are as follow:

Functional currency

In determining the functional currency of its foreign subsidiaries, the Company needs to evaluate different factors such as the currency that mainly influences sales prices and costs, the economic environment and the degree of autonomy of the subsidiary. Following the evaluation of the different factors, when the functional currency is not obvious, the Company uses its judgment to determine the functional currency that most faithfully represents the economic effects of the underlying transactions, events and conditions.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company also uses its judgement to determine whether an impairment test must be performed due to the presence of potential impairment indicators. In applying its judgement, the Company relies primarily on its knowledge of its business and the economic environment. As at June 30, 2017 and as at June 30, 2016, the Company concluded that there was no impairment indicators, and it did not perform an impairment test (see Notes 11 and 12).

6. STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ADOPTED

The following standards and amendments to existing standards have been adopted by the Company on July 1, 2016:

IAS 16 – Property, Plant and Equipment
IAS 16 prohibits entities from using a revenue-based depreciation method for items of property, plant and equipment.

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.

6. STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ADOPTED (continued)

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.

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.

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 constitutes 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 consolidated 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 of the interim financial statements. The amendments require that such information be incorporated by cross-reference from the interim condensed consolidated financial statements to the other part of the interim condensed consolidated financial report that is available to users on the same terms and at the same time as the interim condensed consolidated financial statements.

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

7. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENT

New standards and interpretations not yet adopted:

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments
IFRS 9 (2014) introduces new requirements for the classification and measurement of financial assets. Under IFRS 9 (2014), financial assets are classified and measured based on the business model in which they are held and the characteristics of their contractual cash flows. The standard introduces additional changes relating to financial liabilities. It also amends the impairment model by introducing a new 'expected credit loss' model for calculating impairment. The mandatory effective date of IFRS 9 is for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018 and must be applied retrospectively with some exemptions. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of these standards on its consolidated financial statements.

7. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENT (continued)

IFRS 15 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The standard contains a single model that applies to contracts with customers and two approaches to recognising revenue: at a point in time or over time. The model features a contract-based five-step analysis of transactions to determine whether, how much and when revenue is recognized. New estimates and judgmental thresholds have been introduced, which may affect the amount and/or timing of revenue recognized. The new standard applies to contracts with customers. It does not apply to insurance contracts, financial instruments or lease contracts, which fall in the scope of other IFRSs. The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. Earlier application is permitted. IFRS 15 will replace IAS 11 *Construction Contracts* , IAS 18 *Revenue* , IFRIC 13 *Customer Loyalty Programmes* , IFRIC 15 *Agreements for the Construction of Real Estate* , IFRIC 18 *Transfer of Assets from Customers* , and SIC 31 *Revenue – Barter Transactions Involving Advertising Services* . The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of these standards on its consolidated financial statements.

IAS 7 – Statement of Cash Flows

The amendment entitled "*Disclosure initiative - Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities* " comprises amendments to provide investors with improved disclosures about an entity's debt and movements in debt during the reporting period and its liquidity. The amendments to IAS 7 are effective from years beginning January 1, 2017 without need to provide comparative information when they first apply the amendments, with early adoption permitted. To satisfy the new disclosure requirements, the Company intends to present a reconciliation between the opening and closing balance for liabilities arising from financing activities.

IFRS 16 – Leases

This standard introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. A lessee is required to recognize a right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset and a lease liability representing its obligation to make lease payments. This standard substantially carries forward the lessor accounting requirements of IAS 17, while requiring enhanced disclosures to be provided by lessors. The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Earlier application is permitted for entities that apply IFRS 15 *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* at or before the date of initial adoption of IFRS 16. IFRS 16 will replace IAS 17 *Leases* . The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of these standards on its consolidated financial statements.

Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets for Unrealized Losses (Amendments to IAS 12)

The amendments clarify that the existence of a deductible temporary difference depends solely on a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset and its tax base at the end of the reporting period, and is not affected by possible future changes in the carrying amount or expected manner of recovery of the asset. The amendments also clarify the methodology to determine the future taxable profits used for assessing the utilization of deductible temporary differences. The amendments apply retrospectively for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2017. Earlier application is permitted. The Company is assesing the potential impact on its consolidated financial statements resulting from the amendments. So far, the Company does not expect any significant impact.

Classification and Measurement of Share-based Payment Transactions (Amendments to IFRS 2)

The amendments provide requirements on the accounting for (i) the effects of vesting and non-vesting conditions on the measurement of cash-settled share-based payments; (ii) share-based payment transactions with a net settlement feature for withholding tax obligations; and (iii) a modification to the terms and conditions of a share-based payment that changes the classification of the transaction from cash-settled to equity-settled. The amendments apply for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2018. As a practical simplification, the amendments can be applied prospectively. Retrospective, or early, application is permitted if information is available without the use of hindsight. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of these standards on its consolidated financial statements.

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

7. RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENT (continued)

IFRIC Interpretation 22 – Foreign Currency Transaction and Advance Consideration

IFRIC 22 clarifies that the date of the transaction, for the purpose of determining the exchange rate, is the date of initial recognition of the non-monetary prepayment asset and deferred income liability, and that if there are multiple payments or receipt in advance, a date of transaction is established for each payment or receipt. IFRIC Interpretation 22 is effective from years beginning January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of these standards on its consolidated financial statements.

IFRIC 23 – Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

The Interpretation provides guidance on the accounting for current and deferred tax liabilities and assets in circumstances in which there is uncertainty over income tax treatments. The Interpretation is applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. Earlier application is permitted. The Interpretation requires an entity to (i)contemplate whether uncertain tax treatments should be considered separately, or together as a group, based on which approach provides better predictions of the resolution; (ii) reflect an uncertainty in the amount of income tax payable (recoverable) if it is probable that it will pay (or recover) an amount for the uncertainty; and (iii) measure a tax uncertainty based on the most likely amount or expected value depending on whichever method better predicts the amount payable (recoverable). The Company intends to adopt the Interpretation in its financial statements for the annual period beginning on July 1, 2019. The extent of the impact of adoption of the Interpretation has not yet been determined. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of these standards on its consolidated financial statements.

8. 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 have been charged to the consolidated statement of loss as follows:

	June 30 2017	June 30 2016
	$	$
Cost of contract revenue	8,729	9,306
General and administrative expenses	847	1,494
Total depreciation and amortization	9,576	10,800

Principal expenses by nature

Cost of contract revenue, general and administrative expenses, foreign exchange loss, finance costs and negative goodwill, by nature are as follows:

	June 30 2017	June 30 2016
	$	$
Depreciation and amortization	9,576	10,800
Employee benefits expense	68,489	56,277
Cost of inventories	30,679	24,823
Other expenses	24,301	21,061
Negative goodwill	-	(5,020)
Total cost of contract revenue, general and administrative expenses, foreign exchange loss, finance costs and negative goodwill	133,045	107,941

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

9. INVENTORIES

Inventories consist of the following:

	June 30 2017	June 30 2016
	$	$
Spare parts, net	12,311	11,680
Consumables, net	25,053	22,879
Other	1,361	730
	38,725	35,289

Spare parts mainly include motors and drill bits. Consumables mainly include limited life tools, rods, hammers, wire lines and casings.

The cost of inventories recognized as an expense and included in cost of contract revenue has been recorded as follows:

	June 30 2017	June 30 2016
	$	$
	30,679	24,823

During the year, an amount of $nil (2016: $326) has been accounted for as a write-down of inventories as a result of net realizable value being lower than cost. As at December 31, 2016, an amount of $295 has been accounted as a reversal of a write-down of inventory ($nil for the year ended June 30, 2016).

The Company's credit facilities are in part secured by a general assignment of the Company's inventories.

10. INVESTMENTS

Changes in investments were as follows:

	June 30 2017	June 30 2016
	$	$
Investments in public companies, beginning of year	709	424
Conversion of accounts receivable	60	-
Disposal of investments	(352)	(51)
Change in fair value of available for sale investments	265	336
Investments in public companies, end of year	682	709

The Company holds common shares in publicly traded companies. These shares are designated as available-for-sale and are reported at fair value, reflecting their quoted share price as at the reporting date. The original cost is $347 ($373 as at June 30, 2016). The gain on disposal of investments totalling $266 for the year ended June 30, 2017 is included in general and administrative expenses ($80 for the year ended June 30, 2016).

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

11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Changes in the property, plant and equipment balance were as follows:

	Land	Buildings and components	Drilling equipment	Vehicles	Other	Total
Cost	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance as at July 1, 2016	841	9,848	74,770	15,604	2,886	103,949
Additions	-	860	4,948	1,812	194	7,814
Disposals	-	(267)	(3,233)	(903)	(36)	(4,439)
Write-off	-	(26)	(1,985)	(142)	(73)	(2,226)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	(334)	-	-	(334)
Balance as at June 30, 2017	841	10,415	74,166	16,371	2,971	104,764
Accumulated Depreciation						
Balance as at July 1, 2016	-	2,968	45,705	10,294	2,004	60,971
Depreciation	-	563	7,120	1,611	282	9,576
Disposals	-	(158)	(2,410)	(791)	(36)	(3,395)
Write-off	-	(26)	(1,916)	(138)	(73)	(2,153)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	(249)	-	-	(249)
Balance as at June 30, 2017	-	3,347	48,250	10,976	2,177	64,750

	Land	Buildings and components	Drilling equipment	Vehicles	Other	Total
Cost	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance as at July 1, 2015	512	9,801	64,643	14,086	2,891	91,933
Additions	329	47	4,414	1,525	251	6,566
Disposals	-	-	(1,151)	(282)	(294)	(1,727)
Business acquisition (Note 2)	-	-	6,674	285	43	7,002
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	190	(10)	(5)	175
Balance as at June 30, 2016	841	9,848	74,770	15,604	2,886	103,949
Accumulated Depreciation						
Balance as at July 1, 2015	-	2,430	39,099	8,805	1,894	52,228
Depreciation	-	538	7,589	1,686	404	10,217
Disposals	-	-	(1,117)	(174)	(302)	(1,593)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	-	134	(23)	8	119
Balance as at June 30, 2016	-	2,968	45,705	10,294	2,004	60,971
June 30, 2016:						
Net book value	841	6,880	29,065	5,310	882	42,978
Portion related to finance leases	-	-	3,394	339	-	3,733
June 30, 2017:						
Net book value	841	7,068	25,916	5,395	794	40,014
Portion related to finance leases	-	-	1,338	142	-	1,480

The gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment totalling $140 for the year ended June 30, 2017 (a gain of $329 for the year ended June 30, 2016) is included in cost of contract revenue. There was no impairment charge recognised for the years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016.

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

12. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Changes in the intangible assets balance were as follows:

Drilling technology	Cost	Accumulated amortization	Total
	$	$	$
Balance as at July 1, 2015	2,912	(2,329)	583
Amortization	-	(583)	(583)
Balance as at June 30, 2016	2,912	(2,912)	-
Amortization	-	-	-
Balance as at June 30, 2017	2,912	(2,912)	-

Net book value:	
June 30, 2016	-
June 30, 2017	-

There was no impairment charge recognised for the years ended June 30, 2017 and 2016.

13. LONG-TERM DEBT

	June 30 2017	June 30 2016
	$	$
Loan authorized for a maximum amount of $25 million, bearing interest at prime rate plus 2.00%, effective rate as at June 30, 2017 of 4.70%, maturing December 2017, secured by first rank hypothec on the universality of all present and future assets (a) (b) (c)	13,571	7,403
Loan authorized for an amount of $2.5 million, bearing interest at prime rate plus 4.50%, effective rate as at June 30, 2017 of 7.20%, payable in monthly instalments of $52 as from June 2017, maturing May 2021, secured by second rank hypothec on the universality of all present and future assets (b)	2,434	-
Finance leases, bearing interest between 3.30% and 9.80% (June 30, 2016: 3.34% and 29.02%), maturing December 2020	983	1,933
	16,988	9,336
Current portion	(14,903)	(889)
	2,085	8,447

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

13. LONG-TERM DEBT (continued)

(a) The rate is variable based on the quarterly calculation of a financial ratio and can vary from prime rate plus 0.50% to 2.25%.

(b) An unamortized amount of $42 ($97 as at June 30, 2016), representing financing fees, has been netted against of the long-term debt. This amount is being amortized to earnings over the term of the debt, using the effective interest method.

(c) The Company provided a letter of credit to one of its subsidiaries's bank of US$1.0 million (or approximately CAN$1.3 million) from the credit facility. The purpose of the letter of credit is to provide performance bonds to secure drilling contracts with some of its customers.

Under the terms of the long-term debt agreement, the Company must satisfy certain restrictive covenants as to minimum financial ratios (Note 14). As at June 30, 2017, the Company was compliant with its financial covenants (June 30, 2016: the Company was compliant with its financial covenants).

As at June 30, 2017, the prime rate was 2.70% (2.70% as at June 30, 2016).

As at June 30, 2017, principal payments required in the next years are as follows:

	Loan	Finance lease	Total
	$	$	$
Within one year	14,225	720	14,945
Later than one year and not later than five years	1,822	263	2,085
	16,047	983	17,030

Minimum lease payments are as follows:

	Minimum lease payments	Present value of minimum lease payments	
		June 30 2017	June 30 2016
	$	$	$
Within one year	755	720	889
Later than one year and not later than five years	275	263	1,044
	1,030	983	1,933
Less: future finance charges	(47)	-	-
Present value of minimum lease payments	983	983	1,933

Long-term debt and finance leases by currency and by term are as follows:

As at June 30, 2017	Total	Within one year	Later than one but not later than five years
	$	$	$
CAN	16,132	14,212	1,920
Chilean Pesos (CLP439,920,163)	856	691	165
	16,988	14,903	2,085

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

14. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company includes share capital, equity settled reserve, retained earnings, long-term debt and finance leases and bank overdraft net of cash in its definition of capital.

The Company's capital structure is as follows:

	June 30 2017	June 30 2016
	$	$
Long-term debt and finance leases	16,988	9,336
Share capital	57,130	55,688
Equity settled reserve	1,178	1,468
Retained earnings	15,907	21,720
Cash	(1,601)	(2,293)
	89,602	85,919

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 June 30, 2017, as mentioned in Note 13, the Company complied with its covenants (June 30, 2016: the Company was compliant with its financial covenants).

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.

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

15. 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 must be adopted before their issuance by a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Company.

	June 30, 2017		June 30, 2016	
	Number of shares	$	Number of shares	$
Balance, beginning of the year	35,101,419	55,688	33,276,519	54,411
Shares issued:				
For share options exercised [(a)]	993,500	1,442	-	-
For business acquisition [(b)]	-	-	1,824,900	1,277
Balance, end of the year	36,094,919	57,130	35,101,419	55,688

[(a)] On February 28, 2017, the Company issued 942,000 common shares to the President and Chief Executive Officer in connection with the exercise of its options (see Note 19).

[(b)] As at December 30, 2015, the Company issued a total of 1,824,900 common shares for a total amount of $1,277 as part of the consideration for the acquisition of Captagua Ingeniería S.A. (see Note 2).

Net loss per share

Diluted net loss per common share was calculated based on net loss divided by the average number of common shares outstanding using the treasury shares method. Shares options are not included in the computation of diluted net loss per share as their inclusion would be anti-dilutive.

Net loss per share - basic and diluted	June 30 2017	June 30 2016
Net loss attributable to common shareholders	(5,874) $	(213) $
Weighted average basic number of common shares outstanding	35,504,686	34,188,969
Net loss per share - basic and diluted	(0.17) $	(0.01) $

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

15. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

2007 share option plan

In January 2007, the Board of Directors adopted an equity settled share option plan (the 2007 Share Option Plan). The purpose of this plan is to retain, motivate and reward qualified directors, officers, employees and consultants of the Company.

The vesting and expiry terms of the outstanding options were modified in June 2008 and now vest at the rate of 50% 31 days after the closing date of the IPO and 25% on each of the first and second anniversary of the closing date of the IPO. The options will expire 10 years after the grant date.

2008 share option plan

Also, on June 26, 2008, the Company established the new equity settled option plan (the 2008 Share Option Plan), which is intended to aid in attracting, retaining and motivating the Company's officers, employees, directors and consultants. The new option plan has been prepared in accordance with the TSX's policies on listed company security-based compensation arrangements. Persons eligible to be granted options under the new option plan are: any director, officer or employee of Orbit Garant or of any subsidiary company controlled by any such person or a family trust of which at least one trustee is any such person and all of the beneficiaries of which are such person and his or her spouse or children.

The aggregate number of common shares which may be issued from treasury upon the exercise of options under the 2008 share option plan shall not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares (this limit does not include, for greater certainty, options outstanding under the 2007 share option plan). The number of common shares which may be reserved for issuance pursuant to options granted under the new option plan, together with common shares reserved for issuance from treasury under any other employee-related plan of the Company, or options for services granted by the Company to any one person, shall not exceed 5% of the then aggregate issued and outstanding common shares.

The Board of Directors, through the recommendation of the Corporate Governance and Compensation Committee, manages the 2008 Share Option Plan and determines, among other things, optionees, vesting periods, exercise price and other attributes of the options, in each case pursuant to the 2008 share option plan, applicable securities legislation and the rules of the TSX. Unless otherwise determined by the Board of Directors, options vest at a rate of 20% per annum commencing 12 months after the date of grant and expire no later than 7 years after the grant date. Options are forfeited when the option holder ceases to be a director, officer or employee of the Company. The exercise price for any option may not be less than the fair market value (the closing price of the common shares on the TSX on the last trading day on which common shares traded prior to such day, or the average of the closing bid and ask prices over the last five trading days, if no trades accrued over that period) of the common shares at the time of the grant of the option.

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

	June 30, 2017		June 30, 2016	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
		$		$
Outstanding at the beginning of year	2,877,500	1.16	2,226,500	1.35
Granted during the year	500,000	1.75	732,000	0.70
Exercised during the year	(993,500)	1.02	-	-
Cancelled during the year	(47,500)	1.28	(81,000)	2.26
Outstanding at end of year	2,336,500	1.35	2,877,500	1.16
Exercisable at end of year	895,400	1.54	1,561,000	1.27

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

15. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

On December 6, 2016, 500,000 share options have been granted to employees and directors giving the option to purchase a common share for an exercice price of $1.75 per share which represents the fair value of a common share at the date of the grant. These options have a life of 7 years and will vest at a rate of 20% per annum commencing 12 months after the date of the grant. On January 20, 2016, 732,000 share options have been granted to employees and directors giving the option to purchase a common share for an exercice price of $0.70 per share which represents the fair value of a common share at the date of the grant.

The following table summarizes information on share options outstanding at June 30, 2017:

Range of exercise price $	Outstanding at June 30, 2017	Weighted average remaining life (years)	Weighted average exercise price $	Exercisable at June 30, 2017	Weighted average exercise price $
0.50 - 1.49	1,353,000	4.63	0.87	497,400	0.95
1.50 - 2.49	966,000	4.39	1.98	380,500	2.20
3.50 - 4.49	17,500	1.19	4.00	17,500	4.00
	2,336,500			895,400	

The Company's calculations of the fair value of options granted were made using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. The following table summarizes the grant date fair value calculations with weighted average assumptions:

	Granted in December 2016	Granted in January 2016
Risk-free interest rate	0.92%	0.63%
Expected life (years)	5	5
Expected volatility (based on historical volatility)	36.70%	40.00%
Expected dividend yield	0%	0%
Fair value of options granted	$0.58	$0.25

During the years mentioned 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:

	June 30 2017 $	June 30 2016 $
Expense related to share-based compensation	220	193

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

16. INCOME TAXES

Income tax expense recovery comprises the following:

	June 30 2017	June 30 2016
Current tax	$	$
Current year	480	(55)
Prior year adjustments	232	(38)
	712	(93)
Deferred tax		
Current year	(2,711)	(123)
Effect of corporate tax rate modification	6	-
	(2,705)	(123)
	(1,993)	(216)

The tax rates prescribed by the applicable laws were at 26.85% in 2017 and at 26.37% in 2016.

	June 30 2017	June 30 2016
	$	$
Loss before income taxes	(7,867)	(429)
Statutory rates	26.85%	26.37%
Income taxes recovery based on statutory rates	(2,112)	(113)
Increase (decrease) of income taxes due to the following:		
Non-deductible expenses and other	4	95
Non-deductible share-based compensation expense	59	51
Non taxable portion of capital gain	(35)	-
Non taxable negative goodwill	-	(1,324)
Difference of income rates between territories	20	-
Effect of corporate tax rate modification	6	-
Prior year adjustments	232	(38)
Income tax assets unrecognized	(167)	1,113
Total income taxes recovery	(1,993)	(216)

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

16. INCOME TAXES (continued)

Deferred income taxes are based on differences between the accounting and tax values of assets and liabilities and consist of the following as at the dates presented:

	July 1 2016	Recognized in statement of loss	Other	June 30 2017
	$	$	$	$
Deferred income tax assets:				
Intangible assets	39	110	-	149
Loss carried forward	2,364	2,271	-	4,635
Total deferred income tax assets	2,403	2,381	-	4,784
Deferred income tax liabilities:				
Investments	45	(14)	(1)	30
Property, plant and equipment	1,428	(310)	-	1,118
Total deferred income tax liabilities	1,473	(324)	(1)	1,148
Net deferred income tax liabilities (assets)	930	2,705	1	3,636

	July 1 2015	Recognized in statement of loss	Other	June 30 2016
	$	$	$	$
Deferred income tax assets:				
Intangible assets	(121)	141	19	39
Loss carried forward	3,103	(739)	-	2,364
Total deferred income tax assets	2,982	(598)	19	2,403
Deferred income tax liabilities:				
Investments	-	-	45	45
Property, plant and equipment	1,856	(428)	-	1,428
Total deferred income tax liabilities	1,856	(428)	45	1,473
Less: income tax assets unrecognized	(293)	293	-	-
Net deferred income tax liabilities (assets)	833	123	(26)	930

Tax losses for which no deferred tax assets was recognised expir as follow:

	June 30 2017	June 30 2016
Never expire	$	$
Chilean Pesos (CLP2,502,894,330)	4,873	-

17. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELATING TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Changes in non-cash operating working capital items:

	June 30 2017	June 30 2016
	$	$
Trade and other receivables	(3,243)	3,224
Inventories	(3,436)	379
Prepaid expenses	(190)	878
Trade and other payables	3,619	175
	(3,250)	4,656

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

18. COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEES

Commitments

The Company has entered into operating lease agreements expiring in 2021 which call for lease payments of $308 for the rental of vehicles. The Company has also entered into lease agreements for offices expiring in 2021 for minimum lease payments of $1,252. None of the operating lease agreements contain renewal or purchase options or escalation clauses or any restrictions. The minimum lease payments under these lease agreements for the next four years are detailed as follows:

	$
2018	620
2019	387
2020	379
2021	174

Lease payments recognised as an expense during the year amount to $2,096 (year ended June 30, 2016: $1,708). This amount consists of minimum lease payments. No sublease payments or contingent rent payments were made or received. No sublease income is expected as all assets held under lease agreements are used exclusively by the Company.

Guarantees

For the year ended June 30, 2017, the Company issued some bank guarantees in favor of customers for a total amount of $2,832, maturing in December 2017. For the year ended June 30, 2017, the Company has not made any payments in connection with these guarantees.

In March 2017, the Company provided a $US 1.0 millions letter of credit one of its subsidiaries's bank (or approximately CAN$1.3 million) from the credit facility. The purpose of the letter of credit is to provide performance bonds to secure drilling contracts with some of its customers. As at June 30, 2017, the subsidiary did not use this garantee to secure drilling contracts.

19. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company is related to Dynamitage Castonguay Ltd., company owned by directors.

On February 28, 2017, the Company granted a loan maturing not later than February 28, 2019, for the amount of $1,237 to the President and Chief Executive Officer in connection with the exercise of its options to purchase 942,000 shares. The loan bears interest at the rate of 4% annually and is secured by a pledge of shares and a guarantee from 6707550 Canada Inc.

During the year, the Company entered into the following transactions with its related company and with persons related to directors:

	June 30 2017	June 30 2016
	$	$
Sales	102	25
Purchases	167	94

As at June 30, 2017 and as at June 30, 2016, there was no accounts receivable resulting from these transactions.

All of these related party transactions made in the normal course of business were measured at the exchange amount, which is the amount established and agreed to by the parties.

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

20. KEY MANAGEMENT COMPENSATION

The compensation recognized for key management remuneration and director's fees, is analyzed as follows:

	June 30 2017	June 30 2016
	$	$
Salaries and fees	1,433	1,287
Share-based compensation	204	149
	1,637	1,436

21. 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, in Chilean Pesos, in XOF and in GHS cedi and is thus exposed to foreign exchange fluctuations. The Company does not actively manage this risk. As at June 30, 2017, the Company had cash in US dollars for an amount of US$957 (June 30, 2016, US$1,473) and accounts receivable in US dollars for an amount of US$636 (June 30, 2016, US$640). The Company has cash in Chilean Pesos for an amount of CLP207,424,327 (June 30, 2016, CLP292,449,849) and accounts receivable in Chilean Pesos for an amount of CLP1,471,946,677 (June 30, 2016, CLP1,076,241,833). The Company has cash in GHS cedi for an amount of 26,065 (June 30, 2016, 131,758) and accounts receivable in GHS cedi for an amount of 1,561,986 (June 30, 2016, 519,382). The Company has cash in XOF for an amount of 12,751,223 (June 30, 2016, nil).

As at June 30, 2017, 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 $142 (June 30, 2015, $197), 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 $183 (June 30, 2016, $23), and a 10% increase or decrease of the GHS cedi exchange rate would have caused a corresponding annual increase or decrease in net loss and comprehensive loss of $29 (June 30, 2016, $66) and a 10% increase or decrease of the XOF exchange rate would not have caused a significant increase or decrease in net loss and comprehensive income.

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 accounts receivable. As at June 30, 2017, the amount of the insurance coverage from EDC represents 5% of the accounts receivable (7% as at June 30, 2016).

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.

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

21. 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:

	June 30 2017	June 30 2016
	$	$
Balance at beginning of year	1,074	1,010
Change in allowance, other than write-offs and recoveries	348	383
Write-offs of accounts receivable	(149)	(298)
Recoveries	(44)	(21)
Balance at end of year	1,229	1,074

As at June 30, 2017, 58% (June 30, 2016: 53%) of the trade and other receivables are aged as current and 5% are impaired (June 30, 2016: 5%).

Two major customers represent 25% of the trade accounts receivable as at June 30, 2017 (June 30, 2016, one major customer represents 10% of these accounts).

Two major customers represent 29% of the contract revenue for the year ended June 30, 2017 (year ended June 30, 2016, two major customers represent 39%).

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, 2017, the Company has estimated that a 1% increase or decrease in interest rates would have caused a corresponding annual increase or decrease in net loss of $117 (June 30, 2016, $55).

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.

21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair value

The fair value of cash, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and factoring liabilities is approximately equal to their carrying values due to their short-term maturity.

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 of loan receivable approximates its carrying value as the interest rate was established based on market conditions and the interest rates on the market have not changed significantly since the loan was granted.

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
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.

As at June 30, 2017, the investments are classified as a Level 1 financial instrument as the fair value is determined using quoted prices in the active markets.

There were no transfers of amounts between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 financial instruments for the year ended June 30, 2017. For the year ended June 30, 2016, the investments were transferred from Level 2 to Level 1 because there is now an active market to determine quoted prices.

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

21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises from the Company's management of working capital, the finance costs 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 14 are details of undrawn facilities that the Company has at its disposal to further reduce liquidity risk.

The Company enters into receivable purchase agreements (commonly referred to as "factoring agreements") with different banks as part of its normal working capital financing. The Company receives 100% of the value of the specific sales invoice less a charge between 0.46% and 0.52%. As at June 30, 2017, trade receivables include $705 related to factored accounts ($1,395 as at June 30, 2016).

The following tables present the contractual cash flows for the financial liabilities based on their remaining contractual maturities.

				As at June 30, 2017
	Total	0 -1 year	2 - 3 years	4 - 5 years
	$	$	$	$
Trade and other payables	18,981	18,981	-	-
Factoring liabilities	705	705	-	-
Long-term debt	16,047	14,225	1,822	-
Finance lease	983	720	221	42
	36,716	34,631	2,043	42

				As at June 30, 2016
	Total	0 -1 year	2 - 3 years	4 - 5 years
	$	$	$	$
Trade and other payables	15,362	15,362	-	-
Factoring liabilities	1,395	1,395	-	-
Long-term debt	7,500	-	7,500	-
Finance lease	1,933	889	1,044	-
	26,190	17,646	8,544	-

22. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company is separated into two geographical reportable segments: Canada and International (US, Central, South America, West Africa and Kazakhstan). The elements of the results and the financial situation are divided between the segments, 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 segments 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 segments by the revenues of ordinary activities from external clients and earnings (loss) from operation.

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

22. SEGMENTED INFORMATION (continued)

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

	June 30 2017 $	June 30 2016 $
Contract revenue		
Canada	99,259	92,449
International	25,919	15,063
	125,178	107,512
Profit (loss) from operation		
Canada	653	4,557
International	(4,510)	(4,709)
	(3,857)	(152)
General and corporate expenses [1]	3,010	4,565
Finance costs	1,000	732
Negative goodwill	-	(5,020)
Income taxes recovery	(1,993)	(216)
	2,017	61
Net loss	(5,874)	(213)

[1] General and corporate expenses include expenses for corporate offices, share options and certain unallocated costs.

	June 30 2017 $	June 30 2016 $
Depreciation and amortization		
Canada	5,903	7,142
International	2,826	2,164
Unallocated and corporate assets	847	1,494
	9,576	10,800

	As at June 30, 2017 $	As at June 30, 2016 $
Identifiable assets		
Canada	83,496	76,200
International	27,442	28,964
	110,938	105,164
Property, plant and equipment		
Canada	29,450	31,477
International	10,564	11,501
	40,014	42,978