FORAGE ORBIT GARANT DRILLING

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Orbit Garant Drilling Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Orbit Garant Drilling Inc. (the "Entity"), which comprise:

- the consolidated statements of financial position as at June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022;
- the consolidated statements of loss and comprehensive loss for the years then ended;
- the consolidated statements of changes in equity for the years then ended;
- the consolidated statements of cash flows for the years then ended;
- and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies

(Hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Entity as at June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the ***"Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements"*** section of our auditor's report.

We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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

Key Audit Matter

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2023. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our auditor's report.

Assessment of the Accuracy of Mining Sites Inventories

Description of the matter

We draw attention to Note 3 and Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements.

The Entity's inventories mainly include spare parts and consumables. As at June 30, 2023, the Entity holds inventories of $47.67 million, a portion of which consists of mining sites inventories. Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on the first-in, first-out basis.

Why the matter is a key audit matter

We identified the assessment of the accuracy of mining sites inventories as a key audit matter. This matter represented an area of higher assessed risk of material misstatement given the magnitude of the inventory balance and the extent of audit effort needed to address the matter. In addition, significant auditor judgment was required in evaluating the results of our audit procedures over the first-in, first-out cost basis of the mining sites inventories.

How the matter was addressed in the audit

The following are the primary procedures we performed to address this key audit matter:

We sorted mining sites inventories by items and by location, to calculate movements during the year for items held in inventory at year-end. We performed substantive analytical procedures over the first-in, first-out cost basis for these items, using data including purchase costs and mining sites inventories quantities at year-end. To evaluate the reliability of the data used in the substantive analytical procedures described above:

- we tested a sample of inventory purchases to invoices.
- for a selection of mining sites locations, we observed the Entity's physical inventory counts at year-end and performed independent test counts for a sample of items which we compared to the Entity's records.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information comprises:

- the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis filed with the relevant Canadian Securities Commissions.
- the information, other than the financial statements and the auditor's report thereon, included in a document likely to be entitled "Annual Report".

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit and remain alert for indications that the other information appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis filed with the relevant Canadian Securities Commissions as at the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in the auditor's report.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

The information, other than the financial statements and the auditor's report thereon, included in a document likely to be entitled "Annual Report" is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we will perform on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

  The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.
- Provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group Entity to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

- Determine, from the matters communicated with those charged with governance, those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our auditor's report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this auditor's report is Alain Bessette.

KPMG LLP*

Montréal, Canada

September 19, 2023

*CPA auditor, public accountancy permit No. A115894

ORBIT GARANT DRILLING INC.

Consolidated Statements of Loss

For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022

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

	Notes	June 30 2023	June 30 2022
		$	$
Contract revenue	23	200,976	195,473
Cost of contract revenue			
Write-down of inventories from restructuring in Burkina Faso	6, 7	4,187	-
Other cost of contract revenue	5	178,459	181,732
		182,646	181,732
Gross profit		18,330	13,741
Expenses			
General and administrative expenses	5	16,444	14,523
Foreign exchange (gain) loss		(1,892)	392
Finance costs	5	3,349	2,235
	5	17,901	17,150
Earnings (loss) before income taxes		429	(3,409)
Income tax expense	16		
Current		475	598
Deferred		623	2,640
		1,098	3,238
Net loss		(669)	(6,647)
Net loss per share	15		
Basic		(0.02)	(0.18)
Diluted		(0.02)	(0.18)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

ORBIT GARANT DRILLING INC.
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss
For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022
(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	June 30 2023	June 30 2022
	$	$
Net loss	(669)	(6,647)
Other comprehensive loss		
Cumulative translation adjustments, net of income tax of $62 (June 30, 2022 : $119)	(275)	(1,402)
Other comprehensive loss	(275)	(1,402)
Comprehensive loss	(944)	(8,049)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

ORBIT GARANT DRILLING INC.
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022
(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

Year ended June 30, 2023		Share capital	Equity-settled reserve	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Total Shareholders' equity
		$	$	$	$	$
		(Note 15)				
Balance as at July 1, 2022		59,204	1,624	5,729	(4,052)	62,505
Total comprehensive loss						
Net loss		-	-	(669)	-	(669)
Other comprehensive loss						
Cumulative translation adjustments		-	-	-	(275)	(275)
Other comprehensive loss		-	-	-	(275)	(275)
Transactions with shareholders, recorded directly in equity						
Share-based compensation	(Note 15)	-	83	-	-	83
Stock options cancelled		-	(726)	726	-	-
Total transactions with shareholders		-	(643)	726	-	83
Balance as at June 30, 2023		59,204	981	5,786	(4,327)	61,644

Year ended June 30, 2022		Share capital	Equity-settled reserve	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Total Shareholders' equity
		$	$	$	$	$
		(Note 15)				
Balance as at July 1, 2021		59,204	1,452	12,342	(2,650)	70,348
Total comprehensive loss						
Net loss		-	-	(6,647)	-	(6,647)
Other comprehensive loss						
Cumulative translation adjustments		-	-	-	(1,402)	(1,402)
Other comprehensive loss		-	-	-	(1,402)	(1,402)
Transactions with shareholders, recorded directly in equity						
Share-based compensation	(Note 15)	-	206		-	206
Stock options cancelled		-	(34)	34	-	-
Total transactions with shareholders		-	172	34	-	206
Balance as at June 30, 2022		59,204	1,624	5,729	(4,052)	62,505

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

ORBIT GARANT DRILLING INC.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Position
As at June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022
(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Notes	June 30 2023	June 30 2022
		$	$
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		2,181	1,018
Trade and other receivables		30,538	39,401
Inventories	7	47,674	49,006
Income taxes receivable		580	664
Prepaid expenses		1,017	1,077
		81,990	91,166
Non-current assets			
Investments	8	320	146
Property, plant and equipment	9	41,156	41,403
Right-of-use assets	10	1,925	2,388
Intangible assets	11	296	320
Deferred tax assets	16	1,876	1,636
Total assets		127,563	137,059
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables		27,621	33,578
Income taxes payable		1	12
Factoring liability	22	1,449	1,317
Current portion of long-term debt	12	1,994	2,222
Current portion of lease liabilities	13	528	675
		31,593	37,804
Non-current liabilities			
Deferred tax liabilities	16	1,291	657
Long-term debt	12	32,344	34,702
Lease liabilities	13	691	1,391
		65,919	74,554
EQUITY			
Share capital	15	59,204	59,204
Equity-settled reserve		981	1,624
Retained earnings		5,786	5,729
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		(4,327)	(4,052)
Equity attributable to shareholders		61,644	62,505
Total liabilities and equity		127,563	137,059

Contingencies and commitments (notes 18 and 19)

APPROVED BY THE BOARD

(signed) Pierre Alexandre
Pierre Alexandre, Director

(signed) Nicole Veilleux
Nicole Veilleux, Director

ORBIT GARANT DRILLING INC.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
For the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022
(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

	Notes	June 30 2023	June 30 2022
		$	$
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Earnings (loss) before income taxes		429	(3,409)
Items not affecting cash			
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	9	10,372	10,307
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	10	516	515
Amortization of intangible assets	11	207	321
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	9	(484)	(908)
Gain on disposal of right-of-use assets	10	-	(7)
Derecognition of right-of-use assets and lease liabilities	10	(132)	-
Share-based compensation	15	83	206
Write-down of inventories from restructuring in Burkina Faso	6, 7	4,187	-
Finance costs	5	3,349	2,235
Net change in fair value of investments	8	311	85
		18,838	9,345
Changes in non-cash operating working capital items	17	(700)	(1,087)
Income taxes paid		(433)	(187)
Finance costs paid		(3,352)	(2,215)
		14,353	5,856
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from disposal of investments	8	-	28
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	9	(9,257)	(11,899)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		996	1,192
Acquisition of intangible assets	11	(179)	(99)
		(8,440)	(10,778)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from factoring		16,633	11,613
Repayment on factoring		(16,798)	(12,829)
Proceeds from long-term debt		113,260	102,094
Repayment of long-term debt		(116,627)	(97,425)
Repayment of lease liabilities		(900)	(742)
		(4,432)	2,711
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalent		(318)	(27)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalent		1,163	(2,238)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period		1,018	3,256
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period		2,181	1,018

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"), incorporated under the *Canada Business Corporations Act*, mainly operates a surface and underground diamond drilling business. The Company has operations in Canada, the United States, Central and South America and West Africa.

The Company's head office is located at 3200, boul. Jean-Jacques Cossette, Val-d'Or (Québec), Canada. The Company holds interests in several entities. 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%
Orbit Garant Chile S.A.	100%
Orbit Garant Drilling Ghana Limited	100%
Perforación Orbit Garant Peru S.A.C.	100%
OGD Drilling (Guyana) Inc.	100%
Forage Orbit Garant BF S.A.S.	100%
Forage Orbit Garant Guinée SARLU	100%
Sarliaq-Orbit Garant Inc.	49%
Tumiit Orbit Garant Inc. (dissolved on June 27, 2023)	49%

2. 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 Standards 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 judgments. 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 4.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis except for the investments, which are measured at fair value, and share-based compensation which is measured in accordance with IFRS 2, *Share-Based Payment*. 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 19, 2023.

3. 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 statements 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

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 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 adjustments" and are accumulated in equity. The accumulated amount of exchange differences is reclassified in net earnings upon loss of control of a foreign operation. Additionally, foreign exchange gains and losses related to certain intercompany loans that are permanent in nature are included in OCI under "Cumulative translation adjustments" and are accumulated in equity.

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 recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Financial instruments (continued)

Asset/Liability	Classification
Cash and equivalents	Amortized cost
Trade and other receivables	Amortized cost
Investments	Fair value through profit or loss
Trade and other payables	Amortized cost
Factoring liability	Amortized cost
Long-term debt	Amortized cost

Financial assets measured at amortized cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method and net of any impairment loss, if

(a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

(b) The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise, on specified dates, to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and/or interest.

Financial assets measured at fair value

These assets are measured at fair value and changes therein, including any interest or dividend income, are recognized in net income. However, for investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, the Company may elect at initial recognition to present gains and losses in other comprehensive income. For such investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, gains and losses are never reclasified to net income, and no impairment is recognized in net income.

Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost

A financial liability is subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities measured at fair value

Financial liabilities measured at fair value are initially recognized at fair value and are remeasured at each reporting date with any changes therein recognized in net income. The Company has no financial liabilities measured at fair value.

The Company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the consolidated statements of financial position when and only when the Company has a legal right to offset the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

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.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, bank overdraft and short-term deposits with original maturities of three months or less.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Trade and other receivables

Trade and other receivables consist of amounts due from normal business activities. An allowance for expected credit losses is maintained to reflect an impairment risk for trade and other receivables based on an expected credit loss model which factors in changes in credit quality since the initial recognition of trade accounts receivable based on customer risk categories. Bad debts are also provided for based on collection history and specific risks identified on a customer-by-customer basis.

Employee benefits

Employee benefits are all forms of consideration given by an entity in exchange for services 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.

Inventories

The Company maintains an inventory of operating supplies, motors, drill rods and drill bits on mining sites and warehouses. These inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Net realizable value is determined using the estimated selling price less estimated costs to complete the sale. Cost is determined on the first-in, first-out basis. Used and revised inventories are adjusted to reflect consumption and the level of refurbishment. The amount of any write-down of inventories can be reversed when the circumstances that led to the write-down no longer exist.

Investments

Investments in publicly traded securities are classified as fair value through profit or loss. Fair value through profit or loss investments are recorded at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in profit or loss.

Investment in an associate

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. The Company has significant influence when it has the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but does not have control or joint control. The Company accounts for its investment in an associate using the equity method. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recognized at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, distributions received from an associate reduce the carrying amount of the investment. The consolidated statements of comprehensive loss include the Company's share of any amounts recognized by its associate in profit or loss and in other comprehensive loss, if any. Intercompany balances between the Company and its associate are not eliminated.

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	-

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Property, plant and equipment (continued)

The depreciation is calculated on the cost of an asset less its residual value and begins when the property, plant and equipment are ready for their intended use. Land is not depreciated.

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

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:

Software	3 to 5 years
Patents	10 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.

Government assistance

Government grants are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the Company has complied with the conditions attached to the grant. When the grant is related to an expensed item, it is recognized as a reduction of the related expense. When the grant is to property, plant and equipment, it is recognized against the net book value of the asset and recognized over the expected useful life as a reduction of asset depreciation.

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.

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 statements of (loss) earnings 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 recognized.

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.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Income taxes (continued)

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. A deferred tax expense or benefit is recognized in other comprehensive loss 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.

Leases

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease based on whether the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Right-of-use assets on leases

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, comprised of the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liabilities, lease payments made on or before the commencement date and any initial direct costs incurred, less any lease incentives received. They are subsequently depreciated on a straight-line basis on the lease term and reduced by impairment losses, if any. If it is reasonably certain that the Company will exercise the purchase options, the underlying asset is depreciated on the basis of its estimated useful life. Right-of-use assets may also be adjusted to reflect the re-measurement of related lease liabilities.

The lease term includes the renewal option only if it is reasonably certain to be exercised. The lease terms range from 2 to 11 years for land and buildings and from 1 to 4 years for vehicles.

The Company has elected not to recognize a right-of-use asset and liability for leases where the total lease term is less than or equal to twelve months and for leases of low value assets. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index and the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised. Subsequently, the lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method and adjusted for interest and lease payments. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate as at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. Subsequently, the carrying amount of the lease liability is remeasured if there has been a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the in-substance fixed lease payments or a change in the assessment to exercise a purchase option for the underlying asset.

Revenue recognition

Revenue from drilling contracts and ancillary services is recognized on the basis of actual metres drilled for each contract, which corresponds to the amount to which the entity has a right to invoice.

3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

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 (loss), 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 under IFRS 2 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.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGMENTS

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:

A) CRITICAL ACCOUTING ESTIMATES

Inventories

Part of the inventory was estimated based on the number of drills on minings sites. In estimating the cost of this inventory, management takes into account the estimated amount of inventory per drill, based on the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimate was made.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company also uses its judgment to determine whether an impairment test must be performed due to the presence of potential impairment indicators. As at June 30, 2023, the company concluded that there were impairment indicators for assets located in Burkina Faso, and it performed an impairment test on property, plant and equipment, right of use assets and intangible assets located in Burkina Faso. No impairment was recognized as a result of this test. In applying its judgment, the Company relies primarily on its knowledge of its business and the economic environment. Significant management estimates are required to determine the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit ("CGU") including estimates of future cash flows. Differences in estimates could affect whether tangible and intangible assets are in fact impaired and the dollar amount of that impairment. Significant assumptions are used by management to determine the projected revenue, operating expenses, utilization, discount rates and market pricing. Consequently, the impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements of future periods could be material.

4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES, ASSUMPTIONS AND JUDGMENTS (continued)

A) CRITICAL ACCOUTING ESTIMATES (continued)

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.

Income taxes

The Company is subject to income taxes in various jurisdictions. Judgment is required in determining the worldwide provision for income taxes. The Company's income tax provision is based on tax rules and regulations that are subject to interpretation and may be challenged by tax autorities. 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.

B) JUDGMENTS

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.

Significant judgment in determining the lease term of contracts with renewal options

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise (or not exercise) the option to renew has occurred.

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

5. EXPENSES BY NATURE

Detail of the depreciation and amortization expenses

The depreciation expense of property, plant and equipment, the depreciation expense of right-of-use assets and the amortization expense of intangible assets have been charged to the consolidated statements of (loss) earnings as follows:

	June 30 2023	June 30 2022
	$	$
Cost of contract revenue	10,069	10,046
General and administrative expenses	1,026	1,097
Total depreciation and amortization	11,095	11,143

Principal expenses by nature

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

	June 30 2023	June 30 2022
	$	$
Depreciation and amortization	11,095	11,143
Employee benefits expense	102,494	99,610
Cost of inventories	44,305	44,438
Write-down of inventories from restructuring in Burkina Faso	4,187	-
Interest on long-term debt	2,908	1,918
Interest on lease liabilities	92	139
Factoring charges and other interest	349	178
Other expenses	35,117	41,456
Total cost of contract revenue, general and administrative expenses, foreign exchange (gain) losss and finance costs	200,547	198,882
Cost of contract revenue	182,646	181,732
General and administrative expenses, foreign exchange (gain) loss and finance costs	17,901	17,150
Total cost of contract revenue, general and administrative expenses, foreign exchange (gain) loss and finance costs	200,547	198,882

6. WRITE-DOWN OF INVENTORIES FROM RESTRUCTURING IN BURKINA FASO

During the year, the Company made the decision to exit Burkina Faso due to the significant additional investment required to generate an acceptable return on investment, as well as the increased security concerns within that country therefore, the Company expects to complete its drilling program in Burkina Faso during the second quarter of Fiscal 2024.

These restructuring initiatives generated write-down of inventories calculated based on the determination of the fair value of assets less cost of disposal for a portion of inventory and net sales, less estimated cost to complete, for inventory expected to be consummed until the end of the contract. Fair value less cost of disposal was determined through the use of industry knowledge.

The recognized amount consists of a write-down of $4,187 to reduce inventory to net realizable value.

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

7. INVENTORIES

	June 30 2023	June 30 2022
	$	$
Spare parts	17,019	18,007
Consumables	30,132	29,951
Other	523	1,048
	47,674	49,006

Spare parts mainly include motors and machine parts. 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 2023	June 30 2022
	$	$
	44,305	44,438

During the year, an amount of $4,187 (2022: $0) has been accounted for as a write-down of inventories in Burkina Faso as a result of net realizable value being lower than cost. As at June 30, 2023 and 2022, no amount has been accounted as a reversal of a write-down of inventory.

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

8. INVESTMENTS

	June 30 2023	June 30 2022
	$	$
Investments in public companies, beginning of the year	146	259
Conversion of trade receivables	485	-
Proceeds from disposal of investments	-	(28)
Change in fair value of investments measured at fair value through profit or loss	(311)	(85)
Investments in public companies, end of the year	320	146

The Company holds common shares in publicly traded companies. These shares are classified as fair value through profit or loss and are reported at fair value, reflecting their quoted share price at the reporting date. The change in fair value of investments is included in general and administrative expenses. The original cost is $940 ($455 as at June 30, 2022).

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

9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Land	Buildings and components	Drilling equipment	Vehicles	Other	Total
Cost	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance as at July 1, 2022	2,206	11,433	91,093	22,094	2,063	128,889
Additions	-	224	4,031	4,961	41	9,257
Transfer from right-of-use assets (note 10)	-	-	170	29	-	199
Disposals and write-offs	-	(92)	(2,664)	(2,034)	(90)	(4,880)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	260	126	3,247	98	69	3,800
Balance as at June 30, 2023	2,466	11,691	95,877	25,148	2,083	137,265
Accumulated Depreciation						
Balance as at July 1, 2022	-	6,182	63,257	16,305	1,742	87,486
Depreciation	-	422	6,976	2,875	99	10,372
Transfer from right-of-use assets (note 10)	-	-	41	29	-	70
Disposals and write-offs	-	(83)	(2,280)	(1,915)	(90)	(4,368)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	42	2,312	138	57	2,549
Balance as at June 30, 2023	-	6,563	70,306	17,432	1,808	96,109

	Land	Buildings and components	Drilling equipment	Vehicles	Other	Total
Cost	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance as at July 1, 2021	2,515	11,540	86,943	20,945	2,114	124,057
Additions	-	52	10,348	3,377	31	13,808
Disposals and write-offs	-	(10)	(3,586)	(2,062)	(2)	(5,660)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(309)	(149)	(2,612)	(166)	(80)	(3,316)
Balance as at June 30, 2022	2,206	11,433	91,093	22,094	2,063	128,889
Accumulated Depreciation						
Balance as at July 1, 2021	-	5,825	61,795	15,920	1,679	85,219
Depreciation	-	399	7,216	2,564	128	10,307
Disposals and write-offs	-	-	(3,320)	(2,053)	(2)	(5,375)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	(42)	(2,434)	(126)	(63)	(2,665)
Balance as at June 30, 2022	-	6,182	63,257	16,305	1,742	87,486
June 30, 2022:						
Net book value	2,206	5,251	27,836	5,789	321	41,403
June 30, 2023:						
Net book value	2,466	5,128	25,571	7,716	275	41,156

A gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment totalling $484 for the year ended June 30, 2023 (a gain of $908 for the year ended June 30, 2022) is included in cost of contract revenue.

Drilling equipment includes construction work in progress for an amount of $225 ($816 as at June 30, 2022).

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

10. RIGHT-OF-USE ASSETS

		Buildings and components	Vehicles	Total
Cost		$	$	$
Balance as at July 1, 2022		1,671	1,625	3,296
Additions		-	852	852
Disposals and write-offs		-	(62)	(62)
Variable lease payment adjustment		-	6	6
Reassessment of the lease term		(634)		(634)
Transferred to property, plant and equipment	(Note 9)	-	(199)	(199)
Effect of movements in exchange rates		-	27	27
Balance as at June 30, 2023		1,037	2,249	3,286
Accumulated Depreciation				
Balance as at July 1, 2022		592	316	908
Depreciation		270	246	516
Disposals and write-offs		-	(62)	(62)
Reassessment of the lease term		55	-	55
Transferred to property, plant and equipment	(Note 9)	-	(70)	(70)
Effect of movements in exchange rates		-	14	14
Balance as at June 30, 2023		917	444	1,361

	Buildings and components	Vehicles	Total
Cost	$	$	$
Balance as at July 1, 2021	1,668	1,215	2,883
Additions	104	731	835
Disposals and write-offs	(101)	(285)	(386)
Variable lease payment adjustment	-	8	8
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	(44)	(44)
Balance as at June 30, 2022	1,671	1,625	3,296
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance as at July 1, 2021	430	347	777
Depreciation	263	252	515
Disposals and write-offs	(101)	(252)	(353)
Effect of movements in exchange rates	-	(31)	(31)
Balance as at June 30, 2022	592	316	908
June 30, 2022:			
Net book value	1,079	1,309	2,388
June 30, 2023:			
Net book value	120	1,805	1,925

A gain on disposal of right-of-use-assets totalling $0 for the year ended June 30, 2023 ($7 for the year ended June 30, 2022) is included in cost of contract revenue.

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

11. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Software	Patents	Total
Cost	$	$	$
Balance as at July 1, 2022	2,254	48	2,302
Additions	179	-	179
Effect of movements in exchange rates	16	-	16
Balance as at June 30, 2023	2,449	48	2,497
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance as at July 1, 2022	1,974	8	1,982
Depreciation	201	6	207
Effect of movements in exchange rates	12	-	12
Balance as at June 30, 2023	2,187	14	2,201

	Software	Patents	Total
Cost	$	$	$
Balance as at July 1, 2021	2,203	19	2,222
Additions	70	29	99
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(19)	-	(19)
Balance as at June 30, 2022	2,254	48	2,302
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance as at July 1, 2021	1,799	3	1,802
Depreciation	186	5	191
Effect of movements in exchange rates	(11)	-	(11)
Balance as at June 30, 2022	1,974	8	1,982
June 30, 2022:			
Net book value	280	40	320
June 30, 2023:			
Net book value	262	34	296

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

12. LONG-TERM DEBT

	June 30 2023	June 30 2022
	$	$
Revolving credit facility of US$2,000 (June 30, 2022: US$1,000) authorized for a maximum amount of $6,620 (US$5,000), bearing interest at base rate plus 0.25%, effective rate as at June 30, 2023 of 9.00% (June 30, 2022: interest at base rate plus 0.25%, effective rate of 5.50%), maturing in November 2024, secured by a first rank hypothec on the universality of all present and future assets, except for those noted below [(d)]	2,648	1,289
Revolving credit facility authorized for a maximum amount of $30,000, bearing interest at prime rate plus 1.50%, effective rate as at June 30, 2023 of 8.45% (June 30, 2022: interest at prime rate plus 3.75%, effective rate of 7.45%), maturing in November 2024, secured by a first rank hypothec on the universality of all present and future assets, except for those noted below [(a) (b) (d)]	19,454	30,003
Loan, bearing interest at 6.70%, payable in monthly instalments of $64, maturing in October 2042, secured by a first rank hypothec on a land and building [(c) (e)]	8,212	-
Loan of US$1,160 (June 30, 2022: US$2,320), bearing interest at prime rate plus 2.75%, effective rate as at June 30, 2023 of 11.00% (June 30, 2022: bearing interest at prime rate plus 2.75%, effective rate of 7.50%), payable in monthly instalments of $128 (US$97) (June 30, 2022 : $125 (US$97)), maturing in July 2024, secured by a third rank hypothec on the universality of all present and future assets	1,536	2,990
Loans of CLP$400,925 at June 30, 2022, bearing interest at rates of 3.50%	-	558
Loan of CLF 42 (June 30, 2022: CLF 46), bearing interest at rates of 3.30%, payable in monthly instalments of $22 (CLF 0.43), maturing in February 2028, secured by land and building. [(f)]	2,488	2,084
	34,338	36,924
Current portion	(1,994)	(2,222)
	32,344	34,702

(a) The Revolving credit facility bears interest at either (a) the bank's prime rate plus an applicable margin based on a financial covenant or (b) the banker's acceptance rate plus an applicable margin based on a financial covenant. In addition, the Corporation incurs commitment fees, varying between 0.35% to 1.07%. The rate is variable based on the quarterly calculation of a financial ratio and can vary from (a) prime rate plus 0.50% to 3.75% or (b) banker's acceptance rate plus 1.50% to 4.75%.

(b) As at June 30,2023, an unamortized amount of $146 ($254 as at June 30, 2022), representing financing fees, has been netted against the long-term debt. This amount is being amortized to earnings over the term of the debt, using the effective interest method.

(c) As at June 30,2023, an unamortized amount of $121 ($0 as at June 30, 2022), representing financing fees, has been netted against the long-term debt. This amount is being amortized to earnings over the term of the debt, using the effective interest method.

(d) On May 10, 2022, the Company signed an amendment to the Fourth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement with National Bank of Canada, consisting of a revolving credit facility in the amount of $35,000 along with a revolving credit facility in the amount of US$5,000, that will expire November 2, 2024. On September 9, 2022, as a consequence of securing a new term loan with Business Development Bank of Canada, the amended and restated Credit Agreement has been reduced from $35,000 to $30,000. As at June 30, 2023, the US Credit facility used was US$0 (US$200 as at June 30, 2022).

12. LONG-TERM DEBT (continued)

(e) On September 9, 2022, the Company entered into a additional loan agreement with the Business Development Bank of Canada (the "BDC Loan Agreement") for a term loan in the principal amount of $8,470. The loan bears interest at a fixed rate of 6.70% per year, has a duration of 240 consecutive monthly payments from November 2022 until October 2042. The fixed rate may be reduced by 0.20% from November 2023, if certain covenants of a financial nature are met. The Company's obligations under the BDC Loan Agreement are secured by a first ranking hypothec on the land and building serving as the Company's head office located in Val-d'Or.

(f) As at June 30,2023, an unamortized amount of $34 ($35 as at June 30, 2022), representing financing fees, has been netted against the long-term debt. This amount is being amortized to earnings over the term of the debt, using the effective interest method.

Under the terms of the long-term debt agreements, the Company must satisfy certain restrictive covenants as to minimum financial ratios (Note 14). As at June 30, 2023, the Company was compliant with its financial covenants (June 30, 2022: the Company was compliant with its financial covenants).

As at June 30, 2023, the prime rate in Canada was 6.95% for Canadian loans (3.70% as at June 30, 2022) and the prime rate in United States was 8.25% and the base rate in the United States was 8.75% for US loans (4.75% and 5.25% respectively as at June 30, 2022).

As at June 30, 2023, principal payments required in the next years are as follows:

	$
Within one year	1,994
Later than one year and no later than five years	25,672
More than five years	6,972
	34,638

Long-term debt before unamortized financing costs by currency and by term are as follows:

As at June 30, 2023 $000s	Total	Within one year	Later than one but no later than five years	Later than five years
	$	$	$	$
CAN	27,932	233	20,727	6,972
US (US$3,160)	4,184	1,536	2,648	-
Chilean UF (CLF 42)	2,522	225	2,297	-
	34,638	1,994	25,672	6,972

Reconciliation of movements of long-term debt to cash flows arising from financing activities:

	2023	2022
	$	$
Balance, beginning of year	36,924	32,425
Net change in the revolving credit facility	(9,318)	7,186
Increase in other long-term debts	8,470	-
Repayment of other long-term debts	(2,519)	(2,517)
Transaction costs related to loans	(163)	(226)
Amortization of transaction costs related to loans	160	206
Impact of the change in foreign exchange rates on the foreign currency debts	784	(150)
Balance, end of year	34,338	36,924

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

13. LEASE LIABILITIES

The summary of of the activity related to the lease liabilities for the years ended June 30, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

	2023	2022
	$	$
Lease liabilities recognized, beginning of year	2,066	1,996
Additions	852	837
Disposals	-	(40)
Finance costs	92	139
Payment of lease liabilities, including related finance costs	(992)	(881)
Variable lease payment adjustment	6	8
Reassessment of lease term	(821)	6
Foreign exchange differences	16	1
	1,219	2,066
Current portion	528	675
Balance, end of year	691	1,391

Lease payments required in the next years are as follows:

	June 30 2023
	$
Within one year	587
Later than one year and no later than five years	751
Later than five years	-
	1,338
Less: discounting impact	(119)
Present value of lease payments	1,219

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

14. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company includes long-term debt, lease liabilities, factoring liability, share capital, equity-settled reserve, retained earnings, accumulated other comprehensive loss and cash and cash equivalents in its definition of capital.

The Company's capital structure is as follows:

	June 30 2023	June 30 2022
	$	$
Long-term debt	34,338	36,924
Lease liabilities	1,219	2,066
Factoring liability	1,449	1,317
Share capital	59,204	59,204
Equity-settled reserve	981	1,624
Retained earnings	5,786	5,729
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(4,327)	(4,052)
Cash and cash equivalents	(2,181)	(1,018)
	96,469	101,794

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, 2023, as mentioned in Note 12, the Company complied with its financial covenants (June 30, 2022: 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, 2023		June 30, 2022	
Common shares	Number of shares	$	Number of shares	$
Balance, beginning of the year	37,372,756	59,204	37,372,756	59,204
Shares issued:	-	-	-	-
Balance, end of the year	37,372,756	59,204	37,372,756	59,204

Net loss per share

Diluted net loss per common share was calculated based on net earnings divided by the average number of common shares outstanding using the treasury stock method. For 2022 and 2023, stock 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		June 30 2023		June 30 2022
Net loss attributable to common shareholders	$	(669)	$	(6,647)
Weighted average basic number of common shares outstanding		37,372,756		37,372,756
Net loss per share - basic	$	(0.02)	$	(0.18)

Net loss per share - diluted		June 30 2023		June 30 2022
Net loss attributable to common shareholders	$	(669)	$	(6,647)
Weighted average basic number of common shares outstanding		37,372,756		37,372,756
Adjustment to average number of common share - stock options		-		-
Weighted average diluted number of common shares outstanding		37,372,756		37,372,756
Net loss per share - diluted	$	(0.02)	$	(0.18)

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

15. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

Stock option plan

On June 26, 2008, the Company established an equity-settled option plan (the Stock Option Plan), which is intended to aid in attracting, retaining and motivating the Company's officers, employees, directors and consultants. The Stock 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 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 Stock Option Plan shall not exceed 10% of the issued and outstanding common shares. The number of common shares which may be reserved for issuance pursuant to options granted under the Stock 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 Stock Option Plan and determines, among other things, optionees, vesting periods, exercise price and other attributes of the options, in each case pursuant to the Stock Option Plan, applicable securities legislation and the rules of the TSX. Options vest at a rate ranging from 20% to 33% 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 stock options outstanding are granted to directors, officers and employees. Details regarding the stock options outstanding are as follows:

		June 30, 2023		June 30, 2022
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price
		$		$
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	3,243,500	1.24	3,342,500	1.24
Granted during the year	550,000	0.53	-	-
Cancelled during the year	(1,833,500)	1.34	(99,000)	1.11
Outstanding at end of the year	1,960,000	0.95	3,243,500	1.24
Exercisable at end of the year	1,202,005	1.13	2,256,502	1.40

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

15. SHARE CAPITAL (continued)

The following table summarizes information on share options outstanding as at June 30, 2023:

Range of exercise price $	Outstanding at June 30, 2023	Weighted average remaining life (years)	Weighted average exercise price $	Exercisable at June 30, 2023	Weighted average exercise price $
0.50 - 1.49	1,600,000	2.15	0.77	842,005	0.87
1.50 - 2.49	360,000	0.43	1.74	360,000	1.74
	1,960,000			1,202,005	

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 2023
Risk-free interest rate	2.99% to 3.52%
Expected life (years)	3
Expected volatility (based on historical volatility)	61.89% to 72.29%
Expected dividend yield	0%
Fair value of options granted	$0.25 to $0.30

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 2023	June 30 2022
	$	$
Expense related to share-based compensation	83	206

(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 2023	June 30 2022
Current tax	$	$
Current year	419	367
Prior years adjustments	56	231
	475	598
Deferred tax		
Current year	646	2,760
Prior years adjustements	(23)	(120)
	623	2,640
	1,098	3,238

	June 30 2023	June 30 2022
	$	$
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	429	(3,409)
Statutory rates	26.50%	26.50%
Income taxes based on statutory rates	114	(903)
Increase (decrease) of income taxes due to the following:		
Non-deductible expenses	71	92
Non-deductible share-based compensation expense	22	54
Difference of income tax rates between territories	39	137
Withholding taxes	355	251
Income tax assets unrecognized	1,107	3,547
Recognition of previously unrecognized deductible temporary differences and tax losses of prior periods	(643)	-
Non-taxable portion of capital gain	(6)	(49)
Prior years adjustments	33	111
Other	6	(2)
Total income tax expense	1,098	3,238

(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 at the dates presented:

	July 1 2022	Recognized in statements of loss	Exchange rate change	June 30 2023
	$	$	$	$
Deferred income tax assets:				
Intangible assets	29	(6)	-	23
Loss carried forward	639	(270)	-	369
Non-deductible provisions	1,519	(78)	264	1,705
Investments	41	42	-	83
Total deferred income tax assets	2,228	(312)	264	2,180
Deferred income tax liabilities:				
Property, plant and equipment	1,249	311	35	1,595
Total deferred income tax liabilities	1,249	311	35	1,595
Net deferred income tax assets	979	(623)	229	585

	July 1 2021	Recognized in statements of loss	Exchange rate change	June 30 2022
	$	$	$	$
Deferred income tax assets:				
Intangible assets	22	7	-	29
Loss carried forward	4,410	(3,771)	-	639
Non-deductible provisions	1,374	480	(335)	1,519
Investments	27	14	-	41
Total deferred income tax assets	5,833	(3,270)	(335)	2,228
Deferred income tax liabilities:				
Property, plant and equipment	1,936	(630)	(57)	1,249
Total deferred income tax liabilities	1,936	(630)	(57)	1,249
Net deferred income tax assets	3,897	(2,640)	(278)	979

As presented in the consolidated statements of financial position:

	June 30 2023	June 30 2022
	$	$
Deferred tax assets	1,876	1,636
Deferred tax liabilities	(1,291)	(657)
Net deferred tax assets	585	979

The Company recognized a deferred income tax asset on certain non-capital losses because it is probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available from future oprations.

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

16. INCOME TAXES (continued)

Tax losses, for which no deferred tax assets were recognized, expire as follows:

	Chile	Ghana	Guinea	Burkina Faso
				$
June 30, 2024	-	-	748	206
June 30, 2025	-	-	2,590	5,854
June 30, 2026	-	-	-	-
June 30, 2027	-	-	-	8,606
June 30, 2028	-	83	-	3,972
No expiry date	3,822	-	-	-

17. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION RELATING TO THE STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

Changes in non-cash operating working capital items:

	June 30 2023	June 30 2022
	$	$
Trade and other receivables	9,565	(130)
Inventories	(1,583)	(6,074)
Prepaid expenses	88	(328)
Trade and other payables	(8,770)	5,445
	(700)	(1,087)

During fiscal year 2023, the Company received common shares from a publicly traded company as settlement for its trade and other receivables account in the amount of $485. This information is presented as a non-monetary transaction in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

18. CONTINGENCIES

The Company is subject to various claims that arise in the normal course of business. Management believes that adequate provisions have been made in the accounts where appropriate. Although it is not possible to estimate the extent of potential costs and losses, if any, management believes that the ultimate resolution of such contingencies will not have a material adverse effect on the financial position of the Company.

19. COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEES

Commitments

The Company has entered into short-term and low asset value lease agreements expiring in 2024 which call for total lease payments of $6 for the rental of offices. None of the lease agreements contain renewal or purchase options or escalation clauses or any restrictions.

Lease payments recognized as an expense during the year amount to $9,469 (year ended June 30, 2022: $13,858). 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

As at June 30, 2023, the Company issued some bank guarantees in favor of customers for a total amount of $762 (year ended June 30, 2022: $1,644), maturing in December 2023. For the years ended June 30, 2022 and 2023, the Company has not made any payments in connection with these guarantees.

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

20. RELATED AND ASSOCIATE PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions with related parties

The Company is related to Dynamitage Castonguay Ltd., a company in which a director has an interest.

The Company entered into the following transactions with its related companies and with persons related to directors:

	June 30 2023	June 30 2022
	$	$
Revenues	35	31
Expenses	96	172

As at June 30, 2023, an amount of $0 was receivable resulting from these transactions (June 30, 2022: $0).

In addition, for the twelve-month period ended June 30, 2023, repayments of a lease liability totalling $84 were made to Dynamitage Castonguay Ltd. (June 30, 2022 : $84).

Transactions with associate parties

The Company entered into the following transactions with its associate parties:

	June 30 2023	June 30 2022
	$	$
Revenues	35,845	26,256

As at June 30, 2023, trade and other receivables included an amount receivable of $3,612 from one of the Company's associates (June 30, 2022: $4,322).

As at June 30, 2023, investment in an associate totalling $0 in financial statement (June 30, 2022: $0).

All of these related and associate parties 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.

21. KEY MANAGEMENT COMPENSATION

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

	June 30 2023	June 30 2022
	$	$
Salaries and fees	1,195	1,054
Share-based compensation	62	84
	1,257	1,138

22. 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.

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

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 (US $), in Chiliean Pesos (CLP), in Ghanaian cedi (GHS cedi), in West African Francs (XOF) and in Guinean Francs (GNF). The Company's exposure to currency risk on its consolidated financial statements was as follows as at June 30, 2023:

	US $	CLP	GHS cedi	XOF	GNF
	$000s	$000s	000s	000s	000s
Cash and equivalents	209	177,555	35	565,705	2,566,859
Trade receivables	405	2,797,346	-	182,741	7,036,228
Income tax receivable (payable)	2	538	2,095	150,259	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(203)	(1,207,881)	(18)	(354,793)	(5,865,745)
Current portion of long-term debt and lease liabilities	(1,181)	(160,996)	-	-	-
Net balance exposure	(768)	1,606,562	2,112	543,912	3,737,342
Equivalent in Canadian dollars	(1,017)	2,651	243	1,196	568

The Company has estimated that a 10% increase or decrease in the foreign exchange rates would have caused a corresponding annual change in net earnings (loss) and comprehensive loss of:

	US $	CLP	GHS cedi	XOF	GNF
Change in net earnings (loss)	(75)	-	-	-	-
Change in other comprehensive income (loss)	-	195	18	88	42
Net exposure in Canadian dollars	(75)	195	18	88	42

The Company's exposure to currency risk on its consolidated financial statements was as follows as at June 30, 2022:

	US $	CLP	GHS cedi	XOF	GNF
	$000s	$000s	000s	000s	000s
Cash and equivalents	111	42,374	7	332,228	1,321,553
Trade receivables	476	1,381,790	5,881	609,384	3,656,404
Income tax receivable (payable)	(2)	(6,854)	2,102	154,662	-
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(278)	(1,250,245)	(42)	(1,269,751)	(4,047,341)
Current portion of long-term debt and lease liabilities	(1,193)	(560,400)	-	-	-
Net balance exposure	(886)	(393,335)	7,948	(173,477)	930,616
Equivalent in Canadian dollars	(1,142)	(548)	1,272	(356)	136

The Company has estimated that a 10% increase or decrease in the above foreign exchange rates would have caused a corresponding annual change in net earnings (loss) and comprehensive earnings (loss) of:

	US $	CLP	GHS cedi	XOF	GNF
Change in net earnings (loss)	(84)	-	-	-	-
Change in other comprehensive income (loss)	-	(40)	94	(26)	10
Net exposure in Canadian dollars	(84)	(40)	94	(26)	10

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

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

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 certain accounts receivable. As at June 30, 2023, the amount of the insurance coverage from EDC represents 4% of the accounts receivable (4% as at June 30, 2022).

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

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 aging of trade receivable balances and the allowance for doubtful accounts as at June 30, 2023 and June 30, 2022 were as follows:

	June 30 2023	June 30 2022
	$	$
Current	21,989	32,247
Past due 0-30 days	2,955	2,155
Past due more than 30 days	3,913	3,020
Total trade receivables	28,857	37,422
Less: allowance for doubtful accounts	905	281
	27,952	37,141

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

	June 30 2023	June 30 2022
	$	$
Balance at beginning of year	281	407
Change in allowance, other than write-offs and recoveries	930	7
Write-offs of accounts receivable	(273)	-
Recoveries	(26)	(121)
Foreign exchange translation differences	(7)	(12)
Balance at end of year	905	281

As at June 30, 2023, 72% (June 30, 2022: 73%) of the trade and other receivables are aged as current and 3% are impaired (June 30, 2022: 1%). Given that expected credit losses are minimal, the expected credit losses by trade accounts receivable aging have not been presented.

Three major customers represent 41% of the trade accounts receivable as at June 30, 2023 (June 30, 2022, One major customer represented 12% of trade accounts receivable).

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Credit risk (continued)

One major customer represents 18% of the contract revenue for the year ended June 30, 2023 (year ended June 30, 2022, one major customer represented 13%).

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, 2023, the Company has estimated that a 100 basis point increase or decrease in interest rates would have caused a corresponding annual increase or decrease in net (loss) earnings and comprehensive (loss) earnings of $175 (June 30, 2022, $254).

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 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 and cash equivalents, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables and factoring liability is approximately equal to their carrying values due to their short-term maturity.

The fair value of the long-term debt is determined using an evaluation of the estimated market value using a discount rate, adjusted for the Company’s own credit risk, that reflects current market conditions.

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

22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (continued)

Fair value hierarchy

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

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

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

As at June 30, 2023, the investments are measured at fair value and are classified as a Level 1 financial instrument as their fair value is determined using quoted prices in the active markets.

As at June 30, 2023	Carrying value	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	$	$	$	$	$
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	2,181	2,181			
Trade and other receivables	30,538	30,538			
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Investments	320	320	320	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Trade and other payables	27,621	27,621			
Factoring liability	1,449	1,449			
Long-term debt	34,338	33,494	-	33,494	-

As at June 30, 2022	Carrying value	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	$	$	$	$	$
Financial assets measured at amortized cost					
Cash and cash equivalents	1,018	1,018			
Trade and other receivables	39,401	39,401			
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Investments	146	146	146	-	-
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Trade and other payables	33,578	33,578			
Factoring liability	1,317	1,317			
Long-term debt	36,924	36,924			

There were no transfers of amounts between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 financial instruments for the year ended June 30, 2023.

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

22. 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 12 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 0.86% and 1.24%. As at June 30, 2023, trade receivables include $1,449 related to factored accounts ($1,317 as at June 30, 2022).

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

					As at June 30, 2023
	Total	0 - 1 year	2 - 3 years	4 - 5 years	More than 5 years
	$	$	$	$	$
Trade and other payables	27,621	27,621	-	-	-
Factoring liability	1,449	1,449	-	-	-
Long-term debt	34,638	1,994	23,250	2,422	6,972
Lease liabilities	1,219	528	530	161	-
	64,927	31,592	23,780	2,583	6,972

					As at June 30, 2022
	Total	0 - 1 year	2 - 3 years	4 - 5 years	More than 5 years
		$	$	$	$
Trade and other payables	33,578	33,578	-	-	-
Factoring liability	1,317	1,317	-	-	-
Long-term debt	37,213	2,222	33,396	1,595	-
Lease liabilities	2,066	675	709	292	390
	74,174	37,792	34,105	1,887	390

23. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company is separated into two geographical reportable segments: Canada and International (US, Central and South America and West Africa). The elements of the results and the financial situation are divided between the 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 to be 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 operations.

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

23. SEGMENTED INFORMATION (continued)

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

	June 30 2023	June 30 2022
Contract revenue	$	$
Canada	152,134	145,201
International [(1)]	48,842	50,272
	200,976	195,473
Earnings (loss) from operations		
Canada	16,235	12,188
International (including write-down of inventory from restructuring in Burkina Faso of $4,187 in 2023 ($0 in 2022))	(10,570)	(9,799)
	5,665	2,389
General and corporate expenses related to head office[(2)]	1,887	3,563
Finance costs	3,349	2,235
Income tax expense	1,098	3,238
	6,334	9,036
Net loss	(669)	(6,647)

(1) The International operating segment included		
Chilean revenue	30,091	27,135
West African revenue	15,229	18,111

(2) General and corporate expenses include expenses for corporate offices, share options, foreign exchange (gain) loss and certain unallocated costs.

Depreciation and amortization		
Canada	6,743	6,349
International	3,326	3,697
Total depreciation and amortization included in earnings (loss) from operations	10,069	10,046
Unallocated and corporate assets	1,026	1,097
Total depreciation and amortization	11,095	11,143

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

23. SEGMENTED INFORMATION (continued)

	As at June 30, 2023	As at June 30, 2022
	$	$
Identifiable assets		
Canada	89,456	92,099
Chile	20,476	15,906
West Africa	14,461	26,090
International - Other	3,170	2,964
	127,563	137,059
Property, plant and equipment		
Canada	27,386	26,168
Chile	6,297	5,296
West Africa	7,308	9,785
International - Other	165	154
	41,156	41,403
Right-of-use assets		
Canada	1,850	1,424
Chile	41	83
West Africa	11	819
International - Other	23	62
	1,925	2,388
Intangible assets		
Canada	256	219
Chile	30	85
West Africa	10	16
	296	320

	June 30 2023	June 30 2022
	$	$
Non-current assets acquisitions		
Canada	8,779	7,564
International	1,065	5,220
Unallocated and corporate assets	444	49
	10,288	12,833