



MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

SECOND QUARTER FISCAL 2026

(Three and six-month periods ended December 31, 2025)

February 11, 2026

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

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

This MD&A should be read in conjunction with the unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements for the three and six-month periods ended December 31, 2025 as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year and also with the audited consolidated financial statements and MD&A contained in the Company's annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025 ("Fiscal 2025") and the notes thereto, which are available on the SEDAR+ website at www.sedarplus.ca and the Company's website at www.orbitgarant.com.

The Company's second quarter of Fiscal 2026 ("Q2 2026") unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes were prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS"). All amounts in this MD&A are in Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted.

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

This MD&A is dated February 11, 2026. Disclosure contained in this document is current to that date unless otherwise stated.

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

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

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

This MD&A contains forward-looking statements about the Company's objectives, strategies, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and businesses. These statements are "forward-looking" because they are based on current expectations, estimates and assumptions about: the markets in which the Company operates; the world economic climate as it relates to the mining industry; the Canadian economic environment; and the Company's ability to attract and retain customers and to manage its assets and operating costs. They are not guarantees of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties that are difficult to control or predict. Risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results, performance, or achievements to differ materially include the world economic climate as it relates to the mining industry, the Canadian economic environment, the Company's ability to attract and retain customers and manage its assets and operating costs, the political situation in certain jurisdictions, and the operating environments in which the Company operates.

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

The Company disclaims any intention and assumes no obligation to update any forward-looking statement, even if new information becomes available, as a result of future events or for any other reasons except in accordance with applicable securities laws. Risks that could cause the Company's actual results to materially differ from its current expectations are discussed in this MD&A. For a more complete discussion of the risk factors that could cause the Company's actual results to materially differ from its current expectations, please refer to the Company's Annual Information Form dated September 24, 2025, accessible via www.sedarplus.ca.

NON-IFRS FINANCIAL MEASURES

Financial data has been prepared in conformity with IFRS. However, certain measures used in this MD&A do not have any standardized meaning under IFRS and could be calculated differently by other companies. The Company believes that certain non-IFRS financial measures, when presented in conjunction with comparable IFRS financial measures, are useful to investors and other readers because the information is an appropriate measure to evaluate the Company's operating performance. The Company uses non-IFRS measures including Adjusted Net Earnings (loss) before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization ("Adjusted EBITDA"), "Adjusted EBITDA Margin", "Adjusted Gross Profit" and "Adjusted Gross Margin". Internally, the Company uses this non-IFRS financial information as an indicator of business performance. These measures are provided for information purposes, in addition to, and not as a substitute for, measures of financial performance prepared in accordance with IFRS.

For a description of how Orbit Garant defines these non-IFRS Measures and for reconciliations to the nearest IFRS measures for the periods presented in this MD&A, please see "Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Measures" on page 17.

Q2 2026 SUMMARY

- Revenue totalled \$47.9 million, an increase of 10.5% compared to \$43.5 million in the second quarter of Fiscal 2025 ("Q2 2025")
- Gross margin decreased to 13.5% from 16.5% in Q2 2025
- Adjusted gross margin⁽¹⁾ decreased to 18.5% from 21.5% in Q2 2025
- Net earnings increased to \$1.3 million compared to \$0.5 million in Q2 2025
- Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾ increased to \$5.1 million from \$4.5 million in Q2 2025

⁽¹⁾ See "Reconciliation of non-IFRS financial measures."

CORPORATE OVERVIEW

Orbit Garant (TSX: OGD) is one of the largest Canadian-based mineral drilling companies, with 182 drill rigs and approximately 1,200 employees. Headquartered in Val-d'Or, Québec, the Company provides both underground and surface drilling services in Canada and internationally to major, intermediate, and junior mining companies, through each stage of mineral exploration, mine development and production. Orbit Garant also provides geotechnical and water drilling services to mining or mineral exploration companies, engineering and environmental consultant firms, and government agencies. The majority of Orbit Garant's business activity is conducted in Canada. The Company has

regional offices and facilities in Sudbury, Ontario and Moncton, New Brunswick to support its Canadian business activities. Orbit Garant has worked on international projects in the United States, Mexico, Guyana, Chile, Argentina, Kazakhstan, Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Guinea. The Company has international operating subsidiaries in Santiago, Chile and Georgetown, Guyana to support its current international operations.

Orbit Garant has a comprehensive infrastructure with vertically integrated manufacturing capabilities. The Company manufactures custom drill rigs and ancillary equipment for its own use and manufactures conventional drill rigs and ancillary equipment for third-party customers from its facilities in Val-d'Or, Québec and Sudbury, Ontario. Orbit Garant focuses on "specialized drilling", which refers to drilling projects that are in remote locations or, in the opinion of Management, because of the scope, complexity or technical nature of the work, cannot be undertaken by smaller conventional drilling companies.

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

For the six-month period ended December 31, 2025

- Specialized drilling services, which typically generate a higher gross margin than conventional drilling services, accounted for approximately 62% of the Company's total revenue, compared to 50% in Q2 2025.
- Approximately 64% of the Company's revenues were generated by gold related operations, and approximately 28% were generated by copper related operations with the remaining 8% being related to other base metal operations.
- Approximately 75% of Orbit Garant's revenue was generated from major and intermediate mining company projects, compared to 78% in Q2 2025. Orbit Garant's drilling contracts with major and intermediate customers typically range from one to five years in length.
- Approximately 71% of Orbit Garant's revenue was generated from domestic drilling projects, and approximately 29% was generated from international drilling contracts, compared to 72% and 28%, respectively, in Q2 2025.

BUSINESS STRATEGY

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

- Focus primarily on major and well-financed intermediate mining and exploration companies operating in Canada and other stable jurisdictions;
- Provide conventional, specialized, and geotechnical drilling services;
- Manufacture customized drill rigs and equipment to fit the needs of customers;
- Maintain a commitment to technological innovation and advanced drilling technologies, such as the Company's continued implementation of computerized monitoring and control technologies;
- Provide training for the Company's personnel to continuously improve efficiency and to maintain the availability of a skilled labour force;

- Maintain a high level of health and safety standards throughout our operations and promote protection of the environment in the regions where we operate;
- Establish and maintain long-term relationships with customers; and
- Maintain a sound balance sheet and a disciplined management of our capital resources.

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

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

Gold

Gold prices are determined by the balance between supply (primarily mine production) and the many sources of demand including sovereign reserves, global demand for gold jewelry, investment demand, and to a much lesser extent, demand from industrial applications.

At the time of this report, the spot price of gold was approximately US\$5,082 per ounce, representing an increase of approximately 75% compared to a year ago. The current price has more than tripled from its trailing five-year price low of approximately US\$1,615 per ounce in September 2022. In January 2026, the spot price of gold traded at record levels near US\$5,600 per ounce.

Base Metals

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

The spot prices of aluminum, copper, nickel and zinc are higher compared to 12 months ago, while the spot price of lead is similar to 12 months ago. The spot price for copper, the metal widely considered to be the most sensitive to macroeconomic activity, was approximately US\$4.67 per pound a year ago and at the time of this report was approximately US\$5.94 per pound, an increase of approximately 27%. The spot price of copper is near the upper end of its trailing five-year price range after reaching record highs above US\$6.00 per pound in January 2026. The spot prices of aluminum and zinc are near the mid-points of their respective trailing five-year price ranges, while the spot prices of lead and nickel are near the lower ends of their respective trailing five-year price ranges.

Iron Ore

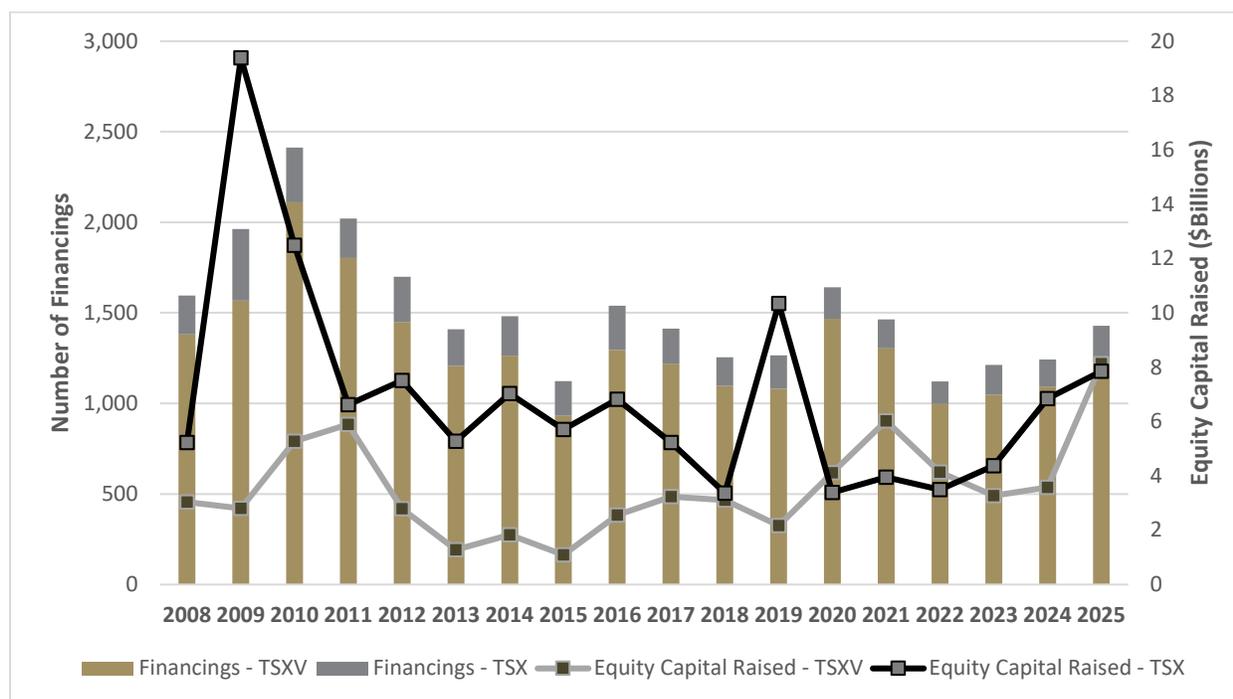
Iron ore prices are determined by the global demand for steel, as more than 95% of mined iron ore is used to make steel. As both the world's largest consumer and producer of steel, China is widely regarded as having the most

influence on global iron ore market prices. Continuing urbanization of the world's population, particularly in China and India, the world's most populous countries, is fueling global steel consumption, and long-term demand is expected to continue to trend higher. In the short term, the spot price of iron ore is principally affected by seasonal effects, short-term mismatches between supply and demand, and other factors. At the time of this report, the spot price of iron ore was approximately US\$101 per tonne, compared to approximately US\$107 per tonne one year ago. In May 2021, the spot price of iron ore reached a record high of approximately US\$233 per tonne.

Market Participants

Over the last 12 months, gold prices have traded at new record highs, providing a very favourable pricing environment for mining companies seeking to raise capital to fund exploration and/or development activities. Prices for the primary base metals have also largely increased over the last 12 months, becoming increasingly favourable for mining companies seeking to raise capital. Overall financing activity for mining companies listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") and TSX Venture Exchange ("TSX-V") in 2025 was higher than the comparable periods in 2024 and 2023. Financing activity particularly strengthened in the second half of 2025, supported by rising metal prices, particularly for gold. Financing activity among junior mining companies increased in 2025 after more than two years of relatively lower activity.

TSX / TSX-V Mining Sector Financings (2008 to 2025)



Mining companies listed on the TSX and TSX-V completed 1,429 financings and raised \$16.0 billion of equity capital in 2025, according to TMX Group. By comparison, they completed 1,242 financings and raised \$10.4 billion of equity capital in 2024, which included a large \$1.6 billion equity offering completed by First Quantum Minerals Ltd. In 2023, mining companies completed 1,213 financings and raised \$7.6 billion of equity capital.

According to a report from S&P Global Market Intelligence (November 2025), global exploration budgets for nonferrous metals totaled an estimated US\$12.4 billion in 2025, a slight decline of 0.6% from US\$12.5 billion in 2024. S&P noted

that higher exploration budgets for gold largely offset lower exploration budgets for lithium and nickel. Copper exploration budgets also increased in 2025 compared to 2024.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

Results of operations for the second quarter ended December 31, 2025

SECOND QUARTERS ENDED DECEMBER 31 * (\$millions)	Fiscal 2026 2 nd Quarter	Fiscal 2025 2 nd Quarter	2026 vs. 2025 Variance
Revenue *	47.9	43.5	4.4
Gross profit *	6.5	7.2	(0.7)
Gross margin (%)	13.5	16.5	(3.0)
Adjusted gross margin (%) ⁽¹⁾	18.5	21.5	(3.0)
Net earnings *	1.3	0.5	0.8
Net earnings per common share - Basic (\$)	0.03	0.01	0.02
- Diluted (\$)	0.03	0.01	0.02
Adjusted EBITDA * ⁽²⁾	5.1	4.5	0.6

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

⁽²⁾ Adjusted EBITDA = Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization, and interest revenue from the long-term receivable. See "Reconciliation of non-IFRS financial measures."

Orbit Garant had 182 drill rigs as at December 31, 2025. During Q2 2026, two conventional drill rigs were sold and two were dismantled. Orbit Garant currently has 46 drill rigs outfitted with its computerized monitoring and control technology.

Normal Course Issuer Bid

On October 28, 2025, Orbit Garant announced its intention to make a normal course issuer bid (the "NCIB Program") to purchase outstanding common shares of Orbit Garant (the "Common Shares") on the open market in accordance with the rules of the TSX. Pursuant to the NCIB Program, Orbit Garant may purchase, from time to time, in aggregate up to 500,000 Common Shares over a 12-month period commencing on October 31, 2025, and terminating on October 30, 2026.

During Q2 2026, Orbit Garant repurchased and cancelled 141,450 Common Shares at a weighted average price of \$1.29 per share pursuant to the NCIB Program.

Orbit Garant repurchased and cancelled 68,916 Common Shares at a weighted average price of \$0.82 per share pursuant to its previous normal course issuer bid from October 31, 2024, to October 30, 2025.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

ANALYSIS OF Q2 2026 COMPARED TO Q2 2025

Contract Revenue

Revenue for Q2 2026 totalled \$47.9 million, an increase of \$4.4 million, or 10.5% compared to \$43.5 million for Q2 2025. The increase is primarily attributable to increased drilling activity.

Canada revenue totalled \$33.8 million in Q2 2026, an increase of \$3.0 million, or 9.8% compared to \$30.8 million in Q2 2025, primarily reflecting increased drilling activity and a higher proportion of specialized drilling operations.

International revenue totalled \$14.1 million in Q2 2026, an increase of \$1.4 million, or 12.1% compared to \$12.7 million in Q2 2025. The increase reflects increased drilling activity in both Chile and Guyana, partially offset by a customer decision to temporarily delay one project and unexpected modifications to another drilling program. The project that was temporarily delayed by a customer decision was fully resumed in January 2026.

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

Gross profit for Q2 2026 was \$6.5 million compared to \$7.2 million in Q2 2025. Gross margin for Q2 2026 was 13.5% compared to 16.5% in Q2 2025. Depreciation expenses totalling \$2.6 million are included in the cost of contract revenue for Q2 2026, compared to \$2.3 million for Q2 2025. Adjusted gross margin, excluding depreciation expenses, was 18.5% in Q2 2026, compared to 21.5% in Q2 2025. The decrease in gross profit, gross margin and adjusted gross margin was primarily attributable to lower drilling productivity on certain projects in Canada, a more competitive pricing environment during the quarter on new contracts and contract renewals, and customer-initiated delays and modifications to certain drilling programs in South America, as discussed above, partially offset by increased overall drilling activity.

General and Administrative Expenses

G&A expenses were \$4.5 million, or 9.4% of revenue, in Q2 2026, compared to \$4.4 million, or 10.1% of revenue, in Q2 2025.

Operating Results

Earnings from operations for Q2 2026 were \$2.8 million compared to \$3.8 million in Q2 2025.

Canada's operating earnings totalled \$1.8 million in Q2 2026, compared to \$1.2 million in Q2 2025. The increase was primarily attributable to increased drilling activity, partially offset by lower productivity on certain projects, and a more competitive pricing environment on new contracts and contract renewals.

International's operating earnings totalled \$1.0 million in Q2 2026, compared to \$2.6 million in Q2 2025. The decline was primarily attributable to unexpected modifications to a certain drilling program and a temporarily delayed project, as discussed above, partially offset by increased drilling activity.

Foreign Exchange (Gain) Loss

Foreign exchange gain was \$0.3 million in Q2 2026, compared to a foreign exchange loss of \$0.7 million in Q2 2025.

Adjusted EBITDA (see Reconciliation of non-IFRS financial measures)

Adjusted EBITDA totalled \$5.1 million in Q2 2026 compared to \$4.5 million in Q2 2025. The increase was primarily attributable to a favourable foreign exchange variation, partially offset by lower operating earnings.

Financial Expenses

Interest costs related to long-term debt and bank charges were \$0.6 million in Q2 2026, compared to \$0.8 million in Q2 2025, reflecting lower interest rates in Q2 2026.

Interest Revenue

During Q2 2026, the Company recorded a negligible amount of interest revenue, net of expected credit loss, on the long-term receivable related to the sale of assets in West Africa, compared to \$0.4 million in Q2 2025.

Income Tax Expense (Recovery)

Income tax expense was \$0.4 million in Q2 2026, compared to \$1.2 million in Q2 2025, primarily reflecting lower non-deductible income tax expenses in Q2 2026, and unrecognized income tax assets and prior year adjustments in Q2 2025.

Net Earnings

Net earnings for Q2 2026 were \$1.3 million, or \$0.03 per share (diluted), compared to \$0.5 million, or \$0.01 per share (diluted), in Q2 2025. The increase in net earnings in Q2 2026 was primarily attributable to lower income tax expenses and a favourable foreign exchange variation, partially offset by lower operating earnings.

SIX MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2025, COMPARED TO SIX MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2024.

SIX MONTHS ENDED DECEMBER 31 * (\$millions)	Fiscal 2026 Six Months	Fiscal 2025 Six Months	2025 vs. 2026 Variance
Revenue *	94.6	91.9	2.7
Gross profit *	12.1	14.8	(2.7)
Gross margin (%)	12.8	16.1	(3.3)
Adjusted gross margin (%) ⁽¹⁾	17.8	20.8	(3.0)
Net earnings *	1.6	3.4	(1.8)
Net earnings per common share - Basic (\$)	0.04	0.09	(0.05)
- Diluted (\$)	0.04	0.09	(0.05)
Adjusted EBITDA * ⁽²⁾	8.7	10.7	(2.0)

⁽¹⁾ Reflects gross margin, excluding depreciation expenses and gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment. See "Reconciliation of non-IFRS financial measures"

⁽²⁾ Adjusted EBITDA = Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization, and interest revenue from the long-term receivable. See "Reconciliation of non-IFRS financial measures."

Contract Revenue

Revenue totalled \$94.6 million for the six-month period ended December 31, 2025, an increase of \$2.7 million, or 3.0% compared to \$91.9 million during the comparable period in Fiscal 2025.

Canada revenue totalled \$67.5 million for the first six months of Fiscal 2026, an increase of \$1.3 million, or 2.0%, compared to \$66.2 million for the same period last fiscal year. The increase was primarily attributable to a higher proportion of specialized drilling in Q2 2026, partially offset by lower productivity on certain projects in Q2 2026 and project completions, client-initiated delays, and the gradual ramp-up of new drilling projects in the first quarter of Fiscal 2026 ("Q1 2026").

International revenue totalled \$27.1 million for the six months ended December 31, 2025, an increase of \$1.4 million, or 5.6%, compared to \$25.7 million in the comparable period last fiscal year, reflecting higher prices per metre drilled, partially offset by unexpected modifications to a drilling program and a temporarily delayed project during Q2 2026, as discussed previously.

Gross Profit and Margins (Adjusted gross margins - see Reconciliation of non-IFRS financial measures)

Gross profit for the first six months of Fiscal 2026 was \$12.1 million, compared to \$14.8 million in the comparable period of Fiscal 2025. Gross margin was 12.8% compared to 16.1% for the same period a year ago. Depreciation expenses totalling \$4.8 million are included in cost of contract revenue for the first half of Fiscal 2026, compared to \$4.4 million for the same period a year ago. Adjusted gross margin, excluding depreciation expenses, was 17.8% in the first six months of Fiscal 2026, compared to 20.8% in the comparable period a year ago. The decrease in gross profit, gross margin and adjusted gross margin was primarily attributable to lower drilling productivity on certain projects in Canada as well as a more competitive pricing environment during Q2 2026, and project completions, customer-initiated delays, and the gradual ramp-up of new drilling projects in Canada in Q1 2026. The decline also reflects certain project delays in South America and an unexpected modification to a drilling program during Q2 2026, as discussed above. These factors were partially offset by a higher proportion of specialized drilling operations, higher prices per metre drilled in South America, and increased overall drilling activity in Q2 2026.

General and Administrative Expenses

G&A expenses were \$8.9 million for the six-month period ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$8.2 million in the same period a year ago. As a percentage of revenue, G&A expenses were 9.4% of revenue in the first six months of Fiscal 2026 compared to 8.9% of revenue for the first half of Fiscal 2025.

Operating Results

Earnings from operations for the six-month period ended December 31, 2025, were \$5.0 million, compared to \$8.3 million for the first half of Fiscal 2025.

Drilling Canada's operating earnings totalled \$3.4 million, compared to \$3.6 million in the first half of Fiscal 2025. The decline reflects project completions, customer-initiated delays, and the gradual ramp-up of new drilling projects in Q1 2026, and lower productivity on certain projects and a more competitive pricing environment in Q2 2026, partially offset by a higher proportion of specialized drilling activity and increased drilling activity in Q2 2026.

Drilling International's operating earnings were \$1.6 million in the first half of Fiscal 2026, compared to \$4.7 million in the first half of Fiscal 2025. The decline was primarily attributable to unexpected modifications to a drilling program and the temporary delay of another project in Q2 2026, discussed previously, as well as temporary customer-initiated project delays in Q1 2026, partially offset by higher prices per metre drilled.

Foreign Exchange (Gain) Loss

Foreign exchange gain was \$0.2 million in the first half of Fiscal 2026, compared to a foreign exchange loss of \$0.7 million in the first half of Fiscal 2025.

Adjusted EBITDA (see Reconciliation of non-IFRS financial measures)

Adjusted EBITDA totalled \$8.7 million for the first six months of Fiscal 2026, compared to \$10.7 million in the comparable period last fiscal year. The decrease was primarily attributable to lower operating earnings, as discussed above, partially offset by a favourable foreign exchange variation.

Financial Expenses

Interest costs related to long-term debt, lease liabilities and bank charges were \$1.2 million for the first half of Fiscal 2026, compared to \$1.6 million during the comparable period last year, reflecting a decrease in interest rates.

Income Tax Expense (Recovery)

Income tax expense was \$0.8 million in the six-month period ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$1.6 million for the comparable period in Fiscal 2025, primarily reflecting lower earnings before income tax expense.

Interest Revenue

During the first half of Fiscal 2026, the Company recorded \$0.2 million as interest revenue, net of expected credit loss, on the long-term receivable related to the sale of assets in West Africa, compared to \$0.9 million in the first six months of Fiscal 2025.

Net Earnings

Net earnings for the six-month period ended December 31, 2025, were \$1.6 million, or \$0.04 per share (diluted), compared to \$3.4 million, or \$0.09 per share (diluted), for the first half of Fiscal 2025. The decrease is primarily attributable to lower operating earnings, as discussed above, partially offset by a favourable foreign exchange variation and lower income tax expense.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

* (\$millions)	Fiscal 2026		Fiscal 2025				Fiscal 2024		
	Dec. 31	Sept. 30	June 30	Mar. 31	Dec. 31	Sept. 30	June 30	Mar. 31	
Contract revenue *	47.9	46.7	47.2	50.0	43.5	48.4	45.3	48.2	
Gross profit * ⁽¹⁾	6.5	5.7	7.6	5.9	7.2	7.6	7.5	6.4	
Gross margin %	13.5	12.1	16.0	11.9	16.5	15.8	16.6	13.2	
Net earnings (loss) *	1.3	0.3	2.2	1.9	0.5	2.9	(2.3)	2.0	
Net earnings (loss) per common share (\$)	- Basic	0.03	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.08	(0.06)	0.05
	- Diluted	0.03	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.08	(0.06)	0.05

⁽¹⁾ Includes amortization and depreciation expenses related to operations and gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Operating Activities

Cash flow from operations (before changes in non-cash operating working capital items, finance costs and income taxes paid), was \$5.0 million in Q2 2026, compared to \$4.8 million in Q2 2025.

The change in non-cash operating working capital items was an inflow of \$3.7 million in Q2 2026, compared to an outflow of \$2.4 million in Q2 2025. The change in non-cash operating working capital in Q2 2026 was primarily attributable to:

- \$7.2 million related to a decrease in accounts receivable, and
- \$0.1 million primarily related to a decrease in prepaid expenses, partially offset by
- \$2.0 million related to an increase in inventory, and
- \$1.6 million related to a decrease in accounts payable.

Investing Activities

Cash used in investing activities totalled \$2.9 million in Q2 2026, compared to \$4.3 million in Q2 2025. During Q2 2026, \$3.1 million was used for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets, partially offset by a cash inflow of \$0.2 million on disposal of property, plant and equipment and a partial collection of the long-term receivable. During Q2 2025, \$4.9 million was used for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment, and intangible assets, partially offset by a cash inflow of \$0.6 million on disposal of property, plant and equipment and the collection of the long-term receivable.

Financing Activities

During Q2 2026 the Company repaid a net amount of \$4.2 million of its factoring liability, long-term debt and lease liabilities, compared to a net withdrawal of \$1.9 million during Q2 2025.

Orbit Garant's primary sources of liquidity are cash flows from operations and borrowings under revolving credit facilities (collectively, the "Credit Facility") with National Bank of Canada, in its capacity as agent ("National Bank") and financial institutions parties thereto from time to time as lenders (the "Lenders"). On December 22, 2025, the Company entered into a sixth amended and restated credit agreement with National Bank and the Lenders in respect of the Credit Facility (the "Credit Agreement"). The Credit Facility consists of a \$30.0 million revolving credit facility along with a credit facility in the unused amount of US\$5.0 million utilized for the purposes of standby letters of credit. The Company's obligations under the US\$5.0 million credit facility are guaranteed by EDC. The Credit Facility is secured by a first rank hypothec on the universality of all present and future assets, except for those noted below, and expires on December 22, 2029.

Orbit Garant repaid a net amount of \$3.3 million in Q2 2026 on its Credit Facility, compared to a repayment of \$2.4 million in Q2 2025. The Company's long-term debt under the Credit Facility, including the current portion, was \$16.0 million as at December 31, 2025, compared to \$14.0 million as at June 30, 2025.

As at December 31, 2025, the Company's working capital totalled \$51.5 million compared to \$50.4 million as at June 30, 2025. Orbit Garant's working capital requirements are primarily related to the funding of inventory and the financing of accounts receivable.

The Company believes that it will be able to generate sufficient cash flow to meet its current and future needs for capital expenditures and repayment of its debt obligations. Orbit Garant's principal capital expenditures are related to the acquisition of drill rigs and related drilling equipment.

Sources of Financing

As at December 31, 2025, the Company complied with all covenants in the Credit Agreement, the EDC Loan Agreement and in the loan agreement (the "BDC Loan Agreement") with the Business Development Bank of Canada ("BDC"). The Company expects that availability under the Credit Facility will continue to provide it with sufficient liquidity to fund its working capital and capital asset acquisition requirements.

Orbit Garant's primary sources of liquidity are cash flows from operations and borrowings under its Credit Facility. The Credit Facility matures on November 2, 2026. As at December 31, 2025, the Company had drawn \$16.0 million (\$14.0 million as at June 30, 2025) under the Credit Facility.

Availability under the Credit Facility is subject to a borrowing base that is determined by the value of the Company's inventory, accounts receivable and real estate. Except as noted below, all of Orbit Garant's assets are pledged as security for the Company's obligations under the Credit Facility. As at December 31, 2025, the borrowing base for the Credit Facility was \$30.0 million, and the undrawn amount was \$14.0 million and \$5.0 million for the credit facility for standby letters of credit.

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

In February 2021, the Company's OG Chile subsidiary entered into a financing agreement with Banco Scotiabank for a total of approximately \$2.6 million in order to purchase the office building it had rented for several years. This agreement bears interest at a rate of 3.3% per annum, has a term of 84 months and is guaranteed by OG Chile's real estate assets. Orbit Garant's long-term debt under this financing agreement, including the current portion, amounted to \$2.0 million as at December 31, 2025 (\$2.0 million as at June 30, 2025).

On September 9, 2022, Orbit Garant entered into the BDC Loan Agreement, which provides for a term loan in the principal amount of \$8.47 million. This loan bears interest at a fixed rate of 6.50% per year, has a 20-year term and is repayable by way of 240 consecutive monthly payments from November 2022 until October 2042. The fixed interest rate was reduced by 0.20% in November 2023, following the Company's compliance with certain financial covenants. Orbit Garant's obligations under the BDC Loan Agreement are: (a) secured by a first ranking immovable hypothec on the building serving as the Company's head office in Val-d'Or, Quebec; and (b) guaranteed on a solidary (joint and several) basis by certain of the Company's subsidiaries. Orbit Garant's long-term debt under the BDC Loan Agreement, including the current portion, amounted to \$7.7 million as at December 31, 2025 (\$7.9 million as at June 30, 2025).

On November 29, 2024, Orbit Garant entered into the EDC Loan Agreement, which provides for a term loan in the principal amount of US\$2.0 million. This loan bears interest at a fixed rate of 8.12% per year, has a four-year term and the principal amount is repayable by way of 48 consecutive monthly payments from June 2025 until May 2029. The Company's obligations under the EDC Loan Agreement are: a) secured by a second ranking hypothec on the universality of all present and future assets; and (b) guaranteed on a solidary (joint and several) basis by certain of our subsidiaries. Orbit Garant's long-term debt under the EDC Loan Agreement, including the current portion, amounted to US\$1.7 million (\$2.3 million) as at December 31, 2025 (US\$2.0 million (\$2.7 million) as at June 30, 2025).

Orbit Garant believes that it will continue to meet its payment terms under its credit facilities and have sufficient resources to carry on its business operations.

OUTSTANDING SECURITIES AS AT FEBRUARY 11, 2026

Number of common shares	37,935,389
Number of options	2,069,000
Fully diluted	40,004,389

During Q2 2026 and up to February 11, 2026, the Company issued 545,000 options and 185,549 Common Shares as a result of options being exercised, and 92,001 options were cancelled.

Additionally, Orbit Garant repurchased and cancelled 141,450 Common Shares at a weighted average price of \$1.29 per share pursuant to its NCIB Program.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

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

During Q2 2026 and Q2 2025, the Company entered into the following transactions with its related company and with persons related to directors:

(\$000s)	3 months ended December 31, 2025	3 months ended December 31, 2024	6 months ended December 31, 2025	6 months ended December 31, 2024
Revenue	44	37	85	84
Expenses	6	8	35	12

As at December 31, 2025, a negligible amount was a receivable resulting from these transactions (a negligible amount as at December 31, 2024).

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

Key management personnel and directors' transactions

The definition of key management includes the close members of the family of key personnel and any entity over which key management exercises control. The key management personnel have been identified as directors of the Company and key management staff. Close members of the family are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced, by that individual in their dealings with the Company.

Compensation paid to key management personnel and directors is as follows:

(\$000s)	3 months ended December 31, 2025	3 months ended December 31, 2024	6 months ended December 31, 2025	6 months ended December 31, 2024
Salaries and fees	336	248	654	475
Share-based compensation	50	36	94	68
Total	386	284	748	543

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Basis of presentation

The Company's unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*, ("IAS 34"). The IFRS accounting policies that are set out in Note 3 to the Company's annual audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2025, were consistently applied to all periods presented. These interim condensed consolidated financial statements have not been subject to a review engagement by the Company's independent auditors.

The preparation of unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with IAS 34 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 in the Company's annual audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended June 30, 2025. They remained unchanged for the three and six-month periods ended December 31, 2025.

These unaudited interim condensed 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 unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all of the information required for annual financial statements and should be read in conjunction with the Company's 2025 annual audited consolidated financial statements.

These unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors of Orbit Garant Drilling Inc. on February 11, 2026.

Principles of consolidation

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

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

RECONCILIATION OF NON - IFRS FINANCIAL MEASURES

EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA margin:

EBITDA is defined as net earnings (loss) before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization. Adjusted EBITDA is defined as EBITDA excluding the impact of the interest revenue from the collection of the long-term receivable, net of expected credit loss. Adjusted EBITDA margin is defined as the percentage of adjusted EBITDA to contract revenue.

Adjusted gross profit and adjusted gross margin:

Adjusted gross profit is defined as gross profit excluding depreciation, and gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment. Adjusted gross margin is defined as the percentage of adjusted gross profit to contract revenue.

EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA Margin

Management believes that EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA Margin are important measures when analyzing its operating profitability, as they remove the impact of financing costs, certain non-cash items, income taxes and restructuring costs. As a result, Management considers these measures as useful and comparable benchmarks for evaluating the Company's performance, as companies rarely have the same capital and financing structure.

Reconciliation of EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA Margin

(unaudited) (in millions of dollars)	3 months ended December 31, 2025	3 months ended December 31, 2024	6 months ended December 31, 2025	6 months ended December 31, 2024
Net earnings for the period	1.3	0.5	1.6	3.4
Add:				
Finance costs	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.6
Income tax expense (recovery)	0.4	1.2	0.8	1.8
Depreciation and amortization	2.8	2.4	5.3	4.8
EBITDA	5.1	4.9	8.9	11.6
Interest revenue on long-term receivable	-	(0.4)	(0.2)	(0.9)
Adjusted EBITDA	5.1	4.5	8.7	10.7
Contract Revenue	47.9	43.5	94.6	91.9
Adjusted EBITDA margin (%) ⁽¹⁾	10.5	10.4	9.2	11.7

⁽¹⁾ Adjusted EBITDA, divided by contract revenue X 100

Adjusted Gross Profit and Adjusted Gross Margin

Although adjusted gross profit and adjusted gross margin are not recognized financial measures defined by IFRS, Management considers them to be important measures as they represent the Company's core profitability, without the impact of depreciation expense. As a result, Management believes they provide a useful and comparable benchmark for evaluating the Company's performance.

Reconciliation of Adjusted Gross Profit and Adjusted Gross Margin

(unaudited) (in millions of dollars)	3 months ended December 31, 2025	3 months ended December 31, 2024	6 months ended December 31, 2025	6 months ended December 31, 2024
Contract revenue	47.9	43.5	94.6	91.9
Cost of contract revenue (including depreciation)	41.5	36.3	82.5	77.1
Less depreciation	(2.6)	(2.3)	(4.8)	(4.4)
Add gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Direct costs	39.0	34.1	77.8	72.8
Adjusted gross profit	8.9	9.4	16.8	19.1
Adjusted gross margin (%) ⁽¹⁾	18.5	21.5	17.8	20.8

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

RISK FACTORS

The following are certain factors relating to the Company's business and the industry within which it operates. The following information is a summary only of certain risk factors and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, and should be read in conjunction with, the detailed information appearing elsewhere in this report and in the Company's Annual Information Form dated September 24, 2025. These risks and uncertainties are not the only ones relevant to the Company. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to the Company, or that the Company currently deems immaterial, may also impair the operations of the Company. If any such risks occur, the business, financial condition, liquidity and results of operations of the Company could be affected materially and adversely.

Pandemics, Force Majeure, and Natural Disasters

The Company may be affected by pandemics such as the COVID-19 coronavirus, force majeure events and natural disasters. The likelihood and magnitude of such events are inherently difficult to predict, and their significance is highly uncertain and may depend on factors beyond the Company and its control. A prolonged economic disruption, following such an event or disaster, including the COVID-19 outbreak, may have a material and adverse impact on revenues, cash flow and profitability of the Company, including, without limitation, by compromising employee health and productivity in the workplace, disruption of supply chains and the business of the Company's customers.

Risk Related to Structure and Common Shares

Equity Market Risks

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

Influence of Existing Shareholders

As at February 11, 2026, Pierre Alexandre, Executive Vice-President, holds or controls, directly or indirectly, approximately 21% of Orbit Garant's outstanding Common Shares. As a result, this shareholder has the ability to influence Orbit Garant's strategic direction and policies, including any merger, consolidation, or sale of all or substantially all of its assets, and the election and composition of Orbit Garant's Board of Directors. The foregoing ability to affect the control and direction of Orbit Garant could reduce its attractiveness as a target for potential takeover bids and business combinations and correspondingly affect its share price.

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

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

Dilution

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

OUTLOOK

Demand from major and well-financed intermediate mining companies for mineral drilling services in Canada remains generally strong. Beginning in Q2 2026, demand from junior exploration companies started to increase following improved financing activity by companies in this sector. Prior to Q2 2026, demand from junior exploration and certain intermediate mining companies was negatively impacted for a prolonged period by macroeconomic factors that restricted their access to capital.

The strong sustained demand for mineral drilling services from major and well-financed intermediate mining companies resulted in increased wage costs for experienced drillers in Canada. Following the COVID-19 pandemic, global inflation

in costs for supplies and materials has also impacted the mineral drilling industry. To offset increased wage costs in Canada and the higher costs of supplies and materials globally, Orbit Garant was able to adjust its pricing on several of its drilling contracts during the first half of Fiscal 2023. However, customer pricing pressure has since limited the Company's ability to negotiate pricing. Due to continued strong customer demand, now also including stronger demand from junior exploration companies, Management expects further cost increases related to supplies, materials and wages in the second half of Fiscal 2026. Management believes the recent increase in demand from junior exploration companies will provide leverage in negotiating more favourable contract pricing with customers.

The strong demand for drilling services resulted in an increased number of active drills for Orbit Garant during Q2 2026. This trend has continued into the Company's third quarter of Fiscal 2026 ("Q3 2026"). While Management is encouraged by this increased drill utilization, harsh winter weather conditions, including heavy snowfalls and extreme cold temperatures have negatively affected the Company's operations and may continue to do so.

Management believes that the long-term outlook for drilling in the gold industry is positive, as many mining companies are facing declining reserves. Accordingly, increased spending on exploration and mine development will be required for the industry to remain viable. The current strong price of gold supports exploration and development spending on gold projects. Orbit Garant is well positioned to benefit from strong demand for drilling services in the gold sector as it generated approximately 64% of its revenue from gold related projects during the first half of Fiscal 2026.

S&P Global Market Intelligence forecasts that gold production in Canada will rise at a compound annual growth rate of 9% between 2023 and 2027. Orbit Garant generated approximately 71% of its revenue from its Canadian operations in the first half of Fiscal 2026 and is well positioned to benefit from the positive outlook for the gold mining sector in Canada. An additional positive factor for mining companies operating in Canada is the current lower value of the Canadian dollar relative to the US dollar, as their expenses are typically in Canadian dollars and their revenues are denominated in US dollars. At the time of this report, the value of the Canadian dollar was approximately \$0.74 US dollars.

Copper prices have reached record highs in 2026, and the long-term market sentiment for copper is positive due to tight supply-demand fundamentals and its key role in the electrification of the global economy. Many industry analysts expect that declining global copper reserves may necessitate increased exploration and development spending for copper over the coming years. Orbit Garant is well positioned for increased spending on copper exploration and development projects due to its presence in Chile, which is the global leader in copper production.

Management believes the Company's proprietary computerized monitoring and control drilling technology will increasingly be an important contributor in reducing both labour and consumable drilling costs, enhancing driller training and productivity rates, and improving safety. Orbit Garant currently has 41 underground drill rigs featuring its computerized monitoring and control technology. These next generation drill rigs have demonstrated a significant increase in productivity rates compared to conventional drill rigs. Orbit Garant's customers have responded positively to this improved performance, which has led to new or renewed underground drilling contracts for longer terms. Orbit Garant is now manufacturing surface drill rigs featuring computerized monitoring and control technology. The Company had five computerized surface drill rigs at the end of Q2 2026.

Looking ahead, Orbit Garant intends to primarily focus on its drilling operations in Canada and South America, prioritizing longer-term, specialized drilling contracts with major and intermediate customers. The Company will continue to focus on: disciplined management of its variable cost structure and cash, debt reduction, optimizing its drill

rig utilization, increasing productivity rates, technology innovation, driller training, retaining key personnel, and maintaining strong health and safety, and environmental standards.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

The CEO and the CFO are responsible for designing internal controls over financial reporting ("ICFR") or causing them to be designed under their supervision. The Company's ICFR are designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Company's financial reporting and its preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with IFRS.

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

For the three and six-month periods ended December 31, 2025, there have been no significant changes to the ICFR and no change in the assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's ICFR. Accordingly, the CEO and CFO have concluded that the design and operation were effective at a reasonable level as at the end of the period covered by this report.