



Management's Discussion and Analysis

Third Quarter Fiscal 2020

MAJOR DRILLING GROUP INTERNATIONAL INC.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

This Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") relates to the results of operations, financial condition and cash flows of Major Drilling Group International Inc. ("Major Drilling" or the "Company") as at and for the three-month period ended January 31, 2020. All amounts in this MD&A are in Canadian dollars, except where otherwise noted.

This MD&A is a review of activities and results for the quarter ended January 31, 2020 as compared to the corresponding period in the previous year. Comments relate to, and should be read in conjunction with, the comparative unaudited Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements as at and for the three months ended January 31, 2020, prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting, and also in conjunction with the audited Consolidated Financial Statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis contained in the Company's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2019.

This MD&A is dated February 27, 2020. Disclosure contained in this document is current to that date, unless otherwise stated.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

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

This MD&A contains statements that may constitute 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, assumptions, risks and uncertainties. These forward-looking statements are typically identified by future or conditional verbs such as "outlook", "believe", "anticipate", "estimate", "project", "expect", "intend", "plan", and terms and expressions of similar import.

Such forward-looking statements are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that include, but are not limited to: cyclical downturn; competitive pressures; dealing with business and political systems in a variety of jurisdictions; repatriation of funds or property in other jurisdictions; payment of taxes in various jurisdictions; exposure to currency movements; inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems or from external events; dependence on key customers; safety performance; expansion and acquisition strategy; regulatory and legal risks; corruption, bribery or fraud by employees or agents; climate change risk; shortage of specialized skills and cost of labour increases; equipment and parts availability; reputational risk; cybersecurity risk; market price and dilution of common shares; and environmental, health and safety regulations and considerations. These factors and other risk factors, as described under "General Risks and Uncertainties" in the Company's Annual Information Form, represent risks the Company believes are material. Additional risks not currently known to the Company, or that the Company currently deems immaterial, may also impair its business, results of operations, financial condition and liquidity. 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 also discussed in the Company's Annual Information Form.

Additional information relating to the Company, including the Company's Annual Information Form for the previous year and the most recently completed financial year, are available on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

CORPORATE OVERVIEW

Major Drilling Group International Inc. is one of the world's largest drilling services companies primarily serving the mining industry. Established in 1980, Major Drilling has over 1,000 years of combined experience and expertise within its management team alone. The Company maintains field operations and offices in Canada, the United States, Mexico, South America, Asia, Africa and Europe. Major Drilling provides a complete suite of drilling services including surface and underground coring, directional, reverse circulation, sonic, geotechnical, environmental, water-well, coal-bed methane, shallow gas, underground percussive/longhole drilling, surface drill and blast, and a variety of mine services.

In terms of customer base, the Company has two categories of customers: senior/intermediate companies, for which the Company provides greenfield exploration drilling and/or drilling at operating mines, and junior exploration companies.

At Major Drilling, safety is a core value. Keeping people safe is of the utmost importance. The Company's safety standards lead the industry with well-trained crews who can quickly assess and manage risk, leading to better results for the Company's clients. The Company's safety system has been developed to meet or exceed all applicable government and client standards.

Innovation continues to be at the forefront at Major Drilling. The Company leverages its collective experience to continuously improve its equipment and processes to meet current and future industry demands. By incorporating impactful technologies, paired with a commitment to environmental and social responsibility, Major Drilling is positioned to remain a leader in the drilling services field as mine discovery and development evolve.

BUSINESS STRATEGY

Major Drilling continues to base its business premise on the following: mining companies continue to deplete the more easily accessible mineral reserves around the world and attractive deposits will be in increasingly remote locations, areas difficult to access and/or deep in the ground. For this reason, Major Drilling's strategy is to focus its services on these "specialized drilling" projects, and remain the world's leading provider of specialized drilling services. Over the years, the Company has positioned itself as one of the largest specialized drilling operators in the world by leveraging its main competitive advantages: skilled personnel, specialized equipment, robust safety systems, long-standing relationships with the world's largest mining companies and access to capital.

The Company intends to continue modernizing and innovating its fleet and expanding its footprint in strategic areas, while maintaining a strong balance sheet and remaining best in class in safety and human resources. The Company also seeks to continue its diversification strategy within the drilling field by investing in underground and mine services that are complementary to its existing skill set.

Major Drilling categorizes its mineral drilling services into three types: specialized drilling, conventional drilling and underground drilling.

Specialized drilling can be defined as any drilling project that, by virtue of its scope, technical complexity or location, creates significant barriers to entry for smaller drilling companies. This would include, for example, deep-hole drilling, directional drilling, and mobilizations to remote locations or high altitudes. Because significant ore bodies are getting more difficult to find, the Company expects specialized drilling services to continue to fuel future growth and the Company believes these skills will be in greater and greater demand over the next two decades.

Conventional drilling tends to be more affected by the industry cycle, as the barriers to entry are not as significant as with specialized drilling. This part of the industry is highly fragmented and has numerous competitors. Because the Company offers only limited differentiation in this sector, it is not its priority for investment.

The Company's underground services include both underground exploration drilling and underground percussive/longhole drilling. Underground exploration drilling takes on greater importance in the latter stages of the mining cycle as clients develop underground mines. Underground percussive/longhole drilling, which relates more to the production function of a mine, provides relatively more stable work during the mining cycles. By offering both underground production drilling and underground exploration drilling, the Company provides a wide range of complementary services to its clients.

Major Drilling delivers quality, high safety standards and results on even the toughest sites through the Company's extensive knowledge and experience, focus on safety, and commitment to meeting the local needs of every customer. With the best people on the ground and a diversified drilling fleet, the Company partners with its customers and local communities for outstanding results.

The Company operates on a variable cost structure whereby most of its direct costs, including field staff, go up or down with contract revenue, and a large part of the Company's other expenses relate to variable incentive compensation based on the Company's profitability.

A key part of the Company's strategy is to maintain a strong balance sheet. Its financial strength allows the Company to invest in safety and continuous improvement initiatives, to retain key employees, to maintain its equipment in good condition and maintain sufficient inventory to meet increased customer demands. As the industry appears to be in the early stages of the cyclical recovery, the Company's financial strength allows it to react quickly to meet its customers' needs.

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

The metals and minerals drilling industry is reliant primarily on demand from two metal groups: gold and base metals. Each commodity group is influenced by distinct market forces.

Gold has historically been a significant driver in the mining industry, accounting for 40 to 50% of the global exploration spend. Exploration activity generally varies up or down with the trend in gold prices. Gold prices have recently risen above the US\$1,500 per ounce range and reached close to the seven-year high mark at January 31, 2020. The recent coronavirus outbreak has created economic uncertainty, which led to copper prices declining, however many industry experts expect that most base metals will face a significant deficit position in the next few years, due to the continued production and high grading of mines, combined with the lack of exploration work conducted to replace reserves.

The demand for base metals is dependent on economic activity. In the longer-term, the fundamental drivers of base metals remain positive, with worldwide supply of most metals expected to tighten and higher demand coming from the emerging markets. As these markets continue to urbanize, the requirement for base metals will continue to increase at the same time as easily accessible reserves are being depleted.

As resources in some areas are becoming depleted, future mineral deposits will have to come from areas difficult to access, either in remote or politically sensitive areas, deeper in the ground or at higher altitudes. This should improve demand for specialized services in the future.

The industry has experienced a cyclical downturn over the past several years, however at this point in time, the industry appears to be in the early stages of recovery. As the financing environment for juniors remains challenging, and senior customers continue to work through their budget process, mineral reserves for gold and base metals continue to be depleted.

BUSINESS ACQUISITION

On November 1, 2019, the Company completed the purchase of the issued and outstanding shares of Norex Drilling Limited ("Norex"), a family-owned drilling company and a leading exploration drilling contractor based in Timmins, Ontario, Canada. Norex has been operating successfully in the Ontario marketplace for some 40 years, and has a solid reputation with its clients.

With this acquisition, the Company welcomed 120 skilled and experienced personnel, including the management team. The Company also acquired 22 drill rigs, including 17 compatible specialized surface drill rigs and 5 underground drills, together with related support equipment and inventory.

The results of this operation were included in the Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations as of the closing date. While Norex's historical performance should not be viewed as guidance for future performance, for the last two years, Norex had average yearly revenue of approximately \$21 million and EBITDA of approximately \$5 million.

The purchase price for the acquisition is valued at an amount up to \$19.6 million (consisting of a cash payment of \$14.2 million and \$1.9 million in Major Drilling shares), a holdback of \$1.0 million, and an additional maximum amount of \$2.5 million tied to performance. The additional payout period extends for three years, commencing on November 1, 2019, and payment is contingent on growing EBITDA run rates above current levels.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

The Company's third quarter results reflect a normal part of its operational pattern, as mining and exploration companies shut down operations, in some cases for extended periods, over the holiday season. Additionally, the Company typically schedules substantial overhaul and maintenance work on its equipment during this slower period. As senior mining companies continue to work through their budget process, many January start-ups were delayed.

Revenue for the quarter ended January 31, 2020 was \$81.7 million, up 2% from revenue of \$80.4 million recorded for the same quarter last year.

Gross margin percentage for the quarter was 17.6% compared to 19.4% for the same quarter last year.

During the quarter, the Company made the decision to close its operations in Colombia, and as such, recorded a total charge of \$3.6 million, after tax. The Company recorded \$2.1 million in restructuring charges consisting of non-cash charges totalling \$1.5 million, including an impairment charge of \$0.5 million relating to property, plant and equipment, and a write-down of \$1.0 million to reduce inventory to net realizable value. Cash charges include employee severance costs of \$0.4 million incurred to rationalize the workforce, and \$0.2 million relating to the cost of winding down operations. Also, the Company wrote down \$1.5 million in deferred tax assets (recorded in its deferred tax expense) related to Colombia.

Despite the seasonal slowdown, the Company generated \$2.7 million of EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization and restructuring charge - see "Non-IFRS financial measure") and maintained a net cash position (now including \$5.6 million in lease liabilities, under IFRS 16) of \$4.5 million, despite the cash pay-out of \$14.2 million for the Norex acquisition discussed above, and capital expenditures of \$8.8 million (net of \$1.1 million unpaid) as the Company added 3 new rigs to its fleet and disposed of 15 rigs, in line with the Company's strategy of improving its fleet and services.

Net loss was \$9.9 million or \$0.12 per share compared to net loss of \$15.9 million or \$0.20 per share for the same quarter last year.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - THIRD QUARTER RESULTS ENDED JANUARY 31, 2020

Total revenue for the quarter was \$81.7 million, up 2% from revenue of \$80.4 million recorded in the same quarter last year. The unfavourable foreign exchange translation impact for the quarter, when comparing to the effective rates for the same period last year, is estimated at \$1 million on revenue, with a negligible impact on net earnings.

Revenue for the quarter from Canada - U.S. drilling operations increased by 2% to \$38.2 million, compared to the same period last year. The additional revenue from the Norex acquisition helped in offsetting earlier than expected seasonal shutdowns.

South and Central American revenue decreased by 20% to \$19.3 million for the quarter, compared to the same quarter last year. Earlier than expected shutdowns in most of the South American operations negatively impacted results in the quarter.

Asian and African operations reported revenue of \$24.2 million, up 28% from the same period last year. Continued growth in Indonesia was complemented by growth in Mongolia and Southern Africa.

The overall gross margin percentage for the quarter was 17.6%, compared to 19.4% for the same period last year. The early shutdowns of operations, coupled with increased seasonal maintenance, impacted margins in the quarter.

General and administrative costs were \$12.0 million, up slightly by \$0.1 million compared to the same quarter last year as the additional general and administrative expenses from the Norex acquisition were offset by the reduction from the impact of the implementation of IFRS 16 Leases ("IFRS 16") and the shutdown of the Burkina Faso operations in the previous year.

Depreciation and amortization increased by \$0.1 million to \$9.9 million.

The Company recorded a restructuring charge of \$2.1 million related to the closure of its Colombian operations, consisting primarily of non-cash charges totalling \$1.5 million and cash charges of \$0.6 million for other close-down costs including severance.

The income tax provision for the quarter was an expense of \$0.3 million compared to an expense of \$1.9 million for the prior year period. Tax expense for the quarter included a write-down of \$1.5 million in deferred tax assets related to the closure of the Colombian operations. Also, the tax expense for the quarter was impacted by non-deductible expenses and non-tax affected losses in certain regions, while incurring taxes in profitable branches.

Net loss was \$9.9 million or \$0.12 per share (\$0.12 per share diluted) for the quarter, compared to net loss of \$15.9 million or \$0.20 per share (\$0.20 per share diluted) for the prior year quarter.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS - YEAR-TO-DATE ENDED JANUARY 31, 2020

Revenue for the nine months ended January 31, 2020 increased 13% to \$320.4 million from \$284.4 million for the corresponding period last year. The foreign exchange translation impact for the year, when comparing to the effective rates for the same period last year was negligible on both revenue and net earnings.

Revenue from Canada - U.S. drilling operations increased by 13% to \$164.5 million compared to the same period last year with growth across both regions. Along with the additional revenue from the Norex acquisition, the U.S. operations showed particularly strong performance due to market share growth from senior customers.

South and Central American revenue was up by 2% at \$81.8 million compared to the same period last year. The slowdown in Argentina and Colombia was more than offset by increased activity levels in Brazil, Mexico and the Guiana Shield.

Asian and African operations reported revenue of \$74.1 million, up 25% from the same period last year, led by Indonesia and Southern Africa as their recent growth trends continued, and more than offset the loss of revenue from closing the Burkina Faso operations in the previous year.

Gross margin for the year-to-date was 24.7% compared to 23.9% last year.

General and administrative expenses were \$35.2 million, down \$0.3 million compared to the prior year. The decrease was the result of the impact of the implementation of IFRS 16 as well as the shutdown of operations in Burkina Faso in the previous year.

Depreciation and amortization decreased by \$1.5 million to \$29.6 million, the result of reduced capital expenditures during the recent industry downturn.

The Company recorded a restructuring charge related to the closure of its Colombian operations of \$2.1 million, consisting primarily of non-cash charges totalling \$1.5 million and cash charges of \$0.6 million of other close-down costs including severance.

The income tax provision was an expense of \$5.3 million, including a write-down of \$1.5 million in deferred tax assets related to the closure of the Colombian operations, compared to an expense of \$5.1 million for the prior year period. Also, the tax expense for the year was impacted by non-deductible expenses and non-tax affected losses in certain regions, while incurring taxes in profitable branches.

Net earnings were \$3.3 million or \$0.04 per share (\$0.04 per share diluted) compared to net loss of \$15.1 million or \$0.19 per share (\$0.19 per share diluted) for the same period last year.

SUMMARY OF QUARTERLY RESULTS

(in \$000s CAD, except per share)	<i>Fiscal 2018</i>	<i>Fiscal 2019</i>				<i>Fiscal 2020</i>		
	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Revenue	\$ 95,412	\$ 98,485	\$ 105,501	\$ 80,439	\$ 100,397	\$ 117,459	\$ 121,182	\$81,719
Gross profit	23,146	23,400	28,931	15,625	23,042	30,690	34,018	14,410
Gross margin	24.3%	23.8%	27.4%	19.4%	23.0%	26.1%	28.1%	17.6%
Net (loss) earnings	(4,346)	(2,482)	3,261	(15,906)	(2,957)	6,033	7,259	(9,947)
Per share - basic	(0.05)	(0.03)	0.04	(0.20)	(0.04)	0.08	0.09	(0.12)
Per share - diluted	(0.05)	(0.03)	0.04	(0.20)	(0.04)	0.08	0.09	(0.12)

The third quarter (November to January) is normally the Company's weakest quarter due to the shutdown of mining and exploration activities, often for extended periods over the holiday season.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Operating activities

Cash flow from operations (before changes in non-cash operating working capital items, interest and income taxes) for the quarter ended January 31, 2020 was an inflow of \$2.1 million compared to an inflow of \$2.0 million in the previous year.

The change in non-cash operating working capital items was an inflow of \$10.7 million for the quarter, compared to an inflow of \$10.7 million for the prior year. The inflow of non-cash operating working capital was primarily comprised of:

- a decrease in accounts receivable of \$30.1 million;
- a decrease in accounts payable of \$18.3 million;
- an increase in inventory of \$3.2 million; and
- a decrease in prepaids of \$2.0 million.

Financing activities

Under the terms of certain of the Company's debt agreements, the Company must satisfy specific financial covenants. Such agreements also limit, among other things, the Company's ability to incur additional indebtedness, create liens, engage in mergers or acquisitions or make dividend and other payments. During the period, the Company was, and continues to be, in compliance with all covenants and other conditions imposed by its debt agreements.

Operating credit facilities

The credit facilities related to operations total \$31.3 million (\$30.0 million from a Canadian chartered bank and \$1.3 million from an American chartered bank) and are primarily secured by corporate guarantees of companies within the group. At January 31, 2020, the Company had utilized \$3.4 million of these facilities for stand-by letters of credit. The Company also has a credit facility of \$2.6 million for credit cards for which interest rate and repayment are as per cardholder agreements.

Long-term debt

Total long-term debt decreased by \$0.3 million during the quarter to \$16.6 million at January 31, 2020. The decrease is due to regular debt repayments.

As of January 31, 2020, the Company had the following long-term debt facilities:

- \$50.0 million revolving facility for financing the cost of equipment purchases or acquisition costs of related businesses. At January 31, 2020, \$15.0 million had been drawn on this facility, bearing interest at 3.76%, maturing in October 2023.
- \$1.6 million non-revolving facility. This facility carries a fixed interest rate of 5.9% and is amortized over ten years ending in August 2021.

The Company believes that it will be able to generate sufficient cash flow to meet its current and future working capital, capital expenditure and debt obligations. As at January 31, 2020, the Company had unused borrowing capacity under its credit facilities of \$62.9 million and cash of \$26.7 million, for a total of \$89.6 million in available funds.

Investing activities

Capital expenditures were \$8.8 million (net of \$1.1 million unpaid) for the quarter ended January 31, 2020, compared to \$6.3 million for the same quarter last year.

The drill rig count was at 611 at January 31, 2020, as along with the addition of the 22 rigs from the Norex acquisition, the Company added 3 rigs to its fleet in line with its specialized and diversification strategies, while disposing of 15 older and inefficient rigs.

OUTLOOK

As the Company moves into its fourth quarter, as it was in the previous year, start-ups after the holiday season were slow as many rigs only restarted by mid-February as many customers finalized their plans for calendar 2020, but pricing remains stable. Looking forward to fiscal 2021, senior and intermediate gold mining companies have increased their exploration budgets for calendar 2020, to help replenish depleting reserves. The price of gold, which historically has accounted for approximately 50% of the Company's drilling activity, has remained above the important level of US\$1,450 for the last six months and there could be a pickup in junior financing in the coming months, although a potential increase will not translate into immediate drilling activity as it typically takes a few months to get a drilling campaign organized. In regard to base metals, the recent coronavirus outbreak has created economic uncertainty, which caused copper prices to decline by some 10% over the last couple of months. Despite this, many industry experts expect that most base metals will face a significant deficit position in the next few years, due to the continued production and high grading of mines, combined with the lack of exploration work conducted to replace reserves. As well, the need for more infrastructure to support the growing demand for electric vehicles, should increase demand for metals such as copper, lithium and cobalt.

The Company incorporates its innovation strategies with specialized drilling services to provide solutions for complex drilling situations, and has positioned itself as one of the largest specialized drilling operators in the world. The Company has established mutually beneficial partnerships with several of its senior customers to continuously improve the suite of services it offers, with innovative solutions and improved equipment, through increased hands-free rod handling capacity, computerized rigs and deep hole capacity. Going forward, demand for specialized services should improve and the Company expects to benefit as resources in some areas are becoming depleted, and future mineral deposits will have to come from areas difficult to access, either in remote or politically sensitive areas, deeper in the ground or at higher altitudes.

The Company's financial strength allows it to continue to deploy technologies that will aid in the ongoing development of safe, competent employees and maintain its fleet to meet customers' demands, improve rig reliability, productivity and utilization, as well as to invest in its continuous improvement initiatives.

NON-IFRS FINANCIAL MEASURE

The Company uses the non-IFRS financial measure, EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization and restructuring charge). The Company believes this non-IFRS financial measure is key, for both management and investors, in evaluating performance at a consolidated level. EBITDA is commonly reported and widely used by investors and lending institutions as an indicator of a company's operating performance and ability to incur and service debt, and as a valuation metric. This measure does not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and therefore may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by other publicly traded companies, and should not be construed as an alternative to other financial measures determined in accordance with IFRS.

(in \$000s CAD)	Q3 2020	Q3 2019	YTD 2020	YTD 2019
Net earnings	\$ (9,947)	\$ (15,906)	\$ 3,345	\$ (15,127)
Finance costs	293	142	716	593
Income tax provision	280	1,854	5,294	5,084
Depreciation and amortization	9,940	9,817	29,629	31,092
Restructuring charge	2,116	6,897	2,116	6,897
EBITDA	<u>\$ 2,682</u>	<u>\$ 2,804</u>	<u>\$ 41,100</u>	<u>\$ 28,539</u>

The EBITDA impact of the implementation of IFRS 16 on the current quarter and year, respectively, was an increase of \$0.4 million and \$1.3 million.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

The Company's reporting currency is the Canadian dollar, however a significant portion of the Company's revenue and operating expenses outside of Canada are denominated in U.S. dollars. The year-over-year comparisons in the growth of revenue and operating expenses have been impacted by the relative strength of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar.

During the quarter, approximately 26% of revenue generated was in Canadian dollars with most of the balance being in U.S. dollars. Since most of the input costs related to this revenue are denominated in the same currency as the revenue, the impact on earnings is somewhat muted.

The unfavourable foreign exchange translation impact for the quarter, when comparing to the effective rates for the same quarter last year, is estimated at approximately \$1 million on revenue. Net earnings however, remained less impacted by currency fluctuations during the quarter as a large proportion of costs are typically incurred in the same currency as revenue. The total foreign exchange impact on net earnings for the quarter was negligible.

Currency controls and government policies in foreign jurisdictions, where a portion of the Company's business is conducted, can restrict the Company's ability to exchange such foreign currency for other currencies, such as the U.S. dollar. To mitigate this risk, the Company has adopted a policy of carrying limited foreign currencies in local bank accounts.

As at January 31, 2020, the most significant carrying amounts of net monetary assets (which may include intercompany balances with other subsidiaries) that: (i) are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the respective Company subsidiary; and (ii) cause foreign exchange rate exposure, including the impact on earnings before income taxes ("EBIT"), if the corresponding rate changes by 10%, are as follows:

	Rate variance	MNT/USD	IDR/USD	USD/CLP	USD/AUD	USD/CAD	USD/ZAR	Other
Net exposure on monetary assets		\$ 6,826	\$ 6,648	\$ 4,705	\$ 3,558	\$ (2,981)	\$ (5,389)	\$ 193
EBIT impact	+/-10%	425	739	523	395	331	599	355

Argentina currency status

The Argentine peso devalued early in this fiscal year as Argentina has come under growing pressure over their high levels of foreign currency debt. The country remains in political unrest as uncertainty around the recently elected government's economic programs lingers, however, the peso has remained relatively stable during the quarter.

The Company currently has limited exposure to the Argentine peso.

COMPREHENSIVE EARNINGS

The Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Earnings for the quarter includes a \$0.5 million unrealized loss on translating the financial statements of the Company's foreign operations compared to a gain of \$2.7 million for the previous year. The change relates to translating the net assets of the Company's foreign operations, which have a functional currency other than the Canadian dollar, to the Company's Canadian dollar currency presentation.

ADOPTION OF IFRS 16 LEASES

The Company adopted IFRS 16, which replaces IAS 17 Leases, for its annual period beginning May 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective approach whereby no restatement of comparative periods is required. Under IAS 17, leases of property, plant and equipment were recognized as finance leases when substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the underlying assets were transferred. All other leases were classified as operating leases. IFRS 16 requires lessees to recognize right-of-use assets, representing its right to use the underlying asset, and lease liabilities, representing its obligation to make payments. Right-of-use assets are 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. They are subsequently depreciated on a straight-line basis and reduced by impairment losses, if any. Right-of-use assets may also be adjusted to reflect the re-measurement of related lease liabilities. Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Subsequently, the lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method and adjusted for interest and lease payments.

On transition, the Company recognized lease liabilities and right-of-use assets for 14 leases, previously classified as operating leases, in the amount of \$2.9 million. As permitted by IFRS 16, the Company elected not to recognize lease liabilities and right-of-use assets for short-term leases (lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets. There were no onerous lease contracts that would have required an adjustment to the right-of-use assets as at the transition date.

GENERAL RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

A complete discussion of general risks and uncertainties may be found in the Company's Annual Information Form for the fiscal year ended April 30, 2019, which can be found on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com. The Company is not aware of any significant changes to risk factors from those disclosed at that time.

OFF BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

Except for operating leases discussed above, the Company does not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

There have been no changes in the Company's disclosure and internal controls over financial reporting during the period beginning on November 1, 2019 and ended on January 31, 2020, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, its internal controls over financial reporting.

OUTSTANDING SHARE DATA

As of February 27, 2020, there were 80,634,153 common shares issued and outstanding in the Company. This represents an increase of 334,169 issued and outstanding shares (due to the issuance of shares related to the Norex acquisition as detailed above) as compared to the number reported in the Company's second quarter MD&A (reported as of November 30, 2019).

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company, including the Company's Annual Information Form, is available on the SEDAR website at www.sedar.com.

Major Drilling Group International Inc.
Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share information)
(unaudited)

	Three months ended January 31		Nine months ended January 31	
	<u>2020</u>	2019	<u>2020</u>	2019
TOTAL REVENUE	\$ 81,719	\$ 80,439	\$ 320,360	\$ 284,425
DIRECT COSTS	67,309	64,814	241,242	216,469
GROSS PROFIT	<u>14,410</u>	<u>15,625</u>	<u>79,118</u>	<u>67,956</u>
OPERATING EXPENSES				
General and administrative	11,974	11,884	35,209	35,526
Other expenses	33	1,009	2,766	3,305
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(27)	(89)	(171)	(375)
Foreign exchange (gain) loss	(252)	17	214	961
Finance costs	293	142	716	593
Depreciation and amortization	9,940	9,817	29,629	31,092
Restructuring charge (note 11)	2,116	6,897	2,116	6,897
	<u>24,077</u>	<u>29,677</u>	<u>70,479</u>	<u>77,999</u>
(LOSS) EARNINGS BEFORE INCOME TAX	<u>(9,667)</u>	<u>(14,052)</u>	<u>8,639</u>	<u>(10,043)</u>
INCOME TAX - (RECOVERY) PROVISION (note 7)				
Current	(588)	531	4,859	6,108
Deferred	868	1,323	435	(1,024)
	<u>280</u>	<u>1,854</u>	<u>5,294</u>	<u>5,084</u>
NET (LOSS) EARNINGS	<u>\$ (9,947)</u>	<u>\$ (15,906)</u>	<u>\$ 3,345</u>	<u>\$ (15,127)</u>
(LOSS) EARNINGS PER SHARE (note 8)				
Basic	<u>\$ (0.12)</u>	<u>\$ (0.20)</u>	<u>\$ 0.04</u>	<u>\$ (0.19)</u>
Diluted	<u>\$ (0.12)</u>	<u>\$ (0.20)</u>	<u>\$ 0.04</u>	<u>\$ (0.19)</u>

Major Drilling Group International Inc.
Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Loss
(in thousands of Canadian dollars)
(unaudited)

	Three months ended January 31		Nine months ended January 31	
	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2019</u>
NET (LOSS) EARNINGS	\$ (9,947)	\$ (15,906)	\$ 3,345	\$ (15,127)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE EARNINGS				
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss				
Unrealized (loss) gain on foreign currency translations (net of tax)	(500)	2,691	(8,639)	4,995
Unrealized (loss) gain on derivatives (net of tax)	(60)	22	876	(319)
COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	<u>\$ (10,507)</u>	<u>\$ (13,193)</u>	<u>\$ (4,418)</u>	<u>\$ (10,451)</u>

Major Drilling Group International Inc.
Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity
For the nine months ended January 31, 2020 and 2019
(in thousands of Canadian dollars)
(unaudited)

	Share capital	Reserves	Share-based payments reserve	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	Total
BALANCE AS AT MAY 1, 2018	\$ 241,264	\$ 36	\$ 19,721	\$ 41,360	\$ 70,021	\$ 372,402
Share-based compensation	-	-	403	-	-	403
	<u>241,264</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>20,124</u>	<u>41,360</u>	<u>70,021</u>	<u>372,805</u>
Comprehensive earnings:						
Net loss	-	-	-	(15,127)	-	(15,127)
Unrealized gain on foreign currency translations	-	-	-	-	4,995	4,995
Unrealized loss on derivatives	-	(319)	-	-	-	(319)
Total comprehensive loss	<u>-</u>	<u>(319)</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>(15,127)</u>	<u>4,995</u>	<u>(10,451)</u>
BALANCE AS AT JANUARY 31, 2019	<u>\$ 241,264</u>	<u>\$ (283)</u>	<u>\$ 20,124</u>	<u>\$ 26,233</u>	<u>\$ 75,016</u>	<u>\$ 362,354</u>
BALANCE AS AT MAY 1, 2019	\$ 241,264	\$ (570)	\$ 20,247	\$ 23,276	\$ 78,783	\$ 363,000
Share issue (note 10)	1,925	-	-	-	-	1,925
Share-based compensation	-	-	194	-	-	194
	<u>243,189</u>	<u>(570)</u>	<u>20,441</u>	<u>23,276</u>	<u>78,783</u>	<u>365,119</u>
Comprehensive earnings:						
Net earnings	-	-	-	3,345	-	3,345
Unrealized loss on foreign currency translations	-	-	-	-	(8,639)	(8,639)
Unrealized gain on derivatives	-	876	-	-	-	876
Total comprehensive loss	<u>-</u>	<u>876</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3,345</u>	<u>(8,639)</u>	<u>(4,418)</u>
BALANCE AS AT JANUARY 31, 2020	<u>\$ 243,189</u>	<u>\$ 306</u>	<u>\$ 20,441</u>	<u>\$ 26,621</u>	<u>\$ 70,144</u>	<u>\$ 360,701</u>

Major Drilling Group International Inc.
Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(in thousands of Canadian dollars)
(unaudited)

	Three months ended January 31		Nine months ended January 31	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
(Loss) earnings before income tax	\$ (9,667)	\$ (14,052)	\$ 8,639	\$ (10,043)
Operating items not involving cash				
Depreciation and amortization	9,940	9,817	29,629	31,092
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(27)	(89)	(171)	(375)
Share-based compensation	53	126	194	403
Restructuring charge (non-cash portion) (note 11)	1,503	6,047	1,503	6,047
Finance costs recognized in earnings before income tax	293	142	716	593
	<u>2,095</u>	<u>1,991</u>	<u>40,510</u>	<u>27,717</u>
Changes in non-cash operating working capital items	10,675	10,730	6,043	7,183
Finance costs paid	(293)	(142)	(716)	(593)
Income taxes paid	(1,581)	(2,316)	(6,185)	(6,873)
Cash flow from operating activities	<u>10,896</u>	<u>10,263</u>	<u>39,652</u>	<u>27,434</u>
FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Repayment of lease liabilities (note 3)	(446)	-	(1,290)	-
Repayment of long-term debt	(252)	(355)	(808)	(1,628)
Cash flow used in financing activities	<u>(698)</u>	<u>(355)</u>	<u>(2,098)</u>	<u>(1,628)</u>
INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Business acquisitions (net of cash acquired) (note 10)	(13,945)	-	(13,945)	-
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment (net of unpaid) (note 6)	(8,784)	(6,315)	(24,892)	(19,166)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	72	1,877	800	9,643
Cash flow used in investing activities	<u>(22,657)</u>	<u>(4,438)</u>	<u>(38,037)</u>	<u>(9,523)</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes	(183)	(448)	(145)	452
(DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH	(12,642)	5,022	(628)	16,735
CASH, BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD	39,380	32,969	27,366	21,256
CASH, END OF THE PERIOD	\$ 26,738	\$ 37,991	\$ 26,738	\$ 37,991

Major Drilling Group International Inc.

Interim Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

As at January 31, 2020 and April 30, 2019

(in thousands of Canadian dollars)

(unaudited)

	January 31, 2020	April 30, 2019
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash	\$ 26,738	\$ 27,366
Trade and other receivables	65,604	88,029
Note receivable	174	560
Income tax receivable	5,163	3,978
Inventories	96,372	90,325
Prepaid expenses	4,448	5,099
	198,499	215,357
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (note 6)	169,950	164,266
DEFERRED INCOME TAX ASSETS	20,836	23,374
GOODWILL	65,445	58,300
INTANGIBLE ASSETS (note 10)	1,040	-
	\$ 455,770	\$ 461,297
LIABILITIES		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade and other payables	\$ 54,090	\$ 63,376
Income tax payable	1,094	1,209
Current portion of lease liabilities (note 3)	1,791	-
Current portion of long-term debt	989	1,060
	57,964	65,645
LEASE LIABILITIES (note 3)	3,862	-
CONTINGENT CONSIDERATION (note 10)	1,807	-
LONG-TERM DEBT	15,608	16,298
DEFERRED INCOME TAX LIABILITIES	15,828	16,354
	95,069	98,297
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Share capital	243,189	241,264
Reserves	306	(570)
Share-based payments reserve	20,441	20,247
Retained earnings	26,621	23,276
Foreign currency translation reserve	70,144	78,783
	360,701	363,000
	\$ 455,770	\$ 461,297

MAJOR DRILLING GROUP INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED JANUARY 31, 2020 AND 2019 (UNAUDITED)
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share information)

1. NATURE OF ACTIVITIES

Major Drilling Group International Inc. (the “Company”) is incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act and has its head office at 111 St. George Street, Suite 100, Moncton, NB, Canada. The Company’s common shares are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange (“TSX”). The principal source of revenue consists of contract drilling for companies primarily involved in mining and mineral exploration. The Company has operations in Canada, the United States, Mexico, South America, Asia, Africa and Europe.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Statement of compliance

These Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting (“IAS 34”) and using the accounting policies as outlined in the Company’s annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2019, except as described in note 3.

On February 27, 2020, the Board of Directors authorized the financial statements for issue.

Basis of consolidation

These Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements incorporate the financial statements of the Company and entities controlled by the Company. Control is achieved when the Company 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.

The results of subsidiaries acquired or disposed of during the period are included in the Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations from the effective date of acquisition or up to the effective date of disposal, as appropriate.

Intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation, where appropriate.

Basis of preparation

These Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared based on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value and certain assets remeasured at their recoverable or realizable amounts as disclosed, using the same accounting policies and methods of computation as presented in the Company’s annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2019, except as described in note 3.

3. ADOPTION OF NEW IFRS

The Company adopted IFRS 16 Leases (“IFRS 16”), which replaces IAS 17 Leases, for its annual period beginning May 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective approach whereby no restatement of comparative periods is required. Under IAS 17, leases of property, plant and equipment were recognized as finance leases when substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the underlying assets were transferred. All other leases were classified as operating leases. IFRS 16 requires lessees to recognize right-of-use assets, representing its right to use the underlying asset, and lease liabilities, representing its obligation to make payments. Right-of-use assets are 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. They are subsequently depreciated on a straight-line basis and reduced by impairment losses, if any. Right-of-use assets may also be adjusted to reflect the re-measurement of related lease liabilities. Lease liabilities are initially measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company’s incremental borrowing rate. Subsequently, the lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method and adjusted for interest and lease payments.

MAJOR DRILLING GROUP INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED JANUARY 31, 2020 AND 2019 (UNAUDITED)
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share information)

3. ADOPTION OF NEW IFRS (Continued)

On transition, the Company recognized lease liabilities and right-of-use assets for 14 leases, previously classified as operating leases, in the amount of \$2,903. As permitted by IFRS 16, the Company elected not to recognize lease liabilities and right-of-use assets for short-term leases (lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets. There were no onerous lease contracts that would have required an adjustment to the right-of-use assets as at the transition date.

Operating lease commitments disclosed as at April 30, 2019	\$ 4,147
Less: short-term operating lease commitments	<u>(1,006)</u>
	3,141
Discounted using the incremental borrowing rate	<u>(238)</u>
Lease liabilities recognized as at May 1, 2019	2,903
Add: additional lease liabilities recognized during the period	3,907
Finance costs (accretion of interest)	133
Repayment of lease liabilities	<u>(1,290)</u>
	5,653
Current portion as at January 31, 2020	<u>1,791</u>
Non-current portion as at January 31, 2020	\$ <u><u>3,862</u></u>

In prior periods presented, before the adoption of IFRS 16, expenses for lease liabilities were included with general and administrative expenses on the Company's Statement of Operations.

Right-of-use assets

The recognized right-of-use assets are included in property, plant and equipment on the Company's Interim Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet.

Balance as at May 1, 2019	\$ 2,903
Add: additional right-of-use assets recognized during the period	4,034
Depreciation	<u>(1,266)</u>
Balance as at January 31, 2020	\$ <u><u>5,671</u></u>

4. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY AND CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that are not readily apparent from other sources, which affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods. Significant areas requiring the use of management estimates relate to the useful lives of property, plant and equipment for depreciation purposes, property, plant and equipment and inventory valuation, determination of income and other taxes, assumptions used in the compilation of share-based payments, fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed in business acquisitions, amounts recorded as accrued liabilities, contingent consideration and allowance for doubtful accounts, and impairment testing of goodwill and intangible assets.

MAJOR DRILLING GROUP INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED JANUARY 31, 2020 AND 2019 (UNAUDITED)
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share information)

4. KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY AND CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS (Continued)

The Company applied judgment in determining the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries, the determination of cash-generating units (“CGUs”), the degree of componentization of property, plant and equipment, the recognition of provisions and accrued liabilities, and the determination of the probability that deferred income tax assets will be realized from future taxable earnings.

5. SEASONALITY OF OPERATIONS

The third quarter (November to January) is normally the Company’s weakest quarter due to the shutdown of mining and exploration activities, often for extended periods over the holiday season.

6. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Capital expenditures for the three and nine months ended January 31, 2020 were \$9,874 (2019 - \$6,315) and \$25,982 (2019 - \$19,166). The unpaid portion of capital expenditures for the three and nine months ended January 31, 2020 was \$1,090 (2019 - nil).

7. INCOME TAXES

The income tax provision for the period can be reconciled to accounting earnings before income tax as follows:

	<u>Q3 2020</u>	<u>Q3 2019</u>	<u>YTD 2020</u>	<u>YTD 2019</u>
(Loss) earnings before income tax*	\$ (9,667)	\$ (14,052)	\$ 8,639	\$ (10,043)
Statutory Canadian corporate income tax rate	27%	27%	27%	27%
Expected income tax provision based on statutory rate	(2,610)	(3,794)	2,332	(2,711)
Non-recognition of tax benefits related to losses	949	2,729	1,321	4,245
Utilization of previously unrecognized losses	303	56	(280)	(16)
Other foreign taxes paid	43	184	365	478
Rate variances in foreign jurisdictions	(316)	(84)	(477)	(145)
De-recognition of previously recognized Colombia (2019 - Burkina Faso) losses	1,505	1,212	1,505	1,212
Permanent differences and other	406	1,551	528	2,021
Income tax provision recognized in net (loss) earnings	<u>\$ 280</u>	<u>\$ 1,854</u>	<u>\$ 5,294</u>	<u>\$ 5,084</u>

*(Loss) earnings before income tax includes restructuring charges (as detailed in note 11) in the current quarter and year of \$2,116 (2019 - \$6,897) for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized.

The Company periodically assesses its liabilities and contingencies for all tax years open to audit based upon the latest information available. For those matters where it is probable that an adjustment will be made, the Company records its best estimate of these tax liabilities, including related interest charges. Inherent uncertainties exist in estimates of tax contingencies due to changes in tax laws. While management believes they have adequately provided for the probable outcome of these matters, future results may include favourable or unfavourable adjustments to these estimated tax liabilities in the period the assessments are made, or resolved, or when the statutes of limitations lapse.

MAJOR DRILLING GROUP INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED JANUARY 31, 2020 AND 2019 (UNAUDITED)
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share information)

8. EARNINGS PER SHARE

All of the Company's earnings are attributable to common shares, therefore, net earnings is used in determining earnings per share.

	<u>Q3 2020</u>	<u>Q3 2019</u>	<u>YTD 2020</u>	<u>YTD 2019</u>
Net (loss) earnings	\$ (9,947)	\$ (15,906)	\$ 3,345	\$ (15,127)
Weighted average number of shares:				
Basic (000s)	80,631	80,300	80,410	80,300
Diluted (000s)	80,659	80,303	80,422	80,317
(Loss) earnings per share				
Basic	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.20)	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.19)
Diluted	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.20)	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.19)

The calculation of diluted earnings per share for the three and nine months ended January 31, 2020 excludes the effect of 2,513,791 and 2,845,241 options, respectively (2019 - 3,350,159 and 3,462,454) as they were anti-dilutive.

The total number of shares outstanding on January 31, 2020 was 80,634,153 (2019 - 80,299,984).

9. SEGMENTED INFORMATION

The Company's operations are divided into the following three geographic segments, corresponding to its management structure: Canada - U.S.; South and Central America; and Asia and Africa. The services provided in each of the reportable segments are essentially the same. The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in the Company's annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2019, except as described in note 3. Management evaluates performance based on earnings from operations in these three geographic segments before finance costs, general corporate expenses and income taxes. Data relating to each of the Company's reportable segments is presented as follows:

	<u>Q3 2020</u>	<u>Q3 2019</u>	<u>YTD 2020</u>	<u>YTD 2019</u>
Revenue				
Canada - U.S.*	\$ 38,199	\$ 37,317	\$ 164,493	\$ 145,123
South and Central America	19,322	24,182	81,793	80,095
Asia and Africa	24,198	18,940	74,074	59,207
	<u>\$ 81,719</u>	<u>\$ 80,439</u>	<u>\$ 320,360</u>	<u>\$ 284,425</u>

*Canada - U.S. includes revenue of \$20,963 and \$17,098 for Canadian operations (including Norex) for the three months ended January 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively and \$74,830 and \$68,101 for the nine months ended January 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively.

MAJOR DRILLING GROUP INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED JANUARY 31, 2020 AND 2019 (UNAUDITED)
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share information)

9. SEGMENTED INFORMATION (Continued)

	<u>Q3 2020</u>	<u>Q3 2019</u>	<u>YTD 2020</u>	<u>YTD 2019</u>
(Loss) earnings from operations				
Canada - U.S.	\$ (5,262)	\$ (3,544)	\$ 7,154	\$ 4,503
South and Central America	(5,886)	(2,192)	(2,900)	(3,550)
Asia and Africa	3,864	(6,641)	12,761	(4,947)
	<u>(7,284)</u>	<u>(12,377)</u>	<u>17,015</u>	<u>(3,994)</u>
Finance costs	293	142	716	593
General corporate expenses*	2,090	1,533	7,660	5,456
Income tax	280	1,854	5,294	5,084
	<u>2,663</u>	<u>3,529</u>	<u>13,670</u>	<u>11,133</u>
Net (loss) earnings	<u>\$ (9,947)</u>	<u>\$ (15,906)</u>	<u>\$ 3,345</u>	<u>\$ (15,127)</u>

*General corporate expenses include expenses for corporate offices and stock options.

Capital expenditures

Canada - U.S.	\$ 5,474	\$ 2,908	\$ 17,397	\$ 9,805
South and Central America	1,729	1,673	3,302	5,124
Asia and Africa	2,433	1,734	4,013	4,237
Unallocated and corporate assets	238	-	1,270	-
Total capital expenditures	<u>\$ 9,874</u>	<u>\$ 6,315</u>	<u>\$ 25,982</u>	<u>\$ 19,166</u>

Depreciation and amortization

Canada - U.S.	\$ 4,612	\$ 4,350	\$ 13,597	\$ 14,520
South and Central America	3,486	3,309	10,925	9,563
Asia and Africa	1,707	2,071	4,911	6,768
Unallocated and corporate assets	135	87	196	241
Total depreciation and amortization	<u>\$ 9,940</u>	<u>\$ 9,817</u>	<u>\$ 29,629</u>	<u>\$ 31,092</u>

	<u>January 31, 2020</u>	<u>April 30, 2019</u>
Identifiable assets		
Canada - U.S.*	\$ 209,261	\$ 203,622
South and Central America	131,816	138,605
Asia and Africa	113,134	104,173
Unallocated and corporate assets	1,559	14,897
Total identifiable assets	<u>\$ 455,770</u>	<u>\$ 461,297</u>

Amounts presented in comparative period under unallocated and corporate assets have been allocated to other segments consistent with current year presentation.

*Canada - U.S. includes property, plant and equipment at January 31, 2020 of \$37,223 (April 30, 2019 - \$31,573) for Canadian operations.

MAJOR DRILLING GROUP INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED JANUARY 31, 2020 AND 2019 (UNAUDITED)
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share information)

10. BUSINESS ACQUISITION

Norex Drilling Limited

Effective November 1, 2019, the Company acquired all of the issued and outstanding shares of Norex Drilling Limited (“Norex”).

The acquisition has been accounted for using the acquisition method. Through this purchase, which allows the Company to gain a strong position to service its customers in both surface and underground exploration drilling services in Northern Ontario, the Company acquired 22 drill rigs, support equipment and inventory, existing contracts and receivables, the operation’s management team, and other employees, including experienced drillers.

The purchase price for the transaction was \$18.7 million, consisting of \$14.0 million in cash (net of cash acquired), \$1.9 million in Major Drilling shares, a holdback of \$1.0 million and an additional pay-out of \$1.8 million (discounted) tied to performance. The maximum amount of the contingent consideration is \$2.5 million, with a payout date three years from the effective date of November 1, 2019. Payment is contingent on achieving EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization) run rates above current levels.

As the acquisition occurred early in the current quarter, the Company is in the process of finalizing the valuation of assets and purchase price allocation. As at January 31, 2020, the values allocated to net tangible and intangible assets are preliminary and are subject to adjustments as additional information is obtained.

Goodwill arising from this acquisition is equal to the excess of the total consideration paid over the fair market value of the net assets acquired and represents the benefit of expected synergies, revenue growth, and future market development.

The estimated net assets acquired at fair market value at acquisition are as follows:

Net assets acquired

Trade and other receivables	\$ 4,834
Inventories	1,762
Property, plant and equipment	8,240
Goodwill (not tax deductible)	7,328
Intangible assets	1,135
Trade and other payables	(3,266)
Deferred income tax liabilities	(1,356)
Total assets	<u>\$ 18,677</u>

Consideration

Cash	\$ 14,241
Holdback	1,000
Contingent consideration	1,807
Shares of Major Drilling	1,925
Less: cash acquired	(296)
Total consideration	<u>\$ 18,677</u>

MAJOR DRILLING GROUP INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED JANUARY 31, 2020 AND 2019 (UNAUDITED)
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share information)

10. BUSINESS ACQUISITION (Continued)

The above consideration includes non-cash investing activities, which are not reflected in the Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, including the issuance of 334,169 shares of Major Drilling at \$5.76 for a total of \$1,925, contingent consideration of \$1,807 (discounted) and a holdback of \$1,000.

The Company incurred acquisition-related costs of \$182 relating to external legal fees and due diligence costs. These acquisition costs have been included in the other (revenue) expense line of the Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The results of operations of Norex are included in the the Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations from November 1, 2019.

11. RESTRUCTURING CHARGE

During the quarter, the Company made the decision to close its operations in Colombia. During the previous year, the Company closed its operations in Burkina Faso.

These restructuring initiatives generated impairment losses calculated based on the determination of the fair value of assets less cost of disposal. Fair value was determined through the use of industry knowledge.

The costs related to these initiatives, and recorded as part of the restructuring charge, total \$2,116 (2019 - \$6,897). This amount consists of non-cash charges totalling \$1,503 (2019 - \$6,047), including an impairment charge of \$500 (2019 - \$258) relating to property, plant and equipment; a write-down of \$1,003 (2019 - \$2,307) to reduce inventory to net realizable value; and other non-cash charges of nil (2019 - \$3,482). Cash charges include employee severance costs of \$375 (2019 - \$545) incurred to rationalize the workforce, and \$238 (2019 - \$305) relating to the cost of winding down operations. The unpaid portion of these charges, totalling \$485 (2019 - \$845) is recorded in trade and other payables.

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Fair value

The carrying values of cash, trade and other receivables, demand credit facilities and trade and other payables approximate their fair value due to the relatively short period to maturity of the instruments. The carrying value of long-term debt and contingent consideration approximates their fair value.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value are classified and disclosed in one of the following categories:

- Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included in level 1 that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices); and
- Level 3 - inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

The Company's derivatives are classified as level 2 financial instruments. There were no transfers of amounts between level 1, level 2 and level 3 financial instruments for the quarter ended January 31, 2020.

MAJOR DRILLING GROUP INTERNATIONAL INC.
NOTES TO INTERIM CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE THREE AND NINE MONTHS ENDED JANUARY 31, 2020 AND 2019 (UNAUDITED)
(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share information)

12. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

Credit risk

As at January 31, 2020, 90.7% (April 30, 2019 - 85.6%) of the Company's trade receivables were aged as current and 2.1% (April 30, 2019 - 1.1%) of the trade receivables were impaired.

The movements in the allowance for impairment of trade receivables during the nine and twelve month periods were as follows:

	<u>January 31, 2020</u>	<u>April 30, 2019</u>
Opening balance	\$ 863	\$ 928
Increase in impairment allowance	368	919
Recovery of amounts previously impaired	-	(207)
Write-off charged against allowance	-	(760)
Foreign exchange translation differences	(68)	(17)
Ending balance	\$ 1,163	\$ 863

Foreign currency risk

As at January 31, 2020, the most significant carrying amounts of net monetary assets (which may include intercompany balances with other subsidiaries) that: (i) are denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the respective Company subsidiary; and (ii) cause foreign exchange rate exposure, including the impact on earnings before income taxes ("EBIT"), if the corresponding rate changes by 10%, are as follows:

	<u>Rate variance</u>	<u>MNT/USD</u>	<u>IDR/USD</u>	<u>USD/CLP</u>	<u>USD/AUD</u>	<u>USD/CAD</u>	<u>USD/ZAR</u>	<u>Other</u>
Net exposure on								
monetary assets		\$ 6,826	\$ 6,648	\$ 4,705	\$ 3,558	\$ (2,981)	\$ (5,389)	\$ 193
EBIT impact	+/-10%	425	739	523	395	331	599	355

Liquidity risk

The following table details contractual maturities for the Company's financial liabilities:

	<u>1 year</u>	<u>2-3 years</u>	<u>4-5 years</u>	<u>Thereafter</u>	<u>Total</u>
Trade and other payables	\$ 54,090	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 54,090
Lease liabilities (interest included)	2,217	3,108	1,217	8	6,550
Contingent consideration	-	1,807	-	-	1,807
Long-term debt (interest included)	1,630	1,771	15,705	-	19,106
	\$ 57,937	\$ 6,686	\$ 16,922	\$ 8	\$ 81,553