# Major Drilling Group International Inc. Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations

(in thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share information) (unaudited)

Three months ended July 31 2018 2017 TOTAL REVENUE \$ 98,485 83,952 \$ DIRECT COSTS 75,085 67,185 **GROSS PROFIT** 23,400 16,767 **OPERATING EXPENSES** General and administrative 11,981 12,398 Other expenses 1,039 430 Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment (179) (172)Foreign exchange loss (gain) (796) 26 243 Finance costs 181 Depreciation of property, plant and equipment 11,144 11,798 Amortization of intangible assets 657 24,671 24,079 LOSS BEFORE INCOME TAX (1,271) (7,312) **INCOME TAX - PROVISION (RECOVERY) (note 8)** Current 2,756 2,484 Deferred (2,906) (1,545) 1,211 (422) NET LOSS (2,482) (6,890) \$ \$ LOSS PER SHARE (note 9) (0.09)Basic (0.03)\$ \$ Diluted \$ (0.03) (0.09)\$

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

(unaudited)

	Three months ended July 31				
		2018		2017	
NET LOSS	\$	(2,482)	\$	(6,890)	
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE EARNINGS					
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss Unrealized gain (loss) on foreign currency translations (net of tax) Unrealized (loss) gain on derivatives (net of tax)		2,527 (142)		(24,885) 104	
COMPREHENSIVE LOSS	\$	(97)	\$	(31,671)	

# Major Drilling Group International Inc. Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Changes in Equity

For the three months ended July 31, 2018 and 2017 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

(unaudited)

	Share capital	R	eserves	Share-based ents reserve	Retained earnings	Foreign currency translation reserve	Total
BALANCE AS AT MAY 1, 2017	\$ 239,751	\$	163	\$ 19,250	\$ 63,812	\$ 86,787	\$ 409,763
Exercise of stock options	1,003		-	(310)	-	-	693
Share-based compensation			- 163	 <u>239</u> 19,179	63,812		<u>239</u> 410,695
<b>Comprehensive earnings:</b> Net loss			-	 	(6,890)		(6,890)
Unrealized loss on foreign currency translations	-		-	-	-	(24,885)	(24,885)
Unrealized gain on derivatives Total comprehensive loss	-		104 104	 -	- (6,890)	(24,885)	<u>    104</u> (31,671)
BALANCE AS AT JULY 31, 2017	\$ 240,754	\$	267	\$ 19,179	\$ 56,922	\$ 61,902	\$ 379,024
BALANCE AS AT MAY 1, 2018	\$ 241,264	\$	36	\$ 19,721	\$ 41,360	\$ 70,021	\$372,402
Share-based compensation			- 36	 <u> </u>		70,021	<u> </u>
Comprehensive earnings: Net loss			-	 -	(2,482)	-	(2,482)
Unrealized gain on foreign currency translations	-		-	-	-	2,527	2,527
Unrealized loss on derivatives Total comprehensive loss	<u> </u>		(142) (142)	 - -	(2,482)	- 2,527	<u>(142)</u> (97)
BALANCE AS AT JULY 31, 2018	<u>\$ 241,264</u>	\$	(106)	\$ 19,870	<u>\$ 38,878</u>	<u>\$72,548</u>	\$372,454

# Major Drilling Group International Inc. Interim Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(in thousands of Canadian dollars) (unaudited)

	Three months ended July 31				
		2018		2017	
OPERATING ACTIVITIES					
Loss before income tax	\$	(1,271)	\$	(7,312)	
Operating items not involving cash					
Depreciation and amortization		11,144		12,455	
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment		(179)		(172)	
Share-based compensation		149		239	
Finance costs recognized in loss before income tax		243		181	
		10,086		5,391	
Changes in non-cash operating working capital items		(2,933)		2,217	
Finance costs paid		(243)		(181)	
Income taxes paid		(2,012)		(683)	
Cash flow from operating activities		4,898		6,744	
FINANCING ACTIVITIES					
Repayment of long-term debt		(735)		(841)	
Proceeds from draw on long-term debt		-		15,000	
Issuance of common shares due to exercise of stock options		-		693	
Cash flow (used in) from financing activities		(735)		14,852	
INVESTING ACTIVITIES					
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment					
(net of direct financing) (note 7)		(5,826)		(4,256)	
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		691		776	
Cash flow used in investing activities		(5,135)		(3,480)	
Effect of exchange rate changes		473		(3,414)	
(DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH		(499)		14,702	
		(477)		17,702	
CASH, BEGINNING OF THE PERIOD		21,256		25,975	
CASH, END OF THE PERIOD	\$	20,757	\$	40,677	

# Major Drilling Group International Inc. Interim Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets

As at July 31, 2018 and April 30, 2018 (in thousands of Canadian dollars)

(unaudited)

ASSETS		July 31, 2018	 April 30, 2018
A55E15			
CURRENT ASSETS Cash Trade and other receivables Note receivable Income tax receivable Inventories Prepaid expenses	\$	20,757 86,980 500 3,666 86,597 6,633 205,133	\$ 21,256 88,372 495 4,517 82,519 2,924 200,083
NOTE RECEIVABLE		432	559
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (note 7)		180,645	185,364
DEFERRED INCOME TAX ASSETS		24,217	23,196
GOODWILL		57,997	 57,851
	<u>\$</u>	468,424	\$ 467,053
LIABILITIES			
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b> Trade and other payables Income tax payable Current portion of long-term debt	\$	58,484 3,664 1,567 63,715	\$ 55,906 3,794 1,934 61,634
LONG-TERM DEBT		17,038	17,407
DEFERRED INCOME TAX LIABILITIES		15,217 95,970	 15,610 94,651
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY Share capital Reserves Share-based payments reserve Retained earnings Foreign currency translation reserve	\$	241,264 (106) 19,870 38,878 72,548 372,454 468,424	\$ 241,264 36 19,721 41,360 70,021 372,402 467,053

# 1. <u>NATURE OF ACTIVITIES</u>

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. <u>BASIS OF PRESENTATION</u>

## Statement of compliance

These Interim Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 Interim Financial Reporting ("IAS 34") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and using the accounting policies as outlined in the Company's annual Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended April 30, 2018, except as noted below in note 4.

On September 4, 2018, 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 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, 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, 2018, except as noted below in note 4.

#### 3. APPLICATION OF NEW AND REVISED IFRS

The following IASB standards, adopted as of May 1, 2018, have had no significant impact on the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements:

- IFRS 2 Share-based Payment
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments
- IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The Company has not applied the following IASB standard that has been issued, but is not yet effective:

#### IFRS 16 Leases ("IFRS 16")

IFRS 16, issued in January 2016, replaces IAS 17, Leases. Early adoption is permitted if IFRS 15 has been applied or is applied on the same date. IFRS 16 specifies how to recognize, measure, present and disclose leases. The standard provides a single lessee accounting model, requiring lessees to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases unless the lease term is 12 months or less or the underlying asset has a low value. Lessor accounting remains substantially unchanged as they continue to classify leases as operating or finance. IFRS 16 is effective for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2019. The Company is in the process of quantifying the impact IFRS 16 will have on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

# 4. <u>CHANGES IN SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES</u>

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments ("IFRS 9"), replacing IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement ("IAS 39"), includes finalized guidance on the classification and measurement of financial assets and liabilities, impairment, and hedge accounting. The Company adopted the new requirements on May 1, 2018 by applying the requirements for classification and measurement, including impairment, retrospectively with no restatement of comparative periods.

#### Financial instruments

Under IFRS 9, financial assets are classified and measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI") or fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL") and financial liabilities are classified and measured as amortized cost or FVTPL, depending on the business model in which they are held and the characteristics of their contractual cash flows. All of the Company's financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortized cost.

## Impairment

IFRS 9 replaces the incurred loss model in IAS 39 with a forward-looking expected credit loss ("ECL") model. Since the Company's trade receivables have a maturity of less than one year, the Company utilized a practical expedient available under the standard and estimated lifetime ECL using historical credit loss experiences, resulting in a minimal impact on the Company's financial statements.

## Hedge accounting

Under IFRS 9, the effectiveness test has been replaced with the principle of an "economic relationship". Retrospective assessment of hedge effectiveness is also no longer required. The Company's interest rate swap and share-forward transaction hedges continue to qualify for hedge accounting under IFRS 9 and as a result, the adoption of IFRS 9 did not have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements with respect to hedge accounting.

As it was under IAS 39, hedge accounting remains optional under IFRS 9. The three types of hedges, cash flow, fair value and net investment, remain the same under IFRS 9. All of the Company's hedges continue to be classified as FVTOCI.

# 5. <u>KEY SOURCES OF ESTIMATION UNCERTAINTY AND CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGMENTS</u>

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 and allowance for doubtful accounts, and impairment testing of goodwill.

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.

# 6. <u>SEASONALITY OF OPERATIONS</u>

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.

# 7. <u>PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT</u>

Capital expenditures for the three months ended July 31, 2018 were \$5,826 (2017 - \$4,307). The Company did not obtain direct financing for the three months ended July 31, 2018 (2017 - \$51).

## 8. INCOME TAXES

The income tax provision (recovery) for the period can be reconciled to accounting loss before income tax as follows:

	Q1 2019	Q1 2018
Loss before income tax	\$ (1,271) <u></u> \$	(7,312)
Statutory Canadian corporate income tax rate	27%	27%
Expected income tax recovery based on statutory rate Non-recognition of tax benefits related to losses Utilization of previously unrecognized losses Other foreign taxes paid Rate variances in foreign jurisdictions Permanent differences Other Income tax provision (recovery) recognized in net loss	(343) 1,027 (48) 116 (52) 511 - \$ 1,211 \$	(1,974) 1,117 - 135 52 213 35 (422)

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.

# 9. LOSS PER SHARE

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

	 Q1 2019	 Q1 2018
Net loss	\$ (2,482)	\$ (6,890)
Weighted average number of shares: Basic and diluted (000s)	 80,300	 80,153
Loss per share		
Basic	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.09)
Diluted	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.09)

The calculation of diluted loss per share for the three months ended July 31, 2018 excludes the effect of 3,253,649 options (2017 - 2,449,780) as they were anti-dilutive.

The total number of shares outstanding on July 31, 2018 was 80,299,984 (2017 - 80,229,984).

#### 10. <u>SEGMENTED INFORMATION</u>

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, 2018 and in note 4 above. 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:

		Q1 2019	 Q1 2018
Revenue			
Canada - U.S.*	\$	51,313	\$ 52,182
South and Central America		26,740	18,874
Asia and Africa		20,432	 12,896
	<u>\$</u>	98,485	\$ 83,952
Earnings (loss) from operations			
Canada - U.S.	\$	1,315	\$ (1,266)
South and Central America		(738)	(3,088)
Asia and Africa		871	(2,166)
		1,448	(6,520)
Finance costs		243	181
General corporate expenses**		2,476	611
Income tax		1,211	 (422)
Net loss	\$	(2,482)	\$ (6,890)

\*Canada - U.S. includes revenue of \$24,654 and \$25,027 for Canadian operations for the three months ended July 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

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

# 10. <u>SEGMENTED INFORMATION (Continued)</u>

		Q1 2019		Q1 2018
Capital expenditures				
Canada - U.S.	\$	3,843	\$	3,024
South and Central America		1,774		632
Asia and Africa		209		651
Total capital expenditures	\$	5,826	\$	4,307
Depreciation and amortization				
Canada - U.S.	\$	5,347	\$	6,446
South and Central America		3,235		3,202
Asia and Africa		2,497		2,704
Unallocated and corporate assets		65		103
Total depreciation and amortization	\$	11,144	\$	12,455
		July 31, 2018		April 30, 2018
Ident'Cable conta		July 51, 2010		April 50, 2016
Identifiable assets	<b>.</b>	400.000	<b>.</b>	100.045
Canada - U.S.*	\$	193,398	\$	188,947
South and Central America		137,203		137,153
Asia and Africa		97,782		94,005
Unallocated and corporate assets		40,041		46,948
Total identifiable assets	\$	468,424	\$	467,053

\*Canada - U.S. includes property, plant and equipment at July 31, 2018 of \$43,012 (April 30, 2018 - \$44,891) for Canadian operations.

#### 11. <u>FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS</u>

#### Fair value

The carrying values of cash, trade and other receivables, demand credit facility 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 approximates its fair value. The fair value of the interest rate swap included in long-term debt is measured using quoted interest rates.

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

- 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).

There were no transfers of amounts between level 1, level 2 and level 3 financial instruments for the quarter ended July 31, 2018.

# 11. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

#### Credit risk

As at July 31, 2018, 82.7% (April 30, 2018 - 84.3%) of the Company's trade receivables were aged as current and 1.5% (April 30, 2018 - 1.3%) of the trade receivables were impaired.

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

	July	 April 30, 2018	
Opening balance	\$	928	\$ 847
Increase in impairment allowance		200	500
Recovery of amounts previously impaired		(44)	(281)
Write-off charged against allowance		-	(69)
Foreign exchange translation differences		(22)	 (69)
Ending balance	\$	1,062	\$ 928

#### Foreign currency risk

As at July 31, 2018, 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	CFA/USD	USD/CAD	COP/USD	USD/AUD USD	ZAR US	SD/CLP Other
Net exposure on								
monetary assets		\$ 4,393	\$ 3,860	\$ 2,579	\$ 2,575	\$ 1,818 \$	(991)\$	(5,884)\$ (560)
EBIT impact	+/-10%	488	429	287	286	202	110	654 62

#### Liquidity risk

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

	 1 year	 2-3 years	 4-5 years	 Total
Trade and other payables	\$ 58,484	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 58,484
Long-term debt (interest included)	2,199	17,856	88	20,143
	\$ 60,683	\$ 17,856	\$ 88	\$ 78,627